Disabled [1]

Folder Citation: Collection: Records of the 1976 Campaign Committee to Elect Jimmy Carter; Series: Noel Sterrett Subject File; Folder: Disabled [1]; Container 81

To See Complete Finding Aid:
http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Carter-Mondale%20Campaign_1976.pdf

Bob Dole has been a reasonably outstanding advocate for the handicapped in the Congress (as a generally moderate to conservative politician who has in fact been selectively progressive on this particular issue).

The real issue which ought to be addressed: by assuming second spot on the Ford-Dole ticket, Dole will be severely crimped, if not brought to a dead halt, in any continuing promotion of the needs of these highly vulnerable Americans. Why:

1.) Dole must now defend the Ford record on the education of handicapped children.
2.) Dole must now argue for the Republican platform regarding education of handicapped children.

The Ford Record

Surely the most important single thrust of Federal policy and action toward handicapped Americans must be a purposeful effort to guarantee a public education to handicapped children -- because therein lies the best hope of a secure base for the future from both the standpoint of providing handicapped adults who will be productive citizens, rather than dependent ones, and from the standpoint of fulfilling our promise to ourselves that all citizens will have an equal opportunity to share in the American dream.

In that context, on November 29, 1975, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142) became law, after receiving overwhelming bipartisan approval in its final version by both Houses of the Congress (out of 535 members, only 14 voted "no").

This legislation, aptly referred to as "landmark" by members of both sides of the aisle, and also frequently characterized as the "Bill of Rights for Handicapped Children," embodies the major features of the overall Frederal commitment to its handicapped children in both fundamental areas of rights and revenue. P.L. 94-142 sets in place the permanent Federal financial contribution (a gradually escalating monetary commitment which is fixed permanently in 1982) and sets forth those educational rights guarantees that must be adhered to by the States and their intermediate and local school districts.

But, despite the overwhelmingly positive testimony from diverse groups during the four years of development of this legislation,
and despite THE FACT THAT THIS LEGISLATION IS LARGELY SEEN AS AN AFFIRMATION of already developed State and local policy,
and despite strong bipartisan support,
and despite general agreement that handicapped children should in time have an educational commitment at the national level equal to the long-standing commitment (ESEA, Title I) for economically disadvantaged children -------
and despite the generally acknowledged future cost benefit resulting from a relatively modest increased current expenditure ------

The Ford Administration posture was and remains as follows:

1.) In all formal testimony, consistent opposition to this legislation (largely for monetary reasons) over four years of visits to Capitol Hill.

2.) The affixing of his signature to this legislation by Mr. Ford only after intense national citizen pressure with an accompanying statement of profound regret that lacked only the sentence "I hereby veto ...."

3.) A Presidential promise that, though the bill was signed, no actual appropriations under the new authority would be supported; and in fact such appropriations would be vigorously opposed. (Thus, from their standpoint, fishing for the best of both worlds.)

4.) A budget recommendation for fiscal 1977 which ignored the new financial authority, and, in fact, proposed not even a penny increase.

5.) A rescission proposal for the first, exceedingly modest, appropriation of $90 million additional monies for fiscal 1977 under the new authority (which the Congress will undoubtedly ignore).

The political implications of this issue in an election year are quite substantial.

1.) This legislation seeks to guarantee the Constitutional right to a public education for all handicapped children in America (Constitutional basis established in court decrees.)

2.) As Mr. Carter has so accurately pointed out, the local and State education revenue base is just about dried up, and there must be Federal recourse.

3.) This legislation conforms to Mr. Carter's position that the Federal support role in education should be targeted on the most disadvantaged children, in this instance -- handicapped.

4.) This is legislation from a Democratic Congress. The fact that Ford reluctantly signed it only indicates hypocrisy. There can be no guarantee of ending the exclusion of handicapped children from our school systems without willingness to spend the necessary dollars. In effect, then, Mr. Ford opposes a Federal partnership with the States and localities toward ending exclusion.

Further Political Considerations

1.) There are approximately eight million handicapped children in the United States, with roughly half of these (according to U. S. Office of Education) still denied an appropriate public education.

2.) It can be estimated, moreover, that at least fifty million Americans are handicapped or are closely related and empathetic to the problems of the handicapped -- parents, specialists, educators.

3.) Millions of parents and other advocates (including many in the legal profession) are growing even more vocal, sophisticated, and organized in their clamor for an end to educational exclusion and are struggling to capture the necessary dollars at all levels of government.

4.) A Presidential promise to be the chief advocate for these, among our most vulnerable children, would be acclaimed by a wide cross section of the population (even among fiscal conservatives if they properly appreciate the positive implications for the future of our economy with appropriate education).

5.) The problem of handicapped children affects all economic and social strata. You will have a retarded or learning disabled or emotionally disturbed child as readily in Beverly Hills as Watts.

6.) No President since John Kennedy has taken up their cause as a priority and no President has made the education imperative a priority. (The so-called "right to an education" movement has developed since 1970.) Or, to take it from another vantage point, President Carter could do for handicapped children what Lyndon Johnson did for economically disadvantaged children.

7.) Finally, of the Carter "target states" for the campaign, the following are in severe shape financially in trying to meet their own promise to provide an education to handicapped children (and especially in the urban areas):

California
New York (especially New York City)
Connecticut
New Jersey
Ohio
Pennsylvania (especially Philadelphia)
Illinois
Virginia
Indiana
Michigan (especially Detroit)

Platform

From the standpoint of guaranteeing equal educational opportunity for handicapped children, it would appear that the platform positions of the two parties are like night and day. Dole as "Mr. Handicapped" is hedged in once more.

In one of the many convention sops to the Reaganites, the Republican platform would seem on the brink of abandoning a Federal role in education.

To wit: (taken as quoted by Education Daily) "Financial dependence on the Federal Government inevitably leads to greater centralization of authority. We believe, therefore, that a study should be authorized concerning elementary and secondary education, coupled with a study regarding return to the states of equivalent revenue to compensate for any loss in present levels of Federal funding." (?)

The Democratic-Carter-Mondale position, on the other hand, is well characterized in this quote from Mr. Mondale: "Our platform recognizes the need for increased Federal support for Title I, education of the handicapped, bilingual and early childhood education, use of Federal funds to eliminate differences in the educational spending among local school districts and new funding to permit access to quality post-secondary education."

"The Republicans have done it to us for eight years already and under the President's budget projections they say that they want to do it for another five years." "Let's give them their dime back in November."

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE
475 L'ENFANT PLAZA WEST, S.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 · (202) 488-5000

PBS FACT SHEET

CLOSED CAPTIONING SERVICE FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED

What Is It?

The Closed Captioning Service is a system whereby written translations of verbal information are converted to electronic codes by the broadcaster and inserted in the regular television signal in a way that is hidden in the picture. In order to see the captions, a special decoding device must be used.

How Does It Work?

The system operates through the imposition of encoded visual subtitles on line 21 of the TV vertical blanking interval -- a portion of the TV screen that does not ordinarily contain a televised picture. The encoded caption material is transmitted by the television station along with the rest of a normal program. It only becomes visible when decoded by a special device incorporated into the viewers home TV receiver. Viewers with normal hearing ability not using the decoders will not be able to see the captions.

What Is Its History?

The system under development at PBS evolved from two experimental concepts -- one pioneered by the National Bureau of Standards and one by Hazeltine Reaserch, Inc. PBS has been refining and testing the system since 1972 under contract with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. Under special temporary authority from the Federal Communications Commission, PBS began actual over-the-air tests of the system in 1974. Using prototype decoders placed at selected public television stations nationwide, PBS transmitted programs with "closed" captions to an audience of hearing impaired persons gathered at the test stations' studios. Their reactions were collected and evaluated under the coordination of Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. The result of the study, plus technical information gained from the field trials, provided the basis for PBS' petition to the FCC in November, 1975 for a permanent authorization to broadcast programs with "closed" captions on line 21. The service continues to be offered on an average of two program hours per week and can be received at the eighteen institutions for the hearing-impaired which have sets equipped with decoders.

How Have Hearing Impaired Audiences Reacted?

Test results reported by Gallaudet indicated that 90 per cent of the hearing impaired viewers surveyed would not have been able to understand the program captioned without the special visual service. Some 95 per cent of the test subjects indicated a strong desire to have a decoder in their homes.

What Are "Open" Captions?

"Open" captions are those broadcast as part of a regular television program without utilizing the coding process. They are visible to all television viewers. In the past two years, PBS has provided a limited, interim "open" captioning service while awaiting authorization to begin broadcasts with "closed" captions. Such popular public television programs as Masterpiece Theatre, The Adams Chronicles and The Olympiad have been captioned in this manner.

Why Not Just Run "Open" Captions All The Time?

While "open" captioning is much easier to execute, its usefulness is necessarily limited. Since "open" captions are visible to all viewers, they must be used with discretion. Viewers with normal hearing abilities find the captions disruptive.

What Is Required To Implement Full "Closed" Captioning?

PBS's intent to provide "closed" captions for the large majority of its programming -- and indeed to encourage the practice among all broadcasters -- is contingent on two basic actions: authorization of the service on a permanent basis by the FCC, and commercial development and marketing of home decoders at a price the average consumer can afford. The PBS petition requesting such an authorization has been pending at the FCC for nearly a year. It has been opposed by commercial broadcasters and equipment manufacturers. PBS and several prominent Americans in the public and private sectors continue to urge the petition's adoption. It is, meanwhile, estimated that home decoders might be manufactured and marketed in the current state of the industry for as little cost to the consumer as $100 per unit.

July 21, 1976

For additional copies and
information contact:
Loretta Cubberley
(202) 488-5076

M/W T. DANIEL ROBBINS
MARY JANE RHODES

I HEAR YOUR HAND



August 11, 1976

Mr. Bill Johnston
CARTER FOR PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I tried to contact you by phone yesterday ... but your line was busy. Enclosed is a letter explaining my concern for the need of special efforts to reach deaf voters.

I am also enclosing samples of materials which I have written and a list of references.

Please give careful consideration to deaf citizens' need for special methods of communication during personal appearances, on television and at all levels of campaigning, including local, state and national . I am a strong supporter of Jimmy Carter for President. I want deaf people (including my son) to have an opportunity to understand his qualifications for President of the United States.

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Rhodes
phone 301-345-3021



STEVEN A. BELKNAP
Business Manager
5652 Stevens Forrest Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045
301-730-2584

MARY JANE RHODES
6025 Springhill Drive
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

T.DANIEL ROBBINS
350 Sunset Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

M/W T. DANIEL ROBBINS
MARY JANE RHODES

I HEAR YOUR HAND



August 9, 1976

Governor Jimmy Carter
CARTER FOR PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS
P.O. Box 1976
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Governor Carter:

I am the mother of a twenty-four year old deaf son and an advocate for deaf citizens. For the past six years I have lived in the Washington, D.C. area and worked for various organizations of and for deaf people.

A glance at my resume will show that employment with the organizations was of short duration. In each instance I was forced to terminate employment because government funds were cut and/or stopped completely. I am presently involved in an effort to promote understanding of deaf Americans known as DEAF AWARENESS. The enclosed folder (written by me) explains some of the needs of our deaf friends. (No government funds are being channeled into the DEAF AWARENESS effort.)

As a columnist for THE DEAF AMERICAN and author of articles for other publications during the past ten years, I have been blessed with the confidence and trust of many deaf citizens as well as parents of deaf children and others working in the area of deafness.

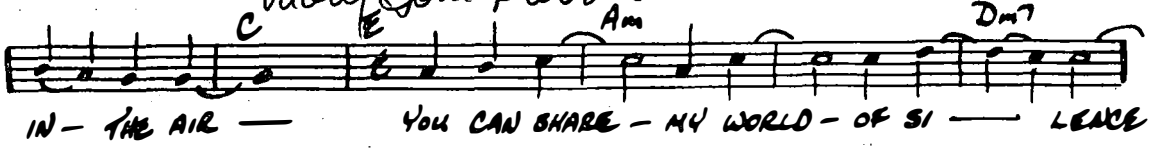
Being a born again Christian, I enjoy the blessings of being led by the Holy Spirit. I praise and thank God that He has raised you up to pvovide leadership to our nation and as the Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

Because I am familiar with the communication problems faced by deaf citizens, I am anxious that you reach our deaf population during the coming campaign for President. Deaf voters have been practically ignored throughout the years. They are taxpayers and citizens and should be granted the same opportunities for information about candidates as other citizens. How can I help in your campaign to be sure that the support of deaf people will be invited and obtained in the coming months?

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Rhodes

Mary Jane Rhodes



STEVEN A. BELKNAP
Business Manager
5652 Stevens Forrest Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045
301-730-2584

MARY JANE RHODES
6025 Springhill Drive
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770
301-345-3021

T.DANIEL ROBBINS
350 Sunset Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502

SAMPLES OF MATERIALS
WRITTEN BY

MARY JANE RHODES

The Kind Of Mother Ronnie Needs

By MARY JANE RHODES

(Reprinted from THIS DAY, January 1966, by permission of the magazine and the author)

Our first child was born a little over 12 years ago. The baby was a boy, and I wasn't prepared for my pleasant surprise when I first saw him. He weighed nine and a half pounds, had black curly hair, lovely olive skin, and three sets of dimples. Each time a nurse would bring him to me she would tell me what a beautiful baby he was. On trips to the nursery I was always sure to hear someone remark about "that handsome baby boy" who was "sure to grow up to be a football player."

Not only was he a pretty baby, he was a good baby. The radio and telephone never bothered him, and he began sleeping through the night quite young. When awake, he was always happy when he saw me. I would strap him on his bathinette in the kitchen so he could watch while I worked, and he was perfectly content.

Everywhere I took him people commented on his good looks and how alert he was. He didn't miss much because his brown eyes moved around quickly to see all that was happening.

One incident stands out in my memory. I was sitting on the front step with Ronnie on a warm day when he was about nine months old. We had bought a new home and were expecting again in the fall. The sun was shining and I felt that life was very good. It was about time for Ronnie's nap when a woman came down the street pushing a pair of twins in a stroller. She spoke as she passed and I invited her to stop for a chat. I learned that the twin boys were both blind as a result of too much oxygen when they were born prematurely. With a lump in my throat I compared my baby with the twin boys who could not see.

The possibility of having a handicapped child had never really occurred to me until that moment. As I put Ronnie in his bed, I remember puzzling over why God had given me such a beautiful, strong, and perfect baby when He had sent two blind children to another mother. I said a prayer of thanks for my baby and asked God to let the new life stirring within me be born without a handicap.

At another nap time in the same room a few months later I first realized that something was wrong. While preparing supper I heard Ronnie stirring from his nap. Knowing how he enjoyed watching me work, I planned to place him in his high chair where he could see me cooking. He was jumping and yelling as he looked out the window and his back was to me. I remember calling to him from the door, but he didn't turn. As I approached the bed I began calling "Ronnie — Ronnie — Ronnie," each time a little louder. When I reached his bed I was shouting, but still he didn't respond. As I walked around the bed to where he could see me he held out his arms. It was at that moment that I first realized that my perfect, normal, happy, and healthy baby was handicapped. Ronnie was deaf. He could not hear me calling. He was alert because he used his eyes to see what he could not hear. He yelled instead of cooing because he could not monitor his own voice. He was happiest when he could see me because he could not hear me. He slept on when the telephone rang or the radio played because he could not hear them. It was at that moment, in that room, holding my baby tight with tears on my cheeks that I was initiated into the world of the deaf.

Ten years have passed since we heard the audiologist say, "Your son is deaf. He has a nerve loss, and no operation will make him hear. Deafness is an educational handicap, and as soon as he is old enough he must be enrolled in a school for the deaf."

My husband and I didn't talk much on the drive back to our own city. Neither of us had ever known anyone who was deaf, and we felt totally unprepared for our role as parents of a child who couldn't hear. My eyes lingered on Ronnie standing between us, at his pretty curly hair and dimpled chin. I thanked God for his alert brown eyes that could see what he could not hear. Then I prayed a prayer that I was to repeat many times in the years to come. Not, "Please, God, make Ronnie hear," but rather, "Please, God, make me the kind of mother that Ronnie needs."

In my heart I honestly felt that God meant for Ronnie to be deaf. He couldn't have made him so perfect in every way and forgotten his hearing. Not without some purpose. I asked God for strength to accept my son's handicap and for the wisdom not to feel sorry for him. Sometimes I was so overwhelmed by Ronnie's deafness that I couldn't stop the tears, but I never cried in front of him or when anyone else was present. I felt that if I could accept his handicap, others would do the same. If I treated him like a normal child, others would follow my example.

We were fortunate that Ronnie was able to start school in our home town at the age of three. With the help of a good teacher for the deaf he soon learned to say "ball" and "book" and "shoe." He could lipread "fly" and "jump" and "run." He could print and read "fish" and "boat" and "baby". Because of the slow language development of the deaf we really couldn't communicate much with him—but we could hold and kiss and pet him. We were sure he understood one thing—that we loved him.

After three years we realized that Ronnie could not get an adequate education in our local day school program. A shortage of teachers of the deaf, lack of supervision, and an insufficient number of pupils made education of the deaf impractical in our city.

Even now, after six years, I can feel the great sense of loss we experienced when our boy went away to school. Because we were 160 miles from the state school for the deaf, we could have Ronnie with us for only about 36 hours every two weeks. This was a very trying time for my husband and our daughter as well as for myself. I tried to explain to 5-year-old Susie why it was necessary for Ronnie to go away to school. Her response, with eyes full of tears, was "Mommie, why did God make Ronnie deaf?" She and her brother were born only 13 months apart and had been almost inseparable. Susie had always been able to communicate with him, even when we couldn't, and her world was empty without him.

Only another parent with a similar experience can understand the emptiness in a house when a child must live away from home. There is never a mealtime that you aren't aware of the empty place at the table. Each night you wonder if he is well and happy. Every family experience is shadowed with sadness because he isn't there to share it. Hardest to bear are the inconsiderate remarks. People would say to me: "How could you send a little boy only six years old away to school? Why, he is nothing but a baby!" Once you realize how urgently deaf children need a good education, there is only one answer. You must love your child enough to let him go. We never sent our boy away to school—we let him go because it was his right and our duty. If you love your child unselfishly, you will do what you must even though it brings an ache to your heart.

Three years ago we moved our home to the city where Ronnie attends school, an event for which we thank God daily. Now he can again live at home. He is a healthy, happy, well-adjusted, outgoing boy who works hard, studies hard, and plays hard. He participates in the school football, basketball and baseball sports programs. On Sunday he is an acolyte at a church for the deaf. Last summer he won a sportsmanship award voted to him by eight teams of hearing children in a softball league. In his first semester this year he has read over 200 library books and is first to see the newspaper every evening. Among his many friends is almost everyone he has ever met, young or old, deaf or hearing. Ronnie loves life and has an unusual amount of self-confidence for a 12-year-old. He teases his sister constantly and then tells me that she is the prettiest girl in all the world.

Sounds like a remarkable boy, doesn't he? Well, he is and we are proud as punch of him—but the story can't end

there. When Ronnie was a baby I believed that God had a good purpose for letting him be born deaf. After 12 years of living with this child and trying to share his world of silence I think I have found the answer. I believe that God let my son be born deaf so that I could use whatever talents I have to tell the story of deafness to the hearing world. When Ronnie was five I was able, with the help of other parents, to organize an association in our home town to promote the health, education and welfare of hearing-handicapped children and adults. In 1961 and again in 1963, as legislative chairman, I led other parents in an attempt to tell the story of our deaf children's educational needs to our state legislature. From this effort came the necessary appropriations for three new buildings. Because our school had no building program for 50 years, 1965 again found us trying to obtain additional urgently needed funds from our state General Assembly. As founder and editor of our PTCO newsletter I tried to keep the parents informed of events and happenings that would give them a better understanding of their hearing-handicapped children. I have participated in some surveys for the Captioned Films Program in Washington, D. C., and served in the capacity of Bible class teacher for the weekday program at our school for the deaf. I am presently helping organize a state association to represent the deaf in Indiana.

But all I have done or will do is to no avail unless I am successful in telling the true story of deafness to the hearing public. What is the truth? I can best explain it by saying that, with average or above-average intelligence, in his 11th year of schooling, Ronnie is doing only sixth-grade work. A deaf child enters school with no language, and each word must be painstakingly taught because he cannot learn by hearing. After almost 10 years of speech and speechreading training our son's ability to communicate by these methods is very limited. Few congenitally deaf children become proficient at oral communication and speech reading. It is therefore necessary to supplement these methods with fingerspelling, writing, and the language of signs.

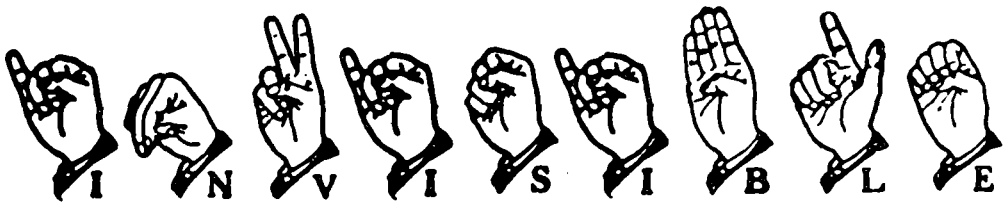
Because deafness is a handicap of communication, every method and means of communicaction possible should be used to help our deaf citizens share the experiences and benefits available to their hearing associates. If those who hear understood how lonely life can be for those who are deaf, I like to think that they would make the necessary effort to communicate with the deaf.

Although deafness is a severe handicap, it is not a hopeless one. Ronnie can look and is looking forward to attending Gallaudet College for the deaf in Washington, D. C. Someday he or one of his schoolmates may come to you asking for help or employment or friendship. If and when that day comes, will you accept him and be willing to share his world of silence?

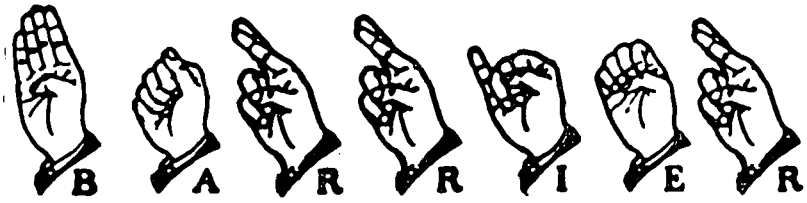
I am grateful that God found me worthy of mothering one of His special children. I stand a little taller and have learned to better understand my fellowman because of courage gained while helping my son learn to accept and adjust to his world of silence. If I have succeeded in giving a better understanding of the handicap of deafness, I will feel that God has truly answered my prayer to "make me the kind of mother that Ronnie needs."

I HEAR YOUR HAND, INC.
6025 SPRINGHILL DRIVE
GREENBELT, MARYLAND 20770
(301) 345-3021

I HEAR YOUR HAND PUBLISHING
5652 Stevens Forrest Road
Columbia, Maryland 21045



reprinted from:
THE EXCEPTIONAL PARENT
practical guidance for the parents of exceptional children



Copyright©1972 by Psy-Ed Corporation, 264 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

Invisible Barrier by Mary Jane Rhodes

Being by nature an optimist, I never gave much thought to the possibility of having a disabled child. When my son was born, I must have been one of the proudest mothers ever giving birth in my hometown. What a sense of accomplishment was mine when I first saw Ronnie—nine and a half pounds, with black curly hair and dimples. He even had a dimple in his chin and I remember marveling that I had produced such a perfect specimen of a son. The nurses' comments did nothing to deflate my ego with remarks like "Mrs. Rhodes, what are you going to do with this handsome baby boy?" I cannot remember voicing my response, but I knew exactly what I planned to do with him—take him home and shower him with love and affection.



sleep

At home, I soon discovered my firstborn was not only a pretty baby, he was a good baby. I am sure all mothers share a certain degree of unspoken communication with their children, but Ronnie and I seemed to have a double amount. He was always happy when he saw me. What can warm a mother's heart more than a smile of contentment from her baby as she comes near? Knowing how happy my son and I were when we could see each other, I often strapped him on the bathinette in the kitchen, so we could be together when I prepared meals.

The Beginning

One lovely spring afternoon, when Ronnie was about nine months old, I was sitting in the yard enjoying the sunshine, when a woman approached with twin boys in a stroller. She stopped to visit and I learned the boys were both blind, as a result of too much oxygen administered during incubation following their premature birth. I felt a stab at my heart when comparing my healthy, happy, "normal" son with the twin boys. Little did I know that within the coming year I too would be explaining to people that my son was disabled.

Shortly after the encounter with the twins, Ronnie was stirring from his nap. I went to get him so he could watch me prepare dinner. His back was toward me as I walked into the bedroom, and he was looking out the window. Approaching, I called out to him—but he didn't respond. Drawing nearer, I called his name again, this time a bit louder. Still no response. At the end of his crib I was shouting, but still he didn't turn. As I walked around the crib he saw me and held out his arms.

Ronnie was deaf! My quest to bring him into what Helen Keller called the "intellectual company of man" began that day and has continued ever since.

Later, an audiologist confirmed my intuitions and fears. He told me no hearing aid or operation would make him hear. Ronnie has a nerve deafness. The only "cure" available for a deaf child is education and special methods of communication.

The Issue of Communication

We learn to speak because we hear words repeated over and over again. A baby with normal hearing soon begins to imitate the sounds he hears, *i.e.,* he develops speech. A deaf baby initially laughs, crys, and squeals because there is nothing wrong with his vocal apparatus. Yet he cannot imitate sounds because he is unable to hear them. Thus, deafness is a disability of communication, and, without a doubt, the most misunderstood of all disabilities. By closing our eyes we can understand blindness—but we cannot understand deafness by closing our ears. We are receptive to sounds even when sleeping. Loud noises awaken us. Sounds extend around corners, through doors and windows, from upstairs or downstairs and in the dark to our ears—they are omnipresent.

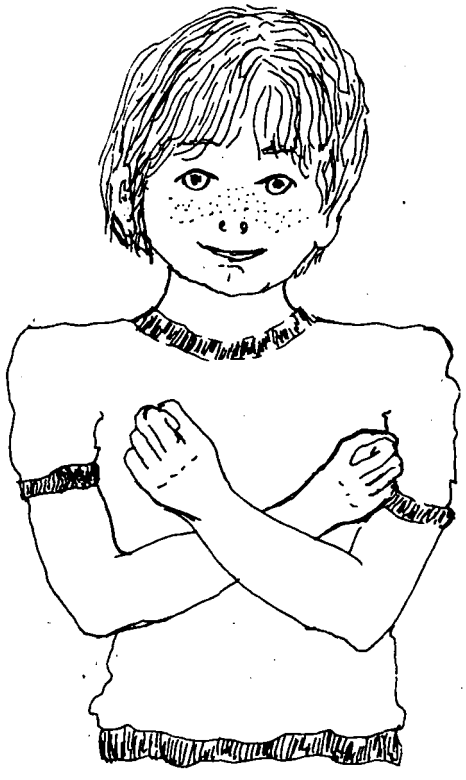
The sounds of footsteps or an opening door tell us someone is approaching. Wind in the trees, rain on the windows or the song of birds keep us in touch with our environment. Our hearing alerts us to danger. The lilt in our voice that others hear tells them we are happy. Hearing exposes us to the thoughts and feelings of those around us where they express them verbally.

Parents of deaf children must learn to communicate with their son or daughter without the aid of these sounds. How can this be accomplished? There are many ways.

How to Help

First, and of primary importance, is physical love. When words of comfort and love are cut off by the invisible barrier of deafness, a parent can express these feelings by cuddling and physical nearness. Deaf people develop a keen ability to read facial expression, body language, and other non-verbal ways of showing feelings. They make maximum use of vision which explains why deaf babies are usually content when they can *see* their mothers. It is critical that parents understand the important role non-verbal communication plays in the lives of deaf children. Arranging for the child to spend many of his waking hours where he can view what is happening is essential. Frequent pauses to smile or pat a deaf child will reassure him that he is an important member of the family. This need for visible and physical affection continues throughout the life of a deaf person. A smile, a hug, or a pat on the shoulder communicates more to them than can ever be said with verbal expressions of admiration and friendship.

When deafness eliminates speech as a natural method of communication, children make use of gestures to indicate their needs. Ronnie's first and only verbal bit of communication, until he began school, was "oomah." If he wanted a cookie, he would point to the cookie jar and say "oomah." When a toy was dropped he pointed to it, saying, "oomah." Pointing to the refrigerator while uttering this magic "command" was always good for a glass of milk or some ice cream.



love

Because they cannot hear their own voices, most deaf children make use of a rather shrill shout to express their desires. Parents must learn to accept this sound if they hope to encourage their child's desire for vocal communication. Unless the child is permitted to use his voice in unlimited expression, he may never develop the desire to speak. This tolerance is not always easy for parents—especially when their child makes these odd sounds in public. By accepting the child's attempts at oral communication, parents can build a foundation for speech training. Otherwise, through their own attitudes, parents may convey the message that any sound the child makes is distasteful. The result is that the deaf child may lose his motivation to cultivate his potential for oral communication.

Sign Language and Fingerspelling

By building on a deaf child's desire to vocalize, and his natural use of gestures, an adequate and meaningful method of communication can be developed. Manual communication (sign language), used by most deaf Americans, has its foundation in natural gestures. The sign for bed is the head tilted toward the shoulder, resting on the flat hands, as if laying your head on a pillow. "Love" is the two arms crossed and held close to the chest, as if hugging someone. The hand motion of putting food into the mouth is used to indicate eat. Arms held together in front of the body as if holding a baby is the sign for baby.

Another aspect of manual communication is the use of finger positions on one hand to indicate the letters of the alphabet. This is called fingerspelling and any word can be spelled on the fingers. Fingerspelling is used to supplement the use of signs when there is no sign for the word being used, or to convey names of persons or places.



Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes lives in Greenbelt, Maryland, with her two teen-age children. She is Assistant to the Director of Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. She also is special consultant to a new national parent organization of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and a member of the National Rehabilitation Association's task force on the deaf. Since 1967, her column, "From a Parent's Point of View," has appeared in The Deaf American, *the National Association of the Deaf's magazine. She has been active in her involvement with the deaf since 1957, at local, state and national levels.*

Amplification

Amplification is also an important part of a deaf child's communication package. Very few children are born totally deaf. Most have some usable hearing. Often the use of a hearing aid will enable a deaf person to monitor his own voice quality. All schools for the deaf make use of auditory training to permit the child to use any remnant of residual hearing.

However, a word of caution to parents has been enunciated in *THEY GROW IN SILENCE*, a book authored by a child psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist. They state: "Although a child may perceive a drum beat, respond to a shout, or look up at an airplane passing overhead, he is psychologically, educationally and socially deaf if he cannot understand speech." The authors hope to prevent parents' misconception of their child's true hearing loss, and to point out that amplification, while a valuable tool, will not give a deaf child adequate hearing. With competent professional guidance, parents can gain a realistic understanding of the role of amplification. Sometimes hearing aids are prescribed for children before they are a year old.

Speech

Reading the speech of those around a deaf child is an important part of his communication package. Although speechreading alone is not a sufficient method for understanding another person's speech, it does play an important role. Deaf people read facial expression and the lips. When manual communication is used with speech, deaf people pick up the sign language with their peripheral vision.

Some theorists dispute long held theories that the use of manual communication limits a deaf child's ability to learn speechreading and speech; the contrary seems to be true. Facial expression, movement of the lips and manual communication complement each other. What the deaf person cannot read in facial expression and movement of the lips, he can pick up from the visible aid of signed or fingerspelled words.

Most parents are familiar with two principal methods of communication—speaking and reading. Since a young deaf child cannot read, some parents make the mistake of thinking there is no avenue of communication open to them. Unfortunately the advice to "Talk, talk, talk," often given to parents is actually a

recommendation for an inadequate method of communication, although there is some importance in vocal communication. If when deafness is discovered, parents stop talking, their son or daughter will be confused. Until the discovery of deafness, family members have spoken to the child. He has begun to observe that lip movements accompany facial expression. When family members stop vocalizing their feelings, their affection and their desire to communicate, a deaf child is denied full participation in family living. It is almost as if the parents suddenly say to themselves, "Why talk to him, he can't hear me." Psychologically this is as damaging to the parents as it is to the child. The idea that communication with a deaf child is impossible, or at best severely limited, has caused some frustrated parents to turn their backs on their child's basic need to communicate.

No parent should deny themselves the human right of meaningful communication, nor dare they deny the deaf child an escape from the isolation created by deafness. By using all of the avenues of communication available, even the youngest child can share a participatory and contributory relationship with members of the family. Deafness is not isolating when physical affection, speech, manual communication, and amplification are used to break down the barriers imposed by a severe hearing loss.

Early Diagnosis

Pediatricians and general practitioners have little experience or understanding of the symptoms of deafness in infants, or the educational psychological effects of deafness. This lack of knowledge bewilders parents who suspect the presence of a hearing loss in their child.

In my own case, which is fairly typical, when I voiced my fears about Ronnie's hearing loss to my pediatrician I was informed that my son could not be deaf because he was too bright and alert. Not satisfied with this opinion, I then made an appointment to visit our family doctor. He examined Ronnie's ears, told me they were normal, and suggested I visit an ear, nose and throat specialist. This visit to a third member of the medical profession resulted in the hesitant diagnosis that my son might be deaf. None of these three professionals seemed to have any understanding of deafness, nor could they counsel me on what I might expect from my deaf son. This lack of knowledge about deafness is a devastating shock to parents. When the medical profession does not understand the needs and potential of deaf children, and cannot furnish words of encouragement, parents become despondent.

Knowledge of Deafness

It is urgent that parents be referred immediately to someone who can teach them how to communicate with their deaf child orally and manually, yet this is rarely done.

Because deafness is an invisible disability, the average hearing person has no understanding of its implications. Being born deaf or losing one's hearing before language has developed imposes a critical barrier to a deaf child's ability to learn about the world in which he must live. Ignoring deafness does not make it go away and unless adequate and meaningful methods of communication are developed with siblings and parents, emotional problems will most surely develop among members of the family.

When brothers and sisters of a deaf child cannot communicate their anger and frustration to the child, these feelings can produce an intense rivalry and dislike



baby

for the hearing-impaired child which may be returned in kind. Because mother may devote large amounts of time to serving the needs of a deaf child, father might resent the child's prior necessity for his wife's attention. Serious marital problems among families with a deaf child is reason for concern among professionals working in the area of deafness.

Because deafness is a disability of communication, a refusal to accept and use all methods of communication available is a denial of a husband or wife's willingness to accept and adjust to the deaf child's presence in the family.

Overcompensation

Parents sometimes overcompensate for deafness by shielding their son or daughter from competition with hearing children. I overcame this tendency by encouraging Ronnie to reach out and share activities and experiences with hearing people. The obstacle which prevents deaf persons from participating in the activities of the hearing world is the difficulty encountered in communicating. Motivated to take part in what was happening around him, Ronnie somehow managed to overcome the communication barrier.

Because he could not hear, I provided Ronnie with opportunities to see and participate in as many activities as possible. My efforts to bring my son into the "intellectual company of man" resulted in many experiences that might not have seemed extraordinary had he not been deaf.

When Ronnie was six, he accompanied his Grandfather for a day of "work" each week, to join in the construction of houses. This gave him a chance to observe how a house was being built and it also provided him with an opportunity to identify with male construction workers. A friend who drove a "semi" tractor-trailer truck often took my son with him for a day of watching prefabricated homes being set in place. To give him an understanding of the different modes of travel, we arranged for Ronnie to experience the sensation of airplane, boat and train rides.

While Ronnie lived at a residential school for the deaf, a letter a day from us including home photographs, drawings and clippings from magazines helped keep him in touch with family life while he was away. He was the only deaf boy participating in a softball league one summer, and was voted the sportsmanship award by his hearing peers. A canoeing and portaging trip with hearing Explorer Scouts provided Ronnie with an opportunity to test his skills of survival. All of these experiences helped him develop his self-image.

His work experience began when, at the age of twelve, he found a job at a garden store. He has done yard work on an apartment complex, been an insulation installer, and worked the night shift at a fence manufacturing company. All of these different areas of employment provided him with an opportunity to compete and associate with hearing people. Last summer, Ronnie financed his own one month tour of Europe with money he earned during summer employment.

Breaking the Invisible Barrier

The goal of bringing my son into the "intellectual company of man" was rewarded when Ronnie was sixteen. He was preparing an essay on why he wanted to attend the Junior National Association of the Deaf Youth Development Camp. After completing a rough draft of the essay, he asked me to read it. Knowing how much he wanted to participate in this opportunity to develop his leadership potential, I read the paper and got a pencil to make some corrections. Ronnie watched me for a few minutes and then expressed his own confidence in his ability when he said: "I don't want you to change what I wrote. I want my ideas—not yours."

Hearing people tend to think of a deaf person as being just like themselves, lacking only in their ability to hear. Deaf people resent this image. Trying to force them to communicate with only speech and speechreading implies that they should be imitations of hearing people. Many have limited speechreading ability and must depend on additional visible methods of communication. They often need interpreters, like foreigners who do not understand our language. Deaf people are insulted when hearing persons consider the use of sign language and fingerspelling "odd" and "queer."

Nineteen years of living with a deaf son and associating with deaf persons has shown me that deaf people have their own unique contribution to make to mankind. By letting them be deaf, instead of trying to make them into imitations of hearing people, parents can enhance their deaf child's ability to become valuable members of the society in which we live. I know the world would be a less interesting and exciting place without the contribution my deaf son has made, is making, and will make in the future. I only wish more people would learn to communicate with Ronnie, to try to reach him through the invisible barrier of deafness. ■

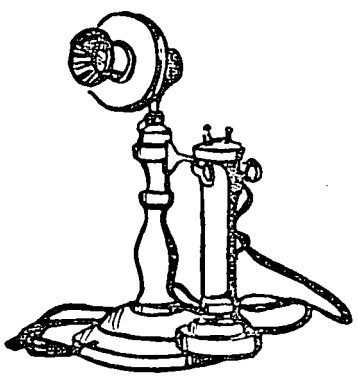
SHARE YOUR TV SCREEN

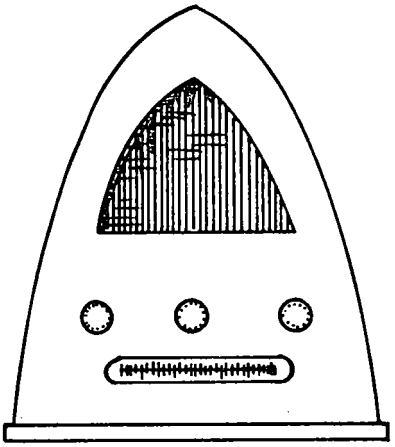
By Mary Jane Rhodes, Assistant to the Executive Director, Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf

Earlier in this century, deaf people traveled through the days, within their world of silence, sharing only whatever information was available in printed form. For many, printed information was, in truth, an inaccessible source, because in addition to deafness they also shared the burden of inadequate educational opportunities. But, with persistence, the deaf could hope to avail themselves of much of the information which was communicated through printing to their hearing neighbors.

Then the telephone began to play a larger and more important role in the communication of hearing citizens. While hearing Americans began to expand their horizons through the use of the telephone, the deaf person became more of a "non-participant" in the world around him. Hearing people soon learned that a call to the grocery could produce a delivery boy at the back door with tonight's supper. Another call could be used to gather friends and relatives in time of happiness or trouble. Father could telephone to explain that he would be a little late coming home. Mother could telephone the children's school to explain why Billy was absent. Aunt Jenny in California could talk with Uncle Al in Iowa . . . and Johnny could telephone to Grandfather to share the happy news that he was coming for a visit.

The telephone certainly expanded the communication world of hearing people—but deaf citizens dropped further behind in their battle for information and communication.



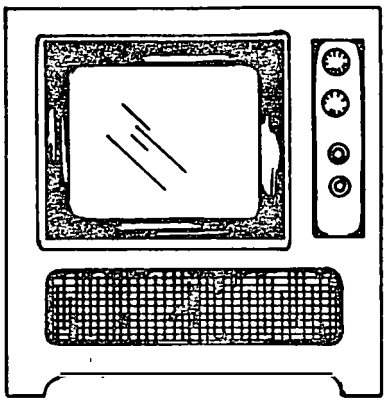


This struggle to keep up with hearing peers became futile with the advent of radio. Deaf people now stood at the edge of a bottomless chasm, with no hope of sharing learning and information opportunities with those who could tune in to the nation via radio. So, the deaf community retreated from the chasm, and focused their attention inward to an isolated world inhabited mostly by other deaf people. This was not done because they wanted to ignore their neighbors, but rather because they had no hope of overcoming the information gap which their handicap of deafness created.

While radio served the information and entertainment needs of hearing citizens, deaf persons became more isolated from their families. A big portion of a deaf child's day could be spent watching members of his family talk on the telephone or listen intently to the radio. This was a world in which he could not share, and his frustration at being an outsider grew.

Many deaf persons began thinking of their family as "they" instead of "we." Often the only comfort to be found was in the company of other deaf persons who understood frustration and aggression against a world which was penalizing them for their lack of hearing.

Then there appeared a bright spot on the horizon of the world of deafness . . . something called television, which could pick pictures out of the air. The deaf community became excited. At long last mass communication methods were visual. Now they could understand the world in which hearing people lived. But, in their eagerness to leave their isolated world of deafness, they did not realize that pictures could offer more frustration than sound.



Television is not serving the information and communication needs of the deaf. The medium which they had hoped would bring them into the mainstream of life is now further isolating them. Attempts to get television stations to give special consideration to hearing impaired viewers are often rebutted with comments about the high costs of captioning equipment, intrusion upon the "normal" viewer's screen with sign language interpreters and lack of time to prepare visual messages about severe weather, floods, escaped convicts, etc. Many television stations make it clear that there are not enough deaf viewers to make service to this segment of the population "profitable."

Quota Club members can do much to improve the lives of deaf persons. Will you care enough to share your television screen with deaf boys and girls, deaf adults, senior citizens, parents of deaf children, professionals working to improve the lives of deaf citizens? Will you in fact join hands with the local community in seeking to make television an understandable, meaningful, informative vehicle of communication for millions of hearing impaired citizens?

REPRINTED FROM MAY, 1974 ISSUE OF
THE QUOTARIAN

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Another school year is upon us, and across the United States hundreds of you parents have just made one of the most difficult decisions that you will ever be called upon to make, as a parent of a deaf child. You mothers and fathers now have an empty bed in your home and an empty chair at the table. If you are like most of us, you question if you have made the right decision. A dozen times a day you will stop in your work and wonder what your little one is doing and if he is happy. But the days are easy compared to the nights. When it is time for your bed and your deaf son or daughter is far away, surely you must also pray as I did, so many times, "God please keep him safe through the night and let him know how much we love him." My thoughts and prayers are with you parents who have enrolled your child in a residential school for the deaf—and then made the empty journey home without the little boy or girl who is such an important member of your family.

It occurs to me how extremely difficult it is for us to be good parents to a deaf child. You mothers were probably the first to notice that something was wrong with your baby. Maybe the first inkling came when he didn't wake when the phone rang—or perhaps you noticed the odd sound of his voice. It might have been as it was with me when I tried to wake him from his nap and he didn't respond to my repeated calling. Whatever the occasion—we have all experienced the despair and heartache of the discovery that our child cannot hear. This is our introduction into the world of the deaf—and we each, in time, somehow learn to accept our child's deafness.

For some the acceptance will be easier than for others. In my 15 years of association with deaf children and their parents, I have often pondered on just what it is that enables some mothers and fathers to accept and adjust to our child's hearing handicap while others fight the fact of his deafness for years. The only clue that I have to an early acceptance is the realization that some people don't mind being different, while others find anything unconventional hard to accept. Some of us see the handicap as a challenge and are eager to do battle. Others of us cannot, or will not, admit that our child is different, and so we delay accepting the facts of deafness.

You parents who have made the sacrifice (for indeed it is a sacrifice on the part of mom and dad) of letting your child go to a residential school for the deaf are to be commended for your action. Take comfort in the knowledge that you have accepted your child's deafness to the extent that you have enrolled him in a special school for the hearing handicapped.

As I said earlier—it isn't easy to be a good parent to a deaf child. Letting your child go away to school is only one of the adjustments you must make. To be a good parent you must also accept the facts about the abilities of the deaf to speak and lipread. Lipreading and speech are talents that not all deaf children have—and you must be willing to accept your child with or without these special capabilities.

Surely, somewhere along the line, you must learn methods of manual communication. **Fingerspelling and the language of signs used by parents is the greatest indication that you have accepted your child's handicap**. Again, I would like to point out how difficult this acceptance will be for conventional parents. Using the hands to communicate is foreign and probably embarrassing—but you must overcome this aversion to manual communication—**and you will when you truly understand and accept your child's deafness.**

Perhaps the most difficult fact of deafness is the realization that your son or daughter will never live in a hearing world. With a great deal of love and understanding and help from you he can learn to live **with a hearing world**—but because of his deafness he will always be an outsider—able to share your life in a hearing world only when you are willing to make the special effort necessary to communicate with him.

But even though your deaf child can't live in your world, don't be discouraged. There is a place for him. The world of the deaf is waiting for him. There he will find friendship and acceptance. With other deaf children and adults he can attend special church services, athletic events, school activities, social meetings and gab sessions. Here among his contemporaries he will find his niche in life. Deaf people are happy people who get a special joy out of being together. Don't deny your child his rightful place in the society of people who share his handicap. The door to the world of the deaf is open to you, too, if you will but accept their special methods of communicaction.

So welcome to the club. You are now a member of the society of Parents of Deaf Children. Some of us have belonged to the group for years and we have shared each other's joys and sorrows, frustrations and victories. Others are new members, and to you we want to extend our hand in friendship. Please call on us when you feel discouraged and you need a bit of cheering. We know that it isn't easy being parents of a deaf child—but we know, too, that the effort is very rewarding. It is my hope that your understanding of your deaf child's needs and abilities will grow each day and that you can find a complete and early acceptance of the handicap of deafness.

In closing, I can only wish you the same joy and sense of accomplishment that our deaf boy has brought us, and may your pride in your deaf child be as great and rewarding as our pride in our deaf son.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DEAF AMERICAN
Write: National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

There is good news about the organization of a national parents group. I recently received a letter from M. B. Clatterbuck, president of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, inviting me to serve on the organizational committee. Following is a portion of the letter that I would like to share with you.

"The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, at its 43rd biennial meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, passed the following motion.

'The Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf encourages the affiliation of parent organizations and parents by: One, offering facilities to the parents during conventions of the CAID. Two, welcoming delegates and members of all parent groups to join us in convention meetings. Three, providing space in CAID publications for parent news until they have their own publication. Four, giving authority to the CAID board of directors to provide financial help for initial cost of setting up the new organization.'

