

# **Aids to Advocacy**

FOR  
DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS

## ***A Bibliography and Resource Guide***

Prepared by

Developmental Disabilities Protection  
and Advocacy System  
Developmental Disabilities Planning  
Minnesota State Planning Agency



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## INTRODUCTION

Education is a never-ending process. This bibliography and resource guide was assembled for the purpose of assisting those who have the desire to learn more about advocacy theory and techniques as well as how to keep abreast of new information or events that are generating from within this rapidly growing and changing field. Whether you, the reader, are a student, a parent, a developmentally disabled person, an advocate trainer, a human service planner, or an advocate, you will hopefully find this to be a valuable resource for expediting your search for the information you need at the time that you need it.

This document was produced under the authority of the Minnesota State Plan for the Protection of the Individual Rights of and Advocacy for Persons with Developmental Disabilities, Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979. This statewide program operates under Public Law 95-602, Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; Section 113, Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights, as amended in 1978.

The listings in this bibliography are obviously selective, rather than comprehensive, aimed at meeting the practical and perspective needs of persons involved in advocacy for the rights of the developmentally disabled.

Selections were taken from multiple sources: brochures, newsletters, ERIC, various publications and bibliographies. One major source can be cited, the publication "Advocacy for People with Developmental Disabilities: An Annotated Bibliography" prepared by the Wisconsin PL 94-103 Advocacy Planning Project, Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, for the Wisconsin Coalition for Advocacy. Appreciation is extended to the Wisconsin Coalition for Advocacy for their permission to use excerpts from this excellent resource as a base point upon which to build our own bibliography.

Persons unfamiliar with ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) can identify listings from this source by the ED code numbers, often followed by an EDRS unit price for microfiche (MF) or for paper copy (HC). ERIC documents cited in the bibliography may be ordered from ERIC Document Reproductions Service (EDRS), P.O. Box 190, Arlington, VA 22210.

A number of state libraries have ERIC collections, and others may often obtain requested items through the MINITEX loan system (Minnesota Interlibrary Telecommunication Exchange).

Comments about this publication or ideas for expansion/improvement may be submitted to:

Developmental Disabilities Protection  
& Advocacy System  
State Planning Agency  
Capitol Square Building  
550 Cedar Street  
St. Paul, MN 55101

## GENERAL ADVOCACY

Addison, Max R. and Haggerty, Moore. "Advocates on Advocacy: Defining Three Approaches--Citizen, Legal, and Systems Advocacy," Amicus. National Center for Law and the Handicapped, 1976, 1 (4), 9-16.

Article examines present efforts to insure and protect, represent, assist and advise people with disabilities regarding rights, interests, and service needs to people with disabilities. Offers an explanation of each type of advocacy and some possible changes in the various approaches.

Begab, Michael J. and Richardson, Stephen A. (eds.) The Mentally Retarded and Society: A Social Science Perspective. Proceedings, Conference held in Niles, Michigan, April 18-20, 1974. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1975.

A comprehensive collection of scientific studies and reviews, evaluations, surveys, and perspectives on the contemporary sociological aspects of people with mental retardation is presented. The major areas covered by the 22 articles are: historical and contemporary issues in mental retardation, attitudes and values, social competence and socialization, forms of family adaptation and intervention, emergent patterns of service for young people and adults, and advocacy. A one volume source of current information.

Bensberg, Gerald J. and Rude, Carolyn. (eds.) Advocacy Systems for the Developmentally Disabled. Proceedings, National Conference on Advocacy held in Dallas, Texas, March, 1975.\*\*

The proceedings of the National Conference on Advocacy held in Dallas, Texas, March, 1975 are compiled under the title "Advocacy Systems for the Developmentally Disabled." The articles explore the various components of Protective & Advocacy Systems as mandated under P.L. 94-103, Section 113.

\*\* Purchased from the Research & Training Center in Mental Retardation, Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 4510, Lubbock, Texas 79409. Cost, \$2.00.

Berling, Irving N. (ed.) Advocacy for Child Mental Health. New York: Brunner/Magel, 1975.

Explores the legal, social, political, medical, and human services aspects of advocacy for the rights and interests of children. Presented is a model for "operational advocacy," a system for assessing human services on the neighborhood level. The responsibility hierarchy, funding, action, and follow-up system for this proposed agency are discussed, outlined, and flow-charted.

Biklen, Douglas. "Advocacy Comes of Age." Exceptional Children, 1976, 42 (6), 308-313.

The author examines the concept of advocacy as a new helping relationship. The principles behind advocacy and the methods to implement advocacy are discussed. Difficulties associated with advocacy as well as justification for an expanded advocacy movement are considered. Biklen cites examples of definitional confusion of the term "advocacy" and how it can lead to conflict of interest.

Biklen, Douglas. Let Our Children Go; An Organizing Manual for Parents and Advocates. 1974.

Available: Human Policy Press, P. O. Box 127, Syracuse, New York 13210.  
Price \$3.50.

Describes how parents of children with disabilities, and their allies, can fight for their own needs and rights. Advocacy means moving bureaucracies. This book attempts to describe how to do it - the basic steps to successful organizing.

Blatt, Burton. Souls in Extremis: An Anthology on Victims and Victimizers. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1973.

A collection of case studies and vignettes describing the conditions of life of people with disabilities.

Bliss-Brown, Wendy. Perspectives on Advocacy: A Multi-dimensional Network. (Lincoln, Nebraska: Nebraska Developmental Disabilities Planning Council, 1977)

Available: Developmental Disabilities, 301 Centennial Mall South, Box 95007, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Boggs, Elizabeth M. "The Rights of the Mentally Retarded - Who's Listening?" Journal of Clinical Child Psychology, Volume II, No. 1 (1973) p. 13.

Center for Public Representation. Affirmative Action for Handicapped Persons in Wisconsin.

Available: Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. \$1.30 per copy.

Handbook presenting all major provisions of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, including the remedies for non-compliance.

Center for Public Representation. Ombudsman: Access and Accountability in Government. Prepared for CPR co-sponsored 1977 conference. 156 p. Available: Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. \$3.55 per copy.

Children's Defense Fund. It's Time to Stand Up for Your Children: A Parent's Guide to Child Advocacy. 1978. Available: Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. \$1.50 per copy.

What is child advocacy? How can parents be effective advocates for their children? What are the steps to take? What obstacles will parents encounter? These and other questions are answered in this simple and direct handbook for parents.

Clarke, Bill. Enough Room for Joy: Jean Vanier's l'Arche, A Message for Our Time. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974.

A complete overview of the history and philosophy of l'Arche and of life at Trosly-Breuil. Provides a philosophical base for a unique form of personal and collective advocacy.

Developmental Disabilities Task Force of the Metropolitan Health Board. Developmental Disabilities: Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area. June, 1977. Available: Public Information Office, Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities Area, 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. \$2.50 per copy.

First in a series of reports analyzing trends and services in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, defining needs, and assessing the availability of services to meet them. Includes a review of the pertinent literature on epidemiology, prevalence rates, screening, diagnosis and treatment services, vocational guidance, training and placement, residential services, additional problems and issues.

Children's Defense Fund. Where Do You Look? Whom Do You Ask? How Do You Know? Resources for Child Advocates. 1978. Available: Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. \$1.50 per copy.

Information is a key to effective advocacy. This handbook suggests how to use existing sources of information, many of them public and free, to work on behalf of children at the state and local level.

Conley, Ronald W. The Economics of Mental Retardation. Baltimore:  
The John Hopkins University Press, 1973.

The problems associated with mental retardation are reviewed in terms of effects on individuals, families, the community, and on the national economy. Possible solutions are discussed with regard to services and programs which could benefit mentally retarded individuals.

Crosson, Anita. Advocacy and the Developmentally Disabled. 1977.  
Available: Rehabilitation Research and Training Center in MR,  
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. \$3.00 per copy.

The major goal of this monograph is to provide a framework for understanding advocacy as it relates to developmentally disabled persons and to convey the significance of the advocacy movement to this population. It is furthermore intended to lend assistance to developmentally disabled individuals, their parents, professionals, and others interested in being advocates.

Dean, Dorothy. "Closer Look: A Parent Information Service." Exceptional Children, 1975, 41 (8), 527-30.

"Closer Look" tries to meet the needs of parents of handicapped children. The center provides information of practical advice to parents in finding services for handicapped children. Program teaches parents how to be their own advocates.

des Jardins, Charlotte. How to Organize an Effective Parent Group and Move Bureaucracies. 1971.  
Available: Coordinating Council on Handicapped Children, 407 South Dearborn Street, Room 1090, Chicago, Illinois 60605. \$1.50 per copy.

Discusses techniques to organize parents effectively. An excellent nuts and bolts booklet.

Dickman, Irving R. (compiled by) Thinking, Learning, Doing Advocacy: A Report on the National Advocacy Project of United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc.  
Available: United Cerebral Palsy Association, 66 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. No Charge.

A report which describes the UCP Advocacy Project. The overall goal of the project was to improve the service delivery system for the developmentally disabled. Contains descriptions of demonstration projects and model programs, as well as problems and ways to involve consumers. Guidelines for program development provided.



Dybwad, Rosemary F. "The International Scene: Patterns of Organization Development in Member Associations of the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped," Mental Retardation, 1973, 11, (1), 3-5

The Fifth World Congress of the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped highlighted the growth and significance of the world-wide movement initiated by parents of mentally retarded children. The article discusses the necessary change to a greater emphasis on adult needs and services and movement toward establishing national consumer action program.

Edgerton, Robert B. The Cloak of Competence: Stigma in the Lives of the Retarded. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967.

Written from an anthropological perspective, the book deals with mental retardation as social stigma and provides analysis of its impact upon stigmatized individuals, families, and the community.

Elkin, E. "Editorial," Mental Retardation News, 1972, 21 (4),

A discussion of conflict of interest and the need for independence of advocacy systems.

Graf, G.T. Advocacy in Scandinavia. Atlanta: Atlanta Association for Retarded Children, 1972.

Reveals the extent to which advocacy is built into Scandinavian human service systems. The Ombudsman concept and self-advocacy by disabled people are discussed.

Gromada, Henry T. and Others. Working Together for Children: A Neighborhood Advocacy System: Final Report. Prince George's County Board of Education, Upper Marlbor, Md., June 1975. (ERIC)

Presented is the final report of a demonstration project in child advocacy operated in a rural area of a large suburban county. A discussion of the project's history focuses on such topics as the formation of an interagency task force for emotionally disturbed youth, funding possibilities, needs assessment, and the introduction of a local family service program. Use of the systems approach in the program is described and evaluated, and application of the approach towards development of programs for emotionally disturbed children, child care, and therapeutic services is detailed. Accomplishments and recommendations are presented.

Hallgren, Betty. Citizen Advocacy: A Human Ecology Movement, 1977. 22 p. Self Advocacy, 1977. 14 p. Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, 2700 Laura Lane, Middleton, Wisconsin 53562.

Hamilton, Jane C., Ed. and Segal, Robert M., Ed. A Consultation-Conference on the Gerontological Aspects of Mental Retardation. April '75. 159 p.: ISMMRD Conference Proceedings (Ann Arbor, Michigan. April 8-10, 1975) Available: University of Michigan. Institute for the Study of Mental Retardation and Related Disabilities, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104. \$4.00 per copy. ED131612. Document not available from EDRS.

Presented are the proceedings of a 1975 conference on the aged mentally retarded which focused on health and medical needs, emotional and social needs, housing needs, and financial needs. The delivery of services on the state and local levels was considered in two papers with the following titles and authors: "On Aging and Mental Retardation" (S. Kriger) and "The Role of the Practitioner in Serving the Elderly" (M. Allardice and V. Crowthers).

Handbook of Advocacy Strategies, A final report of the Advocacy Project conducted by The National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, under a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. Available: Program Services, National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612. \$1.00 per copy plus postage and handling.

Outlines clearly specific advocacy projects undertaken in six states. Focus is on system advocacy.

Herr, Stanley S. Advocacy: The Missing Link to Fundamental Rights and Services. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Health Policy Center, 1977. (Mimeographed)

Herr, Stanley. Advocacy Under the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act. Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. Developmental Disabilities Center. 1977. 101 p. Sponsoring Agency: Office of Human Development (DHEW). Washington, D.C. Office of Developmental Disabilities. ED148065. EDRS Price - Microfiche \$.83; Hard Cover \$6.01 plus postage.

A discussion paper on Section 113 and its implications. Examined in the discussion paper are advocacy issues raised by Section 113 of the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (Public Law 94-103).

Holland, Thomas P. "Changing Social Policies on Mental Retardation." The Social Service Review, 1972, 46 251-62.

In spite of millions of dollars being poured into research and training of the mentally retarded, there have been no large scale changes in public acceptance and valuation of the retarded. Reviews the key factors promising change and possible implications for the future.

Institute for Child Advocacy, The. The Excluded Child: A Case for Child Advocacy. 1976.  
Available: The Institute for Child Advocacy, 4305 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90037.

Kahn, A.J., Kamerman, S.B., and McGowan, B.G. Child Advocacy: Report of a National Baseline Study. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.  
Available: Child Advocacy Research Project, Columbia University School of Social Work, 622 W. 113th Street, New York, New York 10025.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare sponsored a study to determine the nature of advocacy in the United States today, which looks at demographic variables and differences in definition of the term "advocacy," with a closeup look at the historical development of the movement as well as the programs presently in operation. Drawing upon a source of information, recommendations are offered for those agencies and individuals involved in child advocacy.

Knitzer, Jane. "Advocacy and the Children's Crisis." Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Cornell University. (ERIC)

The report of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children recommends establishment of a national advocacy system to push for changes in the socialization and care network for children. This paper examines the growth of the advocacy system and their implications and offers a critical assessment of the system as proposed by the Joint Commission.

Kolodziej, Jane and Addison, Max. A Coordinator's Guide for Training Citizen Advocates. 1975. 105 p.  
Available: National Association for Retarded Citizens, P.O. Box 6109, Arlington, Texas 76011. \$1.00 per copy.

Liebergott, Harvey. "Recruitment and Information Program," Exceptional Child. 1976, 43 (3), 170-71.

(continued on page 10)

The Bureau of Education for the Handicapped Recruitment and Information Program provides parents and persons interested in becoming teachers with information about the educational needs of handicapped children. The activities supported by the program are the National Information Center for the Handicapped ("Closer Look") and a media campaign that advertises the services of the center and seeks to make parents and the general public aware of the valuable contributions that handicapped children can make to society if they are given the educational opportunities to which they are entitled.

Martin, Edwin W. "Rights and Coalitions," Exceptional Parent. 1973  
3 (1), 9-10.

Groups such as the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are taking a stronger advocacy view which stresses the natural rights of the handicapped to the same benefits as the non-handicapped under the Constitution.

Massachusetts State Commission on the Legal and Civil Rights of the Developmentally Disabled. The Developmentally Disabled: Civil Rights Issues. Final Report. Boston. May 1976. 102 p.  
ED132746. EDRS Price Microfiche \$.83 - Hard Cover \$6.01 plus postage.

Presented is the final report of the Massachusetts Commission on Legal and Civil Rights of the Developmentally Disabled formed to investigate the civil rights problems of developmentally disabled citizens and to recommend and take action to correct the problems. Report deals with self-determination and financial security (emphasis on representative payee system of Social Security Administration) treatment, care, and environment of institutionalized persons, housing and a humane accessible environment, zoning and financial problems of community residences, due process within criminal justice system for MR offenders.

Moore, Mari L. "A Demonstration of Three Models of Advocacy Programs for Developmentally Disabled Children." Bureau of Education for Handicapped. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1974.

Three demonstration models of advocacy programs for developmentally disabled children and their families are reviewed by the United Cerebral Palsy Association. Future plans for the five-year-old Child Advocacy Project are given.

National Association for Retarded Children. Effective Advocacy, Book III. 1973.

A guidebook for the advocate himself, giving some idea on what to expect and what is expected as well as some basic facts on mental retardation. The advocate - protege relationship is discussed. This book can be used as a manual for training new advocates.

National Association for Retarded Children. Implementation of Citizen Advocacy Through State and Local ARC's, Book II. January, 1973.

For persons who are at the stage of commitment and want specific guidelines for implementation, or for those who have already set up programs and want to streamline them. It is written from a staff point of view and focuses on the functions of the advocates as seen from the local office, and the inter-relationships between the advocate and the office, especially the coordinator.

National Association for Retarded Children. Introduction to Citizen Advocacy for Mentally Retarded Children, Book I. October, 1972.

For general readership. Gives a description of the concept and advocate roles. Wolf W. Wolfensberger was a consultant in the preparation of this book.

National Association for Retarded Children. Youth Advocacy, Book IV.

This book deals supplementally with youth advocate roles and functions.

Office of Human Services, Dept. of Administration. Human Services in Minnesota: Advocacy/Ombudsman Study. St. Paul, Minnesota. 1976.

Park, Clara. You Are Not Alone. (Autism advocacy) Boston, MA., Little, Brown and Company. 1976.

Paul, James L.; Rosenthal, Susan; and Adams, Jo. Advocacy Resources and Approaches.

Available: Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance System, Suite 300, NCNB Plaza, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Pelosi, J., and Johnson, S.L. Advocacy for Your Child. Durham, North Carolina: LINC Press, 1974.

Pelosi, J. and Johnson, S. To Protect and Respect. 1974. Learning Institute of North Carolina, 1006 Lamond Avenue, Durham, North Carolina 27514.

Intended for parents and other advocates of handicapped children, this booklet is a product of the Child Advocacy System Project, a project whose general purpose was to learn about the concept of child advocacy and its practical application in communities and neighborhoods where children live.

Pelosi, John W.; Paul, James L. ; Neufeld, G. Ronald. Learning About Child Advocacy: The Child Advocacy Systems Project. LINC Press.

Available: Learning Institute of North Carolina.

President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Mental Retardation: Century of Decision. A Report to the President. 1976 (ERIC).

Report sets national guidelines for public education with the primary goal of improving public attitude toward mentally retarded people. The assertion of legal rights is necessary for the attainment of first class citizenship status. A personal representative must be made available to mentally retarded individuals.

President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Silent Minority. Washington, D.C: Department of Health, Education and Welfare. 1974.

Silent Minority deals with the life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness by retarded citizens. Under these three rubrics, it groups a host of problem areas facing those citizens, followed in each case by concrete suggestions of "What You Can Do".

President's Committee on Mental Retardation. "The Known and the Unknown; Information as of February 1, 1975." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. 1976.

Considers three goal areas: minimum occurrence of disability, adequate, and humane service system, and assurance of full citizenship for the retarded. Among the service systems discussed are health services, vocational training, and programs of deaily activity. An analysis of full citizenship covers su such aspects as the right to education, right to treatment, and right to payment for work, the effect of legislation, competency questions, and attitudes on the rights of the retarded. A final section reviews the economic impact of vocational rehabilitation and education and analyzes Federal spending trends.

Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Illinois. Modern Dimensions of Epilepsy. Proceedings of an Inter-Regional Training Conference (Chicago, Ill., May 21-22, 1974). May '74. 156 pp. Sponsoring Agency: Epilepsy Foundation of America, Washington, D.C.; Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW). Washington, D.C. ED104071. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$8.24 plus postage.

Proceedings of a 1974 inter-regional training conference on modern dimensions of epilepsy. A major conference purpose was to elicit participant suggestions regarding goals and program development, educational and research needs, and funding guidelines.

Rivera, Geraldo. Willowbrook: A Report on How It Is and Why It Doesn't Have To Be That Way. New York: Random House, 1972.

Expose on Willowbrook, a New York State institution for people with mental retardation. Depicts the brutal and dehumanizing conditions at a time it warehoused 5300 "patients." Discusses the change which took place as a result of media exposure and plan for future action.

Stanovich, Keith E. "Political Philosophy and the Mentally Retarded." Presented at Council for Exceptional Children. April, 1976.

The effects of social Darwinism, eugenics, and contemporary political conservatism on the status of advocacy efforts for the mentally retarded are reviewed. Historical sketches of social Darwinism which viewed retarded people as an inferior race, and eugenics which argued for sterilization of the "genetically unfit" are included. Emphasizes that advocates for retarded should strive to go beyond notions of charity to influence societal attitudes and political philosophy.

