65TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | DOCUMENT No. 166

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

LETTER FROM THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF JAN. 27, REPORT ON

A PRELIMINARY STUDY BY THE FEDERAL BOARD ENTITLED "VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND PLACEMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS"

JANUARY 30, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

MEMBERS.

DAVID F. HOUSTON, *Chairman,*
Secretary of Agriculture.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.
WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.
P. P. CLAXTON, *Commissioner of Education.*
JAMES P. MUNROE,
Manufacture and Commerce.
CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE,
Agriculture.
ARTHUR E. HOLDER,
Labor.

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

C. A. PROSSER, *Director.*

LAYTON S. HAWKINS,
Assistant Director for Agricultural Education.
LEWIS H. CARRIS,
Assistant Director for Industrial Education.
CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,
Special Agent for Commercial Education.
JOSEPHINE T. BERRY,
Assistant Director for Home Economics Education.
CHARLES H. WINSLOW,
Assistant Director for Research.

65TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

S. RES. 189.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 28, 1918.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Federal Board for Vocational Education be directed to furnish to the Senate such information as it may have or can readily obtain on the rehabilitation and vocational reeducation of crippled soldiers and sailors.

3

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD,
Washington, January 29, 1918.

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
President United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Federal Board for Vocational Education is in receipt of the following resolution of the Senate of January 28, 1918:

Resolved, That the Federal Board for Vocational Education be directed to furnish to the Senate such information as it may have or can readily obtain on the rehabilitation and vocational reeducation of crippled soldiers and sailors.

Pursuant thereto there is herewith transmitted a preliminary study by the Federal board entitled "Vocational Rehabilitation and Placement of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors."

Respectfully,

JAMES P. MUNROE,
Vice Chairman.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FOREWORD.

This document is the outcome of a special research ordered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education on August 16, 1917. The board took this step because it recognized that the United States would soon be confronting the problem of rehabilitating the disabled soldiers and sailors resulting from the great war. As the vocational reeducation of these men has come to be a vital part of their rehabilitation, it is believed that the study here presented may be of service in the discharge of our great obligation as a people to those injured in the national defense.

The experience of our allies in vocational rehabilitation has been collated and analyzed. The lessons gained by them are presented for the guidance of all those interested in the problem in our own country. Certain general principles and policies toward which this experience points have been put forth as the basis of any sound program of Federal legislation and national action.

While the report deals primarily with the handicapped soldier and sailor, attention is directed particularly to the discussion of the possibility of providing vocational reeducation for the victims of industry as well as of war.

The report also outlines a complete series of studies of the entire problem as the basis for future and more detailed investigations in this field.

This study was made by Dr. John Cummings under the supervision of Charles H. Winslow, assistant director for reasearch. Acknowledgments for valuable suggestions are hereby made to T. B. Kidner, vocational secretary of the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission; Royal Meeker, Commission of Labor Statistics; and R. M. Little, chairman of the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

C. A. Prosser, *Director.*

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND PLACEMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

PART I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES.

Soon the United States will be facing the many problems involved in the rehabilitation, reeducation, and placement of soldiers and sailors disabled in the war. The first question is the size of the task in terms of numbers of handicapped men to be dealt with.

THE PROBLEM.

Any estimate of the number that will be returned disabled or that will require vocational reeducation must necessarily be based upon certain assumptions regarding the duration of the war, the number of men maintained at the front, and the proportion of casualties. These assumptions must be based upon the experience of the belligerents during the last three years.

There are at present approximately 13,000,000 wounded and crippled soldiers in the belligerent countries of Europe, including 3,000,000 cases of amputation. In Germany alone, it is reported, 500,000 men are under treatment in the hospitals, the number of leg amputations during 1916 being 16,000.

During the next few months the return of wounded, crippled, and invalided men from the over-seas forces of the United States will begin, and will continue thereafter for an indefinite period until the return of the over-seas forces after the termination of the war.

Without taking account of more remote contingencies, it seems not improbable, as statistics given in Part III show, that 100,000 disabled men will be returned during the first year of fighting and that at least 20,000 of these men will require total or partial vocational reeducation in order to overcome handicaps incurred in service.

A second year of fighting may add 40,000, a third 60,000 to the number requiring such reeducation, making a total for three years of fighting of 120,000. This assumes 1,000,000 men overseas the first year, and an increase of 1,000,000 men overseas in each succeeding year.

The figures given above may underestimate the development of the overseas forces, as well as the proportion of casualties in the closing stages of the war, when offensive strategy and tactics and fighting in the open to break through the German lines may succeed the trench warfare of the past two years.

THE NEED FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Every one of the leading European countries engaged in the great war has already made provision for the vocational reeducation and placement of disabled soldiers and sailors. The consideration which moved England, Canada, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria to undertake this work is one which will appeal with even greater force to the people of this country.

Such training is required:

1. *To insure economic independence.*—Vocational reeducation will reestablish the disabled soldier or sailor as an independent, self-respecting economic unit. Any other policy will inevitably induce economic dependency with its inherent moral and social evils. For these men and for the community also, moral and social as well as economic well-being, is in a large measure, at stake.

It is to be noted that the age of the conscripted army (21 to 31 years) is such that the men are young enough to be susceptible to training, and that the benefits of such training will accrue during a period equivalent to the normal expectation of life for men in early manhood.

Recognizing the value of vocational training some of the men were taking such training when drafted. This interrupted training should be resumed.

2. *To avoid vocational degeneration.*—Experience has demonstrated that disabled men while under hospital treatment naturally tend in many instances to fall into a state of chronic dependence, characterized by loss of ambition. The difficulty of lifting them out of this well-recognized phase increases rapidly during the period immediately following convalescence. Initiation of vocational training at the earliest possible moment and persistent, systematic development of this training after convalescence will avoid this danger of vocational degeneration.

Once the men have fallen into this state of chronic dependence or have drifted back into industry without training, they can not be industrially recovered.

3. *To prevent exploitation.*—Without the protection of vocational reeducation, together with systematic reestablishment in wage-earning employment, the handicapped man will drift about in industry, an unskilled laborer and a subject for exploitation by the unscrupulous.

4. *To conserve trade skill.*—The policy of vocational rehabilitation is one of conservation. Disabled men skilled in specific trades will be, so far as possible, reestablished in those trades by vocational reeducation. Without such training acquired trade experience will in many cases be lost, and the ranks of skilled labor will be to that extent depleted. Incidentally, the drifting of handicapped men in any considerable number into unskilled employments will occasion demoralization and impair wage standards.

5. *To insure national rehabilitation.*—The European countries have found the conservation of trade skill and experience to be a factor of vital importance in national rehabilitation. In these countries the conduct of industries, commerce, and agriculture, even during the progress of the war, has become largely dependent upon the reestablishment in civil employment of men disabled for further military service.

It should be borne in mind that the disabled men are, in many cases, specially trained and skilled. If allowed, through lack of such reeducation as they require, to sink into the ranks of the unskilled, their places in the Nation's scheme of economic productivity can not be filled. No supply of skilled men is now, or will be after the war, available from other countries, since every country at war is experiencing and will continue to experience in the years following the war a great scarcity of skilled labor.

Vocational reeducation of men disabled for military service is, therefore, a means not only of conserving trade skill, but of conserving it in a time of national emergency and of preventing in some degree the scarcity of skilled labor that is certain to develop as the war progresses. The nation which does not conserve the vocational skill of its trained workers will to that extent weaken its recuperative and competitive power and to that extent will consequently fail to achieve the immediate national rehabilitation of its industrial, commercial, and agricultural power.

6. *To adjust supply of labor to demand.*—The return to civil employment of large numbers of men under the abnormal conditions of the period of demobilization will occasion far-reaching economic disturbance and maladjustment of labor supply to demand, unless that return is made under some comprehensive scheme of administration. Vocational reeducation will provide one means of so directing the return of men into civil employments as to occasion the least possible disturbance, and will go far to avoid impairment of established standards of living.

7. *To develop new vocational efficiency.*—In individual cases, undoubtedly, new vocational capacities will be developed in handicapped men by systematic vocational reeducation. In many cases the selection of wage-earning employments has been originally accidental, and without due regard to natural aptitude. Vocational rehabilitation, by training for new employments for which the men have natural aptitude, may develop entirely new vocational capacities, making the men even more efficient producers than they were before.

Vocational training has established its claim as a means of producing and increasing economic efficiency, and in the Smith-Hughes Act, among others, Congress has indorsed this sort of training by appropriating Federal money to its support in the public schools. Such training can not consistently be denied to the disabled soldier and sailor—whose need is special and peculiar on account of his handicap incurred in the public service—while extending it to all other workers having no special claim to Government favor. All workers may have their productive efficiency increased by vocational training, but in the case of the disabled soldier or sailor the need of such training is imperative and the obligation to give it is clear.

COST OF VOCATIONAL REEDUCATION.

The immediate expenditure involved in vocational training for disabled men will not be materially greater than that which would be involved in providing financial support without vocational training. Under any scheme the disabled men must be provided for during disability. In its initial stages vocational rehabilitation has a

recognized therapeutic value, tending to hasten convalescence. Established hospital practice as well as experience in England, France, Canada, and other belligerent countries has demonstrated this to be the fact. Convalescent hospitals must be in any event provided and equipped, and the additional expenditure required for vocational rehabilitation after convalescence will not materially increase the immediate burden of the war.

Vocational rehabilitation can not, in fact, be regarded as costing the community, except temporarily, anything whatever. The disability of the soldier or sailor is an economic handicap reducing productive power. Unless the men are vocationally reestablished, and to the extent that they are not completely reestablished, the economic loss to the community will be cumulative during a long period of years. Even a slight increase in vocational capacity, as a result of vocational training initiated during the period of convalescence and continued for a few weeks or months after convalescence, will result in an economic gain which, also, will be cumulative over a long period. This aggregate cumulative gain will certainly exceed any expenditures required for vocational rehabilitation.

If the only alternative policy to that of vocational rehabilitation be adopted, namely, the policy of providing financial support without vocational training, there is reason to believe, judging from the experience of previous wars in the United States, that the financial burden upon the community will not be materially diminished for many years.

The expenditure for vocational rehabilitation is necessarily continued over only a very brief period. Within a few months the disabled man will have been given all the special training that can advantageously be given to him. The current expenditure for vocational rehabilitation will therefore diminish rapidly during the months immediately following the war, and will largely terminate within one or two years. The cost of maintaining the disabled man and his dependents as wards for their natural lifetime would certainly far exceed that of vocational rehabilitation.

PREPARATION FOR VICTIMS OF INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

One of the most important arguments for undertaking the vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors is that all the experience and all the special equipment required for emergency war work will be needed to provide for similar work in the vocational rehabilitation of men disabled in factories and workshops, of the victims of accident in all dangerous employments, and of the thousands of otherwise injured and crippled persons thrown upon the community each year. The number of such persons in normal times greatly exceeds the capacity thus far developed for their vocational rehabilitation, and it is certain that the experience gained in the war emergency, together with the special equipment and capital expenditure, can be utilized in industry after the war emergency is passed.

SPECIFIC SERVICES TO BE RENDERED.

The problem of vocational rehabilitation would seem to include the following services: (1) Registration of each man returned, including a description of his disability, or any condition which may

prevent him from earning full livelihood, and an estimate of the degree of his vocational incapacity, in his former occupation, if he can return to it, or, if not, in some other occupation; (2) provision for occupational exercises in hospital workshops during the period of convalescence; (3) provision for vocational reeducation of convalescents in cases requiring such training; (4) placement in a wage-earning occupation of men vocationally fit or rehabilitated; and (5) continuous registration and follow-up work, including maintenance of special wage agreements where efficiency has been reduced, and handicaps determined.

IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED.

Efficient accomplishment of this program demands immediate action. Some of the preliminary steps that should be taken at once are: (1) Adequate provision for the financial support of a program of vocational reeducation for these men; (2) organization of agencies to secure from the start proper administrative control, flexibility, and cooperation; (3) survey of experience and achievement in this work in foreign countries; (4) survey and analysis of occupations and industrial processes with a view to classification in terms of handicaps; (5) survey of industrial establishments and other agencies of employment; (6) development of courses of instruction in different occupations for type handicaps; (7) training of teachers; (8) provision of suitable equipment; (9) devising of new methods of training; (10) adaptation of tools and of machine attachments for use by the handicapped; (11) development of an organization for placing trained men in wage-earning employments under fair conditions; (12) development of a scheme of registration and follow-up work, with reference to men placed.

The steps taken by Canada, as described in a recent report of the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission, furnishes an illuminating illustration of the kind and magnitude of the difficulties involved. (See Part II, pp. 31 to 64.)

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Whatever private resources may be made available for vocational rehabilitation, the obligation is clearly upon the public to provide amply for this work. Every European nation has already recognized and has written this obligation into legislation. Some of the reasons follow;

1. The public, through the National Government, called these men into military service where they incurred injuries. The public is, therefore, under obligation to bring them back to civil life rehabilitated as far as possible, not only in body but in capacity to resume normal economic life.

2. Every sacrifice and loss sustained to save the institutions of the country imposes an obligation on the Nation which can be only partially discharged by providing vocational reeducation to the fullest possible extent.

3. Through the enactment by Congress of the war-risk insurance bill, as well as through the physical care of wounded soldiers by the hospital service of the Army and Navy, the National Government

clearly recognizes a responsibility to those wounded in its military service. The policy of supporting rehabilitation from public funds is consistent with these already established policies.

4. The disabled soldier and sailor of the present war has, by the legislation already enacted by Congress, been made a ward of the Nation, and the obligation to give him vocational training is certainly as great as in the case of other national wards, such as the Indian.

5. Through the Smith-Hughes Act, the Government has already recognized its obligation to give vocational training to the civilian youth of the country. Its obligation to give such training to the disabled soldier or sailor is much greater.

6. In the end the cost of the work, whether carried on by the public or by private funds, will be borne by the people. The burden is a democratic right, and it may safely be assumed that the people will demand as a privilege the opportunity directly to discharge their fundamental obligation.

It may be urged, however, (*a*) that large private foundations are or will be available for carrying on the vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers or sailors, that they will prove to be adequate, and that they should be fully utilized; (*b*) that if developed with private resources, an opportunity will be afforded for volunteer service and support, which otherwise would not be utilized; (*c*) that private agencies, being highly differentiated, can meet the diverse needs of individual cases more completely than can Government agencies; and (*d*) that by utilizing private resources the burden of taxation upon the community will be lessened.

Against the policy of devolving the work upon private resources the following contentions may be presented for consideration:

1. Private support would unavoidably stigmatize as charity the work of rehabilitating the disabled soldiers and sailors, a work obviously in no sense a charity, but clearly the partial discharge of an obligation resting upon the whole community.

2. The work of rehabilitation should not be regarded as voluntary, but should be accepted as obligatory upon the community, a service to be provided for out of taxation, forcing the unwilling, if there be any such, as well as the willing, to contribute.

3. Private agencies may prove inadequate and fail. No assurance whatever can be obtained in advance that they will prove to be adequate and successful.

4. Private resources almost certainly will not be available in different sections of the country in proportion to the local needs for rehabilitation. The disabled soldier or sailor should be returned as nearly as possible to his home community, and vocationally reestablished in that community. For any local inadequacy there would be no certain remedy in voluntarily contributed private resources.

5. Private philanthropy has no certain and continuous sources from which to derive funds. Neither has it any certain resources capable of responding adequately to meet the needs of a sudden emergency, such as may develop in the course of the war.

6. The history of such institutions as asylums for the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the crippled and deformed, show a general tendency to pass from private to public support.

7. Private support carries with it always some measure of private control, and such control may ultimately prove pernicious.

It is fully recognized, of course, that a large field is open for the voluntary cooperation of private with public agencies in providing for the welfare of disabled soldiers and sailors. Private resources can render service in making studies, in conducting experiments, and in preparing teachers. The faculties of endowed institutions may undertake to give training, under direction of the National Government, and such training may be in part paid for by the National Government. The services which may be assumed by private agencies are indicated in the account of the activities of such agencies in foreign countries. (See Part II.)

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION.

The following arguments have been advanced in support of private control and administration. It is urged—

1. That private control would be free from the embarrassment of legislative definition of powers and functions, and free to adjust itself to needs as they develop, without waiting for enabling acts.

2. That private agencies could command the services of experts not available for public employment.

3. That private control is necessary to enlist private support, which will not be forthcoming if the enterprise be retained under exclusive public administration.

4. That private control will insure the cooperation of diverse agencies already in existence.

The principal arguments advanced in support of public control and administration are the following:

(1) The Federal Government has control of the disabled soldiers as they return from the war, and is, therefore, under the immediate necessity of providing for them.

(2) Experience has shown that disabled soldiers for the period of their rehabilitation should be returned, as far as possible, to their own communities. This geographical distribution can be most easily effected by the Federal Government.

(3) If it be assumed that military control is necessary (see section below) during the whole or any portion of the period of rehabilitation, the National Government alone can exercise such control.

(4) Since the question of public versus private control is intimately bound up with the question of public versus private support, any decision of Congress to support vocational rehabilitation with public funds implies public control of the work.

(5) It is inconceivable that any other than the Federal Government could undertake the work of training and supplying teachers to meet this necessity with the promptness which the emergency requires, and on a scale sufficiently comprehensive.

(6) The National Government is in a position to utilize agencies and equipment which private control can not command. Among these may be mentioned the land-grant colleges already cooperating with the National Government in the training of farmers, and forts, cantonments, and extensive open places already belonging to the National Government, readily convertible into sites for the training of large numbers of men. The National Government could not turn these resources over to the administration of private philanthropy.

(7) As regards placement, no agency other than the Federal Government can command the cooperation of every class in the fields of commerce, industry, and agriculture, including both employer and employee.

(8) Private control, or private support on any large scale for this work, involves an idea repugnant to the American mind—namely, that these soldiers are to be wards of charity rather than the recipients of their just dues from the Government.

(9) The Government, by every consideration of justice is bound to contribute to this work, and since it can not turn over its funds to private administration, it must assume control, at least in proportion to its financial support.

(10) Private control necessarily means private support, and since private support may prove inadequate and fail, private control is not feasible.

(11) As a direct result of national control of the work of rehabilitating crippled soldiers and sailors, experience of great value to the Government in connection with similar work for the victims of industry will be gained.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Wounded soldiers, being in an abnormal condition psychologically and physically, do not in every case realize the necessity for undergoing the immediate sacrifice involved in vocational training, and must therefore, for their own best interests, be induced to follow it. The maintenance of military discipline in the initial stages of this training would be one method of bringing needed pressure to bear. Release from such discipline should, however, in general be given at the earliest moment when it appears on special consideration of individual cases, that its further continuation is not essential to complete rehabilitation in civil employment.

At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the sudden release of men accustomed to military discipline from such control, might impose burdens of responsibility upon them at precisely that time when they would be unfit to bear them.

If the best interests of the community demand, for reasons noted, the Government will direct, guide, and control the work of rehabilitation for a considerable period, at least. Without such control it would be difficult for the Government to act effectively, as a sort of switchboard connecting the men with industrial life, having purview of all vocational opportunities throughout the country, and directing rehabilitated men into those employments for which there is the greatest need.

It is recognized that a large majority of these men have been drafted for the period of the war and that at the termination of the war they will, unless additional legislation is enacted, be free to leave the Army. For handicapped men who do so leave the Army it is clear that some provision for systematic vocational training by the Government must be made, and that vocational training at the expense of the Federal Government necessarily implies control during the period of such training.

Over crippled and disabled men, returned before the close of the war, the Government will still exercise control. These men,

at least, should be continued under Government control during physical rehabilitation. If they are not so retained the Government will be in the position of releasing upon the community handicapped men drafted for the period of the war without providing for their rehabilitation and readjustment to civil life.

As regards extension of military discipline the correct procedure would appear to be release from such discipline upon completion of convalescence and continuation of training under civil discipline. But this question is one of administrative policy rather than of legislation and may safely be left for determination by such executive board or authority as may be instituted to carry on the work.

The duration of the vocational courses will doubtless be short, varying from a few weeks or months to one or two years. Much of this training might well be on a part-time basis, the man being employed in an approved factory or shop and attending school under the continuation plan.

The point at which Government control should be discontinued must be determined individually and on the general principle that need for the control ends when the individual has been restored as nearly as possible to normal physical, mental, and vocational independence, and when provision has been made for his securing and holding a position. If not completely rehabilitated, adequate provision should be made for his further vocational training by some private enterprise.

NATIONAL VERSUS STATE ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL.

Leaving for separate consideration the development of the underlying principles of cooperation between the Federal Government and the States, the broad question of National versus State administration and control may be briefly presented. To this general question the following considerations seem pertinent.

1. While these men have been drafted from the States in proportion to population, there is no reason to expect that they will be disabled in the same proportions. The burden for caring for these men should not be apportioned by the accidental incidence of war casualties, but should be assumed as a national burden and equitably distributed to the States through the National Government. Obviously those States which experience a relatively light burden of casualities should not be relieved of their fair share of taxation for the work of rehabilitation.

2. These men having been crippled in the national service, it becomes the duty of the National Government to supervise their vocational, just as it assumes the task of their physical, rehabilitation.

3. State control implies State responsibility for the rehabilitation of soldiers, and the National Government can not in the case of the States, any more than in the case of private agencies, divest itself of its definite responsibilities.

4. The Smith-Hughes and other acts furnish precedent for the Federal Government to contribute money and to fix standards for a national system of vocational education. It should be noted, however, that the scheme of apportionment of Federal money under the Smith-Hughes Act would not be equitable in the case of wounded soldiers for the reason that such wounded men will not be in proportion to the population of the States.

5. In the adjustment of rehabilitated men to industry it may develop that citizens of one State may be most advantageously placed in some other State. This redistribution can best be carried on by the National Government.

6. Experience shows that the obstacles in the way of getting uniform and adequate legislation from the 48 States severally are almost insuperable and are always sufficient to occasion great delays. Should vocational rehabilitation be put under State control, it is highly improbable that all of the States would provide for such control within a period of two to three years. Therefore, the period essential for rehabilitation, the period of convalescence, and that immediately following would have lapsed before adequate provision had been made.

7. The National Government has larger resources than any State government, and with regard to the particular resources needed for vocational rehabilitation it is already in position to cooperate with a vast number of agencies throughout the country.

8. Institutions of special character will be required for dealing with specific classes, and it might not be possible for a State having a comparatively small number of handicapped men to provide the special institutions necessary for their most advantageous training. The State with a small number of handicapped could not provide for these men special institutions and specially trained teachers for vocationally reeducating the blind, the one-legged, the one-armed, the men seeking rehabilitation in clerical pursuits, in agriculture, and in each of the separate trades.

Among the resources of the Federal Government which might be utilized for this work are the land-grant colleges, army posts, forts, and cantonments.

9. While there is no exact parallel in European Governments for the relationship existing between our National Government and the several States, nevertheless European experience in the present war indicates that this work of rehabilitation must be under national control, even when the work is done in cooperation with local governments, municipal or provincial, or with private agencies.

10. The pension acts and the war-risk insurance act furnish precedent for the Federal as against State control.

COOPERATION WITH THE STATES.

The question of cooperation between the National Government and the States does not involve the question of the cost of the work in so far as that cost is to be provided out of public funds, with the exception, however, that the centralized administration would naturally be expected to be cheaper than an administration divided among the several States. Whether the money is contributed in whole or in part by the State governments or by the National Government, it must be derived from taxation, and the amount raised will be determined by the work to be done and not by fiscal agents.

It is proposed that a census of institutions should immediately be undertaken by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and that this census secure information concerning the number of institutions and the attitude of the State officials. The National Government is already taking an occupational census of the drafted men, and will be in possession of vocational information concerning them.

The numbers of those trained in the different vocations will therefore be known in advance of the return of the men.

Inasmuch as under the Smith-Hughes Act the States are rapidly developing vocational schools, it would seem wise economy to expand and adapt these schools in order to meet the new necessity as well as to create new schools specifically designed for the emergency and under direct national control. It is suggested that since to accomplish this it may be necessary for the States to modify and enlarge their vocational education facilities, the Smith-Hughes Act should be amended at the earliest moment to that end, in order that it may effect that end.

COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE AGENCIES.

The basis of cooperation with private agencies should be similar to that of cooperation with the States; namely, financial contribution or the extension of the resources available in private institutions for the effective carrying on of the work.

Cooperation with private agencies must always carry with it national control, and no cooperation involving the surrender of national supervision should be contemplated. Such control does not necessarily involve supervisory functions over the private institution, except as is necessarily involved in the control of the men detailed to such institutions during vocational rehabilitation.

The private agencies should be regarded as volunteers, and the Federal Government, whatever services it may accept, should not impose anything upon them. The national scheme should be sufficiently elastic to accept volunteer services whenever the national agency may determine that such services will be of value.

FINANCING THE WORK OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

Expenditures made specifically for vocational reeducation may for the most part be covered under the following general heads:

1. Cost of vocational workshops and equipment.
2. Salaries of vocational teachers, supervisors, and directors.
3. Support of the men and of their dependents during the period of their vocational training.

As a basis for immediate action some assumption must be made regarding the proportion of men requiring vocational training to the total number of men returned from overseas unfit for further military service. Such an assumption has been developed in estimating the number of men to be reeducated. (See Part III. The size of the problem.)

This proportion once determined may be taken as a constant factor, subject to revision in the light of actual developments. The uncertainty attaching to any estimate of the expenditures involved suggests the need of great flexibility in the development of the work. Some general fund should be made available under proper safeguards, to be drawn upon in such amounts as are required from time to time. This fund might be placed in the custody of the President or of some board created by Congress.

In preparing a budget of expenditures for vocational reeducation as a whole, a survey should be made of the equipment and service provided for vocational reeducation work in other belligerent countries. An effort should be made to determine so far as possible what

specific lines of vocational training should be provided for in advance; what methods should be adopted in procuring and training vocational experts as teachers; and what expenditures are required to provide suitable workshops and equipment. Such a survey should be begun immediately.

Prior to making such a survey, however, general principles of policy can be presented, and these general principles provide a clear basis for legislative action by Congress involving appropriation of Federal money to the support of vocational reeducation, and cooperation with such public agencies as States and municipalities, and with semipublic and private agencies.

APPROPRIATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) *Provision for preliminary survey work.*—Some provision must be made by Congress if funds are not available for this purpose under existing legislation, to cover the preliminary survey work, and the general organization and administration. This amount will not necessarily be very considerable, but should be entirely adequate, since undue economy in this preliminary work may mean ultimate waste of public money.

(*b*) *Provision for the conduct of vocational reeducation work.*—This appropriation, as has been indicated above, should create a fund sufficiently large to cover all possible eventualities of the war, and should make this fund available for expenditure as occasion for expenditure develops.

(*c*) *Provision for support of men and their dependents during the period of reeducation.*—For vocational training, in so far as it is conducted under discipline a simple provision would be continuation of military service pay, together with support of dependents during the period of training. Under this provision the men should be reenlisted in the service until completion of their vocational reeducation. This reenlistment need not involve extension of military discipline throughout the period of vocational training, but would insure the exercise of adequate control and discipline, civil or military, over the men.

APPROPRIATION BY THE STATES.

While the Federal Government can not fairly impose upon the several States the burden of providing vocational reeducation for the disabled soldiers and sailors who were drafted from that State, it is not improbable that some of the States will voluntarily undertake to assume a share of responsibility in this work.

Under these conditions the question arises as to how far the work may be paid for under joint Federal and State funds.

The general principle must be maintained that adequate provision must be made for the training of every man disabled in the military service requiring vocational reeducation.

A consistent policy would seem to involve a clear definition of responsibility, as between the States and the Federal Government, the field of the Federal Government being defined to embrace complete vocational reeducation and reestablishment of the men in civil employment. If in performing this service State services are accepted it would seem only equitable that the States rendering such service should be completely reimbursed for any expenditures made by them.

This policy will not exclude the States from cooperation with the Federal Government, but will, on the contrary, open wide the door to such cooperation.

This policy, further, by relieving the States of a specific financial burden, will leave them free to undertake other services in behalf of returned soldiers which can not be undertaken by the Federal Government, and it will insure an equitable distribution of the burden upon all the States.

APPROPRIATION BY MUNICIPALITIES.

In general the principles involved in cooperation between the Federal Government and the States are pertinent to cooperation with municipalities.

Municipalities cooperating in this work with the Federal Government should be entirely reimbursed by the Federal Government for any expenditures made specifically on account of the vocational reeducation of returned soldiers and sailors, and should thus be left free to undertake such other services in behalf of these men as they may elect to do.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY PRIVATE AND SEMIPUBLIC AGENCIES.

As regards private and semipublic agencies, such as the Red Cross, private foundations, individuals, corporations, trade-unions, fraternal organizations, farmers' unions and granges, hospitals, and schools, as in the case of States and municipalities, the general principle applies that the Federal Government can not in single cases divest itself of a responsibility which it recognizes in general as its own. It can not consistently be placed in the position of abandoning some men requiring vocational training to the financial support of private or semiprivate agencies, while providing Federal support in full for other cases.

In fulfilling its obligation to the disabled soldiers and sailors, however, the Federal Government is bound to accept every helpful cooperative service proffered by private agencies. It may be anticipated that cooperation on the part of private agencies will not consist chiefly, if in any degree, in rendering financial support. It might, indeed, be argued with considerable plausibility that only one consideration could justify acceptance of financial aid from private sources by the Federal Government, namely, that the Federal Government might be financially incapable of undertaking the whole support of the work under Federal appropriations. Such a presumption certainly will not be permitted by the American people.

Opportunity for service to returned soldiers and sailors is by no means restricted to vocational reeducation. This service is, in fact, a special one to be rendered to a comparatively few men. The whole field of social rehabilitation and readjustment of the disabled men returned, and, at the termination of the war, of the entire body of demobilized men returning home, is open to private and semipublic agencies, and it may safely be assumed that the needs, other than those for vocational reeducation, will be sufficient to absorb all available resources.

Foreign practice is not entirely consistent with this principle, but the present practice in the belligerent countries has been determined

under conditions of great emergency which have made difficult, if not impossible, the consistent development of any policy. It may be noted, further, that traditionally the practice of certain foreign countries is quite different from our own as regards cooperation between public and private agencies. In considering this cooperation the specific character of the several agencies established and the social policies under which they operate must be carefully taken into account.

NEED FOR TRAINING TEACHERS FOR REHABILITATION.[1]

The experience of the United States will probably correspond more closely to that of Canada than to that of the other belligerent countries.

Recent Canadian figures show that 10 per cent of the men sent overseas had been returned physically unfit for further military service, and that of these 30 per cent were in the hospital at the time of the report. The majority of these patients are convalescing, since men are not returned until their physical condition permits. On the basis of Canadian and of European experience, it would appear that the United States may fairly anticipate that per 1,000,000 men overseas 100,000 will be returned each year unfit for military service, and that the number of patients constantly in the hospitals will be from 30,000 to 50,000.

The value of occupational therapy in the convalescence of disabled soldiers has been demonstrated by the experience of foreign countries beyond any possible point of debate. The problem for this country is not whether the men shall be given occupational therapy and treated along the most progressive lines of medicine; it is rather the problem of ascertaining how best medical treatment and occupational therapy may contribute toward the ultimate goal of industrial rehabilitation.

The experience of foreign countries in rehabilitation emphasizes the necessity of the recognition of three fundamental principles—first, the value of practical occupation; second, the importance of trained teachers, and third, the urgency of immediate occupation in convalescence.

It is found that the men respond far better to work of a practical type in the curative workshops than to any of the trivial or time-passing occupations. The positive danger of the latter has been demonstrated in cases where the men have actually been turned away from productive occupations by following one of the "semi-trades" which are dependent upon charity or upon uncertain and fickle markets for support. In Germany there is no waste of time on useless occupations.

"To employ the invalid for any length of time on trivial work does not seem suitable. It is much better to employ him at gainful work as soon as possible and to arouse in him consciousness that he is still able to perform efficient work."[2] It is claimed that Germany uses 85 to 90 per cent of her wounded back of the lines, and that only a small proportion of the remainder are not completely self-supporting.

While the work is intended primarily to be curative for mind and body, experience has shown that many men who have acquired

[1] An exhaustive study of the problem of rehabilitation has been prepared by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and will appear in Bulletin No. 6.

[2] Dr. Tjoden in a lecture given in Bremen.

in the convalescent shops mechanical skill, ability to interpret blue prints, a knowledge of shop arithmetic and mechanical drawing, have actually increased their commercial value in life. In fact, European military hospitals have commenced serious vocational training in the hospital workshops. In this period vocational training is given to the men as therapeutic discipline and should be related as far as possible to their future occupation.

