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Parents Anonymous: The Growth of An Idea

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Parents Anonymous (P.A.) is the largest national self-help organization for parents who define themselves as abusive to their children. With over 8,000 members, P.A. has come a long way since its beginnings in the early 1970's. This special report describes the growth, acceptance, and growing institutionalization of what is, essentially, the only national consumer organization in our field.

The P.A. Model

Parents Anonymous is a nurturing and teaching therapeutic service operated by consumers, at no charge to them, as a means of reducing and preventing further child abuse. P.A. recognizes the following forms of child maltreatment: physical abuse, physical

neglect, emotional abuse, emotional deprivation, verbal assault, and sexual abuse. P.A. members feel that each of these can be equally detrimental to the growth and development of children.

Persons come to P.A. groups on their own, or are referred by public and private agencies, such as: courts, police, local child protective agencies, and by individuals, such as: treatment professionals, friends, neighbors, and relatives.

P.A. is a group experience with groups meeting weekly at a free meeting place, such as a church or YMCA. The meetings help parents deal more effectively with their current life situations. Though life histories are often shared and are

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important as a means of placing individual circumstances in proper context, members are not required to give identifying information about themselves. They are not even required to speak at meetings, should they choose not to do so. However, the setting creates a mutually supportive atmosphere where even the most frightened person has the chance to be touched and to be reached. As new members become more comfortable, they exchange phone numbers, thus making crisis numbers available during the week between meetings. Healthy social contacts often result.

Each P.A. group has a parent-chairperson who leads the group. Each group also has a sponsor, a professional who volunteers time to serve as group consultant in support of the parent-chairperson. The sponsor is usually a service provider who can refer parents to additional resources beyond the P.A. experience. This is important for those members who may need additional services, such as individual therapy, family counseling, and welfare assistance. P.A. parents need this extra bridge because their fear of rejection (based upon past negative experiences) may have prevented them from reaching out for help previously.

As a group, P.A. parents are militantly anti-child abuse. They hurt for others and for themselves when they hear a group member discuss painful issues. They will reach out to help; they will not take a wait-and-see attitude if a child and family are in danger and a parent refuses to lessen a potential hazard. In rare circumstances, reporting to more authoritative settings is done.

Instant successes are not common. Rather, time to develop a greater sense of self and, thus, more posi-

tive family relationships, are the goals sought.

#### Program Evaluation

Under the terms of its Federal Grant, P.A. was required to conduct an outside evaluation in order to determine its impact on the lives of its members. In 1975-76, Behavior Associates of Tucson, Arizona sent questionnaires to all active P.A. members throughout the country. Based upon the over 600 responses, the following was learned about P.A.:

- o 83% are female; 17% are male
- o 93% are voluntary members; 7% are court ordered members
- o The mean age of membership is 29.3 years
- o The mean level of education is 12 years of schooling
- o Income levels are:
  - 47% - under \$10,000
  - 38% - \$10,000 - \$20,000
  - 7% - over \$20,000
- o The mean number of children in P.A. families was 2.6
- o The mean age of children in P.A. families was 5.9 years of age
- o 21% of P.A. parents had had one or more children removed from their custody by court order
- o 75% of P.A. parents had experienced some form of child abuse in their own childhood; and 17% had experienced sexual abuse
- o 58% reported that at least one of their children had a handicap or special problem; 33% reported hyperactivity

- o 92% reported that only one child was the focus of abuse
- o The types of abuse towards children reported were:
  - 77% - Verbal Abuse
  - 53% - Physical Abuse
  - 43% - Emotional Abuse
  - 4% - Sexual Abuse

The evaluation indicates that Parents Anonymous is highly rated by its members as a means of dealing with their child abuse problems. This "client satisfaction" tends to increase significantly with length of time in the program. An important finding is that the reported frequency of both verbally and physically abusive behavior decreases significantly as an almost immediate effect of joining P.A., and that abusive behavior continues to decline through-out P.A. membership. The study also revealed significant increases in members' feelings of self-esteem, social contacts, knowledge of child development, and ability to deal with stress--all considered to be important factors in helping parents stop abusive behavior. For example, the evaluation documented a statistically significant improvement in members' knowledge of their children's developmental levels and behavioral expectations.

