

these individuals, provide them sheltered workshop experiences, rehabilitation center services, vocational training, whatever they need, and then take the responsibility for putting them out on the job.

An interesting thing is that this has been going on long enough that we know at least half of these people can be rehabilitated if you provide the right kind of service.

Again, what I am saying is that if you give us enough money under this bill we will immediately move in where, instead of one county in Georgia, we will move to two, to three, four, five; the same way in Kentucky, California, and Oregon and all these other States. We know how to do it. The experimental work is over, so to speak. We just need to move in with the money to provide the services.

Mr. PERKINS. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954 with the amendments, you are saying, is adequate to do the job now?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is not adequate to do the entire job, Mr. Chairman. A piece of legislation is before this committee which I think Mrs. Green's subcommittee will hear as soon as this is over which will, shall we say, correct and improve the legislation itself. So we had not intended here today to get into the little changes that need to be made in the vocational rehabilitation law but to show you what can be done without any change in law through this poverty program to attain its objectives, to enable us to rehabilitate more handicapped people.

There is one other illustration I want to give. One of the most terrific problems of rehabilitation in this country, and poverty is found through the individuals identified as disabled through the social security programs, we have 1 million people drawing disability benefits under the Social Security Act. We have nearly another million people who have been denied benefits on the ground that they have some ability for gainful employment, most of whom, however, are not employed, and the rehabilitation agencies have not in most instances been able to serve them effectively yet, because of the lack of money primarily.

Now, Mr. Chairman, these are people whose names and addresses we can produce. They have applied for benefits. They have either received the benefits or they have been denied them. This is not guesswork about the number of disarmed people like we used to have to do. We can produce them.

Mr. PERKINS. Do you not think that, under the proposed program here, the purposes of your amendment could be accomplished under a community action program under title II of the bill?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, we gave a lot of thought to that. As I said a moment ago, we feel that the rehabilitation agencies, both public and voluntary, will cooperate in every possible way with these community projects. But the programs I am talking about are not the kind of thing that lend themselves to 40 different agencies getting together to accomplish some specific objectives. We have the names of these handicapped people; we know where they are. These are cooperative programs, you see, as I have mentioned, the Rehabilitation Division with the Department of Education on the one hand, the Public Welfare Department on the other.

Mr. PERKINS. The kind of programs which you are now advocating; would they be different in nature from those already em-