Occupational therapy can only be intrusted to those particularly trained for it. Work is prescribed for the patients by the doctors just as other prescriptions are given. In order to avoid harmful consequences, the work prescription should be carried out only by one trained to follow directions intelligently, able to understand and correct mental attitudes, trained to note fatigue, and competent to exercise certain muscles and joints. "French experience has established very clearly that the selection of the right type of teacher is vital to the success of any scheme of training * * *. The ideal instructor must know his men as well as his trade. He must study their peculiarities and be able to vary his methods so as to get the best out of each man. The best possible men must be secured without regard to cost, and those who fail to develop the requisite qualities must be vigorously weeded out."[1]

The mental attitude of the disabled soldier is such that if a delay occurs before he is given an occupation he frequently becomes "institutionalized" and unable to adapt himself to the idea of productive work. Experience has amply proved that the ease with which men become adjusted and employable is in direct ratio to the promptness with which reeducation is begun.

"The question is desperately urgent. Habits of idleness are not easily shaken off, and if once these men are allowed to sink into despondency and apathy they will soon degenerate into chronic unemployables. * * * Delay means wasted lives."[1] French figures show that only 5 per cent of the men took up training if it was delayed until after hospital discharge, whereas 80 per cent continued training if begun in the hospitals.

The necessity of providing teachers of occupational therapy is imperative. Canada provides four teachers for every hundred convalescing patients, and anticipates increasing the number of teachers per hundred patients.

On an estimate of four teachers for every hundred men this country will have to provide 1,200 trained occupational therapeutists for every million men overseas. There is at present a very limited number of competent occupational therapeutists, and far from adequate courses of training, equipment, and hospital facilities exist for training more.

In order to meet this emergency, the Federal Board for Vocational Education has made a special study of the problem of training teachers for the curative workshop, taking into consideration the cooperation which must exist between the medical authorities and the vocational officer in directing the patient from the earliest moment toward an occupation in which his handicap may be reduced to the minimum and his facility developed to the maximum. This study is based upon the probable numbers of teachers required,

[1] L. G. Brock, American Journal of Care for Cripples, vol. 4, no. 1.

special problems encountered in dealing with war invalids, necessary background to carry out the physician's instructions intelligently, and qualifications of instructors and courses of teacher training.

Upon discharge from the hospital, 80 per cent of the men, according to Canadian figures, are able to return to their former occupations. Ten per cent need complete vocational reeducation and 10 per cent partial vocational reeducation. The difficult problem of securing teachers for vocational education is only equaled by the scarcity of occupational therapeutists.

In addition to the requirements of the regular vocational instructor, the instructor of the disabled soldier must know those points of difference between his soldier pupils and the normal pupils to whom he is accustomed. The shop instructor, even more than the instructor of related or academic subjects, must be highly skilled in his trade for the reason that many of the men will have had experience in that trade, and unlike the raw youth in vocational classes, they will be critical, and unwilling to learn from one not markedly their superior. As a rule the boys of vocational education age are eager, quick, and teachable, whereas many of the returned soldiers, though young enough to have receptive minds, are of maturer age. The fact that they have been returned unfit for further military service indicates that in some way, either by lessened vitality or permanent handicap, they are below par. Moreover, the experience of war has been a mentally paralyzing experience, and the instructor must be patient and must understand his pupil. In addition to intelligent sympathy, the instructor must maintain regularity and meet the requirements of the vocational school, for vocational education leads directly to employability. The patients do not enter the vocational classes until the medical authorities have discharged them or else state that their physical condition will permit a regular course of study.

The best vocational instructors must be selected for training the disabled patients, not only because they require the best possible instruction, but because the problem of teaching them is particularly difficult and important.

NEED FOR EARLY ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION.

The rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors is a task so important, so large, so complicated, and, therefore, so difficult, that Congress should, at the earliest possible moment, provide by legislation a clear and definite plan for the organization, administration, and support of the work.

Although the United States has been at war more than half a year, no specific appropriation has yet been made by Congress for establishing and operating vocational training for men handicapped by war. Indeed, no such appropriation has been made even for the proper study and investigation of the many problems involved.

It is true that section 304 of the war-risk insurance bill (Public, No. 9, Sixty-fifth Congress—H. R. 5723), which became a law October 6, 1917, apparently places the work of rehabilitation, reeducation, and vocational training for disabled men in the hands of the Director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, who, under the Treasury Department, has the duty and responsibility of administering the entire act.

Section 304 reads as follows:

That in cases of dismemberment, of injuries to sight or hearing, and of other injuries commonly causing permanent disability, the injured person shall follow such course or courses of rehabilitation, reeducation, and vocational training as the United States may provide or procure to be provided. Should such course prevent the injured person from following substantially gainful occupation while taking same, a form of enlistment may be required which shall bring the injured person into the military or naval service. Such enlistment shall entitle the person to full pay as during the last month of his active service, and his family allowances and allotment as hereinbefore provided, in lieu of all other compensation for the time being.

In case of his willful failure properly to follow such course or so to enlist, payment of compensation shall be suspended until such willful failure ceases and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

For reasons discussed below this section has remained inoperative. Indeed, the section is more a promise of what should be done than a workable program for the vocational rehabilitation and the return to civil employment of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Section 304 of the war-risk insurance act makes no appropriation to meet the expense of carrying on the course or courses for the rehabilitation and vocational training promised by that section. All the appropriations are for insurance, compensation, allowances, funeral expenses, and similar items; none are for rehabilitation, reeducation, and training. Without additional legislation Congress is placed in the position of having made a promise to enlisted men without providing a dollar to carry it out. Outside of a small part of the $100,000 appropriated for the administration of the war-risk insurance which might possibly be used for section 304 (though in what way is not clear), the section is meaningless for want of funds. This has doubtless caused a delay when every consideration demands immediate planning for action. Otherwise this great national duty and exigency will be left to private philanthropy and control, a procedure which has met with signal failure among the allies.

Section 304 is buried in an act, every one of whose other important sections deals with war-risk insurance. Admittedly it was inserted as a promise by Congress that the rehabilitation, reeducation, and vocational training of injured soldiers and sailors would be more definitely provided for at the ensuing session. Naturally, under these circumstances, this very difficult and highly specialized work is committed, under the general terms of the act to an organization and administration, which, while admirably adapted for war-risk insurance—for which it was primarily intended—is inadequate, so far as section 304 is concerned, for the proper care, education, and placement in industry of injured men.

Furthermore, very grave uncertainty exists from the legal standpoint as to duties, powers, and relationships between the Treasury and the War and Navy Departments in dealing with this problem of vocational rehabilitation. On the one hand, the War-Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department is charged with the duty of administering the compensation and annuities for disabled men, a task which involves, of course, dealing with them almost from the time they receive their injuries. On the other hand, the Surgeon

Generals' offices of the War and of the Navy Departments have traditionally dealt with the surgery, the medical care, and the functional rehabilitation of injured men.

While funds in the hands of the Secretary of War under liberal appropriations made by Congress have been appropriated for the hospital and medical care of wounded men, the use of these funds for vocational reeducation has not been specifically granted. Therefore, if these funds are so used it must be under the broad assumption either that vocational rehabilitation is a part of functional rehabilitation or that the wounded man is still enlisted and that this training is a part of his discipline as an enlisted man. There seems to have been no agreement up to this time at least between the Treasury Department, the War Department, and the Navy Department as to their respective authority and responsibility under existing legislation or as to how they can effectively cooperate. Under these circumstances, every consideration requires the early enactment of legislation designed to relieve present uncertainty and to provide ample funds for entering with certainty and speed upon the study, planning, and execution of a comprehensive scheme for the care, rehabilitation, and reemployment of the victims of this war.

CONFERENCE TO FORMULATE A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF REHABILITATION.

Because of the widespread interest and the uncertainty as to the final program which Congress will establish, different departments and branches of the Government, as well as private organizations, have been studying the problem and making tentative plans to meet it. To prevent confusion and the development of many separate and duplicating efforts the Surgeon General of the Army, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, recently called together in conference representatives from the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Labor, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Public Health Service, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the Council of National Defense, the National Chamber of Commerce, the division for civilian relief of the Red Cross, the National Manufacturers' Association, and the American Federation of Labor to give full consideration to the problem and to formulate a definite and comprehensive plan which would provide a continuous process for the physical and mental restoration of disabled soldiers and sailors and their vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment.

In order to be of the largest assistance, this conference terminated its labors by the adoption of a tentative bill embodying the principles and policies of which the conference approved. This measure was respectfully submitted, through the Surgeon General, to the Secretary of War for his consideration, with the recommendation that after it had passed through the hands of the solicitors of the departments concerned for the correction of such technical defects as the proper description of all the beneficiaries to be reached by the measure, the same should be presented to the Congress for its consideration.

LEGISLATION MUST BE BROAD AND FLEXIBLE.

No more difficult problem was ever presented to a people than the sacred task of restoring the victims of this great conflict to normal life and happy, self-dependent employment.

It is not known how long the war will last; how many soldiers will be sent to Europe; how many will be injured; how many will die; how many will return totally disabled; how many will be subjects for vocational rehabilitation; what means of employment will be open and to what extent; what the character of injuries will be; what forms of employment will be advisable for men returning, as is usual, with a complication of disabilities; how they may be best trained; where and how they should be placed; what will be the economic conditions during and after the war; what Government and civic employments will be open; what cooperation can be secured from the States, employers, organizations of employers, private foundations, institutions, and philanthropic foundations; what will be the cost of carrying on the work; how this cost is to be distributed during the years the work is being carried on; and what social and economic adjustment must be faced.

Any legislation dealing with this question must be broad and flexible. Experience of foreign governments has shown not only that the support and control of rehabilitation must be in the hands of the National Government, but that the work itself must be done by a national board equipped with ample funds and having broad discretionary powers, designed to meet the rapidly changing conditions in the conduct of the war and to cover the growing experience of the country in dealing with the reeducation and placement of handicapped men.

This national board should be a board already in existence, designated because of its experience and facilities for the administration of vocational training and because of the representative character of its membership. If a new board should be created by Congress for the purpose, all existing facilities for the study and administration of vocational education now possessed by the National Government should be recognized and utilized so as to avoid confusion, overlap and duplication of effort, and needless expense.

PART II.

FOREIGN LEGISLATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Coordination and Centralization of Authority.

In each of the belligerent countries experience has demonstrated that the process of returning men incapacitated for further military service to civil employment must be a continuous process, initiated in the hospital and continued without break through the various stages of convalescence, vocational reeducation, placement, and productive employment in the workshop.

Any break in this process may, in individual cases, mean failure and permanent dependency, and is certain to mean in general increased expenditure and effort. Once the disabled soldier or sailor has drifted into unskilled casual employment, or into a state of dependency, his economic rehabilitation becomes exceedingly difficult.

Each belligerent has accordingly made legislative provision which insures the immediate and direct return of invalided soldiers and sailors, either to their old employment, if they are capable of undertaking it, or to some new employment for which their handicap does not constitute a prohibitive bar. Under this legislation such vocational training in the old or in a new employment is given each man as he may require. This training is given in hospital workshops during convalescence, in classes and schools specially organized for disabled soldiers and sailors, in technical, trade and agricultural schools, and in factories and workshops under special agreements with employers.

A great variety of agencies, public and private, cooperate in this work of reestablishing men in civil employment under fair guarantees as regards wages, hours, and every condition of work.

During the first months of the war, however, each of these agencies worked more or less independently of the others, rendering such service in behalf of disabled men as it was capable of rendering in the face of the sudden emergency imposed by the war, and these early efforts were necessarily uncoordinated and disparate.

The development in each country during the war may be summed up in the words coordination of effort under a central agency of national administration embracing a great diversity of agencies and resources.

In England, for example, the agency of centralized authority is the special grants committee under the minister of pensions; in France, it is the "office national des mutiles et reformes de la guerre"; in Italy, the national committee for the protection and help of men invalided in the war; and in Canada, the military hospitals commission.

Under the general direction of these national agencies of control a great diversity of effort has been coordinated, and every available

resource, public and private, is effectively utilized in a general scheme of cooperation administratively financed by the central government, which also provides such funds as are required for maintenance of vocational training, and for support of the men and of their dependents during the period of their training.

In the following sections, based upon such official and unofficial sources of information as are available, brief accounts are given of the legislation which has been enacted in the several belligerent countries, and of the various agencies which have been developed and coordinated under this legislation.

ENGLAND.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WAR-PENSIONS ACT OF 1915.

The naval and military war pensions act of November, 1915, was passed by Parliament following recommendations by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir George Murray.

This committee, which had been previously appointed to investigate the best methods of caring for disabled men discharged from the army, had in its report recommended that the work of caring for such men be devolved upon a central authority.

In the war pensions act of 1915, "the State for the first time recognized its responsibility for the treatment and care of disabled soldiers after their discharge from the Army." [1] In England the royal patriotic fund corporation, dating back to the Crimean War, had administered in trust charitable funds for disabled soldiers, and soldiers' widows and orphans, but it seems to have become apparent, at the very outset of the present war in England, as in France, that private funds would prove inadequate for this work. The war pension act of 1915 recognized the necessity for State support in the discharge of an obligation resting clearly upon the whole community.

By the terms of the act the royal patriotic fund corporation was constituted a statutory committee consisting of 27 members. This committee was given authority "to make provision for the care of disabled officers and men after they have left the service, including provision for their health, training, and employment."

Vocational reeducation and placement of disabled men after discharge from the Army is thus generally specified as falling within the scope of the functions of the statutory committee, which is left entirely free to develop the work in its discretion and according to the resources available.

In the provisions of this act is found "the germ of the State system of training to enable those who have suffered directly through the war to resume their civil occupation." It was pointed out, however, that the duty of the committee "was not so much to supplant private institutions for the care and training of the disabled as to coordinate them, and only when necessary to supplement them," utilizing to the full all existing organizations of the State, such as, for example, "the education department, the health insurance commission, and the labor exchange." The statutory committee is described as "more a coordinate and advisory body than an administrative department."

[1] Capt. Basil Williams, Care of crippled and blinded soldiers in Great Britain; article in *Recalled to Life*, reprinted in American Journal of Care for Cripples of September, 1917, p. 97.

The central committee was instructed by the act to establish local committees, one from each county or county borough, and one for each borough and urban district of not less than 50,000 population, whose council so desired, and one for every other borough or urban district for which the statutory committee, on the application of the local council, considered it desirable that a separate local committee should be established.

These local committees were to perform their functions under schemes[1] to be adopted by, and so far as seemed advisable, devised by the local councils and approved by the statutory committee. Such schemes might in any given case provide for the division of a county into districts and the appointment of a subcommittee in each district. Thus considerable responsibility and discretion was to be delegated to the local committees.

The members of the central committee were appointed by the Crown, the royal patriotic fund corporation, the war office, the Admiralty, and other Government offices, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. The central committee itself was instructed to appoint a subcommittee, which should include in its membership representatives of employers and of labor, and local district committees might appoint similar subcommittees.

The central committee and the local committees were authorized to solicit and receive contributions from the public, and Parliament voted to the central committee £1,000,000. Funds subscribed locally might be expended by the local committee, which might refer individual cases to the central committee for assistance to be given out of funds at the disposal of this committee.

It was provided that administrative expenses of local committees and subcommittees shall be defrayed by the council of the county or borough.

The following brief account of developments under this act is taken largely from the article cited above by Capt. Basil Williams.

WORK OF THE STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

The statutory committee investigated the work being done by the education department, the board of trade's employment bureau, the health insurance commissions, the war office, and the Admiralty, and by a large number of voluntary private agencies, such as the Red Cross, and the St. John's ambulance societies.

It undertook to guide the extension of activities of these several agencies so as to provide needed services and avoid misdirection and waste of resources.

---

[1] The following outline of a scheme was submitted under the naval and military war pensions act by the statutory committee for adoption by local committees:

Scheme framed by the ——— County Council for the constitution of a local committee for the county of ———, excluding the royal parliamentary or police burghs of ———.

1. Constitution of local committee. Stated number to be women, representatives of labor, and members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, or the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, or any other association doing work of this kind.
2. The members to be appointed by county council.
3. Term of office to be three years.
4. Regulation regarding absence of members.
5. Regulation regarding casual vacancies.
6. Settlement of differences to be by statutory committee.
7. Vacancies not to invalidate proceedings.
8. Chairman and vice chairman to be appointed by the committee.
9. Time and place of meetings to be held at stated intervals.
10. Procedure to be regulated by committee.
11. Duration of scheme to be in power of the council with consent of the statutory committee.

Schemes for boroughs have practically the same form.

It undertook also to encourage the institution of such new agencies as were required, "thence to evolve a coordinated system which would insure that every case of disablement should be able to obtain adequate treatment, training, and employment, if possible within convenient distance of a man's home."

The statutory committee had power to pay allowances to men during the period of their vocational training, and to pay fees charged for such training in institutions giving it, all this on the basis of consideration of individual cases.

The following extracts are from regulations and instructions published by the statutory committee:

TEMPORARY ALLOWANCE.

In the case of a soldier or sailor discharged as disabled in consequence of the present war, where the local committee are satisfied that the man is either entitled to a disability pension from the State or would be recommended for a special allowance of a continuing nature from the statutory committee, and where, in the opinion of the local special subcommittee, it would be advisable for such sailor or soldier to receive training in a technical institute, polytechnic or similar institution before using his earning capacity, the local committee may pay the fees charged in respect of such technical training to an institution maintained or aided by a local authority or other recognized place of training approved by the statutory committee for this purpose, and may make a temporary allowance to the disabled man during the period of his training sufficient to make up his income including State pension or State temporary allowance and other income (if any).

In the case of a single man to not exceeding 25s. a week.

In case of a married man living at home, to 25s. a week, together with 2s 6d. for each child.

Or, if more favorable to the man, a temporary allowance of a sum in addition to his income equivalent to the loss, owing to his entry into training, or actual earnings or earning capacity, assumed for the purpose of the State pension or any supplementary pension, whichever be greater. And where such training necessitates a married man or a single man with dependents living away from home, a temporary allowance sufficient to make up his income, including State pension or State temporary allowance and other income (if any), to not exceeding 25s. a week for the man himself, together with an amount for his wife or dependents (*a*) where such training commences before the State separation allowance ceases equal to such allowance including allotment, plus any supplementary separation allowance received by the wife or dependents under the Regulations or any Treasury grant; or (*b*) where such training commences after the cessation of the State separation allowance sufficient to make up for the loss owing to his entry into training, of actual earnings or earning capacity assumed for the purpose of the State pension or any supplementary pension, whichever be greater, less such amount as may be saved in respect of the man's keep. Any part of the allowance in such cases may, by arrangement with the man, be paid to his wife or dependents or to any hostel or institution where he is maintained.

Provided, That any wages paid to the man for service rendered during the regular hours of training or instruction shall be regarded as "other income" and deducted from the allowance otherwise payable under this regulation.

Any scheme for training must be sanctioned by the statutory committee before any allowance is made thereunder, and no allowance for training shall be paid to a man for more than 26 weeks without the like sanction.

* * * * * * *

Local committees will, at the same time, recognize that there are other ways of assisting a case than by the grant or continuance of a supplementary pension or special allowance. * * * In the case of disabled men special provision can be made under the act for their health, training, and employment.

* * * * * * *

In cases where sailors or soldiers are discharged partially disabled, they receive pensions calculated on the proportion of the man's earning capacity which is assumed to have been destroyed. Earning capacity for this purpose is taken at the flat rate of 25s., and the weekly pension awarded is a proportion of 25s., according to the degree of incapacity. The same proportion is applied to the allowance of 2s. 6d. for each child.

It is recognized that the obligations of the community, to men whose health and earning powers have been impaired by their service, are not satisfied merely by the grant of pension but that they are entitled to such training or continued treatment as will restore to them, so far as possible, their normal health and earning powers.

It is hoped that men will be ready to take advantage of the arrangements made by local committees, with the approval of the statutory committee, for their training and treatment, but it is probable that it may be difficult, in many cases, particularly of men of mature age, to persuade them to do so. The aim of the statutory committee in framing regulation 12 has, therefore, been to provide for adequate financial assistance for those men who are willing to undergo training or treatment, and the alternatives in the regulation are inserted in order that in no case shall a man, while being trained or under treatment, be in a worse financial position than if he had remained at home.

In the case of a man who undergoes training, and is able to live at home during such training, subhead (*a*) authorizes the local committee to make up his income to not exceeding 25s. a week in the case of a single man, and to not exceeding 25s. plus 2s. 6d. a week for each child if he is married, or if more favorable to the man, they may grant him an allowance not exceeding—

(*a*) The amount of his earnings immediately prior to his training; or

(*b*) The amount which the State or the statutory committee assumed that he was capable of earning for the purpose of assessing State pension or supplementary pension, respectively.

The same provisions will apply to a single man without dependents whose training necessitates his living away from home, but a single man with dependents, or a married man may be granted, in such circumstances, a temporary allowance sufficient to make up his income, including State pension or temporary allowance and any other income, to not exceeding 25s. by way of maintenance for himself, together with—

(*c*) The amount of State separation allowance, allotment, and any supplementary separation allowance from the statutory committee or grant from the military service (civil liabilities) committee received by his wife or dependents during his service; or

(*d*) The amount of the loss owing to his entry into training as set out under (*a*) or (*b*) above less the amount of the saving resulting from his absence.

Provided, That an allowance on basis (*c*) must only be applied where a man enters upon his training before cessation of State separation allowance.

In April, 1917, the war pensions and statutory committee issued a circular of instruction declaring that when a local special subcommittee had decided that it would be advisable for a disabled soldier or sailor to undergo training or treatment, and the training or treatment can not be entered upon at once on account of want of accommodations in a suitable institution or for other exceptional circumstances, the local committee may apply regulation 12 giving temporary allowance on the same basis as for a man receiving training or treatment.[1]

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES.

A large proportion of the men discharged from the military hospitals are fit to resume their military service and return to the army. Statistics for one hospital covering discharges for one year showed that out of 1,350 orthopedic cases—that is to say, out of 1,350 cases involving "some form of disability"—997 were returned to the army, leaving only 353 cases discharged as permanently unfit for further military service. These latter cases come immediately under care of the local committees for further treatment, vocational training, and placement in a wage-earning employment.

An interval of three weeks intervenes between the time when the man's hospital treatment is regarded as complete and his discharge from the hospital.

[1] Circular No. 39, dated Apr. 28, 1917, entitled "Additional instruction to Part II, regulation 12."

In this interval the man is interviewed by a member of the local committee of the community in which the hospital is located, and all particulars of his case are taken down, including previous occupation and occupational preferences.

These particulars are forwarded to the local committee of the man's home community. It then becomes the duty of the home committee to take the initiative in providing for the man on his discharge from the hospital and return to his domicile.

In this three-weeks interval, also a "treatment card" is filled out by the medical officer in charge of the hospital, specifying further curative treatment recommended. This card is forwarded to the home local committee and a copy is given to the man himself.

PROVISION FOR REEDUCATION.

Every effort is made to inform the man—as, for example, by posters displayed in the hospital wards, stations, and public places—of opportunities open to him for securing further treatment, and vocational training.

At many of the orthopedic hospitals training classes for men under treatment have been established by technical institutes in such lines as typewriting, woodworking, leather embossing, metal lathe work, telegraphy, cinema operation, cobbling, painting, and gardening.

In other cases, classes are given in neighboring institutes in such lines as bakery and confectionery, electrical switchboard work, bootmaking and repairing, leather work, agriculture, and motor plowing, engineering, tinsmithing, and coppersmithing.

In some cases private employers offer to give disabled men an apprenticeship in their workshops.[1]

The ministry of munitions has opened its advanced courses in toolmaking, tool setting, gauge making, and other skilled work to qualified disabled men recommended by local committees.

In some cases men are placed on private farms for training, or entered in a course at an agricultural college.

MINISTRY-OF-PENSIONS ACT.

The general administration of this work has been modified by two acts passed since the war pensions act of 1915, namely, the ministry-of-pensions act of 1916, and the naval and military war-pensions act of 1917.

The act of 1916, establishing the ministry of pensions, brought the statutory committee and the local committees under control of the new minister of pensions, and provided that thereafter all the powers and duties of these committees should be exercised in accordance with the instructions of this official.

---

[1] The National Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association offered to train partly disabled men in light leather work. Messrs. Worral & Co., of Birmingham, sent members of their staff to teach leather work to Englishmen in Switzerland.

Messrs. Abdulla & Co. (Ltd.) sent an instructor to the Shepherds Bush Orthopedic Hospital to teach the patients the art of rolling cigarettes.

An English firm is training disabled men to make parts of fire extinguishers.

A Scottish firm of manufacturers stated that they had openings in a beetling mill for men suffering of deafness.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WAR-PENSIONS ACT OF 1917.

On April 19, 1917, the secretary of the statutory committee wrote letters to the prime minister and to the minister of pensions, informing these officials that the statutory committee had come to the conclusion that in the public interest, and also in that of those for whose benefit the statutory committee was constituted, it was desirable that the committee's functions should be transferred to the minister of pensions. It was explained that after considering its present position, and since the ministry of pensions had been established, a resolution to the following effect was passed on the 19th of April:

> That in the opinion of the statutory committee the time has arrived when their functions under the naval and military war pensions, etc., act, 1915, should, subject to the necessary modifications, be transferred to the minister of pensions.

The committee has done its best to carry out its functions under schemes instituted by it. Three hundred local committees have been established and they have done much work with regard to arrangements for the treatment, training, and employment of disabled men.

The formation of the ministry of pensions, placing the powers and duties of the committee under the minister of pensions, has altered its position. There is a cordial feeling between the committee and the ministry. It is thought to be impracticable, however, for the committee and the minister to deal with the same matters. It is considered that there should be undivided responsibility and that there should be only one central authority to which local committees should look for guidance and control. Legislation to that effect is urged. The experience gained by the members of the committee was freely placed at the disposal of the minister of pensions.

Commenting on this letter and its recommendations Cyril Jackson, in the War Pensions Gazette of June, 1917, made the following statements:

The statutory committee was a composite body including members of both Houses of Parliament, representatives of Government departments and of labor, women, and other persons closely associated with the voluntary agencies who had previously assisted the soldiers and sailors and their families. The special disablements subcommittee did much to prepare the ground and to solve the difficult problem of affording assistance to disabled men. They established advisory trade boards and wage boards. They organized the local committees upon whom the whole success of the act depended. On these committees a definite proportion were representatives of labor; of the old voluntary associations and women, usually one-fifth for each class. It was their duty to prepare the schemes and to appoint the actual personnel.

The local committees have proved themselves effective. The general lines of training and treatment of the disabled men are such that they will form a solid foundation for any work in the future.

In accordance with these recommendations, the naval and military war-pensions act, passed August 21, 1917, dissolved the statutory committee and transferred its powers and functions with regard to the training of soldiers and sailors to the minister of pen-

sions, who was instructed to constitute a committee of not more than 12 members, to be known as the special grants committee, with the duty of assisting him in performing the duties imposed upon him by the act. It was provided in the act, however, that nothing therein should affect any scheme, regulation, order or grant made by the statutory committee, but that all such schemes, regulations, and orders should, until altered or revoked by the minister of pensions or by the special grants committee, with the approval of the minister of pensions, continue in force, the ministry or the special grants committee being substituted in each instance for the statutory committee.

REGULATIONS FOR TRAINING DISABLED MEN.

The minister of pensions has issued a pamphlet entitled "Instructions and Notes on the Treatment and Training of Disabled Men, 1917." This pamphlet deals with the medical treatment as well as with the training of men. Some provisions relating to training are given below:

SEC. 19. Training shall include any form of training (other than orthopedic manual training * * *) the conditions of which may be approved by the minister of pensions.

SEC. 20. The following forms of training are approved:

(1) Training in any agricultural college, farm colony, or other institution established by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(2) Training for individual men (not exceeding five at any time in any single industry) in any workshop or factory subject to the general conditions laid down in schedule 4 (see below), or such conditions as may hereafter be approved.

(3) Training given in accordance with any scheme approved by the war pensions statutory committee before the issue of these instructions.

SEC. 23. Training shall not conflict with interest of employers and employed in any trade. The minister of pensions, after consultation with minister of labor, may issue instructions as to conditions to be observed.

SEC. 25. The local committee shall decide as to the training to be offered to and provided for disabled men, and in so deciding the local committee shall consider in addition to the man's own choice of occupation—

(*a*) His previous occupation.

(*b*) The suitability of the occupation to the man's age, disability, and physical condition.

(*c*) The recommendation, if any, as to training, which may be indicated on the notification of award of pension or in any report of a hospital visitor.

(*d*) The opportunities for reaching a permanent livelihood in the occupation.

SEC. 28. The local committee, if satisfied that man is not taking full advantage of training, may stop training and payment of allowance.

Schedule 3 of the pamphlet specified conditions under which training may be given in technical or other institutions. Such training, at the expense of the minister of pensions, must be approved by local education authority; only ordinary fees may be paid for regular courses; and for special courses instituted for disabled men fees representing only additional expenses necessitated by the institution, not exceeding 7s. 6d. per head per week, may be paid. It is further specified that the joint committee and trade associations must be consulted; that reasonable certainty of employment must be assured; that the period of training shall not exceed six months, unless conditions of trade, etc., satisfy the minister of pensions that a longer period is necessary. Finally it is provided that maimed men shall not be required to live away from home, except with the sanction of the minister of pensions, and that in such cases there must be

reasonable certainty that a position will be secured at the home town, or that the man will be willing to move to a place where a position may be secured.

Schedule 4 relates to training in workshops or factories of private employers or public companies. It is specified that employers must give definite instruction to the men, and make reports on progress; that adequate training must be given, together with promise of permanent employment and fair wages; that the employers must teach the man enough to insure his employment; that no fees shall be paid without the sanction of the minister of pensions; that the local committee shall have the right of withdrawal; that the employer shall pay wages equal to the net value of the work done by the man in training, and that the allowance to the man from the committee shall be reduced by this amount; that the scheme shall be approved by the local trade association; and that the period of training shall not exceed four months unless conditions satisfy the minister of pensions that a longer period is necessary.

The pamphlet states that each local committee must feel responsible for all men in its district—not alone for those who present themselves to the committee. The local committee is furnished with information by the military hospital from which the man is discharged, the minister of pensions granting pension or gratuity, the military hospital white card indicating treatment when necessary, and the hospital visitor reporting on the man's suitability for training.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment of men released from military service is under the direction of the special grants committee of the ministry of pensions working in close collaboration with the employment department of the ministry of labor.

England anticipated difficulty with the labor unions. The unions have fought for 50 years for the minimum wage and other rights. After the first patriotic impulse had worn away, and the liquidation of labor began, labor unrest became apparent, in consequence of changed conditions, involving long hours, increased wages, and profit making by employers. It became necessary to pass the first munitions act, and it has since been necessary for the Government to regulate wages. The unions have given up many of their rights on the condition that they be returned at the close of the war. The employing of the disabled soldier adds to the complications and calls for careful wage adjustment.

TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

In order intelligently to achieve the return of disabled soldiers and sailors to civil employment and with the least possible friction between capital and labor, trade advisory committees have been formed in the different trades for regulating the training and employing of such men.

The trade advisory committee is expected to give advice with reference to character and duration of training, and the number of men to be trained in the particular trade.[1]

[1] Trade advisory committees have been formed for the following trades: Cane willow, building, furniture, engineering and shipbuilding, tailoring, boot and shoe repairing, boot and shoe manufacture, gold, silver, and jewelry, brush making, printing and kindred trades, paper, paper goods, cinematograph, electricity and substations, and mechanical dentistry. Such committees have been proposed for the electrical industry, the textile trades, and coal mining.

The membership of each trade advisory committee is composed as follows:

(1) A chairman, appointed by the ministry of labor if not agreed upon by the committee.

(2) An equal number of representatives of employers and of workmen.

A representative of the special grants committee, and a representative of the employment department of the ministry of labor attend as consultants.

The duties of these committees are:

(1) To advise on all questions relative to reinstatement of disabled former employees.

(2) To study the possibility of permanent employment of those not previously in trade.

(3) To report on plans of training for the disabled in technical schools or factories, and as to suitable centers for such training.

(4) To advise with regard to rate of wages to be paid to disabled employed in the trade.

ADVISORY WAGES BOARDS.

In addition to the trade advisory committees, the ministry of labor has set up advisory wages boards in the principal trades. The functions of these two sorts of committees are quite different.

The trade advisory committees deal with national industries and local committees are expected to investigate local and special industries.

