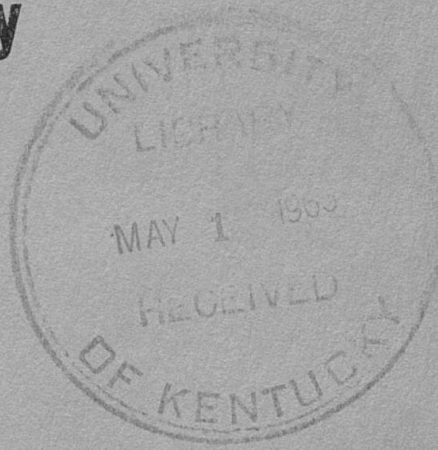


Commonwealth of Kentucky

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

Vocational Rehabilitation Services in Kentucky 1954-1962



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WENDELL P. BUTLER

Superintendent of Public Instruction

ISSUED MONTHLY

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FOREWORD

The program offered by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services constitutes a vital part of the Department of Education in its total education effort. The major purpose of the Bureau is to provide rehabilitative and other services to the disabled citizens of the Commonwealth.

The Bureau is organized for administrative purposes into three divisions: the Division of Rehabilitation Services, the Division of Services for the Blind, and the Division of Disability Determinations.

This bulletin is intended to reflect the advancements and accomplishments made by the Bureau through its divisions with particular emphasis being given to the eight-year period of 1954 through 1962.

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Wendell P. Butler

CONTENTS

Staff Directory, Bureau of Rehabilitation Services.....	1
Introduction	5
Chapter I History of the State-Federal Program of Vocational Rehabilitation Services.....	7
Chapter II Vocational Rehabilitation—A Program of Services for Disabled Citizens.....	9
Chapter III Services of Kentucky Vocational Rehabilitation	11
Chapter IV Expanded Services and Facilities for Rehabilitation 1954-62	17
Footnotes and References	33

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		W. E. Wilson, Counselor
		J. Sanders, Counselor
		D. Wendell, Counselor
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Louisville	908 Cherokee Road	Mrs. R. I. White, Houseparent
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	2001 Frankfort Avenue	W. Jones, Adm. Asst.
		C. Goodwin, Voc. Teacher
		H. P. Brown, Foreman
		J. Perry, Talking Book Librarian
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Owensboro	920 Frederica Street	I. K. White, Supervisor
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Paintsville

Somerset

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INTRODUCTION

The problems of the disabled members of our society are a matter of concern to the people of our country and more specifically our State. In recent years, medicine and related medical sciences have made tremendous steps forward in knowledge, techniques, and services. Even with these advances in medical science and services, many people have residuals of disease or illness which prevent them from working or returning to the occupation in which they had previously made a living and are in need of rehabilitation services.

The development of vocational rehabilitation as a social force in our day has its origin deep in the goals of society. The philosophy of the invaluable resource of individuals within our society has made us cognizant of the fact that every person should be utilized as effectively and productively as possible. Every individual, we believe, should be given every available opportunity for the development of his potentialities. A basic objective of vocational rehabilitation is to discover these interests, aptitudes, values and goals of the individual as they relate to vocational assets.

The purpose of this publication will be to provide information concerning the past progress, present status, and future objectives of the Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services.

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HISTORY OF THE STATE-FEDERAL PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The entrance of the United States into World War I had a significant bearing on the problem of vocational rehabilitation in this country. It was learned that European nations had discovered a definite value in vocationally rehabilitating men disabled as a result of war injuries. These disabled men after receiving training were able to engage successfully in essential phases of the war industry and add enormously to the services of the war effort for their countries. A survey of these foreign countries by the United States together with data compiled by other public and private agencies was made available to the National Congress with the result that the Smith-Sears Bill for the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled military personnel passed both branches of Congress unanimously and became a law with the President's signature on June 27, 1918. This law was administered by the veterans organizations. Serious thought was given at the time of the hearings on this bill to include provisions for the rehabilitation of civilian persons disabled in industry. However, it was decided that this action should be postponed. The Fess-Kenyon Bill passed on June 2, 1920, made possible a program of rehabilitation for persons disabled in industry or from other causes and their return to civil employment. This Act was administered by the Federal Board of Vocational Education in co-operation with the state governments. The Act of 1920 appropriated funds for grants to the states for a period of four years. This Act was extended in 1924 for six years, extended again in 1930 for three years, and in 1932 for an extension from June 30, 1933, through June 30, 1936. However, the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935, provided amendments to the Federal Rehabilitation Act which were particularly important to the rehabilitation movement in that it provided for permanent and continuing authorization by Congress of annual appropriations of grants to the states. The enactment of Public Law 113 in 1943 brought about amendments of great significance to the national program of rehabilitation. In 1954 further amendments to the Rehabilitation Act were brought about by the passage of Public

Law 565. These amendments constitute the broadly expanded services and financial structure under which the state and federal governments currently provide services to the disabled.

Immediately after the passage of the Federal-Civilian Rehabilitation Act, Governor Edwin P. Morrow accepted the provisions of the Act making possible the development of a scheme of civilian rehabilitation in Kentucky. An agreement was perfected between the State Board of Vocational Education and the Workmen's Compensation Board, but because of a lack of state funds, nothing further was accomplished until the meeting of the 1922 Legislature.¹ The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky passed the Industries Rehabilitation Act March 23, 1922, which was to provide for the acceptance of the benefits of act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (H. R. 4438, approved June 2, 1920), entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment;" to provide for the administration of same and to make appropriations for such purposes. The Kentucky Program of Vocational Rehabilitation, therefore, was legally established and began operations with the assistance of Federal financing on July 15, 1922, under the administration of the State Board of Vocational Education. After the employment of a supervisor and clerical employee, rehabilitation services were provided for approximately ten months during the first fiscal year of operation ending June 30, 1923. The state appropriation for rehabilitation has grown from \$22,955 for the 1922-23 fiscal year to \$353,510 for the 1962-63 fiscal years. The Kentucky Program of vocational rehabilitation services was administered as a division of Vocational Education in the Kentucky Department of Education until January, 1956. Under the reorganization of the Department of Education in 1956 and the passage of Kentucky H. B. 482, February 17, 1956, providing for greatly expanded rehabilitation services within the Commonwealth, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was given bureau status. The 1956 Act also provided for the changing of the name of the Kentucky Workshop for the Blind to the Kentucky Industries for the Blind and its transfer to the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. The Bureau was organized into three Divisions in 1958; the Division of Rehabilitation Services, Division of Services for the Blind, and Division of Disability Determinations.