Stone, Patricia A. "Child Advocacy," Minnesota Welfare. Fall, 1972. p. 11.

This article discusses Minnesota File No. 1496, the "Child Advocacy Law," and the Joint Commission on Mental Health of children's findings and proposals on child advocacy. This commission studied children's rights, creative change, child advocacy proposals, state level recommendations, local agency recommendations, and the Child Development Councils.

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals: Volume II. Final Report. Part A. May 23-27, 1977. 187pp.: See EC 103 352 and ED 103 353 for other parts of the final report and EC 101 392 for the awareness papers developed for the conference. Available: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 040-000-00388-6. Sold in 3 volume sets only.) ED 149490. EDRS Price MF-\$0.83 HC-\$10.03 plus postage.

The three-part final report documents recommendations and resolutions and summarizes the work of more than 700 delegates to the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

Thursz, D. Consumer Involvement in Rehabilitation. Washington, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. 1970.

Tymchuk, Alexander J. "A Perspective on Ethics in Mental Retardation." Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(6), 44-47.

In spite of increasing concern for the protection of the rights of mentally retarded people, there is an additional need for insuring that such protections occurs. The article discusses situations in which rights could be infringed upon. An ethical code for professionals is discussed.

United Cerebral Palsy Association. A Demonstration of Three Advocacy Models for Persons with Developmental Disabilities. 1976. U.S. Office of Developmental Disabilities, Chapel Hill.

Urban Institute, Washington D.C. Report of the Comprehensive Service Needs Study. Final Report. June 23, 1975. 871 p. (DHEW). Washington, D.C. Office of Human Development. ED117930. EDRS Price MF-\$1.67 HC-\$46.21 plus postage.

A report of the comprehensive service needs study for the severely handicapped as authorized by Section 130 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Chapters focus on multiple aspects: vocational rehabilitation system and population served, architectural barriers, geographic mobility of handicapped, transportation, employment and labor force participation, communication barriers, programmatic and financial options for providing services, summary of major findings, research demonstrations, policy interpretations.

Waisman Center, University of Wisconsin. Training Advocate to Work with DD Clients. Project Director, Patric J. Flanigan, Ph.D.

Wolfensberger, Wolf. (ed.) A Selective Overview of the Work of Jean Vanier and the Movement of l'Arche. Monograph #1. Toronto: National Institute on Mental Retardation, 1973.

Wolfensberger analyzes the l'Arche movement as a development of the concept of a "community." Though not based upon the normalization principle, the life-sharing model of l'Arche derived from spiritual and religious values is, in some respects, analogous to the citizen advocacy concept. Provides a brief biography of Jean Vanier.



Wolfensberger, W. Citizen Advocacy for the Handicapped, Impaired, and Disadvantaged: An Overview. No. (05) 72-42. Available: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or Education Resources Information Center, P.O. Box 190, Artlington, Virginia 22210. ED077169

Woronoff, Norman, & Bonovitch, Robert C. "Advocacy in Michigan: Making Systems Work for People." Public Welfare. 1972, 30(2), 37-43.

Advocacy is defined in this article as a recommitment on the part of aged and workers in the social welfare institutions to the people they serve. An advocacy committee and framework for advocacy are discussed.

Womack, William M., & Lindbergh, Sata S. "The First Year of a Child Advocacy Project." Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 1975, 26(12), 819-822.

This project expresses the training and difficulties advocates find in trying to establish themselves as resource persons for children and families, in setting up parent-school councils, and in developing recreational programs.

Your Rights as a Disabled Person, Consumer Information Center, Dept. 651F, Pueblo, Colorado 81009 (no charge for single copies).

This publication describes legal rights of the disabled to education, employment, health care, social and rehabilitation services, and all other public and private services that receive federal support.

## ADVOCACY PLANNING

Advocacy for Developmentally Disabled Persons: Statutory Survey, Model Statute. (Discussion Edition). Prepared by the Developmental Disabilities State Legislative Project of the ABA Commission on the Mentally Disabled, 1800 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

(See also: Zoning for Community Homes. Forthcoming in series: Anti-discrimination, Education, Environmental Barriers, Guardianship, Criminal Justice Issues, Right to Services/Rights in Residential Facilities, Personal and Civil Rights in the Community and Admission to Services.)

Allen, S. Evaluation of Protection and Advocacy Agencies. Columbus: The Ohio State University, Nisonger Center, 1977.

Baucom, Linda D. and Bensberg, Gerard J. Advocacy Systems for Persons with Developmental Disabilities. Lubbock, Texas: Texas Tech University Press, 1977. Available: Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

Bensberg, Gerard J., and Rude, Carolyn, (eds.). "Advocacy Systems for the Developmentally Disabled." (Proceedings of the National Conference on Establishing Statewide Advocacy Systems as Required by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, 1976, Dallas, Texas.) Available: Research & Training Center in Mental Retardation, Texas Tech Univ., P.O. Box 4510, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

Clarke, Gary and Stearns, James (eds.). "Protection and Advocacy Systems for the Developmentally Disabled." (From a seminar exploring the implications for state government of Section 113 of Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, P.L. 94-103.) Available: Health Policy Center, Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C. 20057.

Conrad, Daniel Lynn & Research & Development Staff of the Institute for Fund Raising. "The Grants Planner: A Systems Approach to Grantsmanship." 1977. 273 p. notebook. Order #B1 \$39.95. Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306.

Hartmen, Chester W. "The Advocate Planner: From Hired Gun to Political Partisan, Whom Does the Advocate Planner Serve?" Social Policy, June/August, 1970, pp. 33-41.

Hartmen contends that advocacy planning for the poor, if it is to have any real meaning, must be planning for power, planning for political and social change.

Neufeld, G.R. and others. "Components of a Statewide Advocacy System." Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Health Policy Center, 1977. (Mimeographed)

Paul, James L., & Wiegerink, Ron. & Neufeld, G. Ronald (Eds.). Advocacy As A Role for DD Council. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance, 1975. Available: Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance System, Room 300, NCNB Plaza, 136 East Rosemary Street, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. \$4.00

Papers from a national conference in 1974 to develop strategies to promote council and consumer involvement in the advocacy movement. Chapters also deal with public awareness, legal issues, and deinstitutionalization as they relate to the conference theme.

Paul, J.L., Rosenthal, S., and Adams, J. Advocacy: Resources and Approaches. 1976. Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance System, Region IV, Suite 300, NCNB Plaza, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

This booklet was developed to assist Councils in their efforts to define, develop and implement appropriate advocacy activities for their state. It does not contain an exhaustive listing of all advocacy-related material and resources. It does provide a sampling of current definitions and viewpoints of advocacy. Potential resource people are identified, advocacy programs are described and relevant literature and media resources are reviewed.

Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation. Advocacy Systems for the Developmentally Disabled: Context, Components, and Resources. Available: Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation, P.O. Box 4510, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79401.

Deals with P & A systems, legislation, approaches and rights.

Stearns, James C. "Legislative Background of State Protection and Advocacy Systems for the Developmentally Disabled." Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Health Policy Center, 1977. (Mimeographed)

Stedman, Donald. "The State Planning & Advisory Council on Developmental Disabilities." Mental Retardation. 1975, 13 (3), 4-5.

This article focuses on establishment and implementation of the different State DD councils and some of the central features which appear to characterize most of them, and the developmental aspects of these new organizations.

Trohanis, Pat (ed.). "Public Awareness: Considerations for Planning and Advisory Councils on DD." Chapel Hill: DD/TAS, 1974.

Wolfensberger, Dr. Wolf. A Multi-Component Advocacy/Protection Schema.

1977. Available: Publications, National Institute on Mental Retardation, Kinsmen Building, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, M3J 1P3. \$2.50 per copy.

Dr. Wolfensberger's statement on the meaning of advocacy, the role of protective services, ombudsmanship, corporate advocacy, legal representation, citizen advocacy and other issues which fit together to build a complete and comprehensive system. Of interest to voluntary organizations, service planners, lawyers and students of human service ideology. Examples are drawn primarily from the U.S. and Canada.

## CITIZEN ADVOCACY

Alexander, Elizabeth, & Greenley, Diane, & St. John, Robert, & others.  
"Central Wisconsin Colony's Advocacy Program." July 1, 1975.

This paper deals with the structure, duties, and rights of Central Wisconsin Colony's lay or citizen advocates. Duties which a lay advocate cannot perform are also discussed.

Lafrenaye, L.J. "Helping the Mentally Retarded." Journal for Special Education of the Mental Retarded, 1970, 6(3), 189-190.

Senior Teens Aid Retarded, an organization of teenage high school students dedicated to assist the mentally retarded person. The purpose of the program is to increase awareness of public with regard to the needs of mentally retarded people in the community. Involvement with the mentally retarded emphasized friendship building and the development of new social skills.

Moise, Lotte E. "Will the Real Advocate for the Retarded Please Stand Up?" Child Welfare, 1975, 54(1), 27-33.

Discusses citizen advocacy programs on a personal experience basis. The programs are discussed in terms of their design to help mentally retarded and the disabled persons achieve greater independence and more complete citizen status.

National Association for Retarded Citizens. Avenues to Change. Arlington, Texas: NARC, 1974. (Cost: \$1.75/set of 4 or \$.50 each).

Book I. Citizen Advocacy for Mentally Retarded Children; An Introduction.

Provided in the first of four booklets on citizen advocacy for the mentally retarded is a general introduction to the concept. Advocacy is defined and traditional approaches including institutional practices are reviewed. The individual advocate-protege relationship is seen to be the central feature of the citizen advocacy model serving mentally retarded people in institutions, in transition from the institutions, and in the community. Potential advocate roles include companion, guardian, and advisor. The support structure at the local and state levels is analyzed. The booklet concludes with a brief review of legislative and social factors responsible for current interest in advocacy.

Book II. Implementation of Citizen Advocacy Through State and Local ARC's.

The second of four booklets on citizen advocacy for the mentally retarded provides specific guidelines for implementing advocacy programs through the state and local Associations for Retarded Citizens. Functions of the State office and the State advisory committee are reviewed, along with funding sources for State programs. Procedures involved in setting up a local office include establishing a study committee to investigate the feasibility of an advocacy program and deciding questions of insurance and incorporation, and hiring staff. Described are such local office functions as recruitment, screening, program monitoring, and service evaluation. Among nine program forms provided are a sample news release form and advocate's monthly summary.

Book III. Effective Advocacy.

Designed for the citizen advocate, the third in the series of booklets provides basic information on mental retardation and the advocate's role. Reviewed is a history of social attitudes regarding the retarded, and described are the needs of institutionalized and community-living retarded persons. Discussed are emotional, legal, and financial considerations in being an advocate, and suggested are guidelines for protecting the program rights. Phases in the typical advocate-pottee relationship are analyzed. Appended is the declaration of general and specific rights of the mentally retarded developed by the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped.

Book IV. Youth as a Citizen Advocate.

Youth advocacy is the topic of the fourth booklet. Set forth in an introductory section is basic information about retardation and the role of an advocate. Selections from a diary of one adolescent advocate and the transcript of a taped interview with another are provided to illustrate the practical issues, frustrations, and rewards involved in the program. Geared to the special contributions a young person (13-18 years) can make through a peer relationship with a mentally retarded person.

National Association for Retarded Citizens. Avenues to Change; Trainers Manual, Arlington, Texas: NARC, 1975.

Guidelines are presented by the NARC to help State and local associations develop citizen advocacy programs. The manual's first section contains overview of preparing for and conducting workshop training sessions, including a discussion of needed materials and equipment. The bulk of the document is composed of specific instructions and scripts for eight work activities, including an orientation to citizen advocacy, and a discussion on applying citizen advocacy to the needs of the mentally retarded. Each activity is preceded by information regarding purpose and training sequence. Sample handouts and scripts for a lecture of audio-visual presentations are also provided, covered in three appendixes are needed materials, physical arrangements, and a sample letter of invitation.

National Association for Retarded Citizens. Avenues to Change: A Coordinator's Guide for Training Citizen Advocates, Arlington, Texas: NARC, 1975.

Manual outlines a comprehensive training program for potential advocates. The package provides a guide for conducting two three-hour training sessions plus suggestions for 30-minute monthly in-service programs and a bibliography. The topics covered in the initial 3-hour session include: the negative effects of stereotyping, the nature and causes of mental retardation, the history of attitudes and practices toward mentally retarded persons, the normalization principle, the developmental model, and the dignity of risk. The second session covers the role of the ARC, advocates' roles and responsibilities, and community resources available to the handicapped.

Two slide presentations supplement the training guide. These are "The History of Mental Retardation" and "An Overview of the Normalization Principle," which may be purchased individually from NARC's Child Advocacy Project for \$28.35 and \$25.65 respectively. If a carousel is desired, please add \$5.25 to cover cost. The total training package including the Guide and two slide presentations may be purchased for \$55.00, excluding the carousel.

National Institute on Mental Retardation. Checklist of Citizen Advocacy Program Standards. Toronto, NIMR, no date. (Unpublished. Available through NIMF, Kinsmen Building, York University Campus, 4700 Keele St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada).

Checklist provides 32 rating items which identify specific components or features which are or should be present in the implementation and operation of a Citizen Advocacy program. Ratings are derived from the "essential principles" of Citizen Advocacy. They include: advocate independence, program independence, program support, responsiveness to advocacy needs, and program continuity/stability.

Procedural Manual for Developing and Implementing Expressive Advocacy Programs; Also: Procedural Manual for Developing and Implementing Social Recreational Programs, Suburban Community Services, 6800 Cedar Lake Road, St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55426. Cost: \$1.00.

Protective Services and Citizen Advocacy. Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation. Lubbock, Texas, Texas Tech University, 1974.

The monograph contains several articles and position papers on legal rights and protective and advocacy services for people with mental retardation. Developed from proceedings of a short-term training program at the Center. (The Center, Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 4510, Lubbock, Texas 79409.)

Smiley, Charles W., & Craik, Milduce. "Citizen Advocacy in a Mental Retardation Unit." Canada's Mental Health, 1972, 20(2), 18-22.

Describes the development of a citizen advocacy program in a psychiatric hospital designed to expose mental retarded individuals to a nonprofessional community member serving as friend, social worker, and legal counselor. The program seems to reduce the likelihood of patients returning to the hospital after discharge.

Smiley, Charles W. "Citizen Advocacy for the Mentally Retarded." Social Worker, 1973, 18(1), 110.

Citizen advocacy can increase the effectiveness of service agencies. While providing mentally retarded people with the normalizing influence of participating in everyday community life, professional care services are kept open to the mentally retarded individual after deinstitutional placement. An advocacy person can effectively represent the mentally retarded person's rights in the community.

Smiley, Charles W. "The Advocacy Program." Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, 1972, 10(5), 220-225.

Describes a citizen advocacy program designed to provide the mentally retarded person in the community or hospital with a nonprofessional person who would be a combination big brother, friend, social worker, legal counselor. Case example of a 31-year-old male is provided.

Stepping Out. Suburban Community Services, 6800 Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426.

A procedural manual for setting up a one-to-one program to mainstream people who are disabled into community leisure programs through a pairing of a volunteer with a "friend." A "How To" manual for anyone interested in starting a program.

Swords, Betty. "Friends for the Retarded." McCalls, August, 1972.

Case studies of retarded citizens who have a citizen advocate - "someone who is committed to representing their interests." Describe the operation of Denver's Citizen Advocacy program.

Wolfensberger, Wolf, & Zauha, Helen. Citizen Advocacy and Protective Services for the Impaired and Handicapped. Toronto: National Institute on Mental Retardation, 1973.

The standard work on the citizen advocacy schema as conceptualized and developed under the leadership of Wolfensberger. Book includes a critique of prevailing protective service systems, the conceptual framework of citizen advocacy, and technical aspects of implementing citizen advocacy programs. Contains 13 major articles and 15 "advocate testimonies" drawn from the experience of Nebraska's two citizen advocacy pilot programs.



## VOLUNTEERISM

Briggs, Beverly Means. "High School Speech Assistants in a Residential School for the Blind." Education of the Visually Handicapped, 1974, 41 (4), 119-124.

A project is discussed in which high school students volunteered to work with blind students in the evenings. The volunteers were to help the blind students with school subjects. Results of the program indicated that nonprofessionals can successfully contribute to the learning of visually handicapped persons.

Fredericks, Bud; Baldwin, Victor; Hanson, Wayne; and Fontana, Phylliss. "Structure Your Volunteers," Education and Training of Mentally Retarded, 1972, 2 (1), 26-31.

A method is presented which permits teachers to utilize volunteers to conduct programmed instruction in either a preschool setting or other settings for severely handicapped children.

Haines, Mike. Volunteers: How to Find Them..How to Keep Them! 1977. 73 p. (paperback)  
Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A60/\$4.50.

Hall, Candace Catlin. "Introducing Sighted Children to Visual Handicaps; A Short Program Description," Education of the Visually Handicapped, 1976, 7 (3), 91-94.

A short program was developed and presented that introduces sighted children to visual handicaps through the use of aids used by blind children. The program is for ages 4-7 and has been given successfully at a small public library location. Program can be modified for other learning situations.

Hubke, Jackie; Talkington, Larry W.; and Warren, Clarice. "Volunteer Rehabilitators; A Pilot Project," Training School Bulletin, 1974, 70 (4), 215-220.

Forty-seven volunteers were trained as rehabilitators for the mentally retarded. Volunteer characteristics, recruiting techniques, and training methods are discussed.

Jorgensen, James D. and Scheier, Ivan H. Volunteer Training for Courts and Corrections. 1973. 385/cloth.  
Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A29/\$8.00

Larkin, Timothy and Sharek, Carl. "Volunteer Power for the Handicapped," Manpower. 7. 5. 7-11. May '75.

Project Volunteer Power was a Manpower Administration pilot program in three cities (Birmingham, Minneapolis, and Maiden, Massachusetts) using volunteer women's organizations on a planned basis to develop employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, and the mentally restored. (Author/BP)

Lasson, Kenneth. Proudly We Hail; Profiles of Public Citizens in Action. New York: Grossman, 1975.

Gives models of performance of those individuals and groups who have acted on their capacity to solve problems. Applauds the exemplary effort of Americans who have demonstrated in creative, efficient, democratic, and innovative ways that people may independently regain control over decisions that affect their lives. Includes highway freighters, senior citizens, blood donors, public interest lawyers, ombudsmen, etc.

Manser, Gordon and Cass, Rosemary. Volunteerism at the Crossroad. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1976.

Utilizing a sociological approach, the authors examine the liabilities decline of traditional approaches to volunteerism. New approaches to volunteerism can contribute to the society by limiting the centralization to power and forcing institutions and agencies to be more responsive to public needs.

Mansfield, Gloria. The Recruitment of Citizen Advocates, 35 p.; Training Citizen Advocates, 100 p.; Your Citizen Advocacy Program (incomplete). Available: National Institute on Mental Retardation, York University Campus, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3. \$5.00.

Maxey, David. "Volunteers," Look, 1970, June 16, 17-24.

Volunteer action when figured up in worth is estimated to be about \$30 billion by 1980. Volunteers can help solve problems for our nation and are considered part of the "independent sector."

National Center for Voluntary Action. How to Do It: Aids for Volunteer Administrators. 1976. Paperback. Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A50/\$12.50.

National Center for Voluntary Action. Self-Evaluating Handbook for Voluntary Action Centers. (Prep. under Action Grant #137-0060) 1976.

National Information Center on Volunteerism. Religion and Volunteering: A First Portfolio. 1978 165 p./paper.

Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A25/\$5.55.

Naylor, Harriet H. Leadership for Volunteering. 1977/220 p. paper.

Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A17/\$5.55.

Naylor, Harriet. "New Trends in Volunteer Services for Mentally Retarded," Hospital and Community Psychiatry. 1971, 22 (4), 107-111.

The article suggests functions most effectively involving volunteers and caretaking, social sustenance, professional assistance, developmental rehabilitation, and advocacy. The volunteers can direct community resources toward lobbying for legislation at the local or community level. Beneficial to volunteers are skill development in organization and personal confidence dealing with professionals.