The advisory wages boards deal with rates of wages for disabled men, and furnish authoritative opinion on the rate of wages which each disabled man should have in relation to his physical handicap, the impairment of his efficiency, the current local rate of wages, and any other factors which must be taken into account.

Each board consists of a permanent chairman appointed by the ministry of labor, and a representative of employers and workmen, with not more than three members of the local war pensions committee who are assessors without the right to vote. The clerk of the board is an officer of the ministry of labor. Representatives hold office for a period of not less than 12 months, and the length of service is determined by the ministry of labor.

Advice with reference to a man's earning capacity is given to any employer or workman or to the local war pensions committee or to the secretary of the local war pensions committee with reference to the wage of any workman engaged upon a specific work. In giving advice pensions are not to be considered.

The chairman of the board is usually the chairman of the local court of references. (Pt. 11 of the national insurance act, 1911.)

The board can not enforce its decisions. Its opinion, however, is expected to be final.

INQUIRY INTO TRADES.

England has started a systematic inquiry into trades which will be suitable for the disabled. Inquiry blanks and schedules to secure

all information desired relative to occupations, processes, wages, conditions, etc., are to be filled by—

1. Inspectors of technical schools of the board of education.
2. Home office factory inspectors.
3. Officials of the employment department.
4. Selected manufacturers or persons having a detailed knowledge of the trade.

In order to procure data showing the exact nature of each process in relation to the disabled, a schedule is filled for each separate process, not for a trade as a whole. Processes are not investigated which are known to be too hard or too unhealthy; or which can be learned only by beginning as a boy; or which are performed by women under normal labor conditions, or by young people; or in cases where the trade is known to be declining, or seasonal, or to yield under normal conditions a low wage.

The purpose of the inquiry is to find permanent employment for the disabled and to avoid the danger of men taking temporary positions under present abnormal labor conditions.

The corps of commissionaires (headquarters London, branches in large cities) is the largest organization dealing with discharged ex-service men not wishing to take up a skilled trade. All men discharged for wounds who have served in regular forces or auxiliary forces who qualify in health, physique, and education are eligible. Commissionaires are engaged by employers as watchmen, clerks, time and gate keepers, messengers, gymnastic and drill instructors, grooms, boatmen, and porters.

The employment bureaus in connection with hospitals place men as chauffeurs, garage attendants, assistant electricians, elevator operators, repair carpenters on estates, and in other employments. Engineering and chemical industries need men of technical training and there is opportunity of employment for the men in stores, hotels, and shops.

The local committees are furthering employment of the men in every possible way.[1]

Upon discharge the address of the man is sent to the employment exchange in the district to which he is to go.

The further duties of the local committee are briefly indicated in the following paragraph, quoted from Capt. Williams's article, cited above:

> After the disabled man's training is completed the local committee is responsible for seeing that he obtains the employment for which he is fitted. In many cases employment follows naturally upon training; employers who take disabled men as apprentices, farmers who train them for agriculture, the ministry of munitions which gives them technical instruction, will generally be able to find them work when the training is completed. In many cases a man has had his job reserved for him by his former employer, or he may find no difficulty in placing himself, owing to his former connections. But there are many other cases where a search for employment has to be made. Then the committee will consult the trade panel already mentioned or see that the labor-exchange officials do their best to find suitable work. Happily there is a natural disposition among employers to help the disabled as much as they can; among all the demands for men made on the labor exchanges by employers between May, 1915, and December, 1916, it was stipulated in no less than 24,635 cases that discharged soldiers and sailors should be given the preference. From other returns for the same period it is clear that hardly any discharged soldiers who had applied through labor exchanges had no work found for them.

[1] From May, 1915, to July 13, 1917, there were 127,300 registrations and 59,400 disabled men placed. At that time there were about 2,800 men waiting for employment.

FRANCE.

EARLY EFFORTS FOR REEDUCATION.

In France—as in Belgium and Italy, but in contrast to the system in England—training of disabled men is as far as possible compulsory, and in France and Italy such training ceases when the man is discharged from the army or navy. In some cases, however, difficulty has been experienced in forcing men to take up courses in professional reeducation, except such as are prescribed in the hospital workshop.

It is stated that methods in France "have not yet reached a final form," a statement which is undoubtedly true also of the methods which have been developed in other belligerent countries. Nevertheless, in France considerable progress has been made in the development of a central agency of coordination in the work of reeducation and placement of disabled men.

Very early in the war public and private agencies undertook to provide training for disabled men, the efforts made to give such training being necessarily, under the conditions, in the nature of spontaneous uncoordinated reactions to a tremendous and unprovided-for emergency. Within the first few weeks of the war thousands of men were wounded and crippled in the fierce campaign to stop the onrush of invaders. These men, unfit for further military service, and in many cases unfit without special training to take up any sort of civil employment, were thrown back upon the community, which, while recognizing its obligation to provide for them, found itself quite unprepared for the task.

France was thus under the immediate necessity of doing the work, without planning how best to do it, and it may be observed that while France has been developing her methods of administration, she has been teaching the art of rehabilitation of disabled men to the world, especially, it should perhaps be added, the art of functional and orthopedic rehabilitation, rather than of vocational reeducation.

The necessities for and the advantages of vocational reeducation are, however, fully recognized in France, although it is admitted that many men who might with advantage to themselves have undertaken a course of vocational reeducation have failed or refused to undertake such a course. In a word, the system of compulsory training seems to have been only partially successful.

Private agencies and societies, muncipalities, provincial governments, and the various departments of the Central Government reacted directly and more or less independently to the conditions which had suddenly developed. Definition of function and coordination of activities among these diverse agencies is not yet complete.

The first school for training wounded and crippled men was established by the municipality of Lyon in December, 1914. This school provided accommodations for the training of 200 men in various employments. The minister of war paid the school a subsidy of 3.50 francs a day per pupil. Other municipalities established similar schools.

Under the department of commerce courses were organized in technical schools and, under the department of agriculture, in agricultural schools. The department of interior established large training schools especially for reeducation of soldiers and sailors. Disabled men were trained not only for employment, but as teachers to train other disabled men, on the principle that no one better than a mutilé can train a mutilé.[1]

Utilization of all available resources, public and private, characterizes all the work of caring for disabled men in France from the time they enter the hospitals until they are reestablished in some wage-earning employment. All hospitals for active medical and surgical treatment are under the general control of the service de santé of the war department. Some of these hospitals have been established and are supported by private individuals or societies, such as the French Red Cross; some have been established by civilian and some by military authority. Patients in hospitals are given such work as they can do, as a means of hastening their convalescence, and in many hospitals materials, instruments, and instruction are provided by private societies. One society undertakes to find a market for any product turned out. Bags and flares and other products are made for the army by hospital patients. At this light work in the hospital workshops the men, it is said, may earn from 2 to 4 francs a day.[2]

"OFFICE NATIONAL DES MUTILÉS ET RÉFORMÉS DE LA GUERRE."

For the return of men to civil employment after their active medical treatment is completed the central agency of coordination in France is now the "office national des mutilés et réformés de la guerre."

This national office was instituted under a joint decree of the minister of war, the minister of the interior, and the minister of labor, under date of March 2, 1916, for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of public and private agencies which were seeking to facilitate the return of men disabled in the war to active civil life under conditions most advantageous for them and for the community.

As has been noted, before the creation of the national office numerous agencies, public and private, had been established for the training and return to wage-earning employment of disabled men. The minister of commerce and the minister of agriculture had estab-

---

[1] Classification of the centers of vocational education:

1. National Institute, St. Maurice.

2. Centers created by public administration connected with centers of functional reeducation. In order to obtain State subsidy these institutions must submit their proposed budget and program to the national office showing number of trades taught, probable number of pupils, statement of program of instruction, schedule of weekly hours of instruction, equipment, duration of training, probable wages after training, and degree of physical ability necessary for the exercise of trades taught. Vocational schools under jurisdiction of the ministers of agriculture or commerce which organize special courses for the reeducation of the disabled come under this group.

3. Public institution other than occupational schools and not attached to a center of functional readaptation and private institution. These are free as to organization, but must submit program and budget if desiring subsidy. The State subsidy is in proportion to the number of pupils. The granting of a subsidy does not constitute an obligation for partial or for entire renewal. Continuation of the subsidy is conditional upon State supervision. During 1916 the reeducation commission of the national office advised generally upon the repartition of the subventions to schools. These expenditures are carried by a credit on the budget of the minister of the interior.

[2] The statements regarding French hospitals are summarized from an article by Maj. John L. Todd, in the American Journal of Care for Cripples, September, 1917.

lished sections reserved for the training of invalided men in the technical and agricultural schools under the general direction of these ministries. The minister of the interior had grouped in centers of reeducation, in different regions of France, schools organized especially for the reeducation of disabled soldiers. The minister of war had organized a placement service for invalided men, and proposed to organize sections for vocational reeducation in connection with the hospital centers of physio-therapeutic treatment.

The minister of labor, in a circular issued February 10, 1916, had discussed the advisability of creating special institutions for the employment of crippled soldiers. After setting forth reasons showing the inadvisability of creating such institutions, the circular directed that all public-employment officers should collect all requests for employment made to them by soldiers and should also solicit such requests, and that in cases where possible applicants should be placed in their former occupations and in their former localities. It further directed that if they found soldiers whose industrial ability or physical condition could be improved, the papers of these soldiers should be sent to the central office, which, in cooperation with the bureaus of the minister of war, would send them to institutions for rehabilitation.

The utility of a central office which should undertake to coordinate these divergent and disparate developments and to secure economy of effort and resource without lessening private initiative and enterprise was apparent. Accordingly the national office was created and its composition and functions were generally defined by three joint ministerial decrees dated, respectively, March 2, March 16, and May 11, 1917. Under the terms of these orders the national office was extended to include:

First. The office of centralization and investigations heretofore existing under the minister of war.

Second. The commission to regulate the organization of professional centers for the reeducation of wounded and disabled soldiers heretofore existing under the minister of the interior.

Third. The central office of employment and the public offices of employment connected with the central office heretofore existing under the ministry of labor.

It was also decreed that the office was to be administered by a commission composed of two representatives of the ministers of labor, war, and interior, respectively. The minister of labor was later designated as president of the commission. There was also added a council of employment, in which there were to be representatives of private organizations working for the disabled.

The office[1] comprises:

1. A committee of administration composed of nine members designated by the ministers of labor, war, and interior, which is charged with the duty of collecting information, and of maintaining a constant interrelationship between the various public services which are occupied with the care of disabled men.

2. A reeducation commission originally established by the minister of interior, which advises in technical matters of reeducation, and in the matter of requests for subventions to centers of reeducation.

[1] The following account of the French national office is summarized from a report (Bulletin No. 1. Année 1196) issued by the office covering its work during 1916. In this bulletin the statement is made that "the national office is to be appealed to for its advice on all general measures relating to maimed soldiers, especially on the centralization of information relating to vocational education."

3. A welfare council (council de perfectionment) composed of persons specially qualified by experience, and of representatives of private societies, which is charged with caring for the general welfare of disabled men.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

In a majority of the French Provinces provincial committees for the care of disabled men have been organized to aid the national office. In the Provinces severally the functions of these committees are similar to those of the national office in the country as a whole—namely, to coordinate the work being done in each Province, to insure cooperation between existing agencies, and to encourage the establishment of new agencies as needed. These committees vary in composition from Province to Province, the object being in each Province to associate together those persons who can most surely give efficient aid. In general, the local committee comprises civil and military representatives such as, for the minister of labor, the inspector of labor, and the chief of the provincial office of placement; for the minister of war, a delegate representing the general in command of the subdivision, the local pension officer, and a member of the army health service; and in addition, representatives of agricultural services, of technical and public instruction, of medical societies, of employers' associations, of labor organizations, and of other associations.

REHABILITATION.

The stages in the rehabilitation of a disabled soldier in France may be described as follows:

He is sent to a center of readaptation which consists of a physio therapeutic center, a center of prosthesis and a center of vocational training. The institution is given directions concerning the patient. He selects his own occupation with the advice of the physician in charge and the representative of a departmental committee who is the vocational officer. Before the patient's education is complete the proper employment agency is communicated with. In determining the pension rate no deduction is made for reeducation, skill, or earning power. After the man is placed the national office continues to feel a certain responsibility for him. A patient previously discharged may reapply for vocational education.

There are several classes of institutions for reeducation, among which the following may be noted:

1. Schools with technical shops reserved for the disabled.
2. Combined lodging and boarding houses in which the disabled can be reeducated in special shops or attend regular classes in trade schools.
3. Shops of trade associations organized for use of the disabled according to occupational groups.
4. Individual grants permitting reeducation near residence.

The aim is to shorten the period of reeducation as much as possible, at the same time providing adequate courses. Account is taken of the desire of the men to return to their homes as soon as possible and to regain their personal liberty.

REGISTER.

The national office maintains a complete register of invalided men, showing for each man his civil and military status, the nature of his disability, his occupation before the war, and his new employment. For collecting these data, the comité d'administration of the national office has prepared schedules of inquiries to be filled out and returned to the office by the proper authorities. By December 31, 1916, 20,000 schedules had been filled out and returned to the office through the agency of the public-health service. Additional names had been secured from the provincial prefects and from the lists of pensioners.

INQUIRY INTO TRADES.

The office has also instituted inquiries among employers regarding the employment of men injured in industry, with a view to determining what employments are suitable for men with given handicaps. Circulars have been addressed to employers explaining how they can assist in providing employment for disabled men—as, for example, by reserving places in their workshops insuring the disabled man the same position which he held before the war; by installing special machines and equipment adapted to the needs of handicapped men; and by establishing special workshops for teaching (de reapprentissage) old and new trades to such men. These circulars brought into the national office a large number of offers of employment.

RESERVATION OF EMPLOYMENTS.

To facilitate the placement of invalided men, certain employments were reserved for such men by an act passed April 17, 1916. This act provides that men disabled in the present war shall, during the war and for a period of five years after the termination of the war, be given preference in obtaining appointments in certain public service employments, according to administrative regulations and schedules. The act is based upon an act of March 21, 1905, making similar reservations for invalided men. Under this act three schedules of employments, E, F, and G, in the public service were reserved; E being employments for under officers who had been in the service at least ten years; F, employments for underofficers, brigadiers, and corporals, after four years of service; and G, employments for soldiers after four years of service. According to the law of April 17, 1916, preference is to be exercised so as to favor fathers of large families.

The act provides that an administrative decree, to be issued within three months of the passage of the act, shall determine the necessary measures for the application of the law, enumerate the categories of wounds or infirmities permitting competition for securing any reserved employment, and indicate the manner of securing certificates of professional aptitude, and the conditions under which names of candidates shall be inscribed on special lists, one such list being established for each employment.

Under the act, public services, as well as industrial and commercial enterprises enjoying a concession, a monoply, or a subvention from the State, from a provincial government, or from a commune, are required to prepare lists of, and to indicate the conditions of access

to employment not reserved which are of such a nature as will permit of their being assigned to soldiers under preferential rights. These lists are promulgated by a decree signed by the minister of war and each interested ministry.

It is provided further that no commercial or industrial enterprise shall in the future obtain from the State, Province, or commune, a concession, monopoly, or subvention, except on condition of reserving by contract a certain number of employments for invalided soldiers.

Soldiers who before their mobilization held one of the reserved employments, are, if their condition permits, reinstated in their old employment, or in another employment in the same service, reserved or not reserved.

The administrative decree provided for in this act was issued July 18, 1916. It provides for detailed reports for each man, including a report by two military doctors, for listing men according to qualifications for employment as well as for the regular notification of vacancies to be filled in the various offices.

EMPLOYEE'S LIABILITY IN CASE OF INJURY.

A law enacted November 25, 1916, provides that in case of injury suffered by an invalided soldier or sailor in the course of an employment, the judgment fixing the amount to be paid under the French insurance laws shall determine specifically (1) whether the cause of the accident was exclusively the preexisting injury incurred in war service, and (2) whether the permanent reduction in capacity resulting from the accident was increased by the preexisting war infirmity, and in what proportion. In the first case the employer is relieved of all charges on account of the accident, and in the second case of a proportion of the charges equal to the aggravation as determined in the judgment. These charges lifted from the individual employer are paid out of a special fund maintained by a tax levied annually upon employers and insurance organizations.

CANADA.

MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

There appears to be no statute enacted by the Canadian Parliament dealing with vocational education of disabled veterans of the war. There are, however, several orders in council containing provisions in regard to this subject.

By order 341, approved June 30, 1915, the hospital commission was appointed for the purpose of providing hospital accommodations and convalescent homes in Canada for officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force who returned invalided from the front. By the order the commission was empowered to incur and authorize expenditures connected with the treatment and care of the sick and wounded as well as with the organization and administration of hospitals and homes. Such expenditures are to be charged against the war appropriation vote or against some other special fund set aside by Parliament.

By subsequent order, No. 420, approved October 14, 1915, this commission was abolished and in lieu thereof the military hospitals

and convalescent homes commission was established. This latter committee was authorized to select medical and nursing staffs and to recommend to the governor in council an expenditure which it considered necessary for the treatment and care of the wounded; to accept such funds, bequests, and legacies as were devised to it, and to make all expenditures of such bequests, etc., on behalf of the members of the Canadian expeditionary forces for the purpose of carrying out such objects as were decided upon by the commission. It was empowered to deal also with the question of the employment of members of the Canadian expeditionary force on return to Canada, and was authorized to cooperate with provincial governments for the purpose of providing such employment. Any expenditure incurred by the commission under authority of the governor in council is made a charge against the war appropriation vote or any other available appropriation made by Parliament for the purpose.

On April 4, 1916, this order was amended by order No. 692, which added Dr. Shepherd, dean of medicine in the University of McGill, and Mr. Peters, chairman of the Returned Soldiers' Club, to the commission, it having been decided to establish a branch for therapeutic and functional treatments under the direct supervision of a permanent medical authority.

By order No. 880, approved June 29, 1916, a scale was established prescribing the sums to be granted for personal expenses to men undergoing training, provisions being made on a sliding scale, for married men and their dependents and unmarried men having dependents.

The pay provided was to continue for one month after completion of vocational training whether or not employment had been secured. The order establishing the scale refers to the report dated June 17, 1917, made by Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed, president of the military hospitals commission, regarding the vocational training of members of the Canadian expeditionary force. It also states that the duty of the State to provide training for some new occupation for those disabled in war has been recognized by all the nations now at war; that the people of Canada are strongly in favor of suitable provision being made for vocational training for disabled soldiers; that technical schools, agricultural colleges, and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training; and that many offers have been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when men have become proficient.

The military hospitals commission upon its organization created as branches central provincial committees. The Province of Ontario by an act of legislature entitled "the soldiers' aid commission act," approved April 27, 1916, confirmed the appointment of the central provincial committee appointed for the Province of Ontario, and declared the committee to be to all intents and purposes legal and valid. This act also provided that the commission, acting as the central provincial committee for the Province of Ontario, in addition to the members of the Canadian expeditionary force, should also aid any member of His Majesty's imperial forces, or the forces of any of the allies who as reservists and while resident in Canada were called upon to serve in the imperial forces or any of the forces of the allies, and who as a result of wounds, disease, or other injuries sustained during the period of enlist-

ment, were unable to pursue their former calling or occupation. By the provisions of the act the committee was authorized to enter into arrangements with the department of education of Ontario or with any educational authority or institution for providing instructions of any kind, including technical and industrial instruction, for any person entitled to receive benefit under the act.

PURPOSES AND METHODS OF THE COMMISSION.

The following account of the purposes and methods of the military hospitals commission is taken from an official report:

The military hospitals commission was formed at the instance of the prime minister' the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C., G. C. M. G., by order in council dated June 30, 1915, its powers being extended by order in council dated October 12, 1915. Following are some of the clauses of the commission's charter:

1. That a commission, hereafter to be called the military hospitals and convalescent homes commission, the short title of which shall be the military hospitals commission, be appointed to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and military convalescent homes in Canada, for officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the Canadian expeditionary force who return invalided from the front, and for officers, noncommissioned officers, and men invalided while on active service in Canada, Bermuda, or elsewhere.

2. That the commission be empowered to select medical and nursing staffs and to appoint such other personnel as may be needed for the management of hospitals and homes; provided that a general schedule of pay and allowances be submitted for approval by the governor in council.

3. That it be empowered to recommend to the governor in council any expenditure which it may consider necessary for the treatment and care of the sick and wounded, including the purchase of supplies and equipment, or for the organization, administration, and maintenance of hospitals and homes and to expend any moneys for the purposes and to the amount authorized from time to time by the governor in council.

4. That it be empowered to call in the aid of any department of the Federal administration; in particular to use the machinery of the militia department, and where desirable to draw on that department for supplies, stores, and equipment, and to utilize the services of divisional and district staffs.

5. That any expenditure incurred by the commission under the authority of the governor in council be made a charge against the war appropriation vote, or when that ceases to be operative against any other available appropriation made by Parliament for the purpose.

6. That it be empowered to accept such funds, bequests, and legacies as may be given or devised by individuals or corporations or others, with authority, subject to the approval of the governor in council, to make all expenditure and to administer any funds, bequests, or legacies on behalf of such members of the Canadian expeditionary force as in the judgment of the commission may be entitled thereto, and for the purpose of carrying out such objects and purposes as may be determined by the commission.

7. That it be empowered to deal with the question of employment for members of the Canadian expeditionary force on their return to Canada, and to cooperate with provincial goverments and others for the purpose of providing employment as may be deemed necessary.

The commission early recognized that its work fell under three main headings:

First. The provision of convalescent hospitals and homes in different parts of the Dominion.

Second. The provision of vocational training for those who, through their disability incurred in active service, would be unable to follow their previous occupations.

Third. The establishment of the necessary machinery for the provision of employment for those who require vocational training and for those who will during and at the conclusion of the war.

The forms on the following pages are used by the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission. Form 156 is used for making a preliminary survey of all men. Form 106 is used for collecting detailed information concerning men appearing to need vocational reeducation.

Form 156.

MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION—VOCATIONAL BRANCH.

SURVEY FORM (PRELIMINARY).

M. H. C. File No. .....

1. Name .....Local file No. .....

Address (present).....

Address (home) .....

Regiment No. ..... Rank ..... Battalion, C. E. F.....

Age (last birthday) ..... Birthplace .....

If born abroad, date came to Canada..... Religion .....

Nationality of father .....; of mother, ... Occupation of father.....

---

2. Single, married, or widower ..... Number of dependents .....

(*a*) Applicant's statement of disability.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*b*) Discharged on ..... Date of last medical board..... Place .....

---

3. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Elementary schooling—

Where obtained ..... Kind of school ..... Years .....

.....

.....

(If in more than one place or country, give time, etc., in each.)

Age on leaving..... Grade or standard on leaving .....

Reason for leaving .....

(Needed to earn money; preferred to go to work; no higher school available, etc.)

Subsequent education—

NOTE.—State whether (1) high or secondary school, (2) technical or trade school, (3) business college, (4) college or university, (5) evening classes, (6) correspondence school, (7) private study.

(*a*) Name of school ..... Place .....

Course taken ..... Years..... Was course completed .....

(*b*) Name of school..... Place .....

Course taken ..... Years ..... Was course completed .....

(*c*) Name of school ..... Place .....

Course taken..... Years ..... Was course completed .....

(*d*) Any other education .....

4. INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

(*a*) Trade or principal occupation ..... How long followed .....

If learned by apprenticeship, or how ..... Average wage per month .....

(*b*) Trade or occupation at time of enlistment ..... How long followed .....

(*c*) Details of employment, including (*a*) and (*b*):

Occupation.	Employer.	Place.	Period.	Average wage per month.
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....

NOTE.—If "clerk," "warehouseman," "laborer," or other general term, state specific branch.

Date ..... 19.... .....

(Man's signature.)

Interviewed by .....

Form 106.

MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION—VOCATIONAL BRANCH.

SURVEY FORM.

A. General: M. H. C. File No .....

1. Name ..... Local file No. .....

Address (present) .....

Address (home) .....

Regiment No. ..... Rank ..... Battalion, C. E. F .....

Age (last birthday)..... Birthplace .....

If born abroad, date came to Canada ..... Religion .....

Nationality of father .....; of mother ..... Occupation of father .....

2. Man's dependents—	Name.	Date of birth.	Age.
Wife	.....	.....	.....
Children 1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....
Other dependents	.....	.....	.....

3. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.—Elementary schooling—

Where obtained ..... Kind of school ..... Years .....

.....

.....

(If in more than one place or country, give time, etc., in each.)

Age on leaving..... Grade or standard on leaving .....

Reason for leaving .....

(Needed to earn money; preferred to go to work; no higher school available, etc.)

Subsequent education.

NOTE.—State whether (1) high or secondary school, (2) technical or trade school, (3) business college, (4) college or university, (5) evening classes, (6) correspondence school, (7) private study.

(*a*) Name of school ..... Place .....

Course taken ..... Years ..... Was course completed .....

(*b*) Name of school ..... Place .....

Course taken ..... Years ..... Was course completed .....

(*c*) Name of School ..... Place .....

Course taken ..... Years ..... Was course completed .....

(*d*) Any other education .....

4. INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

(*a*) Trade or principal occupation ..... How long followed.....

If learned by apprenticeship, or how ..... Average wage per month.....

(*b*) Trade or occupation at time of enlistment ..... How long followed .....

(*c*) Details of employment including (*a*) and (*b*).

Occupation.	Employer.	Place.	Period.	Average wage per month.
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....to.....	.....

NOTE.—If "clerk," "warehouseman," "laborer," or other general term, state specific branch.

Date ....., 19.. .....

(Man's signature.)

Interviewed by .....

B. Report of vocational officer (reeducation cases):

5. Man's preference for future occupation—

First preference ..... Reason for it .....

.....

Second preference ..... Reason for it .....

.....

6. Personal characteristics—

(A) (*a*) Recreations ..... (*b*) Hobbies .....

(*c*) Favorite reading.....

(*d*) Habits, as drinking..... (*e*) Smoking .....

(B) (*a*) Personal appearance.....

(*b*) Manner .....

(C) Intelligence (general capacity). Grade .....

(D) Occupational stability. (*a*) Grade .....

(*b*) If candidate is changeable, state type of change .....

(*c*) Extent of change .....

(*d*) Cause of change.....

(*e*) If candidate is changeable, has the vocational officer reasons for thinking that he will become stable ..... (*f*) If so, what? .....

(E) Disposition. (*a*) Sociability ..... (*b*) Has candidate any emotional characteristic that the vocational officer would consider either a business asset or a business handicap? ..... (*c*) If so, what? .....

.....

.....

.....

(F) (*a*) Conduct on service..... (*b*) Conduct in convalescent home.....

7. Training during convalescence (subjects and results).....

.....

.....

.....

8. Type of vocations for which ability and aptitude are evident .....

9. Vocational officer's preference and reason for it .....

.....

.....

.....

(*a*) Is a position available for the man on the completion of his training for the new occupation as recommended? .....

If so, state where and at what rate of pay.....

(*b*) If no definite position is in view, has the vocational officer satisfied himself that the prospects for employment are good? .....

10. Method and place of training recommended .....

.....

.....

.....

11. Estimated period ..... Tuition fees, $..... Books and materials, $.....

Date ....., 19.... .....
(Vocational officer.)

NOTE.—Sections 6 to 9 are to be regarded as a confidential report of information and impressions obtained by the vocational officer during one or more personal interviews with the candidate, or from any other sources. The information asked for in section 6, subsections (A) to (E) is to be given in terms named in the confidential instructions issued for the guidance of vocational officers.

C. Report of special medical officer:

12. Last medical board held at ....., on ....., 19....

NOTE.—If any medical boards have been held since the one at discharge depot on arrival in Canada, acopy of the last board must be sent with survey form to head office M. H. C.

13. (*a*) Nature of disability .....

(*b*) Nature of wound or affection from which disability resulted .....

(*c*) Date of origin .....(*d*)Place of origin.....

14. Present physical condition .....

(This section must be filled in as fully as possible.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*a*) Height ..... (*b*) Weight (without overcoat) ..... (*c*) Girth, chest .|.....|.....
Insp.|Exp. | Expan.

15. Have any complications developed since the holding of last medical board? .....

If so, what? .....

.....

16. (For amputation cases)—

(*a*) State nature of amputation, etc. .....

(*b*) Length of stump..... (*c*) Character of stump .....

(*d*) Power of stump ..... (*e*) Usefulness of stump .....

(*f*) What artificial appliances are required ? (*g*)Have any been ordered? .....

(*h*) Have any been received? ..... (*i*) Are any being worn? .....

17. (*a*) Present degree of incapacity (stated in percentages) ..... (*b*) Probable duration .....

(*c*) Estimated degree of permanent incapacity .....

NOTE.—In estimating incapacity, the medical officer will follow the instructions issued by the board of pension commissioners.

18. State your reasons why candidate will be unable to follow his former occupation .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

19. (*a*) Will the disability of the candidate handicap him in his competition with the normal worker in the occupation suggested by vocational officer? .....

(*b*) If so, state the manner in which his disability will be a handicap .....

.....

20. (*a*) Will candidate's disability increase his liability to hazards in the occupation suggested by vocational officer? .....

(*b*) If so, state the hazard and precautions to be observed .....

.....

21. Influence of increasing years. (*a*) Will candidate be able to carry on as long as the normal worker in the occupation suggested by the vocational officer? .....

(*b*) If not, how much sooner may he have to give up? .....

(*c*) State any conditions which, in later life, may develop from the candidate's disability and interfere with his vocational fitness .....

.....

22. (*a*) Will the candidate's condition demand any special consideration from his employer, such as shorter hours, periods of rest, light work, special type of work, or machine, etc? .....

(*b*) If so, what? .....

.....

23. Remarks .....

.....

.....

Date ....., 19.... Signature .....

D. Recommendations of disabled soldiers' training board:

24. .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
(Vocational officer.)

.....
(Medical member.)

Place ..... Date ....., 19....

.....
(Member of local advisory board.)

E. (For head office use only):

25. Medical review. Are the replies to sections 17 to 24 herein concurred in? .....

If not, state specifically in each case the reasons for nonconcurrence. .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

....., 19....

.....
(Medical officer.)

....., 19....

.....
(Vocational secretary.)

Belgium.

By statute enacted October 30, 1915, Belgium constituted a society called "Œuvre du travail des blessés belges." The purpose of the society is to sell at the highest price the objects manufactured by the Belgian wounded soldiers in hospitals, convalescent depots, and professional military schools affiliated with the work, and to use the money thus obtained, together with such other funds as may be received as contributions, for the purchase of raw material to be manufactured by the soldiers and also to provide a fund to be distributed to the soldiers and enable them to establish themselves in business.

Australia.

On May 30, 1916, Australia enacted the Australian soldiers' repatriation fund act. Nothing in this act discloses how the fund referred to has been or is to be obtained, the provisions of the statute being restricted to determining how the fund shall be safeguarded and distributed.

Section 3 provides that the fund shall be invested in and placed under the control of trustees appointed by the act, and section 4 appoints a board of trustees, with the prime minister at its head and prescribes its organization. The trustees are authorized to appoint an executive committee and are charged with three duties: (1) Allocating to various State war councils such money or property as they shall determine; (2) investing in securities such part of fund as is not immediately required for the purposes of the fund; and (3) selling, or otherwise disposing of, any property forming portion of receipts of fund. They are also directed to forward to the prime minister for presentation to Parliament an annual report showing receipts and administration of the funds. The State war councils, to which the trustees are authorized to allot money, are defined in section 2 to mean "in regard to each State a body appointed or authorized by the governor and council of that State as the State war council and approved by the governor general." By section 7 it is decreed that the sums allotted to the State war councils shall be held upon trust to apply such sums, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Governor General or the board of trustees, for the assistance of Australian soldiers and their dependents.

Italy.

On March 25, 1917, the Italian Government enacted legislation having for its aim the care and help of disabled soldiers. A summary of a digest of this enactment made by Bargoni and Bernacchi is as follows:

1. The statute aims to provide, with the assistance of the State, complete, uniform, and permanent help for disabled soldiers. This purpose is achieved through the agency of a "national committee for protection and help of disabled soldiers" (Opera nazionale per la protezione ed assistenza degli invalidi della guerra.) The committee's headquarters are in Rome, and it is administered by a council of 19 members comprising 2 deputies and 2 senators, elected by the

chamber of deputies and the senate; 12 members nominated by royal decree, recommended by the president of the council of ministers, including delegates from the departments of the interior, war, marine, treasury, industry, and commerce and labor, designated by the ministers of the departments; and representatives of committees for the care of war invalids and public relief and pension societies; an executive committee is elected by the council; the council elects its own president and vice president for terms of two years; it elects annually 4 members who, with the president and vice president, constitute the executive committee.