The value of P.A. as a referral and treatment resource was also recently documented in the evaluation of 11 Federal Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Projects performed by Berkeley Planning Associates. The evaluation revealed that the clinicians in the demonstration projects could successfully identify those families which would be most likely to benefit from the P.A. experience and documented the improvement in child rearing skills that resulted.

### Historical Background

The first P.A. chapter began, as many have begun since, with the frustration of a young mother who could not find satisfactory help in controlling her abusive behavior. Jolly K. had gone to ten state and county mental health and social service agencies seeking help, but her abusive behavior still persisted. By the time she became involved in therapy with Leonard Lieber, a psychiatric social worker, she was very angry that there were no resources specifically designed for parents like herself.

With Leonard's encouragement, she decided to devote her energies to starting her own group--a group that would be composed of mothers with child abuse problems; a group that would provide a forum to discuss all of the feelings associated with being an abusive parent. Together, they began what was then called Mothers Anonymous. There were three people at the first meeting. But, as Jolly and other members gained control of their abusive behavior, and as word of mouth built demand for new groups, they realized that their idea was filling a previously unmet need for parent-oriented services.

In 1974, when P.A. received its first grant from the Federal Government, it consisted of a Board of Directors and 60 loosely knit chapters (mostly in California) whose main headquarters was located in Jolly's kitchen. The purpose of the grant was to demonstrate the effective utilization and expansion of parental self-help groups to combat child abuse and neglect. Progress has been substantial; there are now over 800 chapters, with at least one in every state, helping over 8,000 parents deal with their problems. Over 200 chapters were established last

year alone. The Parents Anonymous self-help WATS hotline received over 11,000 calls in the last year. In the coming year, we expect state organizations to be established in 25-30 states. Membership is expected to double in the next two years.

The original concept of once-a-week chapter meetings is also giving way to an ever-expanding view of the kinds of voluntary services that can be developed through an organization such as Parents Anonymous. The National P.A. office, under a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, is conducting training programs for P.A. members and child welfare professionals in order to lower barriers of misunderstanding between the two groups. In addition, several P.A. chapters are operating in Canada, England and on U.S. military installations in Europe.

At the state level, many P.A. groups have expanded their activities in order to provide more support services to their members. Such services include: parent education classes, Parent Advocates to respond to crises and help parents deal with agencies, emergency services funds, liaison programs with related resources such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Head Start; and paraprofessional programs such as Connecticut's Parents Anonymous Resource Association (PARA) to provide backup support for P.A. sponsors and chairpersons. P.A. also hopes to expand their number of chapters in prisons for parents who have been incarcerated for child abuse.

#### Local Support for P.A.

The modest idea of meeting the needs of a few parents who recognized their abusive behavior, yet refused to remain powerless or give up their children, has grown into an international movement. As P.A. has grown

in size, so has its credibility and general acceptance among the professional community as a legitimate and important treatment resource for child abusing parents. In some communities, where P.A. was once viewed with suspicion as being "anti-professional" or as an organization that "hid" child abusers from the formal social service system, Parents Anonymous has become an integral part of the community referral system. Most P.A. groups have established close ties with their local Child Protective Agencies in an effort to insure that parents and children get the kind of help that is most appropriate to their needs. Such working relationships have fostered a greater sense of mutual trust in both the social service system and in Parents Anonymous. Indeed, in many states, child protection workers and other agency personnel participate as volunteers in P.A. programs helping to provide needed funds and resources to run P.A. groups.

Along with receiving an increasing number of referrals from mandated Child Protection Agencies, a growing number of parents are being referred to P.A. groups by the courts. While many P.A. organizations are working hard to establish good rapport and communication with the courts, court-ordered participation is sometimes a problematic solution for an organization that is founded on the concepts of voluntary self-help and anonymity.

#### Growing Pains

P.A.'s unprecedented success overtaxed project resources during the third year of its federal grant. For example, the heavy use of the WATS line, as parents called seeking help raised its costs from an original \$18,000 to \$36,000. It became clear to all involved that if P.A.

were to become a permanent organization capable of providing the kind of support its members needed, continuing funds would be needed to support its activities. Thus, during the third year of the Federal grant, a major effort was made to raise funds on a national scale. However, only a few thousand dollars were raised because of the difficulty in generating such large amounts of money for a "national organization". Many of the potential funding sources indicated that their funding priorities were geared toward smaller, more locally oriented programs.

