

Major Social Problems

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DEPENDENCY

matic fever than by polio. There are estimated to be at least half a million children with rheumatic fever or its aftereffects. Last year polio hit less than 30,000 persons. Half of all cases recovered completely; only about one-seventh are left with lasting aftereffects. Yet, year in and year out, polio raises several times as much money as heart. Why the disparity between what we give to fight our biggest killer and what we give to fight our smallest killer? Both depend mainly on personal solicitation, on volunteers ringing doorbells.

In 1955 the Mothers' March on Polio had 40,000 parents ringing doorbells all over the city in St. Louis County. Heart Sunday had 7,000 volunteers ringing doorbells in some sections only, because there weren't enough to cover the city and county.

HEART

Twenty-five cents of every Heart dollar goes to the American Heart Association, 75 cents stays in the community where it was raised. This is the way the American Heart Association says the Heart dollar was spent last year: fund-raising, 14.5 cents; administration, organization, and development, 12.3 cents; public education, 12.2 cents; professional education, 8.3 cents; community service (heart clinics, etc.), 14.6 cents; research, 38.1 cents.

Nationally, the American Heart Association's biggest expenditure is for research. Since its first national drive in 1949, it has put more than \$13 million into research. The major source of heart research, however, is the federal government. In the current fiscal year the U.S. National Heart Institute is spending over \$13 million on heart research. That's a total from the government and the American Heart Association of less than \$18 million a year on cardiovascular research. Americans spend six times that much on chewing gum.

CANCER

Cancer is our most dread disease, yet the American Cancer Society nationally is suffering from undernourishment. Research for better cancer detection, better remedies, looks brighter than in any other major disease field. Yet last year the American Cancer Society, which puts more money into research than any other voluntary health agency, had to turn down one out of every three scientists' requests for research money.

The public supports the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis two or three times as well as it supports the American Cancer Society. But if we compare the death tolls for 1954, an epidemic year for polio, we find that cancer killed 237,000 and polio less than 2,000.

Eyeing polio's huge money-raising success, the American Cancer Society is withdrawing from the United Funds and Community Chests, forbidding

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further participation and planning a lot of drum-beating of its own.

Here is the way the Cancer dollar was spent nationally and locally last year: fund-raising, 8.9 cents; administration, 7.1 cents; public education, 22.3 cents; professional education, 2.2 cents; patient service, 20.9 cents; research, 26.3 cents; balance to start next year, 12.3 cents.

Roughly \$50 million is being spent in the United States this year on cancer research from all sources. The National Cancer Institute of the federal government again contributes the largest single amount of this total—over \$15 million. The American Cancer Society has spent something over \$6 million in the past year on research. Another branch of the federal government, the Atomic Energy Commission, has spent almost \$3 million. The rest comes from private foundations, medical schools, and from industry, especially the drug industry.

POLIO

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis sells the polio fight the way a soap company sells soap. Its promotion has been so highly successful that most people honestly think polio is one of our major killers and cripples and that it is the main disease threat to our children. Neither is true.

Yet overemphasis, even scare techniques, have paid off. The Polio Foundation got the money—some \$400 million since its start in 1938. It has a polio vaccine.

A vaccine is a good thing to have. So is a bulletproof vest. And the chances of the average person needing the polio vaccine are no greater than of his needing a bulletproof vest. Statistically, more than three times as many people in this country die of homicide as die of polio. Each year heart disease, cancer, rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, cerebral palsy, and mental illness kill or cripple—each of them—more children than polio does. Yet we give the lion's share of our health charity dollars to polio.

Yes, we have a polio vaccine. Millions of parents can be thankful. But the Polio Foundation has spent far more on fund-raising than on research. In all its eighteen years of existence, the Polio Foundation has spent only \$25 million on research. In the last two years alone it spent half that much on fund-raising.

The Polio Foundation's national annual report puts its fund-raising cost in a little, inconspicuous footnote, shows a sliced-up-pie picture of how its dollar is spent, and doesn't bother to include fund-raising in that picture at all. In 1954 the polio gross, the footnote says, was \$67 million, and the net was \$60 million. The footnote tells you that that amounts to fund-raising costs of 10.6 per cent—and lets you subtract to get costs of \$7 million.

The Polio Foundation has made a soft place in most people's hearts because it takes care of polio patients. It is the only voluntary health agency

What are social problems?[edit] Anti social behavior. Poverty. Drug abuse. Prostitution. Alcohol abuse. Economic Deprivation. Unemployment. Sexual abuse. Rape. Early pregnancy. Female genital mutilation. See where voters on polling on the most popular Social issues of Social Problems. Social Problems: Conceptual understanding. Illiteracy, Poverty, Unemployment and Population Growth. Child Abuse, Child Labour and Violence against Women. Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism and Language Conflicts. Crime, Criminal, Criminology and Juvenile Delinquency. Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Rural and Urban Problems in India. Many scholars have referred to characteristic differences between the rural and urban areas and social problems are often. But despite huge gains in global economic output, there is evidence that our current social, political and economic systems are exacerbating. Indian society thinks of girls as a liability. They are pressurised for being responsible & well behaved. They are always held responsible for. The list of social issues in the United States is getting lengthier day by day. The problem of 'school dropouts' is also increasing due to poor. Other societal problems represent larger - and often more existential - concerns. Here you will find examples of major social issues as well as names of types. A social issue is a problem that influences a considerable number of the individuals within a . and the lack of communication between public schools and the federal government has begun to have major effects on the future generation. Social problems are in one way or another the burden of nearly every public speaker of note who has the welfare of the common people at heart. We have such. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY AND MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS*. JAMES H. S. BOSSARD. University of Pennsylvania. A PPLIED sociology may be defined. Major social problems. Responsibility: [by] Earl Raab [and] Gertrude Jaeger Selznick. Imprint: Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson []; Physical description: p . Utrecht University's Master's Sociology: Contemporary Social Problems makes you an expert on social issues, such as; Crime and Safety or Care and Policy. [\[PDF\] Literacy For Social Change](#) [\[PDF\] Critical Issues In Child Sexual Abuse: Historical, Legal, And Psychological Perspectives](#) [\[PDF\] Translation Of A German Pamphlet Relating To The Catholic Question: Presented To Parliament By Comma](#) [\[PDF\] Jimmie Rodgers: The Life And Times Of Americas Blue Yodeler](#) [\[PDF\] The Future Of The North Atlantic Treaty Organization \(NATO\): Hearing Before The Subcommittee On AirL](#) [\[PDF\] Guidelines For Using AACR2, Chapter 9 For Cataloging Microcomputer Software](#) [\[PDF\] Disability Law: Cases, Materials, Problems](#)