II

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—A PROGRAM OF SERVICES FOR DISABLED CITIZENS

The National Council on Rehabilitation² defines rehabilitation as "the process of restoring the handicapped individual to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which he is capable." Vocational rehabilitation assists not only those capable of attaining full-time competitive employment in the labor market, but extends services to those persons who are capable of part-time, sheltered, homebound, or self-employment.

The rehabilitation process is concerned primarily with the handicapping problems resulting from disability and deals with those problems for which the individual lacks the necessary resources to minimize or remove and to make possible the greatest level of achievement within his capabilities. Vocational rehabilitation counseling may be defined as a process in which a counselor thinks and works in a face to face situation with a disabled person in order to help him understand both his problems and his potentialities, and to carry through a program of adjustment and self improvement to the end that he will make the best obtainable vocational, personal and social adjustments.³

The vocational rehabilitation counselor offers help to those individuals whose disabling condition occurred prior to significant work experience (habilitation) and to those who engaged in gainful employment before acquiring a vocational handicap (rehabilitation).³

The need for services in the area of vocational rehabilitation as supported by estimates from the ongoing National Health Survey⁴ indicates that more than 40 per cent of the men, women and children in the United States have some chronic illness or impairment. This would be equivalent to nearly 70 million persons not including those in institutions. An estimated 13½ million of these are limited in the amount or kind of activity they are able to perform, while an additional 3½ million are totally unable to carry on their major activity—working, keeping house, or attending school—because of their disability (Kentucky estimates—225,000 and 58,333 respectively).

Disability is one of the important causes of dependency, reduces productivity, and is a drain on the wealth of the community, the State, and the nation as a whole. It has been estimated that approximately 75 per cent (2.2 million) of the 2.9 million persons, aged 14-64, with disabilities lasting more than six months would have been in the labor force if they were not disabled (36,000 in Kentucky). Disability prevents people not only from working and receiving an income, thus contributing to the productivity and purchasing power of the community, but it requires taxes and voluntary contributions to carry on the programs needed to help maintain disabled persons who are in need.^{5, 6}

Disability affects the life of the family as well as that of the individual. The disabled individual frequently experiences a deterioration of his basic skills; he loses his self-confidence and becomes despondent. Frequently unable to participate in the normal life of the family and the community, he may become maladjusted because of a feeling of inequality, lack of prestige, and other concomitants of "not belonging". Someone may have to give up working to care for the disabled person. Frequently the disabled person may have to leave home and go to an institution for long-term care separating him from his family and breaking up the family unit. It is estimated that there are almost 1.2 million persons in institutions for long-term care in the United States.^{6, 7}

The trend has been for an increased need for more hospitals and other facilities for the treatment and care of disabled persons, more personnel to provide the services necessary to reduce and prevent disability, the development of more education and training opportunities for disabled persons, and the development of more job opportunities.

III

SERVICES OF KENTUCKY VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Vocational Rehabilitation services may be any materials and assistance necessary to render a handicapped individual fit to engage in a remunerative occupation, some of which are medical examination, vocational diagnosis, medical services, artificial appliances, training, transportation, maintenance, tools, equipment, placement services, and follow-up services.

Persons wishing to receive rehabilitation services must show that *all* the following conditions exist:

1. The presence of a mental or physical disability and the resulting functional limitation or limitations in activities;
2. The existence of a substantial handicap to employment caused by the limitations resulting from such a disability; and
3. A reasonable expectation that vocational rehabilitation services may render the individual fit to engage in a remunerative occupation.

Eligibility for vocational rehabilitation services is dependent upon the limitations imposed upon the individual by the disability, not by the mere presence of disability alone.

After the determination of an applicant's eligibility for services is made any one or more of the following services may be provided to assist in a person's rehabilitation:

A. Medical Examination: A medical examination is provided to determine the extent of the disability and if the disability may be minimized or removed by further medical services.

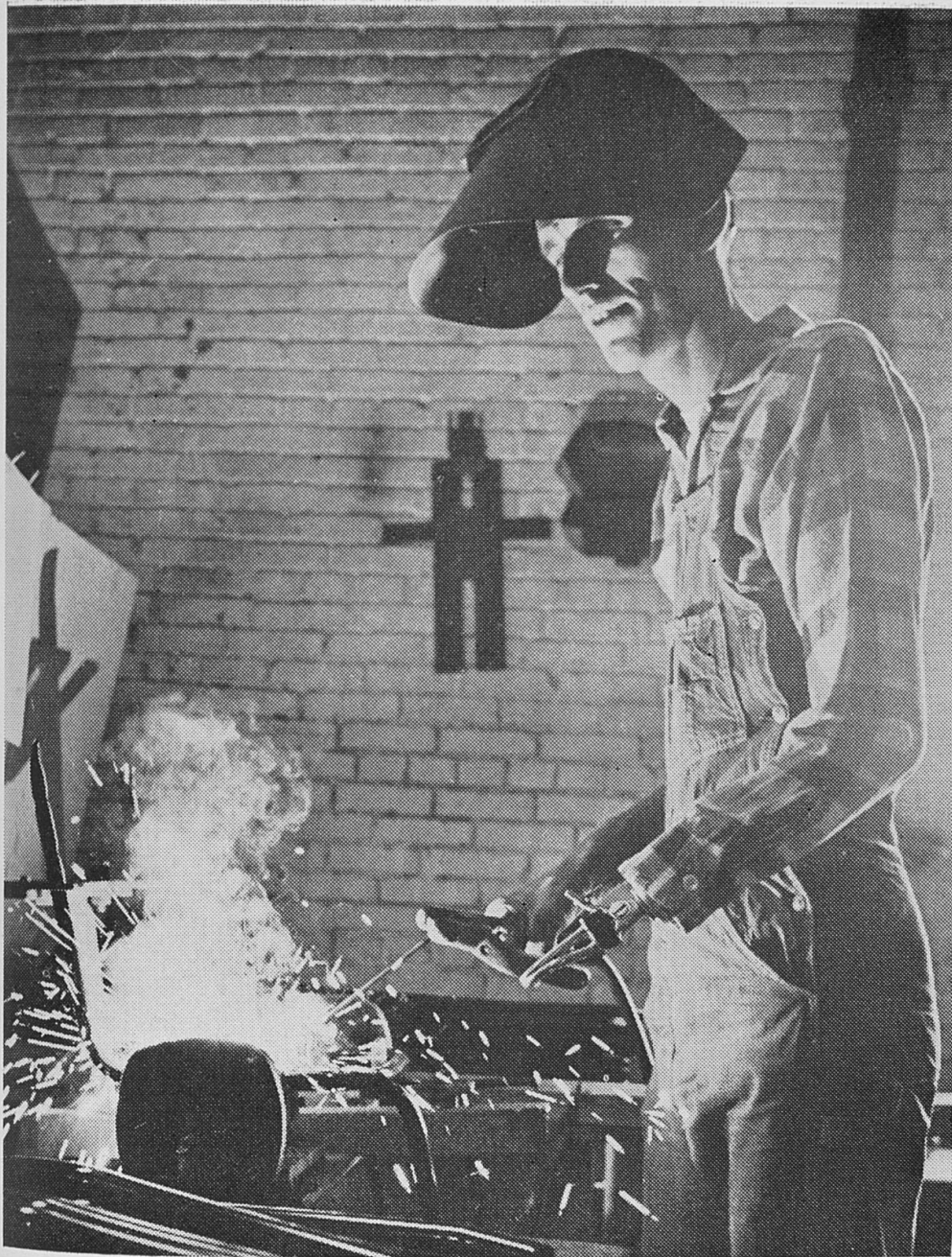
B. Vocational Diagnosis: Through counseling, based on medical information, vocational testing, and other information, the counselor and the disabled person agree upon the most suitable job