Pell, Arthur R. Recruiting, Training and Motivating Volunteer Workers. 1972, 64 p./paper.

Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A65/\$3.25.

Reigel, Bobette W. Basic Feedback System: A Self-Assessment Process for Volunteer Programs. 1977. 52 p./paper.

Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A16/\$4.50.

Scheier, Ivan H. People Approach: Nine New Strategies for Citizen Volunteer Involvement. 1977. 116 p./paper.

Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A26/\$5.55.

Shipley, Robert H. "Effects of a Companion Program on College Student Volunteers and Mental Patients," Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology. 1976, 44, 688-689.

Assessing the effects of a companion program on 20 college student volunteers and 21 mental patients. Results of change score analysis show that companionship was beneficial to some patients and detrimental to others.

Toshi, Tekawa. "Volunteers: A Boon or a Nuisance?" Education of the Visually Handicapped, 1971, 3 (3), 95-96.

Author emphasizes the need for some sort of training for volunteers and suggests what volunteers could do in a classroom setting. Ideas such as teaching individual skills depending on the child's needs are given.

Volunteer Leadership Catalog. (1978-79) Division of NICOV/NCVA, P. 0.  
Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306.

Catalog of 53 published works on all facets of volunteering.

Weinstein, Grace W. "Communities that Care." Parent's Magazine, 1972,  
May, 46-113.

Communities gather together to try to help fulfill the needs of their children. Many towns and counties are creating services and local programs in many areas. They are helping in the areas of day care, recreation, and mental health. Many very effective programs exist, but many more are needed.

Wolfensberger, Wolf. The Third Stage in the Evolution of Voluntary Agencies for the Mentally Retarded. Toronto: National Institute on Mental Retardation, 1973.

Wolfensberger outlines how voluntary agencies can provide external monitoring mechanisms and quality safeguards for human service systems. Includes discussion of independent watchdog committees, legal action, and citizen advocacy.

## INTERNAL (AGENCY) ADVOCACY

Adams, Margaret. "Science, Technology, and Some Dilemmas of Advocacy." Science, Volume 180, May 25, 1973. pp. 840-842.

Margaret Adams defines advocacy, then "explores major points at issues that can arise between social workers and research scientists." The crucial areas in which science and social work are apt to overlap or work at cross purposes are: (1) future gains versus immediate relief; (2) prevention versus supportive help; and (3) common good versus individual good.

Battle, Constance U. "The Role of the Pediatrician as Ombudsman in the Health Care of the Young Handicapped Child." Pediatrics, 1972, 50 (6), 916-922.

The responsibility of the pediatric ombudsman is visualized as the reviewing of all aspects of the child's functioning in order to help the child as well as the family.

Cruickshank, W., Forward. In J.L. Paul, G.R. Neufel, and J.W. Pelosi (Eds.), Child Advocacy Within the System. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1977, pp. v.-vi. (ISMRRD)

Donahue, Rev. Michael. "The Chaplain as Advocate in an Institution for the Mentally Retarded," NAMR Quarterly Publication, 7, (1), Spring 1976. National Apostolate for the Mentally Retarded, Detroit, Michigan.

Ecklund, Elaine. Systems Advocacy. 1976. 16 p., University affiliated facility at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Grossman, Herbert J., and Rowitz, Louis. "Program Accountability in Mental Retardation," Mental Retardation, 1974, 12 (6), 8-10.

Program accountability is now the guideline for evaluation of services, this demand coming from external sources, concerned about costs. Discusses the emphasis of program accountability on clinic and research activities of mental retardation programs.

Guskin, A.E. and Ross, R. "Advocacy and Democracy: The Long View," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. 1971, 41 (1), 43-57.

Advocacy is presented as the continuing responsibility of professionals engaged in the delivery of human services.

Owen, Marion J. and Sanders, Linda E. "Bureau Memorandum," The Child's Health Advocate. 1972, 14 (1), 7-8.

This article discusses the school nurse as a professional member of the school's public service team. The school nurse serves as a health advocate in combining her health expertise with their psychological, social work and guidance efforts so that adequate planning and coordination of services can help the handicapped child reach his potential.

Paul, James L.; Neufeld, G.R.; and Pelosi, John W., Editors. Child Advocacy Within the System. 1977. 1978 pp. ISBN 0-8156-0133-6 (\$9.95 per copy)

Payne, J.E. "Ombudsman and Advocate; New Roles for Social Workers," Unpublished paper, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1970.

Payne discusses the limitations of social workers in adopting an advocacy role on behalf of their clients. The issue of conflict of interest and loyalty is analyzed.

Payne, James E. "Ombudsman Roles for Social Workers," Social Work. January 1972.

This article examines the concept of ombudsman and considers various ombudsman roles for social workers in the U.S. The author makes the distinction between an ombudsman and an advocate: "The distinctions subtle, but its ramifications are significant. The ombudsman does not serve as an advocate for either the citizen complainant or public official. If he is an advocate at all, it is only for the concept of fairness in public programs." This article also emphasizes the importance of law and policy in social work education to prepare social workers to be advocates.

Report of the National Protective Service Project for Older Adults. U.S. Dept. of HEW, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Community Services Administration, 1971.  
Available: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.  
(DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 72-23008 - \$1.25

Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation. Protective Services and Citizen Advocacy. Lubbock, Texas. Texas Tech University. 1974.

Shoro, Milton F. "Whither Child Advocacy?" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. 1971, 41 (5), 798.

This article suggests that each state set up a permanent position of child advocate at a high administrative level in order to encourage advocacy at local levels in both private and public agencies. It would then be possible to develop a nationwide Federal advocacy system. This Federal

child advocacy agency would have the power to set national standards, obtain data of all kinds, and have jurisdictional power.

Sigelman, Carol K. (Ed.) Protective Services and Citizen Advocacy. Monograph No. 3 Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation. Lubbock, Texas: Texas Tech. University, May 1974.

## SYSTEMS CHANGE ADVOCACY

Alinsky, S.D. Rules for Radicals; A Practical Primer for Realistic Radicals. New York: Vintage Books, 1972.

Alinsky presents strategies for achieving social change when political systems fail to respond to human needs. Includes many examples of community action.

Biklen, Douglas. Let Our Children Go: An Organizing Manual for Advocates and Parents. 1974. Human Policy Press,  
P.O. Box 127, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Let Our Children Go describes how parents of children with disabilities and their allies, can fight for their own needs and rights. In clear, precise terms, the book discusses social conditions, problems, and attitudes affecting children with special needs and defines steps to successful organizing to move bureaucracies. Material for the book was defined through practical experience in organizing groups, conducting workshops and advocating for the rights of children. Its self-description as a "manual" is accurate.

Bloomstein, Morris J. Consumer's Guide to Fighting Back. New York: Dodd, 1976.

Manual tells how consumers can protect their interests and fight back through government agencies, legal means, and consumer awareness.

Brandon, David. "The Consumer and Statutory Services," Parent Voice, 1970, 20 (2), 31.

Brandon records dissatisfaction with parents with: the coordination of social services, rigidity in the attitudes of social workers, lack of practical counseling from medical professionals, etc.

Center for Public Representation. Public Advocacy: Administrative Government and the Representation of Diffuse Interests. 59 p.  
Available: Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. \$2.50 per copy.

A theoretical discussing public advocacy as a new approach to political reform.



Chavan, Anita. "Advocacy and Monitoring Services for the Developmentally Disabled." Working Paper No. 9. Rehabilitation Research and Training Center in Mental Retardation, University of Oregon, March, 1976.

Described in this paper are the proliferation of voluntary advocacy associations for the developmentally disabled and the types of advocacy being practiced by these groups. The role of voluntary agencies in monitoring services is discussed as are a number of factors related to the successful practice of external safeguard systems.

Cohen, Jerome. "Advocacy and the Children's Crisis. An Invited Comment." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1971, 41 (5), 807-808.

This article calls for the new "people's lobby" to carry out an institution change-oriented advocacy system. Knitzer, who formulated this social advocacy position, suggests that what is required is social power and an unsolicited and secure funding base.

DeBoor, Matilda F. "What is to Become of Katherine?" Exceptional Children, 1975, 41 (8), 517-518.

This article explains the development of an adversary relationship between families of some handicapped children and the systems designed to help children. The example is illustrated by the records of a 22-year-old young woman who was diagnosed as mentally retarded in early childhood. Twenty years of frustration in dealing with the system is culminated by a recent evaluation which indicates that the young woman is not mentally retarded, but may suffer from a learning disability.

Felicetti, Daniel A. Mental Health and Retardation Politics: The Mind Lobbies in Congress. New York: Praeger, 1977.

Guide for professionals and paraprofessionals in mental health and the mental retardation fields who want to gain a political perspective and access to national lobbying representatives. Discusses organizations and agencies representing the mentally ill and retarded in Washington, how these groups have sought to influence Congress and the extent to which they are perceived as influential.

Huenefeld, John. The Community Activist's Handbook: A Guide to Organized Financing, and Publicizing Community Campaigns. Boston: Beacon Press, 1970.

Handbook for activists who want to translate their personal aspirations or their communities' potentials into a political enterprise. Practical assistance for those who conduct meetings, seek publicity, raise money, or engage in part-time voluntary civic activities. Book is designed to help people cope with more complex types of volunteer activity.

Hunter, David R. "Social Action to Influence Institutional Change," Social Casework, 1970, 51, 225-31.

Hunter offers practical suggestions for those who are contemplating social action to influence change.

Kane, Thomas J. "Citizen Participation in Decision Making: Myth or Strategy?" Administration in Mental Health, 1975, 29-45.

Presents five models of community participation in community mental health centers and synthesizes a new model which is dependent upon identifying and influencing community decision making.

Kasindorf, Jeanie. "She Crusades for Children," McCalls 1972, August, 40.

Describes how Jean Jacobs started the Citizens for Juvenile Justice "a non-official organization that would lobby for the improvements public officials seemed reluctant to make." The activities of the CJJ are discussed.

Minnesota Legislative Guide.

Available: Secretary of the Senate, State Capitol, St. Paul, Mn. 55155. (612) 296-2343 or  
Clerk of the House, State Capitol, St. Paul, Mn. 55155. (612) 296-2314.

Moore, Marie. "Systems Change Advocacy," Amicus, 1976, 1 (4), 13-14.  
National Center for Law and the Handicapped, 1235 North Eddy,  
South Bend, Indiana 46617.

Definition and approaches for class advocacy are described. Results of specific cases are given.

Norley, Dolores B. "The Care and Feeding of Legislators," Exceptional Parent, 1972, 2 (3), 29-30.

Norley presents tactics for grooming a politician to become an effective public official with a concern for the needs and rights of disabled persons. In her often humorous account, Norley confronts the politician as a candidate and takes the prospective citizen lobbyist through the important contact points of the interplay.

Oppenheimer, Martin and Lakey, George. A Manual for Direct Action. Chicago, Illinois: Quadrangle Books, 1965.

This manual is a product of the civil rights direct action movement. The book evaluates early campaigns, civil rights, direct action, non-violent defense, and provides alternative courses of action.

Reid, Joseph. "How Private Agencies Work for the Public Good," Parent's Magazine, 1972, 50-112.

Description of how non-profit organizations give aid to thousands of families and their children. These privately supported voluntary agencies help by: counseling parents, providing homemakers, finding foster families and adoptive parents, helping unwed mothers, and caring for emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded citizens.

Remmes, Harold S. "Consumer Involvement in Rehabilitation," Rehabilitation Record, 13 (4), 33-37.

Consumers can impact upon rehabilitation agencies by serving on their boards, acting as consultants, conducting surveys, and promoting legislation.

Schwartz, Ray. "Programs in Action: Advocacy for Epilepsy, A Systems Approach," National Spokesman, April-May, 1976, 6-7.

This article discusses advocacy at the local level whereby volunteers or staff members can become active advocates and systems ombudsmen within the scope of their present activities. Local advocates must contend with the system, the problems, the background, the benefits.

Sharp, Gene. The Politics of Nonviolent Action. Boston: Extending Horizons Books, 1973.

A comprehensive attempt to examine the nature of nonviolent struggle as a social and political technique, including a view of power, specific methods of action, dynamics in conflict, and the conditions for success or failure.

Silver, Michael. "Grassroots Organizational Battles," Social Work, March, 1976.

Includes suggestions for newcomers to organizational life especially with regard to adversary relationships of local organizations and politicians and/or corporations. Conflict of interest is discussed.

Skarnulis, Ed. "Noncitizen: Plight of the Mentally Retarded," Social Work, 1974, 19 56-62.

Discusses how mentally retarded persons have been denied their human and civil rights, not only by the public but by professionals. Author claims professionals have an ethical obligation to refuse to refer children to programs.

Splauver, G. and Splauver, L. "A Mental Health Unit in Public Welfare Department," Social Worker, 1975, 20 (1), 54-56.

A description of an alternative system for satisfactory service for mentally retarded. A consultation service was set up in the Department of Welfare for effective local evaluation and consultation with mentally retarded persons. Problems in establishing the service were in determining (1) the role of the State, (2) maintaining local agency support, (3) determining roles of individuals to maintain state and local cooperation, (4) preventing officials disapproval of services and, therefore, loss of cooperation between leaders.

Tell It to Washington - A Guide for Citizen Action Including Congressional Directory.

Available: League of Women Voters of U.S., 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. \$35 per copy.

Turnbull, H.R., III. "Accountability: An Overview of the Impact of Litigation on Professionals," Exceptional Children, March 1975, pp. 427-432.

Untapped Advocates." (Editorial) Exceptional Parent, 1974, 4 (1), 4.

This comment on the article in the November-December issue describing Social Security benefits, points out that the Social Security Administration has the responsibility for individual follow-up of all disabled persons in residential settings. The provision in law of such a bi-annual report by a Social Security staffer is seen as potential heretofore untapped, source of advocacy for persons in residential care facilities.

Walz, Tom; Salvagio, Joe; and Holloway, Jenny. "Three Views of Advocacy." Minnesota Resource Center on Social Work Education. TAPE.

This tape contains interviews with: Tom Walz, President of Minnesota Conference of the National Association of Social Workers, Joe Salvaggio, the founder of Advocates, Inc., and Jenny Holloway, an AFDC recipient who is a member of NWRO, a client advocacy group.

Weissman, H. Overcoming Mismanagement in the Human Service Professions. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1973.

Weissman argues that professionals can take corrective measures to improve human services even without clear administrative authority to do so. Strategies for individual and collective action from within agencies are presented.

Wethcon, Raymond. "Mental Retardation: Trends in State Services." Washington, D.C.: President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1976.

To identify trends in state and local programs for retarded persons, the 51 state mental retardation coordinators surveyed. Major findings: 29 states and the District of Columbia have made major realignments in state mental retardation services over the last five years. Almost all states were implementing some form of regional or county-based services delivery system. Twenty respondents reported the area of community services as the fastest growing segment of their budget. Thirty-eight state coordinators ranked medicaid and social services as the most important sources of federal revenue.

## LEGAL ADVOCACY

Abeson, Alan. Legal Change for the Handicapped Through Litigation.  
State-Federal Information Clearinghouse for Exceptional Children,  
The Council for Exceptional Children, 1975.

This book focuses on the litigation process. It includes specific areas pertaining to government and the education of handicapped children and utilizes information from the statutes, administrative regulations, attorney general's opinions, and litigation. It also discusses key issues and areas of concern to educators, parents, and public policymakers.

Advocacy Under the Developmental Disabilities Act: A Discussion Paper on the Implications of Section 113, P.L. 94-103. Washington, D.C., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, 1976 (?).

Contains comprehensive treatment of Section 113, P.L. 94-103, Federal Law mandating the establishment of state systems to protect and advocate the rights of individuals with a developmental disability. The paper includes the core provisions of Section 113 as well as a background discussion of conceptual and definitional aspects of advocacy. Reviews the elements of existing legal advocacy mechanism in six states with regard to how they could be assimilated into an acceptable system.

Center for Public Representation. Legal Research for the Lay Advocate.  
49 p.  
Available: Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue,  
Madison, Wisconsin 53703. (\$2.80 per copy)

A standard text for many of CPR's advocacy training programs; explains in full where to find and how to use a variety of legal resources. Tips are also given for reading law and preparing legal memoranda and briefs.

Center for Public Representation. Meeting Legal Needs Without Lawyers: An Experiment in Advocacy Training. 20 p.  
Available: Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue,  
Madison, Wisconsin 53703. (\$1.55 per copy)

Follow-up study of several CPR advocacy training programs showing citizens can be taught basic advocacy skills, making them resourceful and effective representatives for clients they serve.

Collings, Gary D. "Barrier-Free Access--Right or Privilege," Physical Therapy, 1976, 56 (9), 1029-1033.

Discusses the legislation, constitutional theories, and current litigation within the context of providing a barrier-free environment for all citizens, including the physically handicapped. Argues that barrier-free access should be a fundamental guarantee necessary for all handicapped and elderly if they are to become and remain contributing members of our society.

Cooke, Robert E. "Ethics and Law on Behalf of the Mentally Retarded," Pediatric Clinics of North America, 1973, 20 (1), 259-268.

Summarizes civil rights statutes and other laws protecting the individual with mental retardation. The misuse of laws designed to protect rights of the mentally retarded is discussed. Laws dealing with prevention of mental retardation, protection of the community and protection of the rights of mentally retarded persons are examined.

"District Court's Wyatt Opinion on Mental Retardation."  
Available: Office of Mental Retardation Coordination, U.S.  
Department of HEW, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Contains 49 individual standards or guidelines.

Duluth Legal Advocacy. Legal Rights of Developmentally Disabled Citizens: An Advocacy Manual for Minnesota.  
Available: Duluth Legal Advocacy Office. (\$1.50 per copy)

Dybwad, Gunnar. "Basic Legal Aspects in Providing Medical, Educational, Social and Vocational Help to the Mentally Retarded," Journal of Special Education, 1973, 7 (1).

Article examines some of the mentally retarded persons' rights and gives some new ideas about interventions. Suggests that what associations are now attempting to do should be done on a more individual level by a spokesman or ombudsman. This involves clarifying each person's rights and insisting that they become reality. Provides historical review of international efforts on behalf of mentally handicapped children culminating with the present work of the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped.

Ennis, Bruce and Friedman, Paul. (Eds.) Rights of the Mentally Handicapped.  
New York: Practicing Law Institute, Mental Health Law Project, 1974  
(3 Volumes) 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Coverage includes legal issues related to mental retardation and mental illness, the civil commitment process, rights of mentally handicapped people in institutions, etc.

Epilepsy Foundation of America. The Legal Rights of Persons with Epilepsy. 1976.

A survey of state laws and administration policies relating to persons with epilepsy (with special section on model legislation).

Friedmann, Paul. The Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons. 1976. American Civil Liberties Union.  
Available: Avon Books, Mail Order Department, 250 West 55th Street, New York, New York 10019. (\$1.50 per copy)

This is the basic American Civil Liberties Union guide to a mentally retarded person's rights: in institutions, in the community and in the criminal process.

Gardner, James M. "The Legal Rights of People in Institutions," Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, 1974, 3 (2), 34-9.

The struggle to provide legal rights of mentally retarded people in institutions is discussed, with particular reference to recent activities in the United States.

Gerard, Eugene O. "Exercise of Voting Rights by the Retarded," Mental Retardation, 1974, 12 (2), 44-47.

Implementation of the right of retarded persons to vote at Porterville State Hospital (California) for the November 1972 election. An opinion was obtained from the County Counsel to determine minimum qualifications to vote. The legal opinion provided behavioral criteria (independent of I.Q. testing) which voting registrars were able to apply with objectivity. Forty individuals passed the screening and voted.

Gialas, Ann and Susman, Keith M. "Abroad in the Land: Land Strategies to Effectuate the Rights of the Physically Disabled," The Georgetown Law Review Journal, Volume 61, No. 6 (July 1973).  
Available: Georgetown Law Journal Assn., Washington, D.C.

Greenley, Dianne. "A Special Citizen's Manual. Discussion Paper: The Right to Treatment and Related Concepts." Center for Public Representation, April, 1976.

