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S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation Dept.

Annual Report

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STATE DOCUMENTS

1966-67

1966-67

Annual Report

S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department

OFFICIAL OFFICES

COUNTIES SERVED

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Charleston | 1. Berkeley
Charleston |
| 2. Georgetown | 2. Georgetown
Horry |
| 3. Orangeburg | 3. Bamberg
Calhoun
Orangeburg |
| 4. Sumter | 4. Clarendon
Lee
Williamsburg
Sumter |
| 5. Walterboro | 5. Colleton
Allendale
Jasper
Hampton
Beaufort
Dorchester |
| 6. Anderson | 6. Anderson
Abbeville
Oconee |
| 7. Greenville | 7. Greenville
Pickens
Laurens |
| 8. Greenwood | 8. McCormick
Newberry
Greenwood |
| 9. Lexington | 9. Saluda
Edgefield
Lexington |
| 10. Spartanburg | 10. Spartanburg
Cherokee
Union |
| 11. Aiken | 11. Barnwell
Aiken |
| 12. Columbia | 12. Fairfield
Kershaw
Richland |

13. Florence

14. Hartsville

15. Rock Hill

13. Marion
Dillon
Florence

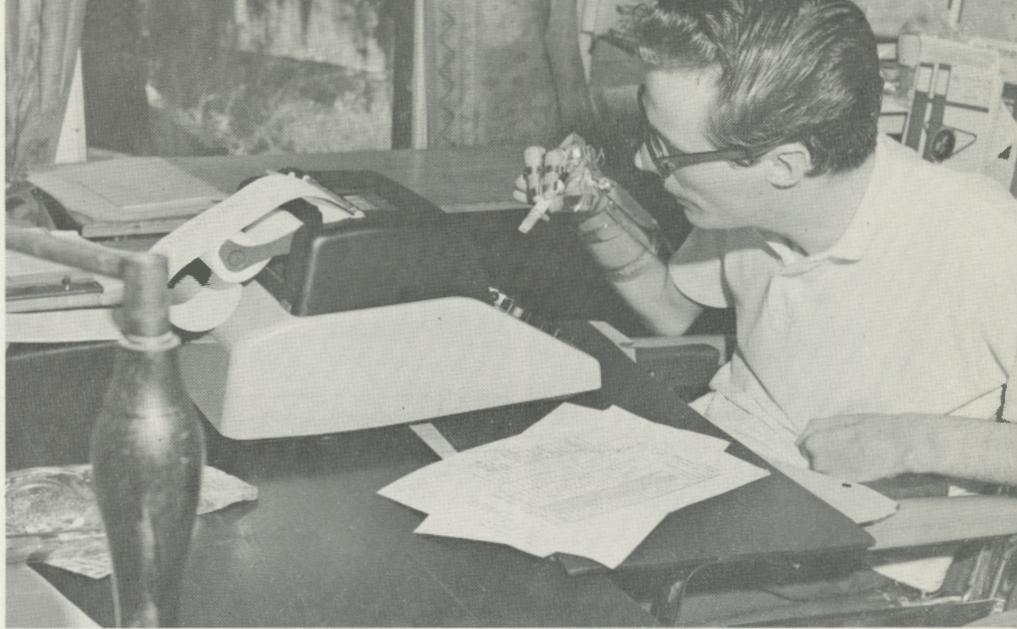
14. Marlboro
Chesterfield
Darlington

15. Chester
Lancaster
York

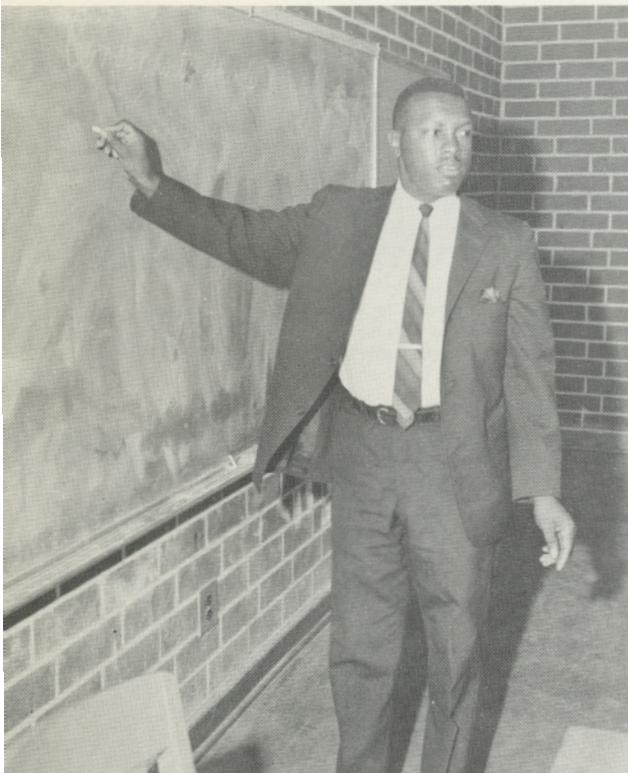
J. PAT VANDERHOOF is a 26-year-old accountant and bookkeeper in Beaufort.

