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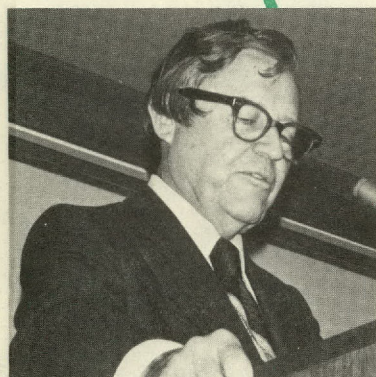
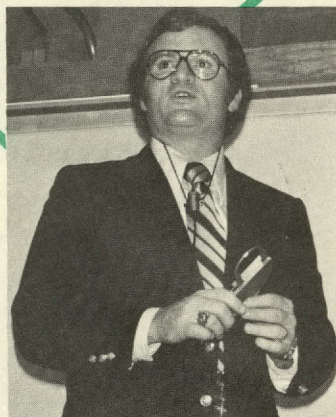
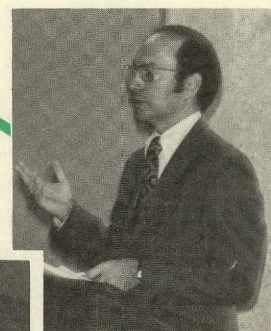
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RESEARCH UTILIZATION REPORT

Vol. 1, No. 2

Spring, Summer 1974



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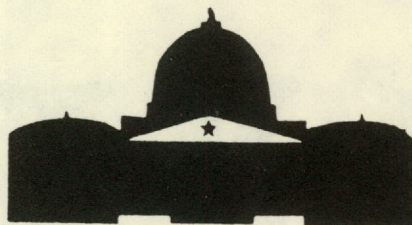
Special Features

Overview / **The Elderly Consumer** / WIS I&R /
Housing / **Fluid Intelligence** / Significant Dates

Regulars

Selected Abstracts / **GCA Library Additions** /
Older Texans in the News / **Open Session** /
Research Library / **College Corner**

OPEN



SESSION

MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW—
these are dates to remember.

Significant Dates in 1974-1975

Alton O. Bowen, Chairman, **Governor's Committee on Aging**, announces the schedule of meetings for the Governor's Committee will be held the first Monday of each quarter—March, June, September and December. These dates are subject to change and will be posted at the Secretary of State's Office ten days prior to the meeting.

The **Research Utilization Program** has scheduled the following dates for the second year of operation.

October 4, 1974—Seminar I
November 15, 1974—Workshop I *Governmental Agencies and the Aging*, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas.
December 6, 1974—Seminar II
February 28, 1975—Seminar III
April 11, 1975—Seminar IV
May 9, 1975—Workshop II *The Significant Tenth*, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas.

August 13-16, 1974, **Texas Association of Community Action Agencies** will hold its quarterly meeting in San Antonio at the El Tropicana Motel. The meeting will begin at noon the 13th and end at noon the 16th.

August 18-20, 1974, *NRTA Leadership Workshop*, Ramada Inn, 6060 North Central Expressway, Dallas.

August 25-27, 1974, Annual Meeting of the **Texas Public Employees Association**, Villa Capri, Austin.

August 28-29, 1974, *Recreation and Re-Creation A Panoramic View*, VA Hospital, Big Springs, presented by Presbyterian Village Training Center Staff, sponsored by **Texas Association of Homes for the Aging**.

September 7, 1974, *Long Term Care Nursing*, Western National Bank, Denton, sponsored by **UT School of Allied Health and LVN Association of Texas**. Fifth of a series of workshops.

September 24, 1974, *Revenue Sharing*, Old Supreme Court Room, State Capitol Building, Austin, sponsored by the **Texas United Community Service**. The meeting is designed to permit state associations and local coalitions to come together and discuss use of revenue sharing money for social services to the poor, aged, etc.

September 25, 1974, **Texas Senior Citizens Association** quarterly meeting, Wyatt Cafeteria, Bryan, 10:00-4:00.

September 27, 1974, Annual Meeting of the **Governor's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped**, Villa Capri Motor Hotel, Austin.

September 30-October 2, 1974, **National Council on Aging (NCOA)** will hold its annual meeting in Detroit, Michigan.

