In an effort to acquaint educators in social studies with resources in law-related education, this resource guide lists national and state organizations and coordinators and materials available through those organizations as well as those from various publishers and the ERIC database. Selected teaching and learning materials in various media are highlighted: books, curricula packages, computer software, and video programs. Price and offering information are provided, an indication of appropriate grade level is given, and short annotations give an idea of the content of the materials. A list of publishers and distributors of these materials is included at the end of the document. (JB)
Guide to Resources in Law-Related Education

by Robert S. Lenting
and
Lucinda L. Peach
Guide to Resources in Law-Related Education

by Robert S. Leming
and
Lucinda J. Peach

with the assistance of Barry Lieber

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Foreword

Law-related education (LRE) has become an important part of education for citizenship in elementary and secondary schools in most of the fifty states. Programs in LRE are not intended to provide specialized legal education. Rather, they emphasize how the legal system works in our constitutional democracy, how it affects citizens, and how citizens can affect it.

The Social Studies Development Center (SSDC) participates in the LRE movement through its Indiana Program for Law-Related Education. The SSDC also disseminates information about LRE through the ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education (ERIC/ChESS) at Indiana University. The staff of ERIC/ChESS acquires LRE documents for Resources in Education and monitors the journal literature in LRE for the Current Index to Journals in Education. These materials are described and indexed by the Clearinghouse, and then entered into the national ERIC database.

This publication is part of the ongoing effort by the SSDC and ERIC/ChESS to acquaint educators in the social studies with resources in law-related education that are readily available to them through various sources: national organizations, state-level coordinators and organizations, various publishers, and the U.S. Department of Education's ERIC database. Selected teaching and learning materials in various media are highlighted: books, curriculum packages, computer software, video programs, and so forth. A list of publishers and distributors of these materials is included at the end of this publication.

The authors of this Guide to Resources in Law-Related Education have provided a useful directory for educators, parents, policymakers, and others who are new to the LRE movement and want to learn more about it. Those who are already involved in LRE may also find this publication a handy source of information about important people, organizations, and materials.

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Acknowledgments

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The authors thank two reviewers of a draft of this work: Carolyn Pereira of the Constitutional Rights Foundation and Lou Rosen of the Center for Civic Education.

The authors also acknowledge the assistance of staff of the ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education. Laura Smiddie provided assistance in locating LRE materials in the ERIC database, and John Patrick provided direction and advice about the design and contents of this work. Editorial services were provided by Laura Smiddie and Dorothy Taylor.
I. Introduction to Law-Related Education

In a small town in Michigan, a teacher introduces the local police chief to her fourth-grade class one afternoon and asks him to lead a discussion about law enforcement in the community. In Colorado, high school students register for elective courses in civil law and criminal law. In a large school district in California, students are preparing for a mock-trial competition involving high schools from across the state, competing for a chance to go to the national championship finals. In South Carolina, ninth-grade students are actively involved in the lesson “No Vehicles in the Park” as a part of their civics course. In Pennsylvania, junior high students are role-playing a conflict situation between parents and teens, using a type of dispute resolution called mediation. What is common to the various activities described above? They are all aspects of law-related education (LRE).

What Is Law-Related Education?

In 1978, major leaders in law-related education described their field for a federal government report. They defined LRE as “those organized learning experiences that provide students and educators with opportunities to develop the knowledge and understanding, skills, attitudes, and appreciations necessary to respond effectively to the law and legal issues in our complex and changing society.”

Isadore Starr, known as the “father of LRE” because of his long-time advocacy of law-related studies in schools, has characterized LRE as an important means of studying “confrontations of value conflicts, the nature of decision-making, and the quest for a hierarchy of values in our society.”

Paul Freund has asserted that in addition to teaching legal content, LRE should emphasize “an ability to reason dialectically, cope with uncertainty, appreciate the ethical dimensions of problems, and weigh the consequences of diverse actions.”

As indicated by the preceding statements, education for citizenship in our constitutional democracy, not specialized legal education, is the overriding goal of LRE in elementary and secondary schools. According to Steve
Jenkins and Susan Spiegel, the authors of *Excel in Civics*, "studying civics without examining the integral role of law is like studying biology without examining the fundamental unit of life, the cell. Law is the structure that defines government and how it works."

One hallmark of many LRE programs is their "non-traditional" approach to learning. LRE materials typically emphasize that many problems have no clear-cut answers. Thus, LRE encourages students to deal with controversial issues that stimulate discussion, exploration, and reflection. This kind of focus emphasizes critical thinking and active participation by students. Knowledge and skills are enhanced by the widespread use in LRE programs of resource persons from the outside community, who can, through sharing their life experiences in the law, demonstrate realistically that legal issues are difficult to resolve. They can also provide positive role models for students.

LRE programs have traditionally focused on such topics as the Bill of Rights, law and order in a free society, skills for citizenship in a constitutional democracy, and practical knowledge of laws and legal institutions. While these content areas are still important, areas of more recent interest in LRE include the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, mediation and other forms of dispute resolution, drug-focused education, at-risk students, and newly-arrived immigrants.

### Law-Related Education in the Curriculum

During the past decade, LRE has been implemented, in some form, in schools in almost every one of the United States. Today LRE is commonly thought of as part of the social studies curriculum. A nationwide survey conducted in 1985 revealed that since 1975 LRE has been added to the curriculum in more than half of the forty-six states participating in the study, and has risen from a ranking of eleventh to fourth as a priority in social studies education.

Three main approaches have been used to integrate LRE into established curricula: (1) infusion into standard courses, (2) introduction of separate courses or units, and (3) use of special events.

The infusion method incorporates LRE concepts and strategies into standard social studies courses, such as government, history, civics, economics, and political science, and is favored as a way of ensuring that all students are exposed to some education about law and citizenship. This approach, however, is problematic to the extent that the goals of LRE may not be consistent with those of the course into which LRE is infused. Some teachers may resist the infusion of LRE content because the curriculum is perceived to be overly crowded.

The second major method for implementing LRE is to introduce a separate course or instructional unit that treats topics such as criminal law,
juvenile law, consumer and practical law, family law, and the judicial system, or to concentrate on basic concepts, such as justice, authority, and responsibility. LRE courses are usually conducted during one semester. Separate units of instruction are often added to secondary school civics and government courses. They are also commonly included in the curricula of elementary schools.

The third approach to implementing LRE in schools is to use it as the basis for a special event, such as a "Law Day" program, a mock trial, or a moot court competition. The National Competition on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution is a "special event" that has promoted interest in LRE generally. A mock congressional hearing held as the culminating activity for the National Bicentennial Competition on the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights is also an example of this approach.

All three approaches—infusion, separate courses or units of instruction, and use of special events—can be found in both elementary and secondary schools. In elementary schools, however, LRE materials often are used throughout the school day with emphasis on classroom management activities, such as rulemaking and mediation of conflicts.

Characteristics of Excellent LRE Programs

Several characteristics commonly have been associated with effective LRE programs:

- Extensive interaction among students.
- Realistic content that includes balanced treatment of case studies and issues.
- Use of outside resource persons in the classroom.
- Strong support from school administrators.
- Systematic staff development and professional peer support.
- Continuous and systematic treatment of content.

Extensive Interaction Among Students. Outstanding LRE programs encourage active student participation in the learning process through methods and materials that involve students in discussion, analysis, and debate. Teaching strategies such as small group work, simulations, role-playing activities, and mock trials that foster interactive and cooperative learning are integral to developing civic participation skills, cognitive skills, and positive attitudes about law and legal institutions.

Realistic Content that Includes Balanced Treatments of Case Studies and Issues. Realistic and fair treatment of cases and issues is an essential component of effective law-related education. So is critical thinking about all sides of controversies. If our legal system is presented as flawless or infallible, students will doubt the credibility of the teacher and the practicality of the content. By contrast, if only cases in which the system has
tailed are presented, students will be less likely to view the law as a positive tool for maintaining social order and justice. A balance should be sought between respect for the law and constructive criticism about its application in specific cases.

**Use of Outside Resource Persons in the Classroom.** The use of resource persons in the community is a very important part of successful LRE programs. However, teachers must plan carefully to connect contributions of the resource persons to the curriculum. Appropriate use of resource persons in the classroom (e.g., lawyers, judges, police officers, legislators, etc.) is strongly associated with increased student interest in LRE, positive responses to teachers and the school, and shifts from delinquent to non-delinquent peer associations. Of course, these adult role models should exhibit behaviors sought in students and be prepared in advance to make contributions to the course that are consistent with the objectives of LRE.

**Strong Support from School Administrators.** A key to effective LRE programs in schools is strong support from administrators, especially the principal. It is very difficult or impossible to establish a worthwhile LRE program if important school administrators are opposed to it. Support from social studies curriculum coordinators is particularly important to the adoption and survival of LRE because of their efforts in obtaining resources for LRE training and encouraging involvement of teachers. Gaining support of other major stakeholders (such as students, community members, members of the legal/judicial community, and justice system personnel) is also needed for successful implementation of LRE programs.

