

welfare agencies in furnishing vocational rehabilitation services to assistance recipients or applicants.

7. Prohibition of Discrimination, title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352 (78 Stat. 241)—requires that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Any program or activity supported by grants from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, like every program or activity receiving financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, must be operated in compliance with this law.

8. Public Law 97 of 1965—provides for the payment of costs of rehabilitation services for qualified individuals from certain trust funds administered under the Social Security Act.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has also been delegated the Secretary's functions under section 9 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 759).

List II: All Federal legislation relating to Federal-State program, 1920-65.—The basic enabling legislation is to be found in four legislative enactments:

1. The first Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920 which provided grants to States for limited services in vocational training, counseling, and placement. (The authority for the program was renewed several times until it was made "permanent" as title V, part 4 of the Social Security Act of 1935.)

2. Public Law 113 of 1943, which broadened the concept of rehabilitation to include the provision of physical restoration services to remove or reduce disabilities and to include services to the mentally handicapped. Under this law, for the first time, the separate State agencies serving the blind came into the Federal-State program.

3. Public Law 565 of 1954, which gave great impetus to the cooperative Federal-State program. These amendments were designed to help provide for specialized rehabilitation facilities, for more comprehensive services to individuals, and for other administrative improvements to increase the program's overall effectiveness.

4. Public Law 89-333 which provides for an improved and expanded program of services for handicapped individuals under liberalized Federal financing. It also provides for increased and expanded Federal financial participation in research and training and project development. Attention is also given to special problems, such as architectural barriers and correctional rehabilitation.

Complete list of Federal laws relating to the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation programs, 1920-65

Act of June 2, 1920, Public Law 236, 66th Congress: Provision for an appropriation of \$750,000 for the fiscal year 1921 and \$1 million a year for fiscal years 1922 to 1924, for payments to States cooperating in vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry. Federal funds were to be matched by the States, and funds were not to be used for institutions for handicapped persons except for special training of individuals entitled to benefits of the act, as determined by the Federal Board of Vocational Education.