Pat has no movement below his shoulders, but he is able to use a pen and typewriter through a special motor device built for him by a friend.

Pat received training in accounting at the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center in Virginia and now works out of an office in his home.



JOHN HENRY HUGHEY is a graduate of Benedict College and a teacher in the Greenwood Schools. He has a congenital malformation of his right hip which is aggravated by more than a minimum of walking and other exercise. Without a college education John Henry Hughey would have been forced to seek work other than sedentary. Vocational Rehabilitation paid for his tuition and provided the counseling and guidance he needed to find successful employment.



Vocational rehabilitation means people working, wasted bodies recovered, self-respect spared. For South Carolina economy it means more tax dollars and increased spending. For South Carolina citizens vocational rehabilitation means an opportunity for the handicapped to live fruitful lives and for the non-disabled, a chance to serve those who are in need.

Dorothy Kimrey, John Henry Hughey, and J. P. Vanderhoof are representative of the more than fifty thousand human beings restored to gainful activity through the services of an agency that cares . . . the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. Another year has passed and we can look back and measure, not just in numbers, but in human values exactly what vocational rehabilitation does mean.

DOROTHY KIMREY is a 44-year-old widow who must support herself and two daughters. Until recently she suffered from rheumatic heart disease which was growing progressively worse. Her family doctor told her to find out if she were eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services. She did and the Department accepted her as a client. As a result of open heart surgery provided by Vocational Rehabilitation, Mrs. Kimrey is now able to work as Assistant Office Manager at Spartanburg General Hospital where she earns enough to pay for her family's living expenses and send one daughter to college.