OPEN SESSION Continued on Page 16

RESEARCH UTILIZATION FOR THE AGING

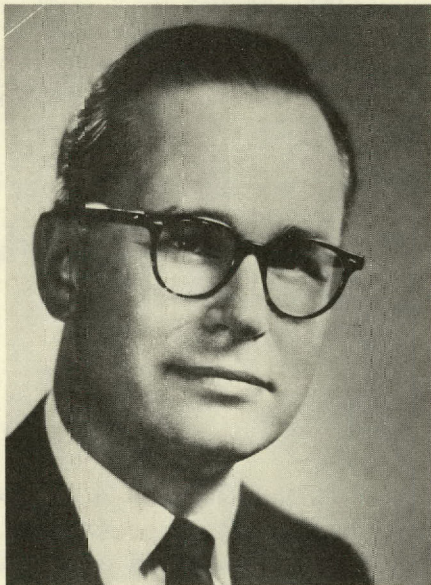
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William T. Keenan, Executive Director
Anne T. Kohler, Editor
Marion R. Shofner, Assistant

An Equal Opportunity Employer

AN OVERVIEW



A. A. (BOB) MALLAS

RESEARCH — SOCIAL ACTION OR LIBRARY DECORATION

*In the last 20 years, government alone has paid billions of dollars for research that was never used—just sitting on the shelves of libraries.

Some of it is good, a lot of it is unknown, and some of it is worthless except as a library decoration.

It takes great skill to write a research paper so that it is meaningful to all who read it.

What the administrator needs rarely fits the needs of the professional, the legislator, or the interested citizen. A researcher needs to write for many audiences, yet he has only one report.

Research is not to be feared. It should be a useful tool that is willingly sought out and used.

How do those of you who consider yourselves non-researchers go about using the products of research efforts?

1. Define your problem and describe it as best you can. Contact those groups you feel might have already done research on your problem, or those who know of research that has been done.

2. Obtain a copy of the research report, if possible. If not, write to the person who directed it. If both are not available, check local, regional, state or national libraries in that order.

3. Read the report carefully. If you do not understand it, ask for help from professional sources in your area. You will find that M.D.s, dentists, accountants, and businessmen are some of the areas of good advice and interpretation available to all free of charge.

4. Tailor the conclusions to fit your problem, but be careful. If in doubt, seek help—it can be found free of charge. If the conclusions do not make sense or do not conform to your practices or standards, do not use them.

5. If something works, spread the good news. Research is expensive and should be used as widely as possible.

Research should have a specific goal—a defined objective—a reason for being done. It should be useful, meaningful, understandable, practical, timely and available.

Some day you may be called upon to do research, use research, or buy research.

If you are going to buy research, be absolutely certain you need it and it has not already been done.

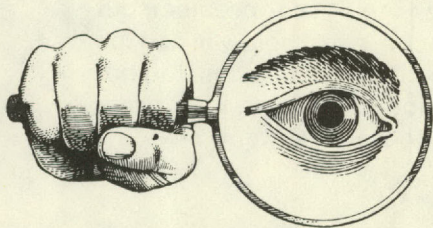
Be certain the research fits your needs and, if not, is modified carefully to fit your needs.

Always remember that good research, like good people, is ageless. While it may grow older in years, its value rarely declines.

*Excerpts, Key Note Address—Research Utilization Seminar *Research and the Practitioner*, April 5, 1974, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas

**A.A. (Bob) Mallas, President
Management Services Associates, Inc.
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Austin, Texas 78764**

The Researcher Speaks



FOCUS ON THE ELDERLY CONSUMER— THE FORGOTTEN DIMENSION

Older Americans are the most victimized segment of the population.

They not only are the most seriously affected by street crime of any age group, but also are the most seriously affected by fraud and deception or what has been called "white collar crime" or "crimes in the suites."

Victimizing the elderly is so commonplace that it has become institutionalized in the expression among con artists.

The Senate hearings on fraud and exploitation of the elderly included testimony from several respected psychologists on the reasons for the susceptibility of older people.

There is a consensus among specialists in both the fields of aging and of consumer affairs, that while there is some research on the income and expenditure patterns of older persons, little if any solid research has been done on consumer attitudes, behavior and problems of older persons.

Such research is essential to identify major consumer problems and concerns, and to resolve them through effective programming based on such research.

For example, Dr. James Peterson of the Andrus Center for Gerontology at USC conducted a computer search of every doctoral dissertation written in the field of gerontology since the 30's and found only three that related to the consumer problems of older persons, and these were no longer in print.

NRTA/AARP surveyed some 88 Attorney Generals throughout the country to determine what kind of consumer complaints they received from older persons, and also asked them for suggestions of consumer programs.

They drew virtually a total blank.

No Attorney General's Office categorized consumer complaint by age, and at best could give only vague observations concerning the most serious kind of complaints affecting older consumers.

NRTA/AARP also surveyed 92 state and local Commissions on Aging to determine what consumer programs were being offered or planned for older persons, and what specifically was included in such programs.

