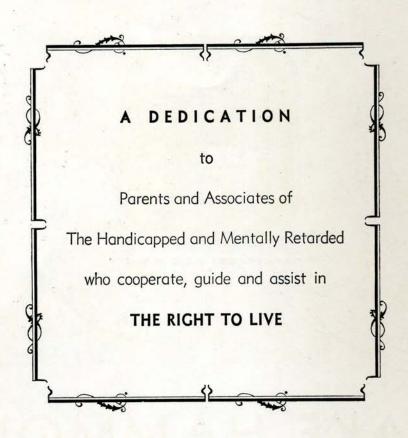
The RIGHT to LIVE



"WITH FREEDOM THERE IS PEACE"

BLAKE HAMMOND MANOR



A Coeducational School and Home for Those Handicapped and Mentally Retarded



BLAKE HAMMOND MANOR

P. O. Box 374

Telephone DEerfield 6-5060

BEN LOMOND
CALIFORNIA

THEODORE H. SMITH Owner and Operator

Aerial View of Blake Hammond Manor

Lower left Corner-The Administration Building.

Upper right corner—Beverly and Blake Cottages for girls over 15. The V shaped building next to these is the Elizabeth Ellen Smith Memorial Building which houses the dining room, school and dormatories for smaller boys.

Center—The Lowder Memorial Building which houses girls and boys in their respective wings who require a great deal of personal attention.

Rectangular building—The Boys' Farm Unit for older boys.

Upper left-Laundry, Milk House, Work Shop, Barns, etc.



BLAKE HAMMOND MANOR IS A COEDUCATIONAL SCHOOL AND HOME FOR THE HANDICAPPED AND MENTALLY RETARDED

Blake Hammond Manor is situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains at Ben Lomond, California. It is beautifully located among stately redwoods and shady pines, which lend an atmosphere of peacefulness and refinement for the guidance of the underpriviledged and handicapped.

The most perfect climatic conditions exist for healthful living and recreation; with every effort expended to advantageously exploit it for the benefit of the occupants. This school is composed of several individual units—the Administration Building; the Elizabeth Ellen Smith Memorial Group, which includes Blake and Beverly Cottages; the Lowder Memorial Building and the Boys' Farm Unit, together with their group of associated buildings.

Each unit is specifically organized to derive the utmost benefits for those children they are to house. All units are strictly supervised by trained personnel and a competent staff is in constant attendance for instruction and guidance and to maintain a homelike atmosphere among those they are trying to help.





Location — Environment — Climate

Blake Hammond Manor is located on State Highway No. 9 one mile north of Ben Lomond, California. It nestles in the bowl of a horseshoe shaped ridge of hills of the Santa Cruz mountains and is surrounded by some of California's finest redwoods. The tree lined San Lorenzo River cascades past the open end of this horseshoe dividing the original site of the school from the new site on which all future buildings will be located.

Blake Hammond Manor is 70 miles south of San Francisco at the base of the Santa Cruz peninsula. From San Francisco one has a choice of three hard surfaced all-weather highways, namely scenic Skyline Boulevard which leads directly to our school, the attractive and more populated State Highway No. 101 which passes through Palo Alto and the faster, but businesslike Bay Shore Highway, both of which meet Highway No. 17 at Sunnyvale. From Sunnyvale you pass through Saratoga and Los Gatos, then continue to Camp Evers where you turn right to Felton, then again turn right on San Lorenzo River Drive four miles to our entrance. We are 380 miles north of Los Angeles. You may take either the coast road to Monterey and Santa Cruz or the inland route to Santa Cruz via Salinas. From Sana Cruz you proceed North twelve miles to our gate.

We are eleven miles South of the California State Redwood Park locally known as Big Basin, which park consists of several thousands of acres of some of the finest, largest and oldest Giant Redwoods (Sequoia Sempervirens) known to mankind. Each year this park and the small pocket edition, Santa Cruz Big Trees which lies four miles to the South of us, is visited by many thousands of tourists from all over the world. Santa Cruz, the Beach City on Monterey Bay, widely known for its splendid surf bathing, fishing and aquatic sports is just twelve miles away. In fact we are in the heart of a wonderful vacation land where thousands come annually to enjoy the excellent scenery, extremely healthy, even climate and for a vacation and rest.



The Elizabeth Ellen Smith Memorial Group

The Elizabeth Ellen Smith Memorial Group is dedicated to the memory of Mr. Theodore H. Smith's mother, who was a pioneer in the field for instruction, guidance and assistance of the mentally retarded. This group is divided into four units, the largest comprising the dining hall, kitchen, employees quarters, three large school rooms and a dormatory for small boys. The second smallest unit is given over entirely for

small boys, then there are two homelike units, Beverly and Blake Cottages for girls of 16 and over.

These buildings are beautifully constructed and situated on one of the finest sites of the spacious grounds of Blake Hammond Manor. They are fire proof structures, of large proportions and command outstanding views of the surrounding countryside, for which the community is noted.









School Rooms — Department for Instruction and Guidance

The school rooms, photographs of which appear below, are large commodious, rooms, adequately providing seating space for individual instruction and assistance for guidance in the well-supervised courses offered.

All work is planned, and all courses of procedure are adapted to the abilities of the scholars and their

capacities. The accomplished results are displayed and encouragement is the keynote of every teacher's endeavor.

Pleasant atmospheres prevail and the pupils enjoy their companionship with the teachers, who are both understanding and kindly, with a consideration of their physical and mental retardation.



ELIZABETH ELLEN SMITH MEMORIAL HALL
DINING ROOM AND SCHOOL



BORDERS OF BLACKBOARDS, WORK OF PUPILS DOMESTIC SCIENCES INSTRUCTION



ELIZABETH ELLEN SMITH MEMORIAL HALL CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM



SOCIAL SCIENCES



BEVERLY AND BLAKE COTTAGE

Beverly and Blake Cottages

Beverly and Blake Cottages are identical in size, each housing 14 girls of 16 and over. They comprise the living quarters for these girls and are representative of the best to be maintained for this purpose in the field of this type of institutional operation. They are homelike, friendly structures, with a conviviality of comradship permeating the entire surroundings.

Each has several private rooms with bath, some double rooms with intercommunicating bath and a dormatory.

The rooms are equipped to adjust the child as quickly as possible and provide a living atmosphere, which brings a feeling of home life and eradicates any strangeness, which could provoke the adjustment of homesickness.



GIRLS' LOUNGE - BEVERLY COTTAGE



GIRLS' COTTAGE - LOUNGE

The Boys' Farm Unit

The Boys' Farm Cottage is what the name typifies, a genuine country home, with every aim exerted to give the boys a real abandon and the open air freedom, which fresh air and surroundings provide. There are single rooms, double rooms and two dormatories. This unit, together with the associated buildings, workshop, garages, barn, etc., has a capacity for 28 boys.

Every room in the building is strictly designed to

conform to the general plan and a personal supervision is the master stroke in utilizing all natural resources and advantages.

This cottage is light, airy and fireproof with tile roof. It has a beautiful setting, overlooking quite an extensive area of the San Lorenzo Valley. The surrounding land is fertile, well-drained and adequate for small farming, poultry raising or orcharding.









The Lowder Memorial Unit

The Lowder Memorial was named after George Harland Lowder, Jr., one of our employees who gave his life in the building of Blake Hammond Manor. The lounge and sleeping rooms of this memorial are the epitome of a preconceived thought and theme of perfection. They are airy, clean, compact and com-

modius with red tile roof and built of reinforced concrete blocks.

One wing is given over to boys, the other to girls who require a great deal of personalized attention. No item has been left undone to bring about a scheme for the ideal situation for such a purpose.