"It is our desire to aid parents of deaf children to get organized and be an effective group to promote better education for all deaf children of America regardless of teaching methods."

Not only can a national parents group do much to help our deaf children but it seems to me that this organization could also serve to educate parents. Because deafness is a handicap of communication, it affects not only the child with a hearing loss—but his entire family. Time and again I have seen parents struggling to solve problems because their hearing children are unable to accept or adjust to their deaf brother's or sister's handicap. We parents often fail to recognize the many ways in which our hearing children's lives are affected. Jealousy is probably the most common factor that we encounter. It is difficult for children to understand why their brother or sister must go away to school. They often look upon this event as a privilege rather than a necessity. Parents must realize, too, that a deaf child not only needs but demands a disproportionate amount of their time and effort. If there are other children in the family, they often resent the special attention given their hearing handicapped brother or sister.

All too often outsiders will comment on how bright or how pretty our handicapped child is—forgetting that our hearing children also need to be complimented and made to feel that they are special, too. I am reminded of an incident when our deaf boy was younger. A friend had brought her son to visit and he and Ronnie had spent the day together. On the way home her son said "I wish I were deaf." His mother of course was shocked at this turn of events and asked him why he wanted to be deaf. He responded with "Well, Ronnie is deaf and he is famous, so I wish that I were deaf too."

As we parents try to adjust our lives to include our deaf child, we must also be aware of our other children's reactions and frustrations in trying to find their place in the family. Often these children feel guilty because of their jealousy and resentment of their deaf brother or sister—and these feelings can often bring on bigger problems of adjustment with our hearing children than we experience with our deaf child. A national parents organization could serve to bring these problems out into the open and help us find solutions.

It seems that I can't write a column without referring to the urgent need for manual communication with the deaf. If we would give mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters a **usable method of communication,** the deaf child would not need as much special attention. Sign language is within the grasp of even the youngest member of the family and with this method of communication our deaf children would be better able to fend for themselves. With a usable method of communication, our deaf son or daughter could learn to share, thus developing a sense of family responsibility.

Again I would urge parents not to confuse home communication with school communication. We must use any and all methods of communication in our home, to help our deaf child become a contributing member of the family. Deaf children born to deaf parents do not face these problems because they have a manual method of communication. We hearing parents are our deaf child's greatest handicap until we find a usable method of communication. Let us hope that the national parents organization can help us to accept our responsibility to both our deaf and our hearing children.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

"You cannot choose your battlefield, the gods do that for you. But, you can plant a standard where a standard never flew."

A few months ago a new friend came to visit and handed me the above quotation. He called it "Mary Jane's Theme." My friend is the father of a multiply handicapped deaf girl. His daughter is a loving and charming seven-year-old rubella child. I was deeply touched that he should consider me a standard bearer. Since that day, I have given a lot of thought to the quotation. In truth, each of us who works to create opportunities for deaf citizens is indeed a standard bearer.

It will help in the future if we will remember our role of standard bearer. We still have a lot of mountains to climb together. Mountains of ignorance about the implications of deafness. Mountains of indifference about the much needed services for multiply handicapped deaf persons. Mountains of confusion about the basic needs of America under achieving deaf population. Sometimes as you climb with your eyes on the summit, you might be caught by an avalanche from the top of the mountain. When this happens you will find yourself back in the foothills and since we aren't quitters, we have to start all over again. This recently happened to the deaf community, when the President pocket vetoed (refused to sign) the Rehabilitation Act of 1972.

Never before has any legislation captured the imagination, hopes and dreams of the national deaf community. For the first time in history deaf people, their friends, relatives and professional people working with the deaf had banded together during the past year to work at the local, state and national level promoting support for this Federal legislation. Extensive work was done by many organizations of the deaf and members of the deaf community to promote support for this landmark legislation designed to serve the needs of **all of the deaf poulation**. Of particular concern was the centers for the low (under) achieving deaf, which were incorporated into this bill.

With the unanimous passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 (also known as HR 8395) by both houses of Congress, deaf persons and those who work with deaf citizens across the nation began making plans to implement the legislation. When the rumor burst forth that the President planned to veto this bill, thousands of members of the deaf community around the nation went into action. Letters, telegrams and telephone calls were generated asking that the President please reconsider his planned veto.

It is unfortunate that this concentrated attempt by the deaf community to voice their needs at a national level has apparently been disregarded by the White House. One wonders if the President was advised of the thousands of telegrams and other expressions of concern sent to the White House before he vetoed the bill. President Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 was indeed an avalanche that swept the deaf community back into the foothills. Our standard bearers worked very hard to be sure that the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 included provisions for the most needy of America's deaf citizens. All of their hard work, the hours and hours of personal dedication to the cause of service **for all deaf citizens** (including the multiply handicapped and under achieving) showed through the expressions of disbelief frozen on their faces when they heard of the bill's defeat. But if it was any consolation, the deaf community was not alone. Many other handicapped persons had also worked to assure passage of the bill. They included the crippled, blind, retarded, spinal cord injured, paraplegic, cerebral palsied . . . their names are legion. Our standard bearers can look around them, there in the foothills, and see many others who would have been served by this bill who are now sharing their seat in the snow.

So what happens next? What should a staunch and determined standard bearer do? How can we get this particular effort off the ground again and headed back up the mountain? Well, first of all we have to shake ourselves out of our daze, help each other up and search through the snow for our standards. When they have been found, we have to shake out the snow, face toward the sun and head for the summit again. Although we didn't choose to fight this battle twice, perhaps having failed once, we will be better prepared for winning a victory. We have a lot more troops this time, with other handicapped people climbing beside us. Surely with all of us helping each other, we can conquer the mountain of ignorance, indifference and confusion.

So let's march proudly as we tackle this mountain for the second time. Failure is no disgrace and there is nothing wrong with being knocked down as long as you get up and try again. Let each of us determine that we are going to plant a standard where a standard never flew ON THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN OF REHABILITATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

This is certainly a worthy goal for each of us—so let's go—see you at the top of the mountain.

* * *

Instructions for standard bearers: The Rehabilitation Act will be re-introduced into Congress. The man who presented the "standard bearer" quotation to me planted his own standard in the halls of Congress when he presented information to Congressmen and Senators about the needs of deaf citizens. Representatives of the NAD and COSD testified before committees in support of this legislation. You CAN and SHOULD support your Washington standard bearers by immediately contacting your Senators and Congressmen in Washington, to let them know that we have not accepted defeat and that **we have only begun to fight**. Be sure to mention in your letters that you are specifically interested in the centers for the low (under) achieving deaf. Please, please, please—let Washington, D.C., be aware of your role as a standard bearer by making sure that a **mountain of letters arrive from the deaf community in support of the Rehabilitation Act.**

* * *

STANDARD BEARERS CLUB

If you would like to join the Standard Bearers Club, send me a copy of your letters to Senators and Congressmen (or information on who you have written to and the dates the letters were mailed). WHEN THIS IS RECEIVED A "STANDARD BEARERS" MEMBERSHIP CARD WILL BE MAILED TO YOU. SEND LETTERS AND INFORMATION TO:

Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes
6025 Springhill Drive
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

Become a charter member of the "STANDARD BEARERS" by writing your letter today!

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

During a recent weekend, I attended a workshop for parents in the Washington area. Some participants came from as far away as Delaware and North Carolina seeking guidance on how they could be better parents to their deaf child. One foster mother of a 12-year-old girl was pleading for help. The girl has had no education until this year, and the mother has been advised that her education will be terminated when she is fourteen (even though she is of average intelligence). She is "just too far behind to catch up." Another parent was asking for guidance because her area had no educational program for deaf children. She came hoping that someone would be able to help her find an answer to her deaf child's educational needs.

Maybe I am getting over-sensitized. More and more of late, I return from workshops, forums and seminars depressed. For so many years I have been hearing the same stories. Perhaps I am waiting for some miracle that will automatically give every deaf child the right to an adequate education and parents the counseling they are so desperately seeking. But my depression caused by this particular workshop can be directly attributed to a problem that is becoming more and more apparent in recent months. This is the problem of methodology that is growing within the total communication family.

Being an optimist, I had thought total communication would solve the problems existing in the area of communication with deaf children. I reasoned that with the "oralism-manualism" battle out of the way, we could get on to focusing attention on education of deaf children. But alas, not so. Now a controversy is building up as to which methods of manual communication should be used with deaf children. I saw the look of confusion on parents' faces as they listened to the debate about cued speech, the Rochester Method, Seeing Exact English, Signed English and Ameslan. Dear God, I thought, here we go again. Some professionals are choosing sides now in an effort to prove their own favorite method of manual communication is best.

One parent who uses Signed English with her child commented "You just can't trust anyone." Another was vehement in her criticism of professionals. She had fought for months against the idea of using manual communication with her preschool child. Her decision to use Signed English with her daughter came only after tears, frustration and pressure applied by educators and some of her family. After a heated discussion with a deaf adult proposing Ameslan, she walked out of the meeting to calm down. I could sense her frustration and disappointment at yet another controversy about the method of communication being advocated for her daughter.

When will it ever end? Why can't professionals understand that parents of deaf children cannot be constantly torn apart by a methods battle? Why must we and our deaf children be constantly in the middle of the "big experiment"? When the total concept was developed by Roy Holcomb and total communication was implemented, the classes began using Seeing Exact English. As total communication gained acceptance across the country, parts of Seeing Exact English were combined with Ameslan and this was called Signed English. The reason parents were so willing to support total communication was because it permitted them to sign in their native language, English. By using English as the base of communication this meant their deaf child need not be the "odd" one in the family. Parents, brothers and sisters could learn signs for the words they knew and thus the deaf child was no longer an outsider.

Have those proposing other than Seeing Exact English or Signed English ever stopped to think of the psychological implications of insisting that deaf children use a different language? Instead of saying to a parent, your child is deaf, but communication can be easy, because all you need do is give manual signs for the language you now use—some professionals are now saying don't sign English, use Ameslan. This means deaf children must again be outsiders in their own families. When a deaf baby is born, parents and other children in the family will be advised "This child is different and must use a different language."

Most parents are not linguists, nor do they want to be. Few understand what you are talking about when you say "sign in concepts." They only want to have their deaf child become as much a part of their world as possible with the least possible adjustment demanded on the part of other members of the family. When parents are busy taking care of a house, raising other children and earning a living, few have time to think about linguistics or concepts. They cannot devote eight hours a day to thinking about deafness, even if they were so inclined. To insist that concepts are to be used for communication instead of English will only alienate parents who were beginning to believe adequate and meaningful communication with their deaf child could be easy.

Some deaf adults argue that they don't like Signed English because they don't know the new signs. Other deaf adults grasp eagerly at every new sign they see because they long to be able to communicate with English, the same language used by hearing people (which includes members of their own family). But the fact of the matter is that total communication was meant to be a new method of communication for **deaf children**. A method that would make it easy for their parents and other hearing people to learn to communicate with them. Signed English has enough Ameslan components to benefit from the old style of manual communication. The only manageable method of communication for hearing people to use with deaf children is based on English, not concepts.

I have come to the conclusion that no one understands what it is like to be the parent of a deaf child except another parent of a deaf child. Professionals that I thought understood the confusing role of parents are apparently not really tuned in. I am tired of having these people blame parents for all of the ills in education and psychological adjustment of their deaf children.

Many deaf adults find it difficult to understand hearing parents of deaf children because they have never walked in our shoes. Some take their frustration against their own non-communicating parents out on the new generation of parents who are doing everything within their power to communicate with their deaf children. I do not understand professionals and deaf adults who are so tuned out that they won't try to understand the needs of parents.

My heart aches for mothers and fathers of deaf children who are being caught up in yet another methods battle. I could cry—and I do.



From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

President of the Parents-Teachers-Counselors Organization
Indiana School for the Deaf

The Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, has asked me to conduct a monthly column for this magazine. The purpose of the column is to help parents of deaf children to better understand their child and his hearing handicap. Since most deaf children are born to hearing parents, my initial observations will be those of a hearing mother of a deaf son. I sincerely hope that this column can and will help other parents of deaf children. We will welcome your comments, opinions and questions and will earnestly endeavor to tell you the truth about your child's handicap.

In thinking about my first column, I decided to write what I would like to say to parents who have just been advised that their child is deaf. If we could only reach these parents when they first become aware of their child's handicap, we could save them years of heartache and frustration.

After 14 years of living with a deaf child, my first bit of advice to any parent of a deaf child would be UNDERSTAND AND ACCEPT HIS DEAFNESS AS A HANDICAP OF COMMUNICATION. When you realize and accept the fact that your deaf child is normal in every way, **except in his ability to communicate,** you have taken the first and most vital step toward helping him to overcome his handicap.

Next, I would tell parents: DON'T BE CONFUSED BY THE COMMUNICATIONS METHODS CONTROVERSY. Since deafness is a handicap of communication you are unfair to your deaf child unless you use **every method** of communication available to the deaf. These methods include gestures, the language of signs, fingerspelling, writing, speech, speechreading and drawing pictures. When you choose to use only one method of communication with your child you deprive him of many opportunities to express himself. Our deaf citizens will assure you that they want and need every method of communication available to them. **Don't confuse home communication with school communication.** Use whatever methods of communication you need at home to share your family life with your deaf child.

Third and very important: MAKE FRIENDS WITH ADULT DEAF PEOPLE. Nothing can help hearing parents of a deaf child as much as the friendship and understanding of a man or woman who shares their child's world of silence. After all, who could give you better advice on how to help your deaf child than someone who has already accepted and learned to live with the handicap of deafness.

Fourth—but really first in importance: LOVE YOUR DEAF CHILD PHYSICALLY. You may not be able to communicate in words, but even the smallest child understands a hug and a kiss and a pat on the shoulder. I feel that a deaf child urgently needs physical love to help him accept his handicap. Give him an extra share of physical affection and it will be much easier for you to correct him when it is necessary. **Love is the easiest of all methods of communication so don't be afraid to use lots of it and often.**

My next bit of advice can make the difference between a well-adjusted deaf child and a misfit who will not, who cannot adjust to his world of silence, so please BE PROUD OF YOUR DEAF CHILD. God must have thought you were someone special if he gave one of his deaf children to you. Accept your hearing handicapped child as the special gift he is, and you will find that an extra helping of love and contentment will be yours. We have always been very proud of our deaf son and have treasured him as a special blessing to us. I can't imagine what our life would have been like without him and the challenges that we have faced and overcome, in our efforts to share his world of silence. I know that I express the sentiments of all of our family and friends when I say that we feel that God blessed us real good on the day he sent Ronnie to us. I hope that through the coming months I can help other parents to accept their child's handicap. I would wish that they too can know the sense of accomplishment and pride that is possible for parents of a deaf child.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor
President of the Parent-Teacher-Counselor Organization
Indiana School for the Deaf

There presently exists a great need for a national parents organization which would promote the education and welfare of **all deaf children regardless of the methods employed in teaching them.** Parent interest in founding such an organization is high. A survey of parent organizations made in 1964, by Joseph Hodnik of Kansas, indicated that more than two-thirds of those replying, were in favor of establishing a national parent organization.

At the business meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf (held in Flint, Mich., in June 1965), a motion was passed for the executive committee of the AID to institute procedures whereby recommendations will be brought up for consideration at the Hartford Convention in 1967 concerning the forming of a parents group as a section of this organization.

A more recent survey by the Parent Survey Committee of the American Instructors of the Deaf indicates an even larger percentage in favor of establishing a parents group on a national level.

The National Association of The Deaf recently discussed this matter and the membership voted to extend its best wishes and moral support to this endeavor.

The Gallaudet College Alumni Association in its 1964 meeting also expressed much interest in the proposed national parents organization.

Some of the ways by which the parents could help to promote the education of **all** deaf children are:

1. Obtain knowledge by which to teach their own deaf children better at home.
2. Educate the public more fully about the educational needs and the welfare of **all** deaf children.
3. Help promote legislation which would benefit the education and the welfare of **all** deaf children.
4. Encourage the use of proper terminology of deafness.
5. Strive for better summer school opportunities.
6. Push for better high school programs.
7. Strive for better vocational education.
8. Support adult education programs for the deaf.
9. Work with existing organizations of the deaf.
10. Cooperate with teachers and school personnel to help the children realize their potentials for full growth.

The AID Parent Survey Committee proposed an organizational meeting of parents at the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, in Berkeley, Calif., in 1969.

There is no question about the need for such a national parents organization and along with NAD, AID and Gallaudet Alumni Association encouragement, I think that all parents should support the efforts of the people now working to organize this group.

My only concern is that there would be no organizational meeting until 1969. In the meantime we would be dragging our feet and passing up many opportunities to be of service to each other and to our deaf children. In view of the recent action by the A. G. Bell group in trying to stop the telecast of "Theater of the Deaf," I feel that we need to do something about organization before 1969. At present the A. G. Bell group presumes to represent all deaf children and their parents at the national level. While we are aware of the fact that in truth they actually represent only a small number of parents, they will continue to infer that they represent all of our deaf children UNTIL WE MAKE OUR OWN NATIONAL PARENTS GROUP A REALITY. I can't see that we can afford to wait until 1969. How about some regional meetings in the fall of 1967? It would seem to me that a lot of work could be accomplished at the regional level prior to 1969.

(The AID Parents Survey Committee members: Mr. Roy K. Holcomb, 3615 Marrison Place, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; Mrs. Billy G. Garton, 501 E. Grace Terrace, Olathe, Kans. 66061; and Mrs. Richard Yowell, 26610 Wilson Drive, Dearborn Heights, Mich. 48127.)

who has accepted him and his handicap and has learned to communicate with him in his own special language of signs.

Mary Jane Rhodes

Concordia Tract Mission
Box 201
St. Louis, Mo. 63166

Printed in U.S.A. 10-899

The Sign for Happiness



THE SIGN FOR HAPPINESS

"Your son is deaf, and no operation will make him hear," said the audiologist.

My husband and I were overwhelmed to learn that our 2-year-old boy was deaf. I remembered seeing deaf people talking with their hands and my mother saying, "They're deaf and dumb. Stop staring at them!" Would our son become the object of people's curiosity?

I looked at my son's happy, smiling face and prayed a prayer that I was to repeat many times. Not, "Please, God, make Ronnie hear!" but rather, "Please, God, make me the kind of mother Ronnie needs."

Almost 17 years have passed now since the doctor said, "Mary Jane, you have a son." The dreams I dreamed on the day Ronnie was born I am still dreaming. The hopes that I hoped I am still hoping. His deafness has only given me greater reason for pride and joy. Working to find solutions to Ronnie's deafness has enabled us to develop closer family bonds. Having a deaf brother has helped our daughter become more compassionate and sympathetic. My husband has grown more gentle and understanding as we worked together to find the answer to our son's handicap. Association with parents of deaf children has given new meaning to our lives.

In all of these years my deaf son has not disappointed me. I face the future with an eager and happy heart, and review the past with thanks and a feeling of accomplishment. As I look at this young man, whom we have known and loved, I can but say: "This is my son in whom God has given me happiness."

When did I stop fighting Ronnie's deafness? When I acknowledged his need for a method of manual communication. Because our son could never live *in* a hearing world, I have tried to help him learn to live *with* a hearing world.

To me, sign language is no longer a clumsy method of communication. Deaf persons are not odd people who live in a different world. I have found manual communication to be beautiful and inspiring.

The manual sign for *Jesus* reminds the deaf that Christ died for them, because a finger from each hand indicates the nail holes in his palms. The sign for *love* is the crossed arms pressed against the heart.

The sign for happiness is shown on the face of our deaf son when he meets someone

WHAT DEAF PEOPLE WANT

Improved Educational Programs — Inadequate educational programs result in limited vocabulary, language problems and cultural deprivation for deaf people.

Equal Employment Opportunities — Employers who refuse to hire deaf people contribute to unemployment. Failure of employers to recognize the potential of the Deaf results in underemployment.

FULL LEGAL RIGHTS

Deaf people have a legal right to the services of a sign language interpreter... this right is being denied to a majority of them.

Help in Solving Problems — Deafness respects no economic, racial, geographic, ethnic or national boundaries. It doesn't matter in what language you don't hear; the problems of inadequate education, limited employment opportunities and misunderstanding of deaf people are universal.

Friendship — Hearing-impaired people go to school and church, work, marry, raise families, buy homes, vote, join clubs, think, dream, cry, laugh — and give lifelong friendship and love to hearing people who share with them the warmth of understanding and respect.

WELCOME TO THE "DEAF COMMUNITY"

Definition of "Deaf Community": Where the term formerly referred to deaf people and their social, religious, and athletic activities, it now encompasses a vastly different and enlarged segment of the general public. Today the "Deaf Community" includes deaf citizens, audiologists, educators, rehabilitation counselors, ministers, psychologists, social workers, interpreters, other professionals in various disciplines. parents with deaf children, brothers and sisters of deaf people, children with deaf parents **and members of the general public who are anxious to help overcome the loneliness of deafness.**

DEAF AWARENESS IS HAVING A DEAF FRIEND:

These associations may have branches in your city, state or region. Write for more information.

National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Ave.
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Gallaudet College
Public Service Programs
7th & Florida Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

International Assn. of Parents of the Deaf
814 Thayer Ave.
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf
814 Thayer Ave.
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf
P.O. Box 1339
Washington, D.C. 20013

Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf
5034 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

American Hearing and Speech Assn.
9030 Old Georgetown Rd.
Bethesda, Md. 20014

National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies
814 Thayer Ave.
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

National Center for Deaf Blind Youths and Adults
105 Fifth Ave.
New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf
1300 W. Northwest Highway
Mount Prospect Hill, Il. 60056

Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf
1537 35th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Teletypewriters for the Deaf
P.O. Box 28332
Washington, D.C. 20005

Total Communication Laboratory
Western Maryland College
Westminster, Md. 21157

Home Missions Board
Southern Baptist Convention
1350 Spring St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

National Congress of Jewish Deaf
9102 Edmonston Court
Greenbelt, Md. 20770

Ephphatha Conference of Workers Among the Deaf
500 N. Broadway
St. Louis, Mo. 63102

Assemblies of God Ministries to the Deaf
1445 Boonville Ave.
Springfield, Mo. 65802

DEAF AWARENESS

YEAR 2 — friend — "Give Me A Sign"

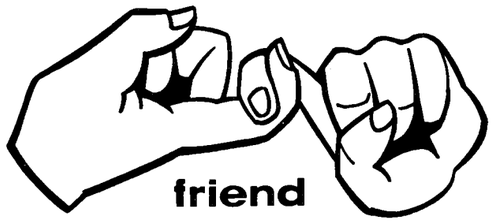
DEAFNESS... THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD OF ALL HANDICAPS!

LEND AN EAR... DEAFNESS IS THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD OF ALL HANDICAPS! HERE IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYONE WHO CAN HEAR TO HELP REMOVE THE SOUND BARRIER FOR THOSE WHO CAN'T... IN YOUR COMMUNITY... YOUR STATE... YOUR NATION!

DEAF AWARENESS is a public relations project of the national Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc.
P.O. Box 1339 • Washington, D.C. 20013

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Permit No. 45486

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE DEAF?



HELEN KELLER ONCE OBSERVED:

"The problems of deafness are more complex, if not more important than those of blindness. Deafness is a much worse misfortune because of the loss of the most vital stimulus — the sound of the voice that brings language, sets thoughts astir, and helps us in the intellectual company of man."

"Ours is not the stillness that sooths the weary senses; it is the inhuman silence which severs and estranges. It is the silence not to be broken by a word of greeting, or the song of birds, or the sigh of a breeze. It is a silence which isolates cruelly, completely."

Stop now and listen to the sounds around you... these sounds help you keep in touch with your environment. Because you can hear, you understand what other people say, and enjoy music, songs of birds, the sound of rain on the window and wind in the trees.

Are you aware that approximately one in every ten people cannot hear what you hear? Many everyday sounds are lost to hearing impaired people...sounds that may be important to keep them in *"the intellectual company of man."* A moderate loss may eliminate the tick of the clock, shuffling papers, and the sound of rain. A severe loss can mean you will never hear the sound of a human voice.

YOUR OWN HEARING HAS BEEN ON THE DECLINE SINCE YOU WERE AN INFANT

Babies with normal hearing have a range of 16 to 30,000 cycles (vibrations) per second. If you are a teenager, your hearing has dropped to around 20,000 cycles. Middle aged? You probably hear nothing above 8,000 and if you live to be 80 this will decline to about 4,000, which means in a quiet place you hear conversation reasonably well, while in a noisy area hearing conversation will be difficult.

As you grow older you will also have a decible loss. In a quiet room a whisper from four feet away has an intensity of about 30 decibles. normal speech 60 and a shout around 90. A rock band generates about 120 decibels. No wonder rock music makes conversation impossible!

Federal Occupational Safety & Health Act, Effective beginning in 1971, is administered by the U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR.

Federal Government Standards of Permissible Noise Exposures

Duration per day, in hours	Sound Level (Decibels)
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1½	102
1	105
½	110
¼ or less	115

DECIBEL LEVEL OF FAMILIAR SOUNDS

70 Decibels . . . . . Freeway Traffic (50 feet)
80 Decibels . . . . . Alarm Clock
90 Decibels . . . . . 10 HP Outboard Motor (from 50 feet)
95 Decibels . . . . . New York Subway Station
100 Decibels . . . . . Garbage Truck
105 Decibels . . . . . Jet Takeoff (from 2000 feet)
110 Decibels . . . . . Home Woodworking Shop (Circular Saw)
115 Decibels . . . . . Discotheque

Contribution to hearing impairment begins when decibel sound level exceeds 70.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DEAFNESS

DEAF PEOPLE LIVE WITH DISCRIMINATION

Hearing impaired persons licensed to drive in all fifty states, often pay exorbitant rates for auto insurance — in spite of studies showing deaf people to be among the world's safest drivers.

DEAF PEOPLE LIVE WITH FRUSTRATION

Many have limited lipreading ability and must depend on additional hand cues. They may be considered "odd" or "queer" because they use their hands to communicate. Deaf people often need interpreters, the same as foreigners who do not understand our language. Speaking in French or German or Spanish isn't considered "queer".

DEAF PEOPLE LIVE WITH MISUNDERSTANDING

The outdated terms "Deaf and Dumb" and "Deaf Mute" foster the belief deaf people have limited intelligence and cannot be taught. Research shows deaf persons have the same range of intelligence and capabilities as the hearing population. With intensive training by skilled professionals, most deaf people can be taught to speak. However, speech or language skills should never be equated with intelligence.

IF YOU MET A DEAF PERSON TODAY

.... at first you would not know you were in the presence of deafness — deafness doesn't show.

.... and if the person wore a hearing aid, you might raise your voice in an effort to communicate — please don't; shouting doesn't help.

.... you might understand why the biggest burden deaf people face is hearing people — who do not understand the facts of life in a silent or muffled world.

DEAF AWARENESS

DEAFNESS IS AN INVISIBLE BARRIER

Throughout all of recorded history, deaf people's needs have been ignored and/or poorly served. More persons suffer from hearing loss than all other disabilities combined. The National Census of the Deaf, completed in 1971, shows more than thirteen million citizens with hearing impairment, six-and-one-half million of them with significant loss in each ear, and almost two million who are deaf. In spite of these figures, most hearing-impaired persons are reluctant to mention their communication difficulty. A problem cannot be solved until it is recognized. Hearing Conservation has little meaning until the public begins to recognize the implications of deafness. The stigma against deafness can be eliminated through DEAF AWARENESS. Opportunities for sharing the hearing world with deaf individuals is limitless.

HOW CAN **YOU** HELP? Every person involved should display the DEAF AWARENESS symbol throughout 1976. Decals, bumper stickers and pins are available for a donation of $1.00 or more.

DEAF PEOPLE COMMUNICATE THROUGH

- READING AND WRITING
  Limited educational opportunities have caused many deaf persons to have limited written language abilities.
- MANUAL COMMUNICATION
  Includes fingerspelling and sign language.
- SPEECH
  Most deaf people are taught to speak, although their voices sound different from normal speech, and pronunciation is often faulty.
- LIPREADING
  Many deaf people have difficulty lipreading; and they must depend upon additional visual cues, including fingerspelling and sign language, as well as television subtitle captioning.
- BODY LANGUAGE AND MIME
  Sign language vocabulary is based upon existing signs, conceptual formations, body language, natural gesture, and mime... creative methods of communication which can be used by both hearing and deaf people.

HOW CAN **YOU** HELP? The best way to understand the needs of deaf citizens is through person-to-person communication. Sign language classes and orientation to deafness programs are being offered across the nation. Many hearing people are taking advantage of this unique opportunity to serve the needs of the "deaf community". Hearing people can learn sign language and become influential in the expansion of services to the deaf in adult education programs, universities, colleges, churches, hospitals and law enforcement training programs. YOU CAN PROMOTE COMMUNICATION WITH DEAF CITIZENS WHILE ENRICHING **YOUR OWN** COMMUNICATION EXPERIENCES.

FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR DEAF PEOPLE

The inability to use manual communication is a barrier to service for deaf people. Deaf people are taxpayers and citizens. Yet, many services made possible through the deaf tax dollars are not currently available to the deaf themselves. Policemen, judges, lawyers, physicians, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, clergymen, clerks, politicians, cab drivers, and educators are rarely prepared to meet the needs of the average deaf citizen. Only in a few sections of America are people beginning to take a meaningful look at the needs of the "deaf community."

HOW CAN **YOU** HELP? You can become a deaf advocate in your own community. Since needs vary, you should contact your own "deaf community" and get their opinions and ideas in planning a DEAF AWARENESS ACTION PROGRAM. Some innovative programs can include: (1) **A voter registration drive** to help deaf people exercise their voting power; the communication barrier makes registration and voting difficult for deaf citizens. (2) **Television programs** featuring or exploiting the talents and abilities of the local "deaf community". Singing in sign language has become popular in many metropolitan areas. (3) **Bicentennial interpreted tours** of points of interest such as museums, parks and monuments. Most deaf people are anxious to learn more about their communities. The communication gap has made this difficult. (4) **Interpreted television news and entertainment programs.** Deaf people can't "listen to the radio", but their vision is keen.

INTERPRETERS SERVE AS A COMMUNICATION BRIDGE

Until more hearing citizens can communicate personally with deaf people, interpreters will continue to bridge the communication gap. A deaf person may need an interpreter because of difficulties with speech, lipreading, limited knowledge of the English language, or to obtain necessary services currently closed or unavailable to the Deaf.

HOW CAN **YOU** HELP? By encouraging the employment of full-time, paid interpreters within local government agencies, United Fund supported programs, and privately supported services such as hospitals, counseling programs, religious programs, social and service clubs. An interpreter for the deaf is professionally trained. Signs and fingerspelling, provide two-way communication between hearing and deaf persons. An interpreter works in a variety of settings: educational, television, vocational rehabilitation, medical, religious, legal, cultural and law enforcement. Interpreting is a new profession which needs moral and financial support to motivate and recruit trainees.

THE GOALS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRY OF INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF AND ITS CHAPTERS ARE:

- To recruit and educate persons to become interpreters for the deaf.
- To prepare, maintain and distribute a directory of accredited interpreters periodically.
- To develop uniformity and standardization of skills among interpreters.
- To assist in developing the language of signs.
- To prepare a guideline of terminology applicable to the various aspects of interpreting.
- To publish literature regarding the various aspects of interpreting.

The RID measures the skills of its members through a national evaluation program. Certificates awarded by the National Certification Board are:

Expressive Translating: Ability to translate simultaneously from spoken to manual English (verbatim).

Expressive Interpreting: Ability to use sign language with hearing-impaired persons who possess varied levels of language competence.

Reverse Skills: Ability to transmit (manually, orally or written) a hearing-impaired person's message.

Comprehensive Skills: Includes all of the above skills.

Legal Specialist Certificate: Includes Comprehensive Skills, plus specialized evaluation to qualify for interpreting in a variety of legal setting.

Other areas of Certification are being developed.

Interpreters for the deaf can provide important information on how to reach parents of deaf children, deaf adults and professionals serving deaf citizens. For the RID Chapter near you write to: RID, P.O. Box 1339, Washington, D.C. 20013

THESE MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE TO HELP YOU MAKE DEAFNESS VISIBLE

DEAF AWARENESS MATERIALS



BUMPER STICKER 15" x 3¾"



DECAL 4" PIN 1¼"

Orders may be mixed for pins, decals and bumper stickers — or all of one item. REMEMBER — ONLY PREPAID ORDERS WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED!

Bumper stickers, Decals and Pins are available for a tax deductible donation of $1.00 (Exemption number 23-7360218)

ORGANIZATIONS WISHING TO OBTAIN MATERIALS IN QUANTITY TO PROMOTE DEAF AWARENESS CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FOLLOWING DISCOUNT ON **PREPAID ORDERS ONLY!**

(NOTE: In response to popular requests. Bonus gifts of records, films and TV spots are discontinued in favor of quantity discounts)

100 DEAF AWARENESS "VISUAL" ITEMS
$.80 donation each (20% discount) $80.00

250 DEAF AWARNESS "VISUAL" ITEMS
$.70 donation each (30% discount). $175.00

DEAF AWARENESS LETTERHEADS & ENVELOPES FOR USE LOCALLY! Printed in red and blue on white paper (8½" x 11") to help celebrate the "SPIRIT OF 76" Bicentennial. May be used for letterheads, news releases, poster type messages, proclamations. Very attractive. No return address on stationary — **YOU ADD YOUR OWN.**

25 Letterheads & Envelopes plus one each pin, decal, bumper sticker $6.00
100 Letterheads & Envelopes plus one each pin, decal, bumper sticker. $13.00

YOUR DEAF NEIGHBORS WILL APPRECIATE YOUR HELP IN MAKING DEAF AWARENESS VISIBLE AND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO DEAF AWARENESS. Today, deaf people living throughout our nation are trying to break the bonds of isolation caused by their deafness. But they need your help! YOUR tax deductible contributions to DEAF AWARENESS is one way. Donations will be used to produce materials necessary to bring DEAF AWARENESS to hearing people in this Bicentennial Year . . . Radio and television public service announcements . . . literature explaining the implications of deafness . . . information and liaison services to help **MAKE AMERICA AWARE OF DEAFNESS!**

DON'T FORGET . . . THIS YEAR ADD RADIO AUDIENCES TO "DEAF AWARENESS" by using item #3 above . . . I HEAR YOUR HAND CASSETTE WITH RADIO SPOTS ON FLIP SIDE.

I HEAR YOUR HAND, INC. "DEAF AWARENESS" MATERIALS — including television spots, films, records and cassettes promoting DEAF AWARENESS through musical messages about deafness. **NEW THIS YEAR TAPED RADIO SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS!**



I HEAR YOUR HAND SONG
Words by Mary Jane Rhodes
Music by T. Daniel Robbins

(1) 16MM color sound film (3 min. 17 sec.) sung by Dan Robbins, performed by Rita Corey and Kendall Students — Poster included. Excellent for parent meetings, civic club presentations, sign language classes. EVERY LIBRARY SHOULD HAVE A COPY. **$60.00**

(2) 45 rpm stereo record with poster showing scenes from film and words to song. Flip side song GET UP AND WALK from ROCK GOSPEL FOR THE DEAF. **$3.95**

(3) CASSETTE TAPE (song repeated 3 times to practice signing) with poster showing scenes from film and words to song. *Flip side taped radio spot announcements* for use locally. Excellent for promoting DEAF AWARENESS in your city. **$4.95**

(4) SHEET MUSIC (Piano and vocal) **$2.00**



GIVE ME A SIGN SONG
Words by Mary Jane Rhodes
Music by T. Daniel Robbins

(5) 16MM color sound film (3 min.) sung by Dan Robbins, performed by Rita Corey and Ron Rhodes — Poster included. Excellent film for use alone or with I HEAR YOUR HAND. Open programs with I HEAR YOUR HAND and close them with GIVE ME A SIGN. Should be in all libraries. **$60.00**

(6) TELEVISION PUBLIC SERVICE SPOT PACKAGE, including one 1-minute spot and one 30-second spot on 16mm color sound film with DEAF AWARENESS ending — Poster included. (Television stations do not charge for using public service spots — you only need to buy film and give to station) **$35.00**

(7) 45 rpm stereo record with poster showing scenes from film and words to song. *FLIP SIDE* features internationally famous poem by Willard J. Madsen "YOU HAVE TO BE DEAF TO UNDERSTAND" **$3.95**

(8) CASSETTE TAPE with poster showing scenes from film and words to song. FLIP SIDE features internationally famous poem by Willard J. Madsen "YOU HAVE TO BE DEAF TO UNDERSTAND" Poem and song repeated 3 times to practice signing. **$4.95**

(9) SHEET MUSIC (Vocal and Rhythm) . . . **$2.00**

ORDER FORM

TO: RID/DEAF AWARENESS • P.O. Box 1339 • Washington, D.C. 20013

I WANT TO HELP! Here is my 1976 contribution of $_____ . Please send me the items checked to make DEAF AWARENESS VISIBLE. ____ Bumper Sticker ____ Decal ____ Pin

I WISH TO PURCHASE

_____100 DEAF AWARENESS "VISUAL" ITEMS for $80.00
_____250 DEAF AWARENESS "VISUAL" ITEMS for $175.00
_____ 25 DEAF AWARENESS LETTERHEADS & ENVELOPES for $6.00
_____100 DEAF AWARENESS LETTERHEADS & ENVELOPES for $13.00

I HEAR YOUR HAND ITEMS
_____(1) Film $60.00
_____(2) Record $3.95
_____(3) Cassette $4.95
_____(4) Sheet Music $2.00

GIVE ME A SIGN ITEMS
_____(5) Film $60.00
_____(6) TV Spots $35.00
_____(7) Record $3.95
_____(8) Cassette $4.95
_____(9) Sheet Music $2.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE We are sorry ONLY PREPAID ORDERS can be acknowledged. If payment does not accompany order, MATERIALS WILL NOT BE SHIPPED. (RID CHAPTERS MAY CONTACT DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR DEAF AWARENESS PARTICIPATION PRIVILEGES).

ENCLOSED IS MY CHECK IN THE AMOUNT OF $_____ for the items indicated above.

Name_____ Address _____

City_____ State _____ Zip_____

Please allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery. Postage is included in above prices. If you wish faster delivery please add 10% to cover special handling and postage.

March 15,1976
10805 Sharondale
Dallas Texas
75228

Presidential Canidate;

If you are elected the next President, what will you do to help the handicapped?

The handicapped people of America want the same rights as any other citizen, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuite of happiness. Handicapped people are being deprived of their rights to hold a job, to travel, and to be educated.

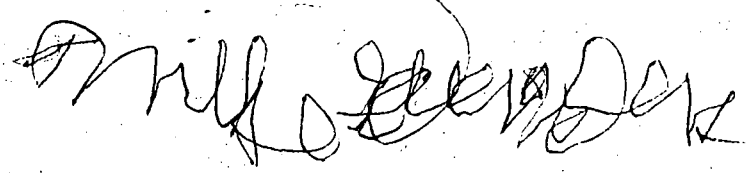
According to the President's Committee On the Handicapped, 1 out of every 11 Americans are handicapped. Most have incomes under the poverty level.

The handicapped people are finding there voice and they want a say in polices that concern them. Transportation, housing, and jobs are among the issues that concern the handicapped. We as handicapped people, demand, yes demand that our elected officals recognize the problems of the handicapped and work to solve them.

I believe the best way to find the right canidate that would understand the problems of the handicapped is to be active in the presidental selection process. I am active in my precinct and city politics. Also, I have a program for the handicapped on a local radio station.

When you come to Texas for the primary would you speak before a group of concern handicapped?

Mike Saunders



David Mickael Saunders was born July 10, 1942 in Wichita Falls Texas. Mike, as he likes to be called, was born with cerebral palsy.

Mike's family moved to Oklahoma City in 1954 where he graduated from high school and went to Oklahoma City University.

In 1970, Mike's family moved to Dallas. He has been active in city and precinct politics. Mike has appeared before the Dallas city council a number of times to talk about the problems of the handicapped.

Having worked with the Dallas Transit System and the regional transportation committee Mike has made a substantial contribution to forming and intergrading transportation for the handicapped into the Dallas public transportation system.

On a local radio station, KCHU, Mike has a weekly program for the handicapped. The purpose of the program, HANDICAPPED IN ACTION, is to establish a dialogue between the handicapped and the community.

ATLANTIS COMMUNITY INC.

2965 west 11th avenue
denver colo 80204
303 893 8040

Issues

Atlantis Position Paper on the Disabled
October 1, 1976

When the average person thinks of nursing homes, s/he is inclined to think of the aged and the infirm. Few realize that our nation's institutions also house a great many disabled young persons, some as young as twelve. These are the victims of our society's response to children and young adults who have muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, birth defects, blindness, neurological disorders, or have survived accidents of varying kinds. But they are there, by the thousands, many simply because they were labeled by physicians and psychiatrists as 'retarded' and unable to function 'normally'. Having never received the experiences and opportunities to prove otherwise, they are now hopelessly trapped in the sterile and impersonal routine of institutionalization. The word 'life' is totally inapplicable to the dreary existence that these young people must endure, because the word itself connotates a kind of individual vitality and initiative that does not, and cannot, survive in a setting where conformity and complacency are nurtured and any expression of individuality is discouraged. It is difficult to imagine a more stifling or inappropriate atmosphere for a young person. It is inhumane at best to shakle and imprison youthful energy and curiosity in the harsh, inflexible confines of the nursing home routine. The frustration that is experienced in such a repressive living situation leads first to suppressed anger, expressed hostility, and finally to the withdrawal and waste of a totally battered ego.

Atlantis, which is comprised of an ever growing number of disabled persons and able bodied allies, has recognized this problem and sought solutions. A strong core group of laypeople, nurses, therapists, physicians, lawyers and local government officials have been assembled to aid in challenging the traditional segregation of the disabled population. The movement grew out of an attempt in late 1973 to set up a progressive program in a wing of a Colorado nursing home. The program, which was to a large degree successful, was designed to provide normalizing educational and recreational experiences to the institutionalized young. It soon became apparent that the primary struggle was not in lending growth experiences to the clients, but was fighting the paternalistic tradition and profit orientation of the nursing home industry. The Atlantis group witnessed and documented not only the publicized fraudulent Medicaid activities, but the day to day financial and psychological exploitation of people who had no option to the institution. In late 1974, after the deaths of two young disabled persons - one at the hands of an inept nursing home medical staff, the other because the county refused public assistance payments after he was forced to leave the nursing home when the administrator physically attacked him - the Atlantis Community officially established itself as a non-profit organization and began to seek out alternatives.

On June 1, 1975, a most significant step was taken toward achieving the goal of alternative living situations. A number of public housing units were leased in the Las Casitas Housing Development in west Denver and the first seven disabled residents were moved out of the nursing homes they were in and into their own apartments. To meet the attendant needs of the residents, a pool of 24 hour per day staff was hired and trained in both medical areas and domestic routines. All community residents were supplied with a phone and a Hotline was created to monitor calls, dispense staff and information, and respond to emergencies. Thus the Atlantis Community was born and named after the lost continent to symbolize the emergence of 'lost' persons once again in the world. The philosophy of Atlantis is that the disabled population can become an active, productive portion of society if given the chance to participate in the society. Programs at Atlantis include teaching residents how to manage an apartment, be consumers, and meet their own social needs. Attendant assistance is always available for physical necessities and to aid with heavy work. The nuclear community functions as a sort of half-way house until the individual feels equipped to deal with society at large.

Conventional answers to the education and employment of the disabled are being challenged by Atlantis. Traditionally the disabled have been filtered into special schools and county workshops to perform menial tasks such as counting fishooks for less than 5¢ an hour. Atlantis offers employment to the disabled in the form of jobs on the Hotline, clerical and administrative positions, and as researchers and planners in the Atlantis Planning Office which received a one year grant from HUD to explore and offer solutions for the problems of the disabled population. We are currently exploring the open market for job possibilities.

One of the most important parts of the Atlantis program is the individualized medical attention that each resident receives. Almost without exception, a young person coming out of an institution has not received the medical followthrough necessary to make her/him as self sufficient as possible. Many of our clients, upon being released from an institution, do not know who their physician is, are on harmful and unneccesary medications, and few have had a rehabilitative program of physical and occupational therapy. Atlantis works consistently with existing health facilities, primarily the Denver General Health System, to evaluate and secure the surgery, equipment, and therapy needed to maximize individual potential.

The Atlantis Community, after a year of operation, has emphatically affirmed the contention of its originators. The community has grown in just twelve months from seven residents to seventeen residents at the nuclear community and nine outreach members where clients live by themselves in the private sector and use Atlantis services.

Invaluable assistance and support has been given Atlantis by some very perceptive and influential legislators and community leaders. Representatives Pat Schroeder and Tim Wirth and Senators Gary Hart and Floyd Haskell are in continual contact with Atlantis and have exhibited public support when necessary.The vast public support and

THE DENVER POST

Founded on October 28, 1895 by F. G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen
Helen G. Bonfils, Officer and Director, 1933-72

"Dedicated in perpetuity to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion and that evil shall not thrive unopposed"

DONALD R. SEAWELL, *President, Chairman of the Board*
CHARLES R. BUXTON, *Executive Vice President, Editor and Publisher*
EARL R. MOORE, *Secretary-Treasurer*
WILLIAM HORNBY, *Vice President, Executive Editor*
ROBERT H. SHANAHAN, *Vice President, General Manager*

THE POST'S OPINION

A New Atlantis Is Born

It didn't attract much attention, but the birth of the first phase of the Atlantis project is an event for rejoicing—as well as a warning for caution.

A group of disabled persons in Denver, spurred to expectations of a better life by a new-found militancy, for some months now have been working to bring to life a planned community in which handicapped persons could live a more normal life. This type of community, they hoped, would be free of confining nursing home atmospheres which so easily could make "vegetables" out of young patients without hope for anything more.

Now, it has been announced, the first step toward that new independence has been successful. Within three months 14 disabled young persons will move from nursing homes into a cooperative apartment living situation in which they can receive the medical and supportive services they need in addition to the freedom they so desperately seek.

The group will move into a renovated apartment complex called Las Casitas Homes at W. 11th Ave. and Federal Blvd. They will receive services and funding from a variety of sources.

It is with a project such as this—perhaps unique in the nation—that disabled persons can find their level of dignity and productivity. For too long they have suffered through stereotyping which never realized their potential.

However, the note of caution comes here: The participants in the program must be carefully screened so that those who take part can experience success in their new life styles; and those who are chosen must not reject the level of assistance that they still require in the headiness of their new freedom. If the commitment of all concerned is well established, the program should work and become a guiding light for other communities across the country.