Although many of these agencies could point to a specific kind of program (most often nutritional programs), many of the responding Commissions on Aging had difficulty defining the term "consumer program".

Perhaps most revealing, however, was an analysis of the complaint-handling experience at NRTA/AARP.

NRTA/AARP maintains a National Consumer Assistance Center in Washington and three local consumer assistance centers in various parts of the country. Last year they received some 3,143 contacts, of which 1,344 were complaints.

In analyzing the 1973 complaints, they found that the most prevalent consumer problems received were "mail order complaints," followed by problems with "automobiles and parts," "appliances," and "housing problems."

The main reason for these complaints were, in order, "failure to provide," followed by "repair and service difficulties," and "quality defects."

To my knowledge, this is the first time anyone has actually categorized and analyzed consumer complaints by age, and this information has been useful in guiding the Associations' Consumer Education and Information Program as well as legislative and advocacy effort.

There is still a great lack of reliable data on the consumer problems and concerns of older Americans. Such research is essential if consumer and other educational, legislative and action programs are going to accurately identify the consumer problems so that more effective programs can be developed.

The report of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, "The Elderly Consumer" section concluded, "Research should be done by government at all levels in cooperation with the private sector, universities, and non-profit groups on the problems of the older consumer, the behavior of the older person in the marketplace, and on his particular needs for education and protection, so effective education programs can be developed and remedial action suggested."

What has been done since the '71 White House Conference on Aging? *Virtually nothing.*

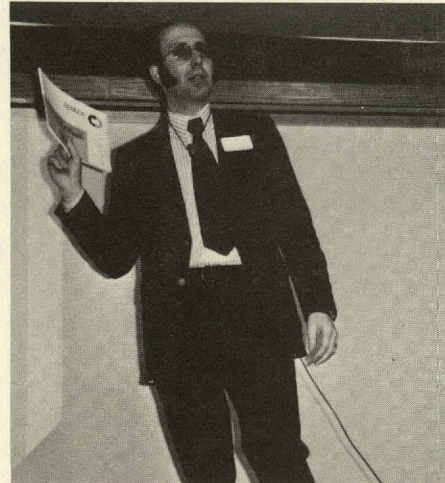
Your professional concern and that of your agency with this badly neglected dimension is needed if we ever intend to bring the consumer needs and concerns of the elderly into proper focus.

Excerpts, *A Day of Reporting*, Concurrent Session I, May 10, 1974, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas.

For additional information, please write:

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Consumer Program Coordinator
American Association of Retired Persons
National Retired Teachers Association
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Washington, D.C. 20036

THE WISCONSIN INFORMATION SERVICE: AN I&R NETWORK



Robert Kramer

In 1972 the Division on Aging of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services received a Federal Research and Demonstration Grant from the Administration on Aging.

With this grant the Division on Aging was to demonstrate an Information and Referral model developed by InterStudy, a non-profit research organization located in Minneapolis.

The purpose of the Project is to develop, operate, and research a Network of Information and Referral Centers.

Both the individual centers and the Network as a whole have two primary goals:

1. To help all people, especially the elderly, gain access to the service system in their community.
2. To make data collected by I&R Centers available for use by state and local planners to facilitate the planning of human services.

The Information and Referral Network, developed by the Division on Aging, is called the Wisconsin Information Service (WIS).

The WIS Network consists of 13 Information and Referral Centers using a standardized I&R delivery model.

Each center has developed a comprehensive resource file based on the SEARCH model of categorizing human service information.

All centers use a standardized system of reporting I&R activities.

The Network presently covers 33 counties in the state with a combined population of 2.8 million.

This area includes over 60% of the state's elderly.

During the first year of operation, contracts were negotiated with various host agencies for the establishment of the Networks 13 I&R Centers.

The centers are located in Social Security Offices, Community Action Agencies, Senior Citizen Centers, Health and Welfare Councils, a County Department of Social Services, and a Mental Health Center.

Staff for these centers were hired and began work on their resource file as soon as contracts were signed.

The first eight centers began work in October, 1972.

Four I&R Centers located in Social Security sites began operation in January, 1973.

Resource file development for each center took from four to six months.

During this period, the center's total activity focused on the identification of all human service providers in their area.

Each of these agencies or facilities was interviewed and the services they provided were carefully identified and categorized.

To date, centers in the Network have interviewed a total of 4,400 facilities.

With this task done, centers began to provide information and referral services to the public.

The first center opened its doors in late February, 1973.

By the end of June, 1973, all centers with the exception of Milwaukee were providing basic I&R services.

The contract establishing the Milwaukee Project was signed in May, 1973. Milwaukee began to use its new resource file in late December, 1973.