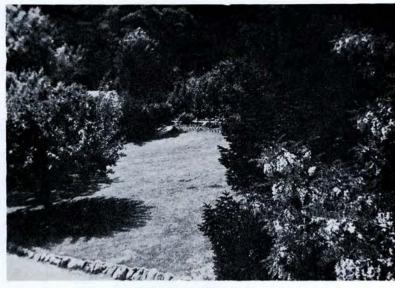


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Recreational Areas — Swimming and Beauty Spots

Blake Hammond Manor is endowed with the rarest of nature's gifts. The grounds are surrounded by the winding San Lorenzo River, whose rippling pools and eddying streams add an ever enchanting touch to the surroundings. The charm added by the huge redwoods and the spicy pines cannot be described in a few words.

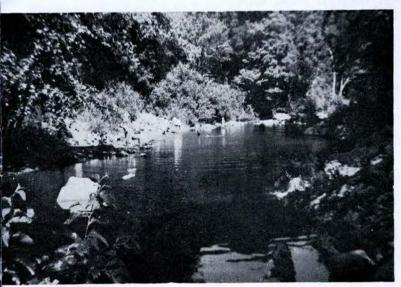
The setting of this idyllic spot has been utilized to give the underprivileged every advantage, which they have missed, and expose them to the gifts, which the great outdoors grants without reservation or tariff.



IN THE GARDEN



THE DLE SWIMMIN HOLE AT BLAKE HAMMOND MANOR



A BEAUTY SPOT NEAR THE DLE SWIMMIN HOLE

The setting has been adjusted to recreational and physical developments. All playground equipment, which is feasible for this type of inmate, is on the specially designated plots and the use is strictly supervised.

Life at this lovely spot spells healthful living and a happy, enjoyable experience.

Method of Operation and Care of the Handicapped

Blake Hammond Manor, in lieu of my years of expereince in this type of service, has worked out a plan, whereby a system is organized, which serves as a protection for parents and relatives of the handicapped individuals. The Banks, as conditions exist, do not favor loans of considerable size to specialized schools, since the conduct of these is primarily under the supervision of a head officer. Therefore, banks servicing mostly the mercantile trade and real estate transactions, know very little or nothing of the operation of school work and especially that of the handicapped, and should the head officers of such institution pass away, the resale of such a specialized organization would be a real gamble. Then, too, to protect the interests of depositors, very high rates are in order and no school could afford them.

The situation then becomes apparent, that the school must borrow from parents of children attending it, and this is possible through several different methods, namely:

First—Building Certificates issued and amortized over a twenty-five year period, the interest and principal of which can be applied toward the tuition and care of their child. Parents, then, can purchase these in any amount. Some may wish to take the full amount and offset the cost of the child's care, others may extend the plan over several years.

This procedure offers funds for the school at a low interest rate and enables it to expand, provide better accomodations and more facilities for the handicapped, since it not only effects their child, but others who attend. Any remaining funds, at the child's death, can be utilized in several ways, namely: Establish a Memorial Fund, which could be used to assist some other child, or turn the income into the estate, and divide it among the child's brothers and sisters. Then, too, the Building Certificates may be sold to other parents, seeking investments and living from the money collected on the original payment.

Another method is Advance Payment for tuition, with a low interest rate.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

There are several physicians within a radius of three miles that can be reached by phone at a minute's notice. These take care of acute cases that are unable to travel any distance. Any operations that are to be performed are generally performed in Santa Cruz by a physician of the families' choice wherever possible. For special clinical care children are taken to San Francisco where they have access to many specialists, either at the University of California or those of Stanford at Stanford Lane Hospital. Wherever the family have their own doctor or specialist we try to carry out the orders of these as well as arrange to take the child to these specialists whenever such a condition arises. We have our own dental equipment so that a local dentist may come out and examine any child and carry out minor work not requiring an X-Ray.

TUITION

Tuition varies with the child, its age, sex, type, accommodations desired, amount of personal care demanded by the child and the specific demands of the parent or guardian. This rate will include room and board as well as tuition, but no incidental expenses whatsoever unless this is placed in writing and signed by both parties.

Those seeking the lower year 'round rate may divide that rate into 12 equal installment if so desired. No money will be deducted for time home on vacation unless an extended sickness or emergency beyond the control of both parties make such an extended leave necessary. Where the child is a more or less permanent resident and spends two or three months at home every few years and his or her name has not been removed from the books, then the tuition rate will be halved during that time spent at home.

The purpose of Blake Hammond Manor was to establish an attractive, homelike, moderately priced home and school for those handicapped, to be located in a locality known for its beauty, health and recreational advantages; where the middle class family on a more or less fixed or moderate income could provide sensible care, education adapted to the needs and capabilities of their child; fresh mountain air and ample, protected playground facilities where the child can whoop and holler to his hearts content without disturbing the neighbors; wholesome food and a healthy homelike atmosphere on a reasonable, common sense basis.

There are many handicapped children in these United States, who today could be trained to take their place on a limited scale in Society and thus partially or wholly defray their cost of maintenance if Society were willing to meet its obligations towards these individuals, give them 24-hour supervision while at work or play and provide specialized jobs adapted to their particular needs. Society, in general, is not willing to accept these children on such a basis at present or make allowances for their condition or provide a place for them in industry.

Until Society is willing to do this we must educate and train the child not in accord with his capabilities, but on a plane dictated by the Society in which that child is compelled to live.



THEODORE H. SMITH

FOREWORD

Theodore H. Smith, the owner, operator and manager of Blake Hammond Manor is well deserving of the very highest commendation for his praiseworthy efforts in the development of this dedicated monument for the improvement of the handicapped and underprivileged.

This type of endeavor embodies specialized standards, principles and qualifications. Mr. Smith possesses such qualifications plus humane and scientific attitudes besides a kindliness and consideration for the afflicted.

Every effort has been expended to substantiate the methods employed in the directional guidance of this institution and unlimited prepartion qualifies the owner through education and travel observing all relative situations and circumstances which would have direct or remote bearing on the subject.

The friends and patrons of Blake Hammond Manor have requested, for many years, that a digest be written concerning the experiences with the handicapped and express opinions and views on their care, management and adjustments.

Today, after fifty years of intensive and extensive study in this field, which is the record of Mr. Smith, he is undisputed, when expressing pertinent facts and conclusions. This item alone should be adequate and prove a most valuable assistance and service to parents and understudies in this highly specialized and humanitarian course of endeavor.

A thumbnail sketch is sufficient to serve as a background; introducing to the reader a few poignant facts, qualifications and achievements.

The University of Illinois furnished the first stepping stone in pre-medic training, followed by more of the same at Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, Missouri, where the service to patriotic duty forced him to leave and join the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. Then, on discharge, after eleven months in France, he returned to graduate in Social Economics from the Missouri School of Social Economy. Now came further post-graduate study at The Psychopathic Institute of Chicago, Illinois, which launched him toward the final goal of a degree at the Illinois State University with majors in Sociology, Psychology, Economics and Chemistry.

It is pertinent and relevant to mention the rewarding experience spent with the Juvenile Courts of Chicago and St. Louis in social and case work among juvenile delinquents, criminals, insane and indigents. An additional period of three months was spent at the Graham Taylor Social Settlements of Chicago, Illinois.

Last, but surely not least, came the coveted appointment as manager and assistant superintendent of Beverly Farm at Godfrey, Illinois, under the strict supervision of his father, Dr. W. H. C. Smith. Remaining in this office, following the father's demise, until nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, at which time he migrated to California to instigate and establish an institution for mentally retarded and handicapped, which, at the present date is embarking on its twenty-sixth year.

