

Harrisburg District.—Counties: Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Tioga, Union, York.

Altoona District.—Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Somerset.

DuBois District.—Counties: Armstrong, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Venango, Warren.

Philadelphia District.—Counties: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh District.—Counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Lawrence, Mercer, Washington, Westmoreland.

Pottsville District.—Counties: Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill.

Wilkes-Barre District.—Counties: Bradford, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION

When a duplicate registration form presenting the case of a disabled person is received in a district branch office of the Bureau, that form, giving complete preliminary information, is the original assignment to the adjuster. A call is made for a general review of the case and formulation of a plan for the return of the disabled registrant to a proper occupation.

Among the factors that must then be considered by the adjuster in the field are the following,—

Physical condition of the disabled person; employment prospects that could be filled by such disabled person; mental attitude and basic education; economic status of the registrant.

In making such investigation, the adjuster working on the case must discuss it locally, not only with the disabled person and the family and friends of the disabled person, but also with prospective employers and frequently with representatives of educational institutions, hospital executives, physicians, social relief agencies and any other individuals or organizations whose cooperation will be of value in the case.

The disabled person may be of the younger age groups with good basic education, required to enter employment for self-support but without other dependents. For such cases, the adjuster may work out a training program.

The training is always provided in existing educational institutions, trade schools or industrial plants.

There are numbers of cases where heavy domestic responsibilities, absence of basic education, lack of manual dexterity or residence isolation preclude the possibility of ambitious training and require the adjuster to work out, usually with an employer, a suitable task in employment which the disabled registrant can perform as well as an able-bodied person can perform such particular task.

PROVIDING NECESSARY ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES

An adjuster of the Bureau may determine, by an investigation, that a disabled registrant, with amputation of leg or arm or other disability, must be provided with an artificial appliance as arm, leg or brace to be fit to return to any type of employment. The Bureau