Highlights from our January, 1974, activity report show that 2,274 inquiries were reported by the WIS Network.

The most frequently cited problem categories were Financial 12%, Government 12%, Transportation 10%, Consumer Protection 9%, Family 9% and Medical 8%.



The majority of WIS users were private individuals calling for themselves or for a relative or friend.

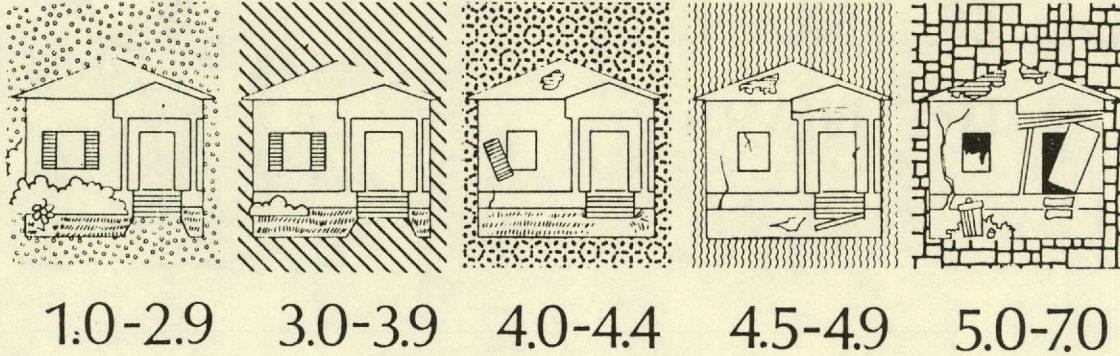
Twenty-one percent of the users, however, were agency or facility representatives calling for clients or for general information about services in the area.

Of those people who used the center, 91% reported the service they received was excellent or good.

In addition, users indicated that assistance given by WIS was a significant time and trouble-saver.

Continued on page 10

a new priority



HOUSING AND THE ELDERLY

The sources of this research report on Housing and the Elderly came primarily from the *Texas Housing Report*, the R.L. Polk & Co.'s *Profiles of Change* data collection and the *Housing Design Guide*.

The Texas Department of Community Affairs, Division of Housing, published the *Texas Housing report* in 1972 with equal contributions from Brown and Moody Foundations.

The report investigated the quality of housing stock in Texas and assessed the need for better housing in the State.

A new survey technique known as the pictorial survey technique was developed.

The pictorial survey technique did not attempt to define "standard" or "substandard" housing as such. Rather, it graded housing units with the use of photographs which eliminated subjective verbal descriptions.

These photographs exhibited ten basic exterior characteristics of housing and three corresponding levels of quality for those ten characteristics.

The photographs were arranged on a seven-point scale with 1.0 considered the best and 7.0 the worst score.

Field interviewers equipped with these photographs and a grading scale went into selected areas

of the State and collected information on current housing as well as information concerning the occupant's age, occupation, economic status and attitude toward his housing situation.

8.4 percent of those persons surveyed, living in rural areas, lived in very, very bad housing. Only 1.2 percent of the suburban households lived in very poor housing.

The overall statewide average is 4.3 percent living in very poor housing.

Therefore, if you are elderly and living in a rural area, you have twice the chance of living in deteriorated housing as you would if you lived in any place else in the State, or eight times greater if you lived in the suburbs.

For our rural poor and for our rural elderly, this is a very, very serious problem.

Although the percentage of people living in the center city is greater, the chances are less of their living in deteriorated housing by absolute numbers—75,000 urban as compared to 41,000 in rural areas.

In one case, you have a higher probability of living in deteriorated housing. On the other hand, the size of the problem is larger in center cities.

There are more elderly concentrated in the poorer-conditioned housing in the State than in any other age-group of people.

Continued on page 12

OLDER TEXANS IN THE NEWS



The Austin American-Statesman
Friday, May 10, 1974

Consumer Expert Assails Treatment of Older Persons

By HARRIETHUBBARD
Staff Writer

Older Americans are the most victimized segment of the population, a consumer problems expert told a session of the Governor's Committee on Aging Friday.

"Older Americans are not only the most seriously affected by street crime of any age group," Frederick Waddell said, "but also are the most seriously affected by fraud and deception or what has been called 'white collar crime' or 'crime in the suites'."

The consumer program coordinator with the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and the National Retired Teachers Association (NRTA), added that little if any solid research has been done on the consumer attitudes, behaviour and problems of older persons.

"Such research is essential

to identify major consumer problems and concerns, and to resolve them through effective programming based on such research," he said.