Paper explores the right to receive treatment, the right to refuse treatment and the right to treatment in the least restrictive alternative. The legal theory and development on a national level, the social implications of legal principles, and application of these concepts to Wisconsin laws are discussed.



Haggerty, Dennis E. "Legal Advocacy," Amicus, 1, (4) May 1976.  
National Center on Law and the Handicapped, 1235 North Eddy,  
South Bend, Indiana 46617.

Hammer, Paula, Ed., and Richman, Gary, Ed. "A Compilation of the  
Developmental Disabilities Legislation." 1975: P.L. 91-517 as  
Amended by P.L. 94-103. North Carolina University, Chapel Hill.  
Frank Porter Graham Center. Dec. 75. 55 p.  
Sponsoring Agency: Office of Human Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.  
ED132747. EDRS Price MF - \$.83. Hard Cover - \$3.50 plus postage.

Presented is a compilation of the Developmental Disabilities Services  
and Facilities Construction Act (P.L. 91-517) and its amendment,  
the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act  
(P.L. 94-103). The document contains three sections: an index to  
the developmental disabilities law as amended; the compiled legis-  
lation; and the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of  
Conference of the Congress.

"Handicapped Persons: Rights Under Federal Law, Section 504 of the Rehabili-  
tation Act of 1973."  
Available: Office of Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education  
and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Herr, Stanley. "Civil Rights, Uncivil Asylums and the Retarded," University  
of Cincinnati Law Review, 1974, 43 (4), 679-780.

Civil commitment and human rights of persons with mental retardation  
are examined. Emerging legal protections for those persons confined to  
institutions for mental retardation are outlined. National dimensions  
of the problem, the mentally retarded as a powerless minority, and  
the need for caution in the application of labels to persons with  
mental retardation are discussed.

Joyce, Mick. Rights of the Physically Handicapped: A Layman's Guide to  
the Law. Marshall, Minn., Southwest State University Press. 1976.

Compares laws for handicapped in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South  
Dakota, Wisconsin and at the federal level.

Knittle, Rebecca A., Ed. Legal Rights of Developmentally Disabled Citizens:  
An Advocacy Manual for Minnesota. Developmental Disabilities Advocacy  
Project.  
Available: Legal Aid Society of Minneapolis, 501 Park Avenue, Minneapolis,  
Minnesota 55415 (\$1.50 per copy)

Law Reform Project. Developmental Disabilities Law. Ohio State University, January 12, 1976.

A review of state statutory protective service provisions to the mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, children and the aged is given. Although many states do not provide protective services as such, provisions which are similar in effect to protective services have been included. Three questions were addressed: (1) What agency, division or department performs the protective service function? (2) What types of services are provided? (3) What kind of procedures are statutorily established?

Legal Rights of Developmentally Disabled Citizens, An Advocacy Manual for Minnesota. Legal Advocacy for the Developmentally Disabled of Minnesota, 222 Grain Exchange Building, 323 Fourth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415. Cost \$1.50 per copy.

Ligato, John and Badgett, John. "The Mentally Retarded...The Unrecognized Minority Group," Journal for Special Educators of the Mentally Retarded, 1973, 9 (3), 170-73, 209.

Overview of common discrimination policies with emphasis upon legal prejudice. Objectives designed by the Pennsylvania Association of Retarded Citizens for a community training program to sensitize socio-legal professionals to the rights of the mentally retarded are outlined.

Linn, Brian. "Involuntary Sterilization--A Constitutional Awakening to Fundamental Human Rights," Amicus, 1977, 2 (2), 34-39.

Explores the legal frontiers of the involuntary sterilization. Included are the rights of the mentally retarded in this area.

Litigation and the Mentally Retarded, 1978. Developed from papers and comments presented at a seminar which brought together specialists in a variety of durability-related fields. Available, free of charge, from the Disability and Health Economics Research Section of the Bureau of Economic Research at Rutgers University, 165 College Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

Seminar purpose was to discuss current issues and policy alternatives relative to litigation and the mentally disabled. Major papers presented on four areas of mental health: litigation, economic issues and consequences, impact at the state level, implementation of a consent decree, and expectations for future litigation.

Mayer, Donald O. "Legal Advocacy for Developmentally Disabled People." Developmental Disabilities. Themes & Issues, December, 1975.

Mayer suggests ways in which DD Councils might become involved in legal advocacy activities at the institution, community, and state levels. Maintains that a statewide legal advocacy program can serve as a resource to assist local advocates on legal issues and can provide a capability for bringing lawsuits and administrative appeals where necessary.

Mickenburg, Neil H. Starting A Legal Advocacy Project for Persons with Developmental Disabilities. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Health Policy Center, 1977.

Murdock, Charles W. "Civil Rights of the Mentally Retarded: Some Critical Issues; Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development. Part XII: Children and the Law, 1974," Family Law Quarterly, 1973, 8 (1), 590-625.

This article focuses upon three areas affecting the civil rights of the mentally retarded—guardianship, institutionalization, and education.

Nazzaro, Jean. "Child Abuse and Neglect," Exceptional Children. February 1974. pp. 351-354.

O'Donnell, Brigid. "Resident Rights Interview," Mental Retardation, 1976, 14 (6), 13-17.

Resident rights have been explored extensively by various representatives of the legal profession, parent groups, and professional organizations. O'Donnell examines the realization of such rights as viewed by individual residents.

Ogg, Elizabeth. "Securing the Legal Rights of Retarded Persons," Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 492, Public Affairs Pamphlets, 381 Park Avenue, South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

This pamphlet would be an excellent training source for advocacy as related to mentally retarded persons. Mental retardation is defined, problems of mentally retarded citizens are described, rights are enumerated and the legal rights of a mentally retarded citizen are explained.

Paper Victories and Hard Realities; The Implementation of the Legal Rights of the Mentally Disabled; Selected Papers of Supreme Court Decision O'Connor v. Donaldson. Georgetown, Ohio: Health Policy Center, 1976.

Guide for legislators and others interested in rights of mentally retarded persons. Provides an analysis of the O'Connor case and an exposition of some of the major problems for state and local elected officials which flow from this decision and other litigation in the area.

Patch, Robert K. "The Mentally Disabled and His Lawyer," Journal of Psychiatry & Law, 1974, 2 (1), 33-43.

Legal services are not adequate for the enforcement of rights of the mentally retarded. It is essential that a system of legal advocacy be established for the mentally retarded person, based upon adequate legal training of lawyers.

President's Committee on Mental Retardation. "Compendium of Law Suits Establishing the Legal Rights of Mentally Retarded Citizens." Washington, D.C., October, 1974.

Presented is a compendium of state lawsuits establishing the legal and constitutional rights of mentally retarded citizens. Included for each case are—the state, the lawsuit's status, legal advocates involving principles established, and comments.

President's Committee on Mental Retardation. The Mentally Retarded Citizen and the Law. New York: Free Press, 1976.

Covers virtually all of the legal issues associated with mental retardation including—personal and civil rights, rights within community service systems, rights of the institutionalized, criminal corrections, advocacy, etc. Format of central article followed by a "reaction" article(s) facilitates a vigorous statement of views. Contributors are drawn from a wide range of related fields allowing the discussion of law to encompass related ethical, administrative, cultural, and sociological aspects of mental retardation. Twenty-two major papers and over 60 articles are presented.

Report on Guardianship of the Mentally Retarded Throughout the World. San Sebastian (Spain), International Information Service on Mental Retardation, 1975.

Thirty-seven National Societies of the International League on Mental Retardation provided information on the status of guardianship of the mentally handicapped in their countries which were variously located in Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Included is a table summarizing data for the U.S., information on the dates of general and special guardianship legislations, a bibliography and a list of legislative sources on guardianship.

Section 504, "Nondiscrimination Regulations."

Available: The Mental Disability Law Reporter, ABA Commission on the Mentally Disabled, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington. D.C. 20036 (\$1.50 per copy)

Full text of regulations under Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act of 1973, aimed at eliminating discrimination by recipients of federal assistance on basis of physical or mental handicaps.

Turnball, H. Rutherford, III. "Deinstitutionalization and the Law,"  
Mental Retardation, 1975, 13 (2), 14-20.

Retarded individuals are entitled not only to human rights, but also legal rights. Deinstitutionalization, without necessary legal safeguards, will not be a satisfactory answer to the problems of institutionalization. We must apply the fullest legal protections that the person in the institutions are now belatedly and partially receiving to the persons who are being deinstitutionalized.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVOCACY

Atlanta Association for Retarded Citizens. A Study of Georgia's Criminal Justice System as it Relates to the Mentally Retarded - i.e. Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Incarceration. Volume I. 1975. Library Information Center, Central Wisconsin Colony, 317 Knutson Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53704.

Bhagat, M. and Fraser, W.I. "The Meaning of Concepts to the Retarded Offender." American Journal of Mental Deficiency. 75, 3, 260-7, November, 1970.

Brown, Barry, & Schuman, Alan. "A Correctional Program for the Not Too Distant Future." Community Mental Health Journal, 1974, 10, 33-40.

Proposed is a program of correctional advocacy to be developed on the foundation of an existing system of parole supervision.

Correctional Services for the Developmentally Disabled, Inc., Chicago, Ill. The Developmentally Disabled Offender in the Illinois Criminal Justice System. June, 1975. 214 p. ED119407. EDRS Price MF-\$0.83 HC-\$11.37 Plus Postage.

Reported are findings from five studies which explored the special problems and needs of the developmentally disabled offender in the Illinois criminal justice system. Introductory information includes a discussion of the problem, goals of the present study, and a review of programs for retarded offenders throughout the U.S. Presented are five studies based on interview and questionnaire data collected from law enforcement officers, judicial personnel, correctional institutions, developmentally disabled offenders (50 case studies), and community agencies serving the mentally retarded, the cerebral palsied, and the epileptic person.

"Criminal Law and Procedure: Cruel and Unusual Punishment", United States Law Week. January 8, 1974, pp. 2342-2343.

Dennis, Floyd, J.D. Mental Retardation and Corrections. An unpublished paper. 1972. John F. Kennedy Center for Research on Education and Human Development, Nashville, Tennessee.

Friedman, Paul R. Mental Retardation and the Law: A Report on Status of Current Court Cases. President's Committee on Mental Retardation, Washington, D.C. Jan., 1978. 47 p. ED152058. Report No. (OHD) 78-21012. Available: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. EDRS Price MF-\$0.83 HC-\$2.06 Plus Postage.

Reported are 22 new cases and provided is information on 27 previously reported cases related to mental retardation and the law. Cases are grouped according to 10 topics (sample cases in parenthesis): clarification; confidentiality/access to records; commitment; criminal law (O'Brien vs. Superior Court); education (California Association for Retarded Citizens vs. Riles); employment guardianship (Holtzer vs. Mathews); protection from harm (Romeo vs. Youngberg); sterilization (Stump vs. Sparkman); and treatment (Donaldson vs. O'Connor). Featured is an analysis of due process issues involved in decisions of parents or guardians to commit juveniles to institutions for the mentally retarded. The Supreme Court's rulings in Kremens vs. Bartley and Parham vs. J.L. and J.R. are examined. (CL)

Greater Kansas City Foundation for Retarded Citizens. Model for Service to the Retarded Juvenile Offender. Available: Greater Kansas City Foundation for Retarded Citizens, 1014 West 39th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111. (Fee)

Haskins, Jimmy R. and Friel, Charles M. A National Survey of the Diagnosis and Treatment of Mentally Retarded Offenders in Correctional Institutions Project CAMIO, Volume 8. Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, Texas. Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences; Texas State Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Mexico. Mexica State School. Dec. 73. 101 p. ED089494. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$5.70 Plus Postage.

Surveyed were the correctional systems of 45 states and the District of Columbia to assess the levels of diagnosis and treatment of mentally retarded (MR) offenders in correctional institutions as part of Project CAMIO (Correctional Administration and the Mentally Incompetent Offender), a Texas study to determine the incidence of criminal incarceration of the MR and to identify laws, procedures, and practices which affect the prosecution and imprisonment of the MR offender.

Haskins, Jimmy R. and Friel, Charles M. Strategies for the Care and Treatment of the Mentally Retarded Project CAMIO, Volume 1. Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, Texas. Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences; Texas State Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Mexico. Mexica State School. Dec. 72. 132 p. For documents detailing the seven study areas see EC 061403 through EC 061409. ED089487. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$6.97 Plus Postage.

Presented are the summary and recommendations of Project CAMIO (Correctional Administration and the Mentally Incompetent Offender), a Texas

study to determine the incidence of criminal incarceration of the mentally retarded (MR) and to identify laws, procedures, and practices which affect the prosecution and incarceration of the MR offender. Noted is the study's investigation into seven areas of concern: a review of theories on criminality and MR, the legal status of the MR offender, incidence and characteristics of the MR in adult and juvenile correctional institutions, the delinquent in a state residential facility for the MR, juvenile court handling of the MR offender at the community level, and a national survey of the diagnosis and treatment of the MR.

Haskins, Jimmy R. and Friel, Charles M. The Mentally Retarded and the Juvenile Court Project CAMIO, Volume 7. Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, Texas Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences; Texas State Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Mexico. Mexica State School. ED 089493. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$4.43 Plus Postage.

Studied was the relationship of the mentally retarded (MR) and the juvenile court through an attempt to determine the incidence of MR juveniles adjudicated by the juvenile court in one metropolitan county in Texas, to determine the attitude of juvenile probation officers toward the MR delinquent, and to determine the availability of community resources for the care of MR delinquents. Intelligence tests administered to all (48) juveniles adjudicated during a 4-month period revealed that the incidence of MR was about five times higher than in the general population. The MR juveniles tended to come from poorer homes, to have been first arrested at an earlier age, but arrested fewer times than the non-MR juveniles. After one year on probation, 2/3 of the MR juveniles compared to 1/2 of the non-MR juveniles, were committed to state training schools. Juvenile probation officers queried appeared to view the prognosis for the MR delinquent as poor, to be unfamiliar with mental retardation, and to view state residential facilities for the retarded as of little assistance to the court.

Haskins, Jimmy R. and Friel, Charles M. The Mentally Retarded in an Adult Correctinal Institute Project CAMIO, Volume 4. Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, Texas Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences; Texas State Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Mexica. Mexica State School. Dec, 1973. 139 p. ED089490. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$6.97 Plus Postage.

Evaluated were 500 male inmates admitted to the Texas Department of Corrections over a 2-month period. The study was part of Project CAMIO (Correctional Administration and the Mentally Incompetent Offender), a Texas study to determine the incidence of criminal incarceration of the mentally retarded (MR) and to identify laws, procedures, and practices which affect the prosecution and incarceration of the MR offender.



Haskins, Jimmy R. and Friel, Charles M. The Mentally Retarded in a Juvenile Correctional Institute Project CAMIO, Volume 5. Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, Texas, Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences; Texas State Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Mexico. Mexico State School. Dec, 1973. 136 p. ED089491. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$6.97 Plus Postage.

Evaluated were 1,666 juvenile inmates committed to the Texas Youth Council. The study was part of Project CAMIO, a Texas effort to determine the incidence of criminal incarceration of the mentally retarded (MR) and to identify laws, procedures, and practices which affect the prosecution and imprisonment of the MR offender.

Jorgensen, James D. and Scheier, Ivan H. Volunteer Training for Courts and Corrections. 1973. 385/cloth. Available: Volunteer Readership, Division of NICOV/NCVA, P.O. Box 1807, Boulder, Colorado 80306. Order #A29/\$8.00.

Krause, Fred J. "Police, Courts, and the M.R. Offender." Human Needs, 1, 6, 5-7. Dec. 1972. EJ071632.

Our system of justice does not equitably handle the problems connected with a retarded juvenile accused of a crime. (DM)

Larkin, Timothy and Sharek, Carol. "Volunteer Power for the Handicapped." Manpower. 7, 5, 7-11. May 75. EJ117090.

Project Volunteer Power was a Manpower Administration pilot program in three cities (Birmingham, Minneapolis, and Maiden, Massachusetts) using volunteer women's organizations on a planned basis to develop employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, and the mentally restored. (Author/BP)

Marsh, Robert, & Friel, Charles, & Eissler, Victor. "The Adult MR in the Criminal Justice System." Mental Retardation, 1975, 13(2), 21-25.

The Anglo-American concept of mental incompetence provides little protection to insure the special handling and treatment a retarded person requires. Recommendations are made to improve the identification of mentally retarded persons and to handle them in a manner more suitable to their needs.

Menolascino, Frank J. "The Mentally Retarded Offender." Mental Retardation. 12, 1, 7-11. Feb. 74.

It is maintained that since H. Goddard's investigations in 1914, over 450 separate studies on intellectual dimensions of the juvenile and adult retarded offender have been published, yet the investigations have not provided conclusive evidence that intelligence level plays a role in delinquent and/or criminal behavior. (Author/MC)

Norley, Dolores. "How Violet Are They?" Mental Retardation. 10, 1, 42. Feb. 72. EJ053095.

Briefly explained is the need for police to understand the needs and behavior patterns of the mentally handicapped. (CB)

Phelps, William R. Vocational Rehabilitation Operations Within a Prison System: One Approach to Serving the Mentally Retarded Public Offender. West Virginia State Board of Vocational Education, Charleston. Div. of Vocational Rehabilitation. May 74. 17 p. National Technical Information Service. Springfield, Va. 22151. ED096527. (PB-231 166, HC-\$4.00; MF-\$1.45). Document Not Available from EDRS.

The purpose of this paper is to present one approach to providing vocational rehabilitation for the mentally retarded public offender. The rehabilitation process for prison inmates is described, one south-eastern state program is reviewed from an operational point of view, and some traits and characteristics of the mentally retarded public offender are identified. (NTIS)

Santamour, Miles, and West, Bernadette, The Mentally Retarded Offender and Corrections. (National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Dept. of Justice/LEAA), Aug. 1977, 65 p. Available: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 027-000-00528-4). EDRS Price MF-\$.83 HC-\$3.50, ED149507.

The booklet provides an overview of the issues involved in correctional rehabilitation for the mentally retarded offender. Discussed are such issues as law enforcement and court proceedings problems, pros and cons of special facilities, labeling, normalization, and right to treatment. A section on the state of the art considers research and recent trends in such areas as personnel training and programs for adult retarded offenders. A model is proposed.

South Carolina Department of Corrections. A Proposed Program for Mentally Retarded Adult Offenders in the South Carolina Criminal Justice System. 1974. Columbia, South Carolina.

South Carolina State Dept. of Mental Retardation, Columbia. A Plan for the Youthful Mentally Retarded Offender. Sponsoring Agency: Rehabilitation Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D.C. ED037854. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$3.32 Plus Postage.

The problem of the youthful mentally retarded offender was studied and a plan devised to meet it. Recommendations called for special units for retarded offenders, placement as retardates rather than delinquents, periodic evaluation of the individual's rehabilitation program, and coordination of followup services. Further recommendations concerned development of a state system of detention-evaluation centers and of programs to identify and evaluate handicaps in offenders and to utilize local resources in care and treatment.

T & TA Project/UAPCD. Primer on Developmentally Disabled Youth Offender (Free) and Clinical Practices Manual - Aid to adaptation of Georgetown Adolescent Intervention Team Model in other states (Free). Available: T & TA Project/UAPCD, Hosp. Bless Bldg. CG-54, 3800 Reservoir Rd., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

University of South Carolina. Training Manual on South Carolina Law Enforcement (\$4.00) and Manual on South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers - A guide to recognition and handling of the DD offender. (\$4.00) Available: University of South Carolina, UAF Program, 503 So. Main St., Columbus, South Carolina 29208.

## INSTITUTIONAL ADVOCACY

American Association on Mental Deficiency. "Guidelines for Work By Residents in Public and Private Institutions for the Mentally Retarded." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(5), 59-62.

With the enactment of the 1966 Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act and the emerging recognition of the need to safeguard the individual rights of retarded persons, reassessments of current policies and practices regarding working residents have been made. The guidelines were developed to facilitate the application of the 1966 Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act as they affect working residents in public and private institutions for the mentally retarded and to assist workers in the field dealing with the issues involved.

Brekke, Beverly, & Brekke, Arne. "Educational and Health Services for the Institutionalized Mentally Retarded in Norway." Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(2), 14-16.