Indeed, during the same period when national P.A. was having difficulty raising funds, local and state chapters raised over \$250,000. For example, state and regional P.A. organizations have received support from NCCAN regional resource projects as well as from such private foundations as the Weyerhaeuser Foundation, the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, and the Murdock Foundation. Furthermore, local P.A. chapters have also received support from the Junior League, Junior Women's Clubs, the National Council of Jewish Women, local hospitals, child welfare associations, and a number of private family service and mental health agencies. CETA grants to several state and local P.A. organizations have also been made, as much as \$75,000 in some states. Perhaps most gratifying of all, and indicative of the acceptance P.A. has achieved from formal child protective agencies, is the fact that the major source of financial support for P.A. chapters in five states comes from the State Department of Social Services, usually from the state grant funds made available under the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

Despite this encouraging progress, it became clear that P.A. was a struc-

turally fragile and financially vulnerable organization. Chapter development was uneven in various parts of the country and remained dependent upon the efforts of the national office. Moreover, while chapters in some states had become incorporated and established strong statewide networks, in most other states P.A. efforts were unfocused and lacked a central point of coordination and action. The organization had yet to develop the avenues of internal communication and organization that would allow individual members and chapters to have a voice in P.A. policy.

For all these reasons, it was determined that the organizational structure of P.A. had to be somewhat reshaped to obtain financial self-sufficiency, insure consistent chapter development, and develop organizational democracy and communication.

#### Delegate Organization Funding Program

To achieve these goals, P.A. received a one year NCCAN grant in August 1977 in order to provide direct assistance to its membership in the form of a special funding program to stimulate the development of self-sustaining P.A. organizations in each state.

The Delegate Organization Funding Program represents the beginning step in reshaping the national P.A. organization around the programmatic and financial needs of individual states and communities. It provides the opportunity for locally based P.A. organizations to define themselves and their functions according to local needs and local resources. It encourages state offices of P.A. to develop their own strengths while working together to establish a composite national image and program. The National P.A. is presently in the process of revising its by-laws in order to achieve greater representa-

tion and participation from evolving state P.A. organizations.

Because dependence upon P.A.'s national office can be reduced only as alternative supports are developed, nearly two-thirds of its present grant funds are being used to support state P.A. offices. Four thousand dollars will be awarded to one P.A. organization in each state that meets the eligibility requirements and is representative of P.A. groups in the State. This small amount of funds, which must be matched by state or local funding within each state, is intended to serve as a basis for this alternative support.

The purpose of these funds is to build the capacity of state and local Parents Anonymous units:

(1) to coordinate the efforts of P.A. chapters, interested professionals, and volunteers--by developing a cohesive, locally based P.A. network in each state;

(2) to reduce the level of local dependency on the national P.A. office--by shifting the organizational focus and member-chapter communication system from a national one to a state one; and,

(3) to make both state and national P.A. self sustaining--by encouraging and stimulating the on-going commitment of local public and private resources.

#### Program Components

Four major program components form the basis of the P.A. decentralization program. These components, which must either already exist in some form at the state level or must be proposed for development in order for states to receive funding, are intended to encourage the growth of a

local P.A. identity. They are as follows:

#### Parents Anonymous State Office

The overall role of a State P.A. Office will be to provide a centralized focus and coordination for P.A. activities throughout the state. Other State Office functions would eventually include: assisting in chapter development; overseeing the recruitment, training, and provision of technical assistance to membership and volunteers; coordinating state public awareness activities, and developing ongoing sources of public and private funding and voluntary resources for the state P.A. organization. The State Offices will also work with state and local departments of human services and private agencies to strengthen the linkages of support and referral between such agencies and Parents Anonymous.

#### State Advisory Council and/or Policy-Making Board

An advisory body that includes P.A. parents, Chairpersons and Sponsors among its members will be established in each State Office. Some states may choose to divide the functions of a purely advisory group from that of a policy-making group such as a Board of Directors which should actually determine state P.A. policy and procedural matters. Other states may also wish to establish a group composed only of the active P.A. membership to provide internal support for chapters. Such advisory/policy-making groups will assist state P.A. organizations in developing state by-laws, becoming chartered and incorporated, and developing their future organizational plans.