For Joe

July 19, 1976

POLICY DIRECTIONS TOWARD THE HANDICAPPED

BACKGROUND

The problems of disabled persons in the United States are typical of all our needy and deprived citizens, but are dramatically intensified not only by the practical effects of disability, but by the additional burdens of discrimination and loss of fundamental constitutional rights. Specific policies to help the handicapped secure those rights and live as productive members of society must take full account of the basic, primary obstacles that currently exist for all handicapped persons. Handicapped persons, whether blind, deaf, mentally retarded or physically disabled, share the common goals and hopes of all Americans to live in human dignity, to achieve self-sufficiency and economic independence and to contribute to family and community life. These are not radical or outrageous goals and the fact that they are presently unattainable for most handicapped persons indicates the elementary level at which we must approach the problem.

In many ways, attitudes toward the handicapped have not progressed beyond the Middle Ages when such persons were routinely outcast from the rest of society. Most people are still more comfortable when the disabled are out of sight and out of mind, when services are provided in segregated rehabilitation facilities or in isolated institutional settings.

Traditionally, those who would help the handicapped have focused on specific, limited issues such as tax breaks for the blind or increasing the availability of guide dogs rather than confronting the far more basic issue of ensuring that the handicapped are afforded the same constitutional rights enjoyed by other citizens -- rights which include equal access to education, to housing, to travel via public accommodations, to public services, to due

process before commitment to an institution, and, most significantly, to opportunities for employment or pursuit of an occupation.

It is, of course, difficult to accept the fact that discrimination against the handicapped is so widespread and so vicious in its effects, despite all of our protestations of good intent. The usual attitude toward disabled persons, at least on the surface, is one of sympathy and concern, but it is sympathy which smothers under the guise of protection. This "tyranny of goodwill" which denies the disabled their rights ostensibly for their own good often masks ignorance, fear and prejudice. The first step in eradicating this long-standing tradition of discrimination is to firmly commit ourselves to affirmative policies which protect and insure the constitutional rights of the handicapped. At the same time, we must expand and improve our efforts to provide those special services which the handicapped must have if they are to fully exercise these rights.

A PROPOSED APPROACH

Different groups of disabled persons espouse differing philosophies regarding how best to accomplish equal rights and opportunities for the handicapped, but there is common agreement on the principles and these should form the basis of any future policies and program planning. Recent court decisions and statutes have made considerable progress in affirming the rights of the handicapped to education, due process, appropriate remedial treatment, transportation, physical access to public facilities, and employment. Federal policies must now be directed to fulfilling the promise of these court decisions and laws. The situation is not too different from the civil rights activities of the sixties which required an active federal role to insure the protection of constitutional and due process rights of racial minorities and an increased federal effort to provide services (e.g., training for employment) needed to enable these disadvantaged to meaningfully enjoy the rights now accorded them.

In 1973, Congress enacted Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act which prohibits all federally assisted programs from discriminating against any individual on the basis of handicap (a provision directly analogous to federal statutes which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin and sex). Yet, three years since its enactment, the Federal Government has failed to publish implementing regulations or to develop a compliance-enforcement program for Section 504. Proposed regulations which have just been published in the Federal Register discuss many of the problems of enforcement, but do little to resolve these problems, or to offer specific courses of action. While this paper will not present a detailed implementation plan for Section 504 or a comprehensive program for meeting all of the needs of handicapped citizens, it will present two major areas for action which are critical if any headway is to be made in helping the handicapped live as active and equal United States citizens. These areas are:

A. Enforcement of the Civil Rights of the Handicapped
   1. Nondiscrimination in Employment
   2. Right to a Public Education
   3. Right to physical access to public facilities

B. Provision of Services to Foster Independence for the Handicapped
   1. Services for Disabled Children
   2. Expanded Public Support of Rehabilitation Services
   3. Provision of Treatment and Care in Least Restrictive Settings

A. Enforcement of Civil Rights of the Handicapped

While much remains to be done to provide a clear statutory basis for enforcing the civil rights of handicapped citizens, the nation can move immediately to enforce existing law in three crucial areas: employment, education, and physical access to publicly owned or subsidized facilities.

1. Nondiscrimination in Employment

In the past, efforts to decrease discrimination against the handicapped in employment have focused on periodic advertising campaigns to "hire the handicapped". Recent court cases have now reaffirmed the rights of handicapped to equal employment opportunities as have proposed regulations to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act which states that, "... no qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be subjected to discrimination in employment". However, the Department of Labor has employed two competing concepts in interpreting this provision: "reasonable accommodation to the handicapped person" and "undue hardship" to the employer. For example, it would not be considered discriminating to exclude individuals "who, despite reasonable accommodation, are unable to perform a necessary element of the job in question". (Federal Register, May 17, 1970, p. 20301). This would seemingly exclude a blind person from a job in which driving was an incidental part, yet "reasonable accommodation" would seem to indicate that he could be permitted to use alternate means of transportation or to hire a driver at his own expense. The point here is this: there is a potentially conflicting message conveyed by the terms "reasonable accommodation" and "necessary element". What kinds of components are "necessary" and what "accommodations" can an employer and employee be reasonably expected to make? More importantly, who decides?

"Reasonable accommodation" to the handicapped must be viewed in relation to common practice of reasonable accommodation to employee needs. For example, women's rights groups are properly making headway in getting employers to make "reasonable accommodations" to the needs of working mothers. The handicapped are only seeking equal treatment and it must be provided by flexible interpretations of job requirements and activities. What is needed are the mechanisms for helping both employers and potential employees to make the adjustments necessary to reduce the effects of employment discrimination against the handicapped. The federal focus should be on the admittedly

complicated task of matching individual abilities with redefined jobs. While this issue does not lend itself to solution by complex federal regulations, at a minimum the regulations to Section 504 should address alternative strategies for accommodation of the handicapped, and the development of additional strategies should be supported through federal research funds. We must seek to open the doors which are arbitrarily closed by a society that focuses on handicaps rather than on the positive capabilities of an individual. A handicapped worker should be considered a positive addition to the work force and not someone whom an employer feels is forced upon him, or for whom he feels sorry.

2. Right to a Public Education

Recent federal court cases have set forth the equal protection and due process rights of handicapped children in the context of testing, classification and educational placement. These cases established that every handicapped or allegedly handicapped child has a right to (a) a free appropriate public education, (b) an education which to the maximum extent possible is provided in a setting with non-handicapped children, (c) classification as handicapped on the basis of evaluation procedures that take into account adaptive behavior and which are not racially or culturally biased and (d) full due process rights with respect to placement in a special education program. The Education for the Handicapped Act (P.L. 94-142) seeks to insure these rights but will require a significant investment of funds. It is estimated that only one-half of the nation's more than 8 million handicapped children currently receive schooling at any level. P.L. 94-142 estimates that $3.2 billion in federal funds is needed to meet only 20% of the additional costs associated with educating handicapped children this year; FY '76 expenditures will only be about $300 million, falling far short of any estimates of need. These current inequities are so obvious, and the consequences to handicapped individuals are so appalling, that expansion of federal funding to provide equal educational opportunity to the handicapped can be justified even during a time of fiscal caution and retrenchment.

3. Right to Access to Public Facilities

Architectural barriers to entrance into or use of buildings and public transportation facilities have effectively barred many handicapped persons from housing, employment, education and recreation. Regulations under Section 504 must clearly require the removal of architectural barriers in new and existing publicly owned or subsidized facilities in order to allow handicapped individuals to participate equally with non-handicapped persons. An absurd but actual example of insensitivity to the problems of the handicapped recently occurred in a major metropolitan area which sought public gratitude for reducing the fares for disabled persons using public transportation, despite the fact that there were no elevators which would allow the physically handicapped access to the rail system and the buses were not equipped to accommodate the physically handicapped. Efforts to reduce such physical barriers to freedom of movement must be accelerated; this is not only just, it is the law.

B. Provision of Services to Foster Independence for the Handicapped

If the civil rights of the handicapped were effectively enforced, many disabled persons would immediately be able to take advantage of the opportunities opened to them. Many others, however, will continue to require special services to prepare them for and maintain them in independent living to the maximum extent possible. As suggested above, the current efforts to help the handicapped have all too often been limited in scope, unduly restrictive of personal freedom, and have fostered dependency. A fresh approach to services to the handicapped would focus, at a minimum, on early and continued compensatory programs, expansion of Vocational Rehabilitation training and placement efforts, and a national policy of providing the least restrictive living arrangements for those who cannot achieve total self-sufficiency.

1. Services for Disabled Children and Youth

Disabled children are one of the neediest groups of Americans. The problems created by their disability are compounded by the fact that their age makes them totally dependent on adults and existing social institutions for their care. At the same time, as a group they afford opportunity for high social payoff from early intervention programs. Young children can escape a system which casts them aside, locks them up and forgets them if they receive early health care, basic skill training, and social experiences promoting self-confidence. Many of today's adult institutional population who have become permanent inmates might now be living productive lives had programs for early intervention existed when they were children.

This principle has been formally recognized by the Congress in its 1972 requirement that the Head Start Program include at least 10% handicapped preschool children regardless of family income. While the results of this effort have been uneven, it is inarguable that the program has significantly benefitted most of the handicapped children served, through the practice of integrating such children with their non-handicapped peers, provision of needed health care and specialized physical and educational activities, and assistance to parents in learning how to deal positively with their child's disability. Expansion of a program such as Head Start to permit inclusion of all handicapped preschool children and after-school services for older children is suggested as one useful strategy for preventing the debilitating effects on the handicapped person of lack of appropriate physical, educational and social experiences during the early developmental period.

An additional existing mechanism to prevent needless dependency among the handicapped by making more adequate provisions for their personal development during childhood is found in the 1972 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) amendments to the Social Security Act. Under SSI, for the first time in the nation's history, cash assistance is provided to low income disabled children from infancy through age 18 in recognition of their special needs;

prior to this time, the only federal cash assistance to disabled children was that which was provided for any child in a family meeting AFDC income eligibility requirements. At least as important as financial assistance, SSI eligibility brings with it eligibility for social services (e.g., family counseling, preschool programs) potential eligibility for Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) services and in some states automatic eligibility for Medicaid. A precedent has thus been established for the provision of early and continuous resources to help the disabled child achieve his or her maximum potential.

Unfortunately, the SSI program at present is more a precedent than a reality; the statute and regulations effectively limit eligibility only to the extremely poor. As is all too often the case with our social programs, the near poor and average income families are left out. Furthermore, in many areas of our nation there are no available services for handicapped children to be purchased with the additional income provided by SSI. With respect to implementation, the program has failed to enroll many potentially eligible children and VR programs have generally been reluctant to provide VR training and supportive services to this population. A concerted effort is needed to implement the current law in the short run; beyond this, consideration should be given to expanding the eligible population to provide cash and service assistance to all disabled children whose families would be otherwise unable to provide adequately for the child's special needs. Such a policy must be accompanied by an expansion of preventive and remedial services to disabled children as suggested above.

It is encouraging that the mechanisms for preventing needless dependency through early and continued services to the handicapped child are already established in law; it is imperative that we now make a commitment to building a better life for the handicapped from this foundation.

2. Expanded Public Support of Rehabilitation Services

The federal-state program of Vocational Rehabilitation offers the major public support for services designed to help handicapped individuals become self-supporting. Over the years, the VR program has proven itself capable of assisting many people to better and more productive lives through skill training purchase of supportive services (transportation, homemaker services, physical therapy, etc.), and, most significantly, through ensuring that VR clients in fact find employment at the highest level of which they are capable. Sometimes this means VR support of sheltered workshops; in other cases, it is merely a matter of matching a capable individual with a job in the private sector or a program of higher education. However, the program has never had sufficient resources to fully respond to the needs of potential adult clients; lengthy waiting lists for VR services are common.

Increased appropriations for the VR program are one solution, but many additional resources could be obtained through more enterprising use of Title XX social services, Medicaid and community mental health services for VR clients who are eligible for these programs.

Another way in which the VR program could be utilized to prevent dependency among the handicapped would be extension of VR skill training and job placement services for handicapped adolescents. Currently, the VR program services adults almost exclusively, although federal regulations and most state laws would permit at least part-time enrollment of children aged 14-18. At first glance, the suggested inclusion of youth in VR programs appears to duplicate federal and state special education efforts. However, as noted earlier, special education is underfunded and, at best, is typically confined to the development of basic reading and computational skills. Vocational training even for non-handicapped students is generally agreed to be a major problem in most school systems. Local education agencies make no systematic provision for supportive services or job preparation for the handicapped or for placement of handicapped students once they have passed through the educational system.

Inclusion of handicapped teenagers in VR training programs would thus meet an urgent need rather than duplicating regular schooling. Of equal importance, the VR system has the capacity to ensure that training is put to use in productive work, a capacity that the education system has hardly begun to build for any students. Expansion of the VR program to include all needy adults and adolescents, whether by increased appropriations or more creative use of other resources, would be a major step toward the achievement of independence and equality for the handicapped.

3. Provision of Treatment and Care in the Least Restrictive Setting

Although some organized disabled groups think that treatment and care of the handicapped can best be provided in segregated facilities, this is a short-sighted approach which makes even more difficult the full integration of the handicapped in our society. Special services need to be provided in the least restrictive setting appropriate to individual needs, with residential-institutional care being seen as the least preferable situation. Where out-of-home placement is necessary, it should be made as close to an individual's home as possible in order to build on existing networks of family and community support.

At the same time, we must take care that this excellent principle does not produce a nightmare in practice. Many states have wholeheartedly embraced deinstitutionalization and closed their residential facilities only to place the handicapped in totally inadequate or even dangerous nursing facilities and foster homes. A balanced federal policy in this regard requires that funding of current programs for the handicapped be made neutral concerning the living arrangment of the recipient, so that the needs of handicapped individuals can best be met.

SUMMARY

In summary, public policies must actively redress the loss of constitutional rights suffered by handicapped persons and must try to provide services which will better enable the handicapped to participate in our society. This paper offers some suggested areas for immediate action to improve the lives of the handicapped.

AZS

This historic setting is an appropriate one for what I shall say today. When F.D.R. was here he was a living demonstration of the foolishness of defining a person by his disabilities rather than his abilities.

The nurture which treatments gave him led him to regard this place as a second White House. His commitment to the cause of the underprivileged and the powerless were strong motivating forces and the country responded to those commitments by giving him time and time again a solid mandate to lead them toward a more just society.

The programs he proposed are now such familiar features of our social landscape that only those who remember what it was like to live without them experience a lively appreciation of their presence. One of the strength's of America has been to renew its dedication to a just social order even in troubled times.

The American agenda has not yet been finished. Today I wish to address myself to the problems of a segment of our population, who have through no fault of their own been excluded from the mainstream of American life. Who would like nothing better than to contribute their talents and abilities to it. In a world of finite resources to neglect ability and talent not only hurts those neglected - it damages all of us.

The group I am referring to are those among us who suffer some disability or handicap - there are 28 million of them. If F.D.R. were alive today, he would be counted as one of them. Over

12% of our population are unable to fully participate because of their physical or mental condition. As a nation, it is in our interest to see that cure and rehabilitation are effected where it can be and that dignified care be given when it cannot.

The present federal programs where they exist to achieve this are neither coherent, competent nor compassionate. They deny access to many to live up to their potential as full fellows and citizens.

Because we have not confronted either the problems or the promise of the disabled, our goals - and theirs - are frustrated. The programs have been arrived at piecemeal. They leave gaps - and sometimes work at cross purposes. The thousands of good professionals serving the disabled have themselves been handicapped by limitations in the programs. Time and time again we have discovered that only by involving those in need of help, in helping themselves and each other can a program be well designed and administered. It has been the case in programs for the handicapped. Laws have been passed, regulations developed, and programs initiated without the direct and major involvement of handicapped citizens.

The presen programs are too narrowly conceived. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act covers too few of the disabled and only considers employment in the job market. It neglects the development of the potential abilities of many of the handicapped and the contributions many can make to homes and communities.

Federal law states that all buildings that are either leased, rented or owned by the Federal government must be accessible to the handicapped. That is, no Federal building can present any

physical barrier to a person in a wheelchair or on crutches. This law has not been adequately enforced. This really bothers me because barriers to crippled people in Federal buildings mean that a great many people are being cut off from their own government.

And not only are there physical barriers which the federal government should remove, there are social ones as well. There are stigmas (stigmata?) and discrimination which prevent the disabled from enjoying the free exercise of even their ordinary civil rights. This discrimination is pervasive in education, in housing, in public accomodations, employment, transportation and voting rights.

My interest in the problems of handicapped Americans is not new. My record as Governor of Georgia speaks for itself. For those of you who are interested in statistics, you will discover that the State of Georgia was listed among the top five states in successful rehabilitations of 100,000 populations during each year of my administration. And with an awareness that without access to the places of the individual is denied his rights I made sure and signed into law a bill that gave access to every public building to the handicapped. And during my administration over 100 buildings were built with that complete access. Among the other programs which were initiated was a provision for interpreting services to the deaf in contacts with state courts and agencies.

I believe that the nations commitment to the disabled can be met. If I am elected, I will see to it that the programs are coordinated - that the services needed are the ones delivered - and that the disabled are treated with the concern and dignity they deserve.

First, I will see to it that the laws are enforced, and that the present programs competently directed. If new laws are needed, I shall seek them. Especially I will involve the disabled themselves in the entire process of review, coordination, direction and implementation of programs.

Second, I would increase the funding and activity levels of disability related research and development. For 1977 I would suggest a funding level of 30 million rather than the 18 million Ford's budget asks for. We need additional research in prevention of the secondary complications that follow from a primary disability. We need additional research in rehabilitation procedures and in the methods of continuing care.

The attention we pay to the problems of the disabled and the quality programs provided for them is, given the chanciness of the world, a form of insurance for each of us.

Federal attention and action on the participation of the disabled in our society broadens and deepens our commitment to civil rights.

The care of the disabled and our ability to use their talents without paternalism is a test of our own national character.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO

SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

BRAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
THE CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

September 8, 1976

Mrs. Edith Green
1209 S. W. Sixth Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mrs. Green:

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Leonard E. Frank of Portland, I wish to write to you on a matter which may be of mutual interest. The matter concerns "paraplegia" -- paralysis resulting from injury to the spinal cord, and unfortunately, our uninspired effort nationally in support of research on this problem.

Your Congressional service on issues relating to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare may have made you aware of the extent of this catastrophic condition among Americans -- particularly our young people. It is estimated that there are 10 to 12,000 new cases each year and, 85% are of young men with a median age of 19. A new victim of paraplegia develops every 40 minutes. As would be expected, the American lifestyle through accidents involving motor vehicles, trampolines, diving, skiing, football and other vigorous sports is responsible for many of these severe spinal injuries. The least disabled are in wheelchairs, others are in nursing homes and often in respirators.

Since 1970 researchers in the Neurosciences have concluded that injuries to the central nervous system are amenable to research. At one time research in this field was considered useless with regard to an aim for eventual cure.

A prestigious international conference held in Florida in 1970 informed the President of the United States that research in this field was not hopeless, but so ingrained has been the dogma that paralysis resulting from spinal injury is incurable that significant financial support for research in this field is still not available.

This June another International Conference of prestigious neuroscientists was held in Florida and again the conferees urged enhanced research efforts in this field on behalf of the paraplegia victims all over the world, of which 250,000 are in the U.S. alone. There has still been little or no encouragement in this direction from either the White House or from high level national figures.

Often heard is the cliche that encouragement of research on this problem would result in false hopes for paralyzed victims, It has been my experience, however, that paraplegics are realists by virtue of their injuries, and do not expect miracles. They realize that a cure cannot be achieved immediately, but they do expect our society to act on the recommendations of qualified scientists and to support research which might ultimately free them or future paraplegics from wheelchairs and respirators.

In recognition of your interest in humanitarian causes I wondered whether the President of the United States might be encouraged to support a substantial effort in medical research in this field. There is much to be done but the scientific community has deep interest in this problem and the prestige of the Presidency is needed to challenge this obsolete dogma and to inspire scientists to achieve more in this area. If, in your interactions at higher governmental levels, this type of research could be encouraged for support, gratitude would be forthcoming from many of thousands of paraplegics.

Kindly know that you may always call upon me for any service I may render in advancing this cause.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. C.

Carmine D. Clemente
Professor of Anatomy,
and
Director, Brain Research Institute

CDC;ww

BILL FRENZEL
THIRD DISTRICT, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1026 LONGWORTH BUILDING
202-225-2871

STAFF DIRECTOR
RICHARD D. WILLOW

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

July 6, 1976

DISTRICT OFFICES:
MAYBETH CHRISTENSEN
120 FEDERAL BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS 55401
612-725-2173

SANDRA KLUG
3601 PARK CENTER BOULEVARD
ST. LOUIS PARK 55416
612-925-4540

Mr. Lyle Taylor
15515 - 52nd Avenue
Edmonds, WA 98020

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thanks so much for your thoughtful letter regarding the Paraplegia Luncheon. I, too, enjoyed it and wish there had been more time to meet everyone. Pat Browne has told me about your numerous accomplishments in the State of Washington. You are to be congratulated.

For your information, I have enclosed copies of the relevant sections of the FY 1977 Labor-HEW Appropriation Bill's Committee Reports. The Senate has recommended for NINCDS a sum of $163 million which is compared to the House recommendation of $153 million. In addition, the Senate has allowed up to $6 million for the Institute to develop training programs for scientists in the area of regeneration. The total funding for the Institute for FY 1976 was $144.7 million.

At this time, the two versions of the bill are ready for Conference. The increased funding in the area of spinal cord regeneration should be encouraging to all of us.

Yours very truly,

Bill Frenzel

Bill Frenzel
Member of Congress

BF:pb

enclosures

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

Position Papers on Mental Health

Prepared for Governor Carter
by members of the

Department of Psychiatry
University of Pennsylvania

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19104

August 30, 1976

ALBERT J. STUNKARD, M.D.
Visiting Professor
Institute of Neurological Sciences

Please Reply to:
415 Stouffer Building
Philadelphia General Hospital
700 Civic Center Blvd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

Bob Haveley

Ms. Mary King
Chairperson
Carter Health Task Force
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mary,

I am pleased to transmit to you seven short position papers on Mental Health issues. Each has been prepared by an authority on the specific topic and can be enlarged and elaborated in accordance with your needs and desires.

We hope that these papers will prove useful to the Carter campaign--and the Carter administration--in the vital effort to improve the mental health of the American people. I hope that you will call on us for any further help that we may be able to give.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mickey Stunkard

Albert J. Stunkard, M.D.

AJS/ml
Enclosure

INDEX

	Page
Psychiatric Research Dr. Albert J. Stunkard and Dr. Joseph Mendels	1
Mental Health and Children Dr. Alberta Siegel	7
Family Health Dr. Harold Lief	10
Mental Health of the Aged Dr. Stanley J. Brody	13
Alcoholism Dr. James Stinnett	16
Drug Abuse Dr. Charles O'Brien	18
Community Mental Health Centers Dr. Albert J. Stunkard	21

Dr. Alberta Siegel is Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychiatry Stanford University School of Medicine

All the other authors are members of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania

PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH

Dr. Albert J. Stunkard and Dr. Joseph Mendels

BACKGROUND

Psychiatric research is a seriously underdeveloped area with a most uncertain future. To appreciate this situation, it is necessary to recognize how recently psychiatry began to develop any research base and how limited and fragile that base still is.

Part of the problem derives from the nature of mental illness and from society's response to it. A variety of historical factors undoubtedly played a part in the disinclination to recognize the problems of mental illness and of those who suffer from it. Among these were probably the fear aroused by mental illness, the disproportionate affliction of the poor and disadvantaged and the chronicity and consequent financial burden of the condition. For whatever reasons, the mentally ill were long cared for by inadequately funded public institutions located in geographically remote locations which facilitated avoidance of the problem of mental illness by society. Although it became apparent that two percent of the population was destined to suffer from schizophrenia and three percent from disabling depression, though half of all hospital beds came to be occupied by the mentally ill, prior to World War II there was little concern for the treatment of these unfortunate persons and even less for research into the causes and cure of their condition. In the human warehouses of the State Mental Hospitals, where as many as 14,000 patients were confined in one institution, considerations of bed and board took precedence over medical care, and scientific investigation was unknown. Even the medical schools shared in the

avoidance of concern with medical illness. Prior to World War II, a few medical schools contained independent departments of psychiatry and probably none contained the kind of academic department, with its investigative arm, which had become commonplace in internal medicine, surgery, and pediatrics in the years following the Flexner Report.[1]

Events during World War II bore in upon the American public the extent and the tragedy of mental illness and emotional distress, particularly among the young, who had been presumed to be immune from such disturbance. 1,850,000, or ten percent,of the young men in ostensibly good health who enrolled in the army were rejected on psychiatric grounds. Of the selected persons who survived this psychiatric screening, another 1,000,000, or ten percent, were hospitalized for psychiatric reasons and 500,000 received neuropsychiatric discharges. This totally unexpected revelation of psychiatric disability, in a population which had been presumed to be healthy, had a profound impact upon the American public, and was one of the major forces which resulted in the thorough-going reorganization of the Veterans Administration following World War II.

The demonstration of the massive need for psychiatric services coincided with the introduction into American psychiatry of psychoanalysis, the first theory of personality which clearly specified therapeutic consequences, and one which caught the imagination of a generation of American psychiatrists. Under the twin motives of massive need and therapeutic enthusiasm, American psychiatry tripled in size in the twelve years following World War II. This

---

1. Much of this material is derived from Psychiatry as a Behavioral Science, David Hamburg (Ed.), Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1970.

increase in personnel helped to provide more adequate care for the mentally and emotionally disabled. But it did nothing to develop an underlying base of research. The aftermath of the period of rapid growth of service-oriented departments and programs was to leave psychiatry with a legacy in which research was a poor third to service and teaching, even in many of the more effective academic departments.

This unfortunate state of affairs became the special concern of an enlightened leadership in the National Institute of Mental Health. Noting that in 1954 there were fewer than two dozen research psychiatrists in the entire country, this leadership undertook a major effort to train the personnel required to establish a sound scientific base for psychiatric practice. In what was to prove perhaps the wisest investment in the history of the National Institute of Mental Health, it established a pioneer Research Career Development Program, modeled on the Markle Fellowships and the first such program in the National Institutes of Health.[2] Over the years progress has been made in developing the kind of cadre of investigators and academicians which had been developed over the previous thirty years in internal medicine, surgery, and pediatrics. A measure of this progress, and, at the same time, of the long distance yet to travel, was the proud announcement in 1967, that there were now over 150 psychiatrist who had had experience in research, and that half of the medical schools in the country had a least one research psychiatrist.[3] The more striking fact is that, even at this late date, one-half of the medical schools in the country did not have a single research psychiatrist on their faculties.

---

2. Boothe, B.E., Rosenfeld, A.H., Walker, E.K. Toward a Science of Psychiatry. Monterey, Brooks/Cole:1974.
3. The Recruitment and Training of the Research Psychiatrist. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Report No. 65, 1967.

Another striking and disturbing fact is that of the estimated 250 research psychiatrists in the country in 1973, fully 200 were supported by the Research Career Development Program (and its companion Research Scientist Program) of the National Institute of Mental Health.[2] There could hardly be a more telling illustration of the narrowness of the scientific research base of psychiatry, nor of the tenuousness of its support, dependent so largely as it is, upon one specialized program of one government agency. A recent assessment did not exaggerate when it stated "...research has gained a significant toehold in the academic psychiatric community but its position is still precarious."[2]

ACHIEVEMENTS

Even the small amount of psychiatric research conducted so far has had an impact upon patient care as significant as that of research in any other field of medicine. Figure one shows the two percent per year rate of increase of patients resident in state and county mental hospitals through 1955, a rate of increase which had been present for many previous years.

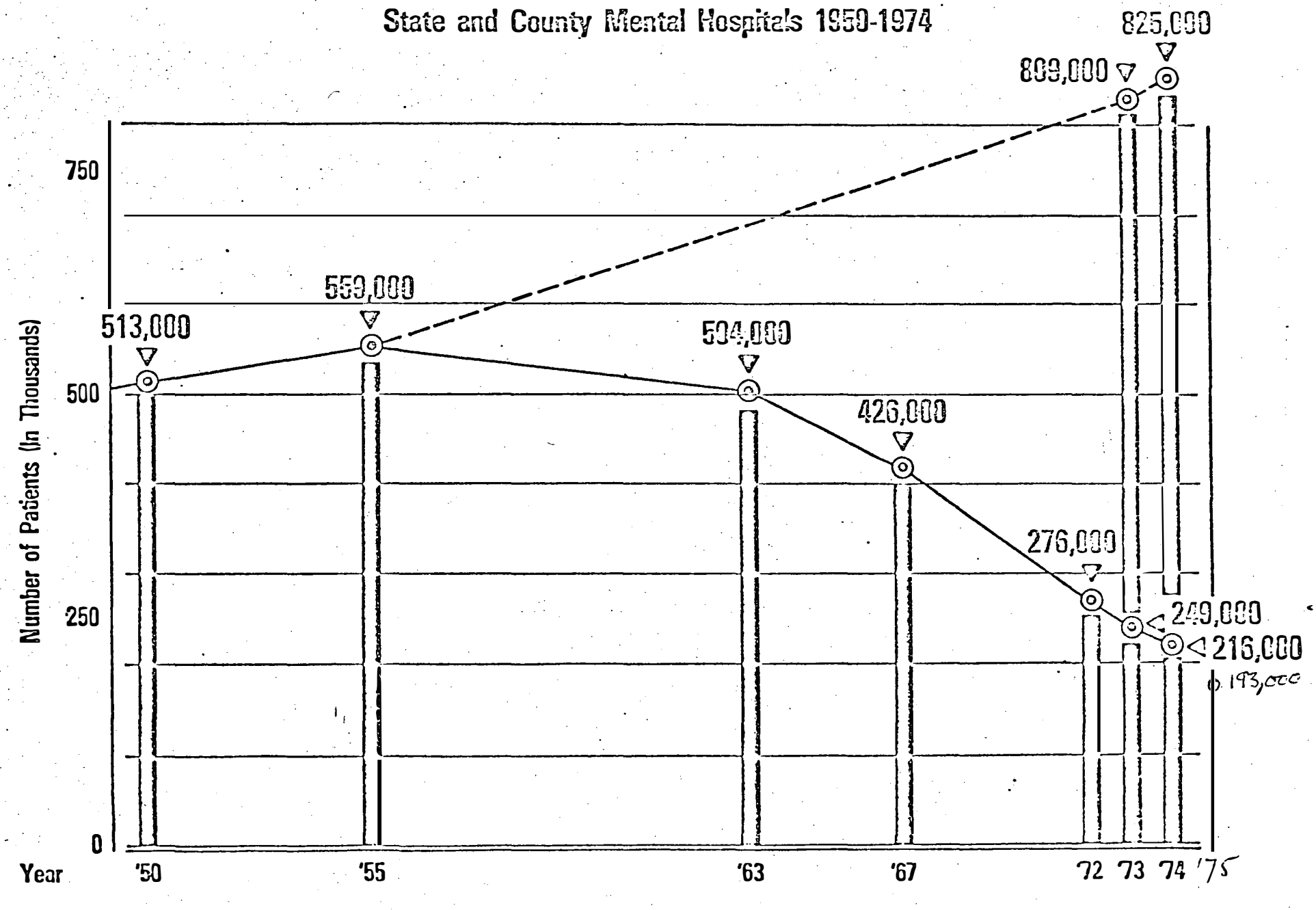
Insert Figure one about here

Although improvements in treatment had begun to return more and more patients to the community, until 1956 the number of patients released from hospitals was not sufficiently great to offset the rise in the number admitted and the mental hospital population continued to grow.

A historical turning point occurred at the end of 1955, when the patient population reached its peak of 559,000. During that year chlorpromazine,

PROJECTED AND ACTUAL NUMBERS OF RESIDENT PATIENTS END OF YEAR

State and County Mental Hospitals 1950-1974



the first of the effective anti-psychotic agents, was introduced on a broad scale. The following year, for the first time, the number of patients in mental hospitals did not increase and, in fact, declined. This decline has continued in each of the succeeding years, and its rate has accelerated. This decline is all the more remarkable when one considers that most state and county mental hospitals are still grossly understaffed.

By the end of 1975, the patient population had fallen to 193,000. This decrease occurred despite the continuing rapid increase in the population at large. Figure one shows the real magnitude of the achievement in reducing the number of hospitalized mentally ill from the 1955 peak of 559,000. Had the earlier trend continued the number in state and county mental hospitals would now be over 800,000.

A measure of the financial savings associated with this remarkable achievement is provided by considering the cost for care of the 193,000 patients now hospitalized in comparison with what the costs would have been had the earlier trend not been interrupted. At the current national average per diem of $38.00 this care costs $2.7 billion a year. The 825,000 patients who could have required care would have cost over $11 billion!

The savings in costs of hospitalization as a result of new psychiatric treatments are truly gratifying, as is the decrease in human suffering which is mirrored by these figures. But 193,000 persons still remain in our State and County mental hospitals, and their cost <u>is</u> still over $2 billion a year. Furthermore, the social costs of mental illness are far greater than simply the costs of hospitalization. In terms of blighted lives, decreased or absent productivity, and self destruction it has been estimated that the costs to our nation are: schizophrenia-$15 billion, depression-$8 billion, alcoholism-$10 billion, and drug abuse-$10 billion.

Important as have been achievements of research in psychiatry and the behavioral sciences, the task of coping with mental illness cannot be significantly advanced without more understanding of the underlying mechanisms of these disorders and new and more effective methods of treatment. Yet support of research in mental illness has flagged during recent years, during a time when research in other forms of illness has prospered. Most mental health research is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health. Yet the budget of this Institute has remained almost unchanged in constant dollars during the past 10 years. The 1975 budget of the National Institute of Mental Health is $93 million. By contrast, the budgets of the other Institutes of Health have increased to over $1.5 billion. No considerations of the relative costs of mental and physical illness, nor of the potential productivity of the research endeavors of these two areas, can justify this wide discrepancy.

The single most valuable investment in the mental health area is that in research. And our single recommendation in this area is for increased support of research.

RECOMMENDATION

Increase the budget for research of the National Institute of Mental Health to make up for the long period of relative neglect of this activity. An annual increase of 10 percent per year for the next four years would pay large dividends in improved treatment of these costly and debilitating illnesses.

Mental Health and Children

Dr. Alberta Siegel

Children require care and attention from other human beings. They cannot survive without it, nor can they develop as responsible and sociable members of the human race.

The family is the principal social institution to offer care to children. So the well-being of youngsters is closely linked to the health of the family unit. Parents are central in the care of children, but older brothers and sisters are also important, and so are aunts, uncles, grandparents, and cousins.

Only in the most extreme instances is it useful for persons outside a family to take over the care of a family's children. Removal of the child from his home is to be avoided. This is a last resort. Rather, what is useful for children is to work to strengthen family life so that members of the family can find the strength to care for their young. It is by supporting family life that we may aid children.

(Legal adoption at birth is an important exception to the above. When a mother chooses to have her infant placed in another family which has been selected by a qualified social agency, she is giving her child the blessing of a family.)

The family unit has an opportunity to thrive when their housing is decent, when the neighborhood is safe and friendly, when jobs are available for the family breadwinners, when good hospitals and medical care are within reach, when there are schools and churches for family members, and when there are recreational opportunities for all. So local, state and federal agencies can all work to strengthen family life through assistance for good housing, crime prevention, traffic control,

Mental Health and Children(cont.).

full employment, universal education, and the development of parks, playgrounds, campgrounds, and other recreational facilities.

Under certain circumstances, the family requires special supports beyond those itemized above.

One such circumstance may be a major illness, either mental illness or a disease like cancer, heart disease, or alcoholism. When disease strikes, the family needs help. It may come from the extended family, from neighbors and the church, from visiting nurses, from the nearest medical center. The purpose of this help should be to restore the family to independence while supporting it through the crisis.

Another circumstance in which a family requires help is unemployment. When a breadwinner cannot find work, the children are the victims. Thus, economic disasters become social disasters. The chief reason for a government policy of full employment is to permit families to do their work of raising children. When the breadwinner is incapacitated or there is no employment to be found, then aid to families with dependent children is required. This aid should be administered as an interim measure,while vigorous efforts are made to return the adult breadwinners to useful and remunerative work.

When the breadwinner in the family is also the sole adult in the home, the family unit requires additional support. Today many children are living in family units with only one parent. In 95% of these families, the single parent is the mother. In 1974, one out of every six American children under 18 years of age was living in a single-parent home. Even more alarmingly, one out of every eight children under 3

Mental Health and Children (cont.).

years of age was living in a single-parent home. The majority of these parents are employed, though many are the victims of wage discrimination against females. A family unit which includes only one adult cannot offer adequate care for children unassisted, expecially when that adult must leave her children to earn money for their support. Developmental day care for young children,either in a community center or in another family's home, can assist the mother to meet her children's needs for care and attention while at the same time she is supporting them financially.

The professions which aid families include education, social work, and medicine. Support for the training of professional people in these fields is a way to support family functioning. It is especially likely to be helpful when the training goes to members of the same ethnic groups who are so often the victims of unemployment, divorce, and illness. We can expect educators, social workers, and physicians to be increasingly useful to families as more blacks, Chicanos, and Native Americans gain entry into these professions and rise to leadership positions.

In the long run, in order to enhance family life we need more knowledge of all aspects of society. The social and behavioral sciences offer hope for uncovering new knowledge and heightened understanding. There is nothing so practical as a good theory and a broad general understanding of the problems for which help is sought. Federal support for research in the social and behavioral sciences is an investment in the future of all Americans, including our most precious resource, our children.

Family Health

Dr. Harold Lief

The prevailing mood in the country is a mixture of cynicism, scepticism, and despair on the one hand, and an intense yearning for faith in our institutions and integrity in our public officials on the other. The same mood prevails within and toward our American families. In the midst of rising divorce rates increasing intra-family strife and violence, and the restlessness of so much of our youth, there exists an intense search for reciprocal love, affection, and respect, and an atmosphere in which parents and children can grow and prosper emotionally and intellectually--a family in which children would have the opportunity to develop occupational and social skills that create individual happiness and a sense of caring for the community. Arrayed on the negative side are societal values that stress instant gratification, acquisition of possessions, and passivity. A sense of helplessness and demoralization, now widely prevalent, must be overcome by a strong belief that the individual (and his family) counts; that discipline, order, and reasonable action can modify the world in which he lives.

The family is the microcosm of society. It has enormous creative potential as well as the capacity for destruction. Strengthening the family's creative potential should be a goal of our federal government. Ultimately, for most people in America the home is the most basic and the most important institution in society. The home also serves as the fundamental instrument for the transmission of societal values.

Family Health (cont.)

Recommendations.

A. A national agency whose mission would be (a) training and research in the varied facets of family life, and (b) the analysis of possible legislative or executive actions that affect the family.

B. A full-employment policy. Aside from its impact on the economy, jobs provide security for the family members and a sense of worth in parents and young people. Emotional security is just as important as financial security. Because family disintegration is most serious among the lower socio-economic groups, especially among black youth, perhaps an "urban development corps" for urban youth, similar to the civilian conservation corps of the early Frankin D. Roosevelt days or to the Youth Corps, might be a partial solution.

C. Study the interrelationships of the institutions of our country with the family. How do our educational, economic, religious, and political institutions influence and modify family life? How can these forces be directed toward greater creativity and security?

D. Make funds available for early-child-development centers which study and teach effective parenting.

E. Provide funds for poverty-level mothers so that they need not go to work immediately after giving birth, but can stay home and be able to attend centers that teach parenting behavior to mothers (or fathers) of children from birth to age 3 years. Also, increase and develop child-care centers for 3 to 6 years, where they will receive good care and attention

Family Health (cont.).

when the mother chooses to return to work.

F. Develop an educational campaign directed toward group premarital counseling.

G. Explore the feasability of an educational campaign for young couples to have a "marital checkup" three months after birth of their first child, or between three and five years of marriage, whichever comes first.

H. Develop comprehensive family-planning education in the junior and senior high schools of the country, aimed at putting down unwanted pregnancies, teen-age marriages, and expecially forced marriages. (50% of teen-age marriages end in divorce; 80% of forced teen-age marriages end in divorce.)

I. Develop federal-state cooperation in financing family and marital counseling for those who cannot afford private fees.

J. Support new career-programs for mothers who do not have pre-school children at home.

K. Develop new careers for "over-educated" young people--those who cannot find jobs commensurate with their level of education. (At the same time a full-employment policy would be helpful in dealing with under-educated youth).

L. Develop new models for family-centered health clinics in which the family would be seen as a functional unit, with individual health constantly related to the health of the family.

Mental Health of the Aged

Dr. Stanley J. Brody

The individual problem of mental health and the aged is, as are all health problems of the aged, a complex of mental, physical, social and environmental deficits, each component exacerbating the other. Incidence of functional disorders, notably depressions and paranoid states, increases steadily as do organic brain diseases after the age of 60. One causative environmental aspect is the clustering of social stresses induced at the chronological age of 65. From 60-90% of more than one million nursing home patients have a mental health problem significant enough to be so labeled, although the reason for placement may be disability caused by several chronic diseases and the lack of social supports.

I. Problems

A. The loss of role options resulting from forced retirement, the lack of adequate secure housing, the decrease of income and the inadequacy of transportation all add to the normal deficits of aging such as increased personal losses and declining mobility.

B. Public support systems of Medicare, Medicaid and SSI reinforce disjointed and inappropriate care. The critical need is for management arrangements which would assure adequate assessment and diagnosis in the community and continuity of care within a complete array of community and institutional services.

II. Training

Training for the care and rehabilitation of the aged is

Mental Health of the Aged (cont.).

almost non-existent. Few medical schools, if any, show curriculum concern. Other professions, such as nursing and social work, are only beginning to offer training opportunities. Funding is not the only effective incentive. Including gerontological questions on qualifying board examinations, for example, is an inexpensive but effective mechanism to command the attention of embryo professionals. There is a burgeoning need for properly oriented paraprofessionals who afford the bulk of personal care to the aged.

III. Research.

Multidisciplinary research, including biological, psychological, social and clinical, must be instituted to deal with the web of mental health problems of the aged. Currently funding of such research is minimal although the new Institute on Aging may become the focal point of this approach. Between 1960 and 1970 the number of persons over 70 years old tripled. Since the over 75 are most susceptible to organic brain syndrome--the incidence of which is increasing drastically--this disease should be a major research area. Organized investigation into organic brain disease in non-existent.

IV. Recommendations.

A. Public programs which increase individual choices through a range of optional retirement, the assuring of adequate income through portable private retirement programs, to providing broad spectrums of housing and transportation are stress pre-

Mental Health of the Aged (cont.)

ventive measures which would result in better mental health for the aged.

B. A major commitment to the quality of life for the aged in addition to life-extension and life-safety is a required first step. A spectrum of services should maximize choice and offer least restrictive alternatives to the aged needing assistance.

C. Congress in 1975 provided for a Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Committee on Mental Health and Illness of the Elderly under the Health Services Act. This Committee was to report by July 25, 1975. Administration lack of response in not appointing this Committee required Senator Muskie to introduce legislation extending the Committee for one year. It may provide the vehicle, as did similar Committees on mental health, to develop the blueprint for future developments in mental health for the aged.

Alcoholism

Dr. James Stinnett

The federal effort against alcoholism was initially expressed by the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. The main thrust was in the area of : treatment, research, and training. Since this legislation was enacted and implemented, progress has been made and is documented in the "Second Special Report to the US Congress on Alcohol and Health-1974". To increase the effectiveness of the federal alcoholism effort, the following issues are suggested for consideration.

I. Treatment.

A. The special alcoholism treatment needs of minority groups (black, spanish americans, american indians) have been addressed but are still in an embryonic stage of development and need to be expanded.

B. Most models for the delivery of alcoholism treatment are based on outdated, costly inpatient models of treatment which require that the patient be hospitalized from two to twelve weeks, removing the patient from his family, community, and job. More cost-effective models of treatment delivery systems should be expanded, e.g. especially long-term outpatient rehabilitation, and outpatient detoxification, and organized self-help groups.

II. Training.

Many treatment programs have had to start up with insuf-

Alcoholism (cont.).

ficiently trained staff. Training of paraprofessional staff should be expanded and standardized certification procedures be established and built into specific training programs.

III. Research.

A. Treatment evaluation procedures for many alcoholism treatment centers are either non-existent or in a very primitive stage of development. Treatment and program evaluation need to be expanded to document the effectiveness of existing and new treatment modalities, and to maintain credibility with and accountability for congressional funding sources.

B. Thought should be given to establishing a number of regional "Centers of Excellence" based at major universities to provide models for innovative treatment systems, to foster biomedical-research, and to provide training for paraprofessional and professional personnel.

IV. Prevention.

A major thrust of any health related effort should be in the area of prevention. Specifically, focus should be made on altering specific behavior patterns known to carry a high risk of morbidity such as smoking, over-eating, lack of exercise, uncontrolled consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Drug Abuse - Dr. Charles O'Brien

Drug abuse is a contemporary social and medical problem worldwide, but particularly serious for complex urbanized societies such as the United States. The problem has no single cause; rather, drug abuse is related to multiple factors, including availability of drugs, social conditions, and psychological state.

Approaches to the problem which emphasize elimination of supply by strict enforcement of drug laws are doomed to ultimate failure. This is illustrated by the recent report of the inability of the newly organized and strengthened Drug Enforcement Administration to materially reduce the supplies of heroin in this country. There are multiple sources of supply and there are many types of drugs to abuse. Narcotics are only part of the problem, albeit a highly visible part. Enforcement efforts should be selective, and energy should not be wasted on relatively non-toxic drugs such as marijuana.

I. Prevention.

An ideal approach to the problem would be the reduction of social conditions which enhance the probability of continued drug use. Today it may be considered within the range of "normal" to experiment somewhat with drugs, but it is the poor, bored, depressed and badly educated who usually continue drug use. Reduction of unemployment and improvement of living conditions and educational opportunities can be expected to have a positive effect. Drugs can also be a problem among the more affluent, and here educational programs are more successful.

Drug Abuse (cont.).

II. Treatment.

While prevention is ideal, treatment will continue to be necessary. Methadone treatment has been a significant advance in the management of narcotic addiction. While there is still some controversy regarding this approach, one cannot dispute the fact that rehabilitation of narcotic addicts has been greatly improved by it. Other approaches should continue to be developed. Some patients respond very well to therapeutic communities (drug-free) or to narcotic antagonists, often after preliminary treatment with methadone. Treatment should be available to every addict or abuser who desires it. Readily available treatment reduces crime and makes legal pressures exerted on addicts both reasonable and humane.