Development of education and health services for mentally handicapped in Norwegian institutions is surveyed from 1870's - 1970's. The legislation and organization of existing services are outlined.

Budde, James. "Will Institutionalization Survive? A Systems View of Redeveloping Program Models for the Retarded." Mental Retardation, 1972, 11(6), 24-28.

Institutions for the retarded are being compelled to modify systems which provide treatment to retarded people. This process of change is especially complex and troublesome for administrators. A means for attacking the problem via systems technology is considered. Basic components as well as their application to institutional programming are discussed.

Cleland, Charles, & Sluyter, Gary. "The Heterobedfast Ward: A Model Translating 'Normalization' Into Practice." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(1), 44-46.

The most recent standards for residential facilities for the mentally retarded are anchored on the principle of normalization. Implementation of this into daily living of residents and personnel is challenging and necessitates radical departures from traditional modes of care. This paper presents a model for translating the principle of normalization into the daily lives of service consumers and staff.

Forman, Mark. "The Alienated Resident and the Alienating Institution: A Case for Peer Group Intervention." Social Worker, 1971, 16(2), 47.

Residents feel powerless to change their living situations in the institutional setting. It is proposed that social workers could work as advocates of the mentally retarded by identifying the problems which residents face. Social workers could train the mentally retarded resident how to assert his concerns and needs to authority figures. This can be done by shaping norms for approach behavior reinforcing attempts to express concerns and needs.

Helsel, E.D. Informational Manual for Protective Services and Public Guardianship Project. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Corrections, 1968.

Mallory, Bruce L. "The Ombudsman in a Residential Institution: A Description of the Role and Suggested Training Areas." Mental Retardation, October, 1977, pp. 14-17.

Martin, Reed. "Behavior Modification: Human Rights and Legal Responsibilities." Champaign, Illinois: Research Press, 1974.

McGavern, Maureen, & Cleland, Charles. "'Locating' the Profoundly Mentally Retarded." Mental Retardation, 1974, 12(2), 49-50.

Article examines current institutional approaches to housing the PMR population. Projected guides for implementing normalization in institutions by considering housing locations. Efforts must be made to bring PMR to forefront, not keep them "out of sight, out of mind" as in the past.

Minnesota Department of Public Welfare. Rights of Mentally Retarded or Mentally Deficient Patients under Minnesota's Hospitalization and Commitment Act, June, 1968. Medical Services Division, Minnesota Dept. of Public Welfare, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55155.

This leaflet has been prepared to inform patients, relatives, and state hospital employees of the rights of mentally retarded or mentally deficient patients. Significant portions of the law concerning these rights at the time of admission, during and after hospitalization are outlined.

Oudenne, William. "Resident Labor: A Practical Solution in New Jersey State Institutions." Mental Retardation, 12, 5, 17-9. Oct. 74.

The article describes two relatively uncomplicated methods of reducing resident labor in public institutions for the mentally retarded and the successful pursuit of this goal in New Jersey State institutions.

Scheerenberger, R.C. "A Study of Public Residential Facilities." Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(1), 32-35.

The purpose of study was to gather updated information on the current status and trends of public residential facilities (PRFS) in the U.S. Primary areas of concern included: basic demographic data, population movement, resident programs, and administration.

Tarjan, G. "Natural History of Mental Retardation; Some Aspects of Epidemiology." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1973, 77, 369-379.

Provides information on the prevalence and incidence of mental retardation in the general population and on the process of institutionalization. Mildly retarded persons have decreased in number being admitted and cared for at State hospitals. Classes for the educably mentally retarded as a decreasing trend of institutionalization can be pointed to as a key factor in the decline of patients who are "functionally" retarded.

Thurman, S. Kenneth, & Thiele, Ronald. "A Viable Role for Retardation Institutions; The Road to Self-destruction." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(2), 21-23.

The role that institutions play in facilitation of community-based normalization program models is discussed. Suggestion is made that institutions should first strengthen themselves through development of more humanized treatment models before they can viably lead the way to their own demise.

Treadway, Jerry T. and Rossi, Robert B. "An Ethical Review Board: Its Structure, Function and Province." Mental Retardation, 15, 4, 28-9, Aug 77. EJ171633.

Described are the organization and functioning of a multi-purpose ethical review board in a residential facility for the developmentally disabled designed to act as a safeguard against inhumane treatment and violations of residents' rights. (CL)

Wolfensberger, Wolf. Origin and Nature of our Institutional Models. Syracuse: Human Policy Press, 1975.

Augmented by historical documentation and photo essay, Wolfensberger traces the development of institutional systems for people with mental retardation. Ideologies and assumptions underlying isolation and inhumane treatment are discussed with implications for promoting deinstitutionalization.

## DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

Braddock, David. Opening Closed Doors: The Deinstitutionalization of Disabled Individuals. 1977. Available: The Council for Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22901

Braddock, David L. and Sosowsky, Larry. Trend Analysis of Administrative Documents Pertinent to the Community Alternatives and Institutional Reform Planning Grant Program. A Report to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Council for Exceptional Children. Reston, Va. Program for the Analysis of Deinstitutionalization Resources. 31 Aug 75. 90 p. For related documents see ED 073 555 and 556. Sponsoring Agency: Rehabilitation Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

To identify trends in institutional reform and deinstitutionalization of the developmentally disabled. Thirty-four administrative documents emanating from a federally funded planning grant program were examined. Documents were gathered in response to a survey letter to state Developmental Disabilities Councils, and fact sheets summarizing the documents were prepared. A comparison technique evaluated the presence of legislative, organizational, budgetary and client centered trends.

Developmental Disabilities Program, Minnesota State Planning Agency, Community Alternatives and Institutional Reform (CAIR). 1975. Project report available from Minnesota State Planning Agency, Developmental Disabilities Program, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Mn. 55101.

Objectives of the project were to integrate the viewpoints of financial/program decision makers with those of the groups responsible for implementation of programs, and to develop a systematic plan for returning developmentally disabled persons in state facilities to community settings, based on their individual needs.

Conway, A. "Normalization: A Beginning Without an End." Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded, 1976, 11(4), 341-345.

Describes the historical roots of normalization. Discusses future problems of deinstitutionalization if goals are not set, especially in the area of sexuality.

Council for Exceptional Children. "Reintegrating Mentally Retarded People into the Community." (Program for the Analysis of Deinstitutionalization Resources: Council for Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091).

An annotated bibliography of print and audiovisual information and training materials.

de Silva, Reginald M. "From Institution to Community - A New Process?" Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(6), 25-28.

A survey was conducted of all residents placed in the community from a large facility, with social work intervention over a 14-year period. The findings have implications for exploring the need for additional community resources to meet the demission demands of large facilities for people with mental retardation.

Devizia, Joseph. "Success in a Foster Home Program for Mentally Retarded Children." Child Welfare, 1974, 53(2), 120-125.

Experiences in the foster home program for mentally retarded children of the Luzerne County Child Welfare Services, Pennsylvania, are described. Referral procedures and financial guidelines are summarized and obstacles encountered in placement are discussed.

Early, John T. "Finding Alternatives to Institutions." Programs for the Handicapped, 1976, 76(2), 17-20.

Syracuse University's Center on Human Policy is described. Highlighted are their advocacy efforts.

Fielda, Suzanne. "Asylum on the Front Porch. Community Life for the Mentally Retarded." Innovations, 1974, 1(4), 11-14.

Discusses Pennsylvania's Elwyn Institute program in which patients were trained and then placed in apartments. The program illustrates the workability of the Elwyn Institute philosophy that many mentally retarded people when provided with appropriate rehabilitative opportunities can develop self-reliance and independence.

"From Institution to Community Living: A Program for Adult Retarded Persons." The Journal for Special Education of the Mentally Retarded, 1972, 2(1), 58-62.

This HEW study (RD-1275-P) reports post-institutional adjustment of mentally retarded men and women who had received rehabilitation services and had been discharged to sheltered or competitive employment. Findings demonstrate that a custodial institution can be transformed into a rehabilitation institution which would repay the cost of services in two to three years.

Graf, G. Thomas, & Meyers, Norman L. "A Guideline for Social Action: Georgia's Community Services Act." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(5), 23-25.

Providing an alternative to institutionalization is a top priority of those concerned with the retarded. For the past two years Georgia's institutional services were evaluated in cooperation with a local and



State association for retarded. The organization of the study, the ensuing recommendations, and the legislative results toward implementing the recommendations provided suggestions for obtaining community services for retarded people.

Joels, Ray. "The Family Training Center: An Experiment in Normalization." Mental Retardation, 1974, 12(1), 12-13.

Article describes the family training center which offers a short term residential behavior modification program to teach families the skills to maintain mentally retarded children in the community. Parents are required to participate in each program component while the child is in residence.

Kraus, J. "Supervised Living in the Community and Residential and Employment Stability of Retarded Male Juveniles." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1972, 77(3), 283-290.

This investigation reveals the effects of supervised living in communities on social adjustment of mentally retarded male juveniles, previously residing in homes for retarded State wards, under a social rehabilitation scheme of the Department of Child Welfare of New South Wales. It has found that supervision in the community has a highly significant positive relationship to all measures of adjustment except delinquency.

Luckey, Robert E., & Neman, Ronald S. "The President's Panel Recommendations—Today." Mental Retardation, 1975, 13(4), 32-34.

State mental retardation program coordinators were surveyed regarding their opinions with respect to progress in achieving the President's Panel recommendations of 1962, and the continuing relevance of these recommendations today. The coordinators felt that there was room for improvement in all areas and their personal recommendations for action programs focused largely on achieving deinstitutionalization and appropriate community service alternatives.

Murphy, Jane G., & Datel, William E. "A Cost Benefit Analysis of Community Versus Institutional Living." Hospital & Community Psychiatry, 1976, 27(3), 165-170.

As part of a project to develop a model procedure for returning residents of institutions to the community, a consulting firm was contracted to develop a method for conducting a cost-benefit analysis of institutional versus community living. The method was used to project costs and benefits over a 10-year period for 52 clients successfully placed in the community through the project. The results showed an average net savings for each client of \$20,800 over a 10-year period, mostly to the State government.

Nirje, B. "A Scandinavian Visitor Looks at U.S. Institutions" in R. Kugel & W. Wolfensberger (Eds.) Changing Patterns in Residential Services for the Mentally Retarded. Washington: President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1969, pp. 51-57.

Nove, Roger M. "Toward Independent Living for the M.R." Sheltered Workshop, 1975, 20(4), 25-31.

The experience at a transitional home for mentally retarded adults suggests that traditional institutional care may contribute to their initial inability to function independently. The home offered them personal freedom, the chance for a job, and the opportunity to learn skills that would enable them to move into the community.

Paul, James L. & Stedman, J. Donald & Neufeld, G. Ronald. Deinstitutionalization: Program and Policy Development. 1977. Available: Syracuse University Press, 1011 East Water Street, Syracuse, New York 13210. ISBN 0-8156-0132-8. \$13.95 per copy.

Payne, James E. "The Deinstitutional Backlash." Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(3), 43-45.

Recently there has developed organized opposition to the trend toward deinstitutionalization. This study elicited attitudes of parents of persons in large institutions in order to explore this consequence of deinstitutionalization. The parents were in favor of maintaining the institution and were skeptical of the advantages of small group homes.

Peterson, Carol P. "Retention of MR Children in a Community School Program: Behaviors and Teacher Ratings as Predictors." Mental Retardation, 15(1), 46-49, Feb. 77. EJ164255.

An evaluation was made of the behavioral status of nine institutionalized developmentally disabled adolescents at the point of their entry into a community school program and after a 3-4 month followup period.

Ross, E. Clarke. "Deinstitutionalization - National Efforts in Consumer Advocacy and Monitoring: The United Cerebral Palsy Association Experience."

Paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, 1976.

Santiestevan, H. Deinstitutionalization: Out of Their Beds and Into the Streets. Washington, D.C.: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 1975.

Sponsored by a public employees union, this publication set out to prove that people have "a right to be institutionalized." Abuses of nursing homes, boarding homes, etc. are documented.

Scheerenberger, R.C. "A Model for Deinstitutionalization," Mental Retardation, 1974, 12(6), 3-7.

This paper supports deinstitutionalization and explores some of the problems associated with the process. Considers aspects that are important to ensuring a successful effort.

Swartz, John D. "Preparing Institutionalized Retarded for Autonomous Living: Training for Illness and Retirement." Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, 1971, 1(6), 184-187.

Discusses the need for first aid, general safety measures, and instructions in health techniques for the mentally retarded who are being prepared for independent living.

Thornbey, Margo. "A National Trend: The Impact of Educating and Training Formerly Institutionalized Children and Adults in the Community." Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded, 1976, 11(2), 152-155.

Thornbey describes the experience of a Washington institution with the deinstitutionalization of its clients. The impact on the classroom to the houseparents and the community is discussed.

Thorsheim, Mary Jo and Bruininks, Robert H. Admission and Readmission of Mentally Retarded People to Residential Facilities. Minneapolis, Minn.: Developmental Disabilities Project on Residential Services and Community Adjustment, 1978. Available: Dr. Robert Bruininks, 101 Pattee Hall, 150 Pillsbury Drive, S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. 612/376-5283. (\$2.00 per copy)

Reviews research as it relates to factors leading to admission and readmission of mentally retarded persons to residential facilities.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Report to Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States: Returning the Mentally Disabled to Community, Government Needs to do More. Washington, D.C., 1977.

A document remarkable in its frankness; a comprehensive analysis of Federal policy toward the developmentally disabled. In spite of the fact that the care and treatment of mentally disabled can be an effective alternative, many mentally disabled persons have been released from institutions before sufficient community facilities were available and without adequate planning and follow-up. Others enter, remain in, or re-enter institutions unnecessarily. Offer recommendations as to how Congress, the Office of Management and Budget and other Federal agencies can help solve some of these problems.

Wolfensberger, Wolf, & Menolascino, Frank. "Reflections on Recent Mental Retardation Developments in Nebraska. I: A New Plan." Mental Retardation, 1970, 8(6), 20-28.

Both the content and the process of planning and implementing mental retardation services in Nebraska have features which may be of considerable relevance to other geo-political bodies. One such feature is a completely dispersed community service system which is tied to the principle of normalization by means of State standards and a rating system which determines funding, and which eschews not only institutions, but even multi-purpose centers. In the first article of this two part series, the plan is described.

Wolfensberger, Wolf. "Will There Always Be An Institution? II: The Impact of New Service Models; Residential Alternatives to Institutions." Mental Retardation, 1971, 9(6), 31-38.

In this two-part series of articles, it is predicted that institutions will be phased out because of five trends: development of non-residential community services; new conceptualizations of and attitudes toward residential services; increased usage of individual rather than group residential placements; provision of small, specialized group residences; lower incidence of retardation due to reduction in birth-rate of high risk groups and improvement of health services for the population generally and for high risk groups specifically. In this (second) part, the impact of developing new service model upon the institution is discussed.

Wolfson, Isaac. "Adjustment of Institutionalized Mildly Retarded Patients Twenty Years After Return to the Community." Mental Retardation, 1970, 8(4), 20-23.

A review of socio-economic adjustment of 163 male and female mildly retarded adults was made twenty years after their discharge from a New York State Institution. The satisfactory level in a large percentage of the group (57.5% of males and 70% of females) to various degrees of maladjustment in the rest of the group. In view of the fact that at the time of their discharge the only community facility available for the mildly retarded was special classes in some schools, it is evidence that the successful adjustment was made possible by their personal resources. Those who failed received the same assistance from existing agencies as the nonretarded in similar circumstances.

NORMALIZATION/COMMUNITY LIVING

Abbott, John, & Ladd, Gail. "...Any Reason Why This Mentally Retarded Couple Should Not Be Joined Together..." Mental Retardation, 1970, 8(2), 45-48.

The authors argue that some mildly retarded individuals have the potential to meet the demands of married life and to benefit from this relationship. It is important that institutions recognize this fact and develop services for their residents considering marriage. Case material is used to describe such services developed at one state institution.

"A Machiavelli for Planners: Community Attitudes and the Selection of a Group Home Site." Mental Retardation, February, 1976, pp. 26-29.

American Bar Association. Zoning for Community Homes Serving Developmentally Disabled Persons: Statutory Survey, Model Statutes (Discussion Edition). Prepared by the Developmental Disabilities State Legislative Project of the ABA Commission on the Mentally Disabled, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Second in a series. Others forthcoming on anti-discrimination, education, environmental barriers, guardianship, criminal justice issues, rights to services/rights in residential facilities, personal and civil rights in the community, admission to services.

Andren, Linda, & Sturm, Mary Lynn. "Is 'I Do' in the Repertoire of the Retarded? A Study of the Functioning of Married Retarded Couples." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(7), 31-34.

Article discusses whether retarded people should marry and the types of services which might be offered to aid the success of such unions.

Belina, U.S. Planning For Your Own Apartment. Belmont, California: Fearon Publishers, 1975.

Contains information applicable to handicapped persons who are being helped to prepare for independent apartment living. Includes program planning components, curriculum, and a teacher's guide. Directly relevant to the objectives of many citizen advocacy relationships.

Bergman, Joel S. Community Homes for the Retarded. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Co., 1975.

Book describes the origin, developmental, and current status of six community homes for retarded children and adults. Gives detailed information about these homes for those who are developing homes in their community.

Best, John P. "The Relevance of Normalcy." Education of the Visually Handicapped, 1976-77, VIII(4), 115-119.

Suggest that greater emphasis be placed on knowledge and skills necessary to permit a greater degree of normalcy rather than major emphasis on academics taught by teachers. Presently neglected areas of endeavor include orientation and mobility training, self-help skills, socialization, interpersonal relations, sexuality, and real-life situations.

Burchinal, Albert W. "An Old Concept--A New Application (The Extended Family Concept Applied to the Provision of Comprehensive Services to the Mentally Retarded.)" Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(5), 14-17.

The issue of protection and continuity of care for those whose mental deficiency limits their functioning to a level of dependency has been of concern to practitioner and parent. The extended family concept is seen as providing a social structure, a cultural milieu, within which its members can be assured not only a sense of security but also a lifetime of care.

Challanger, D.J. "As Normal a Life as Possible is the Aim in Sweden." Intellectually Handicapped Child, 1970, 8(4), 24-25.

The philosophy of "normalization" in Sweden, now mandated by law, requires that mentally retarded children and adults have all facilities available to them as do normal adults and children.

Cherington, C, & Dybwad, G. New Neighbors; The Retarded Citizen in Quest of a Home. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974.

A collection of articles on the concept of community and the rights of the individual, especially those with mental handicaps. Not a "how-to-do-it" manual; emphasizes the development of a continuum of residential services. Advocacy is briefly discussed.

Chouinard, Edward. "Family Homes for Adults." The Social and Rehabilitation Record, 1975, 2(2), 10-15.

This article offers an alternative to institutional living for the elderly and adults who need some supervision. Washington State tried family placements because it was expected foster family home care would cost less than institutional care. This was found to be a successful alternative.

De La Cruz, Felix F. Human Sexuality and Mentally Retarded. New York: Bruner/Mazel Publishers, 1973.

Proceedings of a conference to consider the sexuality of mentally retarded persons. Contained are thoughts on sexual taboos and the rights of the retarded, sex education, contraception, and community attitudes.

Dybwad, Gunnar. "New Patterns of Living Demand New Patterns of Service-- Is Normalization a Feasible Principle of Rehabilitation?"

Luncheon Address for the International Conference on Models of Service for the Multi-Handicapped Adult. New York City, October 10, 1973.

Gardner, James M. "Community Residential Alternatives for the Developmentally Disabled." *Mental Retardation*, 15(6), 3-8, Dec. 77. EJ175729.

Described is a system for providing comprehensive community residential living for the developmentally disabled.

Hill, Brad and Bruininks, Robert. Assessment of Behavioral Characteristics of People Who Are Mentally Retarded. Minneapolis, Minn.: Developmental Disabilities Project on Residential Services and Community Adjustment, 1978. Available: Dr. Robert Bruininks, 101 Pattee Hall, 150 Pillsbury Drive, S.E., University of Minnesota, Mpls., Minn. 55455. (\$2.00 per copy)

Reviews issues relating to the measurement of adaptive behavior of mentally retarded people.