objective or occupational field, and the services to be provided or activities to be undertaken in order to reach that objective. Counseling and guidance are provided at all stages of the rehabilitation process.



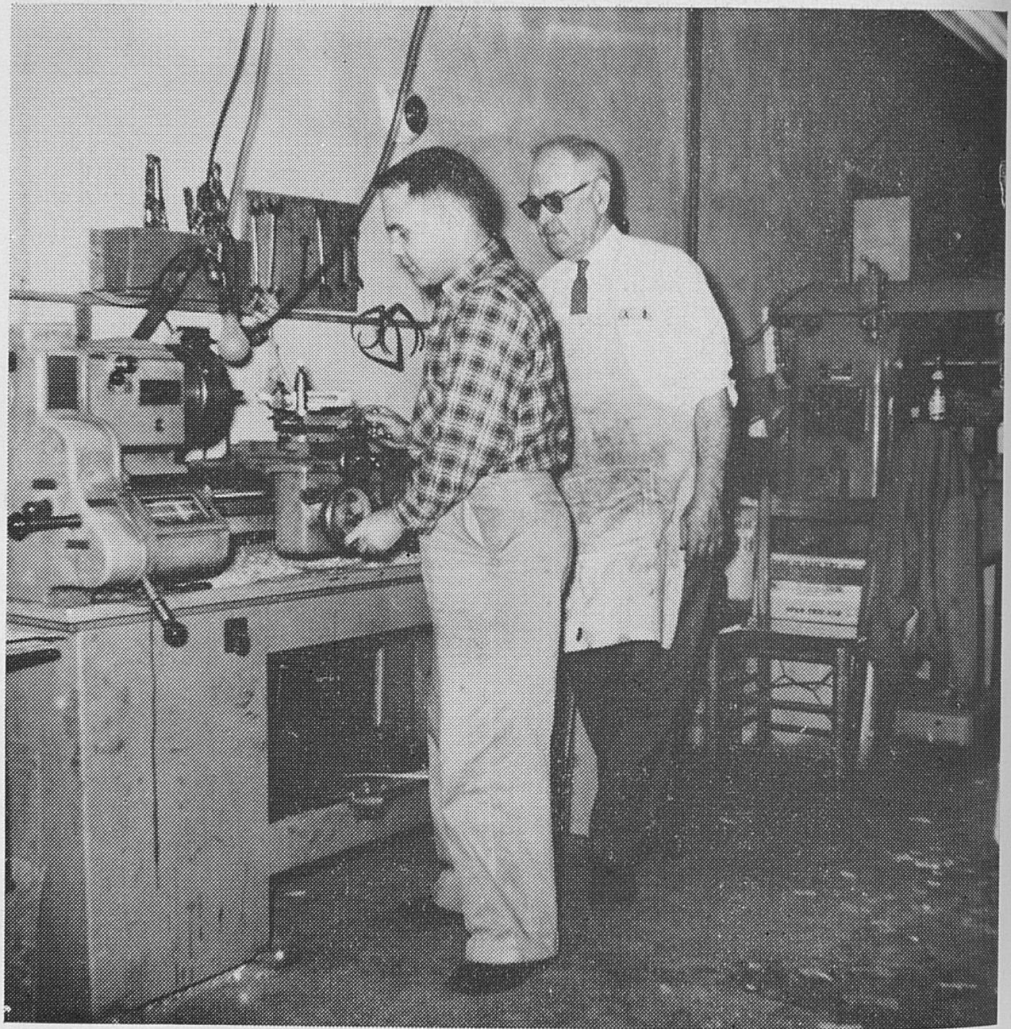
C. Medical Services: Medical or medical related services may be provided to correct or substantially modify within a reasonable period of time a physical or mental condition which is stable or slowly progressive.

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D. Artificial Appliances: Physical aids such as braces, artificial limbs, hearing devices and other prostheses may be obtained along with training in their use if the need exists to gain employment for the individual.



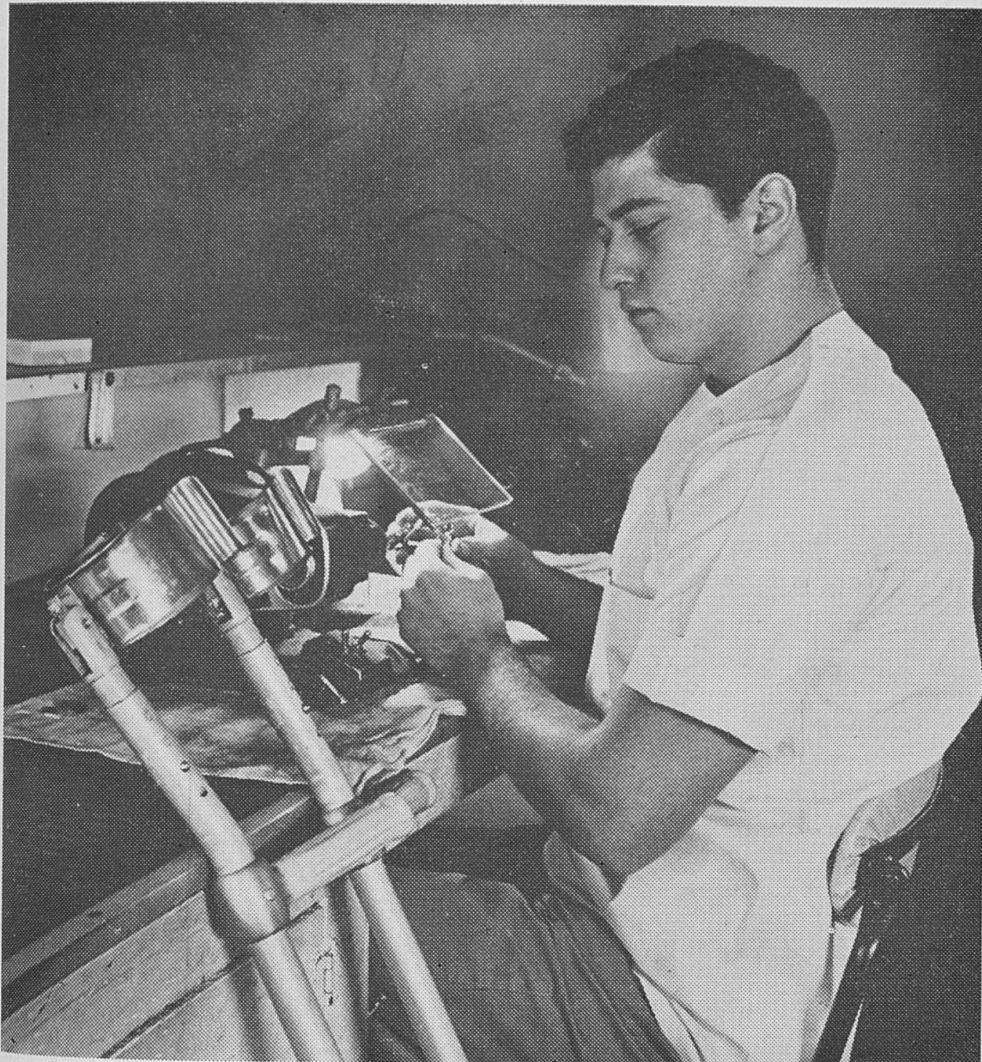
E. Training: Vocational, pre-vocational or personal adjustment training may be purchased to teach the person how to perform his chosen work. Training may be given on the job, in a trade school, college, or many other places.