**Systematic Staff Development and Professional Peer Support.** The effectiveness of LRE depends upon the knowledge and skill of teachers. Several LRE professionals stress the value of inservice training to prepare and encourage teachers to use LRE. Initial training is critical to the success of a local LRE program, and long-term follow-up training is also necessary to provide teachers with recent resources and opportunities to share ideas with colleagues. Successful staff development programs provide several benefits to teachers:

- An understanding of and commitment to the rationale, goals, and objectives of LRE.
- Experiences in working with high-quality lessons so that they understand how and why they work.
- Practice in evaluating and modifying materials to gain skill in selecting and adapting content and methods to fit local education objectives.
- Practice in teaching strategies associated with successful LRE programs.
- Opportunities for constructive feedback about performances in teacher training sessions.
- Peer support through joint planning of lessons and programs.
Positive attitudes about LRE expressed by teachers are critical to program success, and support from peers contributes strongly to a favorable climate of opinion. Teacher involvement in the development of LRE programs is also preferable, if not critical, to the program's success.

Continuous and Systematic Treatment of Content. Single exposure or limited contact with LRE is inadequate for achievement of important outcomes. Substantial and systematic exposure to content is necessary to development of the use of knowledge, skills, and attitudes in law-related education. There should be a solid one-semester LRE course and/or careful integration of LRE content into standard subjects of the social studies, such as history, government, and economics. Teaching and learning should be associated with clear objectives, systematic presentation of content in terms of desired outcomes, continuous opportunities for application of knowledge and skills in terms of objectives, and regular evaluation of learning with feedback to students.

A Concluding Note to Users of this Guide

The remaining pages of this guide provide information to educators, journalists, policymakers, and parents interested in law-related education. Important national and state organizations are listed along with key people in the field. Contact these leading organizations and people to obtain curriculum resources in LRE and to learn more about this important facet of the school curriculum.

Examples are provided of LRE materials in the U.S. Department of Education's ERIC database. Directions are provided for obtaining these materials from ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center). Users of this guide are urged to make use of ERIC to locate important LRE resources.

There are annotated lists of high-quality curriculum materials in various formats: books, computer software, simulation packages, video programs, and films. There also are lists of books that provide background knowledge for teachers about law-related education. Obtain and use these materials to plan and implement LRE programs in elementary and secondary schools.

Notes


6. These findings about characteristics of successful LRE programs are discussed in the following sources: Charlotte Anderson, "How Fares Law-Related Education?" Curriculum Report, NASSP 16 (May 1987): 1-12; Judith Warren Little and Frances Haley, Implementing Effective LRE Programs (Boulder, CO: Social Science Education Consol. 1982); Carolyn Pereira, Law-Related Education in Elementary and Secondary Schools, ERIC Digest EDO-S0-89-6 (Bloomington, IN: ERIC/ChESS, 1988).
II. National and State Organizations and Contacts

National Organizations

The following is a list of some of the organizations involved in LRE nationally.

American Bar Association Special Committee on Youth Education for Citizenship (YEFC)
750 N. Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611
(312) 988-5725
Director: Mabel McKinney-Browning
Since 1971, YEFC has supported state and local development of interdisciplinary programs in law-related citizenship education for kindergarten through twelfth grade. YEFC acts as a national clearinghouse for LRE programs across the country. YEFC also sponsors the annual LRE Leadership Conference.

Center for Civic Education/Law in a Free Society (CCE/LFS)
5146 Douglas Fir Road
Calabasas, CA 91302
(818) 340-9320
Director: Charles N. Quigley
The Center, founded in 1969, is affiliated with the State Bar of California. CCE/LFS helps students increase their understanding of American legal institutions and develop effective citizenship skills. The Center prepares classroom materials, teacher training materials, and services for school systems wishing to develop LRE programs. The Center also coordinates the National Bicentennial Competition on the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.
CRADLE was established in 1983 for the purpose of encouraging individuals who wish to research or develop LRE programs. It has received federal funding to develop a national clearinghouse for materials relating to the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and other law-related curriculum.

The Commission was established by Congress to direct and encourage constitutional awareness activities during the five-year bicentennial commemorative period, 1987-1991. The Commission sponsors the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which involves a six-week instructional program on the Constitution and mock congressional hearings held at the district, state, and national levels.

This private, non-profit organization has been developing programs on a broad range of law-related topics for more than twenty-five years. Curriculum materials are available for elementary and secondary students for government, U.S. history, international affairs, geography, and law courses.
Council for the Advancement of Citizenship (CAC)
1724 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 857-0580
Director: Diane Eisenberg
An umbrella for seventy citizenship programs throughout the country, CAC was founded in 1981 to foster and increase public awareness about citizenship education and to encourage the study of citizenship. Current projects include the Bicentennial Leadership Project, a series of teacher workshops on developing ways to teach the Constitution, and the Civitas Project, a citizenship program for elementary and secondary students.

The Jefferson Foundation
1529 18th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 966-7840
Director: Randall Fortson
The Foundation is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to bringing alive the Constitution. It has designed the “Jefferson Meeting” on the Constitution, a discussion for students and adults on various aspects of the Constitution, and is currently developing a series of lessons on the Bill of Rights.

National Association for Mediation in Education (NAME)
525 Amity Street
Amherst, MA 01002
(413) 545-2462
Director: Annette Townley
NAME is an organization of school officials, teachers, community mediation project staff, university and law professors, law-related education specialists, and staff of educational organizations from across the country interested in working with conflict resolution programs in schools and universities. The goals of NAME are to provide a central clearinghouse on mediation in education and to disseminate information on mediation in the schools through networking of members, a bi-monthly newsletter, development of resource materials, and national conferences.

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
301 Newark Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 966-7840
Director: Frances Haley
NCSS is a national organization for social studies teachers. Its annual conference and Social Education magazine for teachers often include LRE topics.
National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL)
25 E Street N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 662-9620
Director: Jason Newman, Edward L. O'Brien
NICEL is a non-profit organization dedicated to fostering widespread understanding of the law and the legal system. NICEL staff trains teachers in LRE, coordinates a program for law students to teach in secondary schools, educates teens on crime prevention, and develops a variety of LRE classroom materials.

National Training and Dissemination Program (NTDP)
25 E Street N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 662-9620
Director: Lee Arbetman
NTDP coordinates delinquency prevention training for teachers, administrators, and law enforcement officers provided by five national LRE programs with funding from the National Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531
(202) 724-7751
Director: Terry Donahue
OJJDP funds a variety of LRE programs aimed at delinquency prevention, most recently in the area of drug-focused education.

Phi Alpha Delta (PAD) Public Service Center
7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 325E
Bethesda, MD 20814
(301) 986-9406
Director: Robert C. Redding
The Center is an affiliate of the PAD fraternity and administers PAD’s LRE program. It publishes LRE and delinquency prevention material and supports school and community LRE projects, with a focus on community resources.

Social Sciences Education Consortium (SSEC)
855 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 492-8154
Director: James Giese
SSEC is a private, non-profit educational foundation devoted to research on all aspects of social studies, including LRE. The Consortium also acts as a clearinghouse for a variety of LRE curricula.
SSDC conducts programs and projects in the social studies and houses the ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education. The center includes the Indiana Program for Law-Related Education, which is directed by Robert S. Leming.
State-Level LRE Coordinators and Contacts

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III. Journals and Newsletters on Law-Related Education

The following list includes journals and newsletters of special interest to people involved in LRE.

Bill of Rights in Action (BRIA). This free newsletter is published several times a year by the Constitutional Rights Foundation (described under Part II). BRIA provides in-depth coverage on one topic per issue, such as constitutions of other lands, Supreme Court highlights in U.S. history, and freedom of religion. After a topic summary, BRIA gives the teacher suggestions for further reading, classroom activities, discussion, and hypothetical legal dilemmas.

Center for Civic Education, News and Notes. This free newsletter details the activities of the Center for Civic Education (described under Part II) around the country.

The Fourth R. This bi-monthly newsletter, free to NAME members (described under Part II), promotes the teaching of conflict resolution skills in schools. Articles on mediation from an educator's perspective, and current book reviews are featured.

International Journal of Social Education. This academic journal is published three times per year by the Indiana Council for the Social Studies at Ball State University. Articles on social education topics vary for each issue. Recent issues include "The Bicentennials of the Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance," Volume 2, Number 1, Spring 1987; "Law-Related Education," Volume 2, Number 2, Autumn 1987; and "Citizenship, Decision Making and Values," Volume 3, Number 2, Autumn 1988.