Horn, Linda, & Griesel, Elma. Nursing Homes, a Citizen Action Guide: How to Organize Nursing Home Reform in the Community. Boston: Beacon Press, 1977.

An organizing manual for families and concerned citizens who wish to monitor and change conditions within nursing homes. Models of effective local organizations are presented.

Larsen, Lawrence A., Ph.D. Community Residences for the Mentally Retarded: Bibliography and Abstracts. These materials were prepared under a contract with the Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance System, Room 300, NCNB Plaza, 136 E. Rosemary St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Requests for reprints of abstract materials should be forwarded to DD/TAS.

Maddock, James. "Sex Education to the Mentally Retarded." Exceptional Children, 1974, 40(4), 273-278.

Maloney, Dennis. "Evaluation of Community-Based Treatment Facilities." Paper prepared for DD/TAS. Unpublished copies available from DD/TAS.

Mendelson, Mary Adelaide. Tender Loving Greed; How the Incredibly Lucrative Nursing Home "industry" is Exploiting America's Old People and Defrauding Us All. New York: Vintage Books, 1975.

An expose and indictment of the nursing home business. Focuses on the administration, economics, and operation of private nursing homes. Includes many case studies.

Mesibov, Gary B. "Alternatives to the Principle of Normalization." Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(5), 30.

The role of normalization in directing community based services for the mentally retarded is discussed. Mesibov argues that there are some things normalization does not do. Alternatives, based on individual clients, are described with emphasis on Mahoney's principle of cognitive ecology. Advantages of alternatives are discussed, and the need to evaluate the quality of our service systems more directly is emphasized.

Moore, Cory. A Coalition Approach to Respite Care. Montgomery County Association for Retarded Citizens, Silver Springs, Md., 1977, 41 p. ED145613. EDRS Price MF-\$0.83 HC-\$2.06 Plus Postage.

Presented is the manual which resulted from a project to develop a program of relief or respite care for families with developmentally disabled members. Background on the respite care approach in Montgomery County (Maryland) is reviewed, and long range and immediate goals of the project are outlined.

National Institute of Mental Health. Conference Proceedings, Community Living Arrangements for the Mentally Ill and Disabled: Issues and Options for Public Policy. Washington, D.C.: DHEW, 1976.

Nesbitt, John A. (ed.) Program Development in Recreation Services for Deaf-Blind. Based on papers and proceedings of National Institute on Program Development and Training in Recreation for Deaf-Blind Children, Youth and Adults. Iowa City: Iowa University, 1974.

Nihira, Lyly. "Jeopardy in Community Placement." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1975, 79(5), 538-44.

This exploratory investigation examines incidents of problem behavior as related by caretakers of community-placed retarded persons. Explores actual or potential jeopardy to health and/or safety, general welfare, or exposure to the jeopardy of criminal charging of community-placed retarded persons and their fellow clients.



Nirje, Bengt. "Symposium on 'Normalization,' the Normalization Principle: Implications and Comments." Stockholm, Sweden, 1969.

The approach to the management of the mentally subnormal individuals is discussed as based on a principle of normalization. The general concern on which to base aims, attitudes, and norms to attain quality work for and with people with mental retardation is explored.

Nirje, Bengt. "The Normalization Principle and Its Human Management Implications." Changing Patterns in Residential Services for the Mentally Retarded. President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

The principle of normalization is discussed as it was developed in the Scandinavian countries. Underlying demands for standards, facilities, and programs for the retarded are outlined. Bank-Mikkelsen and Grunewald give specific descriptions of functioning programs which incorporate normalization principles.

Nirje, Bengt. "Towards Independence, 'Mental Retardation.'" Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded, April 1971.

Examines the changing conditions within institutions and services, prejudices, and public attitudes toward the mentally retarded. Nirje deals with three handicaps associated with mental retardation: the mental retardation of the individual, the imposed or acquired retardation and the awareness of being handicapped.

Olshansky, Simon. "Mental Retardation: Another View." Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling, 1974, 5(3), 131-137.

A view of mentally retarded persons is proposed involving three suggestions: (1) Society should stop labeling the mentally retarded as it may hinder development; (2) The principle of normalization rather than abnormalization should be pursued; and (3) Attention should be given to the promotion of fullest development of an individual's potential.

Parnicky, Joseph J. Pathways Toward Independence: A Normalization Training Program for Moderately Retarded Adults. Columbus: Nisonger Center, the Ohio State University, 1975.

Manual presents a program which will establish and maintain normative skills and habits in young moderately retarded adults who have experienced many years of life in extremely protective environment. Program was facilitated at Ohio State University.

Perske, Robert. "The Dignity of Risk and the Mentally Retarded." Mental Retardation, 1972, 10(1), 24-27.

In Denmark and Sweden, there is a growing interest in granting mentally retarded persons their fair and prudent share of risk-taking in their daily living. Denying the mentally retarded exposure to normal risks commensurate with their functioning trends to have a deleterious effect on both their sense of human dignity and their personal development. In addition, the removal of all risk diminishes the retarded in the eyes of others. The author seeks to show how appropriate and reasonable risk-taking can and should be worked into the daily living experiences of the mentally retarded in America.

Perske, R., and Marquiss, J. "Learning to Live in an Apartment: Retarded Adults from Institutions and Dedicated Citizens," Mental Retardation, 1973, II(5), 18.

Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia. Equal Access to Public Transportation: The Disabled and Elderly. Distributed by the President's Committee on the Handicapped, no date.

Provides a comprehensive overview of the issue of equal access to facilities supplemented by potential strategies for implementation.

"Public Transportation Training." Exceptional Parent, 1971, 1(1), 25-27.

The article describes how to train children with physical, perceptual, or mental disabilities to use public transportation

Richman, Sol. "The Mentally Retarded are not Different." The Social and Rehabilitation Record, 1974, 1.(8), 29-31.

Author states that it is time to look more closely and critically to retarded persons total living environment which offers the opportunities that a normal peer has.

Scheerenberger, Richard C. and Felsenthal, D. "Community Settings for MF Persons: Satisfaction and Activities." Mental Retardation, 15(4), 3-7, Aug. 77. EJ171627.

Seventy-five former residents (6-77 years old) of a public residential facility for the developmentally disabled were interviewed to determine their attitudes toward and impressions of living in the community as well as the degree to which their foster, group, or adult home conformed to the principle of normalization.

SPARC Residential Services Committee Guideline for Locating a New Home for Persons Who Are Mentally Retarded. June, 1978. St. Paul Association for Retarded Citizens, 529 Jackson Street, Room 329, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

An excellent guide for parents seeking a group home meeting their particular youth's needs and personality. Poses detailed questions to ask of prospective homes as to rules, procedure, and policy regarding admissions and termination, clothing, supervision, opportunities for independence, health care, living skills training, leisure time planning, interpersonal relations and sexuality, managing of behavior, meals, and personal possessions.

Transportation and the Mentally Retarded. President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Washington, D.C. June 72. 61 p. Sponsoring Agency: National Center for Educational Research and Development (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. 20201. Publication No. (05)72-40, Price \$1.00. Also ERIC: ED06484. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$3.32 Plus Postage.

Reported were the results of a contract that involved identification, description, and categorization of the nature of transportation problems for the mentally retarded by means of analysis of existing studies, two surveys, and an inventory of specialized programs and systems operating in the United States.

Vitello, Stanley, J. "Cautions on the Road to Normalization." Mental Retardation, 1974, 12(5), 39-40.

Author discusses optimism that exists in education and training of severely and profoundly retarded people. In this article, 10 cautions are listed, so as not to kill normalization.

Weinberg, Martin. "Preparing for the Future." Parent Voice, 1971, 21(1), 10-11.

Reducing family protectiveness toward mentally retarded persons in an effort to develop independent behaviors. Parental protectiveness regarding mentally retarded persons must be relaxed to achieve functional skills in the community. The separation of the mentally retarded person from the family at a normal developmental age leads to progress in self-confidence and preparation for the future.

Wolfensberger, Wolf. The Principle of Normalization in Human Services. Toronto: National Institute on Mental Retardation, York University Campus, 1972.

This book is the first one to document normalization from its origins in Scandinavian services to the mentally retarded to its implications to the field of human services. Wolfensberger presents the normalization principle as an "ideology" which reflects positive cultural values and applies current scientific knowledge of mental retardation. The

implications of normalization are discussed in relation to specific problems and service areas. Citizen advocacy is presented as a strategy for implementing normalization.

Wolfensberger, Wolf & Glenn, Linda. PASS 3: A Method for Quantitative Evaluation of Human Services. Handbook and Field Manual. Third edition. Toronto, National Institute on Mental Retardation, 1975.

PASS (Program Analysis of Service Systems) is an evaluation instrument based largely on the principle of normalization. PASS is applicable to all types of human services and permits comparison between different kinds of service. Also included is a similar instrument FUNDET which develops criteria for funding decisions.

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Alese, Joseph A. "Operation Awareness." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(5), 38-39.

To enhance community acceptance and understanding of retarded individuals, operation awareness was created. The community must be made aware of its responsibility especially in regard to the due process right to education guarantees.

Barrier Awareness (A series of 5 booklets on attitudinal barriers facing disabled citizens). Available: Goerge Washington University Barrier Awareness Project RRRI-ALLB, Suite 704, 1828 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Single copies free; 2-10 copies, 25¢ ea.; 11 or more copies, 15¢ ea.

Booklet topics: Attitudinal barriers faced by disabled community in general, by deaf and hearing impaired citizens, and by persons with mental retardation. Also, barriers confronting wheelchair users and attitudes held by disabled persons toward non-disabled.

Braginsky, Benjamin M., and Braginsky, Dorothea D. "The Mentally Retarded; Society's Hansels and Gretels." Psychology Today, 1974, 7(10), 18, 20-21, 24, **26**, 28-30.

The status of mildly retarded children who have been placed in institutions for mental retardation is examined. Mental retardation is not a psychological concept but rather a sociopolitical one. The politics of diagnosis and incarceration had led to enormous expenditures of time, effort, and money in useless search for psychological and biological factors in mental retardation when the real problems exist in society. A change from the traditional realm of psychology and psychiatry to objective analysis of the politics of deviancy is needed.

Force, Dewey G., Jr. "A Descriptive Study of the Incidence of Seizures and Teachers' Attitudes Toward Children with Epilepsy in the Minneapolis, Minnesota Public Schools." Dec. **65**, 78 p. Available: Minnesota Epilepsy League, St. Paul. ED011731. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$4.43 Plus Postage.

This study was designed to determine the incidence of seizures among children in a public school system and teachers' knowledge and attitudes about epileptic children. Results showed that epilepsy among school children is more frequent than supposed; that stereotypes and misconceptions about epilepsy and epileptics exist; that knowledge of teachers about epilepsy is often sketchy; and that teachers' attitudes toward these children are highly variable and often not based on modern medical and psychological knowledge.

Gottlieb, Jay, and Corman, Louise. "Public Attitudes Toward Mentally Retarded Children." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1975, 80(1), 72-80.

Movement of societal integration of mentally retarded into the community suggests that a community-based deinstitutionalization program cannot succeed without public acceptance.

Gottlieb, Jay, and Siperstein, Gary N. "Attitudes Toward Mentally Retarded Persons; Effects of Attitude Referent Specificity." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1976, 80(4), 376-381.

Attitudinal studies toward mentally retarded persons help to provide necessary information for planning social policy. If adequate decisions are to be made, a firm understanding of public attitudes is essential. The general feeling among professionals in the field is that we must improve attitudes toward mentally retarded persons if programs such as deinstitutionalization are to succeed.

Harth, Robert. "Attitudes and Mental Retardation; Review of Literature." Training School Bulletin, 1973, 69(4), 150-164.

Reviews recent literature on the attitudes of various population groups toward mental retardation and on attitude change research.

Hobbs, Nicholas (Ed.). "Issues in the Classification of Children." A source book on categories, labels, and their consequences. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1974.

Hobbs, Nicholas. The Future of Children; Categories, Labels, and Their Consequences. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1975.

This book deals with the significance of classification and labeling in the lives of millions of children and the complex problem of the social functions of categorizing and labeling is reviewed. Abuses in the legal status of exceptional children is discussed and recommendations for the project are made.

Klick, Robert, and Horn, J. "Reactions to the Handicapped; Sweaty Palms and Saccharine Words." Psychology Today, 1975, 9, 122.

Klick has studied the gap which develops when handicapped and non-handicapped people interact. He is looking for ways to increase social acceptance of handicapped children and adults and suggests alternatives which help change attitudes, that both people have developed.

Latimer, Ruth. "Current Attitudes Toward Mental Retardation." Mental Retardation, 1970, 8(5), 30-38.

Interviews with over 1,000 persons selected by random sampling techniques sought to determine current attitudes toward mental retardation. The picture is a mixed one with many erroneous beliefs still current. Lack of information about available resources, lack of participation in mental retardation and confusion about mental retardation and mental illness, etc., still exists. Goodwill was often expressed, especially toward children, along with special education and training for them. Some suggestions for publicity in public relations resulted.

McQueen, Robert. "Larry/Mistaken Assignment as a Mental Retardant," People, 1974, 2 (2), 2-6, 16-18.

The case of a 31 year-old male who had been institutionalized all his life as a mentally retardant and was found by a psychiatrist to be of normal intelligence is related. The patient's social development and eventual release out of the hospital environment are also traced.

Peterson, Dwayne. "More than Knowing Clergyman; Their Attitudes Toward and Knowledge of the Mentally Retarded," Mental Retardation, 1970, 8(1), 24-26.

Responses from 262 clergymen in Denver, Colorado, were collected together with pertinent data analyzed. Factors influencing the respondent's knowledge of mental retardation and attitudes toward the mentally retarded were isolated; the positive effect of knowledge upon attitudes was noted. College education was the only factor which was found to influence significantly the minister's knowledge of mental retardation. Attitudes toward the mentally retarded were found to vary according to the degree of the respondent's education, recency of graduation, and experience with the mentally retarded. Most positive attitudes were found among those with seminary training in pastoral counseling.

Peterson, Gerald F. "Factors Related to the Attitudes of Nonrelated Toward their EMR Peers," American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 79 (4), 412-416.

Results indicate that subjects who had contact with EMR peers reported favorable attitudes. On subjects having contact, no differences were among high and low IQ groups. In all groups studied the higher level educational attainment of the subjects' parents, the more negative were subjects' attitudes toward their retarded peers.

Reichard, Gary L. "Community Expectations of the Mentally Retarded," Focus on Exceptional Children, 1970, 1 (9), 9-10.

To alleviate negative community attitudes toward the mentally retarded, an awareness of the abilities of the mentally retarded should have a high priority. The idea that mentally retarded persons can be gainfully employed, self-sufficient and socially interacting citizens if given the opportunity should be presented to the public.

Schultheis, A. "Time to Stop Labeling and Start Teaching the Disadvantaged," Education Digest, January 1976, 26-28.

Schultheis states that labels are associated with negative values and thus lower expectations and perceptions of teachers, administrators, and labeled youth. He stresses the need to stop defining labels and start diagnosing, identifying, and teaching the child with learning problems to overcome his problems.



## RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Abeson, Alan. A Continuing Summary of Pending and Completed Litigation Regarding the Education of Handicapped Children, No. 8. Reston, Virginia: State-Federal Information Clearinghouse for Exceptional Children, 1974.

Summarized are 56 completed or pending state court cases regarding the right to education, the right to treatment, and placement of handicapped children and adults. Sources of information in the summary included attorneys, organizations, and plaintiffs involved.

Abeson, Alan, & Bolick, Nancy, & Hass, Jayne. "A Primer on Due Process; Education Decisions for Handicapped Children." Exceptional Child, 1975, 42(2), 68-74.

Presented is an approach to meeting the requirements of due process in the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of handicapped children. Outlined are selection and training procedures and responsibilities of hearing officers who may be used to resolve issues between the public schools and families. Described in a final section is a parent surrogate approach for providing children whose parents are unavailable or unknown with adequate representation during educational decision-making.

Abeson, Alan. "Movement and Momentum; Government and the Education of Handicapped Children-II." Exceptional Children, 1974, 41(2), 109-115.

Abeson discusses State and Federal laws, due process, litigation, and public awareness of public policy makers with the educational needs of handicapped children.

Abt Associates, Inc. A Directory of Higher Education Facilities and Services for Students with Disabilities. Available: Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Result of a 1976 study by Abt Associates, Inc. for the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

Bartlett, Richard H. "Politics, Litigation and Mainstreaming: Special Education's Demise?" Mental Retardation, 1977, 15(1), 24-26.

Politics and litigation have entered into development of education programs for the mentally retarded person. As a result of this, special educators are faced with a situation of developing alternative strategies which may be the demise of special education and may deprive the mentally retarded student of his rights to an adequate and appropriate education.

Beery, Keith. "Mainstreaming: A Problem and an Opportunity for General Education." Focus on Exceptional Children, 1976, 6(6), 1-7.

The difference between philosophy and actual program must be recognized. Everyone should be mainstreamed and teachers should match the need with the proper program. Data must be properly treated and used. Implementation must be slow, and the ground prepared before mainstreaming takes place.

Berry, Mary J. "The Federal Role in Education for the Handicapped." The Exceptional Parent, Oct. 77, p. 6-7.

Blessing, Kenneth R. "Least Restrictive Alternative Model." Bureau Memorandum, 1975, 17(1).

This paper addresses itself to the concept of least restrictive alternatives in educational settings. A service model for program types and levels encompassing some of the elements of the cascade and pyramid systems is presented. Recent special education legislation in Wisconsin is discussed.

Brown, Albert. "Pen and Share It: Integration of Trainable Students in a Regular High School Building." Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded, 1976, 11(1), 51-52.

Describes the integration of trainable students to a regular high school building. The use of student advocates, daily schedule, future plans are discussed.

Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. The Education for Handicapped Children Act, P.L. 94-142. Available: Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Campbell, Martha. Education for Children with Epilepsy: The Education for All Handicapped Children's Act. Available: Epilepsy Foundation of America, 1828 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Children's Defense Fund (CDF). How Special Education Advocacy Can Work: A Mississippi Case Study. 1978, Children's Defense Fund (CDF), 1520 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (\$1.50 per copy).

This booklet describes, step-by-step, how CDF moved from advocating for the educational rights of a few handicapped children in Mississippi to a statewide effort to benefit all handicapped students who were being denied an appropriate public education. It is an illustration of how local advocacy, information dissemination, litigation, negotiation, parent involvement and federal agency monitoring all work together to produce change for children.

Children's Defense Fund. Your Rights Under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (94-142). Available: Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (Booklet - first copy free; each additional copy \$.25).

Cleland, Charles, & Swartz, John. "Voting Behavior of Institutionalized Mentally Retarded." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(4), 31-35.

Recent extensions of legal rights to mentally retarded persons and the mentally ill and the lowering of the voting age insure that numerous retarded persons both non-institutionalized and institutionalized mentally retarded persons voting in a mock election reveals a desire to engage in voting, a high percentage of spoiled ballots, and a need for education on the voting process.

Cruickshank, W.M. "The False Hope of Integration." The Slow Learning Child, 1974, 21(2), 67-83.

Cruickshank, discusses the issue of integration versus segregation of exceptional children in the educational system. The problems of placement in a regular classroom are discussed, as well as the reasons why special education is a necessity for some children. Special education is broken down into its component parts, including brief descriptions of philosophy, the children best served by such a program, and the necessary mechanics for successful implementation. Throughout, the emphasis is on the rights of children to receive, and parents to demand, quality education which will best prepare the child to assume a functional role in society.

D'Alonzo, J. Bruno. "Rights of Exceptional Children to Participate in Interscholastic Athletics." Exceptional Children, 1976, 43(2), 86-95.

The study compiles a national survey of rules and regulations governing the participation of exceptional children in interscholastic activities. It also covers legal basis for the exclusion of exceptional children in such competition.

Full Educational Opportunity under the Law: 1975 Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee on the Handicapped. 1975. Available: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Gardner, C. "Voting Knowledge of the Mildly Retarded Exceptional Child." Exceptional Children, 1973, 40(3), 215-17.