An insatiable curiosity and the urge for authenticity and verification of the many hypothetical conclusions which are related to fundamental, existing truths, and likewise those, which present themselves many times in this type of service and daily contact, forced Mr. Smith to directly observe that missing link, first-handed, and make his own conclusions. Peoples of foreign lands, customs, habits, modes and manners, plus the very constituents of the population itself, furnished this material.

A varied itinerary was necessarily planned and followed. The boundaries of European countries, the far reaches of South and Central America, which included a study of the Incas civilization of Peru, Cuzco, and the many ruins of that territory; the distant Orient, Ceylon, India, China and Japan, with their Hindu, Buddist and Shinto Temples; Egyptian lands and the historical Pyramids, beautiful Luxor, Karnak and Thebes; Guatamala and Yucatan's Mayan monuments of such puzzling antiquity, which attest a super intelligence of the Pre-Columbian Era.

Facts and truths are in evidence on all lands of habitation, and each should be weighed in a logical sequence.

First—Every animate and inanimate object inhabiting the land has a part and place to fill with a duty to perform in the orderly development and operation of the universe.

Second—The Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Problem is world-wide, its prevalence exists in all countries and nations, regardless of civilization. Much can be attributed to ignorance, disease, filth, greed and over-population, indifference by political forces, also the refusal of the rank and file to overthrow antiquated customs and injurious practices.

Third—The Handicapped and Mentally Deficient will persist and always exist in ratio to population.

Fourth—To determine the Handicapped and Deficient and their prevalence in society is entirely de-

pendent on the norms; standards and yardsticks of comparison used to investigate and examine.

All persons, plants, animals, creatures and objects, whether animate or inanimate, as was stated before, have a part to play in the ultimate scheme of things. Their function may not be apparent today, tomorrow or at the forseeable future, but it is said: "There is a plan for every man and the immortals whisper the story."

Atoms, moulds, antibiotics, vitamins, plastics, space missiles, all new at this time, but actually have existed for centuries, only newly perceived and now are serving a specific purpose. Some are medicinal, others provide foods and still others adorn the space about us. All adjusted itself and themselves to life's cycle and the ever changing service and demands of con-

ditions and adjustments of time, which is never constant.

Two percent of the population are unable to adjust to the accelerated pace and become victims of the stress and strain placed upon them by this complex, fast-moving modern world. This does not mean that the status remains dormant for this percentage as constant research should be in progress to improve such circumstances and bring about rehabilitation wherever possible.

This digest is prepared, bearing in mind these unfortunate situations, therefore, any revenues received from the distribution of this material will be earmarked for the establishment of a Blake Hammond Manor Hospital and also a Gymnasium to assist in improving the conditions under which these individuals are forced to live.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is both sincere and appropriate that the assistance and promotional aid of our friends should be recounted in his booklet. Many difficult periods have been surmounted by their helping hands and gratefully we name those who have sparked our incentives and erased these obstacles.

> Dr. W. H. C. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Blake Smith, parents of the author, provided a great incentive for the establishing of Blake-Hammond Manor. They pioneered this field, eighty-five years ago in Pennsylvania and in Illinois institutional activity and later located and promoted Beverly Farm at Godfrey, Illinois.

> > Dr. Groves B. Smith, his brother, and Dr. W. H. C. Smith are past presidents of The American Association for Mental Deficiency, and their examples have proven most valuable, as Beverly Farm now numbers five hundred students. Their assistance was greatly appreciated in obtaining the present site for our institution.

Other individuals to whom we are indebted and are numbered among our friends are: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Drucker, Professor Joseph S. Carroll, Mrs. Carrie McLean Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vaughn, Mrs. Gay Reidel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Johnstone, Mrs. Mary Lee Carman, Mrs. Paul F. O'Neil, Mrs. Butler Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Barr and Wm. Rice. Last, but surely not least, it is with sincere gratitude, the wife of Mr. Smith is named for her assistance, both financially and physically, in the establishing of this institution.

The devoted employees are also enumerated in the plaque of dedicated workers, who have proven that the impossible can be accomplished if one has the "will to do," as many have been rehabilitated, through their efforts, when they were considered hopeless.

The RIGHT to LIVE

PART ONE

Two dissimilar objects or organisms, uniting to aid each other in existance, and in the final analysis, becoming dependent upon each other for survival is known as the Law of Symbiosis.

The Pilot Fish will direct a Shark to food, who, in turn will feed and protect them for this benefaction; alligators protect little birds, who pick their teeth; sources of infection on elephants and rhinoceros, from ticks, is prevented by tick birds; aphids are wellnamed: "Ant Cows," as the ants devour the honey-dew secreted by these insects.

In like correlation, this assumption could be applied to the plant world; for example: an orchid living on tree bark, and also, tree ferns suspended from leaf masses. Likewise, Man, too, is adopting these traits and tactics in utilizing dogs for guidance of the blind, and in turn providing food and legal protection for all canines.

Society, justly could absorb and apply Nature's example as a protection for the Handicapped Individual. It has been within my own experience in several serious cases of handicapped children, that a highly developed Mother Instinct in a mentally retarded woman was utilized in placing the children in her care and the procedure proved far more efficient than the same care and attention of two normal women.

By the same token; many mentally retarded, but physically fit, likewise could be relegated into service with those physically handicapped but possessing superior intelligence. Inmates of some institutions are trained to assist and care for custodial cases, accomplishing the tasks most satisfactorily with slight supervision.

It is quite possible that such procedures could be followed in private homes, which have these problems existing. Individuals, to be so utilized should be scientifically trained and schooled in institutions and also properly sterilized for protection to themselves and others and also placed in responsible families. This type of activity for such cases would produce positive reactions in the retarded case, specifically, they would be both necessary and useful, and likewise, release much needed institutional beds for the more severe cases.

The task is not too arduous to observe our surroundings and note that there is a niche to be filled by every object in evidence, whether human or otherwise. It is enough to observe, that often-times, the most minute and insignificant frequently sparks the incentive for some great event of production or discovery.

Let us bear in mind, some facts, as we discuss the problems of the handicapped. These may be placed under three classifications, namely: maimed in bodily functions; second, mental with improper brain activity; and third, a combination of both physical and mental retardation.

CLASSIFICATION ONE

The Physically or Bodily Handicapped

Cases considered under this heading are the unfortunates who are victimized from accidents and afflicting diseases, which effect nerve centers and partially or completely destroy them. The corrective measures in these cases are: Therapy, Massage, Heat, Mechanical devices or Surgery. These measures can be utilized to great advantage very frequently. These patients may be placed at times in society's normal cycle, where they can be both useful and valuable. Steinmetz is convincing evidence of such a case.

Group 1. A. Some cases of seriously injured are so great and complex that treatments, other than to alleviate pain and suffering is practically useless.

It is very possible that as Science learns more about such case treatment, more rehabilitation may be instituted and early death prevented. There are instances, relative to this situation, that demand honesty, and sincerity on the part of the attending specialist, for defeat must, at times, be accepted, and the life's saving should be preserved. There are so many cases, that the practitioner realizes and appreciates there is no hope and he cannot deliver what the parents, well-intentioned, wish so much to hear.

The medical profession, it is true, would do humanity a sincere service, and it should be the physician's duty to inform the parents of the true facts. Also, if a close relationship forbids this justifiable act, then a colleague should be appointed to advise the circumstances, truthfully and accurately.

CLASSIFICATION TWO

The Mentally Handicapped Persons

These cases are enumerated under different subheadings and similarly categoried and discussed accordingly: Sane and Insane.