Law Related Education (LRE) News. This free newsletter is published several times annually by the Constitutional Rights Foundation and the U.S. Department of Justice to inform educators of the activities of the LRE NTDP (described under Part II).

Law Studies. This journal, sponsored jointly by the Law, Youth and Citizenship Program of the New York State Bar Association and the New York State Education Department, is aimed at social studies teachers who
are developing LRE programs in their classrooms. It features in-depth coverage of one legal topic per issue, such as sports law or family law, which teachers use as a vehicle for discussing the nature and role of law in our society.

The Legal Circle. This free newsletter of the Constitutional Rights Foundation provides information about CRF's activities, projects, and conferences.

LRE Report. The American Bar Association's YEFC (described under Part II) publishes this free newsletter quarterly to keep readers informed of the latest developments in teaching middle, junior high, and high school students about the foundations of a free, democratic society.

Social Education. Published seven times per year by the National Council for the Social Studies (described under Part II), this journal sometimes features articles on law as well as on such areas as religion, politics, current events, and geography. Other articles cover teaching strategies, new instructional media, books, resources, and classroom activities.

Street Law News. Street Law News is NICEL's (described under Part II) free quarterly newsletter, intended to keep educators up-to-date on NICEL's projects as well as various innovative street law programs around the country.

Trainers Times. Constitutional Rights Foundation's free biannual publication for LRE trainers is intended to update trainers on methods, materials and content.

Update on Law-Related Education. Published by the ABA/YEFC (described under Part II) three times annually, this journal helps teachers educate students about law and legal issues. Update features articles on various legal topics, and includes coverage of the latest legal developments in the Supreme and lower courts, classroom strategies, curriculum materials, and practical law for teachers and their students.

Note: Many state LRE programs publish newsletters. Contact your state LRE coordinator to be placed on a mailing list.
IV. Curriculum Materials Available Through ERIC

ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) is a nationwide educational information system operated by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. This section highlights LRE curriculum materials listed in the document section of the ERIC database. ERIC documents are abstracted monthly in ERIC's RIE (Resources in Education) index. RIE indexes are available in more than 850 libraries throughout the country. These libraries may also have a complete collection of ERIC documents on microfiche for viewing and photocopying.

ERIC documents may be purchased from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS), 3900 Wheeler Ave., Alexandria, VA 22304-5110, in either microfiche (MF) or paper copy (PC). Both microfiche and paper copy prices have been listed. When ordering, be sure to include the ED number, specify either MF or PC, and enclose a check or money order. EDRS also provides a toll free number (1-800-227-3742) for customer service and phone orders.

The ERIC documents on the following list are merely a few of the many LRE curriculum materials that can be found in the ERIC database. These items exemplify the large pool of LRE resources that can be obtained through ERIC. Additional resources on LRE can be found by searching the monthly RIE index using the partial list of "law-related" descriptors (ERIC subject headings) listed on the next page. These descriptors may also be used to do a computer search of the ERIC database.

Note also items in other parts of this publication that have an ED number; they too are in RIE and the ERIC database and can be obtained from EDRS.
The following entries are a selection of current LRE curriculum materials available through the ERIC Clearinghouse that are not listed elsewhere in this resource packet. These items are presented as examples of numerous LRE materials that can be found in the ERIC database.


The purpose of this Colorado state curriculum guide is to involve elementary school students in meaningful experiences about the U.S. Con-
stitution and to promote democracy, democratic values, and citizenship education in elementary schools. This document provides an interdisciplinary approach to teaching about the Constitution through lessons in history, government, geography, economics, mock trials, language arts, literature, foreign language, humanities, mathematics, science, art, music, and physical education.


In relation to law enforcement and the courts, the press serves to inform the public about crimes and how government institutions deal with them. The press also plays a crucial role in assuring that the rights of individuals guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment are protected. The issue of prejudice, caused by news coverage of crime and criminal proceedings, has been raised in many appeals by convicted persons. The appellate court has refused in virtually all cases to overturn convictions on grounds of pretrial or trial news coverage. Through an analysis of historical and legal precedent, the summary and five chapters of this book describe the way in which the appellate courts have interpreted these cases.

ED 301 531. Civic Education in Schools, ERIC Digest EDO-SO-88-11, by John D. Hoge. ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN, December 1988, 4pp. EDRS price - MF- $.85/1 PC- $4.00 plus postage.

This ERIC digest discusses civic education in U.S. schools in terms of (1) its meaning, (2) its place in the curriculum, (3) its effects on learners, and (4) suggested methods of improving it. Civic education involves the development of skills in making decisions about public issues and participating in public affairs, and encompasses the preservation of core democratic concepts and values. Civic education has become an established part of social studies curricula and has increased as a result of a national trend toward law-related education (LRE).


This book contains forty-four elementary and secondary school citizenship education lesson plans, programs, projects, and learning activities that were developed by fifty teachers who participated in the 1985 Special Programs in Citizenship Education (SPICE I). This collection of educational materials is organized under the general topics of (1) jurisprudence, (2) rules and responsibilities, (3) the U.S. Constitution, (4) courts, (5) law-
makers, (6) criminal justice, (7) juvenile justice, (8) women and the law, (9) international law, and (10) student-oriented conferences, projects, and programs.


The purpose of this book is to revitalize teaching and learning about the U.S. Constitution for elementary and secondary school students. Fifty-one classroom teachers participated in the Special Programs for Citizenship Education (SPICE II), a project that focused on the development of new lesson plans and activities on the Constitution. These lesson plans are reproduced in this book in units that explore (1) constitutional issues in U.S. history, (2) contemporary constitutional/legal issues, (3) constitutional issues in school settings, and (4) approaches to teaching about the U.S. Constitution. A table cross-references the lessons by subject areas and grade levels.


This eighth grade booklet contains fifteen lessons to infuse the study of law and citizenship education into an eighth-grade social studies curriculum. The lessons are designed to encourage inquiry among the students and to use community resource people, particularly attorneys. Through these lessons, teachers can build support for democratic values, while students are developing skills needed by today's citizens. Individual lessons cover constitutional rights, the Bill of Rights, legislation development, the interaction of federal, state, and local governments, handgun control, the death penalty, juveniles and the law, civil law, due process, trials, law enforcers, and the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.


Describes five national law-related education projects supported by OJJDP (see Part II). LRE programs and activities of the ABA/YEFC, CCE/LFS, CRF, NICEL, and PAD (listed under Part II) are explained and a list of state contact LRE leaders is provided.

This student booklet is part of a curriculum for infusion into secondary U.S. history courses to help students explore the purposes of American law. The booklet contains student readings and discussion questions and suggests learning activities.


The purpose of this booklet is to inform young people of their rights when they become eighteen and to help them avoid possible legal problems.


Discusses the methodology and findings of the Law-Related Education Project's research reports which evaluated the effects on secondary students of law-related education (LRE). The general summation of findings was that when properly implemented, LRE can serve as a deterrent to delinquent behavior.


Five-chapter manual provides a model for involving the state attorney general and the business and professional communities in law-related consumer education at the elementary school level. Chapter I describes the history and special features of the program as it was developed for the St. Louis (Missouri) public schools. Chapter II outlines skill strands, administrative rationale, and main components of the instructional program. Chapter III provides a step-by-step strategy for setting up a joint venture. Chapter IV considers the size and scope of program goals, educational objectives, and short- and long-term goals. Chapter V discusses project implementation.
V. Articles In *Current Index To Journals In Education*

The following annotations of articles from journals in the ERIC system cover a variety of topics on LRE as well as classroom activities. All annotations appear in the *Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE)*, which is published on a monthly basis and is available at libraries throughout the country. Journal annotations are intended to describe the contents of articles in general terms and the reader is urged to locate the full article in a library. Reprints of articles may be available from University Microfilms International (UMI), 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, (800) 732-0616. The following items, arranged in reverse chronological order, are merely a few of the many examples of LRE articles that are included in the CIJE.


Provides an example of a case study brief that pinpoints the major elements of a case, including title, facts, issues, arguments, reasoning and decision. Includes suggestions for utilizing the briefs in the classroom and sources for suitable cases.


Discusses the challenges of making a twelfth-grade law course come alive. Suggests using oral simulation work such as mock trials, moot courts, and adversarial debates. Illustrates the use of the "Grade A Contract" to keep students on task and promote skill support, and presents an outline of a moot court enactment.


Presents learning activities and resources for teaching senior level criminal law courses. Topics covered include arrest, search and seizure, bail, trial procedures, sentencing, and prisons. Objective is to encourage students to address societal issues.

Presents a strategy which teams secondary school students with community legal experts to identify the rights and responsibilities of youth in the work place. Includes six cases (with corresponding study guides) which provide springboards for the discussions.


Presents four strategies for classroom teachers or visiting lawyers to teach secondary students about the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment. These strategies include a panel discussion and examination of Fourteenth Amendment court cases.