F. Maintenance (Room and Board) and Transportation: These services are supplementary and are provided only to allow a disabled person to derive full benefit of other vocational rehabilitation services.

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G. Tools and Equipment: Tools, equipment, initial stocks and supplies may be supplied, if needed, in connection with the disabled persons employment by others or in self employment.

H. Placement and Follow-up: These services are provided to all disabled persons needing assistance. It is a goal of the agency that all disabled persons served will be suitably employed, and a reasonable period of follow-up after placement will assure the successful rehabilitation of the client.

Services A, B, E, and H are available to all accepted applicants regardless of economic ability.

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EXPANDED SERVICES AND FACILITIES FOR REHABILITATION 1954-62

The eight-year span of time between 1954-62 has been a period of considerable growth for the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services and co-operative agencies which assist in providing services to the disabled of this state. In the following pages we will attempt to show some of this progress and enumerate some of the programs and facilities that have been added to provide more and better services in the area of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

The number of persons located and applying for rehabilitation services has increased from 1,718 in 1954 to 4,881 in 1962. The tremendous increase in the persons referred to the agency in 1955 and 1956 reflected the passage of the social security disability amendments, and the referrals have remained rather constant at approximately 4,000 per year since that date. However, this does not reflect any referral of persons residing in institutions for which services have not been available until this year on other than a very limited basis. Chart No. 1 shows the referrals to the agency for rehabilitation services from 1954 through 1962.

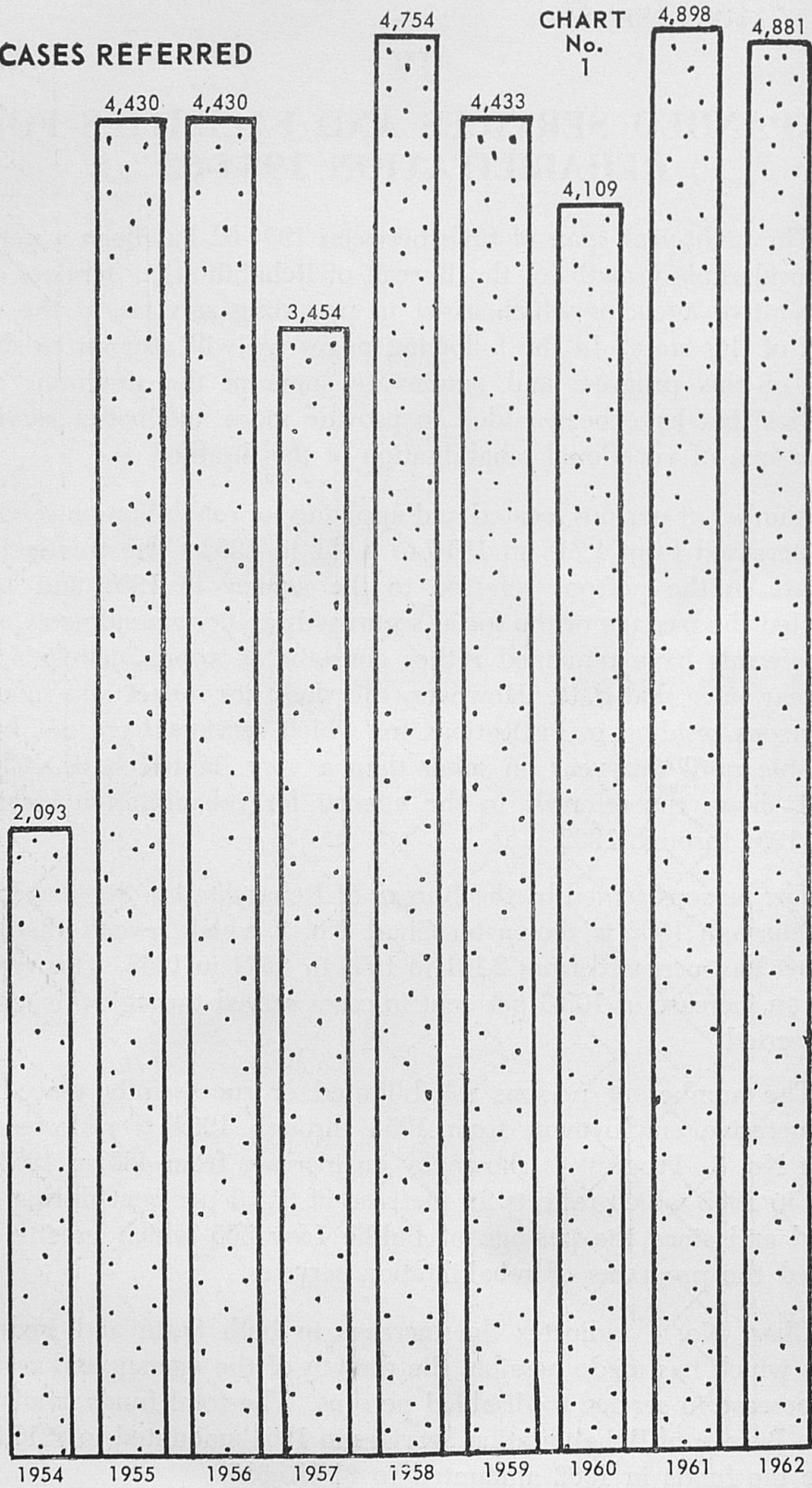
The persons served by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services from 1954 through 1962 is shown on Chart No. 2 which reveals that the number has increased from 2,151 in 1954 to 4,371 in 1962. This represents an increase of 103.3 per cent in cases served through this eight-year period.