Group 2. A. The sane usually are mentally alert, but physically incapacitated; for E. G. the hemiplegias and paraplegias. In such instances, the upper or lower, or right or left half of the body may be paralyzed, or either part, partially or completely. These may have

full mental capabilities, be able to talk, sing or converse and act normally. Then again, others may be afflicted with speech defects, with paralysis of the vocal chords or controlling muscles.

Group 2. B. The insane are usually the more unfortunate, with physically perfect bodies, but afflicted with mental or emotional blocks, which prevent normal performance. These cases, for the most part are born normal, but some serious stress, strain or brain injury is the causative factor of the abnormal behavior. These individuals may cause bodily harm to themselves or others and by all means should be placed in some institution until recovery.

Group 2. B-1. Many mental aberrations are enumerated under the headings of Paranoias, Schizophrenics, Manic Depressed, etc. Many such cases are treated by Psychiatry and react quite successfully, thereby, receiving their "RIGHT TO LIVE."

CLASSIFICATION THREE

The Mentally Deficient

Group 3. A. The Non-Insane, but Mentally Deficient: This group also can have a sub-heading, those, who accept education and can be rehabilitated to an extent and those, who do not accept any enlightenment nor adjustment. Such cases have long existed through the ages. History records the murder and starvation of the mentally and physically handicapped.

The Greek classical myth cites the case of "Romulus and Remus" left to die in the cave and mothered by a Wolf; these stories verify the existance of such tragedies and the practices followed in real life at that period. However, there were those, who at another time accepted the babblings of such children as those of supernatural beings and they were interpreted by the savants. Still, at another date, these were committed to such poorly managed and conceived institutions, that they leave a blotch on history.

STANDARDS, NORMS, MEASURES AND JUDGMENTS

There always will be mentally deficient individuals in ratio to the population of the educated, intelligent and literate. Were standards of education to be considered, which existed at the time of The French Revolution or before, and compared with standards or norms of today, there is little doubt that a large percentage existed then that were classed as normal which we would consider mentally deficient now. Likewise, the exact situation would be true if those of the French Revolution period were compared with a group existing One Thousand B. C. By this same reciprocal reasoning and measure such deductions could be made of more remote historical eras.

Now, at last, the norm or measure or perhaps more specific, the yardstick one is using must be evaluated. Who and what determines whether we are normal or otherwise? For argument's sake, let us consider the African Tribe that lives under most adverse conditions, according to our standards of living. Perhaps they may be regarded heathens, uncivilized, uncleanly, mentally-

retarded and backward, but were we to be placed in like surroundings, it is possible, we, ourselves would revert to similar methods for survival. It is true, that they do not read, write and perform many duties, which we expect of children with a low intelligence quotient. However, they do interpret signs, scribblings, foot-prints, weather conditions and animal tracks with uncanny accuracy and significance. These abilities far exceed our abilities and those of many other nationalities. Therefore, many seemingly backward individuals are bound by taboos, religious rites and dictates of their tribes, and we are not justified, because of these regimes to stamp them mentally deficient. Here, a definitely different type of yardstick is essential.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

What-Why-For What Purpose

What is Intelligence Quotient or IQ, as it is commonly called? It is a term used in Psychology and Psychiatry to denote the mental standing or progress of an individual. This is determined by taking the mental age of an individual and multiplying it by one hundred, then dividing this number by the chronological age of the person who is being tested. How accurate is this? It is as accurate as the examnier making the test. If this person is schooled and well-experienced, then it should be quite accurate and of a definite value. There is much more to be considered than just making the test and answering the few questions. There are many factors, which must be taken into consideration. It is the opinion of many educators that an IQ never changes, from year to year, if properly taken, as the tests are chronologically assembled. Others belive it can be raised and changed from year to year as the individual becomes more educated and trained; whereas, if the person is left to drift along and his education becomes lax, then naturally it lowers.

This system of mentality measurment was developed by Psychologists formulating a series of questions and incidents, that an average individual should know and recognize according to his chronological order and training. They were tested in varying groups of age and mentality. To be sure younger persons would be limited in their ability to answer, while the more advanced in years would give somewhat more adult replies and with more accuracy, and also apply the trial and error methods, which they had acquired with age.

Questions were added and subtracted until a series were finally obtained, that reflected, to a somewhat accurate degree, the intelligence of the largest number. Then again these were tested against each other until the tests were finally standardized. Various educators had their own types of tests, namely, Binet, Simon, Terman, Wexchler and Thorndyke.

An explanation of such scales might prove interesting and a few excerpts will be explained at this point. Individuals who were unable to read were given peg boards, blocks and pictures, while others were given aptitude tests of various sorts for response to commands, etc. There are, today, many types of tests.

Some are for Social Study, others are for business acumen and agility in mechanical manipulation, while still others are formulated to ascertain an individuals inherent ability and capability to handle certain positions and situations. These standardization measures are most useful in the public school sytems where thousands attend. A cross section of the classes can be determined quickly and to a fair degree of accuracy by this method. The alert or slow scholar quickly identifies himself and the instructors may act accordingly.

A few instances of some specific cases will demonstrate why such standard tests are extremely valuable if used at the proper times. A child can be made or ruined in some cases.

A boy, in question, was not progressing in his studies, took no interest and seemed to be mentally lazy. It was disclosed that there was dissention between his parents, and divorce was planned. The child was placed between two factions, fidelity to each of the parents, and as a consequence, had lost his sense of security. He, unfortunately had been assigned to a class of very bright scholars, and he found himself unable to keep pace with them, and this resulted in a state of frustration. He felt inferior and unwanted and also was ridiculed by the others. The solution to this problem was the removal of the boy and replacing him in a group inferior to his abilities, where he assumed some leadership and became necessary for the group's progression. Later he was replaced in the public school and adjusted beautifully on his own. The parents actually were responsible with their divorcement. Such occurances are every day routine in our great complex society.

Another case placed the child in several different schools, and invariably with children of superior rating. This youngster became belligerent, antagonistic, detested his parents, and was absolutely anti-social. It is very possible, had he been placed with less gifted children, his reactions would have been entirely different.

Still another case of an epileptic, who was placed with normal children. He wished to be one of them, to be consulted in their plans and play their games. But naturally was shunned, because of the affliction. He was at a disadvantage, and wished to please the group, and as a consequence, was easy prey for the tricks played upon him. The unfortunate outcome of the situation was that he was caught when the others went free in some of the mischief, and received the title of "Pecks Bad Boy," and finally was dismissed from the school. This boy was placed in a school of subnormals and became the acme of perfection in discipline. He regained his self-confidence, became less rebellious and was emotionally controlled. The seizures were less frequent, and he became a functioning unit in society as he was capable of adjusting himself properly to new situations when they presented themselves.

Much of the trouble with those, who are handicapped, physically, and mentally, results from misunderstanding by the parents and teachers. It is reasonable to assume that their interactions are the results from inner promptings. These may not appear intelligent, from an adult viewpoint, but a child reasons from its own level. Their actions usually are the outcome of a desire to appear superior, and assume the center of the stage. There are many historical figures, who have had serious handicaps to overcome, and against great odds have made a name for themselves, at times, it has not benefitted society too greatly. Napoleon Boneparte was such a case.

As we refer to history, for an instant, we could enumerate many rulers who served with the hand of a despot, while others were kindly, benevolent and exercised superior intellect. Whether they acted with a credit to themselves and their country or with inhuman cruelty depended largely upon the degree of hazards and obstacles they had to overcome to climb the ladder of success.

Different capabilities and qualities are the native, inherent possessions of everyone. Each will fill a specific niche perfectly if the proper measure is applied in appointment. Let us try to remember not to force the individual with restricted capabilities into a position with heavy responsibilities. The outcome of a mistaken judgment in this respect can bring dire results of confusion, distress and abnormal behavior.