Uses a discussion of the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment and a case study entitled "Search and Seizure at a Rock Concert" to teach secondary students about privacy, property, and justice. Examines exceptions to the Fourth Amendment and describes "probable cause" as it relates to searches.


Presents a strategy designed to help secondary students better understand the work of lawyers and think critically about lawyers' roles to be used by a classroom teacher alone, or with a visiting lawyer. The lesson discusses the duty of confidentiality and examines the 1973 New York case of the "Missing Bodies."


Presents a lesson for grades 4-12 which examines the attorney's role in court. Provides presentation guidelines for a visiting attorney and includes a classroom role play which can help students understand a lawyer's role in a trial and the way in which questions are used to prove a case.


Presents two lesson plans for grades 5-9 which are meant to increase students' legal literacy. The first lesson includes a comic strip which illustrates contract law. The second deals with warranties and why they are important.


This activity designed for secondary students provides extensive background on the differences between the executive, judicial, and legislative
branches of government. Through the case study method, students learn how the powers of the three branches co-exist and conflict.

**EJ 360 037.** “The Supreme Court,” by Connie Yeaton and Karen Braeckel, Update on LRE 11, no. 3 (Fall 1987): 6-7.

Offers a lesson plan for teaching sixth-grade students about the Supreme Court. Includes several situations in which students decide if laws have been broken.

**EJ 360 036.** “The Civil Rights Amendment,” by Beverly Clark, Update on LRE 11, no. 3 (Fall 1987): 4-6.

Offers a lesson plan to teach fourth grade through sixth grade about the Constitutional amendments dealing with civil rights. The lesson covers four to five class periods and uses scenarios to demonstrate civil rights concepts.

**EJ 343 608.** “How to Teach Legal Concerns in a Basic Business Communication Class,” by Steven Golen, Bulletin of the Association for Business Communication 49, no. 9 (December 1986): 4-8.

Provides a basic overview of legal concerns that affect communications in the business environment, including agency, defamation, credit and collection, information and privacy, employment, and copyright. Furnishes a teaching plan that suggests various classroom activities to help develop students' awareness of these legal concerns. Recommends resources for further information.


Reviews the earliest roots of the legal values and principles embodied in the United States Constitution, much of which may be traced to the Magna Carta (1215) and other precedents set by English law.


Presents three complete lesson plans for class activities that teach youths about the writ of habeas corpus, procedural justice, and due process through the use of role playing, a criminal law mock trial, and case study techniques.


Provides lawyers planning to work with elementary school children with practical suggestions for making their presentations more effective. Topics include getting to know your clients, pacing your presentation, and fostering interaction through the use of anecdotes and a modified socratic method.
EJ 319 149. “Picking the Right Ones: Good New Materials Abound,”
Update on LRE 9, no. 2 (Spring 1985): 17-19.
Describes instructional materials for use in elementary and secondary
legal education courses. Includes materials on the rights of teenagers, tips
on legal research, videotaped mock trials, and handbooks on new areas,
such as laws about sports and the family.

Describes classroom materials prepared by “Project ’87,” a joint effort
of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science
Association, to commemorate the bicentennial for use at various levels and
provides a sample lesson for secondary students.

Efforts to strengthen instruction in U.S. history and government re-
sulted in the development of sixty-two lessons for use with high school
students. Describes the curriculum development process used in writing
the book, and discusses the objectives, format, and content of the lessons.

Teachers and police officers work closely in the Police-School Liaison
Program, a kindergarten through twelfth grade project of the Wichita,
Kansas schools which has improved police-school relations and contributed
to law-related education goals. Provides inservice teacher education, cur-
riculum materials, and information for police officers to participate in class-
room instruction.
VI. Teaching and Learning Materials for Use in Elementary and Secondary Schools

The following selection of LRE materials has been organized by subject matter under the following headings:

- Civics
- Constitutional Law
- Consumer Law
- Courts
- Criminal Law
- Family Law
- General Law
- History of Law
- International Law
- Juvenile Law
- Practical Law
- Sports and Law
- Supreme Court

Note: A listing of publishers and distributors, with their addresses, is located at the end of this resource packet. Prices quoted are for individual books. Most publishers discount prices if larger quantities are purchased. Prices listed are subject to change.

Civics


Contains fifteen units for elementary teachers organized around concepts of responsibility, choice, and governance. These are explored through action-oriented, practical lessons that reinforce basic skills. The books emphasize neighborhood, community, government, and rules. There are five volumes, one appropriate for each grade, kindergarten through four.

Gives students a working knowledge of the three branches of government. Activities and projects reinforce important concepts and encourage students to become responsible, concerned citizens.

Law in a Free Society. Center for Civic Education. 1978. Six levels from grades K-12, eight units each, filmstrips, cassettes, books, teacher’s guide. Prices vary per unit.

Interdisciplinary civic education curriculum based on and divided into eight concepts of social and political life: authority, privacy, justice, responsibility, participation, property, diversity, and freedom. The units are designed to progress sequentially in scope and complexity through six levels from Level I for kindergarten to Level VI for tenth grade through twelfth grade. Each of the six levels consists of sound/color filmstrip stories and thirty student books with a teacher’s edition. Methods of instruction include role-playing, discussions, mock-trials, legislative debates, and writing exercises.

Constitutional Law


Treats the Constitution as a living document that inaugurated an experiment in self-government, and has continued to grow with the nation. Eight chapters trace the Constitution and Bill of Rights from birth to subsequent amendments, and the ongoing processes that help shape how we understand and interpret the Constitution today.


Provides college bound students with original essays and new cases in constitutional law. Sections cover “The Setting and the Justices,” “The Workings of the Government and the Economy,” “Civil Liberties,” and “Protection of the Laws.”

Discovery Sessions: How Teachers Create Opportunities To Build Cooperation and Conflict Resolution Skills in their K-8 Classrooms, by Sara Pirtle. Franklin Mediation Services. Price: $10.00 plus $1.00 postage/handling.

This manual is full of practical advice and sample lesson plans from teachers who have integrated a cooperative structure into their classrooms. It provides a foundation for developing conflict resolution skills, establishing norms of affirmation and cooperation, and training students in the building blocks of communication.

Predicated on the belief that communications students are capable of understanding communications law and the processes that created it, this book examines U.S. Supreme Court opinions on the First Amendment. Includes the following topics (1) the American legal system and freedom of expression, (2) defamation, (3) privacy, (4) copyright and trademarks, (5) national security, and (6) obscenity. Appendixes include a copy of the U.S. Constitution; the Communications Act of 1934; the code of ethics of the Society of Professional Journalists; a Federal Communications Commission organizational chart; and the text of the Supreme Court decision handed down on Hustler Magazine and Larry C. Flynt v. Jerry Falwell. Includes a glossary of legal terms and a table of cited cases.


An introductory high school text outlining the development of First Amendment freedoms of speech and religion, using both historical background information and landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions to examine the persistent value conflicts in American society that have molded those freedoms.


A series of sixty lessons for students designed to enliven and enrich government or history curriculum with ideas about the Constitution.

ED 292 692. We The People . . ., by Chuck Quigley and the Center for Civic Education. Grades 5-8 and 9-12. 164 pp. Price: $4.50.

Outlines the political philosophy of the Constitution, the history of government leading up to its framing, the Constitutional Convention, the establishment of the government, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a society governed by a constitution. This textbook is used in conjunction with the National Bicentennial on the Constitution and Bill of Rights, co-sponsored by CCE and the National Bicentennial Commission.


This publication provides educators with books and activities that will assist students on the path to informed, responsible citizenship. The contents of the bibliography stresses elements such as student level appropriateness, critical thinking, decision making, conflict resolution, and the enhancement of reading in this content area.
Consumer Law


Designed as a supplement for junior high and high school consumer education, consumer economics, or LRE classes, and contains practical, self-paced workshops to teach students information about consumer law. The lessons present basic legal concepts in the rights of consumers, contracts and warranties, deceptive sales practice, false advertising, obtaining and using credit, and borrowing money. Draws on students' own experiences and uses case studies and exercises to improve their reading and problem-solving skills.


Brings real life consumer problems into the classroom by explaining the laws affecting the rights of the consumer, and the local consumer agencies and organizations which can provide assistance with problems. Covers deceptive sales practices, contracts, warranties, and how to obtain and use credit using opinion polls, role plays, and mock trials.


Answers questions about consumer issues including who consumers are, responsibilities of sellers and buyers, and how to develop consumer skills. Includes thirty-six lessons designed to improve critical thinking and decision-making skills.


Addresses questions such as "Why do some people shoplift?" and "Who are these people, and what happens to them when they're caught?" Includes interviews with shoplifters and their victims, a survey of consumer attitudes toward shoplifting, numerous case studies of actual shoplifting incidents, how the criminal justice system treats juvenile and adult offenders, as well as efforts being made by retailers to reduce shoplifting.