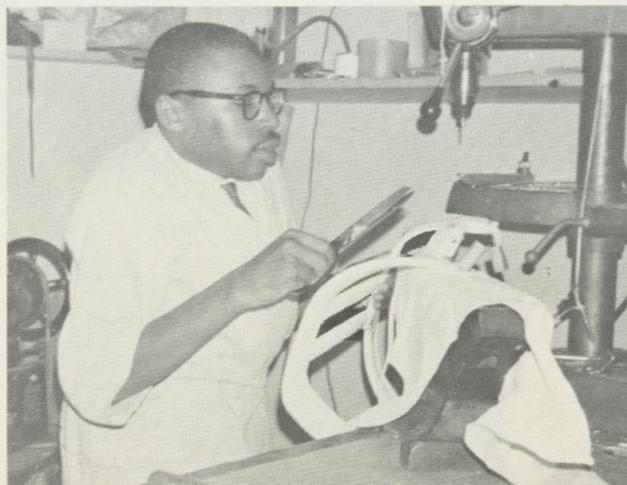
40

years of development

- Vocational rehabilitation began in this state in 1927 when a bill was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the State Superintendent of Education to accept the allotment of Federal funds which was available. The program was set up as a division of the State Department of Education and at that time consisted of one full-time and two part-time employees.
- During the first years of the program, the chief service offered was training. If a physical handicap could be trained "around," and the disabled person could be put to work despite his handicap, then he was eligible for the services of the program.
- Enactment of Federal legislation in 1943 enabled the vocational rehabilitation program to provide a full range of physical restoration services. From this time on, every medical, surgical, dental, psychiatric, therapeutic, and other treatment technique could be used to reduce or remove the disabling condition.
- In 1945, a specialist in the rehabilitation of the tuberculous was added to the staff and a program of counseling, occupational therapy, and some pre-vocational training was set up at the S. C. Sanatorium at State Park. By 1946, the staff had increased to 48 and the state was divided into three districts and 13 field offices.
- During 1946 a beginning was made in the field of mental rehabilitation. Very little was being done in this field in South Carolina at this time, and employer and community acceptance of the mentally disabled was extremely low. The vocational rehabilitation program was one of the first in the state to take an interest in restoring the mentally disabled to the community. Only in the last decade with aroused public interest, with the establishment of special facilities for evaluation, diagnosis, and work conditioning, and with the cooperation of other agencies and groups interested in the problem, has the program been able to make real progress in this area.
- It became possible in 1954 for South Carolina to improve services to the disabled by setting up specialized facilities in cooperation with public and private groups and organizations. Since that time, South Carolina has taken advantage of this opportunity to provide services to special groups of disabled people by setting up facilities located throughout the entire state. The special groups served by these facilities include the mentally ill, the amputee, the alcoholic, the paraplegic, the epileptic, persons with serious heart defects, persons with speech and hearing disorders, and laryngectomees. The first research and demonstration project in the state was the vocational facility for the mentally retarded at Whitten Village in April, 1961.
- Amendments to the Federal Social Security Act in 1954 provided for benefits to disabled people under Social Security and designated the state vocational rehabilitation programs as the agency to determine disability. A disability determination section was set up within the division in 1955 to administer the program.
- In March, 1957, the General Assembly of South Carolina passed an act establishing a separate agency for the administration of the vocational rehabilitation program. A chairman and six members were appointed by the Governor upon the advice and consent of the Senate to serve as the Agency. Thus, South Carolina became one of the few states in the nation to have a separate state agency for vocational rehabilitation services.
- Since 1957, the S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department has grown steadily to become the fourth ranking program in the nation in the number of handicapped persons placed in jobs per 100,000 population. The South Carolina Department was the only state in Region IV (Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., Tenn.) to reach 110.99% of its goal in the number rehabilitated in 1966-67.
- Far-thinking rehabilitation personnel have made South Carolina a leader among those concerned with the welfare of the disabled. Rehabilitation workers in the state have put progressive ideas into workable plans to see that all handicapped men and women have a chance for a better life.



The 5,139 WAGE-EARNERS added to the nation's labor market in 1966-67 brought the total the S. C. vocational rehabilitation program has placed since it began to 52,303. These are some of the handicapped men and women now making their own way as a result of vocational rehabilitation services.



1966-67

S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS carried 16,187 handicapped men and women on their active caseloads in 1966-67. There were 10,126 persons still receiving services at the end of the year.

OF THE 5,139 PERSONS placed in jobs during the fiscal year, 2,990 were men. Whites numbered 3,139; Negroes 1,988 and other races 12. Only 227 had more than a high school education. One hundred sixty-three had no schooling at all. Half of the rehabilitants were married and had an average of two dependents. Thirty-four percent were 20 to 34 years of age. There were 74 persons over 65.

THE DISABILITIES OF THE 5,139 PERSONS REHABILITATED WERE:

Orthopedic Deformity, except Amputations	802
Amputations	301
Mental, Personality Disorders	914
Mental Retardation	459
Cancer	71
Nervous Disorders, Including Epilepsy	57
Heart and Circulatory Conditions	349
Respiratory Diseases, Including Tuberculosis	198
Digestive System Disorders, Including Hernia	640
Speech Impairments	39
Visual Impairments	166
Hearing Impairments	314
Other Disabling Conditions	282

Mrs. Bobbie Jean Hill, who grew up in an orphanage, is presently employed as a secretary for an insurance company. Her ability to work and even her life had been threatened before Vocational Rehabilitation provided open heart surgery at a Houston, Texas hospital to correct a defective valve. "I never feel tired any more," she smiles. "I can run up the stairs for the first time in my life."



L. G. Moultrie has rheumatoid arthritis for which there is no cure. He had worked in a laundry, as an orderly and as a chauffeur until his employer died and he was left without a job. His doctor referred him to Vocational Rehabilitation. There is a great deal of involvement of his hips and lower extremities making it difficult for L. G. to walk, but an occupational therapist found his hands mobile and strong. John Lybrand, vocational rehabilitation counselor, contacted Smith Corona Company and L. G. was hired as a typewriter adjuster. He is happy and his employer finds his work satisfactory.

This 29-year-old Aiken County resident is paralyzed by congenital spina bifida. Although he had a pleasing personality and normal intelligence, he had never been trained to work at any job. Vocational Rehabilitation paid for personal adjustment training at the Opportunity School, new artificial appliances, and watch repair training at the S. C. Area Trade School in addition to guidance and follow-up services provided by the counselor. Now Wiley Osborne has his own watch repair shop in his home and is beginning to have an income for the first time in his life.



Forty-six-year-old Doris Calder was in saleswork making \$32.50 a week when she began losing her hearing. Vocational Rehabilitation bought her a hearing aid and provided training as a licensed practical nurse and lip reading instruction. Today she is fulfilling her "lifelong ambition" as an LPN and is earning twice her former salary.