III. Research.

A. Various treatment approaches should be carefully evaluated. Drug abuse seems to be a chronic relapsing condition similar to arthritis or heart disease. Thus improvement of function and rehabilitation rather than "cures" should be assessed. Research on treatment evaluation and development of new treatments should be funded. Research must also include work on the causes and mechanisms of addiction. The National Institute on Drug Abuse has thus far achieved a good balance between delivery of existing treatments and research on causes and on new treatments. This work should continue to be funded.

Drug Abuse (cont.).

B. It should be recognized that alcohol is the most popular of the abusable drugs. Research on alcoholism and drug abuse should be coordinated, since data are accumulating which show that drug abusers frequently progress to become alcoholics and that drug abusers come from homes where alcohol is abused.

Community Mental Health Centers

Dr. Albert J. Stunkard

The Community Mental Health Center Act in 1966 was a progressive and even inspiring step in the delivery of health services. Local Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC) were assigned the responsibility for the mental health of a designated geographic area. Thus, the CMHC Act permitted the development of precedent-setting planning of an integrated health care delivery system: CMHCs could mobilize all the resources of the area--schools,churches, welfare agencies, fraternal organizations--in the interests of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The CMHC movement has failed, however, to realize its potential and is in serious trouble.

I. Problems.

A. Curtailment of a new starts has left over half the population of the country resident in catchment area without a CMHC. Persons living in the catchment area of the existing 500 CMHC owe their access to mental health care to the past initiative of their community leaders in securing federal funding when it was still available rather than to rational planning.

B. Presently, evaluation of CMHC performance is rudimentary or absent. Almost no data on effectiveness have been collected and no cost/effectiveness analyses have been carried out.

C. The CMHC movement has spawned a large and burgeoning bureaucracy which is resistant to change and even to evaluation.

D. Patterns of treatment are being frozen into obsolescent forms, the quantity of services delivered is lagging, and the absence of outcome data makes it impossible to assess the quality of treatment.

II. Recommendations.

A. Reorganization of the CMHC movement could yield exciting new health care prospects with little increase in budget. Establishment of modern management techniques could vastly improve the quantity and quality of care with little change in budget.

B. Exploration of the conversion of a small number of CMHCs into different models of service could yield vital information about how to revitalize the CMHCs and adapt their community resources and orientation to problems of health and welfare.

One possible change is the movement towards a welfare model and the development of comprehensive human service centers.

Another intriguing possibility is the movement towards a medical model and conversion of CMHCs into health centers which emphasize primary care and the integration of community resources towards a goal of health education, health maintenance and prevention as well as treatment of illness.

Rehabilitation programs run into political roadblocks

Second in a series of five.

His name is Ju n Irigoyen Yepez. He is 30 years old, married, has three children, a well-paying job in La Paz, Bolivia, is making payments on a house, is generally a self-reliant man.

Doesn't sound so special — not until you know that Juan was born with four-fingered hands that grew directly from his shoulders and feet attached directly to his hips. Juan was the pet "adopted child" at a Bolivian hospital when, at the age of 8, voluntary donors sent him to Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine in New York City.

AFTER 17 MONTHS, a special body socket was designed to go around Juan's body up to the waist with attached legs that could be locked or unlocked by his feet for walking or sitting. Special crutches with handles slipped over his fingers and shoulders. Within hours, Juan could "walk!" He studied, finished a two-year college course in California, became a champion chess player, an excellent swimmer, eventually was trained for computer-training with IBM, then passed technical training courses with honors. The Bolivian Mining Corp. offered him a job. He holds it to this day . . .

Her name is Helen Rynack and she worked for years as a switchboard operator at Bellevue Hospital in Manhattan — never missing a day, never late. She later took a job on Long Island near her home.

Nothing special either — except that polio when she was an infant partially paralyzed her arms, abdominal and back muscles and totally paralyzed her legs. By studying at home, she had graduated from high school with honors, could even type 60 words a minute with her crippled hands. But 26 years later, she was still inside her home because she could not manage steps or curbs.

THEN SHE WAS sent to physicians specializing in rehabilitation medicine at Bellevue Hospital who taught her how to redevelop every muscle trace she had left and gave her special exercises to strengthen her arms and legs. She struggled for 11 weeks and achieved it — stepping up and down curbs. She was discharged on a Friday, was back Monday to work on Bellevue's switchboard.

His name is Steve Kalkandis. He is a World War II hero and No. 1 man in rehabilitation work in Greece. Kalkandis had been a flier in the Greek air force until he suffered complete, permanent paralysis while pulling his plane out of a dive. When he came to Dr. Rusk, his limbs were so spastic that it took four men to stretch out his legs so he could be fitted with braces. But a mere eight months later, he walked out of the hospital with two short leg braces and two canes, and now he has discarded even these.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

SYLVIA PORTER



This is only a random sampling of hundreds of thousands of rehabilitation case histories. I tell them not to tug at your heart but to emphasize that each is an individual turned from a costly burden into a productive contributor to society.

Yet, despite the documented proof of spectacular economic return, former president Nixon repeatedly vetoed federal rehabilitation programs during his aborted tenure and President Ford — in the name of budget control — has followed Nixon's non-support with the extra "minus" of non-execution of the nation's mandate.

Only a few weeks ago was 1976's appropriation for research in rehabilitation medicine set at $29-million — a full $3-million LESS th n the appropriation four years ago, and this only because bipartisan congressional support boosted the funding from the skimpy $18-million recommended in the Ford budget.

"BOTH AS PRESIDENT and as congressman, Gerald Ford has a record of continued opposition to efforts to meet the needs of America's handicapped," says John Brademas, D-Ind., chairman of the House subcommittee on select education, which has jurisdiction over rehabilitation medicine.

"He has vetoed rehabilitation legislation and been overridden by an historic majority in Congress. He has opposed education for handicapped children but Congress has overwhelmingly rejected his position. He has vetoed appropriations and rescinded funds for the handicapped. As President, his budget requests have reflected the same lack of concern for the handicapped as his congressional record."

"Were it not for our guardians in Congress the rehabilitation programs would have been emasculated," accuses Dr. Rusk. "But these are not political, they are nonpartisan programs!"

"No coherent research and evaluation strategy is being followed by the Health, Education and Welfare Department," warn the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine and the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. "There is a total failure of commitment."

NEXT: Goodwill Industries: its accomplishments.

Rehabilitation benefits handicapped, society

Third in a series of five

Cheryl Abney was born without arms. When he was six, she underwent surgery to her houlders so she could use an electric arm proshesis. But Cheryl already had learned to do lmost everything for herself with her feet and ıad made the physical adjustment to her severe ıandicap without prosthetic aid.

The psychological adjustment was more diffiult. She was shy, withdrawn, self-conscious, unure of her vocational future (if any). Then in 973, Cheryl came to Goodwill Industries of Cenral Indiana where vocational evaluation led to ıer enrollment in Goodwill's bookkeeping-officelerical training course. As her vocational skills inreased, so did her confidence in herself. During he next two years, spurred on by Goodwill, she earned to drive a car, began to wear cosmetics, as awarded a high school equivalency diploma – and became an expert typist (with her toes).

CHERYL WAS selected National Goodwill Vorker of the Year in 1975 and early this year was ired to work in the Indianapolis offices of the J.S. Civil Service Commission.

Such success stories as Cheryl's are recorded housands of times each year within the stateederal vocational rehabilitation programs as well s at the 161 Goodwills across the nation (and imilar rehabilitation-oriented organizations uch as United Cerebral Palsy, National Assn. for ewish Vocational Services, National Easter Seal ociety, National Assn. Retired Persons, Salvaion Army).

In the words of Dr. Howard A. Rusk, pioneerng director of the Institute of Medical Rehabilitaion in New York City:

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

SYLVIA PORTER



"THE CHAIN of health care starts with (1) the prevention of disability; (2) moves on to medical or surgical treatment to lessen or eliminate the disability; (3) then goes on to special education and vocational training which raise rehabilitated persons to their highest level of productivity; and (4) finally comes to the employment of the once unemployable individual."

The payoff is truly magnificent:

✔ Cheryl alone is earning $6,300 as a trained typist now, is returning $964 of her earnings to the community. Just through the rehabilitation work of Goodwill Industries, $82.1-million was earned by the handicapped in 1975, of which they returned $21.3-million in federal, state and local taxes.

✔ The discarded materials you contribute to Goodwill are repaired by handicapped workers in the organization's workshop training facilities and retailed in their 850 stores all over the United States. The sale of these repaired items accounts for a giant 61 per cent of the revenue needed to conduct their rehabilitation programs. Federal government grants account for a tiny 3.49 per cent.

✔ For every dollar invested in 400 sheltered workshops (such as Goodwill runs) society gets a return of $1.56 to $1.95, a study by Greenleigh Associates for HEW discloses.

But the problem grows bigger, as the trend toward de-institutionalization has brought more and more of the severely handicapped to these organizations. "The very concept of 'handicapped' has been considerably broadened and the thrust now is on the more severely disabled," emphasizes Dean Phillips, president of Goodwill Industries of America. And in "All For the Love of People," a forthcoming book on Goodwill's 75 years of service, Phillips adds:

"This calls for an enormous sophistication of techniques and specialization of personnel. And it's costly.

"There just isn't enough money earmarked for vocational rehabilitation activities. For example, there are no rehabilitation services for long-term 'sheltered employment' and workshops are picking up the tab for services that the government rightly should buy."

"It amazes me that the administration seems not to realize that rehabilitation programs and education-training programs for the handicapped are an *alternative* to welfare," Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on the Handicapped, told Brooke Shearer, my research associate in Washington. "Apparently, administration officials cannot realize the humanitarian impact and I regret they have failed even to realize the economic benefits involved in rehabilitation efforts at all levels."

Next: Projects With Industry

weddings

RESUME OF MARY JANE RHODES

Address: 6025 Springhill Drive
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770
301-345-3021

Born: August 25, 1927
Martial Status: Single
Son (Deaf) 23
Daughter (Hearing) 22

POSITION SOUGHT: Consultant for Publicity and Public Relations focused upon educating the hearing public about deafness on the national, state of local level of involvement. Salary $18,000

Experience in work with the deaf at local, state and national level

Director Special Projects (5/75 - 4/76)
REGISTRY OF INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF
P.O. Box 1339
Washington, D.C. 20013 — one year

Consultant Bell & Howell Communications Company
SILENT PAGING Department
Waltham, Massachusetts — eleven months

Assistant to the Executive Secretary (10/73 - 3/74)
PROFESSIONAL REHABILITATION WORKERS WITH THE ADULT DEAF
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 — six months

Assistant to the Executive Director (4/71 - 4/73)
COUNCIL OF ORGANIZATIONS SERVING THE DEAF
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 — two years

Director Public Relations (4/70 - 3/71)
NATIONAL CENSUS OF THE DEAF
A Project of the National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 — one year

VOLUNTEER WORK WITH THE DEAF

EVANSVILLE COUNCIL FOR THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING
Organized and served as President, 1957-58, Advisory Board, 1957-61

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, Indianapolis, Indiana
Parent, Teacher, Counselor Organization - Vice President, Legislative Chairman, Editor and Founder of PTCO Newsletter, THE COMMUNICATOR, President of PTCO
Appointed by Governor to the Advisory Board in July 1969.

INDIANA STATE PRESCHOOL DEAF PROGRAM - Advisory Board 1/68 - 4/70

NATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Communicative Skills Program Advisory Board	9/68-8/69
Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf Director at Large	6/68-2/70
Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf Parent Section	1/68-6/71
Founded and Edited CAID Parent Section Newsletter	1969-1971
THE DEAF AMERICAN, Columnist FROM A PARENT'S POINT OF VIEW	1969 -

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Task Force on Low-Achieving Deaf, HEW,SRS,Jan. 1970; OPERATION TRIPOD Planning, and staff for national and regional workshops, April 71 through June 13; Junior National Association of the Deaf workshops, Leadership Camp etc. 1968-69; Member of National Rehabilitation Association Task Force on Deafness, 1972-74; Author of I HEAR YOUR HAND and GIVE ME A SIGN songs used for DEAF AWARENESS

REFERENCES FOR MARY JANE RHODES

David Denton, Superintendent
Maryland School for the Deaf
Frederick, Maryland

Frederick C. Schreiber
Executive Secretary
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Edward C. Carney
Assistant to Director
Communicative Skills Program
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Mary Ann Locke
Executive Director
International Association of Parents of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

James H. Whitworth, Superintendent
Georgia School for the Deaf
Cave Spring, Georgia 30124
404-777-330

Richard D. Dirst, Superintendent
Atlanta Area School for the Deaf
890 N. Indian Creek Drive
Clarkston, Georgia 30021
404-296-7101

Bill Peace, President
Georgia Association of the Deaf
1430 W. Peachtree, N.W.
Suite 601
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Jane Grisham, President
International Association of Parents of the Deaf
2727 Fairlane Drive
Doraville, Georgia 30340
404-451-5613

Wilda Owens, President Elect
International Association of Parents of the Deaf
1090 N. Peachtree Road
Norcorss, Georgia 30071
404-448-3762

Dr. Boyce Williams, Cheif
Office of Deafness & Communicative Disorders
Social and Rehabilitation Service
U.S. Office of HEW
Washington, D.C.

LOU MURRAY
3832 MAINER ST APT 17
HOUSTON TX 77021

western union Mailgram®

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

2-053492E196 07/14/76 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP NYAB
7137417396 MGM TDMT HOUSTON TX 100 07-14 0736P EST

JIMMY CARTER, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
CARE WESTERN UNION
1440 BROADWAY
NEW YORK NY 10018

WE NEED SUPPORT FOR HANDICAP PEOPLE

WAYNE EPPS
3832 MAINER ST APT 17
HOUSTON TX 77021

19:36 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

5241 (R2-74)

REPLY BY MAILGRAM - SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION'S TOLL - FREE PHONE NUMBERS

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, PHONE WESTERN UNION TOLL FREE ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT:

ALABAMA	800 325 5300
ARIZONA	800 648 4100
ARKANSAS	800 325 5100
CALIFORNIA	800 648 4100
COLORADO	800 325 5400
CONNECTICUT	800 257 2211
DELAWARE	800 257 2211
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	800 257 2211
FLORIDA	800 325 5500
GEORGIA	800 257 2231
IDAHO	800 648 4100
ILLINOIS	800 325 5100
INDIANA	800 325 5200
IOWA	800 325 5100
KANSAS	800 325 5100
KENTUCKY	800 325 5100
LOUISIANA	800 325 5300
MAINE	800 257 2231
MARYLAND	800 257 2211
MASSACHUSETTS	800 257 2221
MICHIGAN	800 325 5300
MINNESOTA	800 325 5300
MISSISSIPPI	800 325 5200
MISSOURI	800 342 5700
MONTANA	800 325 5500
NEBRASKA	800 325 5100
NEVADA	800 992 5700
NEW HAMPSHIRE	800 257 2221
NEW JERSEY	800 632 2271
NEW MEXICO	800 325 5400
NEW YORK	
Areas 315, 518, 607 & 716	800 257 2221
Areas 212, 516 & 914	800 257 2211
Except Manhattan	962 7111
Bronx	962 7111
Queens	459 8100
Brooklyn	459 8100
NORTH CAROLINA	800 257 2231
NORTH DAKOTA	800 325 5400
OHIO	800 325 5300
OKLAHOMA	800 325 5100
OREGON	800 648 4100
PENNSYLVANIA	
Areas 215 & 717	800 257 2211
Areas 412 & 814	800 257 2221
RHODE ISLAND	800 257 2221
SOUTH CAROLINA	800 257 2231
SOUTH DAKOTA	800 325 5300
TENNESSEE	800 325 5100
TEXAS	800 325 5300
UTAH	800 648 4100
VERMONT	800 257 2221
VIRGINIA	800 257 2221
WASHINGTON	800 648 4500
WEST VIRGINIA	800 257 2221
WISCONSIN	800 325 5200
WYOMING	800 648 4500

OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S INFOMASTER SYSTEM DIRECTLY:

FROM TELEX 6161

FROM TWX 910 420 1212

THE HEPHAESTUS FOUNDATION

15 MAST STREET
MARINA DEL REY,
CALIFORNIA 90291
(213) 392-6830

H. LES JANKEY

The Hephaestus Foundation
15 Mast Street
Marina del Rey, Calif. 90291
(213) 392-6830

SUMMARY PROPOSAL

The Hephaestus Foundation proposes the Bank of America donate the use of office space at the Bank's Fourth and Spring Street location in downtown Los Angeles.

Hephaestus believes, that while such a donation would be of little or no cost to the Bank, it would demonstrate the Bank of America commitment to the handicapped community and the Bank's commitment to Affirmative Action for the handicapped.

Proposal submitted by
Les Jankey, Chief Executive Officer,
The Hephaestus Foundation

I. INTRODUCTION

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 503 and 504 together with the Vietnam-Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, Section 402 entrusted the business community with new obligations to handicapped people. These laws do more than encourage the hiring of the handicapped, they require every employer doing business with the Federal Government under a contract for more than $2,500 must have an "affirmative action" plan for job assignments, promotions, training, transfers, accessibility, working conditions, termination, compensation, and the like. Each contractor is required to maintain written records of his affirmative action program to be kept separate from other affirmative action programs.

On November 7, 1975, the Hephaestus Foundation was established as a non-profit corporation to provide a comprehensive consulting service to business and government to promote the favorable utilization of the affirmative action laws and to encourage more handicapped people successfully entering the labor market.

II. RATIONALE

Section 503 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 states that "...it is binding upon those contracting with the Federal Government...to employ and advance in employment physically and mentally handicapped individuals." Section 504 further provides that no handicapped individual may, "solely by reason of his handicap be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal (sic) financial assistance." The following job description was recently circulated by the City of Pomona, California: "An Equal Opportunity

Employer invites applications for the position of manpower program technician. Applications will be accepted until Wednesday, October 23, 1974. Two vacancies are available: one in the Personnel Department and one in the Valley Association of Cities. These two positions are federally funded under CETA. This program was created to help lower the unemployment rate in certain areas throughout the country. Pomona was picked as one of the areas to receive federal assistance through this program. Candidates must have good health and be free from disabling defects. (italics added)."

To the fourteen million handicapped people of America, employment becomes an encounter with the reality of gross discrimination, discrimination whose illegality is ignored. This discrimination forces impotency upon the handicapped and robs America of the productivity of a whole segment of its citizens.

PHILOSOPHICAL PREMISE

Hephaestus recognizes the fortuitous opportunity Affirmative Action provides for the handicapped. But we know that no laws, no matter how sophisticated in their design, can carry the burden of social control through their threats alone. To be really effective, the law has to be able to persuade, or at least make sense to, the community it is supposed to govern. And it must be kept in mind that the business world is just that: a community. It has its own attitudes, norms, customs, habits and mores. When the government seeks to enforce affirmative action it often runs into a widely held business view that such action is only a further invasion of business managerial autonomy, and that discrimination against the disabled is not morally reprehensible, but a socially acceptable business behavior. The Hephaestus Foundation has the opportunity to reduce the resistance within the business establishment. Hephaestus will prevent conformoity to affirmative action not as a company submitting to a stronger outside force -- that is the government. Rather securing conformity by demonstrating affirmative action for the handicapped is inimical

to the fundamental corporate ideal of developing new talents, new markets, and the norm of competition.

PRACTICAL ARGUMENT

Handicapped citizens often face segregated, inferior education; unequal access to public facilities; unjustly limited employment and promotional opportunities; insensitivity, ignorance and apathy of the public towards his special needs and problems. With at least one person in every ten -- more than twenty million citizens -- substantially impaired physically, mentally, emotionally or sensually, promoting the rights of the handicapped makes good economic sense. Today only two percent of the severely handicapped are self-supporting. This discrimination defrauds the effectiveness of vocational rehabilitation efforts.

Hepaestus, acting as a private consultant to the more than two million federal contractors, will provide: 1) a "window-in" function discerning the effectiveness of affirmative action information the government disseminates. (E.G. are these data available in government agencies which the business community is not receiving?) 2) A "window-out" function where Hephaestus will translate information to the companies in the language it will be understood and used in. 3) Development and implementation of a concern's affirmative action program. 4) Hephaestus will find potential handicapped employees and when replaced will provide an on-going support and counseling for the handicapped individual. 5) Hephaestus will educate the handicapped employe''s milieu to aid in the assimilation of the handicapped person into his work role. 6) Hephaestus will act as a clearinghouse for information and research on the disabled.

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

1. Hephaestus is incorporated as a non-profit corporation recognized by the Federal IRS, the State of California, the City and County of Los Angeles and has complete tax-exempt status.

2. The Hephaestus Foundation has assembled the following staff:

A. Les Jankey

Has been disabled and in a wheelchair since birth with graduate training in the social and behavioral sciences from the University of Texas at Austin, the New School for Social Research in Manhattan, New York City, and the University of California at Berkeley. He has worked as a clinical psychologist for the Veterans Administration in Dallas and has been active with various disabled groups throughout his personal history, e.g. Physically Disabled Student's Union at both Texas and California; the Center for Independent Living at Berkeley, and etc.

B. Chris O'Brien

Has been active with the Phsycially Disabled Student Union at the University of California at Berkeley and is currently a graduate student at the University in Conservation and Natural Resources.

C. David Greenberg

Has had extensive volunteer participation with the disabled programs at Berkeley and is currently a medical school student at the University of California at Davis.

D. Ron Greenspun

Is a specialist in economics for the Center for New Corporate Priorities in Westwood, California and studied the psychological effects of disabilities at the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Greenspun has his degree from UCLA in the social and behavioral sciences.

E. Robert Jacobson

Is a Ph.d. candidate in communications at the University of Southern California and a employment counselor for the University of California at Los Angeles.

F. Marjorie Rynerson

Is disabled an an employment specialist in Media for the University of California at Los Angeles Placement Center.

3. Hephaestus has an agreement with the Center for Law and the Handicapped in Los Angeles to handle for cost any legal work for the foundation.

4. Hephaestus has a working relationship with the Director of Enforcement of Affirmative Action both for area 9 (California, Hawaii, Nevada) and in Washington, D.C.

5. Hephaestus has established good relations with the Fair Employment Practices Board of the State, with many disabled groups and individuals both in Northern and Southern California, and with the State Departments of Rehabilitation in New York, Texas and Tennessee.

6. Hephaestus has the firm donation of one page in the Los Angeles Times for advertising purposes.

7. Hephaestus has contracted with the Public Media Center in San Francisco to handle its advertising needs.

8. Hephaestus has established recognition with the following corporations: The Atlantic Richfield Corporation, the Bank of America, Crocker Bank, United California Bank, Western Airlines, Southern California Edison, CBS, NBC, and TAT Productions.

9. Hephaestus is affiliated with Lee Levison Productions of New York City which have agreed to handle limited correspondence and business for Hephaestus in New York.

10. Hephaestus has the endorsement of the Director of the California Department of Rehabilitation, Mr. Ed Roberts, and a twelve thousand dollar starter grant from the Department.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROSPECTIVE

Culturally, the message to the disabled person in the United States is clear, if one works and supports oneself you are thought to be clever and are admired, but the message is also clear that self-support and work are not expected from you. In California the average amount of support provided by the State to a disabled person is, in total, over five-hundred dollars per month. When a disabled person obtains work he loses all of this income and his right to free medical care despite the fact it is generally impossible for him to obtain any type of private insurance. He is a part of a hidden minority, protected and provided for as long as he doesn't work. The damage to the disabled person's self-esteem is enormous. One becomes afraid to get a job; afraid and bitter toward life.

Hephaestus is totally committed to work for the acceptance of the handicapped as a viable segment of the work force. This is a task no private consulting firm or employment agency has dared to undertake, for the subtle complexities involved do not comprise the elements of profit.

IMPLEMENTAION REQUEST

The Hephaestus Foundation requests the donation of approximately eighteen-hundred square feet for the headquarters offices in Los Angeles. Attached is a copy of the current IRS regulations governing the donated use of business

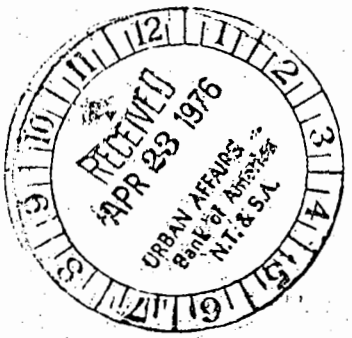
property. In essence, the attachment states that favorable donee tax consequences provides for such donations at no cost to the donor.

Hephaestus desires a downtown Los Angeles location, but anywhere in the westside would be welcome.

KJA - 731
5/6

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
1420 EAST STONE DRIVE
EAST GATE PLAZA
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE 37660

April 14, 1976



Ms. Opal L. Belland, Program Coordinator
Urban Affairs, North

George C. Weir, Assistant Vice-President
Equal Opportunity for the Handicapped
Suite 3619 Bank of America Center
San Francisco, California 94104

Re: Les Jankey, Exec. Director
Hephaestus Foundation
15 Mast Street
Marina Delray, CA

Dear Ms. Belland and Mr. Weir:

It is my understanding that the Bank of America is considering donating office space fo the Hephaestus Foundation and/or the local Affirmative Action Organization there in California. I would kindly and respectfully urge that you donate such office space since I have known Les Jankey, the Executive Direcotr of the Hephaestus Foundation, in a positive sense both professionally and as a personal friend for approximately 10 years.

He is not only highly intelligent but an enthusiastic and imaginative young man. I was his first Rehabilitation Counselor having received his case when he was a senior in high school here in Kingsport, Tennessee. I can honestly assert that in my 20 years of active work in Vocational Rehabilitation that I have not known a paraplegic whose attitude toward life was as ebullient as that of Les Jankey. I was always confident that he would succeed in almost any type of endeavor he entered as a life's work and cannot overemphasize the fact that he is an exceptional young man with a good educational background.

During my experience with him, he spent a summer in Europe, a summer in Mayor Linsay's office in New York City, a summer in the Carribean with deep sea divers and according to the reports I received he was quite effecitve in all these areas of human experience notwithstanding his rather severe handicap. As a matter of fact, I hesitate to use the word handicapped in referring to Les since he gets along better than most of us who belong to the so called average index of behavior.

In summary, may I again kindly request that you grant this organization the needed office space. I feel confident that you will not regret it.

Yours very truly,

E. Y. Oaks, Counselor

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

EYO/tdb

MGMSFOT HSB
2-019255E107 04/16/76
ICS IPMBNGZ CSP
5124767601 MGM TDBN AUSTIN TX 133 04-16 0950A EST

western union Mailgram®

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

KSN

MR GEORGE C WEIR, VICE PRESIDENT
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HANDICAPPED
SUITE 3619 BANK AMERICENTER BOX 37000
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104

REGARDING MR LES JANKEY

DEAR MR WEIR,

IT IS MY PLEASURE TO ACT AS A REFERENCE FOR MR JANKEY. AS A REHABILITATION COUNSELOR ON THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS CAMPUS, I HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH MR JANKEY SINCE 1971. AS YOU ARE PROBABLY AWARE, LES WAS ABLE TO COMPLETE HIS COLLEGE EDUCATION DESPITE MANY PHYSICAL AND SOCIETAL BARRIERS.

I ENDORSE MR JANKEY AS A RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTWORTHY PERSON AND SUPPORT HIS REQUEST FOR THE UTILIZATION OF YOUR BUILDING FOR THE HETHAESTUS FOUNDATION.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION. PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO WRITE OR CALL IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS. SINCERELY,

THOMAS G WORD JR REGIONAL TRAINING OFFICE
TEXAS REHABILITATION COMMISSION
510 SOUTH CONGRESS SUITE 201
AUSTIN TX 78704

09:50 EST

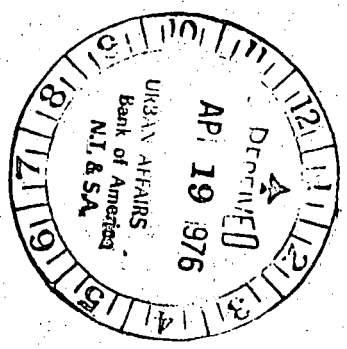
MGMSFOT HSB

western union Mailgram®

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

MGMSFOT HSB
2-019178E107 04/16/76
ICS IPMBNGZ CSP
SUSPECTED DUPLICATE
5124767601 MGM TDBN AUSTIN TX 133 04-16 0949A EST

KJR



MRS OPAL O DELLAND, PROGRAM COORDINATOR,
URBAN AFFAIRS NORTH
SUITE 3619 BANK AMERICENTER BOX 37000
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104

REGARDING MR LES JANKEY

DEAR MRS DELLAND

IT IS MY PLEASURE TO ACT AS A REFERENCE FOR MR JANKEY. AS A REHABILITATION COUNSELOR ON THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS CAMPUS, I HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH MR JANKEY SINCE 1971. AS YOU ARE PROBABLY AWARE, LES WAS ABLE TO COMPLETE HIS COLLEGE EDUCATION DESPITE MANY PHYSICAL AND SOCIETAL BARRIERS.

I ENDORSE MR JANKEY AS A RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTWORTHY PERSON AND SUPPORT HIS REQUEST FOR THE UTILIZATION OF YOUR BUILDING FOR THE HETHAESTUS FOUNDATION.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION. PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO WRITE OR CALL IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS. SINCERELY,

THOMAS G WORD JR REGIONAL TRAINING OFFICE
TEXAS REHABILITATION COMMISSION
510 SOUTH CONGRESS SUITE 201
AUSTIN TX 78704

09:50 EST

MGMSFOT HSB

JAMES H. QUILLEN
FIRST DISTRICT, TENNESSEE

COMMITTEES:
RULES
RANKING MEMBER

STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

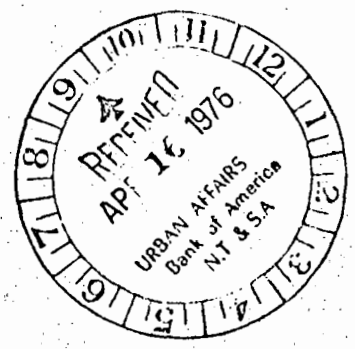
KJA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
ROOM 102
CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICE:
ROOM 157—FIRST FLOOR
FEDERAL (POST OFFICE) BUILDING
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE 37662

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 14, 1976



Dear Ms. Belland:

Re: Mr. Les Jankey
The Hephaestus Foundation
15 Mast Street
Marina Del Rey, California 90291

It is my understanding that Mr. Jankey has applied for office space in the building just vacated by the Bank of America when they moved to their new quarters.

I have known Mr. Jankey and his family for many years. They are from my hometown of Kingsport, Tennessee, and enjoyed an excellent standing in the community.

I know that Mr. Jankey will be deeply grateful for any consideration you are able to give his request for this office space which is to be used for the benefit of the handicapped.

Sincerely,

James H. Quillen

James H. Quillen

Ms. Opal L. Belland
Program Coordinator
Urban Affairs, N.
Suite 3619
Bank of America Center
San Francisco, California 94104

cc: Mr. George C. Weir

Bob H.

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS:

A statement for consideration by the Republican and Democratic political parties pertaining to the rights of persons with physical and/or mental handicaps in the United States, 1976.

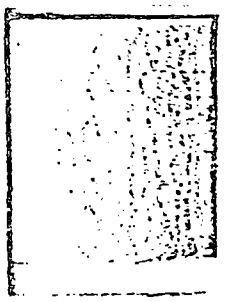
Members of the Ad Hoc Coalition to draft a statement of rights to be included as part of the platform of the major political parties

- Miriam King,*Chairperson
- Steve Anderson
- Charlotte Bugbee
- Kenneth Bugbee
- Ellen Smith
- James Smith
- Alice Wilson
- Ronald Wilson
- Judy Akers
- Maxie Gordon Jr.
- Donna Schmidt
- Jeffrey Peters
- Claire Mautner
- Les Sinclair
- Judy Ofiara
- Jerry Bouman
- Robert Ryan
- Kenneth Peters
- Irene Gromek
- Suzy Meyer
- Dean Lidgard
- Carole Osborn
- Catherine Finch
- Tom Degnan
- Rebecca Schotte
- Richard Nolan

*6879 Heather Heath Lane
West Bloomfield, MI 48033

Home: 313-626-4907
Business: 313-873-6266

* Starred people are members of NAPH



GOALS STATEMENT

The Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 shall be amended to incorporate persons with physical and/or mental handicaps as protected minorities having full benefits applicable under this act.

We are asking the Democratic and Republican Parties and candidates for public office to enact a joint resolution recommending to the Congress the amendment of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, no later than April, 1977 to coincide with the convening of the White House Conference on Persons with Handicaps.

In this nation there are approximately 69 million people who have handicaps. Persons with handicaps have been victimized by the myths and stereotypes perpetuated by society. As a result millions of persons with handicaps are forced to live at or below the poverty level; and are denied equal opportunities because of attitudinal and architectural barriers.

We have allowed this discrimination!
We must allow it no more!

Therefore, in order to correct the past inequities and attain our Civil Rights, we advocate the following:

I. Equal Rights

A. Persons with physical and/or mental handicaps shall be included as a protected minority under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

B. The 1973 Rehabilitation Act prohibits discrimination against persons with handicaps in all Federal agencies, Federal grant programs and Federal contracts. However, this law is not being enforced. Therefore, regulations for enforcement of Section 504 shall be ~~enacted with~~ promulgated, with provisions for implementation and penalties for violation of the requirements under the law.

II. Architectural Barriers

A. The implementation of a NATIONAL commitment to eliminate architectural and transportation barriers shall be initiated by the issuance of a joint declaration by the political parties and the Congress.

B. The revision of existing statutes, codes, rules and regulations pertaining to the elimination of architectural and transportation barriers shall result in the implementation of uniform regulations, design criteria and mandated enforcement procedures at the federal and state level.

C. Federal and/or state tax laws shall be amended to provide a tax exemption for voluntary reconstruction of existing buildings and facilities to attain a barrier free environment.

III. Transportation

A. All new federally funded transportation facilities and vehicles shall be barrier free.

B. Federal funds for Research and Development shall be provided requiring construction and marketing of barrier free transportation vehicles.

IV. Education

A. Educational programs shall be available to ALL persons with handicaps.

B. For persons whose life safety precludes leaving the home, education, job training or retraining and job development shall be provided.

V. Employment

A. Affirmative action employment programs for persons with handicaps shall be mandated for all employers and shall be enforced.

B. Affirmative action employment programs for persons with handicaps shall include adaptation of the work environment where the handicap is irrelevant to the bona fide occupational qualifications and architectural barriers exclude the individual from opportunities for employment.

VI. Housing

A. All housing shall be designed barrier free where there is use of Federal monies for insurance, construction or reconstruction, and shall be accessible to and usable by persons with handicaps.

B. All Community living centers shall be designed barrier free in order to facilitate the deinstitutionalization of persons with physical and/or mental handicaps.

VII. Health Services

A. Persons with physical and/or mental handicaps shall be provided a full range of home and community based physical and mental health services.

B. Treatment in addition to custodial care shall be provided to those persons for whom institutionalization is the only viable alternative.

C. Medicaid and Medicare program criteria shall not exclude persons with handicaps from medical, maintenance, therapeutic and other supportive services.

VIII. Insurance

A. A Consumer Insurance Protection Law shall be enacted guaranteeing the rights of persons with physical and/or mental handicaps to insurance coverage at equitable rates where the handicap has no proven bearing on insurability.

B. Insurance provisions and related fire safety regulations shall not exclude persons with physical and/or mental handicaps from access to and use of buildings and facilities designed for purposes of education, housing, employment, transportation, recreation, worship, acquisition of goods and services and all other activities of daily living.

IX. Recreation

A. Alternative leisure time activities shall be available to all persons regardless of physical and/or mental handicap.

B. Recreational facilities, services and programs shall be accessible and include alternatives for participation to persons with physical and/or mental handicaps.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE REORGANIZATION - April, 1972

Total number of handicapped individuals served	110,579
Total number of handicapped individuals rehabilitated	43,532

Total earnings for the group rehabilitated:

- before rehabilitation	$ 39,879,944
- after rehabilitation	$165,959,040
- net change	$126,079,096 increase

The Georgia Warm Springs Hospital was acquired by the State and put under the operation of the Department of Human Resources, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. This is a major addition to the service area for the catastrophically disabled and, coupled with the Georgia Rehabilitation Center located on adjacent property, provides an excellent comprehensive program. The number of beds in the Hospital has been increased to 100 with an occupancy rate of between 80 and 90 throughout the year. Most of the major services at these two facilities have been integrated and it is operated basically as one major complex.

The Federal government has awarded a grant of over one million dollars, spread out over the next four years, to the Warm Springs Hospital in order that a research and demonstration project may be conducted. Basically, this project will demonstrate a method of improving rehabilitation services to the severely handicapped through family intervention with particular emphasis on the spinal cord injured patient. It will develop a model for delivery of rehabilitation services to the severely disabled by placing emphasis on family involvement and family counseling in order to promote family acceptance and understanding of the patient's prognosis and overall plan of care. An opportunity will be afforded the family to test its ability to provide appropriate care through the use of five cottages on the hospital grounds. Families of both male and female patients between the ages of 12 and 65 will be included in this program and many of the patients and their families will be state or local welfare recipients whose family background has not been conducive to a productive lifestyle.

It is anticipated that approximately 100 families will be involved in this project during the coming four years.

Other Federal grants which have been obtained during this period include Training Services at the Atlanta Rehabilitation Center, Services for the Epileptic on a Statewide Basis, and Facility Improvement Grant at the Georgia Factory for the Blind, in Bainbridge.

Through the mechanism of colocation with other DHR divisions and working arrangements with other DHR divisions and other departments of State government, services to many disability groups have been improved and enhanced. Included in these are agreements with the Division of Mental Health, Title XX, the Georgia Regional Medical Program, the Department of Offender Rehabilitation, and secondary public schools throughout the state for services to mentally retarded young adults. In addition, agreements with Grady Memorial Hospital, Talmadge Memorial Hospital, the Chatham County Medical Center in Savannah, and the Columbus and Macon Medical Centers have enabled Vocational Rehabilitation to secure quality medical services for its clients.

The Bureau for the Blind has been established within the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to give greater visibility and thrust to this disability. During the past four years, 3,897 blind and visually impaired individuals have been rehabilitated.

The Georgia Factory for the Blind was transferred to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in 1972. A Service Center has been designed and opened in Bainbridge to offer much-needed ancillary services to employees of the Factory for the Blind there. Included are such things as library services, recreation, tax assistance, homemaking, etc.

The community facility pro gram has been expanded in Dublin, Macon, Albany, Savannah, and Clayton County. Mayor's committees on Employment of the Handicapped have been initiated and are in operation in Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Savannah, Gainesville, Augusta, Statesboro, Athens, and Albany. These have been instrumental in working with local industry in placing handicapped persons on jobs.

Services to the deaf have been increased and during this four year period 1,483 deaf and hard of hearing individuals have been rehabilitated. DHR personnel (Health, DFCS, and Vocational Rehabilitation) have enrolled in sign language classes in Savannah, Valdosta, Augusta, Macon, Albany, and Gainesville. Local Deaf Awareness Workshops have been held in Atlanta, Savannah, Rome, and Gainesville. Teletypewriters for telephone communication with the deaf have been placed in Savannah, Macon, Athens, Rome, and Gainesville.

In keeping with the increased emphasis on community based, rather than hospital based treatment programs, vocational rehabilitation counselors have been assigned to community mental health centers and regional

mental health centers. During the four year period since reorganization, 9,447 mentally ill individuals have been rehabilitated through Vocational Rehabilitation. In addition, a statewide drug rehabilitation program has been in operation with six counselors of VR devoting full-time services to methadone treatment centers and drug free day care programs.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation also operates seven "rehabilitation residences" which serve individuals with severe emotional problems by forming a "bridge" between institutional living and community living. During the past four years, over 2,000 individuals have lived in one of these while entering community life and holding down a job.

A cooperative agreement with the Workmen's Compensation Board for the past four years. This team effort, with the Workmen's Compensation Board providing the funds, and Vocational Rehabilitation coordinating the rehabilitation program of the injured worker, has been successful in returning many such workers. An average of 500 people per year are referred to Vocational Rehabilitation through this source and it is expected that this will number 1,000 next year.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was designated as the agency to determine eligibility for applicants for the Supplemental Security Income Program (formerly Aid to Disabled and Aid to Blind programs). This responsibility was placed in VR Disability Determination Unit and has approximately doubled the volume of this unit. In addition, the institution of a rehabilitation program to rehabilitate SSI recipients has been accomplished in the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation through the use of Federal funds allocated for this purpose.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 has had great impact on the operation of the Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. The priority of serving the severely disabled, which was a mandate of this legislation, has brought about some operational changes in the agency. The Affirmative Action Program for the Handicapped, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, has placed new responsibilities on Vocational Rehabilitation and a statewide supervisor for this activity has been selected. This person will work with contractors who are required by this law to take affirmative action to employ and advance qualified handicapped individuals, if the contract is in excess of $2,500 and entered into by any Federal department or agency. He will also work with employers, including the U.S. Civil Service and the State Merit System to follow the section of the law which requires that no otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from or denied benefits from any program or activity receiving Federal funds.

dw

TO: HENRY E. KING

FROM: JIM PETERS

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR CARTER'S DISABILITY RECORD IN GEORGIA

DATE: July 18, 1976

Sorry to be so long about responding. The bar review has badly upset my non-legal productivity. I do not like this memorandum as it stands, but I think it can be fairly easily redone to achieve what I see as its central purpose--showing in a positive light the Governor's commitment to the disabled while Georgia's chief executive.

My criticisms are three:

1. The tone is very wrong, especially when juxtaposed with the drafts of the nominee's disability speech. We want to talk about civil rights and about the Governor's commitment to the consumer. This memo, although well-meaning, talks only about programs and equates success with reorganization, the securing of federal funds, and the number of clients served. This approach is certain to alienate some of the disabled because they will interpret the language as foreshadowing what the Governor thinks needs to be done to improve the life of the disabled.

For example, page 3 of the memorandum begins by reciting figures of how many clients have been rehabilitated since reorganization, talks about the working relationship between the vocational rehabilitation division and the workmen's compensation board, relates that SSI payments now are administered by VR, and closes with a mention of the appointment of an affirmative action supervisor.

The emphasis described in the preceding paragraph is backwards. The most important point concerning the issues raised on that page, for consumers, is likely to be the appointment of an affirmative action supervisor. Jobs are what the disabled care about, not the relationship between working agencies at the state level.

Related to my disagreement with the focus on programs in terms of how they were administered is my belief that the positions we take in the nominee's final speech on disability must be supported, wherever possible, with examples from his tenure as governor. If, for example, we stress th e need for adequate transportation and housing, it would be highly beneficial to have something concrete to point to so that our concern is also backed by a record of accomplishment at the state level.

I suspect that many of the progressive steps which we shall advocate in the Governor's final speech just were not possible to achieve

in Georgia in the early 1970's, if my experience with state government is any indication. Lack of funds, political opposition, and a late awakening on the part of many state officials have doomed efforts to improve the life of the disabled at the state level in many states.

If such was the case in Georgia, then the Governor should inform consumers of this fact. Failure to address questions of why his national goals were not achieved at the state level might raise doubts about his resolve or his ability to execute his promises. The nominee should take the position that any troubles which he encountered in Georgia have made him more understanding of the needs of the disabled and better prepared to see those needs met.

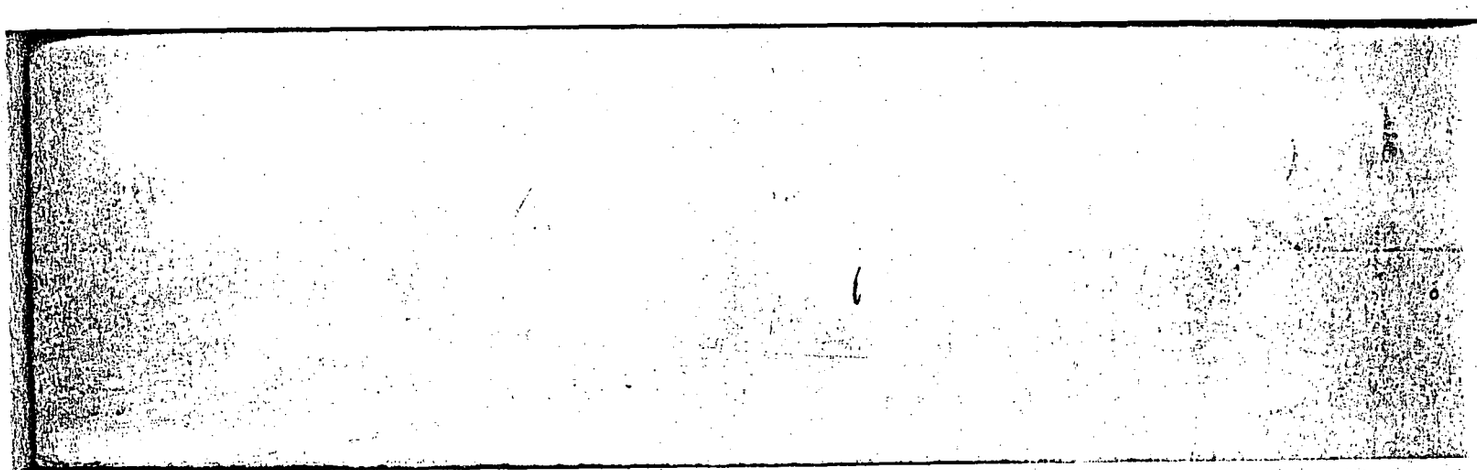
Areas which should be examined to see how the Governor performed in Georgia include:

a. Provision of accessible housing
b. Provision of accessible transportation
c. Removal of architectural barriers from state buildings and the effectiveness of the state architectural barriers act, assuming that Georgia has such legislation
d. Access to equal educational opportunity
e. Efforts to provide employment opportunity for the disabled, not only through the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped (or its Georgia equivalent), but also through any state affirmative action provisions then in existence (which should be applied)

2. While I think that it is important to provide data on how many clients are served, I note that the developmentally disabled--that is, those with cerebral palsy, retardation, epilepsy, and autism-- are not covered. Parent groups and others who work with this subgroup of disabled individuals (particularly those who deal with the retarded) are often a potent political force who will be curious as to what the Governor has done for their clients in the past. Besides a brief reference to the severely retarded on page 2, I find no data on services provided this subgroup.

My point is not just that this group should be included. Rather, it is that whenever papers are written in the disability field, all groups must be included or we are going to lose effectiveness and credibility by suggesting that we are either insensitive to or unaware of the problems a particular group faces.

3. The language in this memo disturbs me at places. ~~On page 2, paragraph 4, I object to the last sentence which reads "Included are~~



~~such things as library services, [illegible]~~

Mainly, I question whether it is wise to classify mental patients and those with " severe emotional problems " (bottom of page 2, top of page 3) as disabled within the meaning of this memo. The disabled have an image problem. Too often they are seen as mentally ill, or emotionally disturbed. Without denigrating the rights of the mentally ill or those with emotional problems, I do not think the two issue areas should be mixed in a document that is designed to explain the nominee's record on issues affecting the disabled, who have been defined throughout the drafts of the final disability speech (at least implicitly) as not including those with mental illness or severe emotional problems.