GROUP CLASSIFICATION, DISCUSSION AND EXPLANATION

Let us return to the Mentally Deficient classification. These, like the Physically Handicapped, are placed in two main groups, namely: those who are capable of being educated, and those who are not. The cause of the first group may be traced to environmental factors, causing mental stress, strain and emotional blocks of varying degrees. If this block is serious enough, the child may need special care and attention during the crisis. This affliction may also arise from disease, and injury to the young infant after birth. Some investigators state that injury and disease during the first four months of foetal life can cause Mental Deficiency. The extent to which a child can be trained and educated, depends greatly upon the seriousness of the brain damage. Defective eye sight, hearing and similar defects are many times undetected and cause misjudgments; these, fortunately, are now receiving considerable public attention in all schools.

It would be a wise practice to screen all children at an early age by competent doctors and psychologists. Those who are naturally slow or borderline cases should be segregated from the precocious and normal classes.

The slow group, then, should be studied very closely and given every opportunity to advance and learn the essentials, which society demands.

After intensive study and observation by the group of specialists, it is apparent that the child still fails to respond, then, placement should be made in different surroundings and environment, with special training and guidance, not available in the public schools.

Children, who are in this group, need a definite course of procedure, not practiced in the public school system. They should be taught to do things, useful to themselves and others, but they cannot make their adjustments unaided, as they need protection and expert understanding and guidance. Perhaps, some, may again, after a special training course fit into a special spot in society and remain there for their lifetime. Public school curriculum is not essential for these children. They can work with their hands, take care of their own bodily needs and be of assistance to those less capable. It is utterly useless and absurd to expend funds and energy to train such victims to desire and demand things which society will not and can not grant them.

These persons are happy with a few of the simple things of life when they are in happy surroundings, well-attended, clean quarters, good food and trained to be contented and satisfied. They are capable of assisting with garden duties, milking cows, manual tasks, enjoying music and television, but to expose them to normal demands, social life and freedom, simply means complications and difficulties for them and everyone around them.

Perhaps this problem can be explained by citing some specific cases:

This time, a girl from a financially sufficient family. She had several sisters and brothers who were normal. She was between the older and younger children. During the teenage period, there was little trouble, since all played together and intermingled with neighborhood children. However, when they grew older, went out on social appointments at night, movies, dances, etc., then the difficulty arose. She wished to know why she was denied the privilege of staying out in the evening, why she could not go to movies unattended and do the things her younger brothers and sisters were allowed. The situation is pathetic, and can be easily managed, if parents will place such a child in surroundings adapted to their mental caliber and needs, where they can mingle with others of their status and where they will be happy and contented.

A case within my own close supervision, was one of an epileptic whose attacks were well under control, when the parents decided to remove him and give him the same medication at home. They were advised against this change for I knew that when he associated with other boys his age, he would like all the freedom and privileges they enjoyed, and his parents would grant them, through sympathy and affection.

After a year and a half of this type of living, his attacks returned and no medication seemed to aid. His internal economy was in turmoil. He rebelled at everything that was done for him and refused to cooperate. As a consequence, the seizures became more violent and he finally was committed to a state institution for the remainder of his life.

This presents the responsibilities of brothers and sisters toward one who is handicapped, also, the duties of parents toward each other.

The very greatest worry to these parents is what will become of the afflicted ones when they make their demise. Parents rear their children, as a rule, to care for and respect the one that is handicapped for they usually love their brother or sister, but as they grow older, resentment frequently developes, as parents seem to favor the subnormal or afflicted child. It is also assumed that normal children will develop into adulthood and become self sufficient without too much assistance, but, the subnormal one needs provision and protection. This may well be, to a certain degree, but, it infinitely would be better reasoning if parents would place the emphasis on equipping the normal children to a higher earning level, and prepare them to be in position to care for the handicapped brother or sister after the parents had passed this plane of existance.

It is a mistake for parents to extract deathbed promises from their children, relative to future care of handicapped brothers and sisters. These normal children eventually will have homes of their own, and such encumbrances would work dreadful hardship on the general economy of the new household.

METHODS FOR PROVISION OF HANDICAPPED

There is a fairness for all concerned and parents should bear this in mind, especially when considering the handicapped and incapacitated. If there are sufficient funds for all members of the family, then parents have several choices:

First: Create a TRUST FUND. Set aside enough that the yearly interest and principal will care for the child as long as it lives. Upon death, then the residue can be equally divided among the remaining members of the family.

Second: Carry a Life Insurance Policy in an amount, sufficient that, at their death, the income will provide for the handicapped child, as long as it lives. Should the child precede the parents, then, should the policy be an endowment, it can be cashed, taking its value, or it can be allowed to reach maturity and the residue be given to the other children of the family.

Third: When there are no funds to create a Trust or materially provide for the Handicapped Child, or when the child cannot be properly attended in the home, then it should be placed in a state institution for such cases, or if there are funds, then it may be placed in some private school. If, however, the other children suffer from deprivation, because of this procedure, then the child at an early age should be placed in a state institution, and give the normal children every advantage to better equip them to care for the handicapped in later life from their earnings.

There are institutions that accept children upon the payment of a lump sum. This is the very poorest method to manage the situation. No matter whether it is a state or private institution there are pitfalls. If the sum of twenty thousand dollars is deposited for the care, then economic conditions render the income from the fund, unpredictable, considering fluctuation. If inflation should occur in the later years, the income from the deposit would not suffice for the very mediocre care, which necessity would demand. Should the child make its demise, after it had lived in the institution but a short time, then, without doubt, there would be a lawsuit for the recovery of a portion of the trust. It would not be too difficult to find a disgruntled employee, who had been dismissed from the institution, to testify that the child had not been properly attended and neglect was a contributing factor in its death. Whether the case was won by the parent or the institution, the publicity would be most detrimental and forever a stigma upon it. Now, were the child to reach the age of seventy years, then the income from the trust would be so small, that the poorest care could not be possible.

There are several different classifications of the Mentally Deficient and a further discussion should prove enlightening to parents, who have this problem. Generally, those used, are based upon the Intelligence Quotient. These are: Very Precocious, Precocious, Normal and Borderline cases. The latter are commonly called Dullards. Then come the Morons, Imbeciles and Idiots that are classed as mentally deficient. These may be further subdivided into high grade, medium and low grade. All these are rated, according to their Intelligence Quotient. When there is the slightest possibility that any child in any classification can be educated, no matter how much or in what field, every possibility to do so, should be exerted to help.

To be sure, when it is definitely established, from the most extensive attempts, that the child cannot take his place in society, in some useful manner, then the only course is to commit him to an institution for retarded, who follow methods which direct their energies to some useful endeavor.

There is no accurate estimate for the total number of mentally and physically handicapped in the United States, as no reporting agency for this filing is compulsory. However, there is a safe estimate that the number would exceed three million, of which, less than forty percent are in institutions of any sort. Also, there are many of this number, who if given an opportunity, could be useful to society. Many institutions and industries work together for the physically handicapped, and likewise, there are many places, where the mentally retarded could be used if properly supervised during the off hours. One of the greatest problems, here, lies with the public attitude. Many routine jobs in industry require little training, where a person, with medium intelligence can manipulate levers and the machinery engineers the actual work. This very type of work means destruction to a high intellect individual, for the monotony of the movement is responsible. However, to train borderline individuals for such work is ideal. Here also, must be taken in consideration two forces: one, the unions, who feel that such positions should be assigned to men with families to support; and the other, workers who are adjacent to the retarded individual and consequently, realizing this, take unfair advantage of the circumstance.