1966-1967

BEFORE

The sources of support for the 5,139 men and women rehabilitated were:

Earning wages	1,238
Family, Friends	2,858
Private Relief Agency	2
Public Assistance	158
Tax Supported Institutions	641
Workmen's Compensation	18
Social Security Disability Benefits	54
Other Disability, sickness, survivors', etc., benefits; unemployment insurance benefits	121
Disability or sickness benefits (Private Ins.); savings, other sources	44
Not Reported	5

AFTER

These were the types of occupations the 5,139 rehabilitants had when their cases were closed:

Professional, Technical, Managerial	258
Clerical and Sales	573
Service	1,375
Agricultural, fishery, forestry	488
Skilled	562
Semiskilled	308
Unskilled	1,017
Sheltered workshops	19
Homemakers and other unpaid family workers	536
Vending Stand Operator	3

The earnings of the 5,139 persons rehabilitated were:

BEFORE

0*	3,916
\$1-19	245
20-39	361
40-59	385
60-79	175
80 and over	57

AFTER

0*	667
\$1-19	359
20-39	1,099
40-59	1,410
60-79	1,068
80 and over	536

*Includes homemakers and unpaid family workers.

The total annual earnings of the 5,139 persons rehabilitated:

BEFORE
\$2,672,280

AFTER
\$12,292,488

360% increase.

The
BEFORE
and
AFTER
in
THEIR
LIVES

Before rehabilitation, this Greenville man was a former prison inmate with a massive hernia and a problem drinker without a job. Today after surgery, counseling and placement, he works for a trucking line as an agent making over \$100 a week.



Before rehabilitation, this Chesterfield County housewife, mother, and beautician could not walk due to injuries suffered in a car wreck. After surgery and other services provided by Vocational Rehabilitation, she can not only walk again, but also provide an income for herself and her family.



These Charleston County young men are mentally retarded. Before rehabilitation they could not find or hold jobs. As a result of counselor guidance and placement services, they are working as stock-room clerks in a commissary and are now financially independent.



1966-67

Facilities operated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and others operated by other public and private agencies are used to diagnose, evaluate, and train vocational rehabilitation clients:

1. Evaluation and Diagnostic Center, Opportunity School, West Columbia.
2. Evaluation and Pre-Vocational Program, S. C. T.B. Sanatorium, State Park.
3. Rehabilitation Facility, Whitten Village.
4. Hearing and Speech Center, Columbia.
5. Medical College Hospital Facilities:
 - Speech and Hearing Facility
 - Psychiatric Rehabilitation Facility
 - Cardio-Vascular Facility
 - Referral Unit
 - Cardio-Vascular Operating Room
 - Peripheral-Vascular Facility
6. Rehabilitation Center for Mentally Ill, S. C. State Hospital, Columbia.
7. Mental Health Rehabilitation Unit, Spartanburg.
8. Pineland Training School Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia.
9. Community Workshops for Vocational Evaluation and Training, Greenville, Anderson, Charleston, Columbia, Greenwood, Rock Hill, Spartanburg.
10. Pre-Vocational Evaluation Facility, Florence, Aiken.
11. S. C. Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center, Florence.
12. Rehabilitation Amputee Clinics, Columbia, Greenville, Greenwood, Charleston.
13. Vocational Rehabilitation-Public School Programs, Union, York, Sumter, Rock Hill, Columbia, Dentsville, Oconee, Inman, Greenville, Graniteville, Pickens, Barnwell, Chester, Florence, Berkeley.
14. Rehabilitation Units in T-Square Projects, Allendale, Florence, Sumter.
15. Community Services Center, Charleston.
16. Public Offender Programs:
 - Youth Correction Center, Ridgeville.
 - Reception and Evaluation Center, Columbia.
 - Pre-Release Center, Columbia.
17. Habilitation Project for Mentally Retarded, Summerton.
18. Rehabilitation Out-Patient Clinic, Greenville.