Finally, in regard to language problems, this memo, frankly, strikes me as paternalistic and bureaucratic in tone. Never once does it refer to the disabled in the first person, and consistently talks of services being provided them without stressing what they can do for themselves. I understand that much of what I see as paternalism might have been caused by the nature of the assignment, that is, the need to tersely summarize a series of programs, but believe that many would take exception to the tone of this memo.

One last point. When statements are made about progress in finding the disabled jobs (page 2, paragraph 5, & page 3, last paragraph) statistics on quantity and descriptions of the type of work secured should be given. There is some skepticism in the disabled community about the ability of Mayor's Committees and/or affirmative action programs to find employment of significant quantity or quality. Provision of statistics would counteract this skepticism.

Paragraph by Paragraph analysis of Draft Carter Disability Speech, May 12, 1976

A

1. Per instructions this draft is aimed at a knowledgeable, non-institutionalized disabled population on the theory that this group will undoubtedly cast their votes on disability issues. Resentment against the Republicans is so high that extreme positions are not needed to win votes, but reasoned, concerned policy statements are. It should be noted that this group can be vocal, is becoming better organized, and can be an embarrassment if they oppose the candidate. A partnership is what they urgently desire and nothing will get done without one, because even committed non-disabled people do not understand all the problems and potential solutions. That 28 million figure must be checked. It is often cited, might be a little high, but data in this field is so imprecise that accuracy is difficult.

2. The disabled are one group that deserves help on a Christian level. Some disabled have a deep belief in Christ which has helped them through. Most younger individuals I know are not likely to be moved by this.

3. This argument is key. It moved many conservative representatives and senators during veto override of Vocational Rehabilitation Act and is appealing to the general public. I firmly believe it, and think most people in their experience can find an example of such a case.

4. This paragraph takes advantage of the disabled's dislike of Nixon-Ford, and can be tied in to a general theme about the incpmpetency of big bureaucracies. The suit referred to is Cherry v. Mathews, filed this spring and supported by most of the major consumer groups.

5. Summary paragraph and frank recognition that the disabled have a right to be cynical about politicians who espouse deep concern.

6. This is another argument that was particularly successful in

the veto override of the Rehab Act in 1974. Especially winning with conservatives and never answered by the Ford Administration. If this approach is acceptable, we could draw up comparative figures showing cost of rehabilitation versus cost of income maintenance.

7. These are your priorities, and they have common agreement among disability groups. If questioned as to why another priority not touched, an acceptable answer is there is so much to do that cannot cover everything and do not want to scatter resources. The disabled are beginning to understand better how to focus and to understand that running in a thousand has played into the hands of their opponents.

8. Admission necessary here, because at no point are you telling the knowledgeable consumer anything he or she does not know when you are speaking about the merits. Many of these people become so involved with the issues that they consider themselves the sole expert and might resent too much authority from the candidate.

9. This paragraph should be self-explanatory. Candidate should realize that in this complex area, what is barrier to wheelchair person, e,g. stairs, may not be to blind person, and vice-versa. I cannot stress enough how necessary it is to eradicate these barriers for any of the other programs to work.

10. Nothing of import.

11. The NSI standards are quite good in some ways, the National Center for Law and the Handicapped informs me, but there are always problems, certain groups object, so a flatout commitment to accepting these without review is not wise. I have not seen them.

12. The Board has the power to cut off funds to buildings which are receiving federal assistance and are in violation of the Architectural Barriers Act. So far it has not used that power. It is grossly understaffed and cannot monitor all the federal buildings. I recommend beefing up the Board rather than using another mechanism because the latter

approach merely creates another level of bureaucracy.

13. 504 is a critical provision and its effective implementation could be the legal mechanism under which all of the above problems, education, housing, transportation, employment, architectural barriers, are attacked from a civil rights point of view insofar as the discriminators receive federal financial assistance. Good regulations from a consumer standpoint are a sine qua non.

14. Self-explanatory.

15. Self-explanatory.

16. Again, this argument has many believers among conservative representative and I should think among like voters.

17. Many doubts about the staffing of Labor, some doubts about the quality of personnel, a wide-spread belief among the disabled that, like Title VII, private right of action needed. Attorney fees always powerful incentive to private enforcement. Amending Civil Rights Act popular remedy among disabled, Cong. Dodd (D-Conn.) plans hearings, might be pre-election, I suggest that any discussion take place within broader framework of candidate's general stand on Civil Rights and affirmative action.

18. I think education has been so well-covered by Democrats in Cohgress and the 1976 Education Act took somuch fight out of everyone concerned that this should not be a top priority. A cooling off period necessary. Many good people can be recruited for ideas here, if my analysis is not acceptable, and I shall gladly do that.

19. A revamp is necessry of policy here, because nothing very good exists. This is not rhetoric but commonly agreed upon fact, even from friends in both Departments.

20. Transportation keeps saying it does not know what the needs are. Consumers give advice, and it is largely ignored.

21. Funding could be costly. Transportation noted for delays.

22. Enforcement necessary here as everywhere in the area. Much failure to comply can be expected here, if past experience is any guide.

23. I think this is an acceptable position, because our level of knowledge is so low, and we should not be expected to propose detailed policies when the Ford Administration avoided coming to grips with the issues. However, consumer comments should be solicited and reasonable suggestions reviewed and perhaps adopted.

24. FAA guidelines on air travel (fairly reasonable) may be out by the time this speech is operative, but delay still unexcused. UMTA guidelines were from all reports sloppy work.

25. Same analysis as paragraph 23 in this paper.

26. There is no coordination in this area. To my knowledge HEW often does not know what Labor is doing, no one knows transportation's thinking, and no one can find HUD. Some coordinating mechanism needed. Advisory Body, or a group in one department, or interagency task force, or White House staffer has to keep fingers on all pulses.

27. Statement cannot ignore institutionalized population. Many non-insitutionalized disabled have deep concern about those left behind.

16 Labor is somewhat unhappy about move toward deinstitutionalization, fearing loss of jobs, but retraining programs are possibility and much of labor's steam blunted by Donaldson decision by Supreme Court forbidding institutionalization of non-dangerous individual who could survive in community with help of friends or family.

29. Many Congressional representatives still concerned about this population. Their needs still inadequately met. Think we should endorse Urban Institute study as is professional job and they have assisted in preparing preliminary paper on which this is based. However, further review of document might be in order. Endorsement not mandatory.

Regarding what is critical and can be cut:

Critical are paragraphs 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29

The rest can be cut if need be. In saying that the above are critical, I do not mean that they cannot be reworked, but rather that the concept each paragraph addresses should stay in.

A final note-I do not have the Governor's record in Georgia, and that obviously should be worked in. The Governor should also express his points in terms of personal experiences if possible, because people often need to deal with the disabled to realize the problems. If they do so, however, they usually grasp the problems, and the disabled often sense an understanding on the part of the politician who has had experience.

Avoid any smack of pity, charity, or paternalism. That is death before consumers.

1. I have one message to bring you today. In the Carter Administration the disabled will be active partners in our attempts to achieve our common goal-- full civil rights for the 28 million Americans who are physically or mentally disabled.

2. This goal is a real one for me, and I'd like at the outset to explain why. I have a Christian beleif that one of the major purposes in any person's life should be to assist those who for whatever reason have not been allowed to enter the mainstream of American life.

3. My experience has also been that persons who have overcome great obstacles to secure a position in that mainstream are likely to be more competent in their work than is the individual who has never known adversity. Therefore, I see the disabled as valuable participants in every walk of American life.

4. Finally, I see the failure of the disabled to secure their civil rights as a prime example of the negative attitude toward minority interests possessed by the Ford Administration as well as an indictment of its failure to govern effectively. No Administration going to stay that really cares about the disabled spends two years avoiding issuing regulations to implement the strong anti-discrimination provisions embodied in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1974, and then agrees to fulfil its duty to issue HEW regulations only after concerned consumers take the Department of HEW to federal court. In the Carter Administration, the disabled will not meet the Secretary of HEW in a courtroom, but rather will gather around a conference table to jointly plan policy.

5. I do not blame many of you for not trusting in the federal government to meet your needs. You have had very little encouragement from the current administration. Not only has the Department of HEW failed to implement Section 504, but the Department of Transportation has made no commitment to making mass transportation systems accessible to the disabled, the Department of HUD has been victimized by poor

administration in many of its programs, and the disabled have no program designed to assist them in securing accessible ~~funding~~ housing that is at all successful.

6 I do not blame you for being discouraged, but I say to you today--that this sorry state of affairs has to change. The question as I see it is whether this nation can afford to have any segment of its citizenry dependent and isolated, drawing welfare checks insted of paych ecks. The answer in 1976 is no, never, and I ask each of you to remember that in 1776 this nation was founded as a place for those who prized independence to live. We have never idolized dependence in the United States and our government programs should not create and foster such a negative atmosphere. In contrast, an indpendente atmosphere of is encouraged if each person secures their civil rights.

7 Many of the program revisions will have to await the dawn of the Administration when I can secure top-flight representation from the disabled community to assist in implementing the Administration's commitment to civil rights. I see that term as encompassing an equal opportunity to--enter a facility without worrying about architectural barriers; compete for a job without being turned away because someone thinks people in wheelchairs can't fill the bill; secure an education in a classroom with non-disabled individuals; hitch a ride on a mass transit system that is accessible to persons with all types of disabilities; and own or rent a house that is both accessible and within the price range of our disabled community.

8 Let me deal with each of the areas in turn. I do so knowing that you out there are so much more knowledgeable than I about the needs of the disabled, but believing that my directions are sound and counting on you to help steer our policy.

9 Architectural barriers are a form of discrimination whereever they rear their ugly head. If I cannot get into a restaurant, or a courtroo or ~~a Sh~~ Sr.

or a voting booth, or store , or to the place in which I want to worship, then its the same as being turned away. And where I am from, we fought the battle against dicrimination, and won it, I do not propose to allow this particular type of discrimination to continue past November,1976.

There are three solutions I would propose to ending the inaccessibil of federally-funded or leased buildings:

First, I would give a top priority to the development of national standards on what constitutes accessible facilities. The National Standards Institution guidelines are currently being revised at Syracuse University. I would hope this revision would accomplish the job, but I know in the past that uniform standards have not always considered the needs of all disability groups, so we should withold judgment until the final product is released.

Second, I would significantly increase the staff of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Board, which as its name implies, is supposed to monitor the compliance of federally-funded or leased buildings with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968. This Act has not been effective partially because no uniform standards have been adopted against which compliance can be measured and because the Compliance Board cannot hope to do its job with a four-person staff.

Third, and as you know the scope of this provision touches the disabled community in a variety of ways, I would direct the Secretaries of each government department and the heads of each agency whose business touches on the disabled community to issue regulations to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. That section prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

I view th

other areas.

15. For example, if I go to have a job interview and cannot get to see the potential employer because of a barrier, no affirmative action program is going to improve my life.

14 With the overlap of the barrier issue in mind, it is fitting to talk now about the employment area which I consider of vital importance. I do so because I believe that persons should work whenever possible and not drain the resources of the state and develop a negative self-image by taking government welfare. Yet, how are the disabled to join ~~to join~~ the work force unless reasonable accomodations are made to their individual needs? Section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act requires the federal government to develop affirmative action plans for the disabled for each department or agency, and Section 503 requires affirmative action be taken by every government contract in excess of $2,500. These measures are fine in theory, but they need to be vigorously enforced. Toward that end, I would request the Secretary of Labor to spare no effort in using the existing enforcement mechanisms in his Department to secure the employment rights of the disabled.

17 However, I know that many of my disabled friends believe the Department staff to be inadequate to handle the enforcement of 503. I would propose additional funding for enforcement and would also recommend the amendment of the Rehabilitation Act to allow a private right of action to complement the Labor Department's enforcement as well as permitting the recovery of attorney fees as an incentive to private enforcement. Amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to cover private discrimination against the disabled should be seriously explored.

18 While it is possible to eradicate discrimination in employment, no person can hope to be successfully employed unless they possess the skills necessary to handle the job. This means that the disabled must be given an adequate education in the same classrooms as their non-

disabled peers. This is one area in which I am pleased with the present programs which, although not achieving everything that the disabled seek, have gone a long way toward ensuring a disabled child a public school education. The vehicle for this is the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1976 which increases federal funding to the states so they can provide special services, where needed, to the disabled students in their community.

Because this legislation was just enacted, I deem it prudent to wait and see how the law works in practice before tinkering with the educational system. You can be confident that if more legislation is needed I shall quickly recommend it.

Two areas in which I can promise legislation will be enacted are transportation and housing. The neglect of the Ford Administration in both these areas has been shocking, and I see little on which to build. This is not to say that change cannot and will not occur, for it will. I shall propose a three-part program:

First, I shall call upon the Department of Transportation to develop without delay a policy by which it proposes to meet the transportation needs of the disabled. In developing that plan, consumers will have a major role.

Second, I shall call for the implementation of that plan without undue delay and request the necessary legislation and funding from Congress to carry out the program.

Third, I shall call for strict adherence to that policy by recipients of federal funds relying on Section 504 and whatever other legislation it becomes necessary to pass for enforcement.

At this time, it would be unwise to make too many specific policy statements, because the failure of the Ford Administration to make even marginal progress in the area leaves us operating in a vacuum.

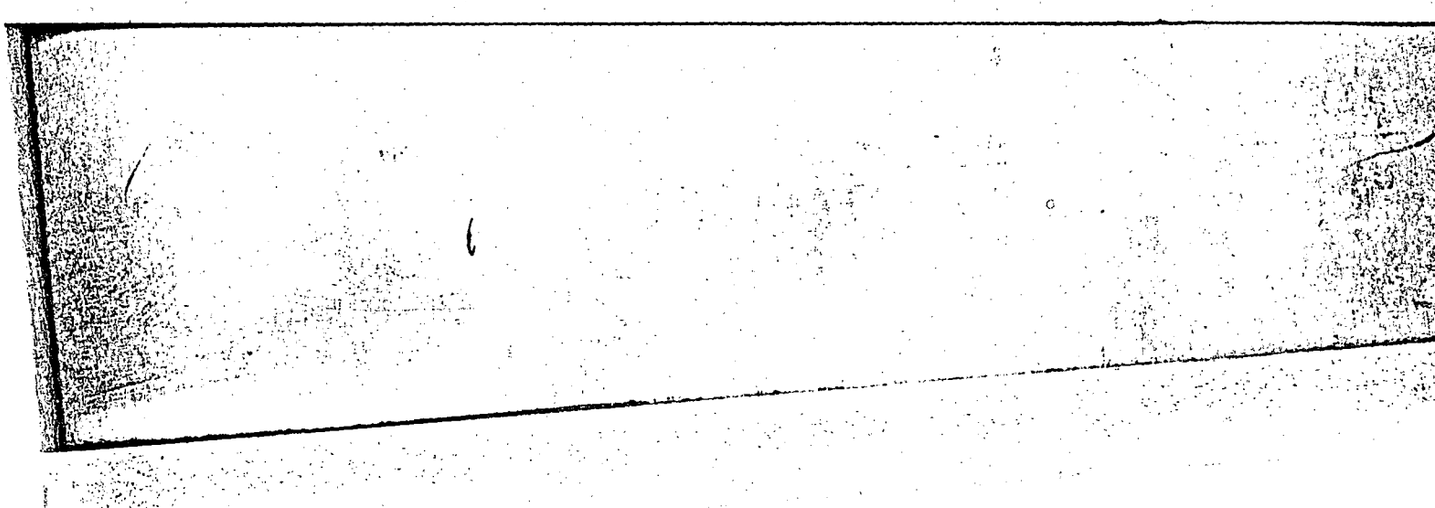
But we will see movement, and the dilatory tactics of the Department

of Transportation, as reflected by its failure to issue regulations governing air travel by the disabled even when threatened with legal action, and its inability to draft regulations that are readily understandable and acceptable to the consumers, as demonstrated by the 1975 attempt by the Urban MassTransit Administration to issue guidelines on how its programs would serve the disabled. These proposed regulations were so unclear they had to be withdrawn and no replacements have been issued to date. This sloppy performance is inexcusable and will not be tolerated in the next administration.

24 A similar lack of effective policy exists in the housing area, and as with transportation problems, you consumers will have an instrumental role in devising the means by which every disabled individual can find low-cost accessible housing in an area reasonably close to their place of employment or school. Federal funding can assist in the development of such housing, and providing tax incentives to builders who construct accessible housing is an option worth exploring.

25 By no means are the problem areas discussed here today the only areas in which we will be moving, but they will be our priorities. Other concerns will be dealt with in turn. But as our areas of concern mount, there is a need for the left hand to know the doings of the right. This is not the case now here, and it will be necessary to appoint an advisory body to the President which can coordinate the workings of all the different departments and agencies whose activities impact on our disabled constituency.

26, Let me briefly touch two other concerns of mine. Much of my discussion today has been directed at that part of the disabled community who can function outside of an institution. But for many of our brothers who are currently insitutionalized, the programs outlined above have little immediate impact. We must all pray that this segment of the disabled population will soon enter the mainstream



of our society. However, until that day the civil rights of those in institutions must be protected and to that end I pledge to enforce the guidelines laid down for institutional care in the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1975. It is a basic right to have an adequate diet, and to be treated in the least restrictive environment, free from physical abuse or neglect.

28 I also regard the current trend toward deinstitutionalization as a step towards moving our institutionalized population out into the community while still providing the emotional support so vital in those first months one is on ~~their~~ his own.

29. A second segment of the disabled community that will merit special attention is the severely disabled population. My staff has analyzed the Urban Institute's study of this group and is in substantial agreement with its findings. I hope that we can find additional funding to improve the services going to these people, and you can expect a major effort in the next four years will be directed toward improving their lives.

I look out and see many of you who I know have overcome great obstacles to secure your rightful place in society. I am a believer in your rights, your abilities, and the contributions you can make to this country. At the outset I said that we would work as partners to achieve our common goals. I reiterate that pledge. Have faith that you too, like others before you shall overcome, and the march back from the wilderness of the Ford Administration will begin this November.

May 4, 1976

TO: MARY KING

FROM: JAMES STEARNS

SUBJECT: DRAFT POSITION PAPER ON DISABILITY ISSUES

INTRODUCTION AND POLICY STATEMENT

This draft should focus thinking on the candidate's positions on issues affecting the physically or mentally disabled. I readily admit that other issues neglected here could have been included and suggest that this draft be circulated to other interested parties for comments. I would add the caveat, however, that one difficulty in achieving any action on problems facing the disabled is the non-cohesion among consumer and professional groups on what issues should receive priority treatment. At this time the candidate needs to talk in broad concepts and highlight the critical areas needing attention rather than bury his positions in a pile of carefully crafted position papers. I shall be happy to work with others in drafting more detailed papers on specific issues later. For now the candidate needs a position. My recommendation would be a statement such as:

> The physically and mentally disabled are currently, legitimately seeking realization of their civil rights much as other minority groups did before them. Consistent with my support of other minority groups, I pledge that the disabled will have a high visibility in my adminstration and that I shall make every effort to assist in achieving their rights. At a minimum, those rights include an equal opportunity to secure an education, hold a job, have a home of their own, and be offered transportation accessible to them. Underlying

each of these rights is the fundamental right to move around in the society without architectural barriers hindering progress.

My party has done much over the opposition of the Nixon-Ford Administration to secure the rights of the disabled, especially in the area of education and employment. But the legislation the Democratic majority in Congress, aided by many perceptive Republicans, wrote and passed was fought tooth and nail by the Administration. Even after passage, the Administration consistently attempted to water down the rights and services mandated by the Congress by writing regulations in contravention of legislative intent.

In my Administration such practices will not continue. The legislation passed by the Congress will be implemented so that the disabled will achieve their goal of equal opportunity. Consumer and professional advice will be solicitated in isolating areas where more study or legislation is needed. Adequate funding for current and future programs will be provided. States and localities will be encouraged to devise solutions to the problems facing the disabled. In those cases where a federal solution is seen as desirable, states will be supplied with federal assistance to enable them to implement the federal direction.

My support of the disabled's battle for their rights is based largely on my Christian belief that all person's should be treated equally and that those who through no fault of their own are not able to compete on an equal footing with their fellow man should be assisted by the government.

The above statement covers what should be said by a Presidential candidate on this subject. I have selected four priority areas for attention--education, employment, housing, and transportation--on which there is common agreement among consumers and professionals that something has to be done. There is not as much agreement on what should be done. The above statement also raises the important point that the Democrats in Congress have labored to make a start in Civil Rights areas. That work must be acknowledged if the candidate is to win sup-

port in professional circles. That is not to say, however, that more cannot or should not be done. The statement also recognizes the political fact that the regulation writers in the bureaucracy significantly undercut the intent of the Congress. To take one extreme example, the Department of HEW is now the defendant in a court suit because it has still not promulgated regulations which would implement the anti-discrimination section of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that relate to recipients of federal funds. The statement additionally deals with the problems state and local governments face in implementing federal programs mandated from Washington with often times an incomplete understanding of the particular problems certain states and localities face. Finally, the statement encourages assistance from consumers, a position that must be taken if the candidate is to be credible within the disabled community. The use of consumers is also necessary if the general public is to perceive them as intellectually and occupationally qualified to compete with the able-bodied.

The candidate's reasons for embracing the cause of the disabled can be couched in moral terms but the economic argument should not ignored. The proposition that taking steps toward rehabilitating or otherwise assisting a disabled person to join the work force is cheaper than placing him on the welfare rolls was a compelling argument in beating back President Ford's 1974 veto of the Covational Rehabilitation Act extension. The Administration never could answer consumer charges that veto of the Rehab Act amounted to "fiscal irresponsibility."

The proposition is self-evident but the candidate should be in possession of data to support the conclusion. As of the fall of 1974 such data did not exist in a formal sense but organizations dealing with the disabled could provide specific examples within their constituency that would support the economic feasibility of spending money to achieve equal opportunity.

For the candidate's statement to have credibility, he must be able to go far enough in depth so that he grasps the essentials of each problem area. What I have attempted in the next section is to outline the problems the disabled face, what legislation has been passed that the candidate should promise to effectively implement, what else is needed in terms of legislation, and, finally, what urgency is required and what success can be expected.

II SURVEY OF PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DISABLED

This section deals mostly with the difficulties faced by disabled individuals who have the intellect to compete in a non-institutionalized setting and whose physical problems are not so great as to require permanent institutionalization. A separate section will be devoted to the needs of the institutionalizaed population.

A. EDUCATION

The major fight here, bolstered by a number of court suits establishing the constitutional rights of school children to a public education regardless of disability, has been to mainstream children into the public school system so that they are receiving not only a free public education, but are being ed-

ucated, to the greatest degree possible, with their non-disabled peers. Statistics indicate that only 3.9 million of the eight million disabled children are receiving what could be termed an adequate education.

This fall the Congress passed, and President Ford reluctantly signed, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, which established, effective in 1978, a spending formula that, complicated as it is, will greatly increase the federal share of monies spent for educating the handicapped. The amount of money expended will rise from $387 million in FY 1978 to $3.16 billion in FY 1982.

Because of the struggle to get this Act passed and because time must pass to evaluate its effectiveness and see what changes are necessary, the education area does not promise to be a hotbed of legislation, nor should it be a high priority during the campaign. Other areas deserve more attention. The candidate should be on record, however, as facoring the right of the disabled to a public education, since the Education of All Handicapped Children Act is a large arrow in the Congressional quiver.

B. EMPLOYMENT

The problem here is immense; the outlook bleak. So much could be said here that it is hard to crystallize the salient issues. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act is the major funding source for assisting disabled persons who have covational potential so that they obtain the necessary medical, training, and other services to enter the job market. The Act was a major point of controversy between the Nixon-Ford Administration

and the Congress. The bill was vetoed in 1973 and the veto almost overriden before a compromise was reached. In 1974 the Act was vetoed and overriden by a 90-1 margin in the Senate. The disagreement in 1973 and still the major policy issue is: to whom should the funds go under the Act. The 1972 version, which President Nixon vetoed in 1973, would have allowed funds to go to those who were capable of making "a substantial contribution to their homes and communities" if they received assistance, rather than limiting the program to covational potential. The rationale here was that the severely disabled were most in need of assistance and that many of them could not meet the covational standard. This language was dropped in the compromise 1973 version and was not reinstated. The 1974 Act did include a requirement that special emphasis be placed on aiding the severely disabled and required that the Secretary of HEW commission a study to isolate this population and identify their needs. The Urban Institute subsequently conducted that study, and its Executive Summary is now availalbe to us. In my judgment the Urban Institute study still does not come to grips with the question of who should be served under VR, and that was not its scope.

My recommendation is that the candidate endorse a policy that would broaden the recipients of VR money beyond the vocationally albe. That narrow restriction limits the persons who can be helped and also ignores those who may be in need of the most aid. Adoption of this approach does not mean that the vocationally able could not receive assistance. Rather, the case worker would be given discretion to decide to whom funds

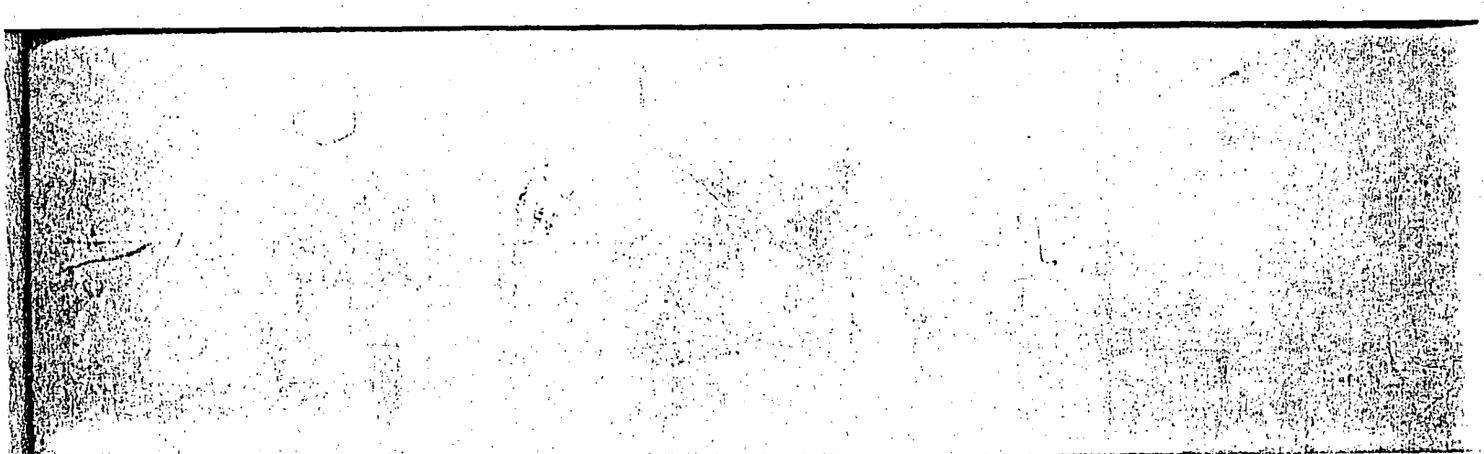
would go.

The Act should also be amended to provide for attorney fees being recoverable in suits brought to enforce Sections 503 and 504 which require respectively that every recipient of a federal contract over $2500 take affirmative action to employ the disabled and that a policy of non-discrimination apply with respect to any program of activity receiving federal financial assistance. Recovery of attorney fees would stimulate enforcement of these sections. In general, the candidate should follow the recommendations of the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities on amendments of the Act, but the above issues seem to be the most significant.

Other legislation that needs amendment to assist the disabled are the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 1964, 1968 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The purpose here is to put the disabled within the purview of those acts. Congressman Chris Dodd (Dem. Conn.) is set to hold hearings later in the year before the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. These amendments are common sense proposals but might arouse harsh opposition from foes of affirmative action. On balance, the attempt should be encouraged because the disabled need so much assistance in the employment area. Without strong Presidential leadership the disabled can win every other battle but lose the war because they are not able to enter the work force in significant numbers.

C HOUSING

This area is considered a disaster by most professionals dealing with the disabled in Washington. There have been a



few innovative local housing authorities that have sweet-talked federal monies out of HUD and used it to aid the disabled. However, success stories are rare, and many consumers see no federal commitment to improving their housing needs.

Part of the problem is that the consumer and professional communities have not formulated a comprehensive plan of what they desire. The issue is whether money should be provided so that individuals can make their own facilities accessible or whether group living arrangements should be encouraged. However, while their is a divergence of opinion, the group living approach seems to be gathering increased converts. Moreover, it is not an overstatement to say that the disabled are looking for some movement out of HUD and that good faith action will be accepted even if that constituency disagrees over approach.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 acts as a complement to general revenue sharing funds, and provides under Title I that housing authorities on the local level may fund special projects that remove architectural or other mobility barriers from housing.

Section 202 of Title II of the Act permits federal direct construction loans to non-profit developers to construct dwellings "suitable for use" by the elderly and disabled. The program is grossly underfunded and depicted by many as a joke.

So little has been done in this area that a new start is necessary. My readings of HUD's reputation indicate that it has been poorly administered in many areas and that a total reshuffling might be in order. If so, the disabled should be

challenged to assist in forming a national housing strategy. If the current structure remains the Housing Act should be adequately funded and local housing authorities encouraged to use their resources to aid the disabled.

The Internal Revenue Code should be amended to provide tax incentives to builders who construct architecturally accessible housing.

There is no reason why a national housing strategy cannot be developed and implemented. Separate housing for the elderly has grown over the last few years and perhaps that housing can also be employed by the disabled. The welding of these two minority groups will provide a political base for encouraging a response from the housing authorities.

D. TRANSPORTATION

The situation here is much the same as in the housing area. Little has been done by the Executive branch, but, unfortunately, the outlook is not as hopeful as it is in the housing area. The reason for the pessimism here is that the cost of making transportation accessible for all the disabled, who have wide disparities in their needs, will be extremely costly.

As in the housing area, there is a lack of a national strategy. Some consumer want individual grants given to the disabled so that they could plan their separate transportation methodology. Others argue for mass transit systems which are accessible to all. The candidate cannot be expected to decide on a national transportation scheme with so little having been done. What he must do is invite consumers to answer the Administration position that accessible mass transit systems are too costly. Serious study should be given to the individual trans-

portation system because this would serve localities without a mass transit system.

There is virtually a clean slate on which to write. The major pieces of federal legislation deal with eliminating architectural impediments to use by the disabled, such as curbs without cuts that make them usable by those in wheelchairs. There is also legislation in existence requiring mass transit systems receiving federal funds to charge reduced fares to the disabled during non-peak hours.

The Department of Transportation has also authorized about 30 pilot programs in the hope of developing á model, but DOT spokespersons admit that few achieved any meaningful results.

The Department has also been slow promulgating guidelines for mass transit and air travel by the disabled. One of the candidate's first jobs upon election should be to produce those regulations. Air travel guidelines are currently being drafted. The status of the mass transit regs is unknown.

The urgency here is high, but the problem is difficult. My judgment is that a transportation system can be devised but a major commitment is required.

The candidate's job will be to call for that commitment to be made. His administration will have to bring the drive to fruition.

E. ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS

This issue overlaps all of the above. The person who cannot wheel into a classroom, an office, a house, or an airport, is not going to achieve his civil rights. And a barrier in just one of the above four places will vitiate any progress

made to eradicate barriers in the other three.

Luckily the expertise exists to devise barrier-free buildings. The American Association of Architects has standards promulgated on accessibility. Expert testimony exists to demonstrate that accessibility does not entail prohibitive cost outlays.

Federal law, as well as state law in many places, mandates that all buildings receiving federal or state monies respectively must be accessible. This law is simply not enforced to any degree. I believe it also has a loophole allowing noncompliance if an undue burden would thereby be removed from the builder's shoulders.

The candidate should do whatever is necessary to strengthen this legislation and see that it is enforced. Loopholes should be removed and effective policing begun.

As noted above, the problems faced by the institutionalized population differs in large measure from those enumerated above although the reason behind institutionalization may be the lack of suitable housing or employment. When dealing with the disabled who are institutionalized, the candidate should be aware that the Democratic Congressional majority with prominent Republican help enacted in 1975 the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act which established in Title II explicit rights for the population of institutions receiving DD money. Those rights include the right to a proper diet, the provision of sufficient and appropriate medical and dental services, and the prohibition of undue use of physical restraints. These minimum safeguards were imposed after

a two-year legislative battle and represent a considerable watering down of the original Title II. The title was spawned by stories of abuses occurring in New York and other states in institutions for the retarded.

The safeguards need to be strictly enforced, and this should be a top priority.

A second priority should be the provision of federal financial aid to states that are moving their institutionalized population to community facilities, such as outpatient clinics. This movement has been encouraged by the Supreme Court's holding in Donaldson vs. O'Connor that the state could not confine a non-dangerous individual who could survive outside an institution without a positive reason for doing so. Laudable as the goal of providing community alternatives is, states need financial aid if they are to construct or otherwise provide facilities and staff.

III SOME COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTING THE ABOVE GOALS

What is said concerning proper implementation here could be applied to all governmental programs. First, HEW is too big with too many sections and it needs slimming; second, there is no coordinating body within the government to make certain that all agencies understand the impact of their programs and policies on each other. For example, it is questionable whether the Labor Department officials who promulgate the affirmative action regulations dealing with the provisions in the Rehabilitation Act understand the effect their restrictive interpretation of the responsibilities of contractors has on the future of the rehab program. One agency should house an

interdepartmental committee to meet periodically and coordinate activities; third, regulations to implement federal programs dealing with the disabled are slow in conception, frequently at odds with Congressional intent, and often sloppily drafted. With considerable discretion traditionally being given by the Congress to bureaucracy, the need for competent work in the regulation-writing process is obvious. The candidate should set a standard of excellence for the federal bureaucracy to meet.

For the only standard of excellence will secure for the disabled their civil rights.

consortium concerned
with the
developmentally disabled
task force on housing
suite 141 · chester arthur building · 425 i street · washington, d.c. 20001 · (202) 638-6169

contact
Eclarke Ross

THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974:

IMPACT ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

APRIL 1976

national association for retarded citizens
national association of coordinators of state programs for the mentally retarded, incor
national association of private residential facilities for the mentally retar
national easter seal society for crippled children and adults
united cerebral palsy associations

CONSORTIUM CONCERNED WITH THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

TASK FORCE ON HOUSING

SURVEY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HOUSING

AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT

OUTLINE

Survey Report	Page
. Consortium Concerned with the Developmentally Disabled Task Force on Housing	1
. Consortium Concerned with the Developmentally Disabled Survey	1
. Housing Philosophies, Approaches, and Trends	2
. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Response in Meeting Special Problems in Initiating Community Based Living Arrangements	3
1. National Housing Policy	3
2. Training Needs	3
3. Appropriateness of Housing	4
4. Long Range Financing	4
5. Long Range Service Support	5
6. Special Problems	5
7. Zoning	5
. General Survey Conclusions	5
. Survey Results Related to Community Development Program	6
. Survey Results Related to Section 8 Program	7
. Types of Information Required by Survey Respondents	7
Appendices	
. United Cerebral Palsy Association - National Association for Retarded Citizens - National Association of Private Residential Facilities for the Mentally Retarded Survey Results	8
. National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults Survey Results	15
. Examples of Survey Respondents Experiences	16

CONSORTIUM CONCERNED WITH THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

TASK FORCE ON HOUSING

SURVEY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT

Consortium Concerned with the Developmentally Disabled Task Force on Housing

The Consortium Concerned with the Developmentally Disabled (CCDD) is a Washington based coalition of twenty-two national organizations with an interest in federal programs and public policy as they affect the nation's citizens with developmental disabilities. The coalition is organized into six small operating task forces. One such task force is the CCDD Task Force on Housing.

The CCDD Task Force on Housing is composed of the National Association of Private Residential Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (NAPREFMR), the National Association of Coordinators of State Programs for the Mentally Retarded (NACSPMR), the National Association for Retarded Citizens (NARC), United Cerebral Palsy Association (UCPA), and the National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults (NESSCCA). UCPA serves as chairman of the Task Force.

Representing member organizations on the Housing Task Force are: Joni Fritz, Executive Director, NAPRFMA; Robert Gettings, Executive Director, NACSPMR; Susan Weiss, Assistant Director, Governmental Affairs Office, NARC; Roberta Van Beek, Washington Representative, NESSCCA; and E. Clarke Ross, Assistant Director, Governmental Activities Office, UCPA.

CCDD Survey

The "Housing and Community Development Act of 1974" was enacted into law in August 1974. The major provisions of importance to citizens with disabilities are: (1) Community-wide planning requirements, including an assessment of the housing needs of the disabled, under the Community Development Program; (2) specialized activities, such as removal of architectural barriers and development of recreation centers, under the Community Development Program (3) rent subsidies as authorized by the Section 8 housing assistance payments program; (4) direct construction loans at slightly reduced interest rates for sponsors of specialized housing for the elderly and disabled, authorized by Section 202; (5) mortgage insurance benefits provided by the Section 221 (d)(3) and (4) programs; and (6) special demonstrations to determine effective and appropriate housing arrangements to meet the needs of persons with disabilities, under Section 815.

At the time of passage, the HCD Act was hailed as a potentially important mechanism for encouraging major new opportunities for the development of community based living arrangements for disabled persons. Several members of the CCDD Task Force on Housing widely disseminated information to its member chapters through both its written communication channels as well as through the operation of workshops, seminars, and similar forums.

In the fall of 1975, four members of the CCDD Task Force on Housing - NAPRFMR, NARC, UCPA, and NESSCCA - decided to survey their members in an attempt to more formally measure the impact of the Housing and Community Development Act

permanent. Each residential service program should be part of a total developmental program rather than merely a place to house people. The goal of a residential service should be to provide access to the highest possible quality of services which the disabled person needs but at the same time to permit and encourage him to do for himself those things which he is able to do.

Individual choice is an essential component in the development of residential programs for the disabled. A successful housing program for the severely and multiply disabled involves staff, transportation, community support, day programming, adaptions and renovations. Housing for the disabled is not synonymous with removal of architectural barriers alone. Housing for the disabled is not synonymous with housing for the elderly. Housing for the disabled is not synonymous with housing for persons with low incomes. The placement of a highly vulnerable population group in a highly vulnerable area must be questioned.

No single model of appropriate housing is ideal. Disabled individuals have multiple housing needs and their disabilities may range from mild to severe. Disabled individuals, with appropriate support services, can live independently, can share house or apartment, or can live in small group settings. One individual may only require the widening of doors and lowering of shelves to live with others in the community. If variety is the spice of life, it is also the essential factor in planning specialized living arrangements for persons with disabilities.

- HUD's Response in Meeting Special Problems in Initiating Community Based Living Arrangements

Development of successful community based living arrangements for persons with developmental disabilities can not be achieved by utilizing HUD supported programs alone. Successful implementation requires an existing agency with experience both in service delivery to the disabled and hopefully in some aspect of long term care or long term management to make the commitment of sponsorship. The key task of any sponsor is project packaging and project managing involving the co-mingling of a variety of funding sources. In developing a housing program for severely and multiply disabled persons, several obstacles are encountered:

1. National Housing Policy

A problem related to each of the identified situations contained in this report is the lack of a national policy by the Department of Housing and Urban Development related to housing for persons who are disabled. Many problems could be clarified or resolved if HUD provided necessary direction to its various regional, area, state, and local offices. Decisions are made on specific issues without their impact on the disabled ever considered. Decisions are made without benefit of a general HUD policy regarding the development of housing for persons with disabilities.

2. Training Needs

It is overwhelmingly clear that few HUD field offices or public housing authorities adequately understand, or are even aware of, those provisions of P.L. 93-383 which relate to housing for disabled persons nor have HUD or the public housing authorities demonstrated any real knowledge or understanding of the housing needs and potential of the disabled population. It is also evident

that the private sector has only the most superficial grasp of how HUD programs can be used to develop housing for the disabled.

HUD, public housing authorities, and private sector developers, sponsors and other groups all require training in how to use HUD programs to develop and finance housing for disabled citizens. HUD has failed totally to meet this need with any significant training effort - either for its own personnel or for its larger constituency - the public housing authorities, the housing industry and the private voluntary organizations for the disabled.

3. Appropriateness of Housing

Regardless of whom one speaks to with local agencies serving the disabled, it is very clear that HUD, in general, does not understand, appreciate, nor value commonly accepted philosophies and trends regarding appropriateness of the living environment to the needs and desires of persons with disabilities.

This insensitivity of HUD is reflected in many ways. The General Accounting Office maintains that HUD has never issued policy criteria that realistically reflect the intent of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968. Existing HUD design standards reflect separate and isolated standards for the elderly and handicapped as opposed to "other" housing. Attitudes displayed with Section 202 to date indicate HUD's preferences for projects of 100 or 150 units and over because of "cost efficiency". Local service organizations report a general thrust of local housing authorities is to place disabled persons in undesireable community locations based on existing Public Housing project vacancies.

In implementing the Section 815 program, HUD will examine problems encountered with group home development. A HUD contract to Syracuse University is developing and testing revised ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standards for making living units accessible to the physically disabled. But, these efforts are most inadequate and without substantial training efforts at the local level, HUD personnel attitudes will generally not change.

4. Long Range Financing

HUD programs may be of great benefit in addressing this problem although clearly the HUD effort is incomplete. The 202 program provides construction loans to housing sponsors. The $ 375 million appropriated by the Congress for a program providing slightly reduced interest rate construction loans is most inadequate. The HUD 221 (d)(3) and (4) mortgage insurance programs are helpful but one can not finance a group home with mortgage insurance alone.

Section 802 of P.L. 93-383 encourages HUD to assist State Housing Finance and Development Agencies to use their bond financing mechanism with a tax exemption to provide loans at below market interest rates to developers of housing. However, HUD has failed to implement Section 802 to guarantee state bond sales. Eleven states do not even have such agencies. And many of the existing state agencies are experiencing severe financial strains, such as the bankrupt New York State agency.

Existing housing is the most realistic alternative when exploring the HUD programs for financial support. Community development funds can be used to remove architectural barriers in the neighborhood in which the existing housing is located. HUD encourages the rehabilitation of existing housing. And, the Section 8 program can provide long term rent supplements to disabled

individuals successfully placed in such housing. The CCDD survey also identified a number of weaknesses in the implementation of the Section 8 program.

5. Long Range Service Support

HUD requires such long range support but does not contribute financially to the provision of services. Community agencies, such as CCDD members, have a long history of serving the disabled clientele. Yet, they have little experience in managing or owning housing programs. They have little experience in co-mingling and accessing funding sources from a variety of agencies, especially when it comes to integrating private and public funds. This lack of experience necessitates the fostering of coalitions of sister agencies and necessitates cooperation with developers, financiers, builders, designers, and realtors. Failure to provide supportive services may result in the failure of the housing program itself.

6. Special Problems

CCDD survey respondents indicated that they encountered a number of special problems in initiating residential programs for developmentally disabled citizens with HUD funds. Many of these problems related to HUD management, concern, sensitivity, and administration. Problems related to the acquisition of construction funds and the failure to easily coordinate housing and services were identified frequently. The sheer complexity of the HUD mechanism and the failure of all parties to receive adequate information was quite evident from the survey results. A list of twenty-five specific problems are discussed in appendix I.

7. Zoning

Zoning is viewed by HUD as a local governmental area of jurisdiction and HUD will not intervene to encourage removal of local zoning ordinances which prohibit non-related individuals from residing together.

General Survey Conclusions

CCDD members with the most experience in initiating, sponsoring, and developing housing determined that the HUD mechanism was largely unworkable in meeting their needs. These organizations utilized non-housing funds for development of community based living arrangements for the disabled.

The survey demonstrated a wide range of understanding and awareness of the potential benefits offered by the Housing and Community Development Act. Understanding seemed to be dependent upon the following factors: (a) The priority placed on housing by the local respondent, (b) the variety of interpretations of the Act's provisions as they relate to the disabled, and (c) the availability of either staff or volunteers to closely monitor and work with local agencies involved in implementing the Act. The HUD process is so complex that the full time involvement of both staff and volunteer is essential to active and effective involvement at the state and local level.

Passage of P.L. 93-383 has fostered the development of numerous coalitions of voluntary agencies serving the disabled in communities throughout the nation. Many of these organizations had never worked as coalition partners before.

Many more CCDD survey respondents have been involved with their city officials in implementing the Community Development program than with Local Housing Authorties in implementing the Housing Assistance program.

A majority of CCDD survey respondents' recommendations regarding use of Housing and Community Development Act funds expressed overwhelming and unmet needs in the areas of construction, renovation, and location of appropriate living arrangements for disabled persons; supportive services related to housing, especially in the areas of recreation, transportation, and counselling; removal of architectural barriers; and necessary income for purposes of supporting adequate housing arrangements.

Survey respondents indicated that the majority of HUD officials whom they worked with at the regional, area, and local level complained that information, guidelines, and procedures related to housing program for the disabled supplied by the HUD central office were either incomplete, inadequate, or non-existent.

Survey Results Related to Community Development Program

The primary source of information for survey respondents regarding the Community Development program was the national or state level of one of the organizations represented on the CCDD Task Force on Housing. Only a handful of survey respondents learned of the program through their state or local housing authority or HUD field office. A majority of respondents felt they generally understood the potential of the program but a substantial number did not.

Roughly one half of the survey respondents participated in their community's public hearings and most felt the public hearings were poorly publicized. Almost all respondents who were involved in their community in attempting to see that Community Development funds were used to meet the needs of developmentally disabled persons worked closely with other public sector or private community groups. Most of these coalition efforts, whether formal or informal, were composed of CCDD members.

The most frequently cited activity which survey respondents advocated for was removal of material and architectural barriers. Recreation and neighborhood facilities were also cited. Many survey respondents advocated construction of special living arrangements for disabled persons with community development funds. This effort indicates a tremendous need for construction funds and a misunderstanding of the permitted activities authorized by statute under the Community Development Act.

Survey respondents reported that the following activities were supported, or commitments were made to support, through the Community Development program: work activity centers, transportation programs, planning for comprehensive health service center, accessing of recreational facilities, weekend services to mentally retarded tenants, improved physical accessibility to town hall, housing advocate hired, a survey of existing architectural barriers, an assessment of handicapped housing needs, Community Child Center, and down-payments/purchase of housing stock for group homes.

Only a small percentage of survey respondents actively worked with their local government in surveying the housing needs of persons with disabilities.