2. The act applies to all disabled soldiers, before and after discharge, and to others discharged according to Italian military pension laws.

3. It provides (*a*) medical, orthopedic, and prosthetic assistance not provided by military authorities; (*b*) financial assistance in special cases; (*c*) social assistance by primary technical education or by reeducation; (*d*) suitable situations; (*e*) legal and medical help when needed; (*f*) every kind of assistance, protection, and control needed.

4. The work of this committee depends upon the cooperation of every public and private institution or organization for assistance of disabled soldiers.

5. The committee coordinates and completes the work of institutions mentioned in 4, and has right to control their actions.

6. Discharged soldiers continue work in the army, or in a private or public institution, when the doctor declares them fit.

10. The minister of interior will authorize in his annual budget the disbursement of a sum proportionate to needs of the national committee. (The sum of 1,500,000 lire is made available for the year 1916–17. The office is authorized to receive other funds, donations, and subventions.)

12. After completion of medical treatment the soldier is sent to a special institution for a technical reeducation course, lasting, generally, six months. (After six months the national office instead of the military department assumes the expense of a longer period of training.)

17. The cost of temporary or final prosthetic apparatus is borne by military authorities, and repairs are borne by the national committee.

19. Pensions are not affected.

21. Loans for buying land or establishing themselves in business are made to soldiers on security of pensions.

22. Workingmen's insurance societies are obliged to insure disabled soldiers who have gone back to work.

24. The Government is intrusted with the compilation of all statistics relating to disabled soldiers.

The minister of interior must report annually to Parliament upon the work of the national office. It was provided further that within three months of the publication of this law, regulations for its execution and for the functioning of the office should be published in a royal decree.

South Africa.[1]

South African soldiers disabled in service are given reeducation and curative treatment at the South African Military Hospital in Richmond Park near London. The distance of South Africa, the lack of modern artificial limbs and modern industrial and educational teaching in this country makes rehabilitation in England desirable for the South African soldiers. While they are undergoing treatment at Richmond Park they are on leave from the army and receive allowances from Union funds administered by the high commissioner. Over 90 per cent of the men who are eligible elect reeducation. Such training is voluntary. Training once elected is however under military discipline. Reeducation is begun at the earliest possible stage in convalescence. As soon as the South African soldier reaches the hospital, he is put into one of the following classes: First, those unfit for further active military service; second, those whose fitness is doubtful; and, third, those who will probably become fit on the completion of treatment. Men in these classes are given curative treatment to enable them to return to service as soon as possible. If the medical officer decides that a patient will not be able to return to active service his reeducation is begun at once. The subjects taught include those of general education, bookkeeping, stenography, secretarial work, metal and wood working trades, cinematograph, and electrical and engine work. A boot-making equipment is to be added. As the instruction is given by highly skilled teachers, the work is not only standard in every way but unusual advantages are offered and the men are eager to avail themselves of the opportunities. Several have passed examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce and the National Union of Teachers. If a man's medical treatment is completed and he is discharged from the hospital before he has finished his vocational training, he lives at a hostel erected on the grounds and continues his course until consummated.

Men disabled in operations in Africa are cared for in institutions in the principal centers in the Union. Those who will need artificial appliances are sent to Richmond Park where they can undergo reeducation while waiting for the appliances to be fitted. "Every man, however crippled, who passes through the training, is treated as a valuable asset to the Union, to which he ultimately returns as a soldier."

On discharge the men are entitled to the regular pension rates of the British troops.

Newfoundland.[2]

No special institutions for reeducation have been required in Newfoundland. When any member of the Newfoundland war contingent is disabled, he receives such military hospital treatment, convalescent care and training as is necessary in Great Britain. When he returns to Newfoundland he receives a pension at colonial rates provided by the Newfoundland Government. He finds no difficulty in securing employment and is readily absorbed in the general community.

---

[1] Recalled to Life No. 2. Page 271.
[2] Condensed from account in Recalled to Life, No. 2. Page 273.

India.[1]

Detailed information of preparation for disabled soldiers in India is not available. Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers has been established in Bombay. It accommodates about 200 and is supported by subscriptions from various Indian funds. Reeducation classes are offering instruction in agriculture, tailoring, carpentering, elementary engineering, and a machine shop is being installed.

Artificial limbs are provided in Bombay, employment bureaus have been established, and relief funds provide for the men and their families.

New Zealand.[2]

There has been established in New Zealand a special department of the Government to obtain suitable employment for the returned soldier and also, by any other means, to assist in his readaptation to civilian life. As most of the men discharged from the forces up to the present time are those who have been invalided home from the front, it follows that the major activity of the discharged soldiers' information department has been looking out for the welfare of crippled and disabled men.

The New Zealanders have laid special stress on the importance of getting in touch with every single returning man, inquiring regarding his situation, and offering such assistance as is available. To this end arrangements were made for representatives of the department to board each incoming transport, and to obtain in preliminary form from the men themselves the items of information desired for record. Later on this system was further improved through arranging to have the principal data listed by the military authorities on board the transports while still at sea. The information is then completed by the department's officers upon arrival in port, and the cards for the central register are written up without delay.

An important factor in the department's work is the chain of local committees.[3] The personnel of these committees is drawn, almost without exception, from influential citizens who are officers or members of the local patriotic societies. In fact the committees are often subcommittees of these societies, and if not in this relation, are in most intimate touch with them. Knowing the resources and opportunities in their home community, the members of a local committee are able intelligently to advise regarding the course of action in an individual case under discussion.

The man, when first listed, is as yet undischarged and therefore still under the jurisdiction of the defense department. So after advice regarding the home-coming man is forwarded informally to the local patriotic organization, his card is filed in the central register of the returned soldiers' information department under the classification "not ready for action."

---

[1] Condensed from account in Recalled to Life, No. 2. Page 273.

[2] Reprint from publication of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men.

[3] To date local committees have been established in the following communities throughout the dominion: Whangerei, Dargaville, Auckland, Hamilton, Cambridge, Thames, Paeroa, Waihi, Te Aroha, Rotorua Tauranga, Opotiki, Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Taumarunui, Taihape, Marton, Feilding, Palmerston North Taranaki, Wanganui, Gisborne, Napier, Hastings, Dannevirke, Pahiatua, Wairarapa, Wellington, Blenheim, Nelson, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, and Southland.

The military authorities notify the department a few days in advance of a man's discharge from the strength, and arrangements are thereupon made to have him personally interviewed. The local police officials are often delegated with the duty of this visit. The interviewer is provided with a blank report to fill out, and with a circular of information to give to the soldier. He is cautioned that the inquiries should be made in a sympathetic spirit, in order that there may be formed a true estimate of the man's needs and merits. The form calls for answers to the following inquiries:

TO BE ANSWERED IN ALL CASES.

1. Name and address of soldier. Is the man of good character? Are his surroundings respectable? Is he living with relatives, or with whom?
2. Is he in good health, or is he still suffering from disease or wounds?
3. Is he fit for employment, and, if so, has he obtained employment, and what are his wages? If he has not, does he desire employment, and, if so, what kind of employment does he wish for?
4. What are his means outside his wages?
5. Has he received assistance from any patriotic society, etc., and, if so, give amounts and dates.
6. Is he receiving full military pay?
7. Have you handed the man the information leaflet inclosed herewith?

TO BE ANSWERED IN CASES OF MEN AT PRESENT INCAPACITATED, BUT LIKELY TO MAKE A GOOD RECOVERY.

8. When is he likely to be sound and well and ready for work?
9. Is he desirous of present employment, and, if so, what work could he undertake?
10. What employment is he desirous of undertaking when restored to health?

TO BE ANSWERED IN CASES OF MEN PERMANENTLY DISABLED BY SICKNESS OR WOUNDS.

11. What is the nature of his disablement?
12. What employment do you think the man is capable of?
13. What are his own ideas on the subject?
14. If unemployable, in what way do you think he could be best assisted?
15. Has he applied for a war pension? If a war pension has been granted, what is the amount?

If the man does not require the department's assistance, please obtain his signature here.

I do not require the department's assistance in obtaining employment.

_____.
(Signature.)

Any other information which interviewing officer can supply.

_____.
(Signature.)

(Date.)

Very naturally, a considerable number of the men do not require specific assistance. They may have a business or a farm to return to or be in possession of private means. Others are found to be already employed or to have had employment promised them. In such cases the man's record card is transferred to the "disposed of" section of the register.

The records of men who are under curative treatment and are not yet ready for employment are filed temporarily in the "under action" section of the register. Except in instances of systematic neglect to reply to communications, a case is not abandoned until employment shall have been obtained or the office definitely informed that its assistance is not required.

Any inquiries on the part of the men regarding land settlement or pensions are referred to the departments of the Government having these matters under jurisdiction.

Cases where the men have applied for or inquired regarding employment are regarded as active. In seeking positions to meet these demands every possible agency is employed.

The department has conducted a propaganda to secure preference in employment opportunity for returned men. It has communicated with local authorities, patriotic organizations, farmers' unions, and private employers and has found the response, on the whole, extremely favorable. The Government has instructed all the departments that ex-members of the expeditionary force are to be given preference for all vacancies which they are qualified to fill. The local labor offices act on the same principle. In result a great many men have been appointed by the public-service commissioner or secured employment by the branches of the labor department. The railway department has helped to the best of its ability, but has itself been under necessity of providing for its own former employees who have returned disabled from the front.

The man desirous of obtaining employment is instructed to get in touch with the local committee in his home district. The case is then charged against the committee on the record of the department. If necessary, there are sent periodical reminders inquiring regarding progress and advising of any apparently suitable vacancies which have come to the knowledge of the central office. The department communicates to the committees all offers of employment which come to its notice. In the case of new offers it makes an inspection of the cases charged against the committee in the locality where the work is available and telegraphs this committee, directing attention to and men who seem suitable candidates for the vacancies.

The department keeps a double card index of the men awaiting employment. One set of cards is classified according to occupation; a second according to district of residence. Offers of employment are likewise suitably indexed.

A statement indicating the number of candidates for employment in each district is sent out weekly to the local committees. This serves as a check on their number of open cases, and incites friendly rivalry between the committees to keep down the number charged against them.

Up to June 21, 1917, the total number of men who had been registered by the department was 9,070. This number included the general type of invalid as well as the men physically disabled. The cases were subject to the following classification:

Cases disposed of: Placed in employment, returned to military duty, or their old employment, or signed a statement that they do not require the department's assistance	7,298
Cases under action: Department making inquiries on the soldier's behalf or awaiting notice of discharge	881
Cases not ready for action: Men recently returned to New Zealand, now convalescing, not ready for employment, or not yet discharged by the military authorities	692
Open cases: Men for whom employment is desired	199
Total	9,070

The results in an effort to provide special training or reeducation for disabled men have not, on the whole, been encouraging. Although the opportunities are brought systematically to the attention of the men the response has been indifferent. But the work is as yet new, and there are several factors that seem in some degree to account for the situation.

For agricultural training, arrangements have been made with the agricultural department to accept a limited number of men for instruction at the state farms. Among the various branches of farm work are dairying, fruit farming, cropping, poultry raising, bee culture, and market gardening. In scientific training in agricultural and pastoral subjects the authorities of Lincoln College, Wellington, have placed at the disposal of ex-soldiers five scholarships of £20 each, and have agreed to take nonresident pupils at a nominal fee. In deserving cases the returned soldiers' information department is prepared to supplement the scholarship grants by an adequate annual allowance. Few soldiers have taken advantage of the opportunities for agricultural training.

Clerical training for disabled soldiers is being provided free of expense to the Government or the men by the New Zealand Society of Accountants. The subjects covered are those prescribed for the society's bookkeeping examination. The examination fees of pupils prepared to sit at the university examinations in accountancy are also met by the society. In addition to the classroom instruction courses are also given by correspondence for the benefit of men who can not attend in person.

According to the annual report of the returned soldiers' information department, "a considerable number of men have from time to time entered for the classes, but it is understood that with few exceptions the attendance has been desultory and the progress poor, and it has lately been intimated to the department by the secretary that the council of the society is now considering whether it is justified in continuing the expenditure of some hundreds of pounds for such unsatisfactory results. The matter is unquestionably one for very profound regret, the scheme having originally been adopted by the society on its own initiative and promising, as we all hoped, very valuable developments."

For disabled men who can not return to their former occupations there is offered free tuition at various technical schools throughout New Zealand. At the Wellington Technical College, for example, instruction is provided in building construction, painting, decoration, and sign writing, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, machine work, jewelry making, metal work, plastering, and modeling. At other instruction centers there are different curricula. In June, 1917, 69 men were taking training at technical schools.

By arrangement with the Jubilee Institute for the Blind training is provided for men partially or totally blinded at the front.

To remove any possible financial obstacle to men desiring to undertake training, the Government some time ago decided to grant maintenance allowances not in excess of £1 a week, irrespective of pension payments, to men attending classes. These allowances are conditioned only upon approval of the training subject as suitable to the individual case and upon good conduct, regular attendance, and satisfactory progress.

Related to the question of training for men unable to follow their former trade is that of allowing disabled men to accept positions with private employers at rates of pay less than those fixed by current awards or agreements and minimum wage legislation. The subject was taken up by the labor department early in 1916, and under an order in council then approved, 14 under-rate permits prescribing weekly wages of from £2 10s. to £1 15s. have been issued.

The establishment of special reeducational institutions for war cripples has been urged by various individuals and organizations. The recommendation has elicited from the minister in charge of the returned soldiers' information department the following comment:

During the last few weeks the question of the establishment of special training colleges for disabled men has been urged on the attention of the department. The gentlemen concerned in this movement have shown most praiseworthy interest in the welfare of our returned men, and which, in so far as it manifests a lively interest in our soldiers, must command the sympathy and respect of us all. I gather from the correspondence which has come under my notice that the promoters of the scheme have in mind the provision of training colleges and farms for men still undergoing hospital treatment, and if this is correct the question more properly appertains to the work of the department of public health than to the discharged soldiers' information department. So far as the latter department is concerned, I regret that I can not at present see my way to support a scheme of the character suggested. The small extent to which existing facilities have been availed of would not, in my opinion, justify the large expense which the institution of special training colleges with expensive buildings, apparatus, and staff would involve. I am supported in this view by the attitude taken up by the statutory war pensions committee, which has been established by legislation in the United Kingdom, and which amongst other functions deals with the training and employment of disabled men. In addressing its local committees on this particular subject it urges them to make use as far as possible of existing institutions, specifically mentioning the technical schools, and adds that "as the number of men for whom training is needed will diminish year by year after the war, expenditure on the provision of buildings and apparatus, which will only be required for a temporary period, should be kept within strict limits."

In addition to the foregoing, I doubt whether an institution of the character proposed, involving a considerable measure of control and discipline, would be appreciated by the men for whose benefit it is designed. I am inclined to think that the younger men would before very long find the necessary restraint distasteful and irksome. In this opinion I am supported by the views of a prominent member of the medical profession in New Zealand—one who I may say has had special opportunities of forming an opinion through daily contact with the inmates of one of our large convalescent homes. Speaking on this very subject of a training college for men out of or nearly out of the doctor's hands, he says, "I am a little dubious as to whether the men would be content to remain long under institutional control;" and again, "I feel sure that the feeling of independence from control, impossible in any institution, is an essential factor in any scheme designed to appeal to the average man, and not to the exceptional returned man." I am entirely in accord with these views, and for the reasons given I could not, for the present at any rate, see my way to support the schemes which have been put forward.

While the experience in the matter of training has been disappointing, the results in obtaining employment for disabled men have been unusually successful. The latter may go far to explain the former, especially in view of the great present demand for labor in New Zealand, and the natural desire on the part of the men to get back at once to remunerative and productive occupation.

The amount of pension award, based as it is on medical evidence as to physical condition, is a fair criterion of the extent of disability. A tabulation has been prepared showing the number of men drawing pensions of £1 5s. per week and upward for whom the returned soldiers' information department obtained remunerative employment. As loss of sight in one eye carries with it a pension of £1 per

week it is evident that the range of pensions represented in the tabulation embrace only cases of grave disability. A summary of this tabulation gives the following totals:

Weekly pension:	Number of placements.
£1 5s. 0d	80
£1 10s. 0d	146
£1 15s. 0d	47

In some amputation cases the placement results were as follows:

Amputation.	Pension.	Employment.	Amputation.	Pension.	Employment.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Left thigh	1 15 0	Artificial limb making.	Left leg	1 15 0	Night exchange attendant.
Right arm	1 15 0	Storeman.			
Left foot	1 15 0	Draftsman.	Right foot	1 10 0	Land officer.
Left knee	1 15 0	Artificial limb making.	Leg	1 10 0	Mechanic.
Right arm	1 15 0	Night watchman.	Right foot	1 10 0	Basket maker.
Left arm	1 15 0	Fruit farming.	Left leg	1 10 0	Clerical position.
Right leg	1 15 0	Clerk.	Two fingers	1 5 0	Messenger.

To Hon. A. L. Herdman, the minister in charge of the returned soldiers' information department, I am indebted for the information and documentary material on which this memorandum is based.

PART III.

THE SIZE OF THE PROBLEM.

Some Factors to be Taken into Consideration in Estimating the Number that will Require Vocational Reeducation.

Any estimate of the number of men returning disabled and of the number requiring vocational reeducation must be based upon certain assumptions regarding the duration of the war, the number of men maintained at the front, and the proportion of casualties.

Obviously no forecast of the progress of the war can be made, and, obviously, the ratio of casualties to men mobilized may increase or decrease in the coming years.

In France the ratio of casualties was highest during the opening period of the war, in which the battles of Charleroi and the Marne were fought. In each six months of the years 1915 and 1916 the ratio of casualties to men mobilized in the French Army declined from 2.39 per cent in the first six months of 1915, to 1.68 per cent in the six months following, to 1.47 per cent in the first half of 1916, and to 1.28 per cent in the latter half of that year.

It would be unsafe to assume that this decline in the ratio will continue. It is entirely conceivable that developments and changes during the coming years will produce on the contrary much higher ratios.

It appears that the killed in action and died of wounds have not exceeded one-fifth of the total casualties. Approximately four-fifths, therefore, survive. Some among these recover completely, developing 100 per cent of their former vocational efficiency; some recover partial efficiency in their old employment; some are incapacitated totally for their old employment but are capable of greater or less efficiency in other employments, provided they be given the vocational training required to overcome their specific handicap; some are totally incapable of any sort of vocational training or activity.

It should be borne in mind that, in accordance with present practice in the military hospitals of Europe—as of some hospitals in this country—vocational training begins during the period of convalescence, in a curative workshop attached to the hospital. Such training, described technically as "occupational therapy," is not reserved for men who will eventually develop vocational capacity insuring economic independence in the competitive labor market. It has become a recognized part of therapeutic treatment. In a report of the military hospitals commission of Canada, made in May, 1917, it is noted that while it had been thought that a majority of the men returned from the war "would require rest and recreation," it was found, by experience, that what they did in fact require was "active therapeutic and orthopaedic treatment."

In providing this active treatment along occupational lines the vocational expert cooperates with the physician to achieve the convalescence of the patient. In this field vocational training is given as therapeutic discipline, and is not necessarily, though it should be generally related as far as possible to the subsequent vocational career of the patient.

For some men the vocational training will terminate when they are discharged from the hospital cured. For others the vocational training initiated during convalescence will necessarily be continued after that period, or some new line of training will be initiated. In these cases a longer or shorter period of intensive vocational training will follow convalescence.

When the statement is made that 4, 5, or 10 per cent of the men disabled will require vocational reeducation, the proportion relates to those men disabled for further military service, and returned therefore, to civil employments.

While, however, the proportion requiring vocational reeducation is relative to the number of disabled and invalided men, this proportion itself may be very materially affected by the policy of rehabilitation adopted.

If every sort of training is provided that can be given with material benefit to disabled men, the proportion of cases for vocational reeducation will be much higher than if a policy is adopted of undertaking vocational training only where such training is obviously essential and unavoidable if the man is to acquire any sort of wage-earning capacity. In a word, the proportion of cases for vocational training will be relatively large or small according as the provision for vocational reeducation is ample and complete or partial and special, being restricted in the latter case to a minimum of cases and to a small number of vocations.

Capability for vocational reeducation is in no case an absolute and definite capacity which may be accurately measured with reference to individuals. Most disabled men will be more or less capable of special training and the number actually trained will depend upon the educational facilities created.

A small proportion of the men returned will be totally disabled; incapable, therefore, of benfiting in any degree from any sort of training. A larger proportion, perhaps four-fifths, will be entirely able to reenter their former occupations without any training. Some will be helped materially by systematic reeducation in their old employment to overcome special handicaps, some will require training in absolutely new employments, some—including, for example, men who have contracted tuberculosis, where the former occupation would subject them to unfavorable conditions—may be greatly benefited by training for some other employment in which their handicap will be less serious.

It need not be assumed that conditions will suddenly develop in the United States corresponding to those which now obtain in Europe—in Germany, for example, where it is reported, 500,000 men are constantly under treatment in hospitals, the number of leg amputations alone in 1916 being 16,000; or in France, where according to figures published by the national office for disabled soldiers, 6,000 or 7,000 soldiers are newly pensioned, discharged, or disabled each month; or in any other of the European countries which now

report an aggregate of 13,000,000 wounded and disabled men. But conditions similar to these—which are the immediate consequence of only three years of war, may very well develop in this country if the war continues for another period of three years—and even worse conditions are easily within the range of possibility.

Experience in European belligerent countries during the past three years can not be accepted as establishing, with any considerable degree of certainty, disability ratios for the future in the fighting forces either of these countries themselves, or in the overseas forces of the United States. But higher as well as lower casualty and disability ratios are conceivable, and even with much lower ratios, the problem confronting the United States is sufficiently serious.

Some inferences may be drawn from Canadian experience, always with the reservation that the margin of error in these inferences, so far as regards future developments in the United States, may be very large.

The following table (Table 1), showing the number of disabled men returned to Canada monthly, is reproduced from the report of the Canadian military hospitals commission (May, 1917). It includes only the men whose records had up to March 31, 1917, been analyzed, and it is to be noted, further, that only the more seriously disabled men have been returned to Canada.

TABLE 1.—*Number of men returned to Canada by months.*

Month.	1915	1916	1917	Month.	1915	1916	1917
January	64	150	1,569	August	93	509	.....
February	(1)	182	868	September	226	636	.....
March	(1)	343	2,151	October	703	1,551	.....
April	(1)	396	.....	November	977	1,040	.....
May	47	476	.....	December	228	784	.....
June	36	278	.....	No record	139	16	.....
July	96	268	.....				

Total Jan. 1, 1915, to Mar. 31, 1917 ..... 13,826.

[1] No record.

In Table 2 these men are classified according to the degree of disability awarded by the medical board at the port of their disembarkation.

TABLE 2.—*Returned men classified according to the degree of their disability.*

Degree of disability.	Men.	Distribution.	Degree of disability.	Men.	Distribution.
	Number.	*Per cent.*		*Number.*	*Per cent.*
Total men returned	13,826	100.00	Disability—Continued.		
Disability:			51–75 per cent	927	6.71
0–25 per cent	7,418	53.65	79–100 per cent	1,975	14.28
26–50 per cent	2,923	21.14	No record	583	4.22

Recent figures covering Canadian experience are given in the following statement:

Total number returned to date, Oct. 31, 1917, approximate, all classes, including undesirables, etc.	26,000
Total Canadian blind in England and returned	32
Total amputations among men returned:	
Legs	632
Arms	285

In 4,000 cases surveyed recently the number found to be nervous and mental cases was 400, or 10 per cent.

Of these 400—	
60 per cent were suffering from nervous troubles	240
25 per cent were mental cases	100
15 per cent were epileptic	60
Number of total insane to date	273
Total number of patients in hospitals, etc.:	
On Mar. 31, 1916	1,305
On Sept. 30, 1916	1,877
On Mar. 31, 1917	4,880
On Oct. 31, 1917	10,199

The number of invalided men on the strength of the Canadian military hospitals commission was 6,515 on May 8, 1917, having increased from 2,365 on December 31, 1916.

In November, 1917, the vocational branch of the commission had interviewed 3,756 cases, had surveyed vocationally 1,766 cases, and had approved courses for 1,452 cases. The number taking current courses of vocational training was approximately 1,200.

The disposition of the cases surveyed was as follows:

Total surveyed	1,766
Pending information	108
Pending result of treatment	30
Noneligible cases	176
Courses approved	1,452

The latest report of Canadian experience[1] states that approximately 10 per cent of the Canadian forces overseas, 29,800 out of 300,000, have been returned as unfit for military service; approximately one-third of these, 9,000 out of the 29,800, being in the hospitals at one time.

Of the men returned unfit for military service, 80 per cent, or four-fifths, return to their former occupations without vocational training or are incapable of such training, and 20 per cent require vocational training. One-half of those requiring vocational training—i. e., 10 per cent of those returned unfit for military service—require complete vocational reeducation, and one-half partial vocational reeducation.

That is to say, Canadian experience to date indicates that with 300,000 men overseas 6,000 men have been returned unfit for military service and requiring complete or partial vocational reeducation. This number does not represent 300,000 men at the front for the whole period of the war, since the number of men at the front has been only gradually brought up to 300,000 during the period of the war, there being comparatively few Canadians in the trenches at the outset.

Accepting these ratios as significant for the over-seas forces of the United States, and assuming that the United States will send over

[1] Report of F. B. Magbuson to Mr. Samuel Insull, State counsel of national defense of Illinois.

1,000,000 men the first year, and will increase its expeditionary force by 1,000,000 each year for the duration of the war, the following deductions are, perhaps, warranted, as forecasting conditions at the close of one year of fighting.

Number of men overseas	1,000,000
Number of men returned unfit for military service	100,000
Number not requiring vocational reeducation	80,000
Number requiring vocational reeducation:	
Complete	10,000
Partial	10,000

In a word, for each million men overseas it may, perhaps, fairly be expected that 100,000 men will be returned each year, of whom 20,000 will require complete or partial vocational reeducation. This number of men may in fact be in hand to be provided for by the close of the summer campaign of 1918.

But long before the close of activities in the summer of 1918 the return of men will begin, and vocational reeducation must start with the first men sent back, and must be developed as the number of men in hand for training increases. The development of facilities for undertaking vocational reeducation must, in fact, anticipate the return of the men, since adequate provision can not be improvised after the men are actually in hand for training.

As regards numbers to be vocationally reeducated, Canadian experience would appear to indicate 20,000 for the first year, 40,000 additional for the second year, and 60,000 additional for the third year, and aggregate for three years of war of 120,000 men.

Immediate provision should be made for the training during 1918 of at least 20,000 men. In the second year of fighting, on the above assumption, the discharges from the military hospitals will provide each month between 3,000 and 4,000 candidates for vocational training, and in each month of the third year of the fighting approximately 5,000 candidates.

If the vocational training course averages six months per man, the number of men actually in training may be roughly estimated to be 10,000 at the close of one year of fighting, 20,000 at the close of the second year, and 30,000 at the close of the third year.

The training and organization of a staff of teachers for this work will constitute a large factor in the problem of vocational education.

It should be noted, however, that the above calculation is based upon rather meager accounts of Canadian experience, and that proportions as low as 4 or 5 per cent of the disabled men returned have been indicated as the proportion of men requiring vocational reeducation. If this range of estimate is taken into account, the number of men requiring vocational reeducation during the first year of the war may fall as low as 4,000 or 5,000 per million men overseas. But, on the other hand, as has been noted, experience in past years of the war does not necessarily measure the maximum possibility of casualties, nor does it necessarily measure the maximum provision for vocational reeducation either in Canada or in any European country. It is highly probable that in very many instances vocational reeducation has not been undertaken where such training would be of real value to the disabled man, and would in fact be economically advantageous to the community.

In the fiscal year 1916–17 the expenses of the vocational branch of the Canadian hospitals commission, including cost of maintenance of men undergoing reeducation, amounted to $63,669.99 out of total disbursements by the commission in the same period of $1,484,048.90.

Maintenance is provided for the men and their dependents during the period of their vocational reeducation.

The following paragraphs, quoted from the report of the Canadian military hospitals commission, indicate briefly the steps which have been taken in Canada for the vocational rehabilitation of returned men, and indicate by inference the dimensions of the problem immediately confronting the United States.

One of the problems taken up in the early stages of the commission's work was the provision of vocational training for the men in the hospitals, and reeducation for those unable to follow their previous occupations after discharge. It was realized that this was a most complex problem. No precedents were available to guide the commission, although it was known that a great deal of work was under way in France along these lines, and reports had been received from Dr. Bourillon and others, but these did not appear to fit the situation in Canada. The director of technical education for Nova Scotia, now vocational officer for the commission for the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, also prepared a valuable report. It was found that vocational training in the hospitals was necessary not only because of its educational value but because of its therapeutic value. Men who are occupied recover more quickly than those who are idle. The disability of a soldier in a hospital naturally preys on his mind and self-pity grows in him. Some men also have the feeling that having suffered for their country they should not be required to exert themselves for their livelihood, but that the country owes them a livelihood. This is only partially true. What the country owes to these men is an opportunity to obtain a livelihood. The problem, therefore, which presented itself was how to raise the disabled again and to alleviate their lot by restoring to them that joy of life which comes from the feeling of renewed capacity to work and of mastery over themselves and their disabilities.

The work was commenced actively by the appointment of a vocational secretary in January, 1916. It was at the beginning largely experimental. One of the first things undertaken, therefore, was a survey, at widely separate parts of Canada, of typical groups of patients in the convalescent hospitals. Amongst other facts ascertained was the cheering one that the proportion of men who were so disabled as not to be able to return to their previous occupations was comparatively small. Since then figures have been obtained from France where this proportion is stated to be less than 1 per cent of the wounded. It is not possible yet to give any definite percentage for the men in Canada, but as only the more seriously disabled have been returned so far, the percentage will probably be higher than that in France, which covers apparently the whole of the wounded.

At the commencement of the work in the hospitals, classes in general subjects were established, in which those who desired to do so might brush up their education or take up new subjects. One of the earliest classes to be opened was for the teaching of English to foreign-born members of the Canadian expeditionary force, of whom a number had been returned. More from a recreative than from the vocational point of view, instruction in the simple work of the arts and crafts was also introduced. This work often involved drafting and led to the installation of apparatus for and instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing. In practically every center the classes in general subjects soon developed a distinct commercial side in which shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and related branches are taught. There is a considerable demand for male help in these lines, and men slightly disabled have been able to qualify for clerical positions in this way. Thanks to the cooperation of the civil-service commissioners, classes to prepare men for civil-service examinations have been organized at several of the principal centers. Examinations were held in September, 1916, when 11 passed; in December, 1916, when 45 passed; and in March, 1917, when 140 passed. These were for the lower-grade inside service. A number of men are preparing for the second-grade examination in May.

* * * * * * *

The outdoor work, gardening, poultry keeping, etc., has been most successful and is being introduced in every center where the conditions permit. As in the arts and crafts work, the poultry work and gardening are made as practical as possible, the products being sold and the profits applied to the extension of the work and for the benefit of the men engaged in it. In Winnipeg between $800 and $900 worth of poul-

try and garden produce was raised by the patients at the local convalescent hospital during last summer. Egg circles have been formed in connection with the poultry classes at several hospitals.

The whole of this work forms part of the daily routine of the hospitals. After breakfast and morning fatigue duties are over, a regular program is followed from 9 to 12.30 and, after dinner, from 2 to 4.15.

* * * * * * *

The question as to what new occupations a disabled man might be trained for is first of all a medical one, though it is largely one for a vocational counselor, a man well versed in a knowledge of the methods of various industries and of the training necessary for those who desire to pursue them. But further, and this is an important consideration, it is an economic question, touching the law of supply and demand. While there are a number of occupations for which it is not difficult to train men, it does not follow that employment can readily be obtained in them. Last, but by no means least, the man's own wishes and desires for his future must be consulted. The question, therefore, is an individual one, and every case is investigated separately. The decision as to the occupation for which an opportunity of being trained is to be offered a man, is made in the light of the medical, technical, economic, and personal factors of his case. The commission has established a complete organization for carrying out examination and for determining what reeducation, if any, should be given to the discharged men.

* * * * * * *

One difficulty with which the commission has been confronted is that of finding suitable instructors. The supply of these men in Canada, skilled in vocational and industrial training, was all too limited before the war. Further, a number have gone overseas, and the commission has found it necessary in several instances to take them from the combatant ranks to serve as instructors at home. Also, and this will probably increase, disabled men are being engaged as instructors whenever available. The commission regards the work of vocational training and reeducation as only in its infancy and there will, undoubtedly, be a considerable development as time goes on and men realize the advantages offered.