#### P.A. State Coordinator

Parents Anonymous State Coordinators will provide the vital and necessary

link between chapters and the State P.A. organization, and between the states and the National Office. States Offices are encouraged to select a P.A. parent or other volunteer who has been active and effective in the P.A. program on a consistent and continual basis. The job of State Coordinator can be either a paid or voluntary position, but it may not be filled by an employee of a protective service or law enforcement agency because of the potential conflict of interest.

#### Statewide Telephone Help Lines

Although the national WATS line represents one of P.A.'s most vital functions, it also represents the single largest expense in its budget, and the most vulnerable item should Federal funding cease. Therefore, to apply for National P.A. funding, State Offices must propose the development of a telephone communication system that enables parents to find the help they need at the time it's needed. A state-wide, toll-free P.A. Help Line represents a long-term goal for most state organizations; in the meantime, a variety of telephone arrangements are being developed or adapted to put parents in touch with P.A. The two components required of state organizations are: 1) the capacity to operate 24 hours a day, and 2) a listed number for Parents Anonymous in telephone books throughout the state.

#### Results Sought

- 1) A centralized focus for statewide P.A. activities and coordination through the establishment of a highly visible Parents Anonymous office or headquarters in every state.
- 2) An identified contact person and administrator of National Office

funds through designation of a P.A. State Coordinator in every state.

- 3) Intrastate telephone communication systems whereby parents in need can easily contact P.A. resources in their state.
- 4) Establishment of Advisory and/or Policy Making Councils to provide advice and support to P.A. state organizations and their memberships.
- 5) Incorporation of every Parents Anonymous state organization, including establishing non-profit, tax exempt status and a charter from the National P.A. Office.
- 6) Increased communication and coordination among P.A. chapters in each state, and between state P.A. organizations and the National Office.
- 7) Expansion of new chapters in each state, and development of needed services and resources to support the activities of P.A. chapters.
- 8) Establishment of stable funding bases within states to assure the ongoing financial support of Parents Anonymous locally and nationally.

#### Conclusion

As P.A. increasingly becomes an institutional and integral part of the main stream of family treatment services, it faces a number of challenges. As a national organization, it must now struggle to retain its independence--as it once struggled for its survival. The National P.A. office and many P.A. members have expressed their concern for maintaining the integrity and autonomy of P.A. as a grassroots,

voluntary, and self-directed organization. The need to reduce local dependency on the national office and its NCCAN grant, due to the time-limited and uncertain nature of demonstration monies, has been recognized. It is gratifying that state service monies are being used increasingly to support P.A., yet P.A. may lose some of its power to reach parents if it becomes too closely associated with public child protective agencies. Moreover, while P.A. recognizes the important contribution professionals can make to its activities, there is always the danger that organizational control will shift away from parents to well-meaning professionals, but professionals nevertheless.

Finally, the most significant problem that lies ahead relates to the continued funding of the national P.A. office. It is clear that many local chapters can continue through local sources of support. But most members feel strongly that the national office performs an essential function and that it must be maintained. For P.A., as with many other national self-help organizations, the issue of maintaining a national office may ultimately depend on the willingness and ability of members and state organizations to support their own organizational

structure.

These and many other philosophic, programmatic, and administrative issues lie ahead for P.A. As an organization, it stands at an exciting crossroads. Depending upon the support and financial assistance of public and private community resources, P.A.'s real strength and future lie in the continued efforts and dedication of its over 8,000 members and involved volunteers and professionals.

NCCAN and the national P.A. office believe that the newly instituted state funding program will help to strengthen the organization. We hope that the continued move towards decentralized yet strong State Offices will encourage support from local public and private resources while at the same time preserving the individual character and identity of state and local chapters. We hope that chapters that will continue to serve as places where parents are not afraid to turn for help; places where they can get acceptance and support to become the kind of parents that their children need; and places to help them become people who can provide love and nurturance in spite of their past failings.