The majority of communities reporting either failed to submit a housing assistance plan which included a survey of the developmentally disabled or submitted a plan which inadequately surveyed the need. Appendix one describes some of the stated reasons why respondents felt that housing assistance surveys and plans were inadequately prepared.

- Survey Results Related to Section 8 Program

As with the Community Development program, the primary source of information for survey respondents regarding the Section 8 housing assistance payments program was the national or state level of one of the organizations represented on the CCDD Task Force on Housing. Only a handful of survey respondents learned of the program through their state or local housing authority or HUD field office. A majority of respondents felt they generally understood the potential of the program but a substantial number did not.

The vast majority of survey respondents felt that Section 8 funds could best be used by developmentally disabled persons living in newly constructed housing. A small number of respondents actually attempted to secure Section 8 payments for developmentally disabled persons but only a few were successful.

The majority of respondents rated their local housing authority as ignorant of the housing needs of the disabled, as insensitive to the housing needs of the disabled, and as ignorant of the benefits offered by the Housing and Community Development Act to disabled persons. Local Housing Authority personnel still thought HUD programs only served disabled persons who were also elderly. Many LHA's were, however, aware of architectural barriers problems. In general, it was a local non-profit private agency serving persons with developmental disabilities that took the initiative to advocate that the Section 8 problem serve the disabled.

- Types of Information Required by Survey Respondents

Survey respondents expressed an overwhelming need for further information. They requested that the following types of information be developed:

- Information on what other communities have done;
- Information on how P.L. 93-383 can be used to develop group homes and half-way houses for developmentally disabled people;
- Information of all kinds in "intelligible prose", prepared by the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- Information explicitly focused on the potential for serving developmentally disabled persons through P.L. 93-383;
- Training sessions for the Department of Housing and Urban Development personnel on the Act itself and on the housing needs of developmentally disabled persons;
- Specific information on the step-by-step procedures for obtaining funds;
- Information on the Department of Housing and Urban Development programs through the state Developmental Disabilities program;
- Advise on how best to approach local officials.

Willing and eager to work in Campaign

UofC-AUA-USERDA

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

Resumé of S. Phyllis Stearner, Ph.D.

Date of birth: 10 January 1919

Education: University of Chicago, S.B., 1941
University of Chicago, S.M., 1942
University of Chicago, Ph.D., 1946

Major: Zoology (Embryology)
Dissertation: Pigmentation Studies in Salamanders (under Prof. Graham P. Du Shane)

Professional experience:

Argonne National Laboratory, Division of Biological and Medical Research; Biologist: 1946-present

Current research:

Long-term radiation effects on the cardiovascular system--comparison of structural and functional changes after exposures to fission neutrons and gamma rays.

Membership in professional societies:

American Association for the Advancement of Science
Sigma Xi - Argonne Chapter; Admissions Committee Chairman
New York Academy of Science
American Society for Cell Biology
Electron Microscope Society of America
Microcirculatory Society
Radiation Research Society

Special honors and awards:

1972: Award winning film--Biological Photographer's Association: Clinical Motion Picture Section. "Early Microvascular Damage in the Chicken After Ionizing Raditions."
1968: Outstanding film chosen by Microcirculatory Society at Annual Meeting. "Radiation Effects on the Microcirculation."

Non-professional activities (current):

Community Development Commission, Citizens Advisory Committee: DuPage County
Governor's Committee on the Handicapped, DuPage County Council: Architectural Barriers Committee Chairman
Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation: Client Assistance Project, Citizens Advisory Committee
Illinois Council, Congress of Organizations of the Physically Handicapped, Board Member

9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois 60439 · Telephone 312-739-7711 · TWX 910-258-3285 · WUX LB, Argonne, Illinois

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

OPEN LITERATURE

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P.
PIGMENTATION STUDIES IN SALAMANDERS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CHANGES AT METAMORPHOSIS.
PHYSIOL. ZOOL. 19. PP. 375-404. 1946.

STEARNER, S. P.
EFFECTS OF FOLIC ACID ON ANEMIA INDUCED BY X-RADIATION.
PROC. SOC. EXPTL. BIOL. MED. 69. PP. 518-521. 1948.

STEARNER, S. P.
THE EFFECTS OF X-IRRADIATION ON RANA PIPIENS (LEOPARD FROG), WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SURVIVAL AND TO THE RESPONSE OF THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD.
J. EXPTL. ZOOL. 115. PP. 251-262. 1950.

STEARNER, S. P.
THE EFFECT OF VARIATION IN DOSAGE RATE OF ROENTGEN RAYS ON SURVIVAL IN YOUNG BIRDS.
AM. J. ROENTGENOL. RADIUM THERAPY 65. PP. 265-271. 1951.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
EFFECTS OF X-IRRADIATION IN NEWBORN RATS.
J. EXPTL. ZOOL. 118. PP. 495-508. 1951.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
THE EFFECT OF OVERALL TIME OF EXPOSURE UPON THE SURVIVAL OF YOUNG CHICKS FOLLOWING ROENTGEN IRRADIATION.
AM. J. ROENTGENOL. RADIUM THERAPY 65. PP. 272-276. 1951.

STEARNER, S. P., E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND A. M. BRUES.
EFFECTS OF X-IRRADIATION ON RENAL FUNCTION IN NEWLY-HATCHED CHICKS.
PROC. SOC. EXPTL. BIOL. MED. 78. PP. 676-679. 1951.

STEARNER, S. P., E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND A. M. BRUES.
MODIFICATION OF THE RADIATION SYNDROME IN THE CHICK BY PARTIAL BODY SHIELDING.
RADIATION RESEARCH 1. PP. 270-281. 1954.

STEARNER, S. P., E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND A. M. BRUES.
PROTECTIVE ACTION OF LOW OXYGEN TENSION AND EPINEPHRINE AGAINST X-RAY MORTALITY IN THE CHICK.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 176. PP. 455-460. 1954.

STEARNER, S. P., A. M. BRUES, M. H. SANDERSON, AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
THE ROLE OF HYPOTENSION IN THE INITIAL RADIATION RESPONSE OF YOUNG CHICKS.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 182. PP. 407-410. 1955.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

OPEN LITERATURE

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

VOGEL, H. H., JR, AND S. P. STEARNER.
THE EFFECTS OF DOSE RATE VARIATION OF FISSION NEUTRONS AND OF CO60 GAMMA-RAYS ON SURVIVAL IN YOUNG CHICKS.
RADIATION RESEARCH 2. PP. 513-522. 1955.

STEARNER, S. P., M. H. SANDERSON, E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND A. M. BRUES.
THE INITIAL RADIATION SYNDROME IN THE ADULT CHICKEN.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 184. PP. 134-140. 1956.

KATZ, E. J., S. P. STEARNER, AND A. M. BRUES.
STUDIES OF LIVER FUNCTION IN THE CHICK FOLLOWING X-IRRADIATION. PLASMA AMINO ACIDS AND PLASMA GLUCOSE.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 186. PP. 543-548. 1956.

STEARNER, S. P., E. L. SIMMONS, AND L. O. JACOBSON.
EFFECTS OF TOTAL-BODY X-IRRADIATION ON RATS. III. EFFECT ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING TISSUES.
IN. BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL X AND GAMMA RADIATION. EDITOR. R. E. ZIRKLE. OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES. WASHINGTON, D. C.
TID-5220, CHAP. 16, PART 2, PP. 315-345. (BASED ON ANL-4001). 1956.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
AN ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF DOSE AND DOSAGE RATE IN THE EARLY RADIATION MORTALITY OF THE CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 7. PP. 253-266. 1957.

STEARNER, S. P., M. H. SANDERSON, E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND A. M. BRUES.
EVIDENCE OF CIRCULATORY FAILURE IN THE EARLY RADIATION RESPONSE OF THE CHICKEN.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 192. PP. 620-624. 1958.

STEARNER, S. P., M. H. SANDERSON, E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND S. A. TYLER.
MODES OF RADIATION DEATH IN THE CHICK EMBRYO. I. ACUTE SYNDROMES.
RADIATION RESEARCH 12. PP. 286-300. 1960.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
MODES OF RADIATION DEATH IN THE CHICK EMBRYO. II. A MODEL OF LETHAL MECHANISMS.
RADIATION RESEARCH 12. PP. 301-316. 1960.

STEARNER, S. P., S. A. TYLER, M. H. SANDERSON, AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
MECHANISMS OF RESISTANCE AND REVERSAL IN THE INITIAL RADIATION RESPONSE IN THE CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 14. PP. 732-747. 1961.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN INJURY PROCESSES REFLECTED IN THE ACUTE RADIATION MORTALITY.
INTERN. J. RADIATION BIOL. 4. PP. 494-509. 1962.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

OPEN LITERATURE

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF ACUTE RADIATION MORTALITY IN BIRDS.
INTERN. J. RADIATION BIOL. 5. PP. 205-215. 1962.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
RADIATION MORTALITY IN THE MOUSE. MODEL OF THE KINETICS OF INJURY ACCUMULATION. I. PROTRACTED DOSES IN THE 30-DAY LETHAL RANGE.
RADIATION RESEARCH 20. PP. 619-630. 1963.

STEARNER, S. P., M. H. SANDERSON, AND S. A. TYLER.
RADIATION MORTALITY IN THE MOUSE. MODEL OF THE KINETICS OF INJURY ACCUMULATION. II. PROTRACTED DOSES IN THE SUPRALETHAL RANGE.
RADIATION RESEARCH 23. PP. 104-118. 1964.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
ACCUMULATION OF ACUTE INJURY IN THE MOUSE SUBJECTED TO SPLIT OR FRACTIONATED DOSES OF X-RADIATION OR GAMMA RADIATION.
RADIATION RESEARCH 21. PP. 16-25. 1964.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
GAMMA-RAY-INDUCED PERMEABILITY CHANGES IN RELATION TO EARLY MORTALITY IN THE CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 25. PP. 146-157. 1965.

STEARNER, S. P., S. A. TYLER, AND M. H. SANDERSON.
EVIDENCE OF OVER-RECOVERY IN THE IRRADIATED CHICK.
RADIATION RES. 27(4). PP. 727-732. APRIL 1966.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
GROWTH IN THE CHICKEN AFTER HIGH-RATE AND LOW-RATE COBALT-60 GAMMA IRRADIATION.
RADIATION RES. 29. PP. 257-266. 1966.

TYLER, S. A., S. P. STEARNER, AND H. D. MULLER.
RADIATION EFFECT ON GROWTH OF THE CHICKEN X-IRRADIATED DURING EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT.
GROWTH 31(2). PP. 105-117. AUGUST 1967.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
A PROCEDURE FOR EXPLANTING THE 72-HOUR CHICK EMBRYO.
PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED. 125(4). PP. 1330-1332. OCTOBER 1967.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
RADIATION EFFECT ON THE MICROCIRCULATION RELATION TO EARLY MORTALITY IN THE CHICK EMBRYO.
RADIATION RESEARCH 34. PP. 138-152. 1968.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

OPEN LITERATURE

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. AZUMA.
EARLY RADIATION LETHALITY. ENZYME RELEASE AND THE PROTECTIVE ACTION OF SOYBEAN TRYPSIN INHIBITOR.
PROC. SOC. EXPTL. BIOL. MED. 128. PP. 913-917. 1968.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
EARLY VASCULAR INJURY IN THE IRRADIATED CHICK EMBRYO. EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TIME.
RADIATION RES. 38. PP. 153-160. 1969.

STEARNER, S. P., AND M. H. SANDERSON.
EARLY VASCULAR INJURY IN THE X-IRRADIATED CHICK EMBRYO. AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE STUDY.
J. PATHOL. 99(3). PP. 213-218. 1969.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
PROTECTION AGAINST EARLY RADIATION INJURY TO THE MICROVASCULATURE.
MICROVASCULAR RES. 2(2). P. 202. 1970.

STEARNER, S. P., AND M. H. SANDERSON.
MICROVASCULATURE AND LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE IN FREEZE-FRACTURE PREPARATIONS.
Z. ZELLFORSCH. 114. PP. 301-308. 1971.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
EXPLANTING THE 3-DAY CHICK EMBRYO FOR THE STUDY OF RADIATION INJURY TO THE MICROCIRCULATION.
MICROSCOPE 19. PP. 127-136. 1971.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
MECHANISMS OF ACUTE INJURY IN THE GAMMA-IRRADIATED CHICKEN. IN VIVO STUDIES OF DOSE PROTRACTION EFFECTS ON THE MICROVASCULATURE.
RADIAT. RES. 47. PP. 741-755. 1971.

STEARNER, S. P., AND M. H. SANDERSON.
MECHANISMS OF ACUTE INJURY IN THE GAMMA-IRRADIATED CHICKEN. EFFECTS OF A PROTRACTED OR A SPLIT-DOSE EXPOSURE ON THE FINE STRUCTURE OF THE MICROVASCULATURE.
RADIAT. RES. 49. PP. 329-350. 1972.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
A TECHNIQUE TO VISUALIZE THE MICROVASCULATURE IN THE LIVING ANIMAL.
MICROVASCULAR RES. 4. PP. 214-216. 1972.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
LATE EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATIONS IN THE CHICKEN. SURVIVAL, BODY WEIGHT, AND PATHOLOGY.
RADIAT. RES. 52. PP. 179-196. 1972.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

OPEN LITERATURE

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
IN VIVO STUDY OF EARLY MICROVASCULAR DAMAGE IN THE IRRADIATED CHICKEN
THE MICROSCOPE 21, 73-79 (1973).

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
DOSE PROTRACTION AND ACUTE RADIATION MORTALITY IN THE CHICKEN:
A REAPPRAISAL OF INJURY ACCUMULATION KINETICS
RADIAT. RES. 57, 121-131 (1974).

STEARNER, S. P., R. L. DEVINE, AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
LATE CHANGES IN THE IRRADIATED MICROVASCULATURE: AN ELECTRON
MICROSCOPE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF FISSION NEUTRONS
RADIAT. RES. 65, 351-370 (1976).

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

BOOK

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
EARLY RADIATION INJURY TO THE MICROCIRCULATION. RELATION TO MORTALITY.
RADIATION BIOLOGY OF THE FETAL AND JUVENILE MAMMAL, PROC. 9TH ANN. HANFORD BIOL. SYMP., RICHLAND, WASHINGTON, MAY 5-8, 1969. USAEC SYMP. SER. 17, CONF-690501. 1969. PP. 341-355.

AINSWORTH, E. J., R. J. M. FRY, D. GRAHN, F. S. WILLIAMSON, P. C. BRENNAN, S. P. STEARNER, A. V. CARRANO, AND J. H. RUST.
LATE EFFECTS OF NEUTRON OR GAMMA IRRADIATION IN MICE
BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NEUTRON IRRADIATION. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, VIENNA, IAEA-SM-179/1, 1974, PP. 359-379.

AINSWORTH, E. J., R. J. M. FRY, P. C. BRENNAN, S. P. STEARNER, J. H. RUST, AND F. S. WILLIAMSON.
LIFE SHORTENING, NEOPLASIA AND SYSTEMATIC INJURIES IN MICE AFTER SINGLE OR FRACTIONATED DOSES OF NEUTRON OR GAMMA RADIATION
BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF LOW-LEVEL RADIATION, VOL. I. IAEA INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF LOW-LEVEL RADIATION PERTINENT TO PROTECTION OF MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT, CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 3-7, 1975. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, VIENNA, 1976, PP. 77-92.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

JACOBSON, L. O., S. P. STEARNER, AND E. L. SIMMONS.
THE EFFECT OF FOLIC ACID ON RADIATION-INDUCED ANEMIA AND LEUCOPENIA.
J. LAB. CLIN. MED. 32. P. 1425. 1947.

VOGEL, H. H. , JR, S. P. STEARNER, AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
THE EFFECTS OF VARIATION IN DOSAGE RATE OF FAST NEUTRONS AND OF C060 GAMMA-RAYS ON SURVIVAL IN YOUNG CHICKS.
RADIATION RESEARCH 1. P. 565. 1954.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
AN ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF DOSE AND EXPOSURE TIME IN THE RADIATION RESPONSE OF THE CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 5. P. 597. 1956.

KATZ, E. J., S. P. STEARNER, AND A. M. BRUES.
STUDIES OF LIVER FUNCTION IN THE CHICK FOLLOWING X-IRRADIATION. PLASMA AMINO ACIDS AND PLASMA GLUCOSE.
AM. J. PHYSIOL. 1956.

STEARNER, S. P., M. H. SANDERSON, AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
CHANGES IN ORGAN BLOOD VOLUME FOLLOWING X-IRRADIATION IN THE CHICKEN.
RADIATION RESEARCH 7. P. 453. 1957.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
AN ANALYSIS OF ACUTE RADIATION MORTALITY IN THE CHICK. I. INDICATORS OF INJURY IN THE CHICK AND CHICK EMBRYO.
RADIATION RESEARCH 7. PP. 453-454. 1957.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
AN ANALYSIS OF ACUTE RADIATION MORTALITY IN THE CHICK. II. A TENTATIVE MODEL OF THE 0- TO 2-DAY RESPONSE.
RADIATION RESEARCH 7. P. 456. 1957.

STEARNER, S. P., S. A. TYLER, M. H. SANDERSON, AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
PARTITIONMENT OF THE ACUTE RADIATION SYNDROME IN CHICK EMBRYOS FOLLOWING C060 GAMMA-IRRADIATION. I. CORRELATION OF PATHOLOGY WITH SURVIVAL TIME.
RADIATION RESEARCH 9. P. 187. 1958.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
PARTITIONMENT OF THE ACUTE RADIATION SYNDROME IN CHICK EMBRYOS FOLLOWING C060 GAMMA-IRRADIATION. II. A MATHEMATICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RADIATION RESPONSE.
RADIATION RESEARCH 9. P. 195. 1958.

STEARNER, S. P.
AN ANALYSIS OF MODES OF ACUTE RADIATION DEATH IN THE YOUNG CHICK.
BRIT. J. RADIOLOGY 32. P. 631. 1959.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P., M. H. SANDERSON, E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND S. A. TYLER.
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INITIAL LETHAL RESPONSES OF THE IRRADIATED CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 12, P. 475. 1960.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
A STATISTICAL PROCEDURE FOR PARTITIONING THE ACUTE RADIATION RESPONSE INTO COMPONENT PROCESSES.
RADIATION RESEARCH 12. P. 481. 1960.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
MEASUREMENT OF RADIATION INJURY ACCUMULATION FROM ACUTE LETHALITY.
II. COMPARISON OF PROTRACTION AND FRACTIONATION PROCEDURES.
RADIATION RESEARCH 14. P. 506. 1961.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
MEASUREMENT OF RADIATION INJURY ACCUMULATION FROM ACUTE LETHALITY.
I. INFLUENCE OF DOSE AND PROTRACTION.
RADIATION RESEARCH 14. P. 513. 1961.

STEARNER, S. P., AND S. A. TYLER.
COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF THE ACUTE RADIATION RESPONSE.
2ND INTERN. CONGR. RADIATION RESEARCH, HARROGATE, ENGLAND, P. 7. 1962.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
A MODEL OF THE KINETICS OF INJURY PROCESSES ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE LETHALITY IN THE MOUSE FOLLOWING CO60 GAMMA RADIATION.
2ND INTERN. CONGR. RADIATION RESEARCH, HARROGATE, ENGLAND, PP. 7-8. 1962.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
EARLY ALTERATIONS IN PLASMA PROTEINS IN THE GAMMA-IRRADIATED CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 19. PP. 192-193. 1963.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
APPRAISAL OF DIFFERENCES IN ACUTE MORTALITY IN THE MOUSE FROM X- OR GAMMA RADIATION WITH CHANGES IN EXPOSURE CONFIGURATION.
RADIATION RESEARCH 19. P. 225. 1963.

STEARNER, S. P., S. A. TYLER, AND M. H. SANDERSON.
RADIATION MORTALITY IN THE MOUSE. MODEL OF THE KINETICS OF INJURY ACCUMULATION FOR PROTRACTED DOSES.
RADIATION RESEARCH 19. PP. 225-226. 1963.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
MEASURABLE INDICATORS OF PERMEABILITY CHANGE IN RESPONSE TO CO60 GAMMA-IRRADIATION.
RADIATION RESEARCH 22. P. 176. 1964.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P., S. A. TYLER, AND M. H. DIPERT.
THE INFLUENCE OF GAMMA RADIATION ON GROWTH.
RADIATION RESEARCH 22, P. 240. 1964.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., S. P. STEARNER, AND M. H. SANDERSON.
MECHANISMS OF GAMMA-RAY-INDUCED RADIORESISTANCE TO EARLY MORTALITY IN THE 3-DAY CHICK.
RADIATION RESEARCH 25, P. 179. 1965.

KATOH, A. K., AND S. P. STEARNER.
THE FINE STRUCTURE OF CAPILLARIES IN THE CHICK EMBRYO FOLLOWING CO 60 GAMMA-IRRADIATION.
RADIATION RESEARCH 25, P. 204. 1965.

STEARNER, S. P., S. A. TYLER, AND M. H. SANDERSON.
RADIATION-INDUCED RADIORESISTANCE TO 3-30-DAY LETHALITY IN THE CHICK.
RADIATION RES. 27 (3), P. 534. MARCH 1966.

TYLER, S. A., AND S. P. STEARNER.
INFLUENCE OF HIGH- AND LOW-RATE EXPOSURE ON GROWTH IN THE CHICKEN.
RADIATION RES. 27 (3), P. 534. MARCH 1966.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
EARLY RADIATION EFFECTS ON THE MICROCIRCULATION IN THE CHICK EMBRYO.
J. CELL BIOL. 31, P. 20A. 1966.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
EARLY RADIATION EFFECTS ON THE MICROCIRCULATION IN THE CHICK EMBRYO.
RADIATION RES. 31. P. 631. JULY 1967.

TYLER, S. A., S. P. STEARNER, AND H. O. MULLER.
RADIATION EFFECT ON GROWTH OF THE CHICKEN X-IRRADIATED DURING EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT.
RADIATION RES. 31. P. 631. JULY 1967.

SANDERSON, M. H., AND S. P. STEARNER.
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF BLOOD VESSELS OF THE AREA PELLUCIDA OF CONTROL AND X-IRRADIATED CHICK EMBRYOS.
PROC. 26TH ANN. MTG. OF ELECTRON MICROSCOPY SOC. OF AMERICA.
ED. C. J. ARCENEAUX, CLAITORS PUBLISHING DIV., BATON ROUGE.
PP. 118-119. 1968.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TIME ON RADIATION INJURY TO THE MICROCIRCULATION IN THE CHICK EMBRYO.
RADIATION RES. 35. P. 542. 1968.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

SANDERSON, M. H., AND S. P. STEARNER.
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE ENDOTHELIUM IN THE IRRADIATED CHICK EMBRYO.
RADIATION RES. 35. P. 543. 1968.

STEARNER, S. P., E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, M. H. SANDERSON, AND S. A. AZUMA.
PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SOYBEAN TRYSIN INHIBITOR AGAINST EARLY RADIATION INJURY TO MICROCIRCULATION.
RAD. RES. 39. P. 474. 1969.

SANDERSON, M. H., AND S. P. STEARNER.
FREEZE-ETCH REPLICATION OF THE MICROVASCULATURE IN LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE OF THE CHICK EMBRYO AND YOUNG CHICK.
PROC. 28TH ANN. MTG. OF ELECTRON MICROSCOPY SOC. OF AMERICA.
ED. C. J. ARCENEAUX, CLAITORS PUBLISHING DIV., BATON ROUGE,
PP. 146-147. 1970.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
IN VIVO OBSERVATION OF MICROVASCULAR INJURY IN THE GAMMA-IRRADIATED CHICKEN.
FEDERATION PROC. 30. P. 720. 1971.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
MICROVASCULAR INJURY IN THE GAMMA-IRRADIATED CHICKEN. IN VIVO OBSERVATIONS.
2ND MIDWEST INTERDISCIPLINARY MTG. ON BIOPHYSICS-RADIATION RESEARCH,
DEKALB, ILL., MARCH 19-20. P. 2. 1971.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
IN VIVO OBSERVATIONS OF THE MICROCIRCULATORY INJURY IN THE GAMMA-IRRADIATED CHICKEN.
RADIAT. RES. 47. P. 269. 1971.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
LONG TERM EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATIONS ON SURVIVAL IN THE CHICKEN.
RADIAT. RES. 47. P. 304. 1971.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
EARLY MICROVASCULAR DAMAGE IN THE CHICKEN AFTER IONIZING RADIATIONS.
MICROSCOPE 19. P. 423. 1971.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
A TECHNIQUE FOR OBSERVATION OF MICROCIRCULATORY CHANGES IN THE IRRADIATED MOUSE PINNA.
THE MICROSCOPE 20. P. 296. 1972.

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF MICROVASCULAR INJURY IN THE IRRADIATED MOUSE.
RADIAT. RES. 51. P. 518. 1972.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
DETERMINATION OF CAPILLARY BLOOD FLOW IN IRRADIATED MOUSE TISSUES:
XE-133 CLEARANCE
RADIAT. RES. 55, 508 (1973).

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
PROCEDURE FOR DURATION OF LIFE OBSERVATION OF THE MICROCIRCULATION
IN THE NEUTRON-IRRADIATED MOUSE
THE MICROSCOPE 21, 259-260 (1973).

STEARNER, S. P., AND R. L. DEVINE.
FINE STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE MICROVASCULATURE OF THE MOUSE PINNA:
AGING AND RADIATION INJURY
PROC. 32ND ANNUAL MEETING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY SOC. AMER., ST. LOUIS,
MO., AUGUST 12-16, 1974. ED., C. J. ARCENEAUX. CLAITORS PUBL. DIV.,
BATON ROUGE, 1974.

CHRISTIAN, E. J. B., AND S. P. STEARNER.
RADIATION-EFFECTS ON CIRCULATORY EFFICIENCY
RADIAT. RES. 59, 135 (1974).

STEARNER, S. P., E. J. B. CHRISTIAN, AND R. L. DEVINE.
STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE MICROVASCULATURE IN THE AGING, IRRADIATED
MOUSE
RADIAT. RES. 59, 136 (1974).

STEARNER, S. P., AND E. J. B. CHRISTIAN.
LATE INJURY TO THE MICROVASCULATURE AFTER NEUTRON OR GAMMA IRRADIATION
RADIAT. RES. 62, 608-609 (1975)

YANG, V. V., AND S. P. STEARNER.
THE FINE STRUCTURE OF THE IRRADIATED HEART. COMPARISON
OF FISSION NEUTRON AND CO-60 GAMMA-RAY EFFECTS IN THE MOUSE
RADIAT. RES. 62, 611 (1975)

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

MISCELLANEOUS

02371 STEARNER, S.P.

STEARNER, S. P.
RADIATION BIOLOGY OF THE FETAL AND JUVENILE MAMMAL.
ED. M. R. SIKOV AND D. D. MAHLUM, U.S.A.E.C. DIVISION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION, 1969. 1026 PP.
RADIAT. RES. 43. PP. 477-479. 1970. BOOK REVIEW.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-A

WHEREAS the National Federation of the Blind has a long history of cooperation with and assistance to state rehabilitation agencies which conduct enlightened rehabilitation programs for the blind; and

WHEREAS, on June 3, 1976, a delegation representing the National Federation of the Blind of California met with the Director of the California Department of Rehabilitation in an effort to resolve some acute problems that have arisen during his administration; and

WHEREAS, at that meeting, said Director referred to the National Federation of the Blind of California as "the enemy," thus revealing his motives for (1) launching an investigation of the Orientation Center for the Blind in hostile secrecy; (2) abrogating the agreement between the Department of Rehabilitation, the California Legislature, and the organized blind which established the departmental position of Program Manager for the Blind and Partially Sighted with sufficient access to the Director to guarantee improvement in the rehabilitation program for the blind; (3) abrogating the agreement between the Department of Rehabilitation, the California Legislature, and the organized blind which led to meaningful consumer consultation through an active Advisory Committee on Services to the Blind and Partially Sighted; (4) appointing a long-time foe of the National Federation of the Blind of California as supervisor of statewide programs for the blind—which include the Program Manager and the Orientation Center for the Blind—a man who for years has demonstrated a total lack of understanding about blindness and blind people, and who has attempted to require National Accreditation Council (NAC) accreditation for California agencies for the blind, though he had full knowledge of the strong opposition of the organized blind to NAC; and (5) attempting to emasculate the California Client Assistance Program, which already has gained national recognition as the most effective advocacy program for disabled rehabilitation clients; and

WHEREAS, in his public statements to the National Federation of the Blind of California at its last convention, on April 30, 1976, the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation spoke long and eloquently of cooperation between his administration and the National Federation of the Blind of California but has yet to fit his deeds to his words: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this eighth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization supports its California affiliate in its efforts to work amicably with the California Department of Rehabilitation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if the California Department of Rehabilitation wishes to "wage war" upon the blind, this Federation pledges its full support to its California affiliate in meeting the challenge; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., California Secretary of Health and Welfare Mario Obledo, the California Legislature, the California congressional delegation, officials of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the news media.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-B

WHEREAS in recognition of the failure of rehabilitation agencies throughout the country to meet their responsibilities to their clients—a fact long articulated by the National Federation of the Blind—the United States Congress authorized and funded the establishment of Client Assistance Programs in the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and

WHEREAS the California Client Assistance Program as presently directed has more than achieved the effectiveness envisioned by Congress; and

WHEREAS, whether because of that success or in the face of it, the California Director of Rehabilitation has sought to emasculate the California Client Assistance Program by attempting to transform it into a captive program of the Department, thereby nullifying the intent of Congress; and

WHEREAS the National Federation of the Blind is in accord with the intent of Congress, and maintains that all Client Assistance Programs should be independent of rehabilitation bureaucrats: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this eighth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization joins with its California affiliate in commending the California Client Assistance Program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation expresses its gratitude and commendation to the Honorable Mario Obledo, California Secretary of Health and Welfare, for his efforts to maintain the integrity of the California Client Assistance Program, thus demonstrating his genuine concern for the rights of the disabled; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., California Secretary of Health and Welfare Obledo, the California Legislature, the California congressional delegation, officials of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the news media.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-01

WHEREAS, for many years, solely through the efforts of the National Federation of the Blind, the blind of this Nation have been attempting to secure the right for sheltered workshop employees to organize and to select a union to represent them for purposes of collective bargaining for persons who have no alternative to sheltered shop employment; and

WHEREAS, through the combined efforts of the National Federation of the Blind, Local 5050 of the Communications Workers of America AFL-CIO, and the employees of the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind, a Petition was filed with the Chicago Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board requesting that the Board conduct an election among the employees of the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind so that they might improve their deplorable wages and working conditions through collective bargaining; and

WHEREAS the Chicago Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board followed long-standing Board policy and refused to assert jurisdiction over the Lighthouse; and

WHEREAS, upon the appeal to the Board in Washington by the National Federation of the Blind, the Board reversed long-standing policy and asserted jurisdiction over sheltered shops in a landmark decision so that sheltered shop employees will now have the same federally protected rights and privileges to unionize which have been available for many years to other citizens in our society. Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this seventh day of July 1976 that this organization commends the employees of the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind for their courage in going to the barricades to fight for their rights as American citizens—action which will help not only themselves but thousands of blind shop workers throughout this country; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization commends Local 5050 of the Communication Workers of America for joining with us to bring about this revolutionary change in Federal law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to officials of the Communications Workers of America, and to each and every employee of the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind, commending them for their courage and urging them to vote "yes" in the forthcoming election; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization pledges itself to redouble its efforts to continue support of shop employees until conditions and wages in the shops are equal to those in competitive industry.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-02

WHEREAS blind parents having young drivers who are legally licensed to drive the family automobile find it necessary to pay substantially higher insurance rates than sighted parents; and

WHEREAS the insurance carriers claim that the youthful driver, when he is the only licensed driver of the family car of a blind parent or parents, will be considered the principal driver and user of the motor vehicle; and

WHEREAS the carriers assume that the youthful driver will be driving the car substantially more frequently than would a young adult licensed to drive and insured under the coverage of normally sighted parents: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that the officers of this Federation take all steps necessary to secure from insurance carriers results of studies bearing on the following questions: (1) Does a young driver of blind parents have greater than normal risk of accident and is there actuarial proof thereof; (2) Does the number of youthful drivers of parents not legally permitted to drive have a significant statistical bearing on the overall insurance rate of the entire category of youthful drivers; and (3) Is it possible that this category of youthful drivers of non-driving parents, because of their added responsibility, may also be safer drivers than the class as a whole.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-03

WHEREAS ever since its inception the National Federation of the Blind has fought vigorously for the rights of blind Americans to travel abroad in the land by any mode of transport; and

WHEREAS recently an alarming trend has begun to occur in air travel in several areas; and

WHEREAS the airlines' practices described below are discriminatory, condescending, and demeaning for blind air travelers, namely:

(1) Some airlines now insist on taking away white canes from blind air travelers on board;

(2) Some airlines insist that blind persons using dog guides be restricted to sitting in bulk-head seats only;

(3) Blind persons are refused the right to sit in emergency exit rows;

(4) Blind persons are often required to be pre-boarded, whereas blind persons should be offered an option in this area;

(5) Blind persons are often degraded by being required to wait to debark from planes until all other passengers have deplaned;

(6) Some airlines do not afford equal treatment to the blind—requiring separate security searches of the blind rather than permitting the blind to be searched alongside other citizens of our society;

(7) Some airport personnel demand that competent blind persons be transported within airports either by wheelchairs or golf carts, rather than permitting them to use ground service personnel, if needed.

These practices are obviously discriminatory and limit our rights as citizens: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this eighth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization deplores and condemns this custodial treatment by airline personnel and the approbation of such treatment by the Federal Aviation Administration; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, on the question of equal treatment in security checks on the blind, the Civil Aeronautics Board be urged to mandate that the blind be subject to the same security check procedures as others, and not be segregated from other passengers because they are blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization directs its officers to take such necessary actions, including litigation, to insure that the rights of blind persons are protected as equals in our society.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-04

WHEREAS one of the most important programs of the National Federation of the Blind is educating the public about the positive philosophy of blindness: that given proper training and positive attitudes, blindness can be reduced to the level of a mere nuisance; and

WHEREAS one facet of the NFB's public education program is the production and mass distribution of "What is the National Federation of the Blind?"—a leaflet describing NFB and its philosophy and objectives; and

WHEREAS another facet of the NFB's public education program is the production and distribution of various recorded materials; and

WHEREAS airlines place various printed materials aboard aircraft and often provide a variety of recorded selections for the benefit of their passengers: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization seek to have "What is the National Federation of the Blind?" routinely placed aboard all aircraft used for revenue service flights of domestic and international airlines operating in the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization work with said airlines to the end that appropriate recorded materials from the NFB are played on flights offering recordings.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-05

WHEREAS it has come to the attention of this Federation that on occasion individuals are involuntarily committed to custodial institutions solely on the ground of their physical incapacity—usually blindness and/or deafness; and

WHEREAS such commitment is not only wasteful and immoral, but is a most flagrant deprivation of the human rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS everywhere throughout the Nation there are Federal and state programs designed to assist blind and deaf-blind individuals in obtaining proper training, financial aid, and other means to adjust and to perform actively with benefit to society: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this eighth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization instructs its officers to call this deplorable situation to the attention of the several appropriate Federal regulatory agencies, to the end that these agencies require the immediate cessation of the practice of involuntary commitment of individuals to custodial institutions on the sole ground of blindness and/or deafness; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each Federation affiliate take similar action at the state level with respect to state and local regulatory agencies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that when necessary, the Federation and each affiliate pledges to take whatever additional steps may be required to liberate the victims of this practice.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-06

WHEREAS government agencies in general and workers with the blind in particular have only recently agreed upon a uniform definition of legal blindness—visual acuity not to exceed 20/200 in the better eye, with correction, or a field of vision which subtends an angle no greater than twenty degrees; and

WHEREAS this legal definition of blindness accurately reflects the point at which vision loss begins to require different methods for performing the tasks of daily living; and

WHEREAS a study group associated with the World Health Organization has proposed to reclassify humanity on the basis of sight into such categories as normal, near normal, moderate low vision, severe low vision, moderate blindness, severe blindness, and total blindness; and

WHEREAS this reclassification is intended to be included in the *International Nomenclature of Ophthalmology* and the *International Classification of Diseases;* and

WHEREAS adoption of this reclassification by government and private agencies—for example, the Social Security Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and the various regional fundraising drives—would prove detrimental by causing reduction or even elimination of benefits to many blind individuals; and

WHEREAS the acceptance of this reclassification would certainly result in confusion, duplication, and fragmentation of services provided by agencies for the blind; and

WHEREAS this reclassification would divide our ranks on the basis of degrees of eyesight and would, in fact, ignore the real problem of public attitudes toward blindness by giving legal credence to existing misconceptions and prejudices: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization declares itself opposed to the World Health Organization reclassification, and that our officers are instructed to utilize all resources they deem appropriate to prevent the acceptance and dissemination of this reclassification.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-07

WHEREAS the members of the National Federation of the Blind long have been involved in efforts to increase the employment opportunities for the blind; and

WHEREAS prospective employers often use the excuse of increased cost as a rationale for not hiring qualified blind persons; and

WHEREAS throughout the country telephone companies have begun charging for directory assistance calls both for residence and business telephones; and

WHEREAS telephone companies have refused to develop means whereby employers would not be charged for the directory assistance calls made by blind employees, although they have granted exemptions to residence or business telephones when it is determined that the phone line is used solely by a blind person; and

WHEREAS many blind persons are employed in occupations, such as real estate or sales work, that demand a constant use of directory assistance in order to perform the job; and

WHEREAS such an added cost to employers will present an additional barrier to the employment opportunities of the blind inasmuch as employers will be forced to bear the cost for directory assistance calls when a blind person cannot use a single designated phone line; and

WHEREAS such policies constitute unequal treatment and discrimination against the blind in employment: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization take all necessary action to see that telephone companies develop systems so that employers will not be charged for the directory assistance calls which are made by their blind employees; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization reaffirms its position that all telephone companies charging for directory assistance calls grant residence and business phone exemptions to the blind in all cases.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-08

WHEREAS Section 904 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-318) prohibits discrimination against the blind in all higher education programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance; and

WHEREAS Section 904 was adopted by the Congress specifically to protect blind college and university students and to insure their full participation in higher education programs on terms of equality with the sighted; and

WHEREAS the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has promulgated regulations implementing those sections of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 which prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities, but in doing so has specifically excluded Section 904, choosing not to implement it and thus ignoring the will of the Congress; and

WHEREAS this deliberate exclusion of the blind from the protection afforded to others through complaint procedures and compliance investigations amply demonstrates the unwillingness and outright refusal of responsible Federal officials to serve as advocates for equal opportunity for the blind, or to recognize the capacity of the blind to compete with the sighted on terms of equality; and

WHEREAS the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare bears the responsibility for enforcing all civil rights legislation adopted by the Congress affecting HEW programs and does not have the legal option of deciding to ignore the will of the Congress clearly expressed in the adoption of Section 904: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization expresses its outrage and indignation to the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for its flagrant violation of specific legislation adopted by the Congress to protect equal rights and opportunities for the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation calls upon the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, to carry out its duty of enforcing Federal law by promulgating appropriate regulations which insure that blind students will be afforded full and equal opportunity in all higher education programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this Federation take all steps necessary to secure full enforcement of Section 904—including informing the press and the public of the provisions of this Act and the non-enforcement by those officials responsible for its administration, presenting testimony in congressional oversight hearings, and instituting litigation in the Federal courts.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-09

WHEREAS Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, provides that "no otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance"; and

WHEREAS the President has issued Executive Order 11914, directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to coordinate the implementation of Section 504 by establishing standards for determining who are handicapped individuals and by setting guidelines for determining what are discriminatory practices within the meaning of Section 504; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Executive Order 11914, the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is developing regulations to implement Section 504, having published a notice of key issues and draft regulations in the *Federal Register* of May 17, 1976; and

WHEREAS the Office for Civil Rights proposes to adopt regulations which emphasize "different treatment" of handicapped individuals, stating for example that in admitting handicapped students to higher education programs, a university may "apply criteria for the admission of handicapped persons which differ from the criteria applied to nonhandicapped persons where such criteria are useful as predictors of completion of the education program or activity in question or of success in the occupation or profession for which the education program is designed to prepare students"; and

WHEREAS this approach which requires separate but comparable (not even necessarily equal) treatment flies in the face of our constitutional guarantees of equal rights and equal protection under the law; and

WHEREAS, if promulgated, these draft regulations would have a particularly adverse impact on blind citizens who ask for and require nothing more than an equal opportunity to work and learn along with those who can see; and

WHEREAS the inevitable effect of these regulations would be approval of practices which are even more discriminatory, thus robbing the blind of their right to treatment as first-class citizens and placing them forever in the class of dependents, an action rendered even more incomprehensible since it is taken during our Nation's bicentennial celebration of independence: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this sixth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization condemns and deplores the outmoded thinking and unenlightened policies of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of this organization take all steps which he deems necessary (including litigation) to insure that regulations which are promulgated to implement Section 504 will afford the blind of America the opportunity to exercise to the maximum their constitutional rights of equal justice and full participation.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-10

WHEREAS the United States Department of Labor has promulgated regulations implementing Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, which requires Government contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified handicapped individuals; and

WHEREAS this program is patterned after Executive Order 11246 and Executive Order 1147-A, both of which seek to provide equal employment opportunities for persons denied employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; and

WHEREAS a key element in the administration and operation of this Executive order program is the requirement that Government contractors conduct utilization analyses and establish goals and timetables which they will follow as a means of remedying underutilization of persons previously denied employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; and

WHEREAS the regulations published by the Department of Labor implementing Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, are inconsistent with this approach since no goals are required and no timetables are to be met for the employment and advancement in employment of qualified handicapped individuals; and

WHEREAS, by electing to omit goals and timetable requirements from the Section 503 regulations, the Department of Labor has failed to recognize that the blind, if given the opportunity, can compete on terms of equality in the labor force, and has placed the blind at a distinct disadvantage when they approach prospective employers who are obligated to meet more specific commitments by a particular time; and

WHEREAS the general presumption that all handicapped individuals are so severely disabled physically that it would be unreasonable and burdensome to require employers to seek them out and establish timetables for hiring them discriminates against the blind since it assigns them a second-class status in the labor force as they seek to compete on terms of equality; and

WHEREAS the regulations implementing Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, should be promulgated in a manner which fully recognizes the real capacities, abilities, and differences of the various disability groups: programs should be established to meet the real needs of people; people should not be simply plugged into programs for administrative convenience: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization calls upon the United States Department of Labor to require Government contractors and subcontractors to establish goals and timetables for hiring the blind as a part of their obligations to employ and advance in employment qualified handicapped individuals; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization do all in their power to secure necessary amendments to the regulations implementing Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-11

WHEREAS, in the second session of the 94th Congress, Congressman Edward Koch introduced H.R. 13527—a bill to provide equality for the handicapped in employment; and

WHEREAS H.R. 13527 has been referred jointly to the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the United States House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS H.R. 13527 would create enforcement procedures to strengthen Sections 501, 503, and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, by establishing arbitration panels to resolve complaints of handicapped individuals; and

WHEREAS the present lack of clear enforcement mechanisms constitutes a crippling deficiency in the affirmative action and non-discrimination provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization voices its vigorous endorsement of H.R. 13527 and the principles embodied therein; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls upon the appropriate committees of the Congress to hold hearings and otherwise to act swiftly to approve this legislation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that when such hearings are held the views of this organization be made known through supporting testimony so that H.R. 13527 can be enacted into law.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-12

WHEREAS the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, requires the states to designate a specific organizational unit to be responsible for delivering vocational rehabilitation services to disabled individuals or, at the state's option, to establish a separate organizational unit for providing services to the blind; and

WHEREAS in several states there are plans currently afoot to reorganize state government in a manner which would submerge the vocational rehabilitation agencies and/or the agencies for the blind within larger bureaucratic structures, thus robbing them of policy-making authority and program integrity; and

WHEREAS the conclusions of the Mallas Report (a comprehensive and detailed study of service delivery systems to the blind) show beyond doubt that programs administered by specialized agencies for the blind are far superior to programs for the blind administered by general or umbrella agencies; and

WHEREAS S. 3034, introduced by Senator Robert Stafford, would permit "experimental delivery systems" completely waiving in selected cases the "sole state agency" requirement currently in the Rehabilitation Act; and

WHEREAS, if adopted, S. 3034 would seriously threaten those services to the blind which are now provided by separate or somewhat independent agencies: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization registers its vigorous opposition to S. 3034 or any other proposals which would waive the "sole state agency" requirement in the Rehabilitation Act and permit larger umbrella structures to replace more responsive service delivery systems which now exist in some states; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all state affiliates of this organization continue to be vigilant and ready to take action in the event of wholesale state reorganization plans which would adversely affect services for the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization work with the appropriate committees of the Congress and responsible Federal officials in the Executive Branch to insure that the effectiveness of the separate agency concept be fully recognized and the integrity of separate programs for the blind be maintained.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-13

WHEREAS a library for the blind can enrich all other departments of an agency for the blind and in turn be enriched by these same departments; and

WHEREAS the increased consumer input engendered by locating the library for the blind within an agency for the blind can stimulate the library toward growth and improvement of services to meet the rehabilitation, education, and other needs of clients; and

WHEREAS the library staff is more likely to understand the problems of blindness and appreciate the real needs of blind library users if the library is located within an agency for the blind; and

WHEREAS the library for the blind is more likely to achieve proper status and funding if it is operated as part of a comprehensive services-for-the-blind program; and

WHEREAS, in draft library guidelines prepared by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress in cooperation with regional librarians for the blind and physically handicapped, it is proposed that libraries for the blind be placed in library settings, thus ignoring all of the advantages of having libraries be part of a total services-for-the-blind program: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization goes on record as affirming the policy that libraries for the blind should be established and operated as a part of comprehensive services to the blind provided by state agencies for the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization strongly opposes any library standard which would require or encourage libraries for the blind to operate as a part of general library programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization take all steps necessary to secure broad acceptance of the concept that libraries serving the blind more properly belong in agencies for the blind than in general library programs.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-14

WHEREAS, on October 9, 1975, the Social Security Administration ruled that if a claimant for Supplemental Security Income benefits, who disagrees with a proposed action on his claim, notifies the Social Security Administration within ten days that he intends to appeal the decision, the action will not take effect during the reconsideration and hearing process; and

WHEREAS imposing this ten-day rule does not afford proper due notice to blind SSI claimants who may not have daily access to reader services, and is thus an unreasonable restriction; and