It is deplorable to cite the outcome of this procedure, however, it should be recognized and pointed out. Either their earnings may be usurped or stolen, or they may be abused sexually. To be sure both out-

comes can be eliminated. First, by strict supervision and second by sterilization of both sexes.

There is yet another factor that should be considered before these individuals are turned loose in industry, and that is the Social Security and Insurance laws. Some modification of these should be made to protect not only these children, but those employers who are kind enough to give them work. If the government enforces a strict wage hour law for such cases employers will refuse to hire them. Many could be partially if not wholly self supporting if given some aid and thus save their cost of maintenance by the public. It should therefor be the duty of the government to rewrite these laws so as to permit employers to employ such cases without recriminations from unions and other labor forces and the pressure that these can exert. These individuals should also be protected by insurance and Social Security, but not on the same level as a normal worker.

Furthermore, those schools and hospitals or homes that have it as their duty to care for, educate and train such individuals should also be exempt from such wage hour laws, for you cannot give full protection to these children on a home-like basis and adhere to these laws as they are presently written and interpreted. These laws will not be changed unless you demand such a change. So, get in touch with your legislators now.

You can't run a home on an eight-hour basis and these children should not have to live on a factory basis or in a factory atmosphere.

The Handicapped can be trained for farm work; routine types, as assistants to carpenters, brick masons, road workers, etc. Women can be utilized for housework, cleaning, ironing, washing, etc. Society must not be exacting in these cases for they must be accepted for what they are, and the proper safeguards taken for their protection.

It is stimulating to note that much progress is being instigated in the rehabilitation of the Insane, Cerebral Palzied, Blind, and some heart cases. Others, who should be given special attention are the Epileptics. Some of these are ninety percent normal, the major portion of the time, or completely so, when not suffering seizures. But, since these are unpredictable, society ostracizes them all the time. Were one to make inquiry of fifty different neurologists, psychologists, or psychiatrics, undoubtedly, there would be fifty different replies, relative to the cause of the trouble and the treatment for it.

The physiology class instruction in our medical school enumerated five, and only five different ways of bodily elimination for poisons. These were: respiration, perspiration, expectoration, (regurgatation and elimination from the mouth), discharge from the kidneys and intestines.

There is a question, which arises, "Why does Nature use all these methods in a Grand Mal attack?" They are in evidence and within a period of five minutes; and very poignantly shows us that the basis for the attack is the elimination of some bodily poison. It would not be correct to say, that Nature does use all

of these methods in every attack, however it is safe to assume there will be three or more in evidence,

The only treatment, upon which all agree is—correct elimination at all times, adequate rest and no stress or emotional strain.

Another question arises. Why is it that you can feed 50 normal persons a well balanced meal for a period of three months and there are no ill after-effects, yet if you feed 50 epileptics the same meal, same weights of food and keep the conditions as near as possible the same, these epileptics will have convulsions, some quite violent? Is this an autoimmune disease where the body is fighting to destroy itself, such as in cases of some skin diseases, or that in which the body tries to destroy its own thyroid gland?

Animals or plants of different species cannot be bred or crossed because the body of that plant or animal destroys the foreign intruder. In other words is there something in the internal make-up of an epileptic that disturbs their metabolism causing the body to secrete a chemical that attacks the food in such a way as to break it down into ptomains rather than carbon dioxide and water? Are these poisons, so formed, the causes of the convulsions? We know that violent convulsions can be produced in laboratory animals similar to those occuring in an epileptic seizure, when and as the stimulus from poisons, heat or pain is sufficient to bring this about.

Grand Mal is convulsive attacks characterized by severe spasms, twisting of the arms and legs, distortion of facial features, intense breathing, perspiration, mouth frothing, and relaxation of one or both sphincters of the rectum and bladder. Barbitrates, narcotics, bromides and anticonvulsants are used as treatment in such cases. Many times the drugs are as bad as the attacks.

It is a deplorable situation, for many times the drug administered in the prescribed amounts and for adequate control of the attacks, dulls the senses and causes a detrimental effect on the nervous system. Then, too, the system develops an immunity and as a result, more and more potent dosages are administered, and eventually reach a dangerous level, which could cause fatality. These cases should be kept in quiet, peaceful surroundings, free from any stress and the bare minimum of drugs used as attack control.

There also is Petit Mal and Psychomotor seizures, which may be functional, that is emotional, rather then chemical; also the Jacksonian and St. Vitus Dance. There are those, who consider tics, obsessions, telephone doodling, peculiar internal urges, all manifestations of emotional energy, which is uncontrolled. These are not classified as antisocial, and not epileptic, abnormal or too unusual.

Mental deficiencies have innumerable characteristics with specific diagnoses; namely Hydrocephalics, Microcephalics, Cretins, Mongoloids, etc. Occasionally, a new diagnosis appears, with a full description by an expert, who has made a thorough study from a medical angle, such a one is phenylketonuria.

The very greatest difficulty in the problem of

mental deficiency is public apathy, lack of training for qualified personel, refusal or inability of the powers that be to keep this field of endeavor from politicians, whether local, state or federal.

A personal experience will explain this very important issue.

My father and mother were dismissed from Lincoln State School, when I was very young, as an outcome of political change of governorship. Father had been acting superintendent and mother was matron, having served faithfully for a period of eighteen years. They then settled at Godfrey, Illinois, and established Beverly Farms. It is rather singular, but at this time, a certain Mr. Deneen came to teach at Bethany School near our home. He became highly interested in the work my father was doing.

Many years later this same gentleman became Governor of the State of Illinois. Conditions, existing in the state institutions were at a low level. He asked advice of my father and requested that he act as Chairman of a Board to clean up the unfortunate institutional situation.

This appointment was accepted under one condition; that the Governor would endorse completely whatever my father detailed or suggested for remedial measures. This agreement was approved and father began his tasks. He was well aware, wherein the trouble would be found from his past experience.

There were two main sources; one the banks, the other the politicians. Considerable funds were appropriated each year to operate the institutions, and they were being used by the banks, without any interest or protection. Men were elected into office who would give these funds to the banks, for their use; that is, lend it to the borrowers at a fair rate of interest and keep it. They reckoned and figured on these daily balances.

A hypothetical case explains the bank procedure. The bank had a daily balance of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, over a period of six months, (and it rarely dropped below this figure), they then loaned this money at three to seven percent for a six months duration, and the difference made a fair sum to place in the home coffers.

My father was cognizant of this nefarious practice and forced each bank to bid on the daily balance, if they were carrying such funds. Therefore, the bank declaring the highest percentage was given the contract regardless of political affiliations, and naturally, this procedure met with great disapproval. Many of the state politicians had close friends of the opposite sex, whom they had placed in fair positions at the institutions, with light duties, but available on call at any time. The superintendents, quite understandably, disregarded this situation, and nothing was ever reported.

This was another practice of which father was well aware, and consequently called the various staff members together and formulated a definite new clean law. There, absolutely, would exist no favorites among any employees, all would have their duties to perform and remain on a bona-fide payrole, elsewise be discharged.

This new regime was a rather disturbing item to many senators and politicians, and it caused repercussions. They asked Governor Deneen for father's release. The Governor promptly called for a full explanation of the disturbance. It did not take too long for father's full report of the bank's role in the case and likewise the politicians, whose names he produced in the malfeasance. As the governor had promised father, in the beginning, so he held to it, and the house-cleaning began. They were given twenty-four hours to reorganize and reassemble their personel, and if there were any deceptions all names of banks and politicians would be given to the papers to publically advertise all over the state.

There are very few state, city or county institutions, who have existed ten years or more, who operate with clean, ethical principles. Innumerable ones have been used as political footballs at the whims of congressmen, senators and other politicians. If a group of well-intentioned citizens, today, were to carry out a thorough investigation, their findings would be most astonishing.