Courts


Heavily illustrated story of how the Supreme Court, beginning with Marshall's famous 1803 ruling in Marbury v. Madison, has come to exercise
its full power within the American system of government and perform the function intended by the framers of the Constitution.


Gives an overview of the history of the court system, the differences between civil and criminal law, and the powers ascribed to different courts. Includes directions for a mock trial.


The U.S. Supreme Court and its justices are examined through famous cases and issues in particular eras of its history. The emergence of the first Supreme Court and suggestions for reshaping the high tribunal by former Chief Justice Burger are discussed. Includes diagrams of federal and state judicial systems and a list of U.S. Supreme Court justices.


Major decisions of the 1982-83 Supreme Court term are examined and assembled in two volumes. The texts present a new legal principle, demonstrate an important application of an existing principle, and deal with an issue of public interest or controversy.

Criminal Law


A basic text emphasizing student involvement in outside resources and classroom activities. Examines the causes and kinds of crime in our society, police work, the court system, and prisons and punishment of crime.


An anthology of fifty-three articles from such distinguished periodicals as Psychology Today, The Police Chief, and The New York Times. Broad subjects discussed by notable authors include crime and justice in America, the police, the judicial process, juvenile justice, and punishment and corrections. Specific articles include "White Collar Crime," "Juvenile Delinquency: Can Social Science Find a Cure?" "Building Better Jails," "The Verdict on Juries," and "Women in Blue."

Focused on criminal law, police-community relations, the adversary process, the correctional system, juvenile justice, and ways to combat crime, Criminal Justice is designed to give students hands-on experience throughout. The first section deals with criminal law and how to define crime, the second section with criminal procedure—how our institutions deal with criminals—and the final section with crime itself as an important social issue.


Alphabetically organized convenient source for current information on criminal justice. Offers definitions for more than 3,400 terms associated with law enforcement, the courts, probation, parole, and corrections. The book also features a bibliography and summaries of nearly five hundred important Supreme Court cases relevant to criminal justice.

Family Law


Designed for students to do workshops on real-life problems and to answer questions such as: "Does a woman have to change her name when she marries?" and "What are the legal rights of children?" The text includes the topics of marriage and divorce, adoption, child care, family finances, and older adults and the law.

General Law


Examines a range of legal issues that students will soon encounter in their roles as consumers, parties to contracts, drivers, renters of apartments, and partners in marriage. The first section deals with consumer law, the second with contracts, the third with property rights, the fourth with personal injury and other torts, and the final section with family law. The book's objectives are to increase the students' knowledge of the legal system and to sharpen their analytical skills.


Examines the need for laws and citizen participation in the lawmaking process. Teaches the “whys” and “hows” of lawmaking and provides a mock election and a law-writing workshop.


Written in a conversational question-and-answer format, this reference offers advice about the everyday legal rights of Americans. Uses easily understood language to clarify laws governing such areas as medical malpractice, credit, contracts, homeownership and renting, business, wills, marriage and living together, negligence, crime, and consumerism.


Broad collection of opposing viewpoints by spokespersons such as Thurgood Marshall, Andrea Dworkin, Sarah Evans Parker, William Brennan, Byron White, and Warren Burger, including affirmative action, prayer in public schools, pornography, handgun control, the insanity defense, and the death penalty. The issues are presented in three basic categories: the operation of legal institutions, law and social values, and law and crime.


An introductory text to acquaint the layperson with the basics of the American legal system, including discussion of lawyers, the courts, and general legal principles. Numerous examples illustrate such common legal processes as breach of contract, negligence, labor-management relations, marriage, and divorce. Explains obligations of individuals in various legal contexts.

History of Law


Students participate in activities illuminating important historical events and people to explore the history of the Constitution. Units involve students in such activities as the debates of the first Congress, retrying cases of John Marshall's Supreme Court, analyzing Dred Scott's civil suit, examining justice and law enforcement in the frontier West, and exploring the civil rights movement and the process for social change under the Constitution.

Recreates fifteen landmark cases for U.S. History and Government courses. Shows how competing interests meet head-on in the courtroom and how issues are resolved through the give-and-take of the judicial process. Trials include John T. Scopes in 1925, Fred Korematsu in 1944, Linda Brown in 1954, and Allan Bakke in 1978.


Focuses on five key legal themes of American society: (1) need for law, (2) liberty, (3) equality, (4) authority, and (5) due process of law. Each of the ten chapters includes two case studies - one historical, one modern - that explore major legal issues. Questions, activities, chapter reviews, and tests are also available throughout the text. The origins of American law, the U.S. Constitution, the law of the frontier, minorities and the law, and the law of the future are some of the topics investigated in this text. The teacher guide includes extra tests, teaching and activity suggestions, and answers to text questions.


A supplement for World History texts, exploring the development of law by immersing the student in the periods in which they study. The first unit, set in the prehistoric period, explores the basic need for rules. A section on Hammurabi's Code examines the purpose of written rules. The Orestes myth introduces the tribunal of ancient Greece, an early procedure for applying rules. The development and refinement of legal processes are explored by staging a mock trial by combat and sitting on a medieval English jury. A final unit on Renaissance Florence demonstrates the need for authority.

International Law


Provides a new format for teaching conflict management and the role of law in the international domain. Covers such issues as global links between nations, cultural contracts, human rights, international organizations, conflict, and building world peace through world order.
Juvenile Law


What is the difference between larceny and theft? What is life like in a juvenile hall? These and other questions are answered in this sourcebook designed to inform students about the juvenile law enforcement system and the rights of minors. More than fifty actual juvenile crime cases accompany activities, worksheets, and discussion ideas that explain the nature of laws, arrest, the police, the probation system, and the juvenile court system.


Helps students learn about responsibility and the consequences of their actions. Explains juvenile court and ways for society to deal with juvenile crime.


Explores the legal rights and responsibilities of teenagers through such topics as relations with parents, school authorities and the police in clear, easy-to-understand language. Question-and-answer format provides quick access to useful information on attending school, entering into contracts, understanding the juvenile court system, and other practical subjects.


Informs students about the nature and effects of crime and gives them skills to help make their schools, neighborhoods, and communities safer.


Draws on sample cases to illustrate various civil and criminal points of law using situations that commonly involve teenagers. Explains a minor's rights in lawsuits for trespassing, drunk driving, home disputes, possession of narcotics, and abortion. Also provides insight into the nature of the law by explaining the rights of the injured party, the liabilities of the responsible party, and the difference between an accident and a crime. Defines terms such as battery, punitive damages, and negligence.

Uses mini-dramatizations, illustrations, and comprehensible language to explain the details of minor's rights. A brief interpretation of the freedom provided by law for minors and the legal limits imposed upon them is followed by information on their rights in the areas of parents and children, schools, assault and battery, trespassing, child labor, juveniles in the court system, sex, marriage, driving, money, and the draft. Charts and lists showing varying laws in each state supplement the text.

Practical Law


Explains how negotiation, meditation, and arbitration methods are used effectively to avoid costly court battles. The text provides samples of conflicts for students to resolve through role-playing and end-of-chapter exercises. The problems begin with simple interpersonal disputes, school disputes, and individual versus company disputes, and move toward individual versus community, landlord versus tenant disputes and then toward global disputes.


Highly illustrated version of the familiar story used to allow children to practice decision making while learning the basic principles of our legal system relating to fairness and honesty. Activities in each chapter motivate students to think critically, view situations from various perspectives, and form conclusions.


This two-volume series is designed to give students a practical grasp of the legal system and its immediate impact on their daily lives. High interest, contemporary material is presented in an easily readable format. Included are case studies, role playing, simulation, decision making and values clarification activities. Teaching guides contain evaluation techniques, questioning strategies and suggestions for peer teaching, field activities and the use of resource experts.


High interest/low reading level illustrated booklets involve students in an open-ended criminal case that climaxes in a trial in which the students
decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The stories are designed
to develop critical thinking and basic reading skills while improving un-
derstanding of legal concepts. Objectives, background details, and discus-
sion questions are provided.

*Street Law*, by Lee Arbetman, Edward McMahon, and Edward O'Brien. NICEL; West Educational Publishing. 1986. Grades 9-12. 446 pp. Prices:
Softcover, $11.46; Hardcover, $19.56.

Involves students in mock trials, discussions of law-related subjects relevant to their daily lives, and reasoning through value conflicting dilemmas to motivate students to learn citizenship skills. The text features coverage of the legal system, criminal law, consumer law, family law, and individual rights and responsibilities. Appendix includes text of the Constitution, a list of useful organizations, and a glossary of legal terms.


Explains what can be done to compensate an injured person under the rules of tort law. Shows that both the injuring party and the injured party have specific duties and rights in relation to each other. Work text is supplemented by a thirty-two page teacher's manual.