The number of persons rehabilitated or successfully placed in remunerative employment from 1954 through 1962 is reflected in Chart No. 3. Progress is shown by an increase from 430 in 1954 to 1,776 in 1962 which reflects an increase of 313.0 per cent during the period and since the passage of Public Law 565 which greatly expanded the programs of rehabilitation services.

Chart No. 4 indicates the increase in both State and Federal funds which has made possible the growth of the agency and resulting increase in service to disabled persons. The total funds available to the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services in 1954 amounted to \$219,930 while the funds in 1962 amounted to \$1,125,686.

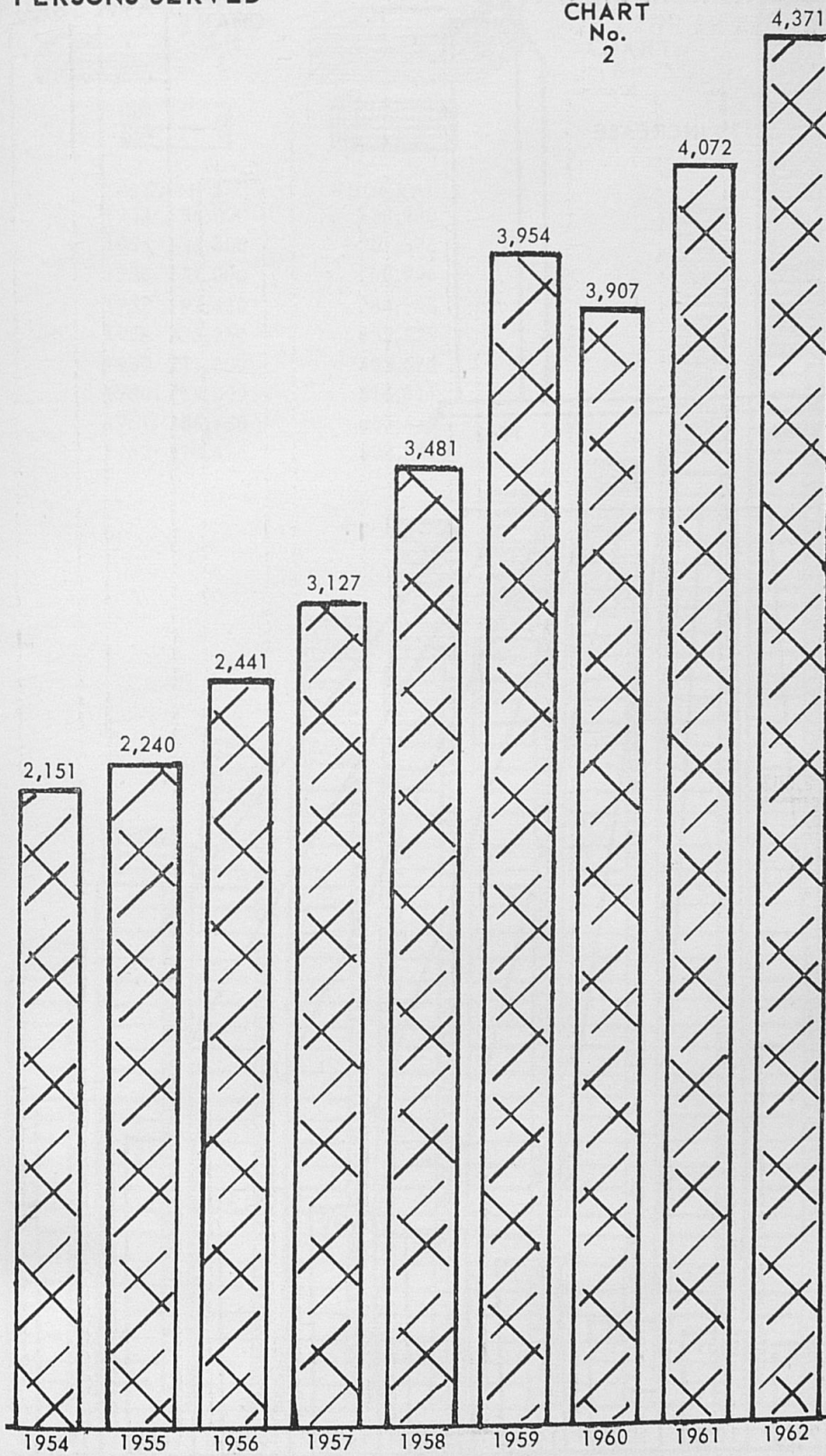
CASES REFERRED

CHART
No.
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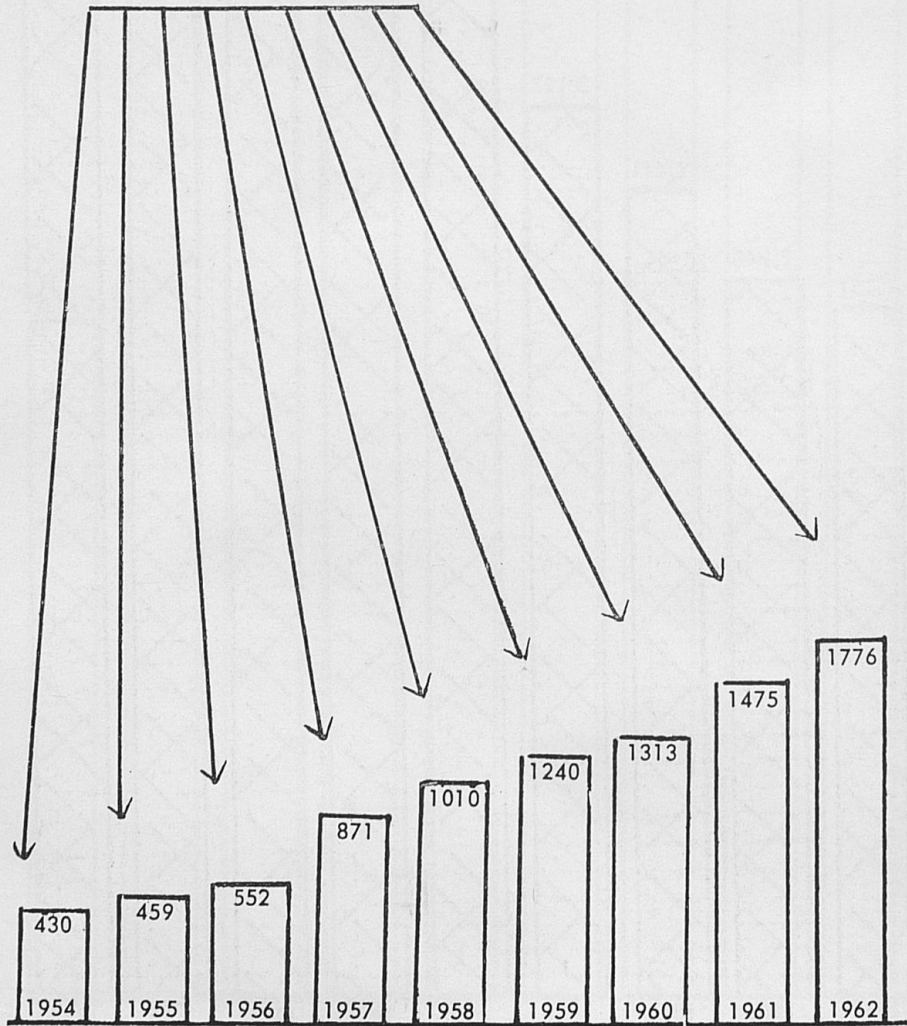
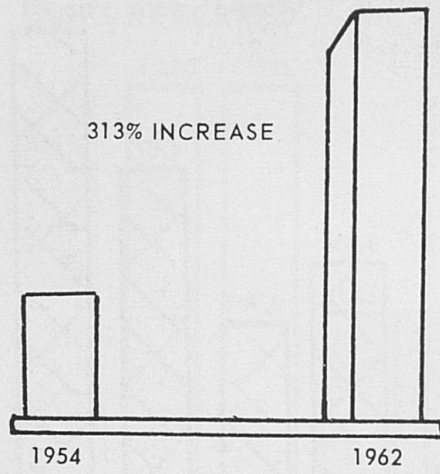
PERSONS SERVED

CHART
No.
2



PERSONS REHABILITATED

CHART
No:
3



FUNDS AVAILABLE

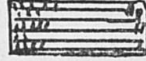