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#### NOTE RE: PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is planning to issue a proposed rule summarized as follows:

This proposal would require institutions applying for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare grants or contracts in support of research involving human subjects to provide assurances satisfactory to the

Secretary of HEW that they have in force a mechanism or mechanisms to provide compensation for individuals who suffer injury as the result of their participation as subjects in biomedical or behavioral research. The mechanisms employed may include accident and health insurance, worker's compensation plans, self-insurance, or any combination of these or other mechanisms.

These are not now regulations. Even when final and effective, they would not affect demonstrations. However, this note calls your attention to the subject if you wish to comment on them when they are published as proposed rules. Your comments may affect their final content. For a copy of them, look for them to appear shortly in the Federal Register under

HEW Office of the Secretary, or contact:

D.T. Chalkley, Ph.D., Director  
Office for Protection from  
Research Risks  
National Institute of Health  
9000 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, Md. 20014  
(301)496-7005

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### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

. The Idaho Migrant Council Child Development Component is recruiting personnel for the following positions

Day Care Coordinator  
100%, \$700/month

Director, Child Development  
100% time, \$900/month

These are statewide positions, based in Boise, Idaho in a rural population. Preference will be given to bilingual/bicultural persons familiar with the migrant and low-income communities and having experience in related programs.

Positions will be held open until a qualified applicant is chosen. For job descriptions, applications and further information contact:

Catherine New  
Acting Director, Child  
Development Component  
Idaho Migrant Council, Inc.  
415 So.8th Street  
Boise, Idaho 83706  
(208) 345-9761

. Children's Protective Services, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a statewide private social service agency is recruiting for an executive

position.

Minimum requirements, MSW plus 10 years experience in social work practice and administration. Broad knowledge and experience with recognized leadership ability. Competitive salary and fringes.

The application deadline is June 30, 1978. Send resume to: William H.P. Smith, Chairman, Search Committee, 185 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110  
An Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer

. The Baystate Medical Center presently has a position for a bilingual (Spanish/English) MSW to work in satellite Health Centers affiliated with a major medical center. Responsibilities will include some educational activities as well as a direct service case load. BMC is located in a medium size western MA city and situated near many cultural, recreational, educational facilities. Urban living combines the advantage of surrounding rural town in easy access to major cities.

Qualified candidates should contact Baystate Medical Center, Employment Office, 140 High Street Springfield, MA 01105  
(413) 787-3666

Interviewing the Child Sex Victim. International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Md., Training Key No. 224, 5 pp., 1975.

Guidelines for conducting an interview with a child sex victim are presented. The child may exhibit fear, embarrassment, guilt, or confusion over the incident, and detailed questioning should not take place until after the child has been medically examined and treated. The interview should be conducted soon after the incident in a comfortable setting. Privacy is essential. The presence of a female nurse or social worker may make the child more relaxed. When one of the parents is the suspected offender, it is usually best to conduct the interview in the absence of both parents. In other cases, the child's wishes regarding the parents' presence during the interview should be acknowledged. During the interview, the officer must establish the potential of the child as a credible witness and determine the truthfulness of the statement. If a trial is scheduled, the police officer should prepare the child for court. 2 references.

"Incest and Sexual Abuse of Children." Rosenfeld, A.A.; Nadelson, C.C.; Krieger, M.; Backman, J.H. Journal of Child Psychiatry 16(2):327-339, Spring 1977.

A review of the literature on incest covers problems of definition, the family dynamics that support incest, and the difficulties in assessing the effects of sexual abuse, particu-

larly incest. Case illustrations from a clinic population focus on the complexity of the issues involved. The specific impact of incestuous experiences is unclear, multidetermined, and may manifest itself later in a variety of ways, including sexual dysfunction and depression. While the child has constantly been viewed as the abused party and one adult has often been singled out as the abuser by legal authorities, the nature of family interaction suggests that the entire family must be evaluated. 31 references.

"Incest Offences and Alcoholism." Virkkunen, M. Medicine, Science, and the Law 14(2):124-128, April 1974.

A study was conducted of cases seen at the Psychiatric Clinic of Helsinki University from 1945-1972 to discriminate between alcoholic and nonalcoholic incest offenders. The series consisted of 45 cases of father-daughter incest, 22 of which involved alcoholic offenders. Alcoholism was associated with a greater likelihood of aggressive behavior prior to detection. Sexual rejection by the spouse was more common in alcoholic than nonalcoholic cases. Intercourse with the victim took place in more than half of all cases; according to the alcoholic offenders, the victims were responsive in one-third of the cases. Reporting by the offender's spouse or victim was more frequent in alcoholic cases; fear of the offender was the major reason for concealment in alcoholic cases. 22 references.