**Sports and Law**


Helps students recognize that the need to have and follow rules in sports parallels the need for the rule of law. Sports stories, examples, hypothetical situations, and actual trials teach students the principles of law. Due process is discussed as fair treatment and equal protection as equality of opportunity. Current issues and philosophical questions are posed in ways that encourage debate.
VII. Simulations/Mock Trials


Students play the roles of plaintiff, defendant, judge, and attorneys in this mock trial dramatization. Explaining the procedures and issues of a civil trial, the drama revolves around a collision between a bus and an automobile. Illustrations depict the trial's exhibits and a glossary defines all legal terms. Clarifies basic legal concepts and draws the distinction between a civil and criminal trial. Time: 2-3 hrs. Players: entire class.


Simulated trials introduce students to the realism of court procedures. Students assume the roles of judge, bailiff, court clerk, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors using profile sheets that outline procedures, preparations, and essential testimony. The booklet includes a complete teacher's guide, general information sheets, a glossary of legal terms, police investigation reports and other documents, and model speeches, including legal statements by clerks, officials, and attorneys. Student materials are reproducible. Time: 4-5 hrs. Players: entire class.

- **Custody: A Mock Trial.** A mother challenges her former husband for custody of their sons three years after having deserted them. The boys’ father has refused to meet her increasing child-visitation demands and seeks permanent custody for himself and his new wife.

- **Delinquency: A Mock Trial.** Are adults responsible for the actions of minors when illegal use of intoxicants is involved? A sixteen-year-old girl has frozen to death after getting drunk at a party. The owner of the house where the party was held is charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor and second degree manslaughter.

- **Murder: A Mock Trial.** A teenage girl is missing, and clues point to murder. A twenty-one-year-old male has been charged with murder, even though no body has been found. Is he guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?
- **Burglary: A Mock Trial.** Police have arrested an eighteen-year-old boy in connection with a local high school break-in. He is charged with vandalizing the school, stealing audiovisual equipment and other valuables, and assaulting the high school custodian.

- **Vandalism: A Mock Trial.** A teenager accused of knocking over a powerline tower faces a possible fine of $5,000 and a prison term. In addition to the issue of vandalism, health, safety, environment, and property rights are at stake in this simulation.


Instructional materials involve secondary students in simulating a criminal case concerning drug abuse.


A packet of game materials designed to help students better understand what the law is, what the police officer’s duties are, and the pressures and fears police officers experience daily. Twelve role-play scenarios are included.


Students participate in juvenile hearings following incidents of shoplifting or theft of school equipment. All options culminate in the hearings phase: Option One involves a prearranged shoplifting expedition to a local store; Option Two concerns “theft” of school equipment; and Option Three uses hypothetical cases as the basis for the hearing. Time: 8 class periods, plus 5-10 days to arrange for the “thefts” in the first two options. The teacher’s guide includes reproducible masters for the necessary forms.


This series of mock trials offers practical learning experiences dealing with a wide range of legal issues. Each case includes reproducible materials, including documentation, affidavits, and other evidence. In addition, the series features a comprehensive mock trial manual with complete directions to help teachers effectively stage these and other mock trial scenarios.

- **St. Clair v. St. Clair: A Family Law Mock Trial.** Parents going through a divorce both seek custody of their two sons. Students use the reproducible documents, affidavits, and statements of fact and law to determine what is in the best interests of the children.

- **Floyd v. Baldwin: A Consumer Home Repair Mock Trial.** When one of two fighting adolescents breaks through a porch railing and
is severely injured, the owners of the property claim shoddy construction and sue the carpenter. Students must determine if the contractor is liable.

- **Thomas v. Nomad: A Small Claims Court Auto Accident Mock Trial.** A driver pulls into an intersection during a yellow light to avoid an ambulance. Another driver does not see the ambulance and strikes the first car when the light changes. The case depends on the doctrine of who had the “last clear chance” to avoid the accident.

- **Hudson v. Daily Metropolis: A Freedom of the Press Mock Trial.** Journalist Randy Bates has written an article about a mother who is in hiding after snatching her son from his father’s legal custody. Thomas Hudson believes he is the father and he files suit to force the newspaper to reveal its source for the story. The father’s right to know is balanced against the confidential relationship between a reporter and his source.

- **State v. Thomas Morton: A Juvenile Law Mock Trial.** Sixteen-year-old Thomas Morton is caught removing a computer from the high school he attends and a formal complaint is filed. The court must decide whether or not his actions meet the legal definition of theft.

- **Martha Winstead v. Church of the New Family: A Family Law Mock Trial.** A mother attempts to gain legal guardianship of her adult son who has become a member of a religious cult and therefore unable, she claims, to exercise free will. The court weighs evidence presented by the mother, the son, the cult’s leader, and a religious deprogrammer in deciding the issue of guardianship versus religious freedom.

- **Street Law Mock Trial Manual.** This guide to the mock trials series offers detailed instructions for organizing and conducting mock trials. The thirty-six page manual contains day-by-day lesson plans and a reproducible student guide with an overview of the trial process, activity sheets on the steps in a trial, and simplified rules of evidence.


This simulation aims to develop critical thinking skills in students as they experience the process of selecting a fair and impartial jury. Players assume the identities of prospective jurors who are questioned by attorneys under the supervision of a judge. Other roles include plaintiff, defendant, bailiff, court clerk, and observers. Student materials include background information on the American jury system, selection procedures, questioning strategies, role sheets, and a vocabulary worksheet. One criminal case and one civil case are included. A teacher’s guide gives complete instruc-
tions, discussion questions, and follow-up activities. Players: 30-35. Time: 4 class periods.

Note: Contact your state mock trial coordinator for other mock trials. See Part II for the mock trial coordinators listing.
VIII. Audiovisual Materials

The following selection of LRE audiovisual materials has been organized by subject matter under the following headings:

Constitution/Civil Rights
Consumer Law
Courts
Criminal Law
Trials
Practical Law

Constitution/Civil Rights


This video contains 8 lessons on specific plays that raise constitutional issues. Includes production notes.


High school students question Washington lawyer and law professor Edward Bruce about the importance of the Constitution in the 1980s. The program covers such topics as the balanced budget initiative, the War Powers Act, the contradiction between a voting age of eighteen and a drinking age of twenty-one, territories like Puerto Rico and Washington, D.C. where citizens have no voting representation in government, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the power of judicial review.

**The Constitution at 200: Why Does It Still Work?** Associated Press. 1987. 4 color filmstrips, 4 cassettes, and guide; or filmstrips on VHS videocassette, color, and guide. 48 minutes. Price: $179.00

Follows the evolution of the Constitution, focusing on the basic principles of the document—human rights, republicanism, federalism, separation of powers, and checks and balances—that are important to us in light of our current cultural and political values. Examines the historic
political theories on which the Constitution is based and uses case studies to dramatize how the Supreme Court's interpretations of constitutional issues have stretched and tested our understanding of the Constitution.


Delves into the complex implications and meanings of this central Article of the Bill of Rights, and assesses the importance of its many provisions for our system of justice. Both filmstrips look at the amendment legally and historically, including its provision for grand jury indictments, protection against double jeopardy, and guarantees of due process. The major focus is on the evolution and application of the controversial protection against self-incrimination, discussing the impact of the McCarthy hearings in the 1950s and the *Miranda* decision.


Multimedia program explores the legal implications of recent Supreme Court decisions on whether the First Amendment protects people who falsely yell “fire” in a crowded theater; the confidentiality of reporters' sources of information; speakers who advocate violent overthrow of the government; banning the press from courtroom hearings; news articles that reveal military secrets and whether these rulings changed the fundamental freedoms of speech, press, religion, and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment. A teacher's guide with discussion questions and a reproducible worksheet are included.


Surveys the evolution of civil liberties in the U.S. and encourages students to participate in the ongoing effort to realize the ideals set forth in the Bill of Rights. Begins with an examination of the origins of the Bill of Rights, and then contrasts the ideals of the Bill with its periodic violations—including slavery, the denial of women's rights, the mistreatment of Native Americans, and the abridgment of free speech in times of crisis.


Six thirty-minute programs, hosted by broadcast journalist Bill Moyers and designed by John J. Patrick, show the importance of the Constitution in all aspects of life. The series is designed to show students that the Constitution can change as a result of political and social change and that this is why it has lasted for two hundred years.

This teacher's guide was designed to accompany six thirty-minute video programs produced by AIT on the fundamental Constitutional principles that form this nation's foundation. Each lesson contains an introduction to the main ideas of the program, a program summary, and suggested activities to carry out before and after the program. The topics emphasized in the series are (1) limited government and the rule of law, (2) federalism, (3) separation of powers with checks and balances, (4) freedom of expression, (5) equal protection of the laws, and (6) the U.S. Constitution and the economy. A copy of the Constitution is appended.


