of financing, of conflicting and ill-defined goals, of hesitancy over the demands of distributive justice, and of isolated and uncoordinated programs.

It might be expected that a government publication of facts and figures would be dry and obtuse. On the contrary, this report is not only well organized, well written, and interesting, it is also practical and reality oriented. It is a remarkable attempt to analyze and synthesize the many complex issues involved in getting technology to the disabled. It examines the specific factors that affect research and development, evaluation, diffusion and marketing, delivery, and the use and financing of technologies directly relevant to the disabled. "The problems and promises of the development and use of technologies were analyzed in the context of societal allocation of resources and the setting of goals for public policy."

It is somewhat disappointing to review some of the weaker policy options the Office of Technology Assessments (OTA) presents for Congressional consideration, as OTA cannot recommend any particular course of action. However, concerned readers of the report could contact their congressional representatives and inform them of the desirability of these or other actions.

Personnel Issues is of particular relevance to allied health professionals. Option 5A reads: "Congress could appropriate funds for the training of increased numbers of disability related personnel, including rehabilitation engineers, rehabilitation medicine physician specialists, and allied health professionals."

For the therapist involved with the process of technology distribution, this book helps clarify many of the technology-related issues about funding, equipment availability, and fragmented information. It helps put the frustrations involved with the entire process into perspective.

For anyone who needs facts and figures about the disabled and/or technology and its distributive process, this book is a valuable resource. It can be credibly cited in grant proposals, academic papers, and other reports.

The text, the appendices, and the 232 references listed at the end are comprehensive, relevant, and timely sources of material.

Alexandra Enders, OTR


The 122 group treatment activities discussed in this book were devised for mentally ill adults, particularly the chronic schizophrenic population, who shows deficits in one or more of the following areas: equilibrium; tactile, vestibular, and proprioceptive functioning; and motor planning. The activities may also be appropriate for children, geriatrics, adolescents, the developmentally delayed, and the mentally retarded.

This relatively new treatment modality is gaining support as an effective approach in treating mentally ill adults. Subjective observations and positive results of research attest to the effectiveness of this treatment in working with a population that often is unresponsive to other types of treatment.

In addition to providing controlled sensory input to improve function in specific areas of sensory integrative dysfunction, the group activities also facilitate emotional and interpersonal growth. Increased verbalization, improved socialization, and increased self-confidence and display of affect are often by-products of that growth.

The treatment activities are color-coded according to specific areas of function (tactile, vestibular, proprioceptive, motor planning, and equilibrium) and are indexed according to equipment needed with a cross reference to the specific area of dysfunction.

Also included in this book is a concise summary of theory and research regarding the use of sensory integration with mentally ill adults, plus hints for making a program successful, precautions, equipment used, equipment supplies, and references and related readings.

This book would be particularly useful to the occupational therapist who is establishing an activity therapy program for an adult schizophrenic population. It may help to provide a basic framework for appropriate activities or an adjunctive therapy to an already existing program.

Mary Ellen Meyer, MOT, OTR