The most prevalent complaints received last year by NRTA-AARP National Consumer Association Center in Washington, D.C., Waddell said, concerned mail order complaints, automobiles and parts, appliances and housing problems.

At the session on employment and retirement, Ms. Dorothy Bauer of the National Council on the Aging told participants "one's own attitude is a very important key" to whether retirement will be "a haunted or enchanted" period.

Couples should start planning for retirement income, housing and health problems at least by the middle 40s, Ms. Bauer said. "We find that couples have too

much information and not enough planning" about retirement, she added.

With the trend toward earlier and earlier retirement, one focus of pre-retirement planning is the possibility of a second career. Ms. Bauer said. These could include politics, social services and volunteer work in the community, she explained.

With retirement living expenses nearly the same as previous expenses and often drastically reduced income, Mrs. Bauer believes the Social Security limit on earning allowed recipients of payments should be removed entirely.

"Social Security payments are only meant to be income supplements," she emphasized.

The conference continued at the Joe C. Thompson Conference Center with additional sessions on mental and physical fitness, the energy crisis, technology and the older Texan.

Energy Crisis Helped Elderly

Panel Discusses Aged Problems

By HARRIET HUBBARD
Staff Writer

The energy crisis and the space program have contributed solutions to problems facing the elderly, panelists told participants at a conference held Friday by the Governor's Committee on Aging.

Transportation is especially a problem for the elderly, who are less able to provide their own transportation or use existing public transit use of fixed route and stop systems, high steps and fast-closing doors, explained Dr. Ronald Briggs.

But Briggs, an assistant professor of geography at the

University of Texas, cited improvements spawned by the energy crisis which will help the aged. "Future systems are likely to be based on variable route, door-to-door principles utilizing dial-a-ride concepts," he said.

Other changes that could benefit the aged include the use of mobile units moving facilities to the people and those involving the substitution of communications for the movement of facilities or people, he added.

One such substitution grew out of the space program Dr. Charles A. Berry, a physician for the astronauts, noted.

Physical examinations can now be performed over television, eliminating the trip to the doctor or expanding the scope of a few specialists.

To decrease the need for transportation, a Texas Department of Community Affairs official said new, more convenient housing can be constructed for the elderly.

However, Larry Crumpton warned that the new housing must provide advantages similar to their former homes, including low cost, a familiar location and a similar lifestyle, as opposed to downtown high-rise units.

Older Americans are the most victimized segment of

the population, said a consumer problems expert. The most prevalent consumer complaints from the elderly, Frederick Waddell said, concern mail order problems, automobiles and parts, appliances and housing problems.

At the session on employment and retirement, Ms. Dorothy Bauer of the National Council on the Aging told participants that couples should start planning for retirement income, housing and health programs at least by their mid 40s.

The Austin American-Statesman Saturday, April 6, 1974



Staff photo by Kit Brooking

GEORGE A. BRAY DEMONSTRATES EXERCISES

They're designed to keep old people active

For Elderly

Exercise Plan Is Explained

An exercise program to make older people more alert and active was explained Friday at a seminar conducted by the Governor's Committee on Aging.

The program, developed at the Jewish Community Center in Houston, was explained by Sam Cohen.

Two simple exercises are involved — standing from a sitting position and climbing a single step.

"The reason for the program," Cohen said, "is the tremendous need for senior citizens to do something active."

A participant, after his or her pulse is taken, goes through a series of breathing and bending exercises to loosen up, Cohen said as

volunteer George A. Bray, president of Austin's chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons, demonstrated on stage.

Still sitting, the exercisor twists his neck, lifts his heels off the floor then lifts each foot off the floor. He does shallow sit-ups by bending over then sitting up in the chair.

After this warm-up, Cohen said, the exercisor does stand-ups, simply standing, then sitting, then standing again. He then completes the routine with a few of the step-climbing exercises.

The seminar was held at the Joe C. Thompson Conference Center on the University of Texas campus.

Twenty-three percent said they would not have found the help or information they needed without the help of the WIS Center.

Sixty-two percent of the callers said they probably could have found the information or help on their own, but with a great deal of trouble.

Of those individuals who were given information or referrals, 67% indicated that they had contacted the facilities or persons recommended by WIS.

Eighty-nine percent of those who did not contact the recommended facility received help for some or all of their problems.

As stated earlier, one of the major goals of the Project is to make the data collected by I&R centers available to state and local planners.

In the past several months a wide variety of public and private agencies have requested various I&R data from individual centers or the state office.