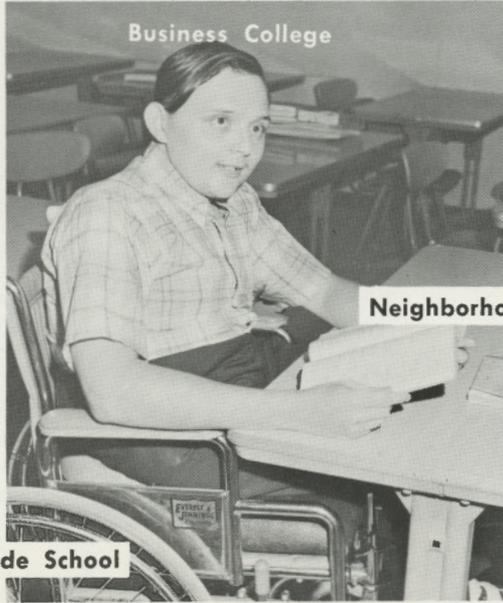
Technical Education Center



Business College

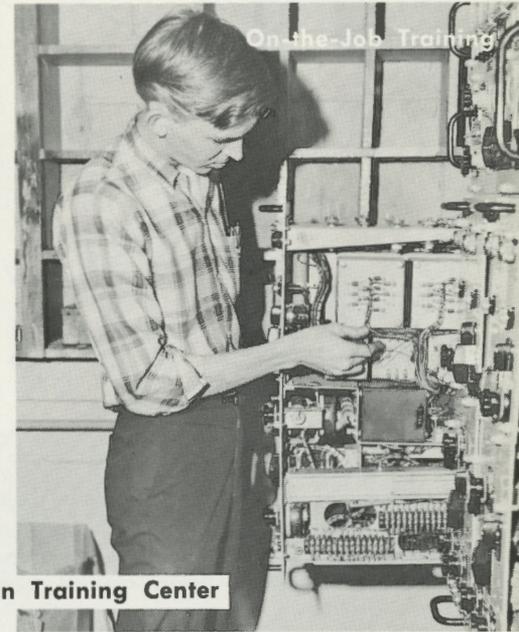


Area Trade School



Business College

Neighborhood Youth Corps



On-the-Job Training

Rehabilitation Training Center



On-the-Job Training



Rehabilitation Training Center

1966-67

Each year the number of handicapped men and women needing and asking for help grows larger. The Department learns about these people from many sources. This is how the 5,139 men and women rehabilitated were referred to Vocational Rehabilitation:

SOURCE	No.
Educational Institutions	428
Hospitals and Sanatoriums	867
Other Health Agencies	206
Physicians	1,507
Social Security Administration	83
Workmen's Compensation Agencies	9
Welfare Agencies	368
State Employment Service	154
Artificial Appliance Company	306
Individual, Except Client Himself	452
Self-Referred Person	371
Other Sources	279
Correctional Institutions	109

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department is the agency designated to determine eligibility for Social Security Insurance for those persons with disabilities. The Disability Determination Division is therefore one of the major sources of finding out about handicapped people. In 1966-67 the Division processed 11,443 cases.

It allowed disability payments to 57.2% of those applying.

The kinds of applications processed were:

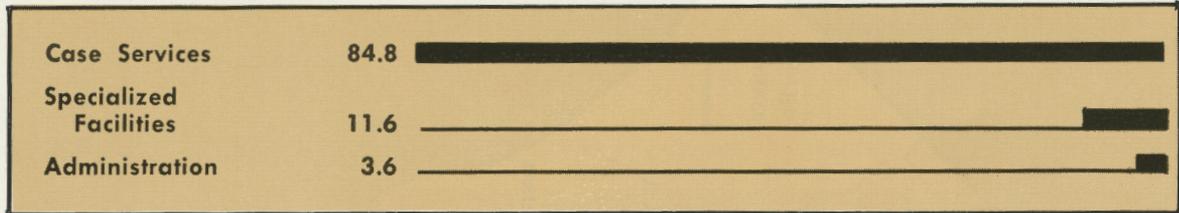
- (a) 6,916 disabled workers under 65 and their dependent families.
- (b) 451 disabled children (age 18 or older) of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.
- (c) 1,446 reconsideration applications.
- (d) 1,674 continuing and cessation disability cases.
- (e) 956 reviews, "freeze" and other type cases.



PERSONS REHABILITATED IN EACH S. C. COUNTY
IN 1966-67.

(Out-of-State—6)

1966-67



CASE SERVICES:

- (a) Counseling and Placement (Furnished by Department): Including professional and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, rent, office maintenance and equipment. **\$1,357,177.89**
- (b) Other Case Services (Purchased by Department): Including diagnostic procedures, surgery, treatment, prosthetic appliances, hospitalization and convalescent care, training, training materials, maintenance and transportation, tools, equipment and licenses. **4,593,747.65**

SPECIALIZED FACILITIES FOR SEVERELY HANDICAPPED: **814,355.60**

ADMINISTRATION:

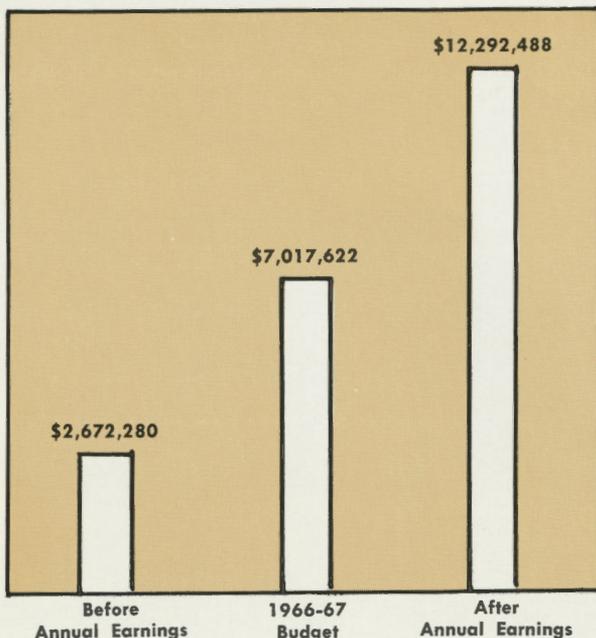
Including administrative and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, public information, rent, office maintenance and equipment. **252,341.11**

GRAND TOTAL \$7,017,622.25

Rehabilitation Is A Program That Pays For Itself.

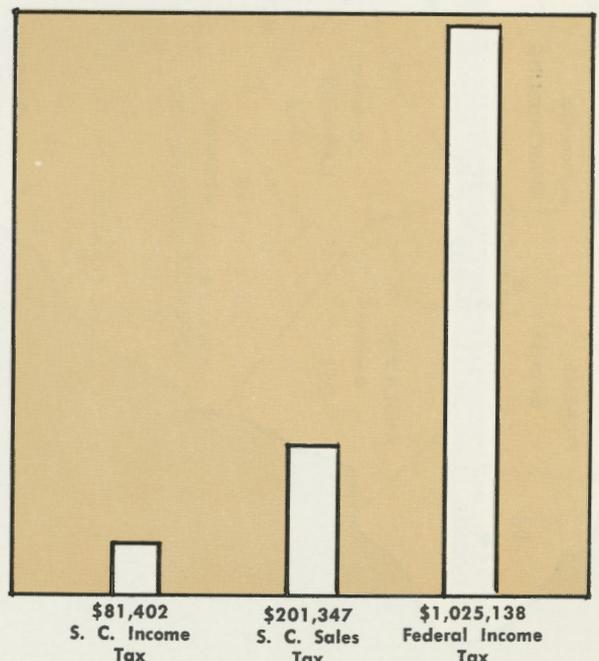
INCREASED EARNINGS

Dividing the total budget by 5,139 rehabilitated in 1966-67 sets the cost of rehabilitation at approximately \$1,300 per person. After rehabilitation, however, each person averaged a 360% increase in his earnings.

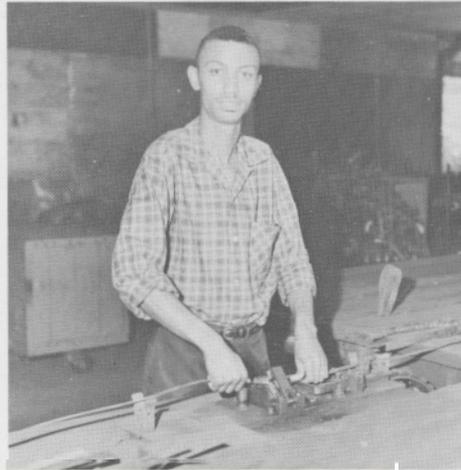
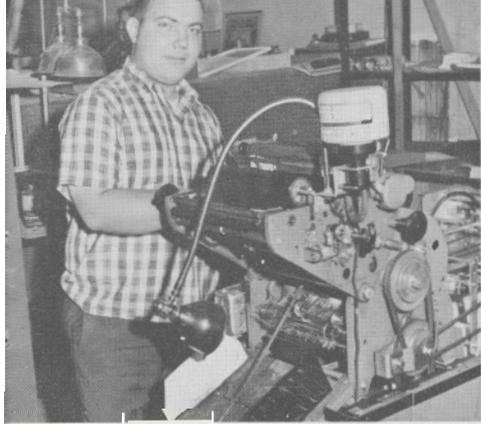


INCREASED TAX REVENUE*

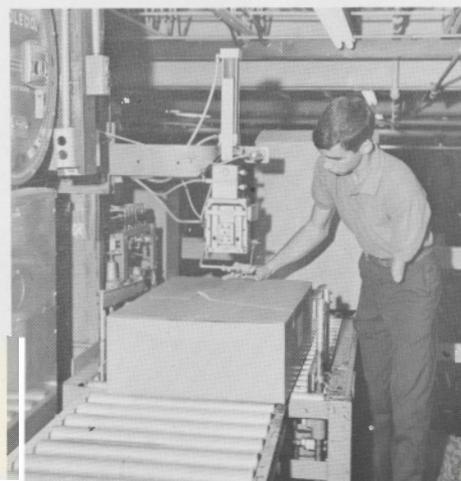
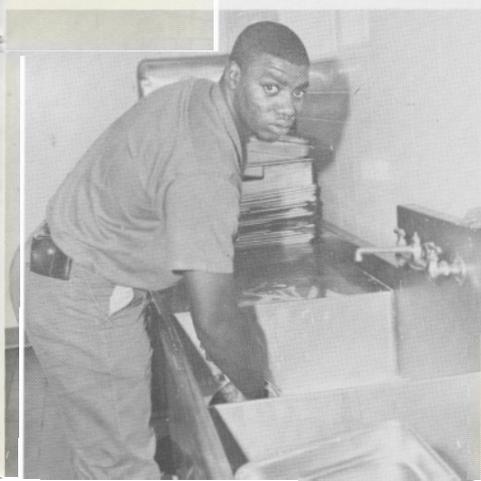
Based on these figures, the 5,139 rehabilitants will pay back in State and Federal taxes the full cost of their rehabilitation in 4.8 years.



*Calculated on the basis of combined weekly earnings of the 5,139 rehabilitants during the week of closure with an average of two dependents per person.



WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A HUMAN LIFE?



1966-67

Without the improvements and expansions made in the 40 years Vocational Rehabilitation has been in existence in South Carolina, the 5,139 rehabilitated in 1966-67 would not have received the quality services they did. Because of the ever-increasing population, growth and expansion in the programs designed to meet the social, health, and economic needs of the people are inevitable. The S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department, fully aware of the problems created by high birth rates, poverty, diseases and lack of job opportunities, constantly seeks to upgrade its services for the state's disabled men and women . . . but through orderly and carefully thought-out methods.

A program to alleviate South Carolina's high school drop-out problem and, at the same time, provide a means by which mentally retarded high school students can learn paying trades, skills, and semi-skills has been started in 15 schools throughout the state. This program allows a young person the chance to benefit from his high school years even though he may not be able to keep up with classmates academically.

Pre-vocational evaluation units and training centers are now nearby to every major community in South Carolina. No handicapped person needing the close supervision found in sheltered settings in order to discover his aptitude or to learn a trade is now deprived of that opportunity. These evaluation units and training centers are community-vocational rehabilitation department planned and operated with the idea of keeping the disabled man or woman close to his own home environment.

Information from the three T-Square (Training for Tomorrow) projects in Allendale, Florence, and Sumter indicate that 49% of the functional illiterates in South Carolina are in need of vocational rehabilitation services. To make services readily available to this segment of the population (which numbers 231,000) vocational rehabilitation facilities have been set up in each T-Square project.

A two-year study is currently being made of the rehabilitation needs of the people in South Carolina. The ultimate goal of this project is to see that all handicapped people can be served in the coming years. The study will be concluded in 1968 and the findings applied to the Vocational Rehabilitation program so that we may better plan and initiate a course of action to serve the disabled citizens of our state.

A three-fold program, in cooperation with the Department of Corrections, is now in operation to provide physically and mentally disabled convicted criminals an opportunity for rehabilitation. All persons sentenced to serve time in state penitentiaries now enter the Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia where they receive medical, psychological, psychiatric, and vocational evaluation to determine their aptitudes and needs. They are then placed in the area of the prison where they can best learn a skill or use their skills in order to be ready for employment upon their release. Persons under 21 are sent to the Youth Correction Center at Ridgeville. At the end of his sentence, the inmate goes to the Pre-Release Center where he receives information and guidance prerequisite to his successful readjustment to the free world.

The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center in Florence has been placed under the direction of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department by an act of the General Assembly. Additional room and personnel will enable the Department to improve and expand the treatment and rehabilitation services necessary to helping the state's alcoholics earn a living for themselves and their families.

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
 A JOINT PROJECT WITH THE
 S. C. DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

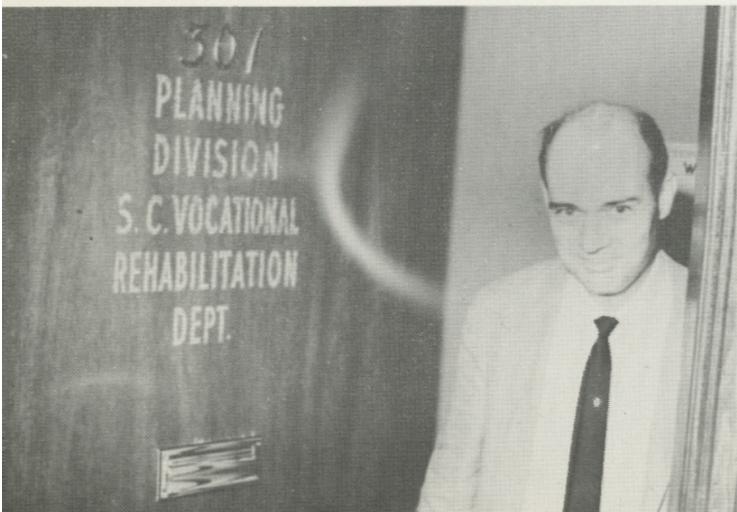


Men sentenced to serve time in state penitentiaries enter the main door of the Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia.

Mentally retarded South Carolinians who receive evaluation and training at the Rehabilitation Facility at Whitten Village, Clinton, live in this motel during their transition from institutional life to independence.

Dr. C. S. Chandler, coordinator, of the Governor's Statewide Planning Program for Vocational Rehabilitation Needs.

Mrs. H. B. Powell, nurse supervisor; Ben Dixon, project supervisor, and James Reading, counselor, stand in the hall of the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center now operated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department.



1962
 SOUTH CAROLINA
 ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION
 AND TREATMENT CENTER
 GOVERNOR: BRUNET & HOLLAND
 STATE AGENT: BRUNET & HOLLAND
 ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION BOARD
 DR. WALTER A. HARRIS, CHAIRMAN, W. L. HARRIS, VICE CHAIRMAN
 FRANK A. SIGAN, SECRETARY
 S. C. WATSON, JR., STATE AGENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
 JOHN W. WATSON, JR., STATE AGENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
 STATE AGENCY OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
 C. MORRIS CHAPMAN, DIRECTOR
 DR. DILL S. BECKMAN, DIRECTOR, ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION CENTER
 BAKER AND GILL, A.S.A., ARCHITECTS
 ROYCE CONSTRUCTION CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS

South Carolina
State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

J. C. HORNE, DENMARK
CHAIRMAN

E. ROY STONE, JR., GREENVILLE
VICE-CHAIRMAN

DR. DILL D. BECKMAN, COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND DIRECTOR



AGENCY

DR. WILLIAM L. BYERLY, SR. - - HARTSVILLE
E. H. CARROLL - - - - - ROCK HILL
HARRY W. FINDLEY - - - - - ANDERSON
J. C. HORNE - - - - - DENMARK
DR. H. L. LAFFITTE - - - - - ALLENDALE
JOHN A. MONTGOMERY - - - - - COLUMBIA
E. ROY STONE, JR. - - - - - GREENVILLE

400 WADE HAMPTON STATE OFFICE BLDG.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

October 16, 1967

The Honorable Robert E. McNair
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

In compliance with Section 21-26 of the 1952 Code of Laws of South Carolina, I hereby submit to the General Assembly, through you, the annual report of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department for fiscal year 1966-67.

As businessmen whose product is human lives, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department realize that only our action, both past and present, reflects what is being done to insure the future economic well-being of this state and the future social worth of the thousands of disabled men and women who reside here.

Yours very truly,

Dill D. Beckman

Dill D. Beckman, Director



S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Administration

Table listing administrative roles and names: Director (DILL D. BECKMAN), Assistant Director (J. E. HAMMETT), Administrative and Finance Officer (T. E. RINGER, JR.), Supervisor, Division of Workshops and Facilities (JAMES McCLARY), Supervisor, Division of Rehabilitation Services (C. J. COLLINS), Supervisor, Rehabilitation Public School Projects (LAWRENCE CURRY), Coordinator, Disability Determination Division (BEN J. MARETT), Chief Psychologist and Training Officer (DR. RICHARD HARDY), Psychiatric Consultant (DR. MERLIN BORGSTEDT), State Medical Consultant (DR. BEN MILLER), Coordinator, Governor's Statewide Planning Program (DR. C. S. CHANDLER), Administrative Liaison Officer (J. S. DUSENBURY)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OFFICES

STATE OFFICE: 400 Wade Hampton Building, Columbia, S. C. — Telephone: 758-2338

Table with 3 columns: LOCAL OFFICES, Telephone, Area Supervisor. Lists offices in Aiken, Anderson, Charleston, Columbia, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Hartsville, Lexington, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Spartanburg, Sumter, and Walterboro with their respective phone numbers and supervisors.

Vocational rehabilitation services are provided in compliance with Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act, and all eligible persons are served regardless of race, color, or national origin. Any person with a complaint can file the same in writing to a representative of the Department.