"The Status of Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention and Treatment." Besharov, D. J. In: Proceedings of the First National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, January 4-7, 1976. Washington, D.C., National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, pp. 5-12, 1977.

Delinquency Patterns in Maltreated Children and Siblings. Bolton, F. G., Jr.; Reich, J. W.; Gutierrez, S.E. Arizona Community Development for Abuse and Neglect, Phoenix, 14 pp., 1977.

An Organization Development Intervention Model for Social Planning and Community Development. Chamberlain, W. A. Regional Inst. of Social Welfare Research, Inc., Athens, Ga., 52 pp., 1977.

"Torts: The Battered Child -- A Doctor's Civil Liability for Failure to Diagnose and Report." Clymer, J. N. Washburn Law Journal 16:543-551, Winter 1977.

"Child Abuse and Neglect: Its Causes and Prevention." Davis, D.; Hebbert, V.; Hunter, R.; Loda, F. Popular Government 41:1-4, Spring 1976.

"Long-term Effect on Mother-Infant Behaviour of Extra Contact During the First Hour Post Partum. II. A Follow-up at Three Months." De Chateau, P.; Wiberg, B. Acta Paediatrica Scandinavica 66(2):145-151, March 1977.

Sexual Assault: The Target Is You. Flakne, G. W. Hennepin County Attor-

ney's Office, Minneapolis, Minn., 51 pp., 1977.

Maryland Commission on Juvenile Justice: 1977 Final Report. Governor's Commission on Juvenile Justice, Baltimore, Md., 98 pp., January 1, 1977.

"A View of Family Pathology Involving Child Molest -- From a Juvenile Probation Perspective." Greene, N. B. Juvenile Justice 28(1):29-34, February 1977.

"The Psychological Impact of Abuse on Children." Martin, H. P.; Rodeheffer, M. A. Pediatric Psychology 1(2):12-16, Spring 1976.

A Resource Guide to Child Abuse and Neglect. Training and Reference Material. Melmed, E. C. Washington School of Psychiatry, Washington, D.C., 141 pp., Fall 1976.

"Multiple Intervention Programs for the Abused and Neglected Child." Paulson, M. J. Pediatric Psychology 1(2):83-87, Spring 1976.

"Administrative Problems in Child Abuse Services." Piersma, H. L. Pediatric Psychology 1(2):41-44, Spring 1976.

Isolation in Early Childhood. Rogers, S. Select Committee on Violence in the Family, The House of Commons, London (England). Available from Educational Resources Information Center, 14 pp., (ED 128 073), May 1976.



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### CONFERENCES & MEETINGS OF NOTE

May 1-5, "Justice System Services for the Abused Child," Child Abuse Workshop, Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA Contact: Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007

May 21-24, "Social Services and Human Services: Exploring the Relationship," National Conference on Social Welfare, 105th Annual Forum, Los Angeles, CA Contact: NCSW, 22 West Gay St., Columbus, OH 43215

June 19-23, "Justice System Services for the Abused Child," Child Abuse Workshop, Delinquency Control Institute, New Orleans, LA Contact: Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007

June 22-24, American Humane, Midwest Regional Conference, Minneapolis, MN Contact: Katie Bond, Coordinator of Meetings and Training, American Humane, 5351 South Roslyn St., Englewood, CO 80110

June 30-July 1, "Human Problems Ordinary and Extraordinary," Third Don D. Jackson Memorial Conference, Mental Research Institute, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, CA Contact: Mental Research Institute, 555 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto, CA 94301

September 12-15, Second International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, Kensington, London, Great Britain Contact: International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, 1205 Oneida St., Denver, CO 80220

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Since this information may be subject to change, please contact sponsors directly for additional details. Notices will be published on a space available basis. Organizations desiring publication of conference and meeting notices should write three months in advance to Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, NCCAN Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013. Please specify: Date, Conference Title, Sponsor, Location, Contact. Incomplete information cannot be published.



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