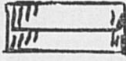
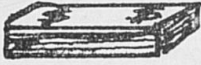
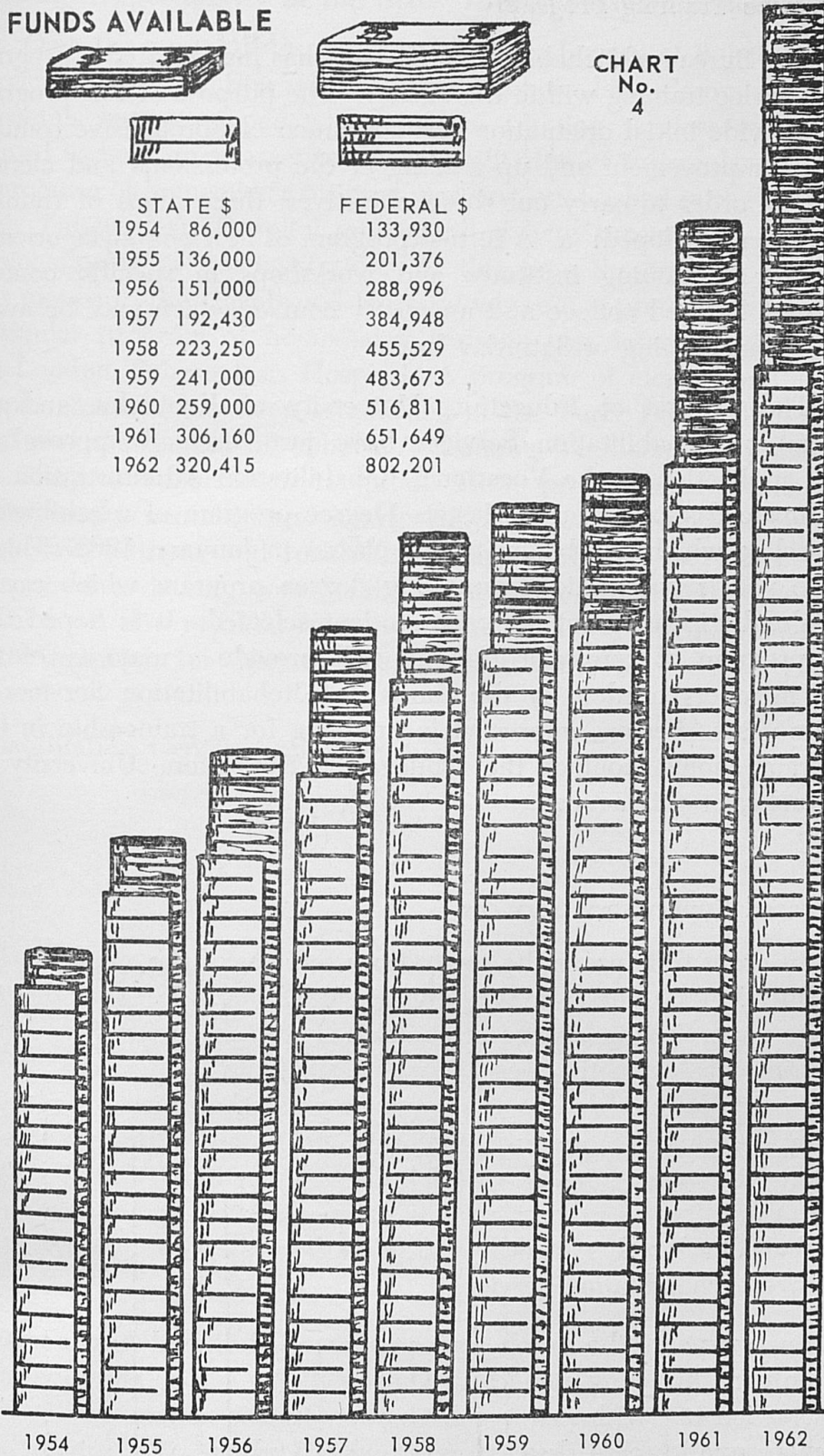


CHART
No.
4

STATE \$	FEDERAL \$
1954 86,000	133,930
1955 136,000	201,376
1956 151,000	288,996
1957 192,430	384,948
1958 223,250	455,529
1959 241,000	483,673
1960 259,000	516,811
1961 306,160	651,649
1962 320,415	802,201



1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962

In-Service Training Program

The Bureau of Rehabilitation Services has inaugurated a program of in-service training within the agency. The purpose of this program is to provide initial orientation and continued comprehensive training for the improvement and up-grading of the professional and clerical staff. In order to carry out these objectives, three plans of training have been developed: a. A formal program of new employee orientation, b. Continuing institutes and workshops in specific content areas, c. Related college and university courses which may be available on an evening or Saturday basis.