The public is attempting to erase conditions, that exist and have existed over a period of years, yet, there still remains a long tedious pathway, before circumstances can be completely cleared throughout every state in our union and institutions and hospitals removed, once and for all from poltical domination of the greedy and unscrupulous. There are but a few banks, where bids are required on the daily balances, yet millions are on deposit and being used without interest or adequate safety checks.

One cannot help wishing for an Alladin and a powerful lamp, to make changes for the retarded and handicapped. If all, that is appropriated by the Federal, State and Local Governments, or in the guise of charity, was channeled and expended in an intelligent, economical method, there certainly would be sufficient funds to attend every single handicapped man, woman and child in these United States, who is completely or partially handicapped and give hospitalization and care for those that require it. A number of recommendations are itemized in the following paragraphs:

FIRST-Neurologists, Psychiatrists and Doctors be required by law to take internships from one to two years before being allowed to practice in this specialized field of the mentally handicapped. Require such individuals to serve at least six months each in institutions for the insane, and six months in those for Mentally Defective, preferably with three months on specific ward duty. There are many who are capable, theoretically, but who lack the basic understanding of the proper management of the problem. There is so much valuable information to be secured by actual contact with such patients, and it cannot be found in books or those on theory. This would eliminate those who cause great damage among young perplexed parents. It is certain that it would form a much-needed nucleous for well-trained personnel, and eliminate many self-styled specialists in this field.

SECOND—Establish a clearing house, similar to that existing in banks. There should be a central office, and made compulsory for every man, woman and child who is physically or mentally handicapped to register. All names of parents; (whether living, dead or divorced), birth date, place of birth, type of affiliation and any diagnostic information required, also any other facts which would be pertinent in the management of the case; also present occupation, location, etc. The birth certificate should determine who is responsible for the continued care of that child or individual. An instance follows:

For a more clarified description of this procedure let us assume the case was born in Westchester County, New York State. The State, village or city would be responsible for the care wherever this case was located. The cost would be defrayed as follows: twenty percent by the state, twenty percent by the county, twenty percent by the village or city and forty percent by the parents or guardians if living, if not, then the percentages should be increased to be equally distributed among the others. Such funds then, should be paid into the clearing-house, which in turn would disperse it, wherever the case happened to reside. The payments of one county to another would be offset in many cases as in clearing houses in banking situations. Only extreme balances would be exchanged.

What effect would this procedure have on the public?

FIRST—It would place the responsibility on districts where such cases originated. If slums, poor housing and poor health conditions existed that were causative factors then those areas would, by virtue of necessity, assume the problem. Public remonstrance would demand a change.

SECOND—It would permit families to move from one state to another without stigma to the family, and without recriminations and penalties for the advent of such a family into a community; as such would not be a burden, when the cost would be assumed at the birthplace and not the new residence. It is true, one must realize that people are compelled to move, at times, for health and business reasons.

Perhaps the child is in a state institution where he was born, having complied with all the necessary requirements. Without warning, the family, suddenly was removed for economic or health reasons across the country to new surroundings. Many parents feel that they can transfer their children to new institutions without too much confusion, but on arrival in the new location, it is soon learned that they are non-residents, possess no vote, but must pay taxes regardless. It does take considerable time to unravel the necessary red-tape, due to overcrowded conditions, and they must await their turn. It may take years for this new enrollment unless they have some political influence or use some criminal manipulation to force the issue.

Furthermore, each state and county surrounds itself with a protection to keep out such cases so as to save the tax-payers. This means legal fees, duplicated efforts, and thousands of man hours, yearly expended in the attempt to keep out people, which if utilized in a constructive way, would better conditions, and help where it is most needed. The cost of this Central Agency would be directly under the supervision of the Federal Government and part of their Department of Census.

THIRD—On the basis of fifteen million population per district, the number of epileptics, physically handicapped or mentally retarded per 100,000 population would not vary to any considerable extent in any area of the United States. Therefore, the United States should be divided into fifteen or twenty districts, regardless of state lines, preferably disregarding them. Each district should be alloted a population of not to exceed fifteen million. Establish a central pilot plant in each, possessing a well supplied hospital, where surgery, research, examinations, etc., could be assumed by well-trained, physicians, neurologists, psychologists, psychiatrists and special nurses. Each child, upon entering, would be given a thorough examination and be placed under observation for one month, or for the period necessary to diagnose and dispose of the case.

Establish institutions for custodial cases; boys, girls, epileptics, physically handicapped, elderly men and women, all, who are capable of being trained in any occupation, within a radius of one hundred miles from the pilot-plant. These institutions would be constructed for the use of the special type of individuals to be housed and trained.

It should be definitely established that each should have four hundred beds, as the greatest figure, two hundred fifty is preferable. A Medical Superintendent should supervise each, who with his necessary staff, together with other superintendents would combine with the pilot head staff and form a cabinet to manage all cases within the district. Where existing plants were suitable, to be incorporated within this nucleus, such should be done. It is conceivable, that gradually, these would be replaced for those more in keeping with the required work.

An expensive hospital or staff would not be necessary in the outlying units. One could be a farm unit supplying dairy products, another for garden products and supplies. Still another should be used as a training center for custodial care. Those who were capable of being educated could be trained for outside positions or fill responsible ones within the district. Any individual requiring surgical help could, within two hours time, be transferred from the remotest unit to the central unit, where adequate and well-trained help and facilities exist. Extensive research should be constantly in progress at this central unit. A thousand acres of space is not essential for this operation, as is the case of many state institutions. No unit should have an enrollment to exceed four hundred beds. A superintendent, if efficient should have an accurate and absolute knowledge of each and every inmate in the unit.

Such a procedure would eliminate the possibility of any graft or corruption in this operation and would build an "esprit de corp" among employees and personnel which would be enviable and since the institution would be located in small communities, the officers and all attendants would have character and standing in their localities.

FOURTH-It would be advisable for each district to appoint a board consisting of one minister, one psychologist, two physicians and one attorney. These individuals would be on a set salary, and fulltime consultants and advisors on sterilization. They would have their own social workers and investigators and offer recommendations for sterilization, likewise the refusal of this procedure within their district. If it were necessary for other boards to manage cases, they would appoint them as required and these members would serve as honorary appointees without pay, except for legitimate expenses. This board should be constituted on the same principle as the parent and likewise, all their recommendations should be referred to it. Now, in event the findings met with approval of all the authorities, then an order should be issued for the sterilization. With such an order, it would be mandatory for any hospital to carry out the procedure in an ethical, hygenic medical and legal

There could be no recriminations, no legal lawsuits and the attending physicians would not be stigmatized as "abortionists", and the hospitals also not victimized. The system would be legally outlined and adhered to as in many European Countries. There are very few state institutions which have not been necessarily forced to perform such operations.

Many custodial cases are difficult to manage and a hysterectomy would be the advisable answer to their problems, for the purpose of cleanliness and sexual reasons. Some women are unable to bear children and subjected to the process, possibly would produce a deformed child. An operation in these cases would be the most humane and sensible course to follow.

Every condition should be itemized and legally studied for the benefit of humanity.

EXCERPT FROM THE READER'S DIGEST

The Reader's Digest, June 1960, in an article 'Facts and Fiction About Sex', makes the following statement. "Reported illegitimate births in the United States have increased from 141,600 in 1950 to over 200,000 in 1957. Many more such births are not recorded. It has been estimated that up to one million abortions are performed every year. Studies indicate that the vast majority of American couples cannot protect themselves against unwanted pregnancies."