These agencies included several United Way and CAP Agencies, Voluntary Action Centers, Hospitals, Universities, Vocational Schools and Board of Education, Guidance Clinics and Mental Health Associations, County Departments of Social Services and State Government Agencies, a Social Security District Office, a Planned Parenthood Group, the American Field Service, a Development Authority, and Health Planning Agencies.

The majority of requests have been for lists of agencies that provide various types of specific human services.

Generally, the requests are based on demographic characteristics of the people to be served or by functional characteristics of the services of interest.

Requests for lists of services for the elderly, for the young, for any counseling services, and for mental retardation services are just a few examples.

Other requestors have asked about the needs WIS clients have expressed in the area of homemaker services and housing services.

The uses of WIS data vary.

One important use is to compile or expand a directory of services.

Another use of WIS data by planners has been to assist in the development of human service programs.

Data for this use has covered such programs as ACTION, homemaker services, home health aides, Foster Grandparent programs and several others.

A United Way director is using the resource file data of a WIS center to help survey community priorities and needs.

WIS data is also helping a CAP Agency compile information that will lead to the development of a model for a housing service delivery system in a large urban county.

The WIS Demonstration Project will end on September 30, 1974.

An exhaustive evaluation will then be made of the Network design and its accomplishments.

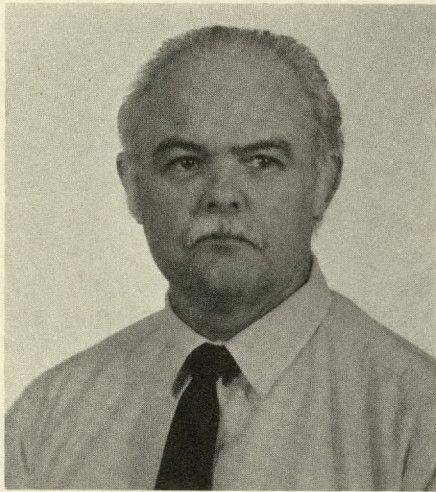
Final reports on these studies will be made available by InterStudy through the Administration on Aging, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Excerpts, *Research Utilization Seminar Research and the Practitioner*, April 5, 1974, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas

For additional information, please write:

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Madison, Wisconsin 53703**

FLUID INTELLIGENCE, AGING AND ACTIVITY



RICHARD SINCLAIR

Intellectual function is an important component in all purposeful behavior and the subject has received extensive attention in research on aging.

There are severe methodologic problems involved in developmental studies of intellectual change over the life-span.

New research techniques have improved design and method but have not provided a firm answer on intellectual change with age.

The current trend in research is to abandon designs which consider that behavior is a function of age.

The call is for intervention research, which does not try to associate intellectual function with aging, but asks instead what action or treatment can be used to improve performance.

The following is an example of this type of research.

There is a consensus that different mental abilities show different degrees of change with aging.

Measures of intellectual ability which depend upon learning, experience, acculturation and practice are called "crystallized" intelligence and show little or no change in the mature adult.

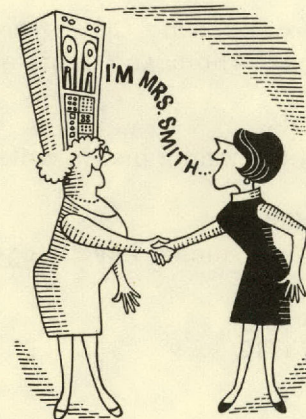
Measures of intellectual ability concerned with the perception of complex relations, the formation of concepts, reasoning, abstraction and the solving of problems *not* requiring the collection intelligence of the culture are called "fluid" intelligence. These abilities show decline with aging.

There is good evidence associating fluid intelligence with a biologic substrate.

This suggests that a "pure" measure of fluid intelligence could be used as the dependent variable and psychophysiologic measures (e.g. Heart Rate, EEG, Blood Pressure) could be used as the independent variables.

This is not to say that fluid intelligence is a function of physical condition but rather that homologous physical function may be necessary for the efficient operation of fluid abilities.

The Hypothesis is that the Central Nervous System (CNS) and Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) must work as an integrated unit for efficient use of complex mental operations.



The concept in support of this is a multidimensional model of arousal, in which CNS arousal, ANS arousal and behavioral arousal may be separate components of the same operation.

There is evidence that the various components of the ANS decline in function at different rates.

An intervention technique is suggested whereby physical activity is used to modify some of the functions of the ANS, mainly by reducing tension and improving cardiovascular efficiency during mental operations.

Continued from page 11

This should improve performance on measures of fluid intelligence.

It is understood that the complex research illustrated is neither easy nor cheap but that it may be necessary if further advances are to be made in this area of research.

Service to the aged is built upon prior research. A major problem in aging research is obtaining a characteristic sample.