The College of Education, University of Kentucky, and the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services have just received approval on their application to the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for the financial support for a Masters Degree program of rehabilitation counseling which will begin its first classes in January, 1963. This is a two year rehabilitation counseling degree program which carries a Federal stipend grant for each student selected. It is hoped that this program of counselor training will provide a majority of the staff members needed by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services in future years. Persons interested in applying for a traineeship in this program should contact the College of Education, University of Kentucky, or this agency.

Increased Supervisory Services

In order to improve the supervisory services of the agency, effective July 1, 1960, the state was divided into four supervisory districts with a supervisor in charge of each one with one state-wide supervisor specializing in the area of mental rehabilitation services. Three supervisors were added to the program with the objective of more clearly defining the organizational structure, more definitely placing responsibility and more clearly defining a delegation of duties. The decentralization of supervision has given the staff more area pride and has developed a healthy attitude of competition in promoting improved rehabilitation services.

In two years the number of persons rehabilitated has increased by ten per counseling man year. During 1962 a survey of active cases was carried out with major participation by the supervisory staff to promote quality case development and recording.

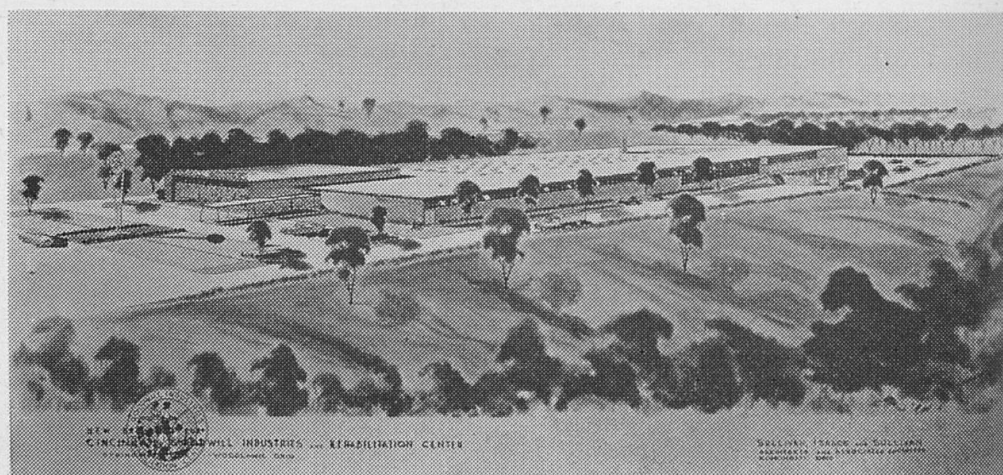
Training Opportunities in the State Tuberculosis Hospitals

Over the period of the last few years the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services in co-operation with the State Tuberculosis Commission and Hospitals has developed a program of training services which has proved to be a great asset to the rehabilitation of tubercular patients. A program of homemaker training was first established in the Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Hospital and operated here successfully until the recent closing of the institution. At this time the training program was moved to the Hazelwood Hospital where it is presently operating. A similar program of homemaker training was later established at the London Tuberculosis Hospital. A program of clerical and stenographic training has been established at the Paris Tuberculosis Hospital and a program of upholstery training has been established at the Glasgow Tuberculosis Hospital. These programs have met with widespread acceptance and hearty enthusiastic support between hospital staff, patients and rehabilitation agencies, and they have been recognized as having considerable therapeutic value and these programs have also resulted in a greater number of patients remaining in the hospitals for their full period of treatment.

Rehabilitation Centers and Workshops



The Opportunity Workshop of Lexington, Inc., was established in 1961 in co-operation with a group of interested citizens of Lexington, Kentucky. This workshop was established to provide a work-oriented rehabilitation facility with controlled working environment and related services for assisting disabled persons toward the goal of normal living and a productive vocational status. The Bureau of Rehabilitation Services assisted in the establishment of this workshop by providing funds for the renovation of the building and equipment for the operation of the facility. The workshop is serving rehabilitation clients exclusively and is providing services in the areas of testing, evaluation, training, and employment. This workshop might well be used as an example by other communities in the state in joining forces with the state rehabilitation agency in serving the disabled of their communities.



The Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries Rehabilitation Center of Cincinnati, Ohio, was moved from its inadequate downtown location to a greatly expanded and modern center in Woodlawn, Ohio, in July, 1958. This rehabilitation center was built by Goodwill Industries with the assistance of the community and Hill-Burton Funds allotted to Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. This comprehensive regional center offers an integrated program of medical, psychological, social, and vocational evaluation and training services related to and complementing other health and welfare services. A branch of their rehabilitation center was located in Covington, Kentucky, in April, 1961. This branch facility performs many of the services of the larger center in the local community. The finances to support this rehabilitation center and its branch locations are gained from the sale of products donated by citizens of the regional area and repaired by handicapped

people; by subcontracts from manufacturing industries; by custom work operations for individuals; by fees charged private and public agencies for rehabilitation services rendered; and donations from interested groups and individuals.

The University of Kentucky Rehabilitation Facility located in the Medical Center has not yet been activated but the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Physician has been employed and is presently working toward the full implementation of the rehabilitation center. This rehabilitation center will be medically oriented and will meet a great need in serving the multiple and severely handicapped in need of physical restoration services. A co-operative work relationship has been established with the University Hospital and the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services whereby a broad field of medical services are available to the clients of the Bureau.



Two rehabilitation houses, Colonial Inn, Louisville, Kentucky, and The Stepping Stone, Lexington, Kentucky, (pictured) were established in 1960 and 1961 by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services for the purpose of providing a home-like atmosphere for former mentally

ill ladies needing to regain social confidence and the habit of independent thought and action in their attempt to bridge the gap between hospital discharge and independent community living. These homes provide a residence with the guidance and counsel of a house mother while the clients are renewing former skills or regaining or fitting themselves for new occupations in order to take a job which will enable them to become self-supporting and independent citizens of the Commonwealth. In an effort to assist these persons in reaching their employment objectives, each residence provides the clients with the services of a rehabilitation counselor, a social worker, and a psychiatrist as well as the house mother.

Division of Disability Determinations

The Division of Disability Determinations administers a disability evaluation program within the Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. Since May, 1955, the making of disability determinations under Section 221 of the Social Security Act has been one of the functions performed by the Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services by agreement with the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Since that time several amendments to the Act together with Regulations relating to the program have resulted in additional program responsibilities and a greatly increased workload for the Division. Expenses incurred in operating this program are met entirely by funds advanced from the Social Security Disability Trust Fund.