The right to vote by the retarded presents the obligation to the teacher to teach them how to make the right choice. Also requires new curriculum to deal with this new concept.

Goldberg, Melvin; Weatherman, Richard; Thornburg, Thomas; and Permuth, Steven. Insuring the Rights of Handicapped Children in School. A Compliance Procedure Manual. 1977. Published by and available through: University of Minnesota, 300 Health Service Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. 55108. (\$4.50 per copy)

Due Process Hearings - A guide for hearing officers.

Gollay, Elinor; Bennet, Alwina. The College Guide for Students with Disabilities, 1976 Directory. Available: Abt Publication, 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. (\$18.00 per copy - paperback)

Detailed information on individual colleges, summary of services, accessibility, financial aid, testing programs, etc.

Gottlieb, Jay. "Classroom Behavior of Retarded Children Before and After Integration Into Regular Classes." Journal of Special Education, 1975, 9(3), 307-315.

Comparison of the behavior of mentally retarded children with the behaviors of regular classmates indicated that the integrated EMRs displayed more pro-social and verbally aggressive behaviors and fewer physically aggressive behaviors.

Gozali, J., & Gonwa, J. "Citizenship Training for the EMR: A Case of Educational Neglect." Mental Retardation, 1973, 11(1), 49-50.

Gozali identified the contributions of a new curriculum-guide for EMR in the area of active participation in democratic processes at the secondary high school level.

Haring, Norris G. "Educational Services for the Severely and Profoundly Handicapped." Journal of Special Education, 1975, 9(4), 425-433.

The author provides guidelines for widespread commitment to the education of the severely and profoundly retarded including teacher preparation, early identification, parent involvement, and community support. The organizations and universities currently involved in this endeavor are mentioned.

Hoffman, Edward. "The American Public School and the Deviant Child: The Origins of Their Involvement." Journal of Special Education, 1975, 2(4), 415-423.

This paper explores the origin of public school involvement with the mentally or behaviorally deviant child. Predominant trends discussed are Social Darwinism which resulted in the "deviant" to be feared as the cause of social problems and the East European immigration movement which catalyzed the enactment and enforcement of compulsory education legislation which, in turn, spurred the establishment of special schools.

Jones, CD., Jr. Special Education in the States: Legislative Progress Report. Denver: Education Commission of the States, 1975.

A series of legislative progress reports presents an overview of approximately 75 major 1974-75 State bills concerning the education of exceptional children. Provided for each bill includes state name, bill number and sponsor, a summary of basic provisions, and status as of May, 1975.

Klein, Stanley D. (Ed.). Psychological Testing of Children, A Consumer's Guide. The Exceptional Parent Magazine, 1977. Available: The Exceptional Parent Press, Room 708, Statler Office Building, Boston, Mass. 02116. (\$3.95)

MacMillan, Donald. "Mainstreaming the Mildly Retarded: Some Questions, Cautions and Guidelines." Mental Retardation, 1976, 14(1), 3-10.

MacMillan argues that naive application of mainstreaming is potentially harmful to mentally retarded students. Problems with the implementation of the mainstreaming concept are examined with guidelines for effective utilization of mainstreaming.

Maddock, James. "Sex Education to the Mentally Retarded." Exceptional Children, 1974, 40(4), 273-278.

Maddock presents guidelines to provide sexual information to replace and update "traditional, repressive views."

Minnesota Dept. of Education. A Handbook for Parents - Your Handicapped Child's Rights in Minnesota's Public Schools. (Handbook) Available: State Department of Education, Division of Special Education, Capitol Square Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

National Association for Retarded Citizens. Monitoring the Right to Education. Available: National Association for Retarded Citizens, Research and Demonstration Institute, 2709 Avenue E East, P.O. Box 6109, Arlington, Texas 76011. (\$.50 per copy)

A manual to help citizens evaluate public school services for mentally retarded students. Includes basic reference list.

National Association of State Directors of Special Education and Council for Exceptional Children, State-Federal Information Clearinghouse for Exceptional Children. A Primer on Due Process: Education Decisions for Handicapped Children. (Reston, Virginia: Development and Evaluation of State and Local Special Education, Administration Policy Manual Project, 1975). Available: 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091. Cost: \$4.95.

National Institute on Mental Retardation. Education for Retarded Children: Access? Integration? Parent Participation?. 1977. Available: Publications, National Institute on Mental Retardation, Kinsmen Building, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario. M3J 1P3 (\$1.00 per copy)

Questions that may lead to answers. A checklist on legal aspects of educational systems to help parents and planners evaluate their own school systems. Challenges for educators on the rights of all children to attend school and to obtain their education as much as possible in an integrated classroom, and the right of parents to be involved in placement decisions affecting their children.

Paul, James L. & Turnbull, Ann P. & Cruckshank, William M. Mainstreaming: A Practical Guide. (Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1977).

Russo, James R. "Are Your Facilities Suitable for Mainstreaming the Handicapped?". Education Digest, 1975, 40, 18-21.

Courts are requiring enrollment of handicapped people into normal schools and university settings. Russo stresses the need for facility changes to be made in order to accommodate the handicapped. Specific examples of institutions' and cities' attempts to accommodate the needs of the handicapped person are cited.

Schimmel, David and Fischer, Louis. The Rights of Parents in the Education of their Children. 1977. Published and available through: National Committee for Citizens in Education, Suite 410, Wilde Lake Village Green, Columbia, Maryland 21044. (\$2.95 per copy)

Soeffing, Mary. "Normalization of Services for the Mentally Retarded - A Conversation with Dr. Wolf Wolfensberger." Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded, 9(4), 202-208.

Wolfensberger comments on the role of advocacy and law, the limitations of behavior modification, and the value of precision teaching. He also discusses the activities of the institute he directs.

Stephens, Wyatt E. "Mainstreaming: Some Natural Limitations." Mental Retardation, 1975, 13(3), 40-41.

Stephens argues that there will always be certain limitations when trying to raise the level of functioning of mildly retarded kids to the levels of "normal intelligence."

Theimer, R. Kaye. "Litigation and Special Education: The Right of Handicapped Children to an Education and Equal Protection Under the Law." Dissertation Abstracts International, 1974, 35A(4), 2092. (Order No. 74-21).

Focuses on three major categories: right to education, right to proper placement and right to treatment for the institutionalized.

Truby, Roy. "Due Process Procedures for Idaho's Exceptional Students: Guidelines." ERIC Search, December 1975.

The Idaho due process guidelines offered provide information on how exceptional children and their parents will be accorded procedural safeguards in decisions regarding identification, evaluation, and educational placement. Included are due process practices for (1) parental initiation of special education services, (2) school initiation of special education services and programs, (3) parental consent for testing and placement, and (4) informal hearings and hearing mediators. Also covered are confidential management practices for Idaho School Records of exceptional children.

University of Georgia. Campus Advocacy: How To Start An OPIDS. Available: Office to Promote Independence of Disabled Students, Activities Center, University of Georgia, Memorial Hall, Athens, Georgia 30602. (single copy free)

Guide that describes the steps for campuses to take in order to activate service programs for disabled students.

Washington Research Project. "How To Look At Your State's Plans for Educating Handicapped Children." Washington, D.C., 1975.

Provided for parents are descriptions of the Education of the Handicapped Act, Part B, State and local responsibilities under the law, and how parents can get involved in protecting the rights of their children under law. Discussed are requirements under the 1975-1976 State Plan Amendments in areas such as providing all handicapped children with full educational opportunities, due process, identification, and evaluation. Suggestions for parents include asking to see their State plan and helping other parents learn about their children's rights.

Weintraub, Frederick J.; Abeson, Alan; Ballard, Joseph; Lavar, Martin L. Public Policy and the Education of Exceptional Children. 1976. Available: Council for Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091. 378 p. (\$13.95 per copy)

Rights won for exceptional children by advocacy groups; public policy, financing, and trends at the federal, state, and local level; techniques and knowledge needed by an advocate to effect change, including examples of advocacy successes.

Writing Individualized Assessment Reports in Special Education: A Resource Manual. National Association of State Directors of Special Education, 1978. Available: National Assn. of State Directors of Special Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Manual contents include description and rationale of assessment, the functions of assessment, synthesizing and reporting assessment information, and the law and the assessment process. Appendix provides an annotated bibliography on assessment.

Yohalem, Daniel and Dinsmore, Janet. 94-142 and 504: Numbers That Add Up to Educational Rights for Handicapped Children, A Guide for Parents and Advocates. Published and available through: Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (\$1.75 per copy)



RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING

ARCEC, Inc. Affirmative Action, Employment of the Handicapped Training Programs. Distributed commercially by ARCED, Inc., 3909 I.H. 35, Austin, Texas 78722. Write for price list.

A training package for employers - Texas Rehabilitation Commission. Three programs: Includes slide/tape presentation, instruction modules, trainee's, trainers guides, etc.

Baker, Richard J., Sawyer, Horace W. Adjustment Services in Rehabilitation Emphasis on Human Change. Reprint Series No. 9, Rehabilitation Services Education Department of Vocational and Adult Education, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. Copies available: \$3.00 from Materials Development Center, Dept. of Rehabilitation and Manpower Services, School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751.

Guidelines for the development of adjustment services in rehabilitation.

Career Development for Exceptional Individuals. Publication of Division on Career Development, Council for Exceptional Children. Issues twice yearly. Individual copies available at \$4.00 which includes postage & handling. Membership and subscription information: Division on Career Development, The Council for Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Va. 22091.

Center for Public Representation. Workers with a Handicapping Condition & the Law: A Guide to Fair Employment Laws for Handicapped People. 145 p. Available: Center for Public Representation, 520 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

A comprehensive handbook covering all the major federal, state, and local rights/remedies, laws concerning job applicants and employees with handicaps. Suggestions for combating discrimination included.

Craighead, W. Edward and Mercatoris, Michael. "Mentally Retarded Residents as Paraprofessionals: A Review." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 78, 3, 339-47, Nov. 73. EJ 094698.

Critically reviewed are studies on employment of mentally retarded persons as paraprofessionals.

Gold, Marc W. "An Adaptive Behavior Philosophy: Who Needs It?" Children's Research Center, Illinois University, Urbana, Ill. ED113886.

Studies reviewed in which moderately and severely retarded persons were successfully trained to perform complex industrial tasks.

Directory for Employing the Handicapped (Community Resources Available to Employers). Job Placement Division of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Assn. and the Minnesota State Council for the Handicapped, 1977. Available: Council for the Handicapped, 208 Metro Square Bldg., 7th & Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Publishers address the problem a prospective employer of the handicapped faces in locating qualified handicapped applicants by compiling this resource for use in recruiting and hiring. Listed are all the community resources known which have significant placement services for job ready handicapped individuals. Given is a brief agency profile giving type of training provided and the typical jobs into which clients are placed.

Fry, Ronald R., Ed. Work Evaluation and Adjustment: An Annotated Bibliography. 1947-1973. Wisconsin University - Stout. Menomonie. Dept. of Rehabilitation and Manpower Services. Materials Development Center. July 74, 180 p. Available: Materials Development Center, Dept. of Rehabilitation and Manpower Services, University of Wisconsin - Stout, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751. \$1.50  
ED095400. Document not available from EDRS.

This annotated bibliography covers literature on work evaluation and adjustment for the period 1947 to 1973. The 801 entries include articles, speeches, research and demonstration reports, and unpublished papers related to work evaluation and work adjustment. Many of the entries concern the vocational evaluation of the physically and mentally handicapped in a sheltered workshop environment. The entries are numbered and include bibliographic information and brief annotations. Two indexes are provided.

Fry, Ronald R., Ed. Work Evaluation and Adjustment: An Annotated Bibliography. Also available from Materials Development Center (see above). 1974 supplement - \$1.00; 1975 supplement - \$1.00; 1976 supplement - \$1.50.

Gellman, William, Gendel, Herman, Glaser, Nathan M., Friedman, Simon B., Neff, Walter S. Adjusting People To Work. (The Operations and Results of the Vocational Adjustment Center). Reprint Series No. 3, Jewish Vocational Service Monograph No. 1, Second Edition, 1957. Available: Materials and Development Center, Dept. of Rehabilitation and Manpower Services, School of Education, Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751.

Hartlage, Lawrence C. "A Decade of Change in Employer Attitudes Toward Epilepsy." Aug. 74, 8 p. Paper presented at the American Psychological Association Convention (82nd, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 1974). ED101230. EDRS Price MF-\$0.76 HC-\$1.58 Plus Postage.

The attitudes of parents and peers toward handicaps, particularly epilepsy, play an important part in determining how debilitating the handicap may actually be. This project compared attitudes of employers toward epilepsy in the early 1960's with their attitudes in the current decade.

Mahoney, Darrell J. "Factors Affecting the Success of the Mentally Retarded in Employment." Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, 4(2), 38-51, June 76. ED151478.

Mahoney, Darrell J. "The Success of the Mentally Retarded in Employment." Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, 4, EJ146629.

Materials Development Center. Suggested Publications for Developing An Agency Library on Work Evaluation and Work Adjustment, 5th Edition. March 1977. Materials Development Center, Stout Vocational Rehabilitation Institute, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie, Wis. 54751.

Annotated listing of publications and documents which may be ordered by mail either from MDC or directly from publishers/distributors. Cost information provided.

Muthard, John E., Hutchison, Jack. Cerebral Palsied College Students, Their Education and Employment. CPCS Study (sponsoring agency: Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW), United Cerebral Palsy Assn., Inc., 66 East 34th Street, New York, New York 10016. ED023143. EDRS Price MF-\$ .76 HC-\$6.97.

Investigated were the problems of college students who have cerebral palsy, and the barriers which may confront them during post-college employment years. A group of young cerebral palsied college students provided the data, describing their post college and employment experiences. The responses of these individuals were tabulated to secure normative data or permit comparisons with findings from other college student groups. Personal, educational, and vocational characteristics of these students were compared with those of non-impaired students.

Nixon, Russell A. "Impact of Automation and Technological Change on Employability of the Mentally Retarded." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 75(2), 152-5, Sept. 70. EJ031159.

Perlman, Leonard G. and Strudler, Lewis A. "The Epileptic Citizen - An Employment Perspective." Journal of Rehabilitation, 42(2), 36-40. Mar/Apr 76.

People with epilepsy have often been discriminated against when seeking employment. This is caused by negative attitudes of employers towards persons with epilepsy. Negative attitudes can be changed by publicizing activities of programs employing epileptics, promoting job opportunities, and educating employers about control of seizures and work potential.

President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. "A Bill of Rights for the Handicapped." Performance, 1973, 24(1), 12-13.

President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. About Jobs and Mentally Retarded People. National Assn. for Retarded Children, New York, N.Y. 72 44 p. ED072565. EDRS Price MF-0.76 HC-\$1.95 Plus Postage.

This booklet is intended to convey an understanding of the world of work and of preparation for work by the mentally retarded. Mentioned are several sources of help in job hunting and some employers who have specific programs and policies giving an equal break to mentally retarded people who can do the job. A directory lists contacts in each state which could be helpful in securing employment for the mentally retarded: Governor's Committees, State Associations for Retarded Children, State Vocational Rehabilitation Offices, State Employment Security Offices, and Federal Job Information Centers.

President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped. List of Available Publications. Contact: Council for the Handicapped, 208 Metro Square Bldg., 7th & Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Redkey, Henry. "A Way of Looking at Sheltered Workshops for the 1970's." (Interface No. 3), December 1975, 33 pages, Wisconsin-Stout University Dept. of Rehabilitation & Manpower Services, Research & Training Center, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751. ED131185.

A look at sheltered work programs for the handicapped in five European countries.

Richardson, Stephen A. "Careers of Mentally Retarded Young Persons: Services, Jobs, and Interpersonal Relations." American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 83, 4, 349-58, Jan 78. EJ173690.

Life histories and followup data at age 22 were obtained for 76 persons classified as mentally retarded and for nonretarded control Ss matched for age, sex, and social background.

Temple University. Manpower Projections for Developmental Disabilities in the 1980's. Available: Developmental Disabilities Center, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

"Ten Good Reasons to Hire the Handicapped" and "Advantages in Hiring Handicapped Workers Under the Workmen's Compensation Law." (New leaflets produced by State of New York for distribution to employers. Also, committee of nine state agencies prepared TV & radio spots, geared to employers. Available: Marian Devine, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12230.

Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment Bulletin. Quarterly publication of the Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment Association. Subscription price \$5.00 per year. Business office: NRA, 1522 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The bulletin is designed to provide practitioners with an understanding of developments in theory and practice for the fields of work evaluation and work adjustment/adjustment services.

Vocational Evaluation Project Final Report. Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment Association Vocational Evaluation Project. \$2.00 per copy. Available: Materials Development Center, Stout Vocational Rehabilitation Institute, University of Wisconsin - Stout, Menomonie, Wisconsin 54751.

This MDC Reprint combines under one cover the contents of three monographs printed as a special edition of the Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment Bulletin, due to the widespread interest in and the far reaching implications of the VE project.

Warren, Sue Allen. "Guidelines for Work by Residents in Public and Private Institutions for the Mentally Retarded." Mental Retardation, 11, 5, 59-62. Oct. 73.

**APPENDIX:**

- Audio-Visual Resources
- Bibliography Resources
- Information Resources
- Minnesota Newsletters
- National Newsletters/Journals

## AUDIO-VISUAL RESOURCES

### A Little Slow (14 minutes)

A film concerned with legal rights of the mentally retarded, addresses the problems of legal advocacy through a dramatization of the denial of rights of two young adults. Designed for general audiences.

Available:	Association - Sterling Films	Free to Preview
	Regional Office	Purchase Price: \$58.25
	410 Great Road	
	Littleton, MA 01460	

Catalog. Films available from Minnesota Dept. of Public Welfare Film Library, Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55155.

Films listed in this catalog are available on a free-loan basis to any resident of Minnesota. Only charge is return postage. Films booked for a maximum of three days. All 16mm sound, black & white, unless otherwise specified. Subjects include: mental deficiency, childhood disabilities, volunteer services.

### Children with Handicaps (average 60 frames ea.)

Four sound and color filmstrip sets, each comprising 5 filmstrips, a 12" record or 3 cassettes, 5 audio script booklets, and a discussion guide. Titles: Set 1 - Support from the Family; Set 2 - Support from Educators; Set 3 - Support from the Community; Set 4 - Support from the Helping Professions.

Available: Parents' Magazine Films, Inc.  
Dept. T11, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.  
New York, New York 10017

Purchase \$53.00 ea. with record  
Price: \$58.00 with cassettes. (Discount for complete series)

### Citizen Advocacy: An Answer for Thursday's Child (12 min.)

Slide-tape presentation on advocacy roles. Rental fee unknown.  
Purchase price: \$48.45.

Available: National Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
P.O. Box 6109  
Arlington, Texas 76011

Deinstitutionalization: Respect or Neglect. 1977. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Waisman Center. Video Tape.

Available: RDDIC  
317 Knutson Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin 53704  
Phone: (608) 263-6863

Handicapism: A Slide Show (139 color slides and script)

Shows the prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination against people who are "handicapped." Exposes personal, social and professional forms of dehumanization.

Available: NARC  
2709 Avenue E East  
P.O. Box 6109  
Arlington, Texas 76011

History of Mental Retardation and An Overview of the Normalization Principle.

Two slide presentations which are part of NARC training program package for training citizen advocates. (See guide description under Citizen Advocacy section.)

Available: National Assn. for Retarded Citizens

Cost: \$28.35 and \$25.65 respectively  
(Add \$5.25 for carousel)

Images of Advocacy (18 minutes)

Developed by the Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance System, this 3-screen slide and tape presentation addresses a variety of issues. These issues include the reasons for an advocacy movement, approaches to advocacy, characteristics of an advocate and definitions of advocacy.

Contact: DD/TAS  
Room 300 NCNB Plaza  
136 E. Rosemary Street  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

I'm Not What You See (color/sound, 30 min., 16mm)

An interview with Sondra Diamond, a woman with cerebral palsy who is counseling psychologist in Philadelphia.

Available: Canadian Broadcasting Corp.  
34th Floor  
245 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017



Improving Services: Court Action and Child Advocacy (tape presentation)  
Council for Exceptional Children, 1974.