WHEREAS procedures of the Social Security Administration currently allow the action to become effective at the time the notice is issued, rather than delaying it until the expiration of the ten-day period, thus adversely affecting SSI recipients who disagree with an administrative decision and who rely on uninterrupted receipt of benefits to which they are entitled; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the issuance of the October 9, 1975, ruling by the Social Security Administration, the Congress liberalized the SSI appeal time period by amending Section 1631(c) of the Social Security Act, extending from thirty to sixty days the period during which appeals may be filed; and

WHEREAS the ten-day rule and present administrative procedures are inconsistent with the Supreme Court's ruling in *Kelly* v. *Goldberg* which requires the continued payment of benefits during all stages of administrative appeals: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this eighth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization urges the Social Security Administration to rescind the ten-day rule and adopt regulations which insure that proposed actions will not be taken if claimants who wish to appeal notify the Social Security Administration within a required sixty-day time period following receipt of written notice and that Supplemental Security Income benefits shall not be reduced or interrupted during the entire appeals process.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-15

WHEREAS, in the 94th Congress, Congressman James Corman has introduced H.R. 8911, a bill to amend Title XVI of the Social Security Act to make needed improvements in the program of Supplemental Security Income benefits; and

WHEREAS H.R. 8911 was approved by the Public Assistance Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means and subsequently reported from the full committee to the House for its consideration; and

WHEREAS, as reported from the House Committee on Ways and Means, H.R. 8911 recognizes the need for certain improvements in the SSI program and would, in fact, improve the program by providing to blind persons the opportunity to receive benefits on the basis of presumptive blindness, by considering as adults all blind or disabled recipients over age eighteen for the purpose of determining eligibility for SSI benefits or determining the amount of such benefits, and by altering somewhat the present provisions regarding the exclusion of the value of a home as a resource so that inflationary increases in property values will no longer operate to render SSI recipients ineligible for benefits which they have been receiving; and

WHEREAS these improvements are modest steps in the right direction and must be joined by other improvements such as total elimination of the consideration of the value of a home as a resource in determining eligibility for SSI benefits, and mandatory pass-along of Federal cost-of-living increases in the states which currently and may in the future supplement the SSI payments: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization expresses its support for H.R. 8911 while urging adoption of needed amendments which would significantly improve this legislation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization work with the Members and appropriate committees of the Congress to secure enactment of H.R. 8911 together with necessary and vital improvements.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-16

WHEREAS the National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped (NAC) has sought to perpetrate and perpetuate the myth that NAC accreditation is strictly a voluntary process, no purse strings or other onerous requirements attached; and

WHEREAS, despite its protestations to the contrary, NAC has maneuvered to gain a stranglehold on workshops for the blind by trying to entice them with cut-rate accreditation, and by using political contacts to persuade state agency directors to purchase services only from accredited shops; and

WHEREAS, in public oversight hearings held by the Subcommittee on the Handicapped, United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, NAC's plan for control of workshops was disclosed in proposals which would condition Federal funding to workshops on their seeking and achieving accreditation by 1980; and

WHEREAS a national sheltered workshop study conducted by Greenleigh Associates for the Rehabilitation Services Administration concluded that accreditation (as it presently functions) has failed to improve sheltered workshop programs; and

WHEREAS workshops for the blind were found to be lagging behind general workshop facilities, particularly in their record of placing clients in private industry, having a placement rate of only seven percent annually: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization strongly opposes any and all legislation which would seek to condition Federal financial support to workshops on their NAC-accredited status; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization take all steps necessary to insure that workshops for the blind will not be coerced into seeking accreditation by NAC; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to responsible Federal officials and appropriate committees of the Congress.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-17

WHEREAS the Social Security Administration has adopted a commendable program to employ large numbers of blind persons as teleservice representatives; and

WHEREAS many blind persons are now successfully employed in these positions; and

WHEREAS the blind accepted for training as teleservice representatives are required to attend a thirteen-week pre-employment program without pay or the protection of sick leave and other fringe benefits, while sighted applicants are required to take only six weeks of training for which they are paid: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this Federation take such steps as are necessary and proper to rectify this injustice since the blind, like other citizens of this Nation, are entitled to equal pay for equal work.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-18

WHEREAS sighted applicants for the position of Teleservice Representative for the Federal Civil Service Commission, the Social Security Administration, and the Internal Revenue Service are required to pass standard civil service examinations as a prerequisite to their employment in these positions; and

WHEREAS blind applicants are required to undergo precisely the same examinations and in addition meet other and irrelevant requirements relating to hygiene, daily living skills, and personal adjustment, et cetera; and

WHEREAS such special testing is not only irrelevant and expensive but is harmful to the dignity and employment aspirations of prospective blind employees; and

WHEREAS this custodial approach to blind applicants and employees has added to the misconceptions within these agencies that the blind can perform only those entry-level jobs for which they were hired initially, thus virtually eliminating any opportunity for transfer or promotion: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization deprecates the unwise practices described in this Resolution and urges the Civil Service Commission to promulgate rules which will permit blind applicants to be examined and employed and promoted upon the same basis as are other individuals in accordance with standards applicable to all.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-19

WHEREAS the National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped (NAC) has increasingly lost the support of responsible leaders, agencies, and organizations in work with the blind, notable among which is the National Council of State Agencies for the Blind; and

WHEREAS NAC's very survival is inevitably dependent on broad professional and consumer acceptance of its accreditation standards and operating procedures; and

WHEREAS NAC attempts to halt and reverse the erosion of its power base through various political maneuvers aimed at creating at least the facade of broadly based support; and

WHEREAS the lowest form of NAC's unethical shenanigans is the creation of a front organization calling itself the Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind; and

WHEREAS prominent among the organizers of this Affiliated Leadership League are:

(1) Louis Rives, Director, Arkansas Office for the Blind and Visually Impaired, and current NAC president;

(2) Richard W. Bleecker, executive director, NAC;

(3) Howard Hanson, Program Administrator, South Dakota Services to the Visually Impaired, and second vice president of NAC;

(4) Helen Worden, Executive Director, Rhode Island Association for the Blind, and chairman, Commission on Standards of NAC;

(5) William Coppage, Director, Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped, and NAC Board member;

(6) Roy Kumpe, Executive Director, Askansas Enterprises for the Blind, Inc., and NAC Board member;

(7) Durward K. McDaniel, National Representative, American Council of the Blind, and NAC Board member;

(8) Austin G. Scott, Executive Director, Dallas County Association for the Blind, and NAC Board member;

(9) Wesley Sprague, Executive Director, New York Association for the Blind, and NAC Board member;

(10) Loyal Eugene Apple, Executive Director, American Foundation for the Blind;

all of whom have vigorously opposed the efforts of the National Federation of the Blind and others to reform the accreditation process as it is presently constituted in NAC; and

WHEREAS the Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind holds itself out as a broadly representative organization which not only speaks for the blind but those who seek to

serve them, while conveniently sidestepping the fact that the National Federation of the Blind is the most broadly representative body of the blind themselves serving as a vehicle through which the blind speak for themselves: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization condemns and deplores the unethical tactics and political chicanery now being employed by NAC and its dwindling number of adherents; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization declares this last-ditch survival effort of NAC to be one more maneuver in a general plan which seeks to blunt the progress of the organized blind and forever repress the blind in a system of custodial care; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers and directors of this organization expose this latest ploy on the part of NAC and urge all who truly support the independent movement of the blind to join with us in rejecting these deplorable tactics.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-20

WHEREAS Greyhound Lines, Inc., has established a "Helping Hand Service for the Handicapped," which allows handicapped persons to travel with a companion for the price of one ticket; and

WHEREAS, as a part of this "Helping Hand Service," Greyhound offers "first-on seating, reserving the front seats for handicapped individuals and their companions"; and

WHEREAS handicapped individuals traveling by Greyhound are expected to notify the terminal information clerk at least thirty minutes prior to their departure on Greyhound and to inform the clerk of their anticipated time of arrival at the terminal itself, as well as their general travel plans; and

WHEREAS extending the requirements and conditions of Greyhound's "Helping Hand Service" to the blind would be condescending, onerous, and insulting to persons accustomed to traveling about independently; and

WHEREAS it is the experience of the blind that services which begin by being optional soon become required, since it is easier to adopt standard operating procedures rather than train personnel to understand differences in the wishes and requirements of the public; and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding that blind people have effectively demonstrated that blindness is no bar to travel, we know well that the "Helping Hand Service" is but a step away from requiring the blind to travel only when accompanied by an attendant: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization takes the position that blind travelers on Greyhound shall not be considered handicapped passengers for purposes of the "Helping Hand Service" and shall not be subjected to the requirements and conditions imposed on the handicapped for receiving such service; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization do all in their power to work with Greyhound officials, officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and others to make known this position and secure its acceptance so that blind travelers will not be impeded as they seek to use the public transit systems.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-21

WHEREAS during the past quarter century the blind of the United States have made substantial strides toward the achievement of equality of opportunity in employment, although a number of major obstacles remain; and

WHEREAS a key element in this progress has been the ability of blind persons to cope with the environment as it is and with the demands of the competitive labor force; and

WHEREAS the trend toward architectural design for all citizens, emphasizing the removal of architectural barriers to the disabled, has in some cases been carried to a ridiculous and detrimental extreme; and

WHEREAS a pamphlet issued by the U.S. Civil Service Commission entitled "A Guide for Federal Agency Coordinators in Selective Placement of the Handicapped" represents an example of the ridiculous by stipulating that restroom doors for women should be painted pink and those for men should be painted blue, that sidewalks in front of buildings should have corrugations and texture/color change which signal approaches to buildings and that such corrugations shall consist of grooves across walkways approximately one-half inch deep, one-half inch wide, and two inches apart, with the texture/color change being provided by painting with highway stripping paint that is noticeably less abrasive than the pavement in order to provide dark color inside grooves and light color surface between grooves; and

WHEREAS this same pamphlet stipulates that knurled door handles and doorknobs be provided for doors that are not intended for use under normal conditions, that audible signals be provided for elevators, and that other costly and unnecessary modifications be made to existing or newly constructed facilities; and

WHEREAS these costly and time-consuming modifications are likely to result in substantial reduction in the employment opportunities available to blind persons; and

WHEREAS the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through the state departments of health and other facility-licensing bodies, has commenced requiring adherence to accessibility specifications promulgated by the American National Standards Institute; and

WHEREAS the American National Standards Institute is currently revising its specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible and usable by the physically handicapped: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization

calls upon the United States Civil Service Commission and all other Federal agencies and departments to eliminate the misunderstandings and harmful effects of publications such as the aforementioned; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare together with the various state licensing bodies are urged to review carefully the building modifications required of facilities whose residents may be eligible for Medicare or Medicaid coverage in order to establish inexpensive, relevant standards which meet real, rather than imagined, needs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the American National Standards Institute is hereby urged to review with the organized blind those design specifications which affect the lives and livelihoods of blind individuals.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-22

WHEREAS, in accordance with Public Law 93-516, the President has called a White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals; and

WHEREAS conferences will be held in each state prior to the National White House Conference which is now scheduled for May 25-29, 1977, in Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS up to this point in the plans and preparations for the White House Conference there has been a tendency to consider the handicapped as a homogeneous class and a corresponding failure to demonstrate an appreciation of the variance in needs, requirements, and problems of different disability groups; and

WHEREAS the National Planning and Advisory Council for the White House Conference has disclosed its intent to adopt the generalized umbrella approach by stating, "We feel that persons demonstrating a wide interest in and knowledge of programs for the handicapped should be given preference over those with specialized or exclusive interests; and

WHEREAS the generalist approach which focuses on the needs of the handicapped as a homogeneous group is not in the best interest of the blind who have a unique disability and are primarily handicapped by social attitudes—not physical barriers, mental inability, or conditions requiring specialized medical care: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this eighth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization calls upon the White House Conference staff and its National Planning and Advisory Council to recognize and demonstrate appreciation for the special needs and unique problems of the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization hereby petitions the staff and National Planning and Advisory Council of the White House Conference to provide for distinct disability groups such as the blind as the plans for the White House Conference and the state conferences are fully developed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the state affiliates and local chapters of this organization do all in their power to secure representation of the organized blind among the delegates selected for the National White House Conference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and the officers of this organization work closely with the national staff and Planning and Advisory Council to insure that the interests of the blind will be made known in all aspects of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-23

WHEREAS Senator Robert Griffin of Michigan has announced his intent to propose an amendment to H.R. 3348, which amendment would exempt the "poppy" programs of VFW and the American Legion from requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act relating to the payment of minimum wages to disabled veterans; and

WHEREAS the Griffin Amendment would adversely affect blinded veterans in those programs at Veterans' Administration Hospitals where disabled veterans make poppies which are collected by the American Legion and the VFW and used in fundraising by these two organizations; and

WHEREAS the Griffin Amendment would adversely affect all blind Americans by further establishing the principle that the blind and physically disabled are not entitled to the minimum wage—a right which all other citizens have; and

WHEREAS the Griffin Amendment is not in keeping with the efforts of many in the Congress and the long-standing policy of this organization to guarantee the minimum wage to all who work: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization strongly opposes exemption of the American Legion and VFW "poppy" program from the minimum wage requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization do all in their power to oppose the Griffin Amendment to H.R. 3348 in order that there not be a further waiver of the coverage of blind and physically disabled workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-24

WHEREAS the National Federation of the Blind has always battled unjust and illegal discrimination against blind persons; and

WHEREAS there have been many instances throughout the United States where blind persons have been denied the right to rent safety deposit boxes and have been denied other bank services solely because of blindness; and

WHEREAS blindness should not be a factor under any circumstances in determining which customers utilize banking services: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that the Federation condemns and deplores any bank's unjust and illegal discriminatory policies and acts against blind people; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Federation of the Blind urges the president of each state affiliate to inform the state banking commission, or equivalent agency, of any discriminatory practices against the blind, and request said agency to take action preventing the continuation of unjust banking practices.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-25

WHEREAS the policies and practices of state civil rights commissions, or the equivalents thereof, affect the lives of thousands of blind and otherwise handicapped individuals in every state; and

WHEREAS the blind and otherwise disabled are the best qualified to speak on their respective problems and the proper solutions for those problems; and

WHEREAS for this reason the National Federation of the Blind and other organizations of the disabled have been established and are maintained to speak for the blind and disabled respectively; and

WHEREAS such organizations are ready, willing, and able to maintain continued consultation with such agencies in the formulation of guidelines, policies, and practices to be adopted by such agencies: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this Federation strongly urges civil rights commissions, or equivalents thereof, in every state, and their staffs, to immediately adopt measures that will assure that on-going consultation with representatives of the National Federation of the Blind and organizations of other disabled persons be established and continued in formulating guidelines and policies governing the protection of the civil rights of the blind and otherwise disabled; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each state affiliate seek to further the purposes of this Resolution by formalizing relationships between itself and appropriate state agencies.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-26

WHEREAS most of the dog guide schools in this Nation maintain that it is their duty and right to retain the title of ownership to the dog guides which they provide to the blind; and

WHEREAS the Seeing Eye of Morristown, New Jersey, one of the most prestigious dog guide schools in the world, has long maintained the policy of *not* retaining title of ownership to the dog guides which they provide to the blind; and

WHEREAS dog guides represent a proven and effective means of independent travel for blind persons; and

WHEREAS it is demeaning and intimidating to blind dog guide users to be denied the right to own outright their dog guides: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization deplores and condemns the archaic attitude displayed by many dog guide schools; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization endorses the transfer of titles to dog guides from the schools to the dog guide users; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this Federation are instructed to take steps to remedy this harmful practice; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the affiliates are urged to work to change the laws within their states to the end that dog guide users shall own their own dog guides.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-27

WHEREAS a reader is indispensable in a blind client's rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS some rehabilitation agencies prohibit blind clients from hiring relatives to read, and thus work an undue hardship on the blind client: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that the National Federation of the Blind goes on record as opposing this practice; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urges rehabilitation agencies to cease this deplorable practice.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-28

WHEREAS it is demeaning to the blind and disabled who are applicants for or recipients of rehabilitation services to be required to reveal personal and financial information; and

WHEREAS it is common practice for rehabilitation agency personnel as a matter of course to elicit such information from all applicants for rehabilitation services without regard to whether an applicant is applying for needs-factor services or for services which require no means test: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this Federation deplores this unconscionable practice and urges rehabilitation agencies to issue rules forbidding the harmful practice of inquiring into an individual's financial affairs except in those instances in which such inquiry is required as a condition precedent for needs-factor services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recognizes the necessity of permitting inquiry about whether an applicant is receiving Supplemental Security Income or Disability payments insofar as such inquiry bears upon trust fund reimbursements to rehabilitation agencies.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-29

WHEREAS it is now an established fact in this country that blind people are normal people and that, with proper training and opportunity, the average blind person can do the ordinary job in the average place of business and can compete on terms of absolute equality with his sighted neighbor (hundreds of blind people are currently successfully employed as college professors, teachers, lawyers, engineers, computer programmers, businessmen, secretaries, machinists, et cetera); and further, that blindness is a social rather than a physical problem; and

WHEREAS an implicit corollary to the above statement of fact is that the otherwise qualified blind person can compete successfully at the college or university level if he is given the opportunity to do so, and can compete without reliance upon special arrangements or provision of services by university personnel (the blind student can and should secure his own readers, et cetera); and

WHEREAS some universities in the Nation have established programs aimed at caring for and custodializing the blind and other physically handicapped college students (for example, the University of Illinois has established a program under which disabled students, in addition to meeting academic requirements for enrollment, *must* pass psychological and aptitude tests, *must* accept counseling, orientation services, and in general *must* permit university officials to run their academic and private lives); and

WHEREAS the members of this organization find such practices not only degrading and demeaning but also odious and ridiculous; and

WHEREAS in the past we have found that what begins as a voluntary venture rapidly becomes a mandatory millstone which holds us down and out at a time when we are fighting to climb up and in; and

WHEREAS through the activities of the National Federation of the Blind the United States Congress has recently amended the Higher Education Act as follows:

> Section 904. **Prohibition Against Discrimination Against the Blind.**—No person in the United States shall, on the ground of blindness or severely impaired vision, be denied admission in any course of study by a recipient of Federal financial assistance for any education program or activity, provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to require any such institution to provide any special services to such person because of his blindness or visual impairment;
>
> and

WHEREAS the blind through personal experience are most acutely aware of their needs and know best what to expect of programs designed to serve the blind, and further, that we

the blind are speaking only for the blind (we do not have the right to speak for any other group): Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that since the job of colleges and universities is to educate, not rehabilitate, students, these institutions should not involve themselves in special programs for the blind or programs for the handicapped which include the blind whether mandatorily or voluntarily. Rather we desire the opportunity to compete with our sighted fellows in the educational process, devising for ourselves such methods and techniques as are essential to our success, since in the future we will necessarily compete with sighted people in the predominantly sighted world without benefit of special assistance. These programs can only serve to separate and stigmatize blind people, not mainstream and integrate them as the goals of the programs suggest. We can only, therefore, condemn and deplore any program the goal of which is to provide special help for the blind. Furthermore, we believe that any program established by a college or university should serve the general student body. As an example, the establishment of private and semi-private reading rooms in the library might be considered. These rooms would provide a more studious atmosphere for sighted students as well as for blind students with readers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if specialized services are forced upon us, this organization take all possible steps to eliminate such oppressive and burdensome action by going to the courts, if necessary, in order to protect the rights which are guaranteed to us in the Constitution of the United States and in Section 904 of the Higher Education Act.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-30

WHEREAS, over the past twelve months, the fundamental philosophical differences which have separated the National Federation of the Blind and the United States Department of State concerning the equal employment of blind persons in the foreign service have hardened and become more clearly defined; and

WHEREAS, on the one hand, the Department of State persists in its slavish adherence to the belief that blind persons, when faced with a potential or actual threat, are automatically rendered helpless and defenseless, thereby placing the national interest of the United States in extreme jeopardy and thereby making them inherently unfit for foreign service; and

WHEREAS, on the other hand, the National Federation of the Blind knows that blind persons, no less than their sighted counterparts, can function abroad competently, safely, and productively, and are eminently adaptive to unstable political environments, unfamiliar cultures, and changing foreign life styles; and

WHEREAS, even though the U.S. Department of State has agreed (albeit with unseemly condescension and sulking reluctance) to open its Washington-based positions to blind candidates, it has placed its first blind employee, a woman with a Ph.D. qualification, in no more than a GS-7 position, in an apparent and fruitless attempt to hoodwink the organized blind movement into believing that under-employment is somehow less a violation of basic human and civil rights than outright rejection from employment; and

WHEREAS, although in a meeting with representatives of the National Federation of the Blind on March 11, 1976, Department of State officials promised to contact the NFB in a good-faith effort to identify overseas positions in which blind persons might be placed, they have failed to make any such contacts; and

WHEREAS, at that same meeting, Department of State officials flatly, unequivocally, and unabashedly rejected as absurd and ridiculous the very notion of blind persons being employed as Foreign Service Officers and being subject to worldwide availability; and

WHEREAS the Department of State's persistent practice of discrimination flies in the face of the principle of equal protection embodied in the United States Constitution, the affirmative action policy embodied in Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and other pronouncements of the Federal Government regarding equal employment of minority groups; and

WHEREAS once again, this year, the Secretary of State has, with shameless arrogance and stubborn mulishness, refused to send to the annual Convention of the NFB even so

much as a silent observer, let alone a personal emissary with the power to speak authoritatively, under the pretext that the physical requirements for employment established by the Department of State are currently being studied jointly by the Department and the Inter-Agency Committee on Employment of the Handicapped: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization condemns and deplores the Department of State's continuing prejudice and discrimination against blind candidates for employment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization believes that the time is over for research, experimentation, trial periods, and studies of the employment of blind persons in the foreign service, and that the time has come for the Department of State to bite the bullet and face up to its unavoidable responsibility to engage in good-faith negotiations with the National Federation of the Blind and hire qualified blind persons in substantial numbers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of this organization explore all possible avenues of resolving this issue through diplomatic colloquy, administrative pressure based on existing non-discrimination laws and regulations, initiation of legislative action, and litigation, to insure that this discriminatory policy is permanently and irrevocably eliminated, and that blind Americans be treated as first-class citizens not only within the United States but also in its embassies and consulates throughout the world.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-31

Withdrawn by authors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-32

WHEREAS museums play a vital role in the cultural, intellectual, and recreational life of all Americans, including blind Americans; and

WHEREAS many museums across the country continue to deny blind visitors access, or attempt to segregate them through the use of "special" exhibits; and

WHEREAS Federal money is used to support many museums throughout the country; and

WHEREAS the Smithsonian Institution has been working closely with the National Federation of the Blind, both by promoting the integration of blind visitors into museums, and by making Federation policy a cornerstone of its program: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization commends the Smithsonian Institution for its efforts on behalf of blind persons wishing to visit museums; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization, in the future, actively oppose the granting of Federal funds to those museums which continue to exclude or segregate blind visitors, and actively support and encourage the efforts of those museums which genuinely strive to treat blind persons as normal visitors.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-33

WHEREAS the American Foundation for the Blind is the parent organization of the National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that the AFB has found it necessary to curtail services in its programs due to the current economic crisis; and

WHEREAS a sizeable portion or more than $150,000 of NAC's annual budget comes from funds appropriated by the AFB; and

WHEREAS NAC is a self-appointed group which accredits social service agencies serving the blind while ignoring the needs of the blind, the very group it professes to serve, resulting in the accreditation of many agencies which are considered by the blind to be among the worst in the Nation; and

WHEREAS the National Federation of the Blind, the largest consumer organization of the blind in this Nation, endeavors to seek full and equal treatment and opportunity for the blind; and

WHEREAS the NFB has not to the present taken direct action against the AFB's substantial moral and financial support of NAC: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization pursue those proper and lawful actions necessary to have the AFB withdraw its support of NAC; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that vigorous efforts be made to discover the identity of all groups and individuals making financial contributions to the AFB to the end that such groups and individuals may be informed of the true nature of NAC and the uses to which the funds of the AFB are being put in its financial and moral support of NAC so that such groups and individuals, in making contributions to the AFB, will do so in full knowledge of the facts.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-34

Defeated by the Convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-35

WHEREAS the quality of library services is of immeasurable importance to every blind person in the United States; and

WHEREAS the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, has established a network of regional libraries to provide such services to the blind; and

WHEREAS the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has only a limited quantity of books to give regional libraries for circulation to blind readers; and

WHEREAS the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is now encouraging regional libraries to establish subregional libraries which must be supplied with books from already meager collections: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization goes on record as opposing such subregional libraries; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Federation affiliates are encouraged to seek to establish consumer-oriented committees for the purpose of negotiating with the staff of each regional library to strengthen the regional library system.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-36

WHEREAS thirty-six years ago Dr. Jacobus tenBroek founded the National Federation of the Blind, and for the rest of his life was to devote to it his immense talent and tireless energy; and

WHEREAS his influence, his ideas, his philosophy, and his spirit are still the heart of our movement; and

WHEREAS it was he, more than anyone else, who, for the blind, proclaimed liberty throughout the land, and set for us those goals of security, equality, and opportunity which still bind us together in mutual effort and common cause: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled in the City of Los Angeles, California, on this sixth day of July 1976, the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birth, that this Federation commemorate Dr. Jacobus tenBroek, friend to many of us, benefactor of us all, whose very name symbolizes all that is best in our movement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we celebrate his life, recognize his contributions, and confirm his ideals by our renewed commitment to press on toward our goals, and his.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-37

WHEREAS, given a positive belief in blindness and the proper training, blind persons can compete on terms of total equality; and

WHEREAS blind students have undertaken college training and have graduated successfully from institutions of higher learning over the past several generations; and

WHEREAS, despite the above-stated truths, blind students have increasingly been custodialized, patronized, and controlled by special programs for the blind and handicapped on college campuses, since such programs tend to segregate blind students from their sighted peers; and

WHEREAS the American Council on Education has proposed that Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 provide in its regulations that a particular institution be designated within each state or region as the primary facility for providing services to handicapped students, thereby stripping blind students of the freedom to attend the colleges of their choice: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this ninth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization denounces and opposes the recommendations put forth by the American Council on Education proposing separate colleges for the handicapped; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization take all steps necessary to secure the defeat of any administrative proposal, or legislation, similar to the recommendation of the American Council on Education, or any other proposal which has the effect of segregating or controlling the lives of blind college students.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
Los Angeles, California, July 1976

RESOLUTION 76-38

WHEREAS, on May 17, 1976, the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, published in the *Federal Register* a notice of key issues, draft regulations, explanatory materials, and an inflationary impact statement—all related to the implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; and

WHEREAS the Office for Civil Rights attempted to inform the blind of this rule-making procedure by producing and distributing Braille and recorded materials; and

WHEREAS, in preparing these materials, the Office for Civil Rights elected to provide in Braille and recorded form only a portion of the material which was published in the *Federal Register*—not brailling or recording the interpretive matter or the inflationary impact statement; and

WHEREAS blind persons, for whom these materials were especially prepared, were not informed that only a part of the entire document was being made available to them, thus being led to believe that everything distributed to the sighted was also distributed to the blind; and

WHEREAS not publishing the same documents in Braille and recorded form which are published in print while failing to provide notification of this fact, constitutes nothing short of censorship and places the blind at a great disadvantage in preparing adequate and responsive comments on the May 17 notice: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this sixth day of July 1976 in the City of Los Angeles, California, that this organization commends the Office for Civil Rights for its efforts to reach out to the blind with information about rules and regulations which affect them in a form they can read for themselves; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization voices its strong objection to the Office for Civil Rights for its failure to provide blind persons with all of the material published related to this notice, and failing to notify the blind of this fact; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls upon the Office for Civil Rights to distribute in Braille and recorded form the full text of all future notices and/or final regulations.

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1975

RESOLUTION 75-01

WHEREAS, one of the goals of the National Federation of the Blind has been the promulgation and support of legislation beneficial to the cause of the blind of the Nation; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, in Sections 503 and 504, provides at best partial coverage for blind persons seeking remunerative employment; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government's Affirmative Action Program as embodied in Executive Order 11246, "prohibits federally assisted contractors and subcontractors from discriminating in employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin," and further, "requires employers to take Affirmative Action to provide equal employment opportunity"; and

WHEREAS, this exclusion of the blind and physically disabled from the Federal Government's Affirmative Action Program not only denies all blind and physically disabled Americans equal protection under the law, but also the same opportunities being offered to other minority groups; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization take all necessary action to persuade President Gerald Ford to amend Executive Order 11246 to henceforth include the blind and physically disabled within its provisions.

RESOLUTION 75-02

WHEREAS, the United States Department of State openly, unequivocally and unhesitatingly rejects *all* blind persons from consideration for overseas employment in the Foreign Service of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of State has established this blanket policy on the basis of its entrenched and unshakeable assumption that blind persons, when faced with a potential or actual threat, are automatically rendered helpless and defenseless, thereby placing the national interest of the United States in extreme jeopardy; and

WHEREAS, the National Federation of the Blind believes, on the basis of the personal experiences of its over 50,000 members, that blind persons no less than their sighted counterparts can function abroad competently, safely, and productively, and are eminently adaptive to unstable political environments, unfamiliar cultures, and changing foreign life styles; and

WHEREAS, the National Federation of the Blind believes that the principle of equal protection embodied in the Constitution of the United States is indivisible in its meaning, is not subject to negotiation, and applies no less to the blind than it does to other minority groups; and

WHEREAS, though requested to do so as a sign of its sincere and good faith interest in this issue, the Department of State has steadfastly and adamantly refused to send a representative to the 1975 Convention of the National Federation of the Blind, and *this* even after the National Federation of the Blind had assured the Department of State that its representative would only be expected to observe the Convention at work and make no official statement or presentation; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization deplores and condemns the Department of State's discriminatory hiring practices toward the blind, and calls upon the Department of State to strike from its policy manuals and rule books all visual acuity standards and requirements whose effect is to bar blind persons from overseas employment on grounds of their blindness; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization shall accept no pilot studies, trial periods, nor any other half-way measures which allegedly may lead to overseas employment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of this organization take all necessary steps and pursue all available courses of action (including passage of appropriate legislation by the Congress and/or litigation of a test case in the Federal Courts), in order to insure that this discriminatory policy is permanently and irrevocably eliminated, and that blind Americans be treated as first-class citizens not only within the United States but also in its embassies and consulates throughout the world.

RESOLUTION 75-03

Rejected by CONVENTION.

RESOLUTION 75-04

WHEREAS, the Sierra Club is a national organization having a long history of effort against forces in our society which would unthinkingly damage, even destroy, the natural environment by improper use of the earth's resources; and

WHEREAS, the membership cards distributed to every member of the Sierra Club bear the legend: "Not Blind opposition to Progress but opposition to Blind Progress," a legend which once again demonstrates to us the nature of our problems and the depth of society's stereotypes about us; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization urges the Sierra Club to remove this unfortunate legend from its membership cards and other literature where it may be used, to the end that we may be assisted in our efforts to achieve social and economic equality; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the National Federation of the Blind take all necessary actions to achieve this end.

RESOLUTION 75-05

WHEREAS, the Social Security Act provides that blind persons who have a plan for self-support may have exempted additional income and resources necessary to carry out the plan; and

WHEREAS, under regulations published in the *Federal Register*, the Social Security Administration has ruled that a blind person with a plan for self-support may have exempted additional income and resources for a period up to eighteen months and an extensoin, if necessary, for an additional eighteen months, and an overall time limitation on this exemption not to exceed forty-eight months if the plan involves an educational objective; and

WHEREAS, this benighted and narrow ruling in regard to the self-support principle largely serves to defeat the object of the principle by denying to the blind a time sufficient to undertake graduate studies in preparation for professional occupations; and

WHEREAS, blind persons qualified for entry-level jobs find great difficulty in securing such employment because of the age-old and widespread barriers to employment resulting from misconceptions concerning the nature of blindness which equate blindness with incapacity; and

WHEREAS, the contemplated goal of saving the public purse represents an inhumane and costly retreat from the goal of turning tax-consumers into tax-payers; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of this interpretation is at cross purposes with the long-established and proven rehabilitation principle under which blind persons are encouraged to prepare to their individual maximum potentials for the occupations of their choice; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization requests the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to remove such arbitrary and harmful restrictions on the exemption of income and resources necessary for a plan for self-support.

RESOLUTION 75-06

WHEREAS, individuals owning real property used as a home, the market value of which exceeds $25,000 are ineligible for Supplemental Security Income payments (except in the cases of Hawaii and Alaska where the value is set at $35,000; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization shall seek to have the law amended so that the property used as a home by an applicant for, or recipient of, SSI, shall be exempted in determining eligibility for SSI.

RESOLUTION 75-07

WHEREAS, Section 1614(f)(i) of the Social Security Act provides that if a recipient of Supplemental Security Income is living with an ineligible spouse, the recipient's income and resources shall be deemed to include any income or resources of such spouse, whether or not available to such recipient, except to the extent determined by the Secretary to be inequitable under the circumstances; and

WHEREAS, in the interim regulation 416.1185, "Deeming of Income," it is provided that

the ineligible spouse can retain only up to $65 per month for his or her own support, plus $65 for job-related expenses and $65 for the support of each minor child. All of the remainder of his or her income is allocated to the recipient; and

WHEREAS, the National Federation of the Blind is at a loss to understand how the staff of the Social Security Administration can draft and implement such restrictive, even punitive, policies which are reminiscent of outmoded Elizabethan Poor Laws concepts; and

WHEREAS, such an inequitable provision will constitute a powerful incentive for the working spouse to cease being a self-supporting and productive member of the society; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization calls upon the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to revise the regulation so as to permit the ineligible spouse to retain at least $400 net income per month, in addition to an allowance for job-related expenses and the support of minor children, before any allocation is made to the SSI recipient; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NFB seek a further amendment to the regulations to the end that the amount which the ineligible spouse can retain for his or her own support shall be increased in accordance with increases as shown by the Consumer Price Index.

RESOLUTION 75-08

WHEREAS, Congressman Bob Wilson of California has shown a keen interest in promoting civil rights legislation for the blind of this Country; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization commends Congressman Wilson for his wholehearted and farsighted efforts on behalf of the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and Officers of this organization be directed to work closely with Congressman Wilson to secure the enactment of a White Cane Law.

RESOLUTION 75-09

Withdrawn by authors.

RESOLUTION 75-10

WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration has published proposed rules regarding air travel for handicapped individuals; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the FAA's proposed rules to exclude the blind from any restrictions which may be imposed on persons defined as handicapped for purposes of air travel; and

WHEREAS, at the same time the FAA proposes to place certain restrictions on the seating of blind passengers, requiring that the blind may not be seated adjacent to emergency exits; and

WHEREAS, these proposed seating restrictions are based on the false assumption that the blind as a group are incapable of effecting an expeditious egress in an emergency; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization commends the FAA for accurately assessing the ability of blind persons to move expeditiously without assistance in an emergency situation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation officially condemns and deplores the FAA's attempt to restrict blind persons from sitting in exit row seats, this position being inconsistent with their more enlightened view; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization continues its offer to work with the Federal Aviation Administration to arrive at equitable policies and procedures which recognize the true competence of the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization stands ready to take all steps necessary to insure that the FAA will adopt a more reasonable and realistic position regarding air travel by the blind.

RESOLUTION 75-11

WHEREAS, hundreds of blind persons have taken an interest in amateur radio and have obtained the proper licenses from the Federal Communications Commission; and

WHEREAS, recently it has been alleged that amateur radio license examinations must be administered to the blind by FCC employees at the field offices only, in accordance with Section 1311E of the FCC rules and regulations; and

WHEREAS, in most parts of the United States the present FCC policy requires a blind applicant to travel great distances at much personal expense (including travel costs and time lost from work) in order to take the licensing test; and

WHEREAS, a previous FCC policy insured that such examinations could be administered at more convenient locations; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization calls upon the Federal Communications Commission to remove the present restrictions governing the location of amateur radio examinations for the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this Federation work with officials of the Federal Communications Commission to secure a more equitable opportunity for blind amateur radio license candidates.

RESOLUTION 75-12

WHEREAS, Congressman Bill Chappell of Florida has introduced HR 379 in the House of Representatives, 94th Congress; and

WHEREAS, HR 379 is a bill amending the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period which is presently a prerequisite of eligibility for disability insurance benefits or the disability freeze; and

WHEREAS, the present five-month waiting period imposes a substantial financial hardship on blind persons who are otherwise entitled to receive benefits which they have earned; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Social Security disability insurance program is to insure against the economic loss which occurs as a result of a disability; and

WHEREAS, the true economic adversities usually begin at the onset of a disabling condition, not five months hence; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization make known its strong support for HR 379 through the presentation of testimony in Congressional hearings or through other appropriate means.

RESOLUTION 75-13

WHEREAS, the Congress has adopted Public Law 93-568 authorizing the President to convene a White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services; and

WHEREAS, this Federation has long championed the cause for improved library services for the blind in the United States; and

WHEREAS, if convened, this White House Conference must address itself to the library and information needs of the blind; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is designated as the Federal agency having the responsibility for conducting the White House Conference; and

WHEREAS, prior to the Conference the various states will have opportunity to sponsor state conferences on libraries and information services; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization endorses and supports the calling of a White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization express to appropriate officials and agencies—including the President of the United States, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and Members of Congress—its support for the White House Conference and its desire to participate in the planning and execution of the conference in order for the organized blind to communicate its views concerning library services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all state affiliates of this organization actively participate in any state conferences which may be planned in the respective states; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this Federation take all steps necessary to ensure that the organized blind will be included in the Conferences on Libraries and Information Services at both the state and Federal levels.

RESOLUTION 75-14

WHEREAS, in the 94th Congress the Honorable James Burke of Massachusetts has introduced HR 281, a bill which would vastly improve the program of disability insurance authorized by title II of the Social Security Act; and

WHEREAS, the Honorable Vance Hartke of Indiana has introduced identical legislation in the United States Senate as S-1183—the Senate having passed this bill during six previous Congresses; and

WHEREAS, the final passage of this legislation has been recognized by the blind and others knowledgeable about blindness as being of the highest order of priority; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization expresses its official appreciation and deepest gratitude to Congressman James Burke and Senator Vance Hartke, both of whom have demonstrated that they understand the basic problems and needs of the blind today; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of this organization communicate our sincere appreciation to Congressman Burke and Senator Hartke for their continued support of effective programs to assist all blind persons.

RESOLUTION 75-15

WHEREAS, Title III of Public Law 93-516 authorizes the President of the United States to convene a White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals no later than December, 1976, "in order to develop recommendations and stimulate a national assessment of problems, and solutions to such problems, facing individuals with handicaps"; and

WHEREAS, provision under this act is made for Federal funding of similar conferences at the state level to be held prior to the White House Conference; and

WHEREAS, if the President does convene a White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, such conference, together with the various state conferences, will serve to draw national attention to the problems of handicapped persons in America; and

WHEREAS, planning and programming to meet the needs of the blind will inevitably be addressed by such a conference if called by the President; and

WHEREAS, any assessment of current thought and any planning of future directions in work with the blind must be guided by the views and desires of those having the most direct experience with blindness—that is, the blind, themselves; and

WHEREAS, if these conferences are to benefit the blind, the particular services and programs needed by the blind must be identified, recognizing that the blind themselves, through their organization, are best able to articulate their needs and goals; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization hereby expresses to the President, Gerald R. Ford, the position that the blind long have been organized to speak for themselves, and through this organization they must be afforded their rightful opportunity to participate significantly in all phases of planning and conducting the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each of the state affiliates of this organization insure that the voice of the organized blind is clearly heard in all state conferences which may be called prior to the White House Conference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to President Gerald R. Ford and other appropriate officials responsible for planning and conducting the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

RESOLUTION 75-16

WHEREAS, there are proposals to establish a system of gasoline rationing as a means of reducing consumption of petroleum products in the United States; and

WHEREAS, such plans must not ignore the needs of blind persons, many of whom must purchase gasoline to operate automobiles in connection with business or shopping; and

WHEREAS, any plan which would restrict the purchase of gasoline to licensed automobile drivers would be inequitable and would adversely affect blind persons who now depend upon transportation by private auto as much as many individuals with sight; and

WHEREAS, public transportation is too often woefully inadequate for those individuals who must of necessity maintain a more flexible schedule; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization adopts the position that any plans which might be implemented for the rationing of gasoline must include provisions enabling blind persons to meet their needs for this important source of energy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this position be made known to Federal energy officials and to appropriate committees of the Congress and that the President of this Federation take all steps necessary to insure that the needs of the blind for the purchase of gasoline and other petroleum products will not be overlooked in any rationing plans.

RESOLUTION 75-17

WHEREAS, Congressman Bill Chappell of Florida has introduced HR 5344 in the House of Representatives, 94th Congress; and

WHEREAS, HR 5344 is a bill to eliminate the requirement that an individual must have been entitled to disability benefits for at least twenty-four consecutive months in order to qualify for medicare on the basis of disability; and

WHEREAS, the present arrangement results in many disability insurance beneficiaries not having any financial assistance to meet the costs of medical care, costs which are steadily increasing and already are far beyond the means of those who must rely on Social Security benefits for their basic subsistance; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization make known its vigorous support for HR 5344 through the presentation of testimony in Congressional hearings and in other ways in order that disability insurance beneficiaries will be able to secure adequate medical assistance.

RESOLUTION 75-18

WHEREAS, even though hundreds of blind persons have amply demonstrated that the blind can compete with the sighted in all phases of the communications field, blind persons are still victims of massive job discrimination in this important area of potential employment; and

WHEREAS, despite the fact that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) saw fit, under threat of a Federal court order, to rescind its ruling which had barred the blind from competition for the first-class radio telephone license, certain bureaus and divisions of the Commission attempt to discourage employment of qualified blind individuals in the communications field; and

WHEREAS, one example of this is a recent attempt by the Aviation and Marine Division of FCC to prevent a Florida firm from pursuing a plan to employ approximately fifteen blind persons as ship-to-shore telephone operators; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization officially condemns and deplores the actions of the Federal Communications Commission which continue to frustrate the efforts of qualified blind persons who desire to be self-supporting by earning their living in the communications industry; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation calls upon the Federal Communications Commission to adopt a nonrestrictive and more positive approach which encourage the blind to enter all phases of the communications field; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all FCC Commissioners and to the appropriate oversight committees of the Congress and that the President of this organization take all other steps he deems necessary to achieve proper alteration of FCC policies and practices which presently discriminate against the blind.

RESOLUTION 75-19

WHEREAS, legislation has been introduced in the 94th Congress to prohibit states from reducing their supplementation of SSI benefits when federal cost-of-living increases (or other Federal increases) are made in such benefits; and

WHEREAS, if states elect not to pass along the Federal cost-of-living increases (or other increases) those in need will find themselves less able to purchase the basic necessities of life—food, shelter, clothing, et cetera; and

WHEREAS, the most current information indicates that fewer than half of the states which supplement the Federal payments to recipients will pass along the regular cost-of-living increase in July 1975, absorbing this increase into their own treasuries by paying reduced state supplementation; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization endorses and supports legislation to require states to pass along all increases in Federal SSI payments; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization take all steps necessary, including the presentation of testimony in Congressional hearings, to enact such legislation to meet the pressing economic needs of those who must depend on SSI and state supplemental payments.

RESOLUTION 75-20

WHEREAS, Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-112) requires employers contracting with any department or agency of the United States to take

affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified handicapped individuals; and

WHEREAS, administrative responsibility for this program has been given to the Employment Standards Administration in the U. S. Department of Labor; and

WHEREAS, on June 17, 1975, Mr. Bernard E. DeLury, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards, announced a reorganization plan which absorbs all affirmative action programs, including those for women, minorities, veterans, and the handicapped, under one umbrella: the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs; and

WHEREAS, this administrative arrangement was ostensibly chosen for the traditional reasons used to justify such umbrellas—greater efficiency, less red tape, no duplication of effort, and so on; and

WHEREAS, the experience of the blind with other umbrella programs at the Federal, state, and local levels is that the particular characteristics, requirements, and abilities of distinctive groups (such as the blind) are usually overlooked since in the rush to serve all of us, none of us are served well; and

WHEREAS, various officials in the U. S. Department of Labor, including Assistant Secretary DeLury, have sought through verbal assurances only to persuade the blind that unique characteristics will not be overlooked by top administrative and program officials operating under the umbrella plan; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization expresses its firm opposition to any organizational plan for affirmative action programs under Public Law 93-112 which would submerge the abilities, needs, and requirements of the blind in a giant melting pot, effectively negating the spirit of affirmative action in attempting to comply with the demands of substantially larger minority groups; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of this organization work with officials in the U. S. Department of Labor to achieve this end; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation shall remain vigilant to inform and alert Members of Congress and appropriate officials in the Executive Branch in the event that satisfactory prominence is not given to identifying and meeting the true needs of the blind for affirmative action employment.

RESOLUTION 75-21

WHEREAS, the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974 mandates that

transit company operators receiving assistance under the act implement half fare plans during off-peak hours for handicapped and elderly persons; and

WHEREAS, interim Federal regulations developed pursuant to that act mandate that transit operators post signs in all buses and trains designating specific seats as priority seating for the elderly and handicapped; and

WHEREAS, the blind have amply demonstrated their ability to travel independently by all modes of public transportation; and

WHEREAS, the act and the proposed regulations implicitly assume that the blind are incapable of independent travel without special assistance or privileges and are therefore "transportation handicapped"; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization officially goes on record as opposing special privileges and considerations based on blindness, such as priority seating and reduced fares; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization calls upon the Urban Mass Transportation Administration to exempt the blind from being arbitrarily and erroneously classified as "transportation handicapped."

RESOLUTION 75-22

WHEREAS, the National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped (NAC) was undemocratically organized by the American Foundation for the Blind and, since its inception, has substantially hurt rather than helped blind Americans; and

WHEREAS, the Hadley School for the Blind is world-renowned for providing excellent quality correspondence courses to blind persons throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, the Hadley School for the Blind sought and received NAC accreditation, which accreditation has obviously done nothing to improve the quality of Hadley's services but, rather, has damaged the rapport and image which the school has developed through the years with the blind; and

WHEREAS, though it has often been alleged by NAC officials that only the members of the organized blind movement of this country—the National Federation of the Blind —were concerned with NAC's structure and inadequate and irrelevant standards, the follow-

ing recent events demonstrate that an increasing number of agencies and organizations have seen fit to dissociate themselves from NAC:

1. The Mississippi agency for the blind repudiated its NAC accreditation.

2. Mr. Robert Sibley, Executive Director of the Mississippi Industries for the Blind, recently indicated that he will not seek accreditation and wrote a strong letter to the managers of all workshops for the blind in the country urging them to refrain from any association with NAC.