The primary function of the Division of Disability Determinations is the determination of disability for residents of Kentucky who apply under the disability provisions of the Social Security Act. Severely disabled individuals who meet certain minimum work requirements file disability applications at Social Security District Offices. These applications, together with necessary proof and other supporting material, are forwarded to the Division. Currently about 1,100 such files are received each month. Upon receipt in the Division, the claims are individually assigned to members of the professional staff (Educational Counselor/Examiners) for evaluation and review. Educational Counselor/Examiners have medical consultation available from doctors employed as consultants to the Division. Further field investigations and medical examinations may be necessary before a decision can be reached. Approximately 55 per cent of the claims require some additional development of evidence with

about 47 per cent of all claims requiring the purchase of medical examinations from medical specialists practicing in Kentucky and surrounding states. On July 1, 1961, the Division had on hand 1,597 claims and during the period of July, 1961, through June, 1962, it received 13,994 disability claims from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance completing determinations on 14,191.



Kentucky Industries for the Blind

On July 1, 1956, the Kentucky Workshop for the Blind was officially changed by an Act of Legislature to the Kentucky Industries for the Blind and was transferred to the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. The Kentucky Industries for the Blind is a non-profit state-operated agency providing training and employment to the blind of Kentucky. This agency offers three principal services: 1. Vocational Training; 2. Employment; 3. Distribution of Talking Books.

1. Vocational Training

The transfer to the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services brought about an increased emphasis on vocational training for the visually handicapped of the Commonwealth. As a result an industrial training division was established in March, 1956, in co-operation with the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. The purpose of this training facility is to teach blind individuals the safe and efficient methods of operat-



ing standard industrial-shop equipment so that they may ultimately be placed in private industrial employment. Since no training facilities were available for visually handicapped women, another program was set up in May of 1957. This new program provides instruction in various types of manufacturing processes including specific training on the most commonly accepted industrial power sewing machine equipment.

2. Employment

During 1961-62 full-time employment was provided for some 25 blind men and women in the manufacturing of brooms, mops, ironing board covers, etc. Part-time seasonal employment was also provided for some 60 handicapped persons on work consisting of various types of industrial assembly operations secured through sub-contracts with private industries. In April, 1962, the manufacturing of brooms was terminated because of difficulty in competing with private broom manufacturers, plus the fact that broom manufacturing presents health hazards to the employees so engaged. Additional sub-contract work has been secured which absorbed the former broom department employees and has necessitated the employment of 5 additional employees. Salaries and wages totaling approximately \$75,000 were paid during 1961-62 to the full-time and part-time employees which resulted in sales and services amounting to \$225,000.

At the present a \$25,000 building addition is being completed for the purpose of adding additional work space for sub-contracting work and storage of materials. This addition will provide seriously needed space which will give the Kentucky Industries for the Blind an opportunity to obtain more sub-contracting work which will provide additional employment to the visually handicapped.

3. Distribution of Talking Books for the Blind

The Kentucky Industries for the Blind is *the* officially designated agency for the distribution of talking book machines in Kentucky which are provided by the Library of Congress. The Talking Book machine resembles a portable record player using records on which a wide selection of literature is available. Both the talking book machine and the records are furnished at no cost to the recipient. There are approximately 12,000 blind individuals using the talking book machines in the state of Kentucky.

Division of Services for the Blind

This division is devoted to providing specialized services to the blind. A staff of trained blind personnel is engaged in developing or selecting facilities tailored to meet the unique problems of blindness.

The program of services offered the blind compares in scope and character to those services offered to applicants having disabilities other than blindness.

1. Vending Stand Program

The Kentucky Business Enterprises Program is a chain of twenty-two vending stands, each operated by a blind person. These vending stands are located on Federal, State and City property, and in manufacturing plants. Currently twenty-five blind persons are employed by this program, either as operators or as assistant operators. A well planned vending stand program has long been recognized as a valuable employment opportunity for trained blind persons.

Early in 1961 the vending stand program was strengthened when the Bureau added a full-time position responsible for seeking out and developing new vending stand locations. Adjustment training, vocational training, as well as specialized mechanical devices designed to overcome the handicapping effect of blindness, are provided.

2. Placement Services for the Blind

Placement of the blind in industry is accomplished through the efforts of trained specialists who are blind. One additional placement specialist-counselor was added to the program in 1956. These specialists contact business management and demonstrate the employability of suitably trained blind persons. Through repeated contacts, business management is persuaded to accept the blind as employees. Several hundred legally blind persons have been placed in competitive employment since the creation of the "Services for the Blind" division.

3. Home Teaching Program

During the 1961 fiscal year services were expanded to include a program of home-teaching for the blind. Two blind teachers with drivers have been traveling over the state for the purpose of providing adjustment counseling, instruction in braille, typing, safe travel

techniques, and many other subjects. For the first time the newly blinded citizens of the state have available to them the skillful assistance necessary for attaining a reasonable level of social and economic activities.

4. Book Recording Program

The Division has also enlarged the scope of services available to the blind by the addition of a textbook recording project for blind students in our colleges and universities. This project was organized in co-operation with the Veterans Administration Hospital at Lexington, which makes available the volunteer services of capable patients in the hospital who read the material onto magnetic tapes. The Division maintains ten recording units as well as duplicating equipment. This has been one of the most enthusiastically received services which the Division has made available to its clients.



LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER PHOTO

The book recording project for blind college students has made steady progress. (Illustrated in photograph above) To date the project has produced on magnetic tape some 29 books or portions

of books. Through the use of our copying facilities, textbook service has been extended in a greater or lesser degree to *all* blind client-students in Kentucky. In many instances our recording project has made it possible to reduce case service costs for reader service. Under ordinary circumstances adequate reader service can now be provided at a 50 per cent lower cost over previous years. To date we have produced about 700 recorded hours of reading material primarily in literature, history, the social sciences, and in general, non-technological fields. We now have the makings of a library from which tapes can be loaned to new clients or from which copies can be made.

5. Co-operative Research

The staff of the Division of Services for the Blind made some significant contributions to the future education of blind children by a co-operative program of research with the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville concerned with demonstrating the practical value of the modified abacus for the use of the blind. At the time of this report, this modified abacus is being produced for use in the Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts; the integrated blind program of the Cincinnati public schools; and for adult blind in Kentucky. Two papers on the abacus were prepared and delivered before the International Congress on Technology and Blindness, New York City, May, 1962, and will become a part of the permanent literature associated with the education of the blind. The modified abacus, along with the manual of instruction, holds promise of becoming a standard part of the educational equipment used in schools for the blind throughout the English speaking world.

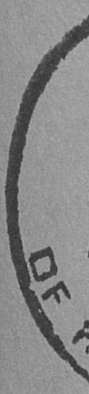
FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

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