The first four filmstrips trace the story of the Constitution, from how it came to be drafted through the last amendment passed in 1966. The rest of the program is devoted to "The Living Document," discussing applications of the Constitution from Marbury v. Madison to the call for a new Constitutional Convention.


Part of the New York Times Current Affairs Series, this program provides highlights in the history of the durable document which shapes American politics. The principles of separation of powers and states' rights are considered in context of such constitutional crises as the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the Civil War, Supreme Court decisions such as Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education, and the current interest and implications of a new Constitutional Convention.


This instructor's guide was developed to accompany a four-part television series about the U.S. Constitution's impact on citizen's lives. The series was prepared by the ABA and KQED in conjunction with the bicentennial celebration. A separate guide for use in secondary school classrooms is included for each of the programs which contains (1) a brief discussion of the contemporary controversies portrayed in the program, (2) background information and exercises suitable for use prior to viewing the program, (3) activities and worksheets to guide viewers and focus attention on important issues, (4) post-viewing activities to enhance critical thinking skills, and (5) a list of selected resources on constitution-related topics. A final section includes definitions, additional activities, and general resource materials. Includes information concerning distribution of these programs on videotape.
Consumer Law


Three-part overview of everyday legal principles describing the individual's legal rights and obligations and suggesting how to avoid legal pitfalls. Gives students information on signing a contract, on securing rights as a renter, and on buying a house, car, or stereo. Explores how a civil suit is tried, what makes contracts enforceable, and what occurs when a contract is broken. Part 1: The Legal System; Part 2: Torts and Contracts; Part 3: The Rights of Ownership.


Introduction to contract law explains the different types of contracts, how contracts come into force, what makes some contracts faulty, and how contracts can be terminated. Various scenarios, some of them humorous, pose serious legal questions for students to discuss and resolve. The guide includes eight photocopy masters that provide review questions as well as sample cases for each of the subjects covered.

Courts


Investigates the British origins of the American jury system, then follows a jury through the court procedures, showing what happens when one is called to jury duty and what the responsibilities of jurors are. Visuals are on-site photographs taken in an actual courtroom.


Four-part series dramatizing landmark Supreme Court cases of the Marshall Court which established fundamental tenets of U.S. Constitutional law. Each series order includes an extensive teacher's guide featuring background information for each case, discussion questions, suggested activities, a glossary, and a bibliography. Programs:

- McCulloch v. Maryland. In an unpopular 1819 ruling, Maryland's attempt to tax a federally chartered bank is struck down by the Supreme Court. Dealing a great blow to proponents of states' rights, the decision for McCulloch strongly expresses the doctrine of im-
plied powers in the Constitution and reaffirms the vitality of the federal government. 36 minutes. Price: $125.00

- **United States v. Aaron Burr.** A dramatization of the former vice president's treason trial in 1806. Chief Justice John Marshall, invoking a strict adherence to the word of the Constitution, saves Burr from execution and sets a precedent for preventing government abuse of the treason charge. 76 minutes. Price: $220.00

- **Marbury v. Madison.** In 1803 a landmark case established the Supreme Court's responsibility to review the constitutionality of acts of Congress. Looks into the question of who determines the meaning of the Constitution, describing how two of our nation's greatest statesmen—President Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice Marshall—confronted each other over the relative power of the judiciary. 36 minutes. Price: $125.00

- **Gibbons v. Ogden.** In this 1824 case the Supreme Court, following chief Justice John Marshall's philosophy of centralized power, rules that Congress has authority over the states to regulate commerce. 36 minutes. Price: $125.00


Henry Fonda stars as Florida convict Clarence Earl Gideon, whose handwritten petition to the Supreme Court in 1962 caused a legal revolution. Unable to afford legal counsel, Gideon had been convicted without the benefit of a court-appointed attorney. Jose Ferrer appears as noted lawyer Abe Fortas, who successfully argues before the Court that Gideon was denied due process as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Based on the book by Anthony Lewis, this 1980 production also stars John Houseman, Fay Wray, and Sam Jaffe.


This two-part, color sound filmstrip examines the jury system as it evolved from English common law, shows how it is meant to work, and discusses flaws in the system. Attorneys, judges, and actual jurors are interviewed. The first section explains the differences between the grand jury and the petit or trial jury. The actual trial process is traced from selection of the jury until a verdict is returned. The second part focuses on the investigative function of the grand jury, and raises questions on its efficiency and possible alternatives.

**The Scales of Justice: Our Court System.** Guidance Associates. 1979. Grades 9-12. Prices: 2 color filmstrips, 2 cassettes, guide, $119.00; or filmstrips on VHS videocassette, guide, $159.00.

This two-part program focuses first on the Supreme Court and shows how through "judicial review" it has broadened its powers to influence
every area of American life and serve as an important check on the powers of the president and Congress. The second part describes the salient features of both civil and criminal trials and functions of municipal, county, and state courts. Students follow illustrative cases from lower courts to the higher state courts, and are introduced to critical problems in the court system, such as overreliance on juries. Questions, tests, and research projects are included in teacher's guide.


Examining the inner workings of the nation's highest court and the evolution of American constitutional law, this eight-part series features a variety of live action footage, photographs, period artwork, and historic documents. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark begins every segment with an introduction to issues being contested in each landmark case. The program assesses the impact of each decision and provides insight into the American concept of justice. Programs:

- **Marbury v. Madison.** Chief Justice Marshall's ground-breaking decision that clarified the power of the judiciary. 15 minutes.
- **McCullough v. Maryland.** The national bank case that established the implied powers of the federal government. 12 minutes.
- **The Dred Scott Decision.** The highly controversial decision involving slavery and states' rights. 15 minutes.
- **Plessy v. Ferguson.** The case that legally justified segregation based on the doctrine of "separate but equal." 11 minutes.
- **Brown v. Board of Education.** The unanimous overruling of Plessy v. Ferguson that declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional. 10 minutes.
- **Gideon v. Wainwright and Miranda vs. Arizona.** Two decisions that clarified the rights of the accused. 14 minutes.
- **Roe v. Wade.** The controversial case that legalized abortion and reaffirmed the right to privacy. 20 minutes.
- **U.S. v. Nixon.** The decision stating that the president cannot claim executive privilege to withhold evidence in a criminal investigation. 20 minutes.


A question-and-answer session between high school students and Fred Graham, law correspondent for CBS News. The program explores such topics as the effects of the Marbury v. Madison decision on the power of the court, the way the court decides what cases to hear, the heavy workload of the court, the status of capital punishment, the advanced age of several
Supreme Court justices, and the relationship between the court and the media. Originally produced for telecast over C-SPAN. 28 minutes.


Traces the evolution of the Supreme Court from its inception and places it in the context of contemporary economic, social, and political events. Shows how the Supreme Court has often been as controversial as it is powerful. Describes how the Supreme Court greatly increased its scope and power through programs discussing such landmark cases and issues as the power of judicial review, the Doctrine of Implied Powers, the Dred Scott decision, Brown v. the Board of Education, pro and anti-business rulings, and the Miranda case.


Directed by Sidney Lumet. At the trial of a teenager accused of killing his father, one conscientious man pits himself against his eleven fellow jurors. Henry Fonda plays the genteel liberal who gradually persuades the rest of the jury to reconsider their hasty conviction of the boy. The production also features Lee J. Cobb, Ed Begley, Jack Klugman, and E.G. Marshall.


Places the role of the Supreme Court in historical perspective, examining how the Court expanded from a lowly role to supreme arbiter of the Constitution under John Marshall. Defines the crucial power of "judicial review" and gives examples of how the Court continues to make the Constitution a "living law." Points out contrasts between philosophies and styles (eg. judicial activism vs. strict constructionism), comparing the laissez-faire Court of 1870-1920 with the bolder decisions of the current era. Highlights a number of major rulings that still affect us, including landmark decisions of the Warren and Burger Courts.

Criminal Law


This four-part program examines the American system of punishment by imprisonment and what it does to and for criminals. Investigates who goes to prison, what life is like there for both men and women, what prison contributes to a successful re-entry into normal life, and the major problems of the ex-criminal in the world of work and human relationships. A sixty-two page teacher's guide includes scripts, suggestions for activities, and a bibliography.

Examines the many problems facing our criminal justice system. Part 1 looks at the workings of the system in the face of a rising crime rate, following a hypothetical suspect from arrest through conviction and parole. Such issues as plea bargaining, sentencing, inhumane prisons, and increased gun ownership are discussed. Part 2 looks at the conflict between protecting the rights of victims and preserving the legitimate constitutional rights of the accused. Controversies surrounding the Miranda warnings and the exclusionary rule are raised. Part 3 asks students to evaluate possible alternatives to our present system. Proposals include citizen patrols, gun control, rehabilitation and vocational programs, and other community-based efforts.