The studies quoted here refer to aged samples who live in other states.

The characteristics of the aged population in Texas are not well known; particularly the characteristics of the aging minorities.

The author recommends that the Governor's Committee on Aging initiate action to identify a sample universe which could be used for longitudinal and cross-sequential research.

Excerpts, *A Day of Reporting*, Concurrent Session II, May 10, 1974, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas

For additional information, please write:

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Austin, Texas 78712



Continued from page 7

Excerpts, *A Day of Reporting*, Concurrent Session IV, May 10, 1974, Joe C. Thompson Conference Center, Austin, Texas

For additional information, please write:

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for Community Development
Texas Department of Community Affairs
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Austin, Texas 78712

College Corner



LOS ANCIANOS DE LA RAZA: A BEGINNING FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

by **Fernando Torres-Gil**

To be old and poor is the general condition of the elderly in this country.

But to be old, poor and a member of a minority group and to be unfamiliar with the predominant language is to be trapped in a serious and often hopeless situation.

The first part of this paper deals with the literature currently available on the Mexican-American elderly.

In addition various stereotypes, over-generalizations and misinterpretations of the Mexican-American are pointed out as a reminder that culturally sensitive research is needed.

A critique of the methodology used in research of ethnic communities is presented in hopes that future research will be more considerate in respecting the customs and values of the Chicano community.

The sections dealing with needs and copeful factors serve as a preliminary overview of the Mexican-American elderly, his problems and characteristics.

This paper is not intended as an authoritative account, but the bibliography and categorization of needs and copeful factors should provide a useful state for those interested in the subject.

An unpublished student paper,
Florence Heller Graduate School for
Advanced Studies in Social Welfare,
Brandeis University, Waltham, Massa-
chusetts 02154, 1972.

RESEARCH LIBRARY

Selected Abstracts

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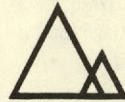
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Colson, W.H., Darwin Farmer and Clarence Williams. *Transportation/Escort Services and Church Organizations.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, April 5, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Crompton, Larry. *Housing and the Elderly.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Workshop, Governor's Committee on Aging, May 10, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Ellinger, Ruth. *Organized Labor and the Older Worker.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Workshop, Governor's Committee on Aging, May 10, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Gillespie, Sharon. *Governmental Organization for Health in Texas.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, February 22, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Continued on page 14

Kramer, Robert. *Critique of the Wisconsin Information Service and Information and Referral Network.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, April 5, 1974, in Austin, Texas.



Kurtz, Kathy and Robert Handy. *Educational Alternatives for Senior Citizens.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, February 22, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Longley, Joe. *Implementation of the Consumer Protection Act in Texas.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Workshop, Governor's Committee on Aging, May 10, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Martin, Harry W., Ernesto Gomez and Sandra DeLeon. *Lifestyle Adaptations of Older Mexican-Americans.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, February 22, 1974, in Austin, Texas.



Schmandt, Jurgen. *SSI and State Agencies.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, February 22, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Sinclair, Richard R. *Fluid Intelligence, Aging and Activity.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Workshop, Governor's Committee on Aging, May 10, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Skinner, John. *Consumer Participation: An Important Antecedent to the Utilization of Senior Center Research.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Seminar, Governor's Committee on Aging, April 5, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Staacke, Gene. *Industry and the Older Worker.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Workshop, Governor's Committee on Aging, May 10, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

Waddell, Frederick. *Focus on the Elderly Consumer—the Forgotten Dimension.* An unpublished research report presented during a Research Utilization Workshop, Governor's Committee on Aging, May 10, 1974, in Austin, Texas.

For copies of the reports please write:

**Mrs. Anne T. Kohler
Research Utilization Program
Governor's Committee on Aging
P. O. Box 12786, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711**



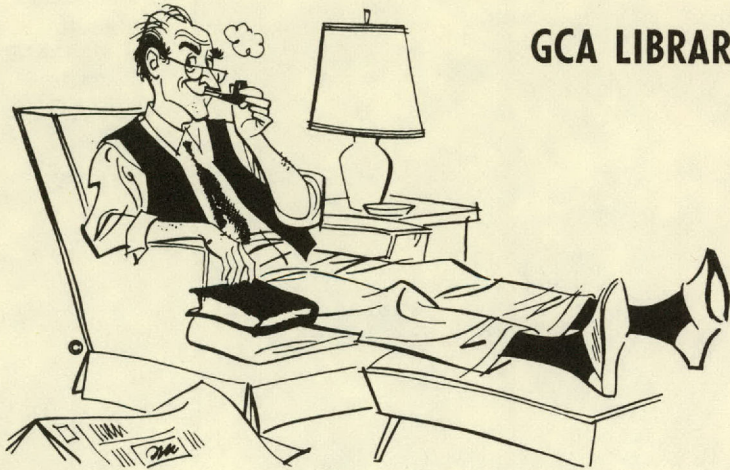
Mature Temps . . .