3. Recently the Southern Conference of Librarians for the Blind and Physically Handicapped passed a resolution in which it was stated that libraries should meet American Library Association standards and should ignore NAC standards since they are totally irrelevant to current library service.

4. Although Recording for the Blind previously received NAC accreditation, that organization is now considering the repudiation of its accreditation and has agreed to refrain from using the NAC symbol on its letterhead during the period in which repudiation is being considered.

5. Although the California Department of Vocational Rehabilitation had previously stated that servcies to the blind in that state would have to be accredited by NAC by the summer of 1975, that order has now been withdrawn and that agency itself plans to develop relevant standards for the State of California.

6. The Board of Directors of the Maryland Workshop for the Blind unanimously voted Richard Hoover, developer of the long cane mignificant since the Board membership includes to withdraw from NAC. This is particularly st of the Maryland School for the Blind, and Dr. Dr. Francis Andrews, long-time superintendenethod for travel and himself a former NAC board member.

7. When NAC contacted Mr. Burt Risley, Director of the Texas Commission for the Blind and President of the National Council of State Agencies for the Blind, in order to secure Mr. Risley's rubber stamp of approval for proposed new standards for orientation and mobility instructors, Mr. Risley responded with a stinging letter in which he pointed out that NAC must cease to concern itself with the self-aggrandizement of professionals in the field and must concentrate on standards which aim at delivering services to blind persons.

8. When NAC's board absolutely refused to adopt meaningful and significant methods of consumer representation which had been recommended by four members of its own board, Dr. Andrew Adams, Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration of HEW, cut off all HEW funding to NAC, and

9. In May of this year the Bingham Foundation cut off its funding to NAC; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization directs

its officers and representatives to take all necessary steps to see to it that the Hadley School for the Blind revokes its accreditation from NAC, so that Hadley will be enabled to continue in its position of national prestige, rather than to be considered among those few oppressive agencies who have felt the need to hide their inadequacies behind the cloak of NAC accreditation.

RESOLUTION 75-23

WHEREAS, the white cane is symbolic of blind persons' aspirations toward lives of independence and productivity; and

WHEREAS, the fund raising campaigns conducted currently by Lions Clubs throughout the United States and the world often utilize references to the white cane in a manner which fosters confusion concerning both the direction of the fund raising endeavor and the use of the proceeds; and

WHEREAS, through the cooperation of the NFB of Idaho and the Idaho-Oregon Lions Sight Conservation Foundation, the Lions of that district are attempting to persuade Lions International to adopt an alternative to the white cane symbol to be used in Lions' fund raising activities on behalf of their sight conservation program; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this second day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization commends and congratulates the Idaho-Oregon Lions Sight Conservation Foundation for their cooperation with the organized blind, and for their effort to adopt a fund raising symbol more in keeping with the goal of sight conservation as well as less prejudicial to the general program of the National Federation of the Blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NFB urges Lions International to follow the lead of the Idaho-Oregon Lions Sight Conservation Foundation in using a new symbol in their fund raising efforts.

RESOLUTION 75-24

WHEREAS, the National Federation of the Blind has always had the primary objective of establishing quality services for the blind both in the private and public sectors; and

WHEREAS, "professionals" in work for the blind increasingly are attempting to create for themselves a permanent, private preserve of services for the blind through the requiring of irrelevant special degrees and meaningless studies; and

WHEREAS, the takeover by "professionals" is manifesting itself under the psuedo-respectable cloak of "accreditation"; and

WHEREAS, in reality, "accreditation" in work for the blind is proving to be a self-serving process; and

WHEREAS, accreditation, in order to benefit the blind, must be relevant to the needs of the blind, rather than to the needs of agencies or the "professionals" who administer and staff them; and

WHEREAS, the National Federation of the Blind has drafted a set of standards for orientation-rehabilitation facilities that, if implemented, would meet the needs of the blind; and

WHEREAS, for many years the blind have said that we are not against accreditation *per se,* but only against irrelevant, nonresponsive, or self-serving standards; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization endorses the standards for orientation-rehabilitation facilities proposed by the NFB of California; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Federation of the Blind urge all members and all affiliates of the National Federation of the Blind to begin to develop standards in all areas of work for the blind in order that the blind may have appropriate standards to promote, rather than simply to oppose irrelevant and negative standards.

RESOLUTION 75-25

WHEREAS, despite the fact that the blind have demonstrated their ability to compete successfully in private industry, many rehabilitation agencies continue to offer sheltered shop employment as the only or primary option available to the blind; and

WHEREAS, this deplorable practice prevents blind persons from realizing their full potential in the labor force, resulting in terminal employment in sheltered workshops; and

WHEREAS, the blind who are victims of this sorry system should at least be afforded the dignity of receiving a living wage earned through their labors; and

WHEREAS, through the efforts of the organized blind some workshops have now adopted the principle that blind workers shall be paid at least the Federal Minimum Wage; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Labor is presently conducting an in-depth review of the sheltered workshop operations; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization calls upon the United States Department of Labor to develop regulations which eliminate the special certificates of exemption, thereby guaranteeing that blind workers in sheltered employment will be paid at least the Federal Minimum Wage—that which is paid to workers in private industry.

RESOLUTION 75-26

WHEREAS, sighted applicants for civil service positions are only required to pass civil service examinations; and

WHEREAS, blind applicants must meet additional unreasonable requirements such as special tests and superfluous evaluations; and

WHEREAS, such discriminatory segregation of the blind applicant is reprehensible, unjust, and serves no useful purpose; and

WHEREAS, a number of public agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration have often been known to require such special testing; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization condemns and deplores the detrimental and discriminatory requirements of special testing; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we call on all public and governmental agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration, to abandon these arbitrary and demeaning practices.

RESOLUTION 75-27

WHEREAS, the Supplemental Security Income Program was established on January 1, 1974, and placed under the auspices of the Social Security Administration; and

WHEREAS, the total job assignment of the Service and Claims Representatives is so

complex that they cannot hope to become expert in both the Supplemental Security Income and the Social Security Regulations of the Social Security Administration; and

WHEREAS, when dealing with the complexities inherent in blindness, staff members should not only demonstrate their knowledge of the law, but also their understanding of the proper philosophy and needs of the blind; and

WHEREAS, up to this time, the personnel involved in the disbursement of Supplemental Security Income payments have demonstrated their incapacity to appreciate the problems inherent in blindness; and

WHEREAS, when programs for the blind are placed under specialists in tune with the needs of the blind, such programs provide more adequate service to the blind; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation urges that the Social Security Administration be required to establish in each of its regional and district offices a unit which shall deal exclusively with the blind, to make available to blind applicants and recipients of Supplemental Security Income information about other existing as well as other relevant services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation urge the Social Security Administration to set up seminars for its personnel which deal solely with the specialized needs of the blind.

RESOLUTION 75-28

WHEREAS, the Library of Congress is now using cassette recording as another means of producing books for the blind; and

WHEREAS, the Library of Congress has stated that by the year 1980 the talking book disc program will be phased out completely in favor of the cassette; and

WHEREAS, experience has shown that there are still numerous problems surrounding the cassette program; and

WHEREAS, many blind persons have encountered problems with defective tapes which make it impossible to complete the reading of a book; and

WHEREAS, many readers have complained of the poor quality of the cassette recordings as compared to the talking book disc production; and

WHEREAS, the talking book disc program has been a revolutionary aid for the blind and physically handicapped; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation take all steps necessary to see that the talking book disc program is retained; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation urge that the Library of Congress this recording medium, and that such survey bin order to evaluate the true effectiveness of make a survey of all cassette program users e available to the Library of Congress before a final decision is made to discard the talking book disc.

RESOLUTION 75-29

Defeated by CONVENTION.

RESOLUTION 75-30

WHEREAS, state vending stand licensing agency policies and practices vary widely throughout the Country with respect to set asides under the Randolph-Sheppard Act; and

WHEREAS, traditionally the National Federation of the Blind has opposed set asides which deprive blind merchants of their earnings, replacing their earned income with services which are often unneeded and unwanted; and

WHEREAS, such set asides are frequently expended to provide equipment and services to individuals other than the blind operator paying the tax or fee; and

WHEREAS, since operators, like all citizens, have already paid taxes in support of the rehabilitation program, the set aside fee, or tax, constitutes a double taxation of our blind citizens, in contravention of the equal protection provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, thirteen states presently operate successful small business enterprise programs without the use of set asides; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this third day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization reaffirms its opposition to set asides which impose an unwarranted, undemocratic, and improper burden upon blind merchants; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization shall promote appropriate legislation which will limit set asides with a view toward their eventual elimination; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state affiliates and local chapters of the National Federation of the Blind work with state vending stand licensing agencies to develop viable plans for financing small business enterprise programs without set asides.

RESOLUTION 75-31

WHEREAS, at the request of the United States Civil Service Commission, the NFB National Association of Blind Secretaries and Transcribers prepared a pamphlet setting guidelines to assist employers in the hiring of blind secretaries and transcribers; and

WHEREAS, the Civil Service Commission sent the pamphlet to the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped for review; and

WHEREAS, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped revised the pamphlet so that both the employer and the prospective blind employee are shown as childish and condescending; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on this fourth day of July, 1975, that this organization instructs its officers to arrange a meeting with the NABSTers, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission to the end that a pamphlet be produced which will encourage employers to hire the blind as secretaries and transcribers.

RESOLUTION 75-32

WHEREAS, blind Americans face discrimination in economic and social opportunities; and

WHEREAS, such discrimination is most often caused by the misinformation and lack of understanding about blindness which exists; and

WHEREAS, public information media and the entertainment field (and in particular, the television and motion pictures industries), through the stereotyped portrayal of the blind, reinforce the already prevalent negative public attitude about blindness; and

WHEREAS, such negative reinforcement does considerable damage to the efforts of the

blind to peaceably achieve first-class citizenship and thereby adds to the problems of blind Americans; and

WHEREAS, the television and motion picture industries and all other appropriate media offer a vast potential to assist the blind in educating the public; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that we condemn and deplore the past image of blindness presented by the public information media as well as television and motion picture industries, and request the President of the National Federation of the Blind to express to the proper authorities in the appropriate industries the urgent need for complete review of past treatment of blindness; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that both the television and motion picture industries be requested to rely upon the leadership of the National Federation of the Blind to serve as consultants in developing a portrayal of blindness consistent with the progressive image of blindness currently recognized by enlightened people.

RESOLUTION 75-33

WHEREAS, blind Americans face discrimination in economic and social opportunities; and

WHEREAS, such discrimination most often results from the misinformation and lack of understanding which exists about blindness; and

WHEREAS, a necessary element and the struggle for first-class citizenship is public information and the presentation of an enlightened image of blindness; and

WHEREAS, this can most effectively be accomplished through public service messages distributed by the media; and

WHEREAS, the American Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System radio and television networks have greatly contributed to our efforts to eliminate economic and social discrimination through the airing of our public service announcements; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that we express our appreciation to the appropriate authorities at the American Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System for their invaluable contribution to the efforts of the blind to achieve equality and economic and social opportunity.

RESOLUTION 75-34

Tabled by COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION 75-35

Tabled by RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION 75-36

WHEREAS, insurance companies traditionally use statistics and actuarial tables when establishing policies and rates of payment; and

WHEREAS, a recent insurance department survey revealed that insurance companies do not use actuarial statistics when determining policies and establishing rates for sales to blind persons, but rather rely upon the myths and misconceptions about blindness in determining policies; and

WHEREAS, we have found that companies use such discriminatory practices as: 1) refusing to insure blind children; 2) refusing to insure newly blinded persons for varying periods of time; 3) requiring blind persons to be certified as well adjusted, rehabilitated and emotionally stable; 4) refusing waiver of premium and double indemnity benefits; 5) charging excessive rates for basic insurance coverage; 6) requiring blind persons to endure longer waiting periods for coverage; and 7) denying health insurance benefits to blind persons; and

WHEREAS, to practice any of the above without supporting actuarial statistics constitutes outright discrimination; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization condemns and deplores these discriminatory practices and instructs the President and officers of this organization to contact national organizations of insurance companies and take all steps necessary to eliminate discrimination against the blind in insurance.

RESOLUTION 75-37

Held for consideration at the 1976 CONVENTION.

RESOLUTION 75-38

WHEREAS, The American Foundation for the Blind, in cooperation with orientation and mobility personnel, sponsored a working conference in February, 1975, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with the objective of "collecting and field testing information about the skills, techniques, and devices used in training blind persons to travel in inclement weather"; and

WHEREAS, the Foundation intends to use the "body of information collected to publish a manual or text which could be used in orientation and mobility training throughout the snow areas of the continent"; and

WHEREAS, the conferees asserted that blind persons are incapable of truly independent travel by suggesting that they require an inordinant degree of sighted assistance and a wide variety of specially designed mobility devices; and

WHEREAS, some of the conference participants expressed an interest in making such conferences an annual affiair; and

WHEREAS, if the Foundation were to consult with those blind persons already travelling independently in the snow areas of the country, it would discover that such conferences and the resulting manuals are unnecessary if not detrimental to the interests of the blind; and

WHEREAS, the unfolding pattern of events manifesting itself here is disturbingly similar to that which led to the publication of *A Step by Step Guide to Personal Management for Blind Persons*, a document which insults and degrades all blind persons; and

WHEREAS, this kind of conference is illustrative of a more general and significant problem: namely, the failure of agencies serving the blind to consult with representatives of the organized blind movement; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization deplores and condemns the American Foundation for the Blind for its failure to consult with the National Federation of the Blind before undertaking research on winter travel techniques for the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the AFB be urged and encouraged to seek the advice and approval of the organized blind movement prior to embarking upon any program of systematic research or service in matters affecting the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization instructs its President and officers to make every effort to take all steps necessary to insure that the AFB develops a formalized mechanism of consultation and approval with the leaders of the organized blind movement to examine and review all projects of research affecting the lives of blind persons.

RESOLUTION 75-39

WHEREAS, the blind have demonstrated their ability to travel independently with competence on all modes of public transportation and conveyance; and

WHEREAS, air carriers frequently fail to recognize the right of the blind to equal access on the standard terms and conditions established for the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration has compounded the problem of the blind and confused the issues by proposing inconsistent, discriminatory, and restrictive regulations governing the travel of blind passengers; and

WHEREAS, Air New England Airlines, Inc., has developed and implemented an illegal and discriminatory policy which illustrates the present confusion with respect to the status of blind air travelers forcing them to sign a waiver releasing the airlines from its normal and legal responsibilities, and stating in part: "I agree to follow all orders and to permit such physical assistance as the Air New England Airlines station and flight personnel deem necessary for my safety. . . . I hereby represent that I can fly as a passenger aboard a jet or propeller aircraft without physical or medical risk to others or to myself . . . in particular, my condition does not involve any unusual likelihood of lapse of consciousness or tendency to become nauseated. . . . I understand and agree that, in case of a change of circumstances or subsequently acquired information or if it should at any time become necessary to ensure safety or for the comfort of other passengers, Air New England Airlines may refuse me passage or remove me at any point . . ."; and

WHEREAS, we find this illegal policy to be an outrageous violation of our constitutional and moral rights; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this fourth day of July, 1975, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization declares its intention to rectify the injustice being done to blind air travelers stemming from the arbitrary regulations which are administered at the whim of airline personnel; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of this Federation shall take all steps necessary to remedy this situation, including the filing of a formal complaint with the Federal Aviation Administration and, if necessary, legal action against Air New England Airlines and corrective Federal legislation.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-01

WHEREAS since the SSI program became effective on January 1, 1974, the several states and the District of Columbia have been relieved of from fifty percent to eighty-three percent of the costs of aid payments to their needy aged, blind, and disabled citizens; and

WHEREAS as of March 22, 1974, out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia only thirty-five states have supplemented the SSI payments to individuals and to couples at all, and only five states have supplemented the basic SSI grants of $146 to individuals and $219 to couples by at least fifty percent of the Federal grants; and

WHEREAS with today's high cost of living and inflation running more than ten percent, the basic SSI grants are insufficient to purchase the necessities of live by our neediest citizens: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 3rd day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization seek to have the Congress require the States and the District of Columbia to supplement the SSI grants by not less than fifty percent of such grants.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-02

WHEREAS the Supplemental Security Income program has resulted in markedly increasing the amount of the monthly grants to needy aged, blind, and disabled Americans; and

WHEREAS some thirty-five states have supplemented the basic SSI grants so that aid now ranges from $146 to $267 per month for individuals and from $219 to $534 for couples, as compared to the U.S. average grant in Aid to the Blind of only about $112 per month prior to the beginning of the SSI program; and

WHEREAS the present rate of inflation in this country is now running at least ten percent a year which can quickly erode these gains: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 3rd day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization support and promote a bill in the Congress to establish an escalator clause in the SSI program similar to that now governing Social Security benefits, and that this be done at once and with emphasis so that we may protect our hard-won gains under the SSI program.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-03

WHEREAS the ineligible working spouse of an SSI recipient is presently allowed to retain only $135 per month for his or her support before allocating the remainder of the earnings to the eligible spouse; and

WHEREAS in order that the working spouse of an SSI recipient may remain a self-supporting and productive member of society rather than quitting a job and applying for general relief in order to protect the small income of the SSI recipient, regulations of the Social Security Administration should be drawn so as to affirmatively promote this objective; and

WHEREAS only if these policies are adopted will the ineligible spouse be provided with incentives to seek or to continue employment to the end that he or she will be a productive member of society: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 3rd day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization vigorously urge the Social Security Administration to draft a regulation which would permit the ineligible spouse of an SSI recipient to retain $300 per month of his or her net earnings for his or her own support, plus job-related expenses, the support of any minor children, and payments on debts incurred for the necessities of life before any allocation is made to the SSI recipient from the earnings of the working spouse; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NFB seek a further amendment to the regulations to the end that the amount which the ineligible spouse can retain for his or her own support shall be increased in accordance with increases shown by the Consumer Price Index.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-04

WHEREAS the Social Security Administration has interpreted the Social Security Act Amendments of 1973 in such manner that all new SSI blind recipients who are sixty-five years of age or over must receive aid to the aged rather than aid to the blind; and

WHEREAS of the thirty-five states presently supplementing the SSI grants, grants to blind persons are higher in thirteen states than are grants to the aged; and

WHEREAS Section 1614(2) of the Social Security Act merely contains the standard definition of statutory blindness for purposes of SSI payments with neither a minimum nor a maximum age limitation of any kind; and

WHEREAS the state supplementation of the SSI payment is the money of the state, not of the Federal Government, and must be determined by each state legislature; and

WHEREAS on July 3, 1974, Mr. Sumner Whittier, Director of the Bureau of Supplementary Security Income, announced that effective immediately the Social Security Administration was adopting a reversal of this policy whereby new SSI recipients can apply for the grants to blind persons even though they be sixty-five years of age or over: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 4th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization commends Mr. Whittier for his acceptance of what he so rightly calls the "Jernigan Amendment."

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-05

WHEREAS the National Federation of the Blind, from its inception, has been in the forefront in promoting quality service programs for the visually disabled; and

WHEREAS in the past decade the American Foundation for the Blind and similar agencies have attempted to monopolize accreditation in work for the blind through NAC; and

WHEREAS the standards proposed by NAC are ill-conceived and would retard and misdirect services for the blind; and

WHEREAS standards, in order to be appropriate, must have significant participation from the people most affected by the standards; and

WHEREAS the organized blind movement, through the NFB, is the collective voice of the blind of our Nation and provides a readymade avenue for consumer participation in all ways, including accreditation; and

WHEREAS the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the implementing regulations clearly provide for meaningful participation by consumer organizations in the development and delivery of rehabilitation and related services: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that the NFB, through its affiliates, seek to insure consumer participation in any and all accreditation efforts within their respective states; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that affiliates take the matter of consumer participation in accreditation to their respective state legislatures to seek to make it mandatory that agencies utilizing state funding be accredited only when the organized blind play a significant part in the accreditation process.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-06

WHEREAS the proposed regulations implementing the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 provide for the establishment of a "Rehabilitation Research and Training Policy Advisory Group"; and

WHEREAS the membership of said Group is to consist of persons with "scientific, technical, and program expertise"; and

WHEREAS no provision is made for consumer representation in this Group; and

WHEREAS the Group is created to establish rehabilitation priorities, policy, and objectives and not to deal merely with "scientific, technical, and program" questions: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled in the City of Chicago this 5th day of July, 1974, that this Federation deeply regrets and deplores this omission; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President and officers of this organization be authorized and directed to communicate our chagrin and disappointment to the appropriate officials in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and seek by whatever means necessary to rectify this unfortunate oversight.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-07

WHEREAS Public Law 93-112, Section 103(a), Subparagraph 3, states that maximum efforts shall be made to discover other sources of funding for college expenses before rehabilitation funds may be expended for such purposes; and

WHEREAS while the "maximum efforts" provision is reasonable when properly applied, there are indications that in some instances students may be required to secure loans to meet this requirement for maximum effort as interpreted by some rehabilitation officials; and

WHEREAS there are further indications that some rehabilitation officials understand "maximum efforts" to mean that students may have to pursue nonrehabilitation sources of funding for considerable and unreasonable periods of time, thus making it impossible for students to meet college acceptance deadlines, delaying or even precluding a student's entrance into college; and

WHEREAS it has long been recognized that college education may be of great benefit and often is vitally necessary to the rehabilitation of the blind; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States certainly never meant that blind students be hampered in their pursuit of higher education: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled in the City of Chicago this 5th day of July, 1974, that this Federation urge that the Social and Rehabilitation Services Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare adopt regulations which make it clear that the "maximum efforts" requirement be administered in such a way as not to delay or preclude a blind student's enrollment in the college or university of his choice.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-08

WHEREAS the Federal Register of May 28, 1974, contains proposed regulations implementing Public Law 93-112 (the Rehabilitation Act of 1973); and

WHEREAS Section 401.8 of the proposed regulations requires the administrator of the state vocational rehabilitation agency to "devote his full time and efforts to the vocational rehabilitation program or the vocational and other rehabilitation of handicapped individuals"; and

WHEREAS the comparable regulation published in the Federal Register on October 17, 1969, provides for an exception whereby the State Administrator is also responsible for the direction of other programs primarily concerned with handicapped persons; and

WHEREAS it is important and desirable to operate vocational rehabilitation programs for the blind as part of comprehensive service agencies responsible for providing a total package of services to the blind including, but not limited to, (1) counseling services to blind children and their parents; (2) production and distribution of reading materials and equipment to blind persons of all ages, including children; (3) both medical and educational services directed toward the prevention of blindness; (4) services to deaf-blind youth and adults; (5) homemaker and other home-instruction programs for blind individuals; (6) the distribution of talking-book machines and cassette tape players; (7) warehousing and distribution of special aids, appliances, and devices utilized by blind persons; (8) a broad range of services to older blind persons; (9) orientation and mobility services; and (10) other social, educational, and employment-related services; and

WHEREAS the exception previously embodied in the Vocational Rehabilitation Regulations affords the necessary latitude enabling the state administrator of an agency for the blind to devote his time and efforts to administering programs which are intimately related to but not specifically defined as "vocational rehabilitation services"; and

WHEREAS it is not desirable to restrict the time and efforts of the administrator of the state agency for the blind to the extent that he may not be responsible for the direction of the above-mentioned services: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, that this organization strongly oppose the adoption of any vocational rehabilitation regulations which impair current administrative arrangements permitting the administrator of a vocational rehabilitation agency for the blind to be responsible for other services to the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that appropriate officials in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be made aware of this organization's strong opposition to the proposed restrictive regulation since the regulation as published could create an obstacle to the successful functioning and maintaining of state agencies for the blind; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this Federation are directed to take all steps necessary to ensure that vocational rehabilitation and other related services to the blind are in no way impeded by restrictive regulations promulgated under Public Law 93-112.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-09

WHEREAS closed circuit radio stations, frequently called Radio Talking Book Services, designed to serve the blind and physically handicapped are rapidly being established throughout the country; and

WHEREAS a Radio Talking Book program is one of the best ways of conveying news of importance to the blind; and

WHEREAS in order to be able to present all views, it is mandatory that these stations, like other news media, be free of control by any national agency; and

WHEREAS *Dialogue* magazine has warned the blind of the danger of an apparent attempt by the American Foundation for the Blind to influence, or take control of Radio Talking Book programming, to wit: Mr. B. T. Kimbrough reported that he learned that AFB was holding a meeting of the directors of selected radio talking book services in an apparent attempt to gain control nationally of radio talking book services and, although he persisted in efforts to attend, he was denied admission on the grounds that it was a closed meeting being held for the purpose of preliminary planning and was told further that a later meeting which would be open would be held; and

WHEREAS this deplorable conduct on the part of AFB is strikingly similar to that which occurred during AFB's formation of COMSTAC: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization vigorously oppose any attempt by AFB or any other national agency to take control of Radio Talking Book programming throughout the Nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that our President be authorized to take whatever steps he deems necessary and proper to prevent the AFB from taking control of Radio Talking Book Services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in all areas where Radio Talking Books are in existence or in the planning stage, our affiliates should work actively to secure the right of consumer representation so that the blind of each area cannot only have input into the type of programming which occurs but also will be in a position to make sure that each Talking Book Service maintains its separate identity and independence.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-10

WHEREAS the members of the NFB believe that the blind of this country should receive the best possible governmental services through those programs designated to serve them including the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; and

WHEREAS the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, is responsible for providing literature and other reading materials to the blind; and

WHEREAS it is becoming increasingly apparent that Braille literature and reading materials provided by the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, may be severely limited or reduced due to increased production and distribution costs; and

WHEREAS such a reduction of Braille services constitutes a serious infringement upon the rights of our Braille reading blind; and

WHEREAS the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is considering the practice of publishing Talking Book Topics in Braille; and

WHEREAS Mr. Frank Kurt Cylke, newly appointed Chief of the Division for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped, already has demonstrated his belief in providing top quality library services for the blind making it clear that he is sympathetic to our wants and needs; and

WHEREAS the new Chief has not had time to review all of the issues respecting the use of Braille: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 2nd day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization strongly oppose the reduction or limitation of Braille literature and reading materials provided for the blind by the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NFB strongly urge the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to review its policy to the end that Talking Book Topics will again be produced in Braille; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization be instructed to work with the Library of Congress, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, to ensure that the blind of this country will receive improved and expanded Braille services.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-11

WHEREAS Bulletin number 5.7 of Amtrak's "On Board Service Director Handbook" outlines the agency's policies restricting conditions under which a disabled person may travel, stating that passengers will not be allowed on board who have not made prior arrangements for an attendant or for necessary equipment; and

WHEREAS said bulletin and Amtrak officials state that these travel restrictions apply to the blind and require the blind to be accompanied by an attendant or dog guide; and

WHEREAS the blind have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to travel competently on all public conveyances and this ability is universally recognized by enlightened and knowledgeable individuals; and

WHEREAS the Amtrak policy, if rigidly applied by ticket agents and their supervisors, would seriously infringe upon the right of the blind to travel; and

WHEREAS the enactment of White Cane Laws by numerous states guarantees the freedom of unrestricted mobility to the blind, recognizing the importance of free movement to all citizens; and

WHEREAS Amtrak is a public corporation relying upon the bounty of taxpayers for its support, and among these taxpayers are the blind: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization condemn and deplore this illegal and oppressive policy imposed upon the blind by Amtrak; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization urge Amtrak officials to immediately adopt a policy specifying that the blind shall travel independently and without restrictions, and furthermore that said policy be specifically made clear to all ticket agents and their supervisors; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if Amtrak officials prove to be unresponsive and refuse to rescind the present retrogressive policy regarding blind passengers, the officers of the NFB are hereby instructed to take all necessary measures to insure that Amtrak officials comply with the goals of this Resolution.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-12

WHEREAS over the years blind persons have attempted to adopt children through the regular channels with varying degrees of success; and

WHEREAS in several recent instances it has been contended that blind persons are inherently incompetent and undesirable as parents; and

WHEREAS such contentions are totally and completely refuted by hundreds and thousands of blind persons who capably raise and care for their offspring; and

WHEREAS refusal to permit blind persons to adopt children and/or care for them constitutes discrimination in its most blatant form: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, that this organization condemn and deplore any and all policies which have the effect of prohibiting the adoption of children by blind persons; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the social work community be made aware of this position and that efforts be made to enlist the support and backing of leaders in the social work and adoption field, and judges and associations of judges; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization are directed to take all steps necessary, including the initiation or support of litigation and legislation, to secure the rights of blind persons to adopt and/or care for children.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-13

WHEREAS in December, 1973, the United States Senate enacted, for the sixth time, a bill containing the much-needed changes in Disability Insurance for the Blind; and

WHEREAS this legislation is embodied in Section 111(e) of H. R. 3153, a bill which is now pending action by Senate-House Conferees; and

WHEREAS the Honorable Wilbur D. Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has joined with the Honorable James A. Burke in co-sponsorship of identical legislation introduced in the form of H. R. 6554; and

WHEREAS Chairman Mills has continually reaffirmed his support for this proposal, pledging action by the Conferees well before the close of the Second Session of the 93rd Congress: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation espress its appreciation to the members of the United States Senate for their reaffirmation of the principles involved in this legislation through its adoption during the First Session of the 93rd Congress; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization express its appreciation to all of the members of the House of Representatives who have introduced or co-sponsored similar or identical legislation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization call upon Chairman Mills to convene the Conference of H. R. 3153 or otherwise to see to it that this urgent legislation improving the program of Disability Insurance for the Blind is brought to a vote and adopted during the current session of the 93rd Congress.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-14

WHEREAS the *Review of Vending Operations on Federally Controlled Property,* issued in September 1973 by the Comptroller General, found that the Randolph-Sheppard Act has not developed in accordance with the intent of Congress; and

WHEREAS this report substantiates the position that blind vending facility operators are being deprived of income due to the existence and operation of competing vending machines by Federal employee groups and cafeterias; and

WHEREAS S. 2581, a bill designed to strengthen the Randolph-Sheppard Act, has been introduced by Senator Randolph and adopted by the full Senate with certain amendments; and

WHEREAS the original provisions of S. 2581 concerning the exclusive assignment of vending machine income to blind licensees have been weakened to the extreme through compromise with affected employee groups; and

WHEREAS further weakening of the sections mandating assignment of vending machine income would not serve to advance the interests of blind vending facility operators and the interests of all blind persons: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention Assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, that this organization call upon the Honorable Carl D. Perkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, to initiate prompt and expeditious action of S. 2581 as passed by the United States Senate; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation make known its strong opposition to any additonal amendment or amendments which would further impair the purpose and intent of the Congress in adopting the Randolph-Sheppard Act in order to provide blind citizens with an opportunity to earn a living wage and to demonstrate the capacity of the blind to function as independent businessmen in their communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this organization are directed to prepare and propose all amendments necessary to the strengthening of the Randolph-Sheppard Act; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all affiliates and members of this organization do all in their power to express support for the much needed strengthening of the Randolph-Sheppard Act in order to secure its enactment into law by the 93rd Congress.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-15

WHEREAS the Federal Register of January 17, 1974 contains regulations setting forth standards for intermediate care facilities; and

WHEREAS these standards contain a provision based on the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association which provides that blind, non-ambulatory, or other physically handicapped persons shall not be housed above the street level floor unless the facility is of at least two-hour fire resistant construction; and

WHEREAS this standard, as applied to the blind, is needlessly restrictive, relegating all blind persons living in such facilities to the street level floor without regard for their ability to move about competently; and

WHEREAS this standard, which classifies all blind residents as non-ambulatory, represents yet another example of stereotyped thinking about the blind; and

WHEREAS this restrictive standard has already been used to prevent competent blind persons from occupying residences above the first floor even though appropriate safety precautions could be maintained without the imposition of this restrictive Federal standard; and

WHEREAS intermediate care facilities may also serve as boarding houses which have the potential of attracting blind residents who are entirely capable of taking care of themselves, including the ability to travel independently: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation is unalterably opposed to the adoption and imposition of a standard which restricts the blind, as a group, to living only on the first floor; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the officers of this Federation are directed to inform the appropriate officials in the National Fire Protection Association, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and nursing home associations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization call upon the above-named officials to remove the blind from this restrictive standard and to adopt realistic standards which recognize the fact that blind persons are not categorically non-ambulatory, immobile, and helpless; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization call upon the above-named officials to remove the blind from these standards and to adopt realistic standards which recognize the fact that blind persons are not to be categorized as nonambulatory, immobile, and helpless.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-16

WHEREAS there is increasing interest in and support for special arrangements and devices for the blind in public places, whether or not such arrangements and devices are needed or wanted by the blind; and

WHEREAS such devices reflect the public view that the blind must be restricted and protected in their every movement, thus perpetuating the myth that the blind cannot travel independently or otherwise lead normal lives; and

WHEREAS the blind have proven, in countless normal situations not especially adapted for them, that they can travel safely, efficiently and ably by means of their choice, posing no particular problem to themselves or others, and asking for little, if any, special assistance: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization oppose projects designed to assist the blind in their mobility unless such projects are of real use to, and needed by, the blind, and designed and carried out after full consultation with representatives of organizations of the blind.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-17

Tabled by Convention.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-18

WHEREAS the blind of this Nation have long since organized for the purpose of asserting their essential normality and rights as fully capable and free citizens; and

WHEREAS NAC was created primarily as an organization to resist, frustrate, and defeat the goals and purposes of the organized blind movement; and

WHEREAS NAC, at its best, represents an effort on the part of the established agencies to preserve their status and function as a part of their erroneous and outrageous doctrine of the incapacity and the dependent status of the blind, as accepted and institutionalized in these agencies; and

WHEREAS NAC has adopted and prostituted the present societal concern regarding the protection and advancement of consumer interests—in this case, to the serious and long-range detriment of the true consumers, that is, the blind: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation express its historic and unalterable opposition to the policies and practices of NAC as those policies are now expressed, and as those practices are presently carried out; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation call upon all agencies presently accredited by NAC to reject and renounce such accreditation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Federation instruct its officers and urge its affiliates to take all steps necessary and appropriate to bring such disaffiliation and to dissuade other agencies, whether national or local from seeking or accepting NAC accreditation.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-19

WHEREAS during the 1950's John F. Nagle distinguished himself in a variety of positions which he held with our Massachusetts affiliate at both the state and local levels; and

WHEREAS for fifteen years (1958-73) he rendered outstanding and untiring service to our national organization as Chief of its Washington Office; and

WHEREAS during this time, our Nation's leading lawmakers and administrators, through his efforts, became increasingly aware of the NFB and of its legislative goals aimed at promoting the social and economic welfare of blind persons; and

WHEREAS John Nagle has become a familiar figure at the state conventions and has always stood ready to assist local organizations and individual members by keeping them informed on current legislation and helping to solve problems and supplying needed information; and

WHEREAS during his many years of distinguished and dedicated service, the name of John Nagle has become practically synonymous with the NFB itself and with everything for which it stands: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization express to John F. Nagle its profound and sincere thanks for all the years of effective and unremitting service which he has given to the Federation and to the entire organization and to the entire organized blind movement.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-20

WHEREAS for many years the National Federation of the Blind has been working vigorously to secure a permanent pass-on provision as part of the Social Security Act so that, when Social Security increases are voted by Congress, the increase is received by the beneficiary and is not simply absorbed by a like reduction in SSI or some other form of public financial support; and

WHEREAS it has been brought to our attention that blinded veterans who receive a pension based upon a nonservice-connected disability and who also receive Social Security Disability Benefits have their veterans pension reduced when Social Security Benefits are increased; and

WHEREAS the current Social Security Bill in Congress, H.R. 3153, contains an amendment referred to as the Eagleton Amendment which provides for a pass-on provision so that Social Security increases will reach the beneficiary for whom those increases are intended: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this organization authorize its officers to take whatever action is deemed necessary in order to secure the passage of a permanent pass-on provision which will provide that all Social Security increases will be received by the beneficiary for whom they are intended regardless of any other income.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-21

WHEREAS 1976 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of our Republic; and

WHEREAS Americans across the country are looking ahead to this illustrious anniversary with plans to celebrate the occasion taking a wide variety of forms, the diversity of planning being matched by the diversity of the groups involved; and

WHEREAS the President of the United States has called upon the citizenry to fully participate in appropriate activities commemorating the founding of the Nation; and

WHEREAS the blind of this Nation have, as much as any group, a courageous story to tell, for we have a rich and full history of both individual lives of brilliance and achievement and collective struggle and victory; and

WHEREAS the very existence of the NFB is living testimony to the reality and achievement of the American dream; and

WHEREAS the bicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence has special meaning for the members of the NFB, for we have declared our independence from the bondage of the past; and

WHEREAS it is fitting that in this time of remembrance of Jefferson, Washington, and Madison, the NFB should make known to all our fellow citizens the legacies of Jacobus tenBroek and Newel Perry, and the leadership of Kenneth Jernigan, as well as hundreds and thousands of competent, industrious blind persons who daily contribute to the productivity and richness of our society: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation instruct its President to forthwith commence a program designed to the end that the goals of this Resolution are realized so that we the organized blind can contribute to and participate in the most important anniversary year of 1976.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

City of Chicago, July 1974

RESOLUTION 74-22

WHEREAS persons who have diabetes today have substantially greater life-expectancy than in previous times; and

WHEREAS due to this greater longevity other problems such as blindness have greatly increased; and

WHEREAS appropriate informational materials on nutrition and diet modification are either lacking or not sufficiently available: Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Federation of the Blind in Convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1974, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, that this Federation express to the American Dietetic Association and the American Diabetic Association its recommendation that they select or create current and appropriate educational materials on nutrition and diet modification; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these Associations be urged to make these materials available in Braille, large print, cassette, tape, or other media as needed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the availability of these materials be made known on a national basis to professional health and medical groups such as dieticians, nurses, physicians, and others; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the NFB express its willingness to serve as a clearinghouse and distribution center for such materials in cooperation with the above-mentioned associations.

The Pipeline

of the Spina Bifida Assoc. of America

In This Issue:

New Logo

Medical Committee

Photo Bank

Volume 4, Number 1 May/June 1976

Symposium Explores Pros and Cons

How Helpful Is the Team Approach?

by Sandy Helton, Editor
Pat Ekern, Feature Editor

The 3rd annual SBAA convention was held in conjunction with a medical symposium on myelomeningocele at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center. Delegates had the opportunity to meet with members of SBAA's organizations and professionals in many diciplines who are concerned with the problems presented by spina bifida.

In his welcoming remarks, Dr. Robert S. Daniels, Dean, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, said he hoped the symposium would further stimulate communication with other professionals in the country involved with the care of patients with myelomeningocele.

The theme of the symposium was the multi-disciplinary approach. However Dr. David B. Shurtleff, Professor and Head, Division of Congenital Defects, at Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, University of Washington, Seattle, presented an "anti-team" view.



WHICH IS BEST? Even the experts can't agree if the team approach or advocacy is best in the treatment of spina bifida.

Discussed Team Approach

Dr. Shurtleff discussed the functions and ideas of a number of people interested and involved in the care of children and adults born with defective spinal cords (myelodysplasia). "Any medical or surgical 'team' must be extremely skeptical of its own contributions to the welfare of their patients," he said.

"A group of professional individuals cannot practice collective medicine," Dr. Shurtleff explained. "The team approach to the care of patients is a wasteful, time-consuming use of highly trained specialists. It is uneconomical in both free enterprise and socialized medicine, so cannot be justified. The single team concept is unreal both because the team cannot provide solutions throughout the life of a patient and because it cannot reach out to all areas where such people live, grow, and die."

Among the reasons he felt the team approach won't work were barriers caused by geography, size or sparsely populated areas; problems of short-term care (can any single team provide the expertise and services needed throughout the life time of a patient?), and lack of continuity of various team members (who moves more often than the Americans?). Each basic medical team becomes supported quickly by subteams including financial, nursing, clinic, preschool, school, vocational rehabilitation, specialists and prevention. These subteams with all their specialized personnel force the *basic team*, the patient and family, to become obscure and decentralized.

Dr. Shurtleff proposes advocacy or coordination as an alternative to "The Team". The advocate is "a person who pleads another's cause." The characteristics of an advocate are: 1) caring 2) concerned 3) organized 4) conscientious 5) knowledgeable 6) effective 7) thoughtful and 8) questioning. This person can be anyone from a highly specialized central nervous system surgeon to a medically untrained professional coordinator or a teacher. "The advocate creates the communication between patient, family, community and the array of teams, subteams and sub-subteams," Dr. Shurtleff explained.

The team recognized by Dr. Shurtleff is the patient, with Mom as the coach. "The medical team comprises a very small portion of the total team contribution to this life," he said. "The patient and family should be central, first and foremost."

On the other hand, there are professionals who believe in the team approach.

Dr. Chester Swinyard said spina bifida, as a malformation, requires a team and years of treatment. Total care of the patient with spina bifida must provide not only integrated medical care but also psychological and sociological help to the patient and family. And this care should be provided equally to all. Financial costs are saved. For example, travel expenses are kept at a minimum if the patient can see all of the team at one time and discuss the problems. There is opportunity for the professionals concerned to see each other and to communicate in coordinating the progress of the person with spina bifida. Dr. Swinyard said he was opposed to parents taking the center stage – parents are a part of the team.

Chester A. Swinyard, M.D., Ph.D., is past Chairman of SBAA's Medical Advisory Board and now Visiting Professor Emeritus of Surgery, Children's Hospital at Stanford (California).

NAPH NATIONAL NEWSLETTER

NAPH





JOINS

ARBA





NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

SPRING 1976



NAPH FARM-HOME, INC.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
NAPH FARM-HOME, INC. needs a helping hand. With your help we can provide homes for the physically handicapped which will have accessibility and other provisions whereby all can live better and happier. At each day's end, lift one sticker to see what is in store for you. Smile as other NAPHers do the same.						

TO

The National Association of the Physically Handicapped, inc.

"N.A.P.H. is one of the most authentic voices of the handicapped in our country. . . . You will have the nation's continued respect and careful attention."

Harold Russell, Chairman
The President's Committee on the
Employment of the Handicapped



N.A.P.H., Inc.
6473 Grandville
Detroit, Michigan 48228

What is the National Association of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.?

The National Association of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. is an organization of physically handicapped persons and non-handicapped associate members which was formed on May 4, 1958, at Grand Rapids, Michigan and incorporated under the non-profit laws of Michigan.

The scope of the organization is to do all things necessary and within our abilities to improve the social, economic and physicial welfare of all the physically handicapped.

N.A.P.H. is an organization representative of all types of physically handicapped persons. N.A.P.H. will help organize local chapters but each chapter is autonomous and has a wide range of activities in which they may wish to engage as their part in furthering the overall program of the organization.

Members-at-large are accepted by the national organization and membership is open to the non-handicapped (associate members).

When there are three or more chapters in any state, they may make application to N.A.P.H. for a charter as an area group of the organization.

Chapter and Area presidents are members of the National Executive Committee which is the policy making body between the annual National Conventions. Each member has a voice in the National Convention through his elected Chapter, Area or member-at-large delegate. The National President is elected for one year. Six Directors are elected each year for a two year term. Four Vice Presidents, the National Treasurer and two Secretaries are selected, from among the 12 member Board — by the Board — to serve with the President. National Committee Chairmen are appointed by the President.

Why a national organization of the physically handicapped?

We feel there is a great need for independent, aggressive national organizations of, by and for the physically handicapped. Such groups can provide a means of study and discussion of the educational, social, rehabilitation and employment problems of the physically handicapped adult. These groups can take constructive and corrective action — legislatively and through public information—on local, state and national levels.

We believe strength and security can be achieved by the physically handicapped working together in their own behalf.



Through the N.A.P.H. National Newsletter, our area meetings, Area and National Conventions and many personal contacts, we keep physically handicapped people from many parts of the country in close touch with each other for an exchange of ideas and experiences and provide a united front for the advancement of programs which the physically handicapped themselves formulate.

Membership in N.A.P.H., whether as a participating or an associate member, is your belief in the voice of the physically handicapped which proclaims that even the most severely physically disabled person shall assume responsibility and partake in an active, purposeful and satisfying life.

NAPH FARM HOME INC.

Your membership in N.A.P.H. is a prerequisite for obtaining membership in the N.A.P.H. Farm-Home, Inc.—an organization dedicated to the building of housing and related facilities for the physically handicapped. A pilot project is now being developed.

What N.A.P.H. does

Our National Education and Research Committee collects and studies data and information of special concern to the physically handicapped and keeps our members and other handicapped informed in these matters.

N.A.P.H. proposes and supports legislation to provide more educational and rehabilitation opportunities, tax relief, employment and other benefits for the physically handicapped.

N.A.P.H. provides programs for the physically handicapped which are not readily available otherwise such as physical fitness, sports, and other activity programs.

N.A.P.H. programs include promotion of National Employ the Handicapped Week highlighting the achievements of the successfully employed physically handicapped person—celebrated the first full week in October. We endeavor to make this a year-round project of "selling ourselves" as valuable assets in our communities and country.





N.A.P.H. is especially interested in eliminating architectural barriers promoting the idea that all public buildings and facilities should have at least one ramped or level entrance, and elevators. Theatres, educational facilities, sporting and other events should be accessible and usable with an emphasis on "wheelchair-wide" restroom doorways. N.A.P.H. is attempting to have public transportation made accessible to the physically handicapped.

N.A.P.H. cooperates whole-heartedly with government agencies, civic groups and organizations of the physically handicapped to devise, promote and implement programs to bring about a better way of life for all physically handicapped and add to the prosperity and well-being of our nation.

N.A.P.H. prepared a Bill of Rights for the Physically Handicapped which notes in part of its preamble: "In any attempt to evaluate the position of the physically handicapped adult, it is necessary to state that while his physical limitations impose some restrictions on his activities in varying degrees, he is and will remain a human being living in a free society. He is created with and endowed with certain rights and privileges, and must also assume, insofar as possible, certain responsibilities and obligations. Life is worthwhile only when we learn to give and to receive—when we make full use of our rights and also fulfill our duties."

N.A.P.H. is a member of: The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and National Congress of Organizations of the Physically Handicapped.

Your payment of annual dues or a contribution will help in our work to improve the social, economic and physical conditions of all physically handicapped citizens.

Inquiries are invited. Full details may be secured from any of the members listed below.

N.A.P.H., Inc.
6473 Grandville
Detroit, Michigan 48228

N.A.P.H., Inc.

Please send me details about N.A.P.H.

☐ I am interested in joining a local chapter.

☐ I am interested in joining as a member-at-large.

☐ I am not interested in joining but am enclosing a contribution.

☐ I would like additional information.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

NAPH FARM-HOME
3034 FT AMANDA RD
LIMA OHIO 45805