* * * * * * *

One of the first things recognized by the commission in 1915 was the necessity for the creation of machinery for introducing returned men to employment and a large amount of consideration was given to this problem. It was recognized that this was primarily a provincial matter and it was, therefore decided to request the Government to call an interprovincial conference in order that a definite scheme of organization might be discussed and, if approved, promulgated. At the instance of the president of the commission a report was prepared by the secretary containing certain recommendations for submission to this conference. The report was published as a sessional paper in October, 1915 (No. 35a).

PART IV.

OUTLINE FOR AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY AND REPORT.

Vocational Reeducation and Placement of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

I. The size of the problem—Approximate number of men returned disabled each year per million men on the firing line.

A. Classified according to disabilities.
B. Classified according to their previous occupations.
C. Classified provisionally according to their vocational capacities as handicapped men:
   1. The number available to enter immediately upon wage-earning occupations without vocational reeducation.
   2. Probable numbers to be returned to agriculture, industry, commerce, and the professions—
      (*a*) Before vocational reeducation.
      (*b*) After vocational reeducation.
   3. Probable number unable to compete under normal labor conditions.
   4. The totally incapacitated for any vocation.

II. Economic and ethical issues.

A. Reasons why vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors should be undertaken.
B. Public versus private resources.
C. Public versus private administration.
D. National versus State administration.
E. Military versus no military discipline.
F. Principles underlying cooperation with the States and municipalities.
G. Principles underlying cooperation with private agencies.
H. Modifications of national and State laws and of rules and policies of State compensation commissions necessary in order to provide properly for the placing of handicapped men.

III. Finances.

A. National appropriation.
   1. By Congress.
      (*a*) Lump sum.
      (*b*) Per capita per man handicapped.
B. Appropriation by other public agencies.
   1. States.
   2. Municipalities.
C. Appropriation by private and semipublic agencies.
   1. Red Cross.
   2. Private foundations.
   3. Individuals.
   4. Corporations.
   5. Trade-unions.
   6. Fraternal organizations.
   7. Farmers' unions, granges, etc.
   8. Institutions, such as hospitals, schools, etc.
D. Foreign experience in regard to financing the problem.

IV. Administrative problems.

A. Existing Federal agencies of administration, such as War Department, Navy Department, and Federal Board for Vocational Education.
B. Possible new agencies.
C. Extension of period of military service during period of vocational reeducation, or reenlistment for such training.
D. Discharge from military discipline and supervision after release.
E. Legislation necessary.

V. Cooperation.

A. Agencies of cooperation.
   1. Federal agencies with Federal agencies; e. g., Federal departments, board, or bureau with military authorities as regards registration and personal survey of all men received and discharged and in the provision of therapeutic and other occupations training in convalescent hospitals; Federal board with Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce with regard to the vocational reeducation of disabled soldiers and sailors.
   2. Federal agencies with State agencies; e. g., in vocational reeducation in State schools and institutions and in placement of men vocationally rehabilitated.
   3. Federal agencies with municipal agencies; e. g., in vocational reeducation in city schools and institutions and in placement of men vocationally rehabilitated.
   4. Federal agencies with semipublic institutions, such as the Red Cross, e. g., in relief work for those unable to compete.
   5. Federal agencies with private institutions and foundations, e. g., disposition and treatment of permanently invalided.
   6. Federal agencies with social agencies, e. g., in social rehabilitation and follow-up work.
   7. Federal agencies with individual employers and corporations, e. g., in providing reeducation and employment for rehabilitated men.
   8. Federal agencies with organized employers, such as the National Manufacturers Association, e. g., in adaptation of machinery, devices, and tools, and in the enforcement of the determination of wage boards, etc.
   9. Federal agencies with organized employes, such as the American Federation of Labor, e. g., admission of partially disabled men to industrial establishments, both for reeducation and later permanent employment, enforcement of determinations of wage boards, etc.
   10. Federal agencies with established schools, e. g., assisting in the preparation of the special type of instructor required, in teacher training, and in vocational reeducation.
   11. Federal agencies with established hospitals, e. g., cooperation in occupational therapy and orthopedic treatment.
B. Foreign experience in cooperation.

VI. Stages in rehabilitation.

A. Functional reeducation, direction of Medical Department.
   1. Vocational expert present at functional tests. (See Purposes and results of tests.)
   2. Occupational therapy or preparatory vocational reeducation under physician's instructions.
B. Orthopedic system, direction of Medical Department.
   1. Consultation with vocational expert necessary to determine kind, type, and purpose of prosthetic appliance. (See prosthetic appliances, necessity for cooperation of vocational expert.)
   2. Occupational therapy or training preparatory to vocational reeducation under physician's instructions.
C. Vocational education, direction of Vocational Department.
   1. Continued coordination with Medical Department as occasioned.
D. Placement, direction of Vocational Department.
   1. Cooperation of manufacturers, trade-unions, etc.
E. Follow work, direction of social agencies either established by or instructed by and reporting to Vocational Department.

VII. Curative workshop.

A. Vocational expert's advice when tests and choice of prosthetic appliances are being made by physician.
   1. Purposes of tests.
      (*a*) To determine capacity of the stump for reeducation.
      (*b*) To determine the amount of power in the stump by laboratory experiments with the use of arthrodynamometers, ergometric cycle, chirographs, and dynamographs.
      (*c*) To determine condition of senses (sight, touch, hearing).
      (*d*) To determine condition of heart, lungs, and nerve centers, including test to measure respiratory changes as indicating degree of fatigue.
      (*e*) To determine reflexes, speed of reactions, and coordinations.
   2. Results of tests
      (*a*) Determination of the proportion among the maimed and mutilated capable of reeducation.
      (*b*) Vocational expert's advice for many other serious disabilities, often of a medical nature.

B. Service of vocational expert in occupational therapy.
   1. In the selection of appropriate occupational opportunities.
   2. In the preparation of courses of instruction.
   3. In devising methods of instruction.
   4. In the selection of instructors.

C. Service of vocational expert in instruction or training preparatory to vocational reeducation.
   1. In the selection of appropriate courses, both as occupational tests and as preparatory work.
   2. In the preparation of courses of instruction.
   3. In devising methods of instruction.
   4. In the selection of instructors.

D. Provision for general education.

E. Relation of curative workshop training to vocational reeducation for new or old occupation selected for a disabled man.

VIII. Vocational training.

A. The direction in consultation with medical department toward an occupation.

B. Occupational possibilities of types of disabled men in terms of the requirements of—
   1. Agricultural occupations.
   2. Commercial occupations.
   3. Industrial occupations.
   4. Nautical occupations.
   5. Technical occupations.
   6. Professional occupations, etc.

C. The formulation of courses of instruction for the preparation of disabled men for service in new and old occupations.

D. Provision for general education.

E. General improvement classes during convalescence.

F. Cooperation—
   1. With existing trade, technical, agricultural, commercial, and professional and other schools.
   2. With commerce, industry, and agriculture.

G. Provision for further training if such is recommended after a man's military discharge.

IX. Functioning of the vocational expert.

A. With reference to men disabled for service. Able to return to former work or work for which they need no vocational reeducation.
   1. Placement, provided former position not open or possible.

B. With reference to men in need of further medical treatment. Upon discharge will be able to follow former occupation or take up new without vocational reeducation.
   1. Occupational therapy.
   2. Placement.

C. With reference to men in need of no further medical treatment, but unable to follow former occupation and requiring to take up new vocation.
   1. Vocational reeducation.
   2. Placement.

D. With reference to men in need of further medical treatment and new vocation.
   1. Occupational therapy or training preparatory to vocational reeducation.
   2. Vocational reeducation.
   3. Placement.

E. With reference to men in need of permanent medical supervision or unable to compete in any regular vocation. Not totally disabled for special and limited work.
   1. Occupational therapy until cured as far as possible.
   2. Placement in workshop especially provided for this class.

F. With reference to men totally disabled for any kind or degree of work.
   (It is considered that this class should be cared for exclusively by the medical department.)

X. Placement.

A. National central administrative office of placement.
B. Cooperation of Federal and State employment offices.
C. Cooperation with private aid for placement.
D. Cooperation with organized labor.
E. Cooperation with employers.
F. Advisory wage agreement boards to provide permanently for handicapped men and reexamine men for efficiency as required.
   1. To prevent exploitation of handicapped workers.
   2. To prevent failure of handicapped men to compete or retain positions after vocational reeducation.
G. Reservation of work for specific disabilities in Government offices, factories, and stores.

XI. Continuous registration and follow-up work.

A. Maintenance of wage agreement.
B. Provision for unemployed.
C. Relief.
D. Maintenance of special workshop for those unable to compete.
E. Provisions for reenlistments or otherwise for training.
F. Provision of further medical treatment in military hospitals in recurrent cases.
G. Social rehabilitation.

PART V.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WAR CRIPPLE.[1]

À l'École d'horlogerie de Cluses. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre Paris, 1917, no. 20, p. 4.

Abigt, Emil. Heimstätten für Krieger: Offiziere und Mannschaften. Heimkultur—Deutsche Kultur, Stuttgart, 1917.

Ach, N. Über die Werkstättenbehandlung und die sonstige Beschäftigung der Kriegsbescädigten. München, 1916.

Addison, C. Restoration and reconstruction. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 93–94.

Address to discharged soldiers at a discharge centre. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 80–81.

Aid for the war cripples of France. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1916, iii, 44–45.

"Aide et Protection." (Société Nationale de Secours Mutuels entre tous les Mutilés et Blessés Réformés de Guerre.) Paris. Bulletin Mensuel, no. 15, July, 1917.

——— Bulletin Mensuel, no. 18, October, 1917.

——— Mutilés! Réformés! Unissons-nous! Groupons-nous! Adhérez tous à l'Aide et Protection. Extrait des statuts. n. d.

——— Statuts et règlement général intérieur. n. d.

Aide (!') immédiat aux Invalides et Réformés de la Guerre. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916. 13e année, no. 9, p. 72–73.

Alden, Percy. What France is doing for her disabled soldiers and sailors. Progress, London, 1917, xii, 1–26.

Alfassa, Maurice. L'emploi en industrie et en agriculture des blessés et mutilés de guerre et la loi sur les accidents. Le Correspondant, Paris, 1915, lxxxvii, 243–256.

——— Notes économiques. Sur diverses propositions législatives relatives aux mutilés de la guerre. Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, Paris, 1916, cxxv, 366.

Allevi, Giovanni. L'Assistenza sanitaria in guerra. La Sanità Militare, la Croce Rossa, la Croce di Malta, la rieducazione dei mutilati. Firenze, [1916].

Amar, Jules. Appareils de prothèse du membre supérieur. Académie des Sciences, Comptes rendus, Paris, 1916, clxii, 401–405.

——— Care of the wounded in France; methods and instruments for aiding men who have lost hands or arms. Scientific American Supplement, New York, 1916, lxxxii, 348–350.

——— La prothèse et le travail des mutilés. Conférence faite pour les œuvres de mutilés, le 12 janvier 1916. Paris, 1916.

——— La rééducation des blessés et mutilés de la guerre. Revue Scientifique, Paris, 1916, liv, 363–367.

——— La rééducation professionnelle des blessés et des mutilés de la guerre. Journal de Physiologie et de Pathologie Générale, Paris, 1915. xvi, 821–836.

——— La rééducation professionnelle des mutilés de guerre. Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, Paris, 1917, cxxvii, 94–124.

——— Organisation de l'apprentissage des estropiés de la guerre. (Travail du Laboratoire des recherches du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers.) Paris, 1915.

——— Organisation physiologique du travail. Paris, 1917.

——— Organization of the training of the disabled. Military Hospitals Commission, Special Bulletin, Ottawa, 1916, p. 29–50.

——— Organization of vocational training for war cripples. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1916, iii, 176–183.

[1] Compiled by Douglas C. McMurtrie, of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men.

Amar, Jules. Re-education of members partly amputated. Scientific American Supplement, New York, 1917, lxxxiii, 101.
——— Technique d'éducation sensitive pour amputés et aveugles. Académie de Paris, Compte rendu, Paris, 1916, clxiii, 335–338.
American Type Founders Company, Jersey City, N. J. Information regarding the possibilities of printing as an occupation for disabled soldiers. [1917.]
American (the) war cripple. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 213.
An die Kriegsbeschädigten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 19.
An die Kriegsverletzten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 14.
An die kriegsverletzten Handwerker! Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 12.
Andt, R. Weihnachten vor der Tür! Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 9. Describes and illustrates products of crippled workers.
Anspruch (der) der Offiziere auf Lieferung von Ersatzgliedern, Stützapparaten usw. sowie auf orthopädisches Schuhzeug. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 65–66.
Ansprüche der invaliden Kriegsteilnehmer aus der reichsgesetzlichen Invalidenversicherung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 1.
Appareil pour les blessés. Le Courier du Livre, Paris, 1917, xix, 1311.
Appelius. Streben nach Rente nicht das höchste Ziel des Kriegsverletzten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6.
Arbeiterschaft und Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Soziale Praxis, Leipzig, 1915, xxiv, 1080–1082.
Arbeitsgeber und Kriegsbeschädigte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 14.
Arbeitsgemeinschaften der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung 1916, ii, no. 5.
Arends. Arbeitsvermittlung für Krüppel. Zeitschrift fûr Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1914, vii, 202–207.
——— Der Krüppel als Handwerker. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1914, vii, 186–202.
Armlose (der) als Invalidentröster. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 275–276.
Army and Navy Pensioners' and Time-Expired Men's Employment Society. London. Annual report, 1917.
Arnozan, X. L'École de rééducation professionnelle et les œuvres d'assistance pour les mutilés à Bordeaux. Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux, 1916, lxxxvii, 139–141.
Art (l') et la Femme. Numéro spécial illustré de ses œuvres de guerre, et spécialement de son atelier de mutilés; Juin 1916. Paris, 1916.
Association (l') nationale [des mutilés de la guerre]. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 3, p. 3.
Association des Œuvres de la Croix Verte. Paris. Compte rendu de l'assemblée générale statutaire du 29 mai 1915.
——— Compte rendu de l'assemblée générale statutaire du 30 juin 1916.
——— Compte rendu de l'assemblée générale statutaire du 4 juin 1917.
Association Parisienne d'assistance aux Mutilés. Paris. Statuts. [1917.]
Association pour l'Assistance aux Mutilés Pauvres. Paris. Rapport sur les travaux et la situation de l'œuvre. February, 1917.
Auer, E. Kriegsinvalide als Staatsarbeiter. Pfälzische Post, Ludwigshafen a. R., August 30, 1917.
Aus dem Arbeitsgebiet der Kriegsverletztenfürsorge. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 6.
Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 1. Ertuchtigungsspiele der Kriegskrüppel. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 19–22.
Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 2. Lazarett-beschäftigung. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 42–44.
Ausbildung von kriegsverletzten Offizieren zu Leitern von Arbeitsnachweisen. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 222.
Ausbildung kriegsverletzter Gärtner. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 208.
Ausbildungsfragen. Ausbildung kriegsverletzter Offiziere für städtische Betriebe (Gasingenieure). Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 208.
Ausbildungsfragen. Hochschulkurse für Kriegsbeschädigte an der Technischen Hochschule in Danzig. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 193.
Ausbildungsfragen. Lehrgang für kriegsbeschädigte Offiziere, Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 181.
Ausbildungsfragen. Vorbereitung zur Kriegsreiseprüfung. 1. In Berlin. 2. In Frankfurt a. M. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 169.
Ausstellung für Kriegsfürsorge, Köln, 1916. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 343–346.

Australia. Parliament. War Committee. The war. Returned soldiers; recommendations * * * re-employment. Melbourne, 1915.
Austrian provision for war cripples. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1915, ii, 47–48.
Bachmaier, Roman. Programm und Organisation einer Heilschule für Kriegsbeschädigte. Pädagogisches aus der Kriegsverwundetenfürsorge. Halle a. S., 1916.
Back to the land from the trenches. Survey, New York, 1916, xxxvi, 327–328.
Backhausen. Kriegsbeschädigte als Erzieher in Fürsorgeerziehungsanstalten. Amtliche Mitteilungen für kriegsbeschädigte oder versorgungsberechtigte Militärpersonen und für Hinterbliebene von Heeresangehörigen, Berlin, 1917, i, 1–3.
Bade, Peter. Die Behandlung der Kriegsverwundeten im Krüppelheim 'Annastift,' Hannover. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 49–54.
——— Kann unsere Rasse durch erworbenes Krüppeltum geschädigt werden? Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 28–31.
Bader. Kurzer Bericht über die bisherigen Leistungen der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in Bayern. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 172–174.
Baehr, Ludwig. "Du bist verwundet?" Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6.
von Baeyer. Die orthopädische Nachbehandlung von Kriegsverletzten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, viii, 59–62.
Baillière, G. J.-B. La responsabilité des œuvres de rééducation des mutilés de guerre au point de vue des accidents. Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Légale, Paris, 1917, xxvii, 190–192.
Balz, André. Les mutilés et l'instruction publique. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre. Paris, 1917, no. 15, p. 7–8.
Bangert, Karl E. Spiel und Ernst in der Lazarettbeschäftigung. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 26–32.
Barrès, Maurice, and Louis Barthou, Frédéric Masson, Hébrard de Villeneuve, and others. La Fédération Nationale d'Assistance aux Mutilés des Armées de Terre et de Mer. Paris, 1917.
Barton, George Edward. Re-education; an analysis of the institutional system of the United States. Boston, 1917.
Batiffol, Louis. Les mutilés de la guerre sous l'ancien régime. Revue Hebdomadaire, Paris, 1917, xxi, 456–480.
Battersea Polytechnic. London. Report on the training of disabled soldiers and sailors. July, 1917.
Battistini, Ferdinando. Per l'opera di assistenza dei mutilati in guerra conferenza di propaganda tenuta nei principali centri del Piemonte. Torino, 1916.
——— La rieducazione professionale degli invalidi della guerra. Reprint: Bollettino dell'Ordine dei Medici della Provincia di Torino, 1916, v, no. 3.
Bayrische Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge. Korrespondenz für Kriegswohlfahrtspflege, Berlin, 1915, i, 111–112.
Bedeutung (die) der Werkstattbeschäftigung für Kriegsinvalide. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 16.
Beer, Berthold. Entkrüppelungsstellen. Zur Heilung scheinbar dauernd Verkrüppelter. Österreichische Rundschau, Wien, 1914, xli, 243–248.
Beiträge zur Frage der Austrüstung armverletzter Kriegsbeschädigter fürs Erwerbsleben. Verein zur Beförderung des Gewerbleisses, Verhandlungen, Berlin, 1916, p. 11–62.
Belgian institute for disabled soldiers at Vernon. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 336.
Belgian scheme for disabled soldiers. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 236.
Belgian school for the mutilated. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 1031.
Belot, J. and Privat. La mécanothérapie agricole. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, 498–501.
——— La mécanothérapie agricole. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 181–192.
Beratungsstelle für Kriegsbeschädigte der Genossenschaft Deutscher Bühnenangehörigen. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 209–212.
Beratungsstelle für Kriegsverletzte in München. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 122.
von Berg. Der Kriegsbeschädigte in der Landwirtschaft. Königsberg i. Pr., 1916.
Bericht über die Sitzung des Deutschen Hilfsbundes für kriegsverletzte Offiziere, E. V. am 9. Juni 1917 im Saale der Handelskammer Stuttgart. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 385–391.

Bernhard. Business organization of the workshops connected with the Royal Orthopedic Reserve Hospital at Nürnberg. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 197–200.
——— Die geschäftliche Organisation des Werkstätten-Betriebes im k. orthopädischen Reserve-Lazarett Nürnberg. In: Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 29–34.
Berr, Emile. Un cultivateur sans mains. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Victimes de la Guerre, Paris, 1917, no. 31, p. 1–2.
Berthault, Pierre. La réadaptation des mutilés. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, Paris, 1917, lxxxi, 16–17.
Berufswechsel der Kriegsbeschädigten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6.
Beschäftigung von Kriegsbeschädigten in der Staatsbahnverwaltung. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 215.
Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten für kriegsverletzte gewerbliche Arbeiter. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6; no. 7.
Bestrebungen zur Fürsorge für Kriegsinvalide. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 63–66.
Betelle, J. O. Re-education of the adult a war necessity. The American Architect, New York, 1917, cxii, 139–140.
Bickes, Theodor. Die Leistungen des Württembergischen Roten Kreuzes in der Kriegshilfe. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 76–79.
Biener. Die Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge im Handwerk. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 165–171.
Bier. Prophylaxe des Kriegskrüppeltums vom chirurgischen Standpunkte. Zeitschrift für ärztliche Fortbildung, Jena, 1915, xii, 161–164.
Biesalski, Konrad. Die ethische und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 99–100.
——— Die ethische und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge, und ihre Organisation im Zusammenhang mit der gesamten Kriegshilfe. Leipzig, 1915.
——— Die Fürsorge für unsere heimkehrenden Krieger, insbesondere die Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Leipzig, 1915.
——— Grundsätzliches über die Anwendung von Kunstgliedern. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 122–128.
——— Hilfsmittel und Aussichten der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 133–142.
——— Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Ein Aufklärungswort zum Troste und zur Mahnung, Leipzig, 1915.
——— Praktische Vorschläge für die Inangriffnahme der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 2–14.
——— Die Stellung des Arztes in der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für ärztliche Fortbildung, Jena, 1915, xii, 353–359.
——— Wie helfen wir unsere Kriegskrüppel? Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1914, vii, 277–288.
Biot, P. L'École professionnelle des blessés de la XVIe région. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917, no. 16, p. 4.
——— L'Institut professionnel des invalides de la guerre à St. Maurice. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 10, p. 3.
Birnbaum, Harry. Providing for the war cripple. Government preparing for the future of wounded soldiers and sailors. Friars' Epistle, New York, 1917, no. 10, p. 23–24.
von Bissing, Freifrau Alice. Die Aufklärung der Angehörigen unserer Kriegsbeschädigten über erworbenes Krüppeltum. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 264–270.
——— Die Notwendigkeit der Aufklärung der Frauen hinsichtlich der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 24–27.
Bittard, A.-L. Les blessés au travail. La Revue, Paris, 1916, sér. 8, cxiv, 465–482.
——— L'École des blessés. Journal des Internés Français, Berne, 1917, no. 40, p. 840–842.
——— Les écoles de blessés. Pensions, prothèse, apprentissage, placement. Paris, 1916.
——— La rééducation professionnelle des mutilés et la rénovation de l'apprentissage. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 10, p. 54–58.
Blaum, Kurt. Kriegswohlfahrtspflege und Armenpflege in der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 107–111.
Blind. Über Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, 1915, lii, 755–757.
Böhm, Max, and W. Michaelis. Die Ausbildung des Einarmers zum Landwirt. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 49–58; 99–106.

Bois-Reymond, R. du. Zur Verwundetenfürsorge. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, 1915, lii, 650–651.
Booth, Percival. Der Erlass des Königlichen Ministeriums des Innern im Königreich Sachsen vom 10. November 1913 über Erleichterungen im Kleinwohnungsbau in seiner Bedeutung für die Wohnungsfürsorge nach dem Kriege. Leipzig, 1916.
Borne. Ateliers-écoles professionnels. Revue d'Hygiène et de Police Sanitaire, Paris, 1915. xxxvii, 161–171.
——— De la réadaptation et de la rééducation au travail des blessés et des mutilés de la guerre. Paris Médical, August 21, 1915, p. 293–298.
——— De la rééducation et de la réadaptation au travail des blessés et des mutilés de la guerre. Revue d'Hygiène et de Police Sanitaire, Paris, 1915, xxxvii, 81–112; 159–161; 372–401.
——— Rééducation et la réadaptation au travail des blessés et des mutilés de la guerre. Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, Paris, 1915, v, 64–86.
Böttger, Hugo. Die soziale Kriegshilfe und die Kopfarbeiter. Monatsblätter für Invaliden-und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 34–37.
Boureau. La rééducation agricole des mutilés. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 98–129.
Bourillon, Maurice. Comment rééduquer nos invalides de la guerre. Paris, 1916.
——— La culture mécanique et les invalides de la guerre. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 173–180.
——— Functional readaptation and professional re-education of the disabled victims of the war. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1916, iii, 23–38.
——— Functional readaptation and professional re-education of the disabled victims of the war. In: The provision of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force * * * Ottawa, 1915, p. 30–37.
——— La rééducation professionnelle des invalides de la guerre. Revue Philanthropique, Paris, 1915, xxxvi, 351–366; 1916, xxxvii, 24–35.
——— La rééducation professionnelle des invalides de la guerre. (Abstract.) La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 75–76.
——— Les méthodes de rééducation professionnelle des amputés. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, 487–490.
——— Vocational re-education. Military Hospitals Commission, Special Bulletin, Ottawa, 1916, p. 75–89.
Boyden, P. Hamilton. Disablement in the Royal British Navy. A note on the re-education and employment of crippled soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 297.
——— Disablement in the royal navy; a note on the re-employment of crippled sailors. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 230–231.
——— The treatment and training of the disabled. No. 6: The Inter-Allied Conference. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 72–74.
Boywidt, Hans. Der Krieg und seine Weisungen an die Berufsgenossenschaften. Berlin, 1916.
Brandt, Lilian. The inter-allied conference on war cripples. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 111–118.
Braun, Adolph. Arbeiter- und Kriegsinvalidenfragen. Neue Zeit, Berlin, xxxiii, 545–550.
Brereton, Mrs. M. A. Cloudesley. Future of our disabled sailors and soldiers. A description of the training and instruction classes at Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, Roehampton, and at Queen Mary's Workshops, Pavilion Military Hospital, Brighton, for sailors and soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war. London, 1917.
——— Provision for British crippled soldiers and sailors at Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, Roehampton; and Queen Mary's Workshops, Pavilion Military Hospital, Brighton. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 124–132.
Breton, Jean. A l'arrière. Paris, 1916.
——— A l'école des mutilés. Revue de Paris, 1916, année 23, tome 1, 585–598.
——— A l'école des mutilés. Revue de Paris, 1916, année 23, tome 1, 585–598.
Brettner. Es gibt keine Krüppel mehr. Über Land und Meer, Stuttgart, 1915, xxxii, 590–592.
Breuil, J. L'École professionnelle de blessés de la guerre à Rouen. Rouen, 1916.
Bridge, A. H. Electrical training for disabled men. Electrical Review and Western Electrician, Chicago, 1917, lxx, 873.
Brisac, J. Les services d'assistance et les œuvres de guerre. Revue Philanthropique, Paris, 1916, xxxvii, 65–95.

Broca, A., and Ducroquet. La prothèse des amputés en chirurgie de guerre. Paris, 1917.
Brock, L. G. The re-education of the disabled. Nineteenth Century and After, London, 1916, lxxx, 822–835.
——— The re-education of the disabled. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 19–36.
Burci, E. Assistenza rieducazione e patronato dei soldati divenuti invalidi per ferite in guerra. Lo Sperimentale, Firenze, 1916, lxx, 159–171.
Burkhard, O. Über die Schulung Kriegsinvaliden. Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, 1916, xxix, 99–103.
Burkhardt, G. Der Lazarettunterricht für Kriegsverstümmelte in Freiburg i. Br. Frankfurter Zeitung, December 9, 1914.
——— Der Lazarettunterricht für Kriegsverstümmelte in Freiburg i. Br. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 43–47. Reprinted from Frankische Kurier, January 16, 1915.
Burt, Cyril L. Educative convalescence. Chailey, 1917.
——— Educative convalescence for crippled soldiers at the Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey, Sussex, England. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 161–164.
Bussière, Francis. Sur l'organisation d'un orthopedique pour nos grands blessés. Revue Philanthropique, Paris, 1916, xxxvii, 417–426.
Büttner, F. Das Schreiben mit der linken Hand. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 273–275.
Camus, Jean. Allocution de Monsieur le Professeur agrégé Jean Camus à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire des Membres de l'Union des Colonies Étrangères en France en faveur des victimes de la guerre le 9 Décembre 1916. Paris, 1916.
——— Les écoles de rééducation professionnelle de l'union des colonies étrangère. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, p. 504–509.
——— Les écoles de rééducation professionnelle de l'union des colonies étrangères. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 201–217.
——— Rééducations fonctionnelle et professionnelle. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, 470–478.
——— Rééducations fonctionnelle et professionnelle. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 12–57.
——— Le rôle des médecins dans la rééducation professionnelle. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 9–11.
Camus, Jean, and Maurice Bourillon and others. Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917.
Canada. Military Hospitals Commission. Bulletin, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 1916.
——— Report of the work of the Military Hospitals Commission, Canada, May, 1917. Ottawa, 1917.
Canada. Parliament. Preliminary and second report of the special committee of the House of Commons of Canada on the care and treatment of returned soldiers, 1917. Ottawa, 1917.
——— Returned Soldiers. Proceedings of the special committee appointed to consider, inquire into, and report upon the reception, treatment, care, training, and re-education of the wounded, disabled, and convalescent who have served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the provision of employment for those who have been honorably discharged, and the training and re-education of those so discharged who are unable to engage in their former occupation. Comprising the evidence taken and statements submitted in connection therewith. Ottawa, 1917.
Canada's military convalescent hospitals. Construction, Toronto, 1917, x, 293–311.
Canada's military hospital problem. Construction, Toronto, 1917, x, 329.
Care for crippled soldiers in Rome. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 368–370.
Care of cripples in Germany and Austria. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, I, 567.
Care of the disabled soldier. British Medical Journal, London, 1917, I, 881.
Care of war invalids [Germany]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxiv, 1341–1342.
Carle, M. Les écoles professionnelles de blessés. Préface de M. Édouard Herriot. Deuxième édition, Lyon et Paris, 1915.
——— Vocational schools for war cripples in France. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 165–170.
Chance (a) for the war cripple. Every Week, Springfield, Ohio, 1917, no. 23, p. 9.
Charnwood, Lord. A general survey. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 213–129.
Chesterton, G. K. The crusade of cripples. Living Age, Boston, 1916, ccxc, 179–181.

Chevalley, Giovanni. Le scuole per la rieducazione professionale dei mutilati et dei feriti in guerra in Francia. La Scuola di Rieducazione Professionale di Torino. Torino, 1916.
Chez des mutilés de la guerre; une fête a Maison-Blanche. Le Temps, Paris, July 26, 1917.
Christian. Vorschläge zu einer Ausgestaltung der Berufsberatung der Kriegsbeschädigten, Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916. ix, 349–355.
Clever substitutes for hands and arms. Watchmaking for cripples at Lyons. Jewelers' Circular, New York, May 23, 1917, p. 114–115.
Clifford, W. G. The ex-soldier; by himself. A practical study of the past and future of the ex-soldier with special reference to the situation created by the world war. London, 1916.
Cohendy, Em. L'Œuvre municipale lyonnaise de rééducation professionnelle des mutilés de la guerre. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 10, p. 48–53.
Colette, Marc-Edward. Pour et par les mutilés. Le Pays, Paris, August 8, 1917.
Comitato delle Piemontese per l'Assistenza ai Lavoratori Mutilati in Guerra. Torino. Decreto 28 Giugno 1916 del Prefetto di Torino che conferisce la capacità giuridica al Comitato e ne approva le norme statutaire, 1916.
——— Relazione morale finanziaria per l'esercizio 1916 della Commissione Esecutive al Comitato Generale. 11 Febbraio 1917.
——— Una sezione speciale per la rieducazione ai lavori agricoli, per i soldati mutilati e storpi già agricoltori. [Broadside.] 1915.
——— Tre anni dopo (dialogo fra due soldati). 1916.
Comitato Lombardo per i Soldati Mutilati in Guerra. Milano. Milano e la Lombardia per i soldati mutilati in guerra. Relazione dell'opera svolta sino al 31 Marzo 1917.
——— Milano e le Provincie Lombarde per i lavoratori mutilati in guerra. [1916.]
Comitato Provinciale di Venezia per l'Assistenza ai Lavoratori Mutilati in Guerra. Venezia. Statuto. n. d.
Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Vœux émis en séance plénière du 11 Mai 1917. Paris, 1917.
Conference on War Relief and Personal Service, organized by charity organization societies and guilds of help, Caxton Hall, Westminster, June 10–12, 1915. London, 1915.
Conner, Lewis A. Trade training and employment for cardiacs; the "Sharonware" Shop and its workers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 203–205.
Cook, Thos. Alex. Local committees at work. No. 5: The Borough of West Ham. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 50–51.
Courson, Comtesse de. The broken men of France. Living Age, Boston, 1916, cclxxxix, 157–164.
Craft (a) for ex-soldiers. Nation, London, 1916, xix, 101.
Crippled and maimed soldiers and sailors [Scotland]. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, I, 393–394; 503–504; 536.
Cripples made by the war. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxiv, 923.
Cripples (the) of France. Outlook, New York, 1916, cxii, 543–544.
Cruickshank, G. Local committees at work. No. 3: County of Haddington. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 26–27.
Curative workshops. British Medical Journal, London, 1917, I, 585–586.
Curdt, Rudolf. Aus den Werkstätten des Landesausschusses fär Kriegsverletzte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 3.
——— Der Weihnachtsmann in den Werkstätten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 15.
[Czarnomska, I. I. The workshop for the industrial education of cripples at the Maximilian Hospital at St. Petersburg—twelve years of activity.] Reprint: [Archives of Surgery] St. Petersburg, 1910, xxvi, 1025–1033.
Dalla Vedova R. Per l'assistenza ai reduci storpi e mutilati. Il Policlinico, Rome, 1915, xxi, 1021–1027.
Damaschke, A. Kriegerheimstättenheft des Jahrbuches des Bodenreforms. Jena, 1915.
Dantin, Ch. La rééducation professionnelle des mutilés de la guerre. Le Génie Civil, Paris, 1915, lxvii, 129-134.
Darwin, Leonard. The disabled sailor and soldier and the future of the race. Eugenics Review, London, 1917, ix, 1–17.