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This emphasis opened up to Mature Temps-Dallas an industry-wide acceptance of their "Total service concept" so rapid that Dallas won the company's award for the fastest-growing-branch and jumped into fifth place among the company's eleven major city branches.

Doubling the number of temporaries out on jobs again since the first of the year has convinced Mature Temps management that expansion into other major cities in Texas is definitely in the near future.

Houston, with its strong similarity to Dallas in both progressive business management and a large, active NRTA/AARP organization appears to be a logical next step.



GCA LIBRARY

—Recent Additions

Mrs. Maureen Slocum, Librarian
Governor's Committee on Aging
P. O. Box 12786, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

PUBLICATIONS LISTED BELOW MAY BE CHECKED OUT ON A TWO-WEEK LOAN BASIS

Adventures in Group Living. Selected Writings by Herbert Shore and the Staff of Golden Acres. Dallas, Texas. Dallas Home for Jewish Aged. 1972. 259 p.

Caring for the Visually Impaired Older Person: "A Practical Guide for Long Term Care Facilities." Minneapolis Society for the Blind. Minneapolis, Minn. 1970. 46 p.

Developing Day Care for Older People: A Technical Assistance Monograph. By Helen Padula. (SOS-11) Washington, D.C. National Council on the Aging. 1972. 70 p.

Information and Referral Services: Reaching Out. By Martha Cushing and Nicholas Long. Washington, D.C. Administration on Aging. 1973. 51 p.

Mental Health: Principles and Training Techniques in Nursing Home Care. Material Developed for a National Conference "Bridging Continuing Education and Mental Health in Long-Term Skilled Institutional Care for the Elderly", May 14-16, 1972. Rockville, Md. National Institute of Mental Health. 1972. 95 p.

Older Americans and the Arts. By Jaqueline Tippet Sunderland. Washington, D.C. John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and The National Council on the Aging. 1972. 64 p.

Older Americans: Special Handling Required. By Marjorie Bloomberg Tiven. Washington, D.C. National Council on the Aging. 1971. 118 p.

Planning for the Later Years. Social Security Administration. Washington, D.C. 1972. 51 p.

Senior Centers: How to Develop One in Your Town. By Jerry Denney. Santa Fe, New Mexico. New Mexico Commission on Aging. 1972. 11 p.

Services for Elderly Deaf Persons: Recommended Policies and Programs. New York University, Deafness Research and Training Center. New York. 1971. 86 p.

Address Correction Requested

OPEN SESSION Continued from Page 2

The **Regional Office of AARP-NRTA** announces the beginning of the "*Institute of Lifetime Learning*" classes for Retired Persons. They will start around the first of October. For details, please write to the following persons:

San Antonio—*Institute of Lifetime Learning*, Mr. A. M. Borchers, 609 Westwood Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78212

Houston—*Institute of Lifetime Learning*, Dr. Noble Armstrong, 830 Rosewick Street, Houston, Texas 77015

Corpus Christi—*Institute of Lifetime Learning*, Mrs. Ara Rogers, 110 West Vanderbilt Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas 78404

October 4-5, 1974, *Mental Health Treatment Modalities and Geriatric Care*, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, presented by **North Texas State University** and the **North Texas Chapter of Association of Homes for the Aging**.

October 12, 1974, *Communication Skills for LVNs*, Western National Bank, Denton sponsored by **UT School of Allied Health and LVN Association of Texas**. Sixth of a series of workshops.

October 17-19, 1974, Ninth Annual **Governor's Conference on Intergovernmental Relations and Regional Planning**, El Paso Civic Center, El Paso.

October 23-25, 1974, *AARP Leadership Workshop*, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

October 28-November 1, 1974, **National Gerontological Society** will hold its annual meeting in Portland, Oregon.

January 16-17, 1974, **Texas Research Institute of Mental Science** announces annual research meeting will be held in Houston. Dr. Ewald Bussey, Duke University and President-elect of the American Geriatrics Society, will be the principal speaker. Research on sociological and biological research in aging will be presented.



What's New

MATURE TEMPS

Mature Temps, the temporary help service recommended by the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons, completed its first full year of operation in Dallas July 18.

They offer business clients temporary workers ranging in age from 18 to 80 who have a "mature work attitude".

Special emphasis is placed on the interested older person who wants an entry-way back into the business market.

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