"Many of these pregnancies could be averted and a great deal of heartache and fear eliminated as well with common sense laws on sterilization and abortion. Furthermore, injury caused the mother by inadequate protection during those abortive pregnancies in many instances is irreparable, often causing death or permenant invalidism to the mother as well as criminal charges against the person performing the operation."

It is not universally known whether various institutions, private or otherwise, are used to the fullest extent by the states. Many are uncongenial with the states since they have received unkindly treatment by the welfare and other state and county organizations licensed by them. No private institutions—catholic, protestant, privately owned or otherwise—will accept county or state dictation. They are doing an excellent humane service to the very best of their ability and for the most part perform a duty in a country, where the necessity is existing and facilities not adequate. These are not supplied by the states and counties, and until some feasible plan is adopted as described on the preceding pages, they must try to fill the void.

A private institution must serve the emergency many times when families cannot place their child in the state institution for a considerable lapse of time. They have been the pioneers in all fields of education. State Universities came into existance long after the operation of the private schools. Also it was private capital, initiative and manipulation which served the handicapped long before the establishment of any state institutions. Now that there are millions allotted for this purpose, they should be used judicially and for a genuine purpose of humane service.

There are thousands of individuals who cannot afford to pay high tuition rates for the care of their retarded child in a private school, but possibly, could meet a fee of perhaps fifty to seventy-five dollars for an indefinite period. Private institutions are subject to many expenses which do not exist for the state. If the state requires added funds, an emergency appropriation comes to their rescue. As a rule there is no borrowing or high interest rates. Where the private institution pays high taxes, the state and county are tax-free. Foods and supplies are issued from government surpluses, usually free or at a much-reduced cost. The private institution must pay high license fees for operation. These are but few of the existing inequalities.

Another inequality is the existing demand that private institutions come under the management of the Labor Board. This should not be. One reason why private institutions exist is that they try to give a home atmosphere around the place and not herd the children like in a factory. Employees are given a stipulated wage which is not tied to the Cost of Living Index. If the cost of food, light and other utilities goes up 50 to 100 percent, the employees take-home pay remains the same. Not so in factories. Factory employees must pay their own costs for food and utilities. Should the cost of such increase, it has a direct bearing on their income, but with the take-home pay a constant factor in private homes and schools these places should not be compelled to come under the existing wage-hour These children did not ask to come into this world. Society relegates many of these to a permanent institutional life for Society's own protection, therefore Society should not be exacting in its demands and should give these children a break and as much home life as is possible. Most of the employees that

go into this field of work do so because they do not wish to keep up with the fast paces set up by industry. Many are over 50 and are seeking security and a home and a chance to do some good in their declining years. They are not after high wages as such. They want permanence of work, nice surroundings, a home and companionship which such schools as Blake Hammond Manor affords. They don't wish to have to punch time clocks. You can't run a home or a farm on an 8-hour basis. And you can't run such a home as we have on that basis. If an employee has to get up at night to assist a child and wishes to take 10 hours to do her work which can ordinarily be done in 8, then she should be permitted to do this. Neither she nor the school should be penalized and certainly not the children. Existing wage-hour laws should be so changed or re-worded as to specifically exempt such organizations as schools, hospitals and the like, that give Room and Board to their employees who must live on the grounds for the protection of those individuals that they must handle. This is only fair to these children and to the families that have these children to support. You, as a private citizen, should write to your congressman or those making your state laws and bring this matter directly before them. If a number of people do this, then the laws will be so changed. Until then, these children must suffer from such ill-advised legislation.

The per capita cost of handicapped varies in different parts of the United States. This difference is considerable, especially in the better built, more efficient facilities, etc. The cost of construction of a new institution can vary from two thousand to four thousand dollars per bed. For every bed that is filled in a private institution or school, somewhere, the tax-payer is being saved a minimum of seventy-five dollars per month in maintainance and about three thousand dollars per bed in construction.

It is interesting to note that all private organizations of this category are strictly supervised by both state and county in which it is located. Much more than the state and county—of the order in the areas. Many are controlled by threats of inspectors who know little or nothing of the operation, or the innumerable problems to be surmounted. He usually speaks the governing law and details the various conditions which must be adjusted.

The alterations advised frequently are costly, but they must be affected within sixty days or the place will be closed. Banks dislike such loans as they are a one-purpose business and the success or failure depends upon the ability and character of the head superintendent. The demands made by the inspector frequently are both assinine and ridiculous. The very same conditions exist in state and county institutions and they are allowed to exist until some group or agency brings those defects to a newspaper. Then some effort is made to adjust them.

Poor management is never to be condoned. It is well and proper that all organizations of this type should be investigated, licensed, and operated on an equal or higher standard than state or county. But investigations should be made by individuals who know the business, its operation, its problems and something about the clientele which supports it.

It is only fair practice to advise the head of the institution of the nature of the complaints, so that they accordingly can be corrected to the best of his ability. It is unjust to send investigators to such institutions unannounced, for that causes disturbance in the entire organization. There are few institutions which would not whole-heartedly endorse any suggestions that would better conditions in management or operation.

Unqualified individuals, politically appointed, frequently make these calls, examining the private management quarters, those of the help, and then leave non-committedly. It is for this precise circumstance, that animosities exist among the states, counties and private enterprises.

A PLAN FOR OPERATION

There are corrections of these conditions which exist that can eliminate much dissatisfaction and also effect a great saving in taxes.

It is well understood that no private enterprise desires to be subsidized by the county or state in which it exists. However, once every two years there should be a report to the licensing board the per capita cost of operation—that is the basic cost, no profits included. Likewise, the cost of child placement in the state institution should be ascertained by the same board. Now let us consider a specific case:

This placement costs the state one hundred dollars per month and the cost of building a new institution costs three thousand dollars per bed. If the per capita cost of operation in a private institution is one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and let us assume that this covers cost of construction, maintenance, etc. we follow through now with the family that pays seventy-five dollars per month for the child but cannot reach the private organizational cost of one hundred and fifty dollars per month. If this child were sent to the state, the cost would be one hundred dollars per month plus cost of constructing a new bed. Now, why not ask the state and county wherein this child resides, to subsidize the family seventy-five dollars per month for care. Then this family can select the

school (private presumedly) where it should be placed. As long as they keep up their payments of seventy-five dollars per month and the school properly conducts its endeavors, then the state should continue to subsidize them.

WHAT ARE THE PROS AND CONS OF SUCH A PLAN?

FIRST—All private institutions would have an incentive to keep high standards and even better than the state and county. Their patronage would be increased. They would be leaders, and to compel them to follow instructive correction would not be necessary.

SECOND—It would bring capital into the field and many banks who now refuse loans for these purposes of construction, would loan bonafide and good risk monies for the cause, knowing that there is a demand and necessity for it—also that adequate funds exist for its security as well as the construction. The states would not be asked to spend for the development since it would be privately financed.

THIRD—The states also would be saving twentyfive to fifty dollars per month on maintainance costs per capita and would bring in many new beds thereby rendering the availability of old beds for those families who cannot afford to spend for their child.

FOURTH—This would engender a greater respect and cooperation between private, county and state institutions besides developing a better comprehension of the problems facing them.

The fruition of these recommendations would cover a twenty-five year period and we would enter an entirely new era of attitudes toward the retarded and handicapped situation. Feasibly, every man, woman and child so afflicted could have such care, treatment and training while the taxes would not be increased and the returns for funds expended would be of a far superior quality.

There are innumerable individuals who are physically or mentally incapacitated who are presenting a prodigious problem and also a painful struggle to survive, so we of normal status should put forth every effort to encourage, assist and promote them in

"THE RIGHT TO LIVE."