Dean, T. Norman. Restoring the injured to industry. American Industries, New York, 1917, xviii, no. 2, 10–12.
Decreto Luogotenenziale che stabilisce le categorie d'infermità per i militari mutilati o invalidi a causa della guerra o di altri eventi di servizio. Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 152–158.
Delterne, Armand. The Anglo-Belgian hospital at Rouen. Military Hospitals Commission, Special Bulletin, Ottawa, 1916, p. 51–74.
Demmig. Kann ich als Kriegsbeschädigter Beamter werden? Oldenburg i. Gr., 1916
Demuth. Die Verwendung von Offizieren im Handel. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 274-278.
Denker. Kriegerheimstätten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 5.
Dennis, J. S. Provision for crippled soldiers by the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 177–178.
Dental mechanics' school for disabled soldiers. Dental Digest, New York, 1917, xxiii, 705.
Dermietzel. Die Hilfstätigkeit der Arbeitsnachweise. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 173–176.
Dernburg. Städtische Siedelung. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 60–66.
Derose, P. Le mutilé et le mariage. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917, no. 23, p. 2.
Des Ombiaux, Maurice. Un royaume en exil. Paris, 1917.
Deutsche (der) Hilfsbund für kriegsverletzte Offiziere, E. V. Plutus, Berlin, August 1, 1917.
Deutsche (der) Hilfsbund für kriegsverletzte Offiziere im Jahre 1916. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 1–4.
Deval, Pierre. Le traitement des blessés et le travail agricole. Petite Gironde, Bordeaux, July 5, 1917.
Development of plans for the benefit of disabled sailors and soldiers [Great Britain]. Charity Organisation Review, London, 1916, xxxix, 62–75.
Deville, A. Communication à l'Office départemental, au Conseil municipal et au Conseil général, au nom de la section d'aide aux blessés mutilés. Paris, 1915.
——— Rapport présenté à l'Office départemental, au Conseil municipal et au Conseil général sur le fonctionnement de la section des mutilés et de l'École de rééducation de la place du Puits-de-l'Ermite. Paris, 1916.
Devine, Edward T. The Red Cross Institute for Crippled Soldiers and Sailors. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 109–110.
Dew, L. E. Making cripples into workingmen. Technical World, Chicago, 1914, xxi, 842–843.
Dexter, D. E. Lost his legs, but not his ambition. American Magazine, New York, 1917, lxxxiv, no. 5, p. 55–56.
Dietz. Bisherige Leistungen in der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. 1. Kriegshilfe in Hessen. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 17–19.
Disabled (the) Canadian soldier. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 280–284.
Disabled French soldier. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 237.
Disabled sailor and soldier. Lancet, London, 1917, cxcii, 315.
Disabled (the) soldier. New Statesman, London, 1917, viii, 560–561.
Dobell, W. M. Report on European work. Military Hospitals Commission, Special Bulletin, Ottawa, 1916, p. 11–28.
Döring. Die Verwendungsmöglichkeit der Kriegsbeschädigten im Handel. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 159–165.
Doty, Madeleine Z. War cripples. New Republic, New York, 1915, v, 38–39.
Drehmann. Die Versorgung der Kriegsbeschädigten mit Ersatzgliedern und orthopädischen Apparaten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 70–74.
Dressler, A., and P. Ewald. Der spätere Beruf der schwerbeschädigten Kriegsinvaliden. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 169–177.
Dronsart, Ed. Le perfectionnement des appareils orthopédiques pour la rééducation professionnelle. In: Bulletin de l'Œuvre des Mutilés de la Guerre de la XVIe Région à Montpellier, October, 1916, p. 23–35.
——— La rééducation des mutilés de la guerre. Reprint: Revue Méridionale des Idées, Montpellier, 1916.
Dumont-Wilden, L. The future of our crippled heroes. Everyman, London, 1916, viii, Beigian supplement, p. liii–liv.
Dynamographic platform—a device for teaching war cripples to walk. Scientific American Supplement, New York, 1917, lxxxiii, 29.

von Eberts, E. M. Functional re-education and vocational training of soldiers disabled in war. Canadian Medical Association Journal, Toronto, 1917, vii, 193–200.
Echtermeyer, Th. Der Gartenbau für Kriegsbeschädigte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 5.
École d'Apprentissage pour les Mutilés de la Guerre. Paris. Les métiers du bois. n. d.
École professionnelle de blessés de la XVIe Région à Montpellier. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 65–68.
École (l') de rééducation professionnelle de Nancy. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 11, p. 3.
Écoles (les) de blessés à Lyon. Journal des Mutilés Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917 no. 21, p. 4.
Écoles lyonnaises de rééducation professionnelle. Journal des Débats, Paris, August 26, 1917.
Educative convalescence; Heritage Craft Schools. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 56.
Egan, Eleanor F. Seven million hornets. Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, 1916, clxxxix, no. 23, p. 25–30.
Einarmige in der Landwirtschaft. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 241.
Ein Jahr Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Stuttgart, 1916.
Emploi (l') des mutilés dans les établissements industriels et commerciaux. France. Ministère de Travail, Bulletin, Paris, 1916, xxiii, 225–231.
Emploi (l') obligatoire des mutilés. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 10, p. 1.
Employment for disabled soldiers and sailors: summary of report of Sir George Murray's committee. Britannic Review, London, 1915, ii, 410–412.
Employment (the) of partly disabled soldiers in German street and engineering works. A Krupp company scheme. Iron and Coal Trade Review, London, 1916, xcii, 37.
Employment for the handicapped: a selected bibliography. Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York, February, 1917, no. 21.
Employment of German war cripples. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 365.
Employment of returned soldiers. Labour Gazette, Ottawa, 1917, xviii, 284–285.
Employment of war cripples. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxv, 348.
Engelhart, G. Gemeindevorsteher- und Bürgermeisterstellen. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 81–83.
Entwurf (der) des Kapitalabfindungsgesetzes. Reichstag, 13. Legislaturperiode. II. Session 1914–1915. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 205–209.
Erfolg der Verwundetenpflege. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 23.
Ergebnisse der Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge im Kgl. orthopädischen Reservelazarett Nürnberg. Würzburg, 1916.
Ernest-Charles, J. La rééducation professionnelle des mutilés et l'Union des Colonies Étrangères en France. Paris, 1917.
Erskine House: the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital. Scottish Country Life, Glasgow, 1916, iii, 321–324.
Erster Bericht über die Präsidialsitzung und 1. Mitgliederversammlung des Deutschen Hilfsbundes für kriegsverletzte Offiziere, E. V. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 241–249.
Eureka (pseud.). Les mutilés peuvent faire de la bicyclette. Journal des Mutilés Réformés, et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 4, p. 10.
Euting, Ernst. Fürsorgemöglichkeiten für kriegsbeschädigte Berufsmusiker. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 555–562.
Évaluation scientifique des pensions et indemnités des réformés de la guerre. La Nature, Paris, 1917, xlv, 49–52.
Ewald. Der Arzt als Sozialpolitiker. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6.
——— Über mehrfach Verstümmelte und ihren späteren Beruf. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 20.
Exposition (l') des travaux des mutilés. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 2, p. 5
Fahrpreisermässigung für deutsche Kriegsbeschädigte. I. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 109.
Fahrpreisermässigung für deutsche Kriegsbeschädigte. II. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 121.
Farm work for discharged soldiers. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 56.

Fédération Nationale d'Assistance aux Mutilés. Paris. Aux infirmières des hôpitaux militaires et auxiliaires. n.d.
——— Bulletin No. 1. February 15, 1917.
——— Bulletin No. 3. June 15, 1917.
——— Bulletin No. 4. August 15, 1917.
——— La Fédération Nationale à l'Exposition des Travaux de Mutilés ouverte par la Municipalité Parisienne au Musée Galliera. n.d.
——— Notice. January 1, 1917.
——— Statuts. 1916.
Felton, Howard C. Helping crippled soldiers; how the disabled victims of the great war are restored to a life of useful work and healthful play. Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1916, lvii, 240–250.
Ferenczi, Emerich. Programm für eine systematische Invalidenfürsorge in Ungarn. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 253–259.
——— Staatliche Invalidenfürsorge in Ungarn. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 145–153.
——— Die wirtschaftliche Zukunft der Kriegsinvaliden. Pester Lloyd, December 8, 1914.
Ferrannini, Luigi. La rieducazione professionale degli invalidi della guerra. Milano, 1916.
Finding work for men crippled in war. American Review of Reviews, New York, 1916, liii, 226–228.
Fischbacher. Wie wird für die Angehörigen unserer Krieger gesorgt? Berlin, 1917.
Fischer. Allgemeines über die Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge in Nürnberg. In: Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 1–8.
——— Die Arbeitsnachweis für Kriegsbeschädigte. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft, 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 171–179.
Fitzpatrick, W. Repatriation of the disabled soldier in Australia; vocational training, employment, afforestation, land settlement. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 244–282.
——— The repatriation of the soldier, vocational training, employment, afforestation, land settlement. (Victorian State War Council.) Melbourne, 1917.
Flemming. Wie Kriegsbeschädigte und Unfallverletzte auch bei Verstümmelung ihr Los verbessern können. Saarbrücken, 1916.
Flesch. Die Stellung der Armenpflege. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 176–181.
Fontane, Ed. La responsabilité des œuvres de rééducation des mutilés de guerre au point de vue des accidents. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, 496.
——— La responsibilité des œuvres de rééducation des mutilés de guerre au point de vue des accidents. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 68–72.
Förster, Hans. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 9. Mehr Arbeitstherapie für die Friedenskrüppel! Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 307–310.
For war cripples. Charity Organization Bulletin, New York, June 27, 1917, no. 182, p. 2–3.
For war cripples in Philadelphia. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 213.
Forbin, V. L'Enseignement professionnel des blessés de la guerre. La Nature, Paris, 1916, xxxxiv, 236–238.
Förster, Hans. Die Selbsthilfe. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Kruppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 47–48.
France. Rapport fait au nom de la commission du travail chargée d'examiner: 1. La proposition de loi de M. Adrien Pressemane et plusieurs de ses collègues, tendant à assurer l'emploi obligatoire des mutilés de guerre; 2. La proposition de loi de Maurice Violette tendant à créer un office national pour le placement des réformés de la guerre, par M. Durafour, député. Documents Parlementaires, Chambre, sess. ord., Paris, October 15, 1916, p. 1429–1444.
——— Ministère de l'Intérieur. Centres et écoles de rééducation professionnelle pour les soldats mutilés. [Map.] n. d.
——— Office National des Mutilés et Réformés de la Guerre. Agriculteurs mutilés, ne changez pas de métier! Bordeaux, 1917.
——— Bulletin No. 1. Année 1916. [Report for 1916.] Paris, 1917.
——— Comités départementaux et locaux. Paris, 1916.
——— Legislation. Documentation Interalliée relative aux Invalides de la Guerre, no. 1, Paris, 1917.
France's crippled soldiers. Outlook, New York, 1916, cxiii, 299–300.

Franceschini, Giovanni. Per la rieducazione dei mutilati. Il metodo italiano di protesi con movimenti. Nuova Antologia, Roma, 1916, ser. 6, clxxxi, 412–421.
Franz, S. I. Re-education and rehabilitation of cripples maimed and otherwise disabled by war. Volta Review, Washington, xix, 385–387.
Frässdorf. Die Beteiligung der Arbeitnehmer. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 169–172.
Frei, Hans. Praktische Erwerbsfürsorge für die Kriegsbeschädigten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 56–60.
French (the) system of dealing with disabled soldiers. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, ii, 492–493.
Fryer, C. E. Returned soldiers in Canada. New Republic, New York, 1917, x, 13–15.
Furniss, H. S. The scandal of the disabled. Nation, London, 1917, xx, 581.
Fürsorge für unsere Kriegsverletzten. Technik und Wirtschaft, Berlin, viii, 148–157.
Future (the) of the crippled soldier. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 365–366.
Future (the) of the crippled soldier. Medical Record, New York, 1917, xcii, 249.
Future of disabled soldiers. Modern Hospital, St. Louis, ix, 124–125.
Future of the incompletely recovered injured soldier. Lancet, London, 1915, clxxxix, 152–153.
Future (the) of the war cripple. Lancet, London, 1916, cxci, 649.
Galeazzi, Riccardo. Come si rieducano i soldati mutilati. Firenze, [1916].
——— Le moderne provvidenze sociali per i mutilati in guerra. Atti della Società lombarda di Scienze mediche e biologiche, Milano, 1915, iv, 180–206.
Gallison, Mrs. H. H. Germany in war time. Outlook, New York, 1916, cxiv.
Galsworthy, John. The need for reality. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 21–22.
——— The need for reality. American Journal of Care for Cripples. New York, 1917, v, 137–138.
——— Remade or marred? A great national duty. The Times, London, October 14, 1916, p. 9, col. 4.
Galtier-Boissière. Œuvres protectrices du soldat. Blessé ou malade. Réformé (rééducation). Prisonnier de guerre. Paris, n. d.
Gautrelet, J. Les bases scientifiques de l'éducation professionnelle des mutilés. Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris, 1915, 3e sér., lxxiii, 663–668.
Gelfert, R. Der Geistliche als Führer der Gemeinde. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 10–12.
Gerhardt, Karl. Die Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in der Provinz Brandenburg. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 259–266.
Germany; Unemployed disabled soldiers in the Rhine Province. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 104.
Geschäftsbericht des Deutschen Hilfsbundes für kriegsverletzte Offiziere für das Jahr 1916. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 205–208.
Gidey, G. A. Sainte-Adresse. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 4, p. 7.
——— L'Ecole d'Annecy. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917, no. 14, p. 3.
Gilbreth, Frank B. Motion study for the crippled soldier. Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York, 1915, xxxvii, 669-675.
——— Motion study for war cripples. Literary Digest, New York, 1916, lii, 169-170.
——— The problem of the crippled soldier; what shall be done with him after the war? Scientific American Supplement, New York, 1915, lxxx, 402-403.
Gilbreth, Frank B., and Lillian M. Gilbreth. The conservation of the world's teeth. A new occupation for crippled soldiers. Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, New York, 1917, lix, 5–11.
——— The engineer, the cripple and the new education. New York, 1917.
——— How to put the crippled soldier on the pay roll. Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, New York, 1917, lviii, 255–260.
——— Measurement of the human factor in industry. (To be presented at the National Conference of the Western Efficiency Society, May 22–25, 1917.) n. p., n. d.
——— Motion study for crippled soldiers. (A paper presented at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Columbus, Ohio, December 27, 1915, to January 1, 1916.) n. p., n. d.
——— The problem of the crippled soldier. Scientific American Supplement, New York, 1917, lxxxiii, 260–262.

Gillet, D. Kriegsbeschädigte Offiziere als Leiter von Arbeitsnachweisen. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 90–91.
Glaessner, Paul. Der Arzt und die Arbeitsvermittlung für Kriegsbeschädigte. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 300–302.
Glass. Einiges zur Wohnungsfrage für kriegsverletzte Offiziere. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 416–418.
Gleason, Arthur. Remaking France. New York, 1916.
Glorieux apprentis. Un congrès s'ouvre pour les mutilés. Lectures pour Tous, Paris, 1917, xix, 1027–1032.
Goetschy, Fernand. La rééducation des mutilés de la guerre. Réforme Sociale, Paris, 1916, 8[ieme] sér., i, 221–257.
Gomot, H. La main-d'œuvre notariale. Petit Journal, Paris, August 17, 1917.
Gosling, Harry. Training and trade-unions. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 33–34.
Gotter, Karl, and Herold. Die Düsseldorfer Verwundetenschule. Düsseldorf, 1916.
Government to re-educate our wounded soldiers. Popular Mechanics, Chicago, 1917, xxviii, 876.
Gradenwitz, Alfred. Educating invalid soldiers. How war cripples are taught to do without hands and feet. Scientific American, New York, 1915, cxiii, 229.
Great Britain. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Committee on Land Settlement for Sailors and Soldiers. Final report * * * [on] the settlement and employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged sailors and soldiers [and minutes of evidence]. London, 1916. 3 vols. (Cd. 8182, 8277, 8347.)
——— Local Government Board. Disabled Sailors and Soldiers Committee. Disabled sailors and soldiers. Report * * * upon the provision of employment for sailors and soldiers disabled in the war. London, 1915. (Cd. 7915.)
——— Local Government Board. Intelligence Department. Work in France and Germany. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 130–186.
——— Ministry of Labour. Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. I. Attendants at electricity sub-stations. April, 1917.
——— Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. II. Employment in picture theatres. May, 1917.
——— Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. III. Tailoring. June, 1917.
——— Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. IV. Agricultural motor tractor work in England and Wales. July, 1917.
——— Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. V. The furniture trade. September, 1917.
——— Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. VI. Leather goods trade. September, 1917.
——— Reports upon openings in industry suitable for disabled sailors and soldiers. No. VII. Hand-sewn boot and shoe making and boot and shoe repairing. 1917.
——— Ministry of Pensions. The draft of a royal warrant for the retired pay of officers disabled, and for the pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased, and for the pensions of nurses disabled, in consequence of the present war. To which are appended an explanatory note and an actuarial report. London, 1917. (Cd. 8631.)
——— The drafts of a royal warrant and of an order in council for the pensions of soldiers and sailors disabled and of the families and dependents of soldiers and sailors deceased in consequence of the present war. To which are appended an explanatory note an an actuarial report. London, 1917. (Cd. 8485.)
——— Instructions and notes on the treatment and training of disabled men. London, 1917.
——— War Office. Army order. II. Pensions of soldiers disabled, and of the families and dependents of soldiers deceased, in consequence of the present war. May 2, 1917.
——— Army order. V. Royal warrant for the retired pay of officers disabled and for the pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased, and for the pensions of nurses disabled, in consequence of the present war. August 18, 1917.
——— Guide to civil employment for ex-soldiers. 1913. London, 1913.
Griffith-Boscawen, Sir Arthur. [Address at the] Inter-Allied Conference at Paris on the treatment and training of disabled soldiers. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 43-49.
——— A ministry of restoration. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 61–62.
——— Report on the Inter-Allied Conference for the study of professional re-education, and other questions of interest to soldiers and sailors disabled by the war. (For official use.) London, 1917.

Griffith-Boscawen, Sir Arthur. The treatment and training of the disabled. No. 5: The Inter-Allied Conference. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 52–54.
Griffith-Boscawen, Sir Arthur, Sir Walter Lawrence, and Sir Arthur Stanley. Recent developments. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 205–212.
Grob. Von den Krüppeln—für die Krüppel. I. Lebenskämpfer. Monatsblätter für Invaliden-und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 22–24.
Grosbety, P. Les emplois civils réservés aux mutilés de la guerre. I. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 5, p. 7.
——— Les emplois civils réservés aux mutilés de la guerre. II. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 6, p. 6.
——— Les emplois civils réservés aux mutilés de la guerre. III. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 7, p. 4.
Grosselfinger, Karl. Aus der Schule der Einarmigen in Wien. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 597–598.
Grundsätze für die Durchführung der Kriegsbeschädigtenansiedlung. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 4, Berlin, 1917.
Gualdi, Enrico. Per la rieducazione funzionale e professionale dei mutilati dell' arto superiore. Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 145–149.
Guédy, Claire. What Lyons is doing for the wounded and the refugees. Outlook, New York, 1915, cxi, 737–743.
Haac, Oscar. 2. Jahresbericht des Arbeitsnachweises für genesende Soldaten. Vom Krieg zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, iii, 4–5.
Haftpflichtversicherung der Kriegsbeschädigten in Westfalen. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 347–349.
Haggard, Sir H. Rider. The after-war settlement and employment of ex-service men in the oversea dominions; report to the Royal Colonial Institute. London, 1916.
Handelshochschule zu Königsberg i. Pr. Deutscher Hilfsbund. Berlin, 1917, ii, 181.
Handwerkliche Ausbildung Kriegsbeschädigter in Lazaretten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 14.
Hannan, Thomas. Technical schools for maimed soldiers: l'École Joffre at Lyons. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 3–12.
——— Technical schools for maimed soldiers: l'École Joffre at Lyons. Contemporary Review, London, 1916, cx, 105–112.
——— What France is doing for her wounded: les écoles professionnelles de blessés. World's Work, London, 1916, xxviii, 293–301.
Hansen. Arbeiterversicherung und Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Korrespondenz für Kriegswohlfahrtspflege, Berlin, 1916, ii, 1–3.
——— Bisherige Leistungen der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge in Schleswig-Holstein. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 32–34.
——— Das Recht des Krüppels. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 252–258.
——— Richtlinien für den Unterricht Kriegsbeschädigter über Fragen der Arbeiterversicherung. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 168–172.
——— Das Wort einer badischen Arbeiterfrau. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 20.
Hartmann, Konrad. Die Fürsorge für Kriegsbeschädigte. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 177–181.
Hartwig. Das grösste Unglück. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 3.
Heiden, Johannes. Fürsorge für die Kriegsinvaliden und die hinterbliebenen Gefallenen. Sozialistische Monatshefte, Berlin, 1915, xxi, I, 292–298.
Heinemann, Werner. Kriegsbeschädigtenhandlungsgehilfen. Zeitschrift für Kruppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 591–596.
Hélys, Marc. The re-education and placement of war cripples. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 168–178.
——— La rééducation et le placement des mutilés et des aveugles. Le Correspondant, Paris, lxxxviii, 1083–1100.
——— La rançon de la glorie. In: Cantinière de la Croix Rouge, 1914–1916. Paris, 1917, p. 103–135.
Heimstätten für Kriegsverletzte! Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 12.
Henriquez-Phillipe. Les mutilés de la guerre pourront reprendre leurs occupations
Hantérieures. La Nature, Paris, 1916, xxxxiv, 286–288.
——— The same. Feuille dans Lausanne, August 10, 1917.
erbst. Die Fürsorge für die Kriegsbeschädigten. Jahrbucher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, Jena, 1916, cvi, 104–144.
——— Die Literatur zur Kriegsbeschädigtenfrage. Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft, Leipzig, 1915, n. f., vii, 482–486.

Heritage School of Arts and Crafts for Crippled Boys and Girls, Chailey, Sussex, England. Educative convalescence for the wounded as initiated at the Princess Louise Military Wards, Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey, Sussex, second edition, 1916.
——— Educative convalescence for the wounded; crippled boys help wounded soldiers. Reprinted from various London newspapers, 1915.
Heritage School of Arts and Crafts for Crippled Boys and Girls. The Kitchener heritage. [1917.]
——— Order of service, September 19, 1917.
——— Shrovetide festival concert in aid of educative convalescence for the wounded.
——— Statement of receipts and payments for the year ended August 31, 1915.
Hermann, Carl. Ratschläge für Einhändige und Einarmige. Dresden, 1915.
Hermann, Salomon. Unsere Kriegsinvaliden—Heim und Werkstatt in Gartensiedlung. Leipzig, 1915.
Herriot, Édouard. Agir. Paris, 1917.
Heufer, R. Die gewerbliche Berufsfürsorge für Kopfschüsse. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 541–555.
Hilfsdienstpflicht und Kriegsbeschädigte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 13.
Hill, Walter. The treatment and training of the disabled. No. 4: The Military Orthopædic Hospital, Shepherd's Bush, W. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 40–41.
Hillringhaus, Gust., Jr. Von den Krüppeln—für die Krüppel, 4. Lebenskämpfer. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg. 1916, x, 32–35.
Hints to discharged soldiers from a command discharge centre. London, 1917.
Hintz, Willy. Erwerbsmöglichkeiten für Kriegsbeschädigte und Kriegerwitwen auf dem Lande. München, 1915.
Hirschberg, W. Kriegsbeschädigte und vaterländischer Hilfsdienst. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 16.
——— Militärrente und die Renten aus der sozialpolitischen Gesetzgebung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 17; no. 18; no. 19.
Hirschfeld, Gustave. Tourvielle. Lyon, 1917.
Hoch, Julius. Ausstellung von Zeichnungen Kriegsverletzter im Lübecker Soldatenheim * * * Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 20.
——— Durchalten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 7.
Hochschulkurse zur Ausbildung von kriegsbeschädigten Akademikern in Statistik an der Universität Göttingen. I. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 317.
Hochschulkurse zur Ausbildung von kriegsbeschädigten Akademikern in Statistik an der Universität Göttingen. II. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 333–334.
Hochschulkurse zur Ausbildung von kriegsbeschädigten Offizieren und Akademikern in Statistik an der Universität Göttingen. III. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 349–351.
Hochschulkurse zur Ausbildung von kriegsbeschädigten Offizieren und Akademikern, in Statistik an der Universität Göttingen. Amtliche Mitteilungen für kriegsbeschädigte oder versorgungsberechtigte Militärpersonen und für Hinterbliebene von Heeresangehörigen, Berlin, 1917, i, 229–230.
Hoeftman. Invalidenfürsorge—Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Das Hindenburghaus, gegründet 25. Februar 1911. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 346–347.
Holman, Dudley M. The problem of the handicapped man. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, whole no. 212, Washington, 1917, p. 348–357.
Hopkins, I. Beekeeping for returned soldiers. New Zealand Farmer, Auckland, April, 1917, p. 455–456.
Horion. Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge und Mannschaftsversorgungsgesetz. Kölnische Zeitung, November 25, 1915.
——— Die Rentenfurcht der Kriegsbeschädigten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 164–168.
Horion. Schwierigkeiten bei der Berufsberatung Kriegsbeschädigter. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 58–63.
——— Über den Gebrauch der Prothesen. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 536–541.
How France returns her soldiers to civilian life. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v. no. 2, 105–110.
Hoyer. Die Kriegsinvaliden auf der landwirtschaftlichen Lehranstalt Gross-Tarpen bei Graudenz. Amtliche Mitteilungen für kriegsbeschädigte oder versorgungsberechtigte Militärpersonen und für Hinterbliebene von Heeresangehörigen, Berlin, 1917, i, 50–52.

Hoyer. War cripples at the agricultural training institution, Gross-Tarpen, near Graudenz, Germany. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 175–176.
Human salvage. Literary Digest, New York, 1916, lii, 63–64.
Huth. 150 Einzelfälle aus dem ersten Jahre der Tätigkeit der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in der Rheinprovinz. Düsseldorf, 1916.
Hutt, C. W. Education of the left hand of soldiers and sailors. Lancet, London, 1917, cxcii, 553.
——— The future of the disabled soldier. London, 1917.
——— Observations on the future of the crippled sailor and soldier. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 123–138.
——— Observations on the future of the crippled sailor and soldier. Lancet, London, 1916, cxci, 629–632.
Impallomeni, Giovanni. La protesi provisoria per i mutilati agli arti inferiori. Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 229–235.
Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors Help Society. London. Annual Report, 1914.
——— Annual Report, 1915.
——— Hints to soldiers' and sailors' "friends." n. d.
——— Methods of assistance. n. d.
——— The national tribute to our permanently disabled soldiers and sailors, 1916.
——— Particulars of some of the disabled men employed. n. d.
——— Regulations for office holders. n. d.
——— Relief of cases, 1915.
Industrial training for the maimed: the use of motion study. The Times, London, December 29, 1916, engineering supplement, p. 197, col. 2.
Industrial training of wounded soldiers [Tipperary]. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, I, 395.
Institute for cripples [Saint-Maurice]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxv, 1124.
Instruction of crippled soldiers in new trades at Tipperary. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, I, 110.
Inter-Allied conference on cripples. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxix, 203.
Inter-Allied (the) Conference in Paris. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 294–298.
Inter-Allied (the) Conference. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 566–569.
Ist der Verwundetenunterricht den Kriegsbeschädigten von Nutzen? Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 4; no. 7.
Istituto Siciliano Pro Mutilati di Guerra. Palermo. [Account of work.] n. d.
Iwand, Fritz. Die Aufgabe des Studenten in der Krüppel- und Invalidenhilfe. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 270–271.
——— Linksarmer und Linkshänder. An der Praxis für die Praxis. Strassburg, 1916.
Jadé, Jean. Les accidents du travail pendant la guerre. Paris, 1917. VIII. Militaires blessés, en traitement, en convalescence, et mutilés de la guerre, p. 145–159.
Jahn, George. Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge und Sozialversicherung. Die Grenzboten, Berlin, 1915, lxxiv, 146–151.
Jakobi. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 4. Die Bedeutung des Lichtbildes für unsere Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 117–121.
James, A. Gwynne. Orthopædics in industrial life. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 299–301.
Jaquet, O. Von den Krüppeln—für die Krüppel. 5. Lebenskämpfer. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, ix, 83–84.
Jarrott, Thomas L. The problem of the disabled soldier. University Magazine, Montreal, 1917, xvi, 285–302.
——— The problem of the disabled soldier. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 226–243.
Jaudon, Henri. Pour les mutilés agriculteurs. Revue Bleue, Paris, 1917, lv, 239–243.
Jeanbrau, Émile. L'École Professionnelle des Blessés de la XVIe Région à Montpellier. Montpellier, 1916.
Jensen. Die Vorbereitung von Kriegsverletzten zur Meisterprüfung für handwerkliche Berufe. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 23.
Jesser, Franz. Kriegerheimstätten. Warnsdorf, 1916.
Joachim. Verwendung kriegsbeschädigter Offiziere in Archiven. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 116–118.
Joint report of the committee of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the Central Medical War Committee, on the treatment of discharged disabled soldiers. London, 1916.

Johns, Cloudesley. Finding new careers for crippled soldiers. What Canada is doing and what the United States will have to do to care for the victims of the great war. Munsey's Magazine, New York, 1917, lxii, 398–402.
Jones, G. C. Treatment of Canadian wounded in England. Military Hospitals Commission, Special Bulletin, Ottawa, 1916, p. 103–108.
Jones, Sir Robert. Orthopædic surgery in its relation to the war. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 50–59.
——— Orthopædic surgery in its relation to the war. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 119–123.
Joteyko, Joseph. L'usage de la main gauche chez les mutilés. Revue Scientifique, Paris, 1916, liv, 494–499.
Julliard, Charles. L'accoutumance aux mutilations. Accidents du travail—blessures de guerre. Genève, 1916.
Jürgens. Lohnende Beschäftigung für Kriegsbeschädigte aus dem Metallgewerbe. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 17.
K., J. G. The treatment and training of the disabled. No. 2: The Pilkington Special Hospital, St. Helen's (Lancs.). War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 16–17.
Kaempf. Aufruf an Deutschlands Arbeitsgeber! Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6.
Kapitalabfindung an Stelle von Kriegsversorgung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 1.
Kapitalabfindungsgesetz (das). Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 15.
Keller. Bisherige Leistungen in der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. 2. Kriegshilfe in Sachsen. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 37–42.
Kellogg, Paul U. The battle-ground for wounded men. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 139–167.
——— A Canadian city in war time. IV. The battle-ground for wounded men. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 1–10.
Keogh, Sir Alfred. The treatment of the disabled. A memorandum prepared * * * for the Anglo-Belgian Committee. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 5–42.
Kidner, T. B. The vocational re-education of the disabled soldiers. American Medicine, Burlington, 1917, xxiii, 405–408.
Kimmins, Grace T. The co-education of crippled boys and wounded soldiers. The Child, London, 1916, vi, 487–493.
——— The Princess Louise Military Wards and 'educative convalescence' for crippled and wounded soldiers, in connection with the Heritage Craft Schools for Cripples, Chailey, Sussex, England. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1915, ii, 125–128.
Kirchner. Der Staat und die Fürsorge für unsere heimkehrenden Krieger. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, viii, 150–160.
Köhler, A. Die staatliche Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge. Leipzig, 1916.
Kommunale Beamtenstellungen. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 31–34.
Konstam, E. M. The dept to the disabled Nineteenth Century and After, London, 1917, lxxxi, 679–688.
Koppman, F. Das Kapitalabfindungsgesetz vom 3. Juli, 1916. München, 1917.
Kouindjy, P. La rééducation chez les blessés de la guerre et le rôle de la suppléance. Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris, 1915, lxxiv, 105–108.
——— La rééducation fonctionnelle des mutilés par le travail. La Revue, Paris, 1916, xxvii, 328–339.
Krais, Felix. Die Verwendungsmöglichkeiten der Kriegsbeschädigten in der Industrie, in Gewerbe, Handel, Handwerk, Landwirtschaft und Staatsbetrieben. Stuttgart, 1916.
von Kramer, Theodor. Die bayerische Landesgewerbeanstalt Nürnberg und die Ausbildung kriegsinvalider Handwerker. In: Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 46–48.
Kraus, Siegfried. Die Fürsorge für die Kriegsinvaliden. Jena, 1916.
Krause, J. Gemeinverständlichen Darstellung des Kapitalabfindungsgesetzes. Stuttgart, 1916.
Kriegsbeschädigte und Sozialversicherung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 15.
Kriegschädigtenfürsorge in den Betrieben zu Siemenstadt. Vom Krieg zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, ii, 237.
Kriegsbechädigtenfürsorge. Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, Berlin, 1916, xix, 60–66; 231–242.
Kriegsinvaliden in der Zigarrenindustrie. Der Arbeistsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 69–170.
Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Darstellung der in Nürnberg getroffenen Massnahmen. Würzburg, 1915.

Kriegskrüppel (der) und seine Arbeitsverwendung. Freie Presse, Elberfeld-Barmen, April 8, 1917.
Kriegsverletzte und die Landwirtschaft. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 20.
Krouch, Maurice. Blessures de guerre. Lyon, 1916.
Kuh, R. Blinde Soldaten als Masseure. Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, 1915, lxii, 1217.
Kuhn. Baubeschreibung [orthopädisches Lazarett, Nürnberg]. Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 19–22.
v. Kunssberg, Eberhard. Einarmfibel; ein Lehr-, Lese- und Bilderbuch für Einarmer. Karlsruhe, 1915.
——— Einarmfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 164–169.
Kunstgewerbliche Betätigung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 3.
Kunstmann, Emil. Die Zukunft Kriegsverletzten. Leipzig, 1916.
Kurse für Kriegsverletzte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 12.
Laboratoire (la) de physiologie de l'Ecole des Mutilés de Bordeaux. Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux, 1916, lxxxvii, 122.
Lallié, Norbert. Les jeux des aveugles. La Nature, Paris, 1917, xlv, 31–32.
Lamoril. La rééducation professionnelle des mutilés à Boulogne-sur-Mer. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 45–55.
Lançon, P. La Belgique et ses mutilés de la guerre. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 7, p. 3.
Landwirtschaft (die) als Arbeitsgeber für Kriegsbeschädigte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 6.
Landwirtschaftliche Lehrkurse. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 122.
Lange, Fritz. Prophylaxe des Kriegskrüppeltums vom orthopädischen Standpunkte. Zeitschrift für ärztliche Fortbildung, Jena, 1915, xii, 225–234.
von Langermann and Erlencamp. Versorgungsfragen im Krieg. Amtliche Mitteilungen für kriegsbeschädigte oder versorgungsberechtigte Militärpersonen und für Hinterbliebene von Heeresangehörigen, Berlin, 1917, i, 41–48.
Lapparent, H. de. L'Institut Belge de Rééducation Professionnelle des Grands Blessés de Guerre. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, Paris, 1917, lxxxi, 12–14.
Laqueur, B. Kriegsverletzungen und Seelenleben mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der songenannten Ertartungsfrage. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, viii, 247–253.
Larue, P. L'École d'Agriculture pour Mutilés à Ondes. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessée. Paris, 1917, p. 130–137.
Lasker, Bruno. Back to the land from the trenches. Survey, New York, 1916, xxxvi, 327–328.
——— German war monuments of tomorrow; garden cities planned for the crippled men from the European battlefields. Survey, New York, 1916, xxxvi, 27–30.
——— Rebuilt men. New trades and fresh courage for French war cripples. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 11–14.
Laurent, Marcel. Le travail des rééduqués. Évênement, Paris, August 28, 1917.
Lauwick, Marcel. The Belgium Military Institute for trade training of the war cripple. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 179–187.
——— L'institut militaire belge de rééducation professionnelle des mutilés. Le Correspondant, Paris, 1916, lxxxviii, 1132–1139.
Lebois, C. École professionnelle des Blessés militaries du département de la Loire. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 10, p. 41–47.
Leclercq, J., and P. Mazel. La main-d'œuvre nationale après la guerre. Paris, 1916.
Legien. Die Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in der Industrie. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 115–120.
Lehmann, Alfred. Dürfen Amputierte Freibäder besuchen? Vom Kreig zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, iii, 28.
Lehrgang für Kriegsbeschädigte aus der Landwirtschaft und solche, die sich dem landwirtschaftlichen Beruf widmen wollen. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 17.
Lehrgänge zur Fortbildung von Kriegsberletzten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 9.
Lehrplanmässiger Turnunterricht während des Kriegs. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 157.
Leitsätze über Berufsberatung und Berufsausbildung. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 2, Berlin, 1917.
Leitsätze über die sachliche und örtliche Zuständigkeit der Hauptfürsorge-Organisationen. (Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 3). Berlin, 1917.

Leitsätze für die Wiederertüchtigung im Kriege schwerbeschädigter Industriearbeiter. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 16.
Leitsätze für die Wiederertüchtigung im Kriege schwerbeschädigter Industriearbeiter. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 564–565.
Lémery, Henry. Pour les mutilés. Les droits de nos infirmes de guerre. Le Matin, Paris, November 10, 1917.
Lepelletier, F.. La rééducation des mutilés de la guerre. Réforme Sociale, Paris, 1916, sér. 8, i (lxxi), 221–257.
Lerbourg, G. Aide et protection [Société de Secours Mutuels]. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 1, p. 5–6.
Lernt stenographieren! (Eine Mahnung). Von einem Hauptmann der Landwehr. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 55–56.
Leroux, Eugène. L'enseignement de la vannerie aux mutilés de guerre à l'École nationale de Fayl-Billot. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 143–146.
Lester, Fanny B. An artist's work in war orthopedics. Modern Hospital, St. Louis, 1916, ix, 92–95.
Levi, Ettore. L'opera italiana di assistenza agli invalidi di guerre attraverso il primo anno di vita del "Bolletino." Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 223–228.
Lewy, J., and G. Burckhardt. Fürsorge für Beinamputierte. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 7–11; 153–156.
Liebrecht. Die Kriegsfürsorge. Leipzig, 1917.
Lindemans, P. La réédecation agricole à l'Institut militaire belge de Port-Villez. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 169–172.
Link, H. Das Kapitalabfindungsgesetz. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 6.
——— Lübecker Landesausschuss für Kriegsverletzte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 2.
——— Die Tätigkeit des Lübecker Landesausschusses für Kriegsverletzte vom 20. Februar 1915 bis 31. Dezember 1916. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 14.
——— Zum Abschluss des zweiten Jahrganges der Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 20.
Linkshänder und Einarmige. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 20.
Lipson, E. Employment of discharged sailors and soldiers on the land. Fortnightly Review, London, 1917, ci, 101–113.
List (a) of industries considered ordinarily unsuitable for training. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 49.
Liste des services publics et des principales œuvres et écoles de rééducation professionnelle et de placement des blessés. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 218–226.
Logé, Marc. The physical re-education of disabled soldiers. A visit to the Grand Palais in Paris. World's Work, London, 1916, xxix, 27–35.
Loi concernant les mutilés de la guerre victimes d'accidents du travail. L'Assureur Parisien, December 15–31, 1916, p. 6–7.
Loisif, P. Les appareils de prothèse pour les mutilés de la guerre. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 77–81.
——— La rééducation professionnelle des mutilés (with discussion). La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 10, p. 12–40.
Lorenz, Adolf. Ein Wort an die Frauen und an den Staat. Über das Schicksal der Amputierten. Zeitschrift fü Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 66–70. Reprinted from Neue Wiener Tageblatt, November 9, 1914.
Lubahn, Johannes. Kriegerheinstätten. Leipzig, 1915.
Lübecker Landesausschuss für Kriegsverletzte. Lübeck. Merkblatt für Einarmige. 1915.
Lüttjohann, Heinz. Die Aufgaben des Seelsorgers in der Kriegskrüppelpflege. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 31–34.
Luppe. Die Unterbringung der Kriegsbeschädigten im Offtentlichen Dienst. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Oonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 149–153.
M., R. Le corps de rééduczation physique au Grand Palais. La Nature, Paris, 1916, xliv, 193–196.
——— L'Évaluation scientifique des pensions et indemnités. La Nature, Paris, 1917, xlv, 49–52.
Maass, Harry. Meine Scholle in der Sonne. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 12.

McBride, Christine, and Susan M. Kingsbury. Social welfare in time of war and disaster: a bibliography. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxix, 94–96; 100–101; 287–289; 301.

McMurtrie, Douglas C. The Canadian publicity campaign in the interest of crippled soldiers, their re-education and employment. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 149–160.

——— Care of crippled soldiers and sailors. A letter published in the New York Evening Post of August 31, 1917. New York, 1917.

——— Crutches into plowshares. A lesson for the United States in the reconstruction of Canadian war Cripples. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxix, 105–110.

——— Current notes on the organization of after-care for war cripples in Germany. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 171–174.

——— Electrical training for crippled soldiers. Work done in England to fit workert for service in electrical industries; public duty to provide a chance of employmens a little better than the average. Electrical World, New York, 1917, lxx, 955–956.

——— Future of the crippled soldier. Columbia Alumni News, New York, 1917, ix, 313–318.

——— German care for war cripples; a preliminary report. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1915, ii, 39–40.

——— An industrial school for crippled soldiers at Lyons, France. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1915, ii, 156–158.

——— Industrial training for war cripples. Illustrations of educational work in France and Germany. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 16.

——— Is dental mechanics a wise trade in which to train crippled soldiers? New York, 1918.

——— Measures for the care of war cripples in Germany; plans for economic rehabilitation. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1915, ii, 129–138.

——— Notes on the inception of care for war cripples in England and France. American Journal of Care for Cripples. New York, 1915, ii, 86–89.

——— Providing for the war cripple. American Industries, New York, 1917, no. 2, 13–15.

——— Provision for war cripples in Germany. Medical Record, New York, 1915, lxxxviii, 184–187.

——— Provision for war cripples in Germany. Military Hospitals Commission. Special Bulletin, Ottawa, 1916, p. 91–98.

——— A Russian industrial training school for cripples. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1916, iii, 184–189.

——— Reconstructing the war cripple in Alberta. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 229–236.

——— Training for crippled boys and crippled soldiers. Illustrations from the days' work at the Heritage School of Arts and Crafts, Chailey, Sussex, England. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1916, iii, 169–170.

——— Training crippled soldiers in leather trades. Leather Manufacturer, Boston, 1917, xxviii, 401.

——— The United States and the war cripple. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 95–96.

——— Vocational training for the Canadian war cripple; evidence presented before the Parliamentary Committee on Returned Soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 312–364.

——— The war cripple. (Columbia War Papers, series 1, no. 17.) New York, 1917.

——— The war cripple. American Journal of Care for Cripples. New York, 1917, v, 86–94.

Mahnruf (ein) der Arbeitsnehmerverbände an die Kriegsbeschädigten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 280–281.

Mahnruf (ein) der Berufs- und Arbeitsgenossen an alle Kriegsbeschädigten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 18.

Maier-Bode, Friedrich. Der Arm- und Beinbeschädigte in der Landwirtschaft. (Deutsche Krüppelhilfe: Ergänzungshefte der Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, no. 3.) Leipzig, 1917.

——— Die Berufswahl der ländlichen Kriegsinvaliden. Stuttgart, 1915.

——— Einrichtungen der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge für die Landwirtschaft. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 157–164.

——— Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge und Landwirtschaft. Würzburg, 1915.

——— Die landwirtschaftlichen Lehranstalten im Dienste der Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915.

——— Die Zukunft der ländlichen Kriegsinvaliden. Hannover, 1915.

Maier-Bode, Friedrich. Die Landwirtschaft im Arbeitshaushalt des deutschen Volkes. Berlin, 1916. (Mitteilungen der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft, Jahrgang, 1916.)
Maimed sailors and soldiers [Roehampton]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxv, 1474.
Maitland-Heriot, W. Local committees at work. No. 7: The County of Dumfriesshire. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 82–84.
Mallwitz, A. Turnen, Spiel und Sport als Heilverfahren. Vom Krieg zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, iii, 26–28.
Manrin, G. Dispositif Baudry pour mutilés. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, Paris, 1917, lxxxi, 182–183.
Marchet, Gustav. Die Versorgung der Kriegsinvaliden und ihrer Hinterbliebenen. Warnsdorf, 1916.
Marlow, F. W. Medical problems in classification, treatment, and final disposition of invalided soldiers. Canadian Practitioner and Review, Toronto, 1916, xli, 422–429.
Martello, Diego. Per le scuole degli impieghi e per il collocamento dei mutilati. Roma, 1916.
Martineck. Das Gesetz über Kapitalabfindung an Stelle von Kriegsversorgung. Jena, 1916.
Mattutat, Hermann. Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge und soziale Gesetzebung. Sozialistische Monatshefte, Berlin, 1915, I, 487–491.
Mawson, T. H. The imperial obligation. London, 1917.
Mayer, Leo. The organization and aims of the orthopedic reconstruction hospital. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 78–85.
Mazières, A. de. La sériculture en Algérie et les mutilés de la guerre. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, p. 138–142.
Meeting the problem of the returned disabled soldier in Canada. Monthly Review of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v, no. 2, 111–113.
Meier, C. H. A. Was wird aus den kriegsverletzten Buchdruckern. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 258–261.
Mellingen. Die Bienenzucht für Kriegsinvaliden. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 22.
Men who come back from the front. Survey, New York, 1916, xxxvi, 487.
Merchant Venturers' Technical College. Bristol. Classes for disabled soldiers and sailors at the branch workshops, Rosemary Street. n. d.
Merkblatt für Kriegsbeschädigte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 7.
Merkblatt für Einarmige. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 8.
Meurville. Comment écrire de la main gauche. I. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 4, p. 4–5.
——— Comment écrire de la main gauche. II. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 5, p. 4–5.
——— Comment écrire de la main gauche. III. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 6, p. 4.
Meyer. Armamputierte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 2.
——— Der Kriegsverletzte und die Landwirtschaft. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, no. 18; no. 19.
Meyer, E. Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge und Taylorsystem. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 145–148.
Millen, E. D. Australian soldiers' repatriation bill. Reprint: Parliamentary Debates, July 18, 1917. Melbourne, 1917.
——— The Australian repatriation bill. American Journal of Care for Cripples. New York, 1917, v, 283–296.
Mitchell, Robert. The crippled soldier in Great Britain. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 223–228.
——— What can be done to train disabled sailors and soldiers in technical institutions. Bolton, 1916.
Möhring, Walter. Lazarettwerkstätten. In: Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 24–28.
Mollenhauer, P. Bericht über die Generalversammlung des k. k. Vereins "Die Technik für die Kriegsinvaliden". Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 225–235.
Monatschau für Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 240–244; 266–268.
Moore, Harold E. Farm sanatoria for disabled men; a plan to provide for such British war cripples as may be adapted to agricultural work. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 143–145.

Moore, Harold E. Farm work for discharged soldiers. Being proposals indicating manner in which disabled or discharged soldiers may be assisted to procure a livelihood from agricultural work; and method by which the state could safely aid that object. London, 1916.
Morgan, J. L. Factory run by crippled men. Technical World, Chicago, 1912, xvii, 710–711.
Moriaud, Paul. Claviers pour manchots. Essai d'adaptation de la machine à écrire aux besoins des militaires mutilés. Extrait du Signal Sténographique, Genève, 1916.
Mosny, E. La rééducation professionnelle et la réadaptation au travail des estropiés et des mutilés de la guerre. Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris, 1915, 3e sér., lxxiii, 458–472.
Mugdan. Die Mitarbeit der Ärzte. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 181–183.
——— Die wichtigsten Aufgaben des Gesetzgebers in der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge und Krüppelhilfe. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 277–280.
Musée Galliera. Paris. Exposition de travaux des mutilés de la guerre. Rééducation professionnelle. Paris, 1916.
Musée Pédagogique. Service des projections lumineuses. Rééducation professionnelle des mutiles précédée de Renseignements sur l'attribution des pensions, La rééducation fonctionnelle et la Prothèse. Melun, 1917.
Mutel, P. Ce que nos ennemis font pour leurs mutilés. Journal des Mutilés, Ré formés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 6, p. 5.
Mutilés (les) dans la vie agricole. La Nature, Paris, 1917, xlv, 278–283.
Mutilés (les) de la guerre à l'École nationale d'industrie laitière de Mamirolle (Doubs). In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, p. 154–155.
Mutilés (les) de la guerre et la question d'apprentissage. Rapport présenté au nom de la commission de l'apprentissage élue par la Chambre Syndicale des Maîtres Tailleurs de Paris, 15 février 1916. Paris, 1916.
Mutilés (les) dans les usines de guerre. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917, no. 21, p. 3.
Myers, Dudley B. Memorandum on the training and employment of disabled sailors and soldiers. In: The future of our disabled sailors and soldiers, London, 1917, p. 39–42.
——— The treatment and training of the disabled. No 3: Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, Roehampton. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 28–30.
——— Treatment and training of the disabled at Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, Roehampton. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 133–136.
Nachrichten für Kriegsverletzte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 13; no. 14.
Nanot, J. La rééducation horticale des mutilés à l'École nationale d'horticulture. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 162–165.
National Association for Employment of Ex-Soldiers. London. Annual report, 1916–1917.
National (a) program for the re-education of war cripples. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, [Bulletin], New York, October, 1917, p. 4.
National school for mutilated soldiers [Saint-Maurice]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxiv, 923.
New Zealand. Discharged Soldiers' Information Department. After the war. Reabsorbing the soldier into civilian life; statement by the Attorney-General. Wellington, 1917.
——— Discharged Soldiers' Information Bureau. [Leaflet of information.] Wellington, [1917].
——— Memorandum regarding the organization and operations of the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department. Wellington, 1916.
——— Memorandum regarding the organization and operations of the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department. Wellington, 1917.
——— Organization and objects. Wellington, [1915].
——— Work of the Department and its local committees. Wellington, [1917].
Nicolaus, Arthur. Die Schreibmaschine im Dienste der Kriegsbeschädigten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 330–333.
Nieny. Was jeder Amputierte wissen muss. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 13.

Nepper, H., and Ch. Vallée. Rééducation professionnelle et traitement des impotences. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 193–200.
Noppel, Constantin. Kriegsbereitschaft und Friedensarbeit in der Krüppelfürsorge. Stimmen der Zeit, Freiburg, 1915, lxxxviii, 534–545.
Nordmann, Charles. L'agriculture et la rééducation des blessés de guerre. Revue des Deux Mondes. Paris, 1917, xxxix, 457–468.
Norman, Sir Henry. The treatment and training of disabled and discharged soldiers in France. Report for the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M. P., Secretary of State for War. London, 1917.
Nove-Josserand and Bouget. Rééducation fonctionnelle des amputés du membre supérieur pour les travaux de cultivateurs. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, p. 479–486.
——— Rééducation fonctionnelle des amputés du membre supérieur pour les travaux de cultivateurs. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 73–97.
Nyns, Adrien. La rééducation professionnelle d'après les variétés d'impotences. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, p. 493–496.
Œuvre des Mutilés de la Guerre. Montpellier. Appareils de préhension construits à l'Ecole Professionnelle de Blessés de la XVIe Région à Montpellier. n. d.
——— Bulletin. October, 1916.
——— Deuxième assemblée générale annuelle. 1917.
——— Ecole Professionnelle de Blessés de la XVIe Région (Aude, Aveyron, Hérault, Lozère, Pyrénées-Orientales, Tarn) à Montpellier. n. d.
Œuvre Nivernaise des Mutilés de la Guerre. Nevers. Notice et rapports sur l'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'Œuvre Nivernaise des Mutilés de la Guerre, du Centre de Rééducation professionelle de Nevers, et de l'Office gratuit de placement. 1917.
Oliver, Sir Thomas. The Joseph and Jane Cowen Home for disabled sailors and soldiers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 306–308.
——— The Joseph and Jane Cowen Home for the training of disabled sailors and soldiers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, ii, p. 285–288.
Opera (l') della Francia per i mutilati della guerra. Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comituti di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 159–160.
Organisation (die) der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Korrespondez für Kriegswohlfahrtspflege, Berlin, 1915, i, 68–71.
Osler, Sir William. The problem of the crippled. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 265–266.
——— The problem of the crippled and maimed. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 243.
Ostwald, Hans. Kriegsinvaliden als Siedler. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 196–205.
Otis, E. O. The physically defective. Journal of Sociologic Medicine, Easton, 1917, xviii, 191–210.
Painter, Charles F. The responsibility of the public in solving the problem of the care of the crippled. Interstate Medical Journal, St. Louis, 1917, xxiv, 285–297.
——— The responsibility of the public in solving the problem of the care of the crippled. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 192–200.
Paris charitable pendant la guerre. Paris, February, 1915.
Paris charitable pendant la guerre. Supplément. Paris, February–July, 1915.
Paris charitable pendant la guerre. 2e Supplément et Table Générale. Paris, July, 1915–December, 1916.
Paris (the) Conference on the war cripple. Lancet, London, 1917, cxcii, 776–778.
Paris (the) Conference on the war cripple. Lancet, London, 1917, cxciii, 93–95.
Passing (the) of the cripple. Outlook, New York, 1917, cxvii, 166–167.
Passing (the) of the cripple. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 237–238.
Passow. Landheime. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 74–76.
Paur, Friedrich. Der Heimstättenbau des Arbeiters auf dem Lande und Kriegerheimstätten. Wiesbaden, 1916.
Pech, J. La rééducation des mutilés. Le Bulletin Médical, Paris, April 3, 1916, xiii, 224–225.
Pensions for soldiers and their families. Royal warrant of 1917. London, 1917.
Per i nostri ufficiali mutilati. Nuova Antologia, Roma, 1917, cclxxii, 215–217.

Per una grande idea di patriottismo. Pei mutilati e invalidi di guerra. La Tribuna, Roma, August 12, 1917.
Perls, Paul H. Wiederertüchtigung schwerbeschädigter Kriegsteilnehmer in der Werkstatt (Arbeitstherapie). Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 291–299.
Perrin, M. Rééducation professionnelle des mutilés de guerre. Paris Médical, 1916, vi, pt. 2, p. 96–98.
Peyronnet, Albert. Rééducation professionnelle. La France, Paris, August 2, 1917.
Pfeiffersche Anstalten zu Magdeburg Cracau. Aufruf zur Errichtung eines Handwerkerheims für Kriegsinvaliden, 1915.
Pfenningstorff, Fritz. Heimstätten zum Betriebe von Gartenbau und Kleintierzucht, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Kriegsbeschädigten und Kriegerwitwen. Berlin, 1915.
Planning the future of maimed soldiers. Survey, New York, 1915, xxxiv, 527–528.
Plothow, Anna. Kriegsmärchen. Neuruppin, 1916.
Poinsot, M. C. L'Art local aux mutilés. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 5, p. 3.
Posts for crippled soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 362–363. Reprinted from the Syracuse Herald of March 27, 1917.
Pour les blessés de guerre réformés. Le centre de réadaptation aux travaux agricoles de Grignon. Est Républicain, Nancy, August 21, 1917.
Preparation for war cripples. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 291; 297.
Problem (the) of the partially disabled soldier. Athenæum, London, 1917, no. 4614, p. 65–67.
Probleme der Kriegsfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 107–108.
Probst. Die Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in der Industrie Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 110–115.
Professional re-education of war cripples [Troyes]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 1173.
Propriété (la) rurale aux mutilés de la guerre. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés, Paris, 1917, p. 166–168.
Prothèse (la) et le travail des mutilés. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 74.
Providing for the maimed and crippled. American Review of Reviews, New York, 1916, liv, 439–440.
Provision for disabled soldiers in Scotland. British Medical Journal, 1916, London, I, 111.
Provision for mutilated soldiers in Lombardy. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 336.
Purpus, H. Die Uebersiedlung kriegsbeschädigter städtischer Handwerker auf das Land und die Kapitalabfindung. Vom Krieg zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, iii, 24.
Putting the cripple on the pay roll. Literary Digest, New York, 1917, liv, 617–618.
Queen Mary's Workshop. [Pavilion Military Hospital.] Brighton. [Circular of information], n. d.
Raebiger. Zur Ansiedlungsfrage der Kriegsbeschädigten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfursorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 360–361.
Raschen, J. F. L. What Germany is planning to do with her crippled war veterans. Journal of Sociologic Medicine, Easton, 1915, xvi, 118–121.
Razons, Paul. Les blessés de guerre. Prothèse et rééducation professionnelle, Paris, 1916.
Rebentisch. Lazarett-Beschäftigung. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 10.
Rebentisch and Hugo Eberhardt. Die technischen Lehranstalten zu Offenbach a. M. als Reservelazarettabteilung für die Berufsübungen Kriegsbeschädigter. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 97–107.
——— Vocational training for war cripples at Offenbach a. M., Germany. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 300–302.
Recommendations for State provision of industrial training for crippled workmen. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 206–209.
Re-educating the wounded. Literary Digest, New York, liv, 468–469.
Re-education and rehabilitation of maimed, crippled, and otherwise disabled soldiers. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1917, lxviii, 1993.
Re-education of cripples [Pau, France]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxiv, 1671.
Re-education of the war cripple. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1917, clxxvii, 423–424.

Re-education of wounded soldiers in Canada. Manual Training Magazine, Peoria, 1917, xviii, 389–390.
Rééducation (la) agricole des grands mutilés. Petite Gironde, Bordeaux, November 11, 1917.
Rééducation (la) agricole. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917, no. 21, p. 5.
Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés par MM. Jean Camus, Bourrillon, Nyns, etc. Paris, 1917.
Rééducation pratique S. V. P. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 6, p. 1.
Rééducation professionnelle des invalides de la guerre. Revue Politique et Littéraire, Paris, 1915, liii, 609–621.
Rééducation professionnelle des mutilés. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 11, p. 131–132; no. 12, p. 47–48.
Rééducation (la) professionnelle des mutilés de la guerre. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 25–44.
Regelung (die) der Fürsorge für Kriegsbeschädigte in Brandenburg, Westfalen und Bayern. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 101–106.
Regnier, Pierre. Organisation scientifique de la rééduction professionnelle des mutilés. Revue Scientifique, Paris, 1916, liv, 458–460.
Rehabilitation of the injured worker; a report by the Massachusetts State Board of Education. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 210–212.
Reichstagsverhandlungen (die) vom 10. April 1916 über den Kapitalabfindungsentwurf. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 209–224.
Réparation (la) des dommages de guerre. Paris, 1917.
Report of a committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the medical treatment of dischargeable disabled soldiers. London, 1916.
Report of the constitution and proceedings of the Joint Committee on Institutional Treatment for the period beginning February 12, 1917, and ending August 12, 1917. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 275–279.
Report of the Disabled Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee, Local Government Board of Great Britain. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 212–225.
Restoration of disabled soldiers to civil life. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 428–429.
Restoring injured men to industry. American Industries, 1917, xviii, no. 3, 24–27.
Results obtained at the school for cripples at Lyons. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxiv, 2152.
Returned disabled soldier [Canada]. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 437.
Riedinger, J. Über Kriegskrüppelfürsorge mit besonderer Berüksichtigung der Prothesenfrage. Archiv für Orthopädie, Mechanotherapie und Unfallchirurgie, Wiesbaden, 1915, xiv, 132–188.
Riemenschneider. Wie ich meine Krawatte binde. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 36.
Riese, Johann Friedrich. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 1. Aus der Praxis der Linkshändigkeit. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 34–38.
Ritschl, A. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 8. Kunst im Krüppelheim. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 266–267.
——— Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin, 1915, cxviii, 72–73.
——— Neue Richtlinien der ärztlichen Invalidenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 41–43.
——— Orthopädisches in der Verwundeten Behandlung. Medizinische Klinik, Wien, 1915, xi, 124–126; 159–162.
——— Zwölf Gebote zur Verhütung des Krüppeltums bei unseren Kriegsverwundeten. Medizinische Klinik, Wien, 1915, xi, 162–163.
——— Zwölf Gebote zur Verhütung des Krüppeltums bei unseren Kriegsverwundeten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, vii, 105–106.
Roberts, E. Local committees at work. No. 2: Manchester. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 14–15.
Roder, Georg. Kriegsbeschädigte als Handwerkslehrlinge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 178–181.
——— Kriegsbeschädigte und Meisterprüfung. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 111–115.
Rolland, Louis. Les victimes de la guerre, combattants et civils. Pensions et indemnités. Réforme de la loi de 1831. In: La réparation des dommages de guerre. Paris, 1917, p. 75–112.

Rongier, Michel. L'Assistance professionnelle aux blessés dans les Deux-Sèvres. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 61–64.
Rossow, Carl. Das Turnen als Heilfaktor bei den Verwundeten und Kriegsversehrten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 220–225.
Roya, Louis. La charité privée, l'État et la rééducation des blessés. La Lanterne, Paris, July 31, 1917.
S., E. A. A note on the Paris conference. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 17–18.
Salchert, L. Lebenserfahrungen eines einarmigen Landwirtes. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 225–228.
——— Zum Beruf der Kriegsverstümmelten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 12.
Santé de Neuville, Marie. Les blessés au travail (œuvre pour les soldats convalescents ou réformés, rattachée au Ministère de la Guerre). La Revue Philanthropique, Paris, 1916, xix, 114–115.
Scammell, Ernest H. Canadian practice in dealing with disabled soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 240–242.
——— Disabled soldiers. (Address at National Conference of Social Work, Pittsburgh, 1917. Reprint no. 90.) Chicago, 1917.
Scarpellon, Giuseppe. Per l'assistenza ai mutilati in guerra. L'opera del Comitato Provinciale di Venezia. Venezia, 1917.
Schalk, Hertha. Ein Wort zur Krüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 64–66.
Schanz, A. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 1. Arbeitsplätze für kriegsbeschädigte Industriearbeiter. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 80–82.
——— Arbeitsplätze für kriegsbeschädigte Industriearbeiter. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 4.
Schaufuss, Camillo. Wie sorgen wir für unsere Kriegsbeschädigten, für die Witwen und Waisen unserer Helden? Meissen, 1917.
Scheffer, Theod. Heimat und Arbeit. Leipzig, 1917.
Schellmann, F. Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge und Arbeitsnachweis. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 125–128.
Scheurer. Bisherige Leistungen der Kriegshilfe in Baden. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 24–25.
Schlee. Schullazarett Braunschweig. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 17–24.
Schlosser, Karl. Ausführlicher Lehrgang auch für den Selbstunterricht. Leipzig, 1916.
Schlüter, Willy. Belgische Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge nach Maurice des Ombiaux. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 247–252.
——— Die englische Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 361–365.
——— Gewohnung und Verwohnung in der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Ein Wort an die deutsche Frau. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 72–76.
——— Die italienische Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 302–307.
——— Die Kriegskrüppelfürsorge in Frankreich. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 309–310.
——— Vorbericht zum IV. Deutschen Kongress für Krüppelfürsorge, veranstaltet von der "Deutschen Vereinigung für Krüppelfürsorge E. V." am 21. August 1916 im Hürzenichsaale in Cöln. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 390–394.
Schmiedeknecht. Aus der Arbeit der Kriegskrüppelfürsorge in Westfalen. Das Werkstatt und die Verwundetenschule in Bochum. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 74–80.
Scholl. Praktische Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge. Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift, 1916, lxiii, 41; 83.
School for re-education of cripples. [Grand Palais, Paris.] Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 297.
School for re-education of cripples [Maison Blanche]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 891.
School for soldiers. Jeweler's Circular-Weekly, New York, 1917, lxxiv, no. 18, p. 57.
School of clockmaking for cripples [Cluses]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 892.
School (a) of lamp working. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 91.
Schrey, Maria. Die deutsche Industrie und die Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 241–251.

Schule (die) für Kriegsverwundete in Düsseldorf. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 171–172.
Schumacher, E. Die Einrichtungen zur Schulung der Kriegsbeschädigten in Baden. Freiburg im Breisgau, 1916.
Schütte, Hermann. Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge im Baugewerbe auf dem Lande und in kleineren und mittleren Städten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 530–536.
——— Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge im Baugewerbe auf dem Lande und in kleineren und mittleren Städten. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 579–591.
Schwarz, Kurt. Der Krieg und die Krüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 261–264.
Schweining. Die Fürsorge der Heeresverwaltung für die verkrüppelten Krieger. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 142–149.
Schwenk. Der Geschäftsaussatz im Kriegsbeschädigtenunterricht. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 261–266.
von Schwerin. Ländliche Siedelung. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 50–59.
Schweyer. Die bürgerliche Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge und die Gesetzgebung. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 27–40.
Seelenleben (das) unserer Kriegsbeschädigten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 5.
Sellman. Das Seelenleben unserer Kriegsbeschädigten. Witten a. d. Ruhr, 1916.
Service de la Main-d'Œuvre Agricole. Paris. Les mutilés aux champs. 1917.
Settlements for British soldiers. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 171.
Shairp, L. V. The re-education of disabled soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 201–211.
——— The re-education of disabled soldiers. Edinburgh Review, 1917, ccxxv, 119–138.
Shakespear, E. M. R. Local committees at work. No. 4: City of Birmingham. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 38–39.
Sievers. Wie weit sind die Renten der Kriegsverletzten pfändbar? Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 8.
Silberstein, Adolf. Das kgl. orthopädische Reserve-Lazarett Nürnberg. In: Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 9–13.
——— Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge und staatliche Unfallfürsorge. Würzburger Abhandlungen aus dem praktischen Medizin, 1915, xv, 135–149.
——— Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge. Würzburger Abhandlungen aus dem praktischen Medizin, 1915, xv, 119–130.
——— The Royal Orthopedic Reserve Hospital at Nürnberg, Germany. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 188–191.
Sill, H. Visite aux Ateliers des Mutilés, rue des Épinettes, organisée par la Société centrale des Architectes. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 69–71.
Soennecken. Die Verwendungsmöglichkeit der Kriegsbeschädigten im Handel. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 153–159.
Sollier, Paul, et M. Chartier. La rééducation motrice individuelle, collective et mutuelle dans les impotences de guerre. Presse Médicale, Paris, 1916, xxiv, 209–211.
Sonder lehrgänge für kriegsbeschädigte ehemalige Kadetten. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 98.
Souchon, M. La remise au travail des mutilés. Paris, 1916.
——— La remise au travail des mutilés. Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, Paris, 1916, cxv, 507–519.
Spatz. Der Reichsausschuss des Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Vom Krieg zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, iii, 20.
Speciale (uno) diploma di benemerenza alla Federazione Nazionale. Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 150–151.
Spiecker, D. Die Aufgaben der Arbeitsgeber. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge. Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, viii, 165–168.
Spitzy, H. Die Invalidenschule. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, 1915, viii, 71–74.
Splendid form of conservation. Outlook, New York, 1914, cvii, 517.
Stein, Christian. Von den Krüppeln—für die Krüppel. 2. Lebenskämpfer. Monatsblätter für Invaliden- und Krüppelhilfe, Leipzig, 1915, i, 44–47.

Stein, W. Die Anstellung der Kriegsbeschädigten. Leipzig, 1916.
——— Wegweiser für Kriegsbeschädigte und Krieger-Hinterbliebene, sowie die Kapitalabfindung der Kriegsbeschädigten und Kriegerwitwen. Leipzig, [1917].
Stellenvermittlung (die) für Kriegsinvaliden in Freiburg im Breisgau. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 223–226.
Stelling, J. Die Betätigung der Kriegsbeschädigten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, i, no. 23.
Stellungen in Banken. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 17–21.
Stenning, F. G. Local committees at work. No. 8: County of Kent. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 98–99.
Stieger. Kriegsbeschädigte, insbesondere Einarmige, in der Landwirtschaft. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 13–16.
Stiftung zugunsten Lübecker Kriegsbeschädigter. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 12.
Stillich, Oscar. Die Eingliederung der Kriegsinvaliden in das Berufsleben. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 63–69.
——— Das Kapitalabfindungsgesetz. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 373–377.
von Strebel. Landwirtschaft und Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 43–49.
Sudek, Richard. An employment bureau for crippled soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 269–275.
Syrup, Friedrich. Die Fürsorge für kriegsverletzte gewerbliche Arbeiter. Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, Jena, 1915, cv, 339–363.
Talk (a) with the disabled. Good news for the disabled sailor or soldier. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 60–68.
Taylor, Deems. Three poor devils. New Republic, New York, 1917, ix, 263–265.
Technical training for disabled sailors and soldiers. British Medical Journal, London, 1917, II, 96.
Ténot, H. Rapport à Monsieur le Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie sur la rééducation professionnelle des blessés, mutilés et estropiés de la guerre. Bulletin de l'Enseignement Technique, Paris, 1915, xviii, 237–272.
Testing war cripples; scientific estimation of equitable pensions and indemnities. Scientific American Supplement, New York, 1917, lxxxiv, 260–261.
Thiolère, Ed. La rééducation des mutilés dans la Meurthe-et-Moselle. La Formation Professionnelle, Paris, 1916, 13e année, no. 9, p. 56–60.
Timerding, H. Die Verwendung kriegsbeschädigter Offiziere in der Technik. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 152.
To disabled sailors and soldiers. A few notes on the advantages of training for your future career. London, 1917.
To disabled soldiers and sailors: A few notes on the advantages of training for your future career. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 139–142.
Todd, John L. A report on how France returns her soldiers to civilian life. April 20, 1916. London, [1916].
——— The French system for return to civilian life of crippled and discharged soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 5–77.
——— The re-training of disabled men. American Medicine, Burlington, 1917, xxiii, 380–384.
Trade education of maimed soldiers [Bordeaux]. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, I, 825.
Trade (the) education of maimed soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 251–252.
Trade (the) education of maimed soldiers. School and Society, Lancaster, 1916, iv, 147.
Trade schools for war cripples [France]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvi, 131.
Trade training for the injured. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 145–146.
Training of disabled fighters [Tipperary]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 892.
Training of disabled sailors and soldiers for electrical sub-station work. Engineer, London, 1917, cxxiii, 399.
Training of mutilated soldiers [Roehampton]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 1612.
Training of maimed soldiers. Engineer, London, 1916, cxxi, 472–473.
Training of one-armed persons [Germany]. Journal of American Medical Association. Chicago 1915, lxiv, 1515.
Training of the disabled soldier. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 592.

Training of the disabled soldier. Lancet, London, 1917, cxcii, 419-420.
Training of the disabled soldier. Lancet, London, 1917, cxcii, 512.
Training of the disabled sailor and soldier: a county scheme for Lancashire. Lancet, London, 1917, cxciii, 99.
Training of war cripples at Roehampton. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1916, iii, 287-290.
Training of the war's maimed, halt, and blind. Scientific American, New York, 1915, cxiii, 401.
Training on agricultural tractors. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 361-362.
Training school for crippled Belgians. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 367-368.
Training schools for maimed soldiers. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, I, 668.
Training the left hand of cripples. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 1173.
Travaux (des) de jardinage pour les mutilés. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1916, no. 10, p. 5.
Treatment and education of crippled soldiers [Vienna]. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 55-57.
Treatment and education of disabled men. British Medical Journal, London, 1917, I, 387-388.
Treatment and training of disabled men. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 635.
Treatment and training of disabled soldiers. British Medical Journal, London, 1917, I, 94-95.
Treatment and training of wounded men [Tipperary]. British Medical Journal, London, 1916, II, 234-235.
Treves, Sir Frederick. The "Star and Garter," Richmond; a permanent home for paralyzed and disabled sailors and soldiers. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 146-148.
Trojan, Walter. Die Ausstellung für Kriegsfürsorge in Cöln, 1916. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 402-408.
——— Tagung des Reichsausschusses der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 394-402.
——— Zur Entwicklung des Siedlungsgedankens während der Kriegszeit. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 229-231.
v. Trott zu Solz. Bestimmungen über die Reiseprüfung. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 350-351.
Tudor-Craig, Algernon. Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. Recalled to life, London, 1917, i, 289-294.
——— The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 309-311.
Überblick, Peter. Die Vorbeugung der Verkrüppelung in der industriellen Arbeit. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 85-92.
Ulbrich, Martin. Was muss ein Pfarrer von der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge wissen? Hamburg, 1915.
——— Zur Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 77-81. Reprinted from Zeitschrift für Innere Mission.
Union des Colonies Étrangères en France en Faveur des Victimes de la Guerre. Paris. [Conseil d'administration. Extrait du Procès-Verbal des Assemblées Générale, Ordinaire et Extraordinaire. Séance du 9 décembre 1916.]
——— [Members and purpose.] 1917.
——— Status. 1917.
United States. Adjutant-General's Office. Guide to civil employment for ex-soldiers. Washington, 1915.
University College of Southampton. Southampton. Courses of training for discharged sailors and soldiers. n. d.
Unsere Kurse. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i. no. 1.
Unterbringung (die) Kriegsbeschädigter in Ziegeleibetrieben. Amtliche Mitteilungen für kriegsbeschädigte oder versorgungsberechtigte Militärpersonen und für Hinterbliebene von Heeresangehörigen, Berlin, 1917, i, 52-53.
Unthan, C. H. Ohne Arme durchs Leben. Karlsruhe, 1916.
Upham, Elizabeth G. Desirability of vocational education and direction for disabled soldiers. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1917, serial no. 876; general series no. 669. (Extension Division, General information and welfare, Vocational Series no. 2.)

Valentin, Bruno. Die Aufgaben des Arztes in der landwirtschaftlichen Ausbildung Kriegsbeschädigter. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 324–330.
——— Richtlinien für die Auswahl der zur Aufnahme in das "Orthopädische Lazarett" geeigneten Patienten. In: Krieginvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 14–18.
——— Die Werkstätten im kgl. orthopädischen Reserve-Lazarett Nürnberg. Würzburger Abhandlungen aus dem praktischen Medizin, 1915, xv, 149–165.
——— The workshops at the Royal Orthopedic Reserve Hospital at Nürnberg American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 192–196.
Valentino. Accidents du travail et blessures de guerre. Bordeaux, 1917.
Van Breeman, J. Kriegskrüppelfürsorge. Nosokómos, Amsterdam, 1916, xvi, 733–739.
Varendonck, J. Schools for disabled soldiers and sailors. In: The provision of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force * * * Ottawa, 1915, p. 49–51. Reprinted from Welsh Outlook, September, 1915.
——— Schools for disabled soldiers and sailors; lessons from France and Belgium. In: The provision of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force * * * Ottawa, 195, p. 44–48. Reprinted from Welsh Outlook, August, 1915.
Verhandlungsbericht über die Tagung für Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in Köln, 22–25. August, 1916. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917.
Versorgung (die) der Kriegsbeschädigten, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Ansiedlung auf eigenem Grund und Boden. Wien u. Leipzig, 1916.
Verwendung kriegsbeschädigter Offiziere bei den Kgl. Polizei-Verwaltungen in den Provinzen. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 426–427.
Verwendung (die) von kriegsverletzten Offizieren in Genossenschaftswesen. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 323–329.
Verwendungsmöglichkeiten der Kriegsbeschädigten. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1916, ii, no. 5.
Verzeichnis der Unterrichtskurse. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1915, i, no. 2.
Villey, P. La réadaptation des soldats mutilés et aveugles à la vie utile. Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, 1915, 6. pér., xxix, 652–673.
Vocational education and employment of the handicapped, with special reference to crippled soldiers. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v. no. 3, 187–212.
Vocational training for disabled soldiers in Canada. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, iv, 867–874. Reprinted from Bulletins No. 1, 2, and 3 of the Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa, 1916.
Vocational training for disabled soldiers. National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, [Bulletin], July, 1917, New York, 1917.
Vocational training for disabled soldiers. School and Society, Lancaster, 1917, vi, 200.
Von den Invalidenschulen in Wien und Heidelberg. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland, Berlin, 1915, ii, 199–200.
Voron, E. L'Institut agricole de mutilés de l'Union du Sud-est des syndicats agricoles. In: Rééducation fonctionnelle et rééducation professionnelle des blessés. Paris, 1917, p. 156–161.
Vulpius, Oskar. Anmerkung zu den "zwölf Geboten" von Professor Ritschl. Medizinische Klinik, Wien, 1915, xi, 190.
W., H. Die Schule für Einarmige in Wien. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1915, viii, 56–57.
Wagner, Fritz. Technische Handgriffe der Solinger Industrie als Grundlage zur Arbeitsbehandlung und Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Solingen, 1916.
Waldschmidt. Die Verwendung von Offizieren in der Industrie. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 290–295.
Wangenheim. Verwendung von Offizieren in der Landwirtschaft. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 308–312.
War cripples in Austria and Germany. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 244–250.
War cripples in Austria and Germany. The Engineer, London, 1916, cxxi, 64–65.
War cripples and the study of watchmaking. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1915, lxv, 1124.
War cripples in Naples, Italy. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, iv, 363–365.
Warburg, F. S. Work for disabled soldiers and sailors. Charity Organisation Review, London, 1917, xli, 26–28; 71–72; 201.

Wardle, G. J. The Labour Party and the disabled. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 232–233.
——— The Labour Party and the disabled. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 239.
War Pensions Committee in Geographical County of Yorkshire. Report of Education Advisory Committee on training disabled men in the county of Yorkshire. Leeds, 1917.
Warstat, W. Die Zurückführung Kriegsbeschädigter ins tätige Leben als letztes Ziel der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Die Grenzboten, Berlin, 1915, lxxiv, 214–219.
Was steht dem Kriegsbeschädigten an Ersatzgliedern, Apparaten und orthopädischen Stiefeln zu? Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 14.
Weakest (the) link. War Pensions Gazette, London, 1917, i, 37.
Weber, Hans Siegfried. Ansiedlung von Kriegsinvaliden. Stuttgart, 1915.
Weidner, Albert. Fürsorge für verstümmelte Krieger in Würzburg. München-Augsburger Abendzeitung, January 21, 1915.
——— Die soziale Rettung der Kriegskrüppel. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, viii, 50–53. Reprinted from Die Welt am Montag, January 18, 1915.
Weill, Mme. David. Les mutilés et estropiés de la guerre dans la menuiserie et quelques autres industries du bois. Paris, 1917.
——— Rapport général sur l'organisation et le fonctionnement des écoles de rééducation professionnelle pour les invalides. Paris, 1917.
Weiss, Konrad. Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge und schulische Massnahmen. In: Kriegsinvalidenfürsorge, Würzburg, 1915, p. 36–45.
Weiss, Robert. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 7. Tatigkeitsbericht des Vermittlungsinstituts der k. k. Arbeitsvermittlung an Kriegsinvalide, Landesstelle Wien, im Jahre 1916. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1917, x, 182–192.
——— Zur Arbeitsvermittlung für Kriegsinvaliden. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 320–324.
Wertvolles (ein) Hilfsmittel für Beinbeschädigte. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 562–564.
What of the workers wounded in war? American Industries, New York, 1917, xviii, no. 2, p. 7–9.
Whiteside, Gladys G. Training for war cripples in Paris at the École de rééducation de la Place du Puits-de-l'Ermite. American Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v. 298–299.
Wichtige Winke für Amputierte. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 16.
Wickers, E. Congrès National des Associations de Mutilés et de Réformés de la Guerre. Éveil, Paris, November 11, 1917.
Wie sich kriegsbeschädigte Offiziere dem Reklamegebiet zuwenden können. Deutscher Hilfsbund, Berlin, 1917, ii, 402–404.
Wilde, B. Das Schicksal der Einarmigen. Lübecker Lazarett-Zeitung, 1917, ii, no. 16.
Wilden, Josef. Ansiedlung kriegsbeschädigter Handwerker. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 355–360.
——— Kriegsverletztenfürsorge des Handwerks. Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt, Berlin, 1915, xxiv, 646–647.
——— Handwerkerfürsorge im Kriege. Korrespondenz für Kriegswohlfahrtspflege, Berlin, 1915, i, 137–140.
Wilke. Aus der Arbeit—für die Arbeit. 4. Violinspiel eines Einarmers. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, p. 79–82.
Williams, Basil. Care of crippled and blinded soldiers in Great Britain. America Journal of Care for Cripples, New York, 1917, v, 95–108.
——— Pensions. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 80–129.
von Winterfeldt, Joachim. Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Berlin, 1917.
——— Organisation und bisherige Arbeit der bürgerlichen Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Sonderschriften, Heft 1, Berlin, 1917, p. 19–27.
Wissel, Rudolf. Ein Verband der Kriegsbeschädigten? Vom Krieg zur Friedensarbeit, Berlin, 1917, ii, 349–350.
Witowski. Das Interesse der Träger der Arbeiterversicherung an der Kriegshilfe. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, u. Hamburg, 1916, ix, 21–24.
——— Die Mitwirkung der Arbeitversicherung. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig u. Hamburg, 1915, viii, 161–165.
Wölbing, P. Die Arbeitsgemeinschaften der Arbeitsgeber und Arbeiter für Zwecke der Kriegsfürsorge. Korrespondenz für Kriegswohlfahrtspflege, Berlin, 1916, ii, 110–112.

Woldt, Richard. Der industrielle Kriegskrüppel. Neue Zeit, Stuttgart, 1915, xxxiii, 26–30.
Wolff, Th. Verwendung kreigsbeschädigter Arbeiter in der chemischen Industrie. Die Seife, Wien, 1917, no. 1, p. 4–6; no. 2, p. 5–6.
Work for the cripple to do. Scientific American, New York, 1917, cxvi, 638.
Work for discharged soldiers. Leather Manufacturer, Boston, 1917, xxviii, 386.
Work in the overseas dominions and India. Recalled to Life, London, 1917, i, 267–274.
Work of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Edinburgh Review, 1917, ccxxv, 139–157.
Workshops for the crippled [Grand Palais, Paris]. Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago, 1917, lxviii, 1569.
Wounded soldiers' work. Canadian Gazette, London, 1917, lxix, 293.
Wounded soldiers as toymakers. Correspondence from Paris. Cartoons, Chicago, 1916, x, 751–754.
Wullstein. Die ärztliche und soziale Versorgung Schwerkriegsbeschädigter und die Tätigkeit in den Werkstattlazaretten und den Verwundetenschulen. Medizinische Klinik, Berlin, 1916, xii, 226.
Würtz, Hans. Die Aufgaben des Landlehrers in der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 68–72.
——— Das deutsche Krüppelbilderbuch für Jung und Alt. Berlin-Schöneberg, 1916.
——— Fragen zur Ansiedlung Kriegsbeschädigter. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 193–196.
——— Wie ein Einhänder sich selber ein Behelfsglied schuf und wieder voll arbeitsfähig wurde. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 365–372.
——— Der Wille siegt. Ein pädagogischkultureller Beitrag zur Kriegskrüppelfürsorge, Berlin, 1915.
——— Der Wille siegt. Third edition. (Beiträge zur Invalidenfürsorge, Band 1, Lebensschicksale neuertüchtigter Kriegsinvaliden.) Berlin, [1916].
X. Rééducation des agriculteurs mutilés en Touraine. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, Paris, 1917, lxxxi, 246.
Zehrfeld. Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen: soziale und wirtschaftliche Fragen der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Soziale Kultur, München-Gladbach, 1915, xxxv, 488–491.
Zichy, Graf Geza. Das Buch des Einarmigen. Ratschläge zur Aneignung der Fähigkeit, mit einer Hand selbstständig zu werden. 3. Aufl. Stuttgart u. Berlin, 1915.
Zumaglini, Antonio. Ginocchio articolato a scatto in metallo fuso e snodo sferico nei movimenti del piede per mutilati. Torini, 1916.
Zumaglini. A., and G. Guidi. La nuova protesi italiana per gli arti. Torino, 1917.
Zur Berufseignung der Kriegskrüppel. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 325.
Zur Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 251–253.
Zusammenfassender Bericht der ausserordentlichen Tagung der Deutschen Vereinigung für Krüppelfürsorge E. V. am 7. Februar 1916. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 109–121.
Zusammenfassender Bericht über die Tagung des IV. Deutschen Kongresses für Krüppelfürsorge in Cöln, 21. August 1916. Zeitschrift für Krüppelfürsorge, Leipzig, 1916, ix, 385–390.

ADDITIONS TO BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WAR CRIPPLE.

Aleardo, Orna. Corso di dattilografia per i mutilati di guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 71–72.
Alessandri, Roberto. Per la costruzione degli arti artificiali. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assitenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 49–51.
Aliotta, Angelo. La seizione agricola dell' Istituto Siciliano pro Mutilati di Palermo. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Stropi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 165–175.
Alleman. Quand doit commencer la rééducation professionnelle? Que doit-elle comprendre? Formation intellectuelle et formation manuelle? Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 113–131.
American Committee for Traning in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France. Account of work, New York, n. d.

Apparecchio di lavoro per calzolai mutilati di gambe. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 32–34.
Associazione (l') Elettrotecnica Italiana per il collocamento degl' invalidi. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 246–247.
Associazione (l') Elettrotecnica Italiana per l' Impiego dei Mutilati nell' Industria Elettrica. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 186–187.
Associazione Nazionale fra Mutilati e Invalidi di Guerra, Milano. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 160–162.
B., Allegato. Decreto Luogotenenziale che stabilisce le categorie d'infermità per i militari mutilati o invalidi a causa della guerra o di altri eventi di servizio. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 152–158.
Bailey, Pearce. The care of the disabled returned soldiers, Mental Hygiene, 1917, i, 345–353.
Barthez, Mme. La protection permanente des mutilés et estropiés: sociétés mutuelles, sociétés coopératives, organisation officielle, institutions privées. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 313–334.
Batel, Eugène. La maison du mutilé. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés, et Victimes de la Guerre. Paris, 1917, ii, no. 46.
Beveridge, Ray. A hope for war cripples. Van Leuven Browne National Magazine, Detroit, 1917, vi, no. 6, p. 11, 14.
Bittard, A. L. Documentation et propagande. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, p. 379–387.
Borne. Propagande. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 389–395.
Bourrillon, Maurice. La rieducazione professionale degli invalidi della guerra. Torino, 1916.
Brancher, and Henry Girard. Placement des invalides dans l'agriculture. Conférence Interalliée pour l'étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 227–232.
Calzolai mutilati e loro aiuti meccanici. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 140–141.
Canada. Military Hospitals Commission. Bulletin, November 1917.
Cantono, A. La rieducazione dei contadini mutilati in Francia. Bolletino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari, Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 296.
Casa (la) di Rieducazione Professionale per gli Invalidi di Guerra dopo il primo anno d'esercizio, Bologna. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 114–115.
Cassanello, Rinaldo. La cura e l'assistenza degli storpi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 35–37.
Cassuto, Leo. Calzolai mutilati e loro aiuti meccanici. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati Di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 140–141.
Chancrin. La rééducation profesionnelle agricole des mutilés de la guerre dans les établissements dépendant du ministèrede l'agriculture. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 205–226.
Comitato delle Provincie Piemontese per l'assistenza ai Lavoratori Mutilati in Guerra, Torino. Circular of information. 1916.
Concrete aid for the cripple. New York Medical Journal, New York, 1917, cvi, no. 16, p. 757–758.
Conférence Interalliée l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917.
Corps of women will help rebuild disabled soldiers. Official Bulletin, Washington, 1918, ii, no. 217, p. 6.
Dallolio. Impiego dei militari, mutilati in guerra, nelle officini di munizionamento. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 277.

Decharme, Pierre. Le retour à la terre des mutilés et réformés de la guerre. Conference Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 235–237.
Della necessità di una più efficace et estesa propagande dell' opera di assistenza agli invalidi di guerre. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 17–20.
Duvernoy. Les mutilés dans les usines de guerre. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, 271–289.
Esami di telegrafia alla Casa di rieducazione pei mutilati. Bologna. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 141.
European experience in returning disabled soldiers to civilian life. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v, no. 4, p. 48–52.
Fagnot, F., and Raflin, Numa. Sur le placement des invalides de la guerre dans l'industrie et le commerce. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducations Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 239–269.
Farms for returned Canadian soldiers. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v, no. 4, p. 53.
Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, e Mutilati. Les écoles italiennes de rééducation professionnelle pour les invalides de la guerre. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 128–133.
Ferrannini, Luigi. Per la rieducazione professionale degli invalidi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 27–32.
Ferrannini, Luigi. Sulla obligatorietà degli atti operativi per i militari malati o feriti. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 197–199.
Fournier, Lucien. Nos glorieux estropiés et la travail. La Nature, Paris, 1915, xliii, 53–59.
Gadsby, Mrs. M. A. Finding jobs for Great Britain's disabled soldiers. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v, no. 6, p. 65–79.
Giardino. Disciplina degli invalidi presso le case di rieducazione. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 274.
Gilbreth, Frank B., and L. M. Gilbreth. The engineer, the cripple and the new education [and discussion]. Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York, 1918, xi, 50–61.
Goetschy, Fernand. La Fédération Nationale D'Assistance aux Mutilés et la Rééducation Professionelle. Paris, 1916. Extrait de la Réforme Sociale, Mars 1916.
Guillaume, A.-C. Les mutilés dans la vie agricole. La Nature, Paris, 1917, xi, 278–283.
Gusmitta, Mario. Per la rieducazione agricola degli invalidi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 189–195.
Honhon. La rééducation après la guerre des hommes qui n'ont pu profiter de la rééducation professionnelle pendant les hostilités. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, 303–307.
How the Red Cross will restore war's battered victims to usefulness. American Red Cross. Chicago Chapter Bulletin, Chicago, 1917, i, no. 28, p. 3–6.
If the war lasts. Harvard Graduates Magazine, Boston, 1917, xxvi, 250–251.
Imbert, A. Le travail professionnel agent de la rééducation physique. Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 85–90.
Inaugurazione (l') della "Casa di Rieducazione Professionale" di Firenze. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 115–117.
Instituto (l') di Salerno. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale die Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 163.
Kelly, E. H. War relief for the services in Portsmouth. In: Conference on War Relief and Personal Service. * * * Westminister, June 10–12, 1915. London, 1915.

Keogh, Sir Alfred. Rapport [on work in England]. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 397–433.
Land settlement for soldiers in Australia. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v. no. 4. p. 53–56.
Levi, Ettore. Dell' assistenza presente e futura dei nostri reduci del tutto inabilitati a qualunque forma di lavoro. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 22–23.
——— Di alcuni problemi relativi all' assistenza degli invalidi di guerra in rapporto alla nuova legge. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Muitlati, Roma, 1917, ii, 103–114.
——— La legge per la protezione degl' invalidi di guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 4–8.
——— Poniamo gli invalidi d'ogni paese "au dessus de la mêlée." Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 235–236.
Levy, William. Der Verlust der Hânde und ihr Ersatz. Berlin, 1916.
McMurtrie, Douglas C. Work for cripples. Evening Post, New York, November 23, 1917.
Malleterre. L'assistance aux invalides absolus de la guerre réformés No. 1 et pensionnés. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 309–312.
March, Lucien. Distribution des invalides de la guerre, suivant l'invalidité, la profession, l'état de famille, d'après la documentation de l'Office national des mutilés et réformés de la guerre. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 435–441.
Modena, Gustavo. La colonia agricola per la rieducazione professionale dei soldati mutilati e stropi delle Marche, Ancona. Bollettino della Federzaione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 215.
Monsani, Olga. Le commissioni di Patronato, Informazioni e Collocamento. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 184–185.
Mutilati di guerra da adibirsi come agenti postali rurali. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 214.
Nicholson, Sir Charles. The assistance of sailors and soldiers: their families and dependents since the outbreak of war. In: Conference on War Relief and Personal Service * * * Westminster, June 10–12, 1915, London, 1915, p. 1–6.
Norme provvisorie per la esecuzione del decreto luogotenenziale 19 agosto 1916, n. 1012 per l'assistenza ai mutilati, agli storpi ed ai ciechi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 8–16.
Opera (l') della Francia per i mutilati della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 159–160.
Orlando. I premi per la rieducazione professionale. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 37–38.
———. Regolamento per l'esecuzione della Legge 25 Marzo 1917, n. 481, che istituisce l'opera nazionale per la protezione e l'assistenza degli invalidi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 199–213.
Paeuw, Léon de. L'orientation professionnelle. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 91-111.
———. La rééducation obligatoire. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 291–301.
———. La rééducation professionnelle des soldats mutilés et estropiés. Paris, 1917.
Paoletti, Egido. Nuovo tipo di apparecchio dimprotesi per mutilati di coscia. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 262–266.
Pensione (la) privilegiata di guerra non può essere mai tolta o comunque diminuita. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 97–98.

Pemberton, Ralph. Recalled to Life. A review. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, New York, 1918, clv, 119–125.
Pepper, O. H. Perry. A study of reeducation of disabled soldiers in France and England. By Linsly R. Williams. A review. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, New York, 1917, cliv, 924–926.
Per l'impiego degli invalidi di guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 277–278.
Per l'insegnamento della dattilografia ai mutilati. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 46–47.
Permanent interallied commission for the purpose of examining questions of interest to war cripples. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, New York, 1917, cliv, 929–929.
Pertusio, G. Mario. L'Istituto Romiti pro mutilati e Storpi di Guerra della Croce Rossa di Genova. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 122–124.
Pezzata, Ugo. "Rieducazione professionale" or "Rieducaione"? Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 293–294.
Physical (the) reeducation of disabled soldiers. Canadian Medical Association Journal, Toronto, 1917, vii, 1099–1101.
Régnier, Pierre. Rapport général sur la rééducation agricole des mutilés et blessés de la guerre. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapport, Paris, 1917, p. 183–201.
Rehabilitation (the) of the crippled soldier. Medical Record, New York, 1917, xcii, 510–511.
Rieffel, H., and A. Ripert. Les adjuvants mécaniques de réapprentissage. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 133–157.
Rieffel, H., and J. Gourdon. Les appareils de prothèse. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 53–84.
Rubino, Cosimo. La scuola professionale per gli invalidi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 298–299.
Rubinow, I. M. Compensation for invalids of the war. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxviii, 541–544.
School for disabled men established by Red Cross. Red Cross Bulletin, Washington, 1918, ii, no. 3.
Scrutator (pseud.) Rééducation agricole pratique. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés, et Blessés de Guerre, Paris, 1917, ii, no. 47, p. 3.
Silvestre, G. Une possibilité pour les mutilés. L'industrie de la bonneterie. Journal des Mutilés, Réformés, et Victimes de la Guerre, Paris, 1917, ii, no. 48, p. 2.
Soldati mutilati agli esami di telegrafia Genova. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 45.
Soldiers' (the) and sailors' insurance law. Survey, New York, 1917, xxxix, 39–40.
Stoddard, Wm. Leavitt. Those who come back. How the Republic plans to care for the broken men who soon will be returning from her battles. Nation's Business, Washington, 1918, vi, 20–21, 36, 38.
Sullivan, Joe F. America must educate her crippled soldiers. Van Leuven Browne National Magazine, Detroit, 1917, vi, no. 4, p. 6–7.
——— The crippled soldier and sailor. Van Leuven Browne National Magazine, Detroit, 1917, vi, no. 4, p. 1.
Szepesi, Eugene. Textile industry and disabled soldiers: Offers meager field for their reeducation—can use those having textile experience. Textile World Journal, New York, 1918, liii, no. 28, p. 111.
Training the left hand of cripples. Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, 1916, lxvii, 1173.
United States Government to care for its disabled soldiers. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v., no. 4, p. 45–48.
Valentino, Ch. L'indennisation des infirmites de guerre. Le droit de l'infirme. Paris, 1917.
Vocational reeducation of returned soldiers. Canadian Medical Association Journal, Toronto, 1917, vii, 1101–1104.

Voto (i) del Congresso degli alleati per lo studio della rieducazione professionale e delle questioni che interessano l'assistenza agli invalidi della guerra. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 133–139.

War cripples to learn trades. Reconstruction work in Italy; studies by Red Cross workers for application here. Evening Sun, New York, 1917. January 3.

Wardle, G. J. British labor party and the disabled. Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, 1917, v. no. 6, p. 80–81.

Weill, Mme. David. Rapport général sur l'organisation et le fonctionnement des écoles de rééducation professionnelle pour les invalides. In: Conférence Interalliée pour l'Étude de la Rééducation Professionnelle et des Questions qui Intéressent les Invalides de, la Guerre. Rapports, Paris, 1917, p. 159–182.

Zucchini, Dino. Tipo di apparecchio da lavoro per calzolai mutilati di coscia. Bollettino della Federazione Nazionale dei Comitati di Assistenza ai Militari Ciechi, Storpi, Mutilati, Roma, 1917, ii, 195–197.

O