Available: Council for Exceptional Children  
1920 Association Drive  
Reston, Virginia 22091

Jerry (9 minutes)

Depicts the legal problem involved in obtaining an appropriate education.

Leonard (7 minutes)

Addresses the questions of criminal and contractual liability.

Raymond (7 minutes)

The issue of institutional commitment is considered.

These three very good "trigger films" were designed to provoke discussion on the issue of law and the mentally retarded should be of interest to both the lay person as advocate and the legal professional as arbitrator and administrator.

Available: Institute for the Study  
of Mental Retardation  
and Related Disabilities  
130 South First St.  
Ann Arbor, Mich. 58108

Rental Fee: \$20 per week  
(3 films or cassettes)

Purchase Price: \$120 for 16mm film  
(set of 3)  
\$65 for 3/4" video  
cassette (on  
single cassette)  
\$80 for 3/4" video  
cassette  
(3 cassettes)

Justice and the Art of Gentle Outrage (color/sound, 21<sup>1/2</sup> min., 16mm)

Citizen advocacy film dealing with the safeguarding of rights and provision of practical assistance, where needed, to mentally retarded individuals. Guidelines for advocates, recruitment and education of advocates.

Available: National Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
2709 Avenue E East  
P.O. Box 6109  
Arlington, Texas 76011

Cost: \$80 - Citizen Advocacy Div. members  
\$100 - Non-members

Legal Rights Training Materials Available (manual and video cassette)

Subject is related to the legal rights of handicapped persons in employment and related areas. Subjects covered include Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, prohibiting discrimination against persons on the basis of a handicap. No charge.

Available: Minnesota State Council for the Handicapped  
208 Metro Square Bldg.  
7th & Robert Streets  
St. Paul, Minn. 55101  
(612) 296-6785

Like Other People (43 min., color, 1972)

The most sensitive and hard-hitting film on the subject of normalization. A British made documentary of a young cerebral palsied couple who are in love and demand the right to emotional and sexual fulfillment.

Available: Perennial Educators  
P.O. Box 236  
1825 Willow Road  
Northfield, Ill. 60093

United Cerebral Palsy, Inc.  
Youth Activities Dept.  
66 East 34th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Also Available: United Cerebral Palsy of Denver  
2727 Columbine Street  
Denver, Colorado 80205

Look Beyond the Disability (30 min., color, 1972)

Produced for TV by the Kansas DD Council to help locate developmentally disabled citizens in need of services, to alert citizens to their key role as a "pressure group," and to encourage communities to provide services locally, especially education.

Available: Media Support Services  
Parsons State Hospital & Training Center  
Parsons, Kansas 67357

Mainstreaming: The Big Yellow Schooner to Byzantium (15 min.)

National Assn. for Retarded Citizens, 1976. 16mm, color, sound. This film focuses on the feasibility of educating severely handicapped students in the public schools. Filmed in Madison, Wisconsin, the movie shows actual parents, teachers, and students in public schools. Narrated by Henry Fonda. Cost: \$41.75.

Available: Southwest Film Lab, Inc.  
3024 Fort Worth Avenue  
Dallas, Texas 75211

Mental Retardation and the Law

Friedman, Paul. This is a quarterly summary of all litigation relating to the rights of the mentally retarded. It is published and distributed by the DHEW.

Available: Office of Mental Retardation Coordination  
3744 HEW North  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Normalization (15 min.) (color/sound, 16mm)

Presents the principle of normalization in the context of the life situations of people living in a community residential facility.

Available: NARC  
2709 Avenue E East  
Arlington, Texas 76011

Politics, the Name of the Game

Weintraub, Frederick, J. A tape presentation.

Available: Council for Exceptional Children  
1920 Association Drive  
Reston, Virginia 22091

Something Shared (14<sup>1/2</sup> min, color/sound, 16mm)

Film on the citizen advocacy concept.

Available: National Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
Box 1609  
2709 Avenue E East  
Arlington, Exas 76011  
Loan Basis Only

or

Southwest Film Laboratories  
P.O. Box 21328  
Dallas, Texas 75211  
For Purchase Only - Cost: \$69.00

The Hidden Resource (20 min., collor/sound)

Film on job training and job placement for persons with mental retardation. National Association for Retarded Citizens. Obtain from Minnesota Association for Retarded Citizens, 3225 So. Lyndale Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55408. Loan, without charge.

The Offender With Developmental Disability (10 min.)  
Slide-tape.

Available: University of South Carolina  
UAF Program  
503 So. Main Street  
Columbus, South Carolina 29208

Cost: Purchase Price - \$80.00  
Loan - \$15.00

Viewpoints of Advocacy (25 min.)

Videocassettes. (Developmental Disabilities Technical Assistance System). Videotaped interviews concerning different aspects of advocacy, available on 3/4" videocassettes. Interviewers are James Paul and Pat Trohanis. Persons interviewed and topics are:

- |                                                                                           |                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1) Iverson Riddle, M.D.<br>Western Carolina Center                                        | Institutional Advocacy                       |
| 2) Larry King & Bruce Bachelder<br>Western Carolina Center                                | Institutional Advocacy                       |
| 3) Carolyn London<br>Child Advocacy Commission<br>of Durham, Inc.                         | State & Community Advocacy                   |
| 4) Dr. A.J. Pappanikou<br>University of Connecticut                                       | Advocacy in Public Schools                   |
| 5) Robert Perske<br>Institute for the Development of Human Resources<br>Randum House      | Citizen Advocacy                             |
| 6) H. Rutherford Turnbull, III<br>Institute of Government<br>University of North Carolina | Legal Advocacy                               |
| 7) Suzanne Turner<br>Epilepsy Foundation of America                                       | Protective Services and<br>Consumer Programs |

Available: DD/TAS  
Room 300, NCNB Plaza  
136 E. Rosemary Street  
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Cost: No Charge

We Are People First (45 minutes) (color/sound, 16mm)

Presents viewpoints of developmentally disabled people as they gather at the People First Conference in Oregon. The film shows self-advocacy in action.

Available: Stanfield House  
P.O. Box 3208  
900 Euclide Avenue  
Santa Monica, Calif. 90403

Where the Children Are (139 slides and tape)

Douglas Biklen presents a hard look at the dehumanizing aspects of institutional life and some hopeful alternatives. Designed to mobilize people for advocacy.

Available: Human Policy Press  
P.O. Box 127  
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Who Should Survive (25 min.)

A film which considers the issue of allowing severely handicapped infants to die.

Available: Ms. Pat Turman  
209 E. Broad Street  
Falls Church, Va. 22046

Rental Fee: \$20.00  
Purchase Price: \$150.00

You and Me: The Great Majority (114 slides, color, tape & script)

A slide tape show about advocacy on behalf of persons with developmental disabilities. An overview for community education: citizen advocacy, collective advocacy, human rights committee, protection and advocacy.

Available: Georgia Advocacy Office  
1447 Peachtree Street, N.E.  
Suite 811  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Rental Fee: \$40.00/3 days  
Purchase Price: \$100.00

Zoning: Barriers and Legislative Solutions (34 min., video-tape)

Available: Nisonger Center for MR & DD  
Ohio State University  
1580 Cannon Drive  
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Cost: \$33.00

## BIBLIOGRAPHY RESOURCES

Autism: An Annotated Bibliography of Films, Viedotapes and Audiotapes  
(Revised 1977). Compiled by Ruth Christ Sullivan, Director, Information and Referral Service of the National Society for Autistic Children, 306 31st Street, Huntington, West Virginia 25702. Tel. No. (304) 697-2638.

### Bibliography Series

NARC Library, P.O. Box 6109, 2709 Avenue E East, Arlington, Texas 76011.

### Citizen Advocacy Bibliography

Six-page bibliography covering books, periodicals and audio-visual materials on citizen advocacy. Available: Assn. for Retarded Citizens, 2709 Avenue E. East, Arlington, Texas 76011.

Council for Exceptional Children. "Reintegrating Mentally Retarded People Into the Community." (Program for the Analysis of Deinstitutionalization Resources: Council for Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia .22091.)

An annotated bibliography of print and audiovisual information and training materials.

### Developmental Disabilities Data.

Published by RDDIC, 317 Knutson Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53704. An ongoing informational resource. August, 1976 issue, (2) 1, contains advocacy bibliography. In addition to the information gathering function, RDDIC keeps track of projects, programs, and grant funded activities. Also, collects film and media.

### Legal Rights and the Mentally Retarded Offender

First in series of nine bibliographies compiled by National Assn. of Retarded Citizens Library. Includes sections on Basic Civil Rights, Right to Education, Right to Treatment, Guardianship, and the Mentally Retarded Offender.

Available: NARC Library  
P.O. Box 6109  
2709 Avenue E. East  
Arlington, Texas 76011

Mental Disability Law Report

A publication of the American Bar Association on the Mentally Disabled, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Issue 1(1) contains a retrospective legal and technical bibliography intended for use by attorneys.

Number IV, Marriage, Parenthood, and Family Life for the Mentally Retarded.

One of nine bibliographies. Available: National Assn. for Retarded Citizens Library, P.O. Box 6109, 2709 Avenue E. East, Arlington, Texas 76011.

Paul, J.L., Rosenthal, S., & Adams, J. Advocacy: Resources and Approaches. Washington, D.C., Office of Human Development (HEW), 1976.

Region V: Selected Publications

Listing of books, articles, conference proceedings, media products, selected by Region V Consortium Project or the Regional Developmental Disabilities Information Center for the period 1976 to the present.

Available: Region V Consortium Project  
Ohio State University  
Nisonger Center  
Columbus, Ohio

or

Regional Developmental Disabilities  
Information Center  
317 Knutson Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin 53704

Smith, Frank Tupper, Jr. and Smith, Jill. The Exceptional Child and the Law.

Contains four major areas: legal factors and/or problems relevant to the exceptional individual within the family setting, society at large, the educational setting, and the medical or psychological service setting.

Available: United Cerebral Palsy Assn., Inc.  
66 East 34th Street  
New York, New York 10016  
(212) 889-6655

Reintegrating Mentally Retarded People Into the Community

Program for the Analysis of Deinstitutionalization Resources. An annotated bibliography of print and audiovisual information and training materials.

Available: Council for Exceptional Children  
1920 Association Drive  
Reston, Virginia 22091

Resource Guide to Literature on Barrier-Free Environments. 1977.

Available: Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance  
Board  
Room 1010 Switzer Bldg.  
330 C Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Training Institute for Human Service Planning, Leadership and Change  
Agency. Syracuse University, 805 South Crouse Avenue, Syracuse,  
NY 13210.

The institute is willing to share unpublished reading lists used  
by participants in the TI program. Some lists are annotated.



## INFORMATION RESOURCES

### Child Care Information Center

Cassette Tape Catalog: Revised 1976 edition. Bibliographic Search Service.

Child Care Information Center  
532 Settlers Landing Road  
Post Office Box 548  
Hampton, Virginia 23669

Citizen Advocacy Division, National Association for Retarded Citizens  
2709 Avenue E East  
P.O. Box 6109  
Arlington, Texas 76011  
(817/261-4961)

See also: NARC Publications List: Booklets/pamphlets on education, general handicap, architectural planning, recreation, religion, research, and residential services.

### Directory of National Information Sources on Handicapping Conditions and Related Services 405 p.

Office for Handicapped Individuals Clearinghouse  
Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20403  
Order #017-000-00196-5 \$6.00 per copy.

Enablers: (Information Clearinghouse, Program Review, Management Training for Metropolitan Youth Serving Organizations), 104 West Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404.

Mainstream on Call (national toll free watts line) Provides answers to questions arising out of complex federal regulations, particularly those related to Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1974. Free service available Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Central Standard Time, by calling (800)/424-8089.

Hot Line provided by Mainstream, Inc., non-profit organization promoting the mainstreaming of disabled persons in employment and education. Provides accurate, updated information about laws affecting the handicapped and answers questions on compliance. Serves corporations, educators and service providers, as well as disabled individuals concerned about their rights. Confidentiality is maintained at all times, although complex questions in specific cases are referred to experts in federal enforcement and implementation agencies.

Minnesota Guidebook to State Agencies, 1978-79. 500 p.

Available: Office of the State Register  
Suite 415, Hamm Building  
408 St. Peter Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102  
\$5.15 per copy. (tax included)

Lists almost 100 state agencies and over 1,000 state offices. Contains map, telephone directory, and offers 50 pages of subject matter index for easy reference to services and programs.

Mental Health Law Project  
1751 N Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

MHLP is engaged in an effort to define and implement the rights of the mentally ill and mentally retarded through a program of litigation, education of the bar and the public, and related activities.

National Center for a Barrier Free Environment  
840 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20015

National Center for Voluntary Action (NCVA)  
1214 16th Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202)/467-5560

National Center affiliated with network of over 300 Voluntary Action Centers.

National Information and Referral Service for Autistic and Autistic-Like Persons  
#06 31st Street  
Huntington, West Virginia 25702  
(304)/697-2638

National Information Center on Volunteerism (NICOV)  
P.O. Box 4179  
Boulder, Colorado 80306  
(303)/447-0492

Organization objective: Maximize effectiveness of volunteer programs through assistance to program leadership. (Library of 12,000 documents)

Project Share

Reference Division  
P.O. Box 2309  
Rockville, Maryland 20852  
(301)/881-4063

An information clearinghouse created by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide information which can help improve the management of human services. Will collect and disseminate project descriptions, descriptions of innovative practices, evaluation and survey reports, thesis and research reports, published and unpublished papers.

Special Education Section

Minnesota Department of Education  
550 Cedar Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

State-Federal Information Clearinghouse for Exceptional Children

The Council for Exceptional Children  
1411 South Jefferson Davis Highway  
Jefferson Plaza Suite 900  
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Computer-based information system for retrieval of information pertaining to government and the education of handicapped children.

Regional Developmental Disabilities Information Center

317 Knutson Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin 53704  
(608)/263-6863

MINNESOTA NEWSLETTERS

ACLD Newsletter  
Minn. Assn. for Children with Learning Disabilities  
#494 North  
1821 University Avenue  
St. Paul, MN. 55104

ARRM Newsletter  
Assn. of Residences for the Retarded in Minnesota  
459 Rice Street  
St. Paul, MN. 55103

D.D. News Letter  
Developmental Disabilities Planning Office  
550 Cedar Street, Room 200  
St. Paul, MN. 55101

EPI-SOTA  
Minnesota Epilepsy League  
404 South 8th Street  
Suite 242

Minneapolis, MN. 55404

FOCUS  
Minn. Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
3225 Lyndale Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN. 55408  
G.O.V.S. Newsletter  
Governor's Office of Volunteer Services  
130 State Capitol  
St. Paul, MN. 55155

HANDI-CAPTIONS  
Minn. State Council for Handicapped  
208 Metro Square Building  
7th and Robert  
St. Paul, MN. 55101

Information Exchange  
Metro D.D. Task Force/Health Bd.  
300 Metro Square Building  
7th and Robert Streets  
St. Paul, MN. 55101

JOURNAL

Minnesota Developmental Achievement Center Assn.  
433 East Little Canada Road  
St. Paul, MN. 55117

MARC Times

Mpls. Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
2344 Nicollet Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN. 55404

MARF Newsletter

Minn. Assn. of Rehabilitation Facilities  
550 South Snelling  
St. Paul, MN. 55116

MCEC Newsletter

Minn. Council for Exceptional Children  
Box 294  
Fergus Falls, MN. 56537

MSSA Information Bulletin

Minn. Social Service Assn.  
614 Portland Avenue  
St. Paul, MN. 55102

Newsletter

Minn. Assn. for the Education of Young Children  
1821 University Avenue, Room 373 S.  
St. Paul, MN. 55104

NEWSLETTER

Spina Bifida Assn. of Minn.  
1639 E. Nevada Ave.  
St. Paul, MN. 55106

MAVD Newsletter

Minnesota Assn. of Volunteer Directors  
319 15th Ave. S.E.  
Mpls., MN. 55455

Newsletter

Society for Autistic Children  
530 2nd Avenue N.W.  
New Brighton, MN. 55112

PACE SETTER

Parent Advocacy Coalition for Educational Rights  
4701 Chicago Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN. 55407

Parentalk

St. Paul Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
529 Jackson Street, Room 329  
St. Paul, MN. 55101

Public Health Pulse

Minnesota Dept. of Health  
717 Delaware Street, S.E.  
Minneapolis, MN. 55440

SPEAK OUT/STEPPING OUT NEWS

Suburban Community Services  
6800 Cedar Lake Road  
Minneapolis, MN. 55426

THE LINK

Enablers Inc./Youth Services  
104 W. Franklin  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55404

The Progress

United Handicapped Federation  
1951 University Avenue  
St. Paul, MN. 55104

## NATIONAL NEWSLETTERS/JOURNALS

### Advocacy Exchange: A Forum for Citizen Advocacy Coordinators

Quarterly newsletter of the Citizen Advocacy Functional Division of NARC. It is a forum for citizen advocacy coordinators. It contains a calendar of events, descriptions of reference materials and pertinent articles.

Available: Assn. for Retarded Citizens  
2709 Avenue E. East  
Arlington, Texas 76011  
Cost: Free to division members

### Advocacy for Children

Quarterly newsletter.

Available: HEW  
Office of Child Development  
Box 1182  
Washington, D.C. 20013  
Cost: No Charge

### AMICUS

Magazine on Advocacy, published six times per year.

Available: National Center for Law and the Handicapped, Inc.  
1235 North Eddy Street  
South Bend, Indiana 46617  
Cost: \$10.00 per year

### ARISE (American Research Institute in Special Education)

Magazine concerning the handicapped. Published 10 times yearly.

Available: American Research Institute in Special Education  
376 Bay 44th Street  
Brooklyn, New York 11214

### ARRM Newsletter

Published monthly.

Available: Assn. of Residences for the Retarded  
459 Rice Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

Clearinghouse Review

This is perhaps the most comprehensive publication on the legal rights of the disabled and disadvantaged. It is available at most law school libraries.

Available: National Clearinghouse for Legal Services  
500 North Michigan Avenue  
Suite 1940  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Common Sense from Closer Look

Newsletter of the Parents Campaign for Handicapped Children and Youth.

Available: Parents Campaign for Handicapped Children and Youth  
Box 1492, Washington, D.C. 20013

Consumer Advocacy

Newsletter written for and by consumer members of Developmental Disabilities Councils and other interested consumer groups.

Available: Consumer Advocacy  
Developmental Training Center  
Indiana University  
2853 East Tenth Street  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Insight

Published monthly by the Council for Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

Monthly periodical giving indepth attention to all facets of governmental decisions regarding special individuals. Deals with litigation, legislation, publications, research projects, funding trends, etc.

In the Mainstream

Bi-monthly newsletter published by Mainstream, non-profit organization promoting the mainstreaming of disabled persons in employment and education. Free upon request. For subscription write: Mainstream, Inc., 1200 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Affirmative action newsletter printing articles from governmental agencies enforcing regulations on compliance, updates on state and federal legislation, and reports on other developments in the field.

Mental Disability Law Reporter

Published by the American Bar Association Commission on the Mentally Disabled, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Reporting on the legal developments taking place daily affecting persons with a mental disability and discussions on the implications of those developments.



Mental Retardation and the Law (magazine)

Available: HEW Office of Mental Retardation Coordination  
Washington, D.C. 20402  
Cost: No Charge

Polling Magazine

United Cerebral Palsy of New York City, Inc., 122 East 23rd Street,  
New York, N.Y. 10010.

The Advocate for Human Services

A monthly Washington roundup of legislation and activities affecting  
social work and people. Published by the National Association of  
Social Workers, 1425 H. Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20003.

UAP Reporter

Newsletter of the American Association of University Affiliated Programs  
for the Developmentally Disabled, 2033 M. Street, N.W., Suite 406,  
Washington, D.C. 20036.

Word from Washington

Monthly newsletter, reviewing issues of interest in the developmental  
disabilities field. Publication of United Cerebral Palsy Assns., Inc.,  
Epilepsy Foundation of America, and National Society for Autistic  
Children.

Available: United Cerebral Palsy Association  
Suite 141  
Chester Arthur Building  
425 I. Street Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20001