Practical Law


Ten full-color 22 1/2" x 18 1/2" posters feature cartoon illustrations depicting aspects of the legal system, illuminating important legal terminology, and considering basic laws and government practices. Each poster is accompanied by a 5" x 14" double-sided teacher's guide, offering objectives, legal background, definitions, teaching strategies, a factual mini-case, and questions based on the case. Poster topics: School Law, Lower Level Courts, Law-Formal vs. Informal, Consumer Law, Women's Rights, Types of Law, Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, Federal vs. State Law, Family Law.


While driving under the influence of alcohol (D.U.I.), Brad hits another car, injures Suzanne, and is arrested. By following Brad and Suzanne (both good high school students and athletes) step-by-step through the subsequent civil and criminal cases, this program illustrates how our courts work. Introduces important legal concepts, such as implied consent, probable cause, due process, pretrial bargaining, jury selection, and jury deliberation.


Answers questions about law in everyday life through dramatizations of people coping with consumer contracts, credit ratings, warranties, land-
lord and tenant disputes, and divorce and family conflicts. Each enactment of a common legal problem defines terms and concepts, explains the court system, and demonstrates what steps to take. Includes The Rights of Young People, a paperback resource book published by the ACLU, as well as sixteen spirit masters containing readings and sample forms, such as installment contracts and rental leases.


A lively (but informative) introduction to the primary purpose of the legal justice system: the resolution of conflict. Jimmy Mack, a repentant juvenile offender from the early '60s, explains and illustrates from “Rock-and-Roll Heaven” the necessity and basic features of civil, criminal, and juvenile justice. The presentation focuses on the ideal functions, roles, and procedures of these three legal divisions. A teacher's guide contains discussion questions, suggested activities, and a legal term glossary.

Street Law: A Student's Guide to Practical Law. Social Studies School Service. 1982. 6 color filmstrips, 6 cassettes, paperback text, teacher's guide. Prices: complete set, $155.00; each filmstrip with cassette, $32.00.

Using mini-dramatizations and actual court cases, this program demonstrates aspects of law which directly affect the lives of students. Each presentation addresses a different area of law and features occasional pauses to encourage students to formulate their own opinions. Developed by the National Street Law Institute (now NICEL). A paperback copy of the 365-page text accompanies the complete set. Programs:

- **Student Rights.** Explores the legal rights and responsibilities of students in public schools by discussing landmark court cases in this area.
- **Your Job and The Law.** Provides an overview of an employee's basic legal rights and responsibilities in the workplace.
- **Family Law and Child Custody.** Discusses the court's difficult task of trying to protect the best interests of parents and children involved in divorce and custody proceedings.
- **Religion and Public Schools.** Introduces the controversy over school prayer, evolution, and creationism to motivate students to consider what place, if any, religion has in our public schools.
- **Evidence.** Demonstrates, using actual court cases, the pros and cons of the exclusionary rule, which forbids illegally obtained confessions and illegally seized evidence from being used against a defendant.
- **Juvenile Justice.** Involves students in the dilemma of rehabilitating the youthful offender while protecting the public.
Trials


Fifteen twenty-minute lessons designed to acquaint high school students with areas of the law they are likely to have contact with as teens and adults.


One of the most sensational trials of this century involved two Italian anarchists who, in the anti-foreigner, and anti-radical atmosphere of the early twenties, were tried for murder, found guilty, and executed. The filmstrip uses old photographs, drawings, and narration to capture the hysterical mood of the small Massachusetts town and the nation during the trial and the repeated but futile efforts for a retrial. The filmstrip leaves the question of their guilt open-ended.


Reenactments of six landmark American trials in the development of the American legal system. Each program invites students to inquire into the motives behind the trials and to consider the influence that moral fervor, religious belief, political maneuvering, or popular sentiment had on the delivery of justice. Individual titles: The Salem Witch Trials, Peter Zenger, The Scopes Trial, Sacco and Vanzetti, The Case of Alger Hiss, The Chicago Seven.


Re-creation of four court trials whose decisions established lasting precedents in American history. Examines how legal concepts such as freedom of the press, the right to a fair trial, and government regulation of commerce and industry evolved from real-life conflicts, and how different jurists responded to those conflicts. Each filmstrip is open-ended, allowing students to evaluate the court decision in the light of history and today's complex world. Filmstrip Titles: Cosby v. Zenger, Livingston v. Ogden, Military Court v. Milligan, U.S. v. Northern Securities Company.


Explores six famous American trials that have raised important questions in American history or have reflected the prejudices of certain periods: the libel trial of John Peter Zenger, the military charges against Benedict Arnold for mismanagement of the Philadelphia command, the suit of Dred
Scott for freedom, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, the murder trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the treason trial of the Rosenbergs. Each filmstrip has two accompanying cassettes, one giving the prejudices and point of view of the supporters of the accused, the other taking the opposing position. Students hear both sides before making their own judgments on the case.

**Great World Trials.** Educational Enrichment Materials. 1982. Grades 8-12. Set of 6 color filmstrips, 6 cassettes, guide. Price: complete set, $150.00; $32.00 each.

World-famous court cases are introduced by dramatizing trials which range in time from ancient to modern. Each program presents the underlying moral and/or legal principles at issue and encourages students to judge the verdict for themselves and discuss the varying concepts of justice within different historical and cultural frameworks. Individual Titles: Socrates, Joan of Arc, Galileo, The Dreyfus Case, Nuremberg Trials, The Gang of Four.
IX. Computer Software

**Consumers and the Law.** Educational Activities. 1987. Grades 7-12. 3 Apple diskettes, backups, 8 text-booklets, guide. Price: complete set, $179.00; each additional booklet, $3.50.

Interactive, three-disk tutorial program that gives students practice with consumer law concepts, featuring case studies of actual consumer problems. Covers such topics as sales contracts, legal protections for consumers, warranty protections, and consumer decision-making. Students learn to distinguish between their economic needs and wants, to make intelligent choices, and to be aware of their legal recourses if what they purchase is unsatisfactory. The disk management system allows teachers to track student progress with key concepts. In addition, Disks 1 and 2 each contain two games, while Disk 3 includes one game and one quiz.


Students assume the role of a representative pushing a bill through Congress. Success during the simulation depends on students' political savvy and tactics, and on their knowledge of the legislative process and committee system. Outcomes range from indictment for financial shenanigans and failure at the polls to election to the Senate as a dividend for successfully steering the bill through Congress. Playing time is 1/2 to 1 1/2 hours depending on the choices made.


Computer simulation of a courtroom drama, in which the suspect is "known" to be guilty, but the prosecution must "prove" guilt to the "jury" (the computer). The evidence is presented to the defense and prosecution attorneys in response to their questioning of the "sheriff." Witnesses who correctly recall details of the incident score points for the prosecution. Incorrect answers aid the defense (however, lying can lead to perjury and contempt charges). Tactics include selecting a favorable jury and objecting to prevent damaging testimony. For two to six players. Time: flexible.

**Supreme Court Decision.** Queue. 1986. Grades 9 and up. Apple or IBM PC diskette, guide. Price: $49.95.
Posing as the attorneys for a man accused of publishing seditious material, students try to argue their case all the way to the Supreme Court. Designed to provide students with a better understanding of the United States judicial system, the case can be pursued either as civil or criminal law. At each step of the judicial process, students must decide how best to proceed. Depending on their decisions, students either advance to the next step or lose their case. Points are awarded for each correct response. Up to forty total scores can be stored in the program's "hall of fame."
X. Publications for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers

This section contains materials to give teachers background on LRE, additional background and information on a range of legal topics and issues, and resources for curriculum ideas and lesson plans.


Over two hundred books, bibliographies, curriculum materials, video cassettes, training manuals and journal articles are included. Organized into eleven subject areas including Rationale for Starting a Program, Setting Up a Program, Evaluating School Programs, Teaching Conflict Resolution Skills, Interpersonal Skill Building, Peace Education, Special Education Mediation, Dropout Prevention, and Substance Abuse.

Bar/School Partnership Programs. American Bar Association Special Committee on Youth Education for Citizenship.

Series of handbooks that includes several pamphlets entitled "Constitutional Updates" as well as "Putting On Mock Trials," "Law Day Partnerships," "One Day LRE Conferences," and "Establishing Links To the Schools."


Instructs the educator in how to make lawyers, judges, police, and other community members a part of a law-related education program.


Series of essays addressing several topics of LRE aimed at both educators and members of the legal profession.


Two volume dictionary set focusing on concepts of constitutionalism, words and phrases common to American constitutional law, and leading
case decisions made by the U.S. Supreme Court. Volume I addresses individual rights. Volume II addresses governmental powers.

Report outlining three new curriculum models for criminal justice.

Extensive collection of articles on LRE by some of the foremost educators in the field. The majority of the articles were written for an LRE symