

be given a chance of competing because in the case of most of the disabled, they do have the ability. That is the function of this whole scheme.

It is estimated that in Canada there are probably around 150,000 disabled people who, with some medical treatment and some training and some counselling and placement could continue to contribute to the wealth of the country instead of, as at present, being a burden.

We have an example of what can be done in the United Kingdom and in the United States. The program in the United Kingdom is particularly good. I have had an opportunity to observe it at first hand, and the facilities there are excellent, and they feel that the whole program has been very much worth while. In the United States they have an excellent program that has been operating for some 25 years. It is more expansive than the British program, but in 1951, they spent some \$30 million on this problem. The result of that was that 65,000 badly disabled people were restored to employment. In 1952 those 65,000 people earned \$116 million, and paid \$9 million in income tax, so all of us who have worked in this area feel that you do not spend money on rehabilitating disabled people—you invest it in their future. To confirm some of the things we suspected regarding this problem, we made a survey in Montreal of the disabled people registered with the employment offices there. At the time of the survey there were about a thousand people registered, and about 700 cooperated in the survey. It was found that they were on the average slightly older than the general population, that their standard of education and training was far below average, but that most of them were reasonably bright individuals who were susceptible to training. Quite a number of them required medical attention. Some of them had never had any medical attention but it was felt that 61 per cent of that group, given the proper services, could be led to useful employment. At the present time, we have discussed with the various provinces these various measures and five of the provinces have signed agreements regarding coordination of rehabilitation services. Through that agreement we will share with the provinces the cost of setting up a coordinators office, and will share in the cost of the salaries and travelling expenses and so on of the coordinator and his staff. This calls for the binding together of our services but we have a great number of resources that we can use and with organization, community cooperation and financial assistance, we feel that a great deal can be done. We feel that even in times of unemployment that it is only right to give those people who have a disability some of the services that will help to equalize their ability to compete in the market, and it is very definite that most of the disabled people have far more ability than they have disability—if we stress that—then I am sure we can make use of.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Campbell.

Mrs. FAIRCLOUGH: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Campbell a question. I notice in this memorandum reference is made to the film which was produced and the efforts which were made to acquaint the public generally with the qualifications of these disabled persons. That is all very well, and you can stir up a certain amount of sympathy, but to get right down to a practical basis of placement, can you give us any information as to just what steps are taken or are contemplated for the development of actual placement services?

The WITNESS: The National Employment Service has a special placement division that is charged with the responsibility of finding jobs for disabled people. At the present time they are reviewing their whole procedure and amongst other things are organizing a staff training program hoping to take care of the larger number of people that they expect to take care of in the future. There are various ways of doing this. If these people have the qualifications they need, then the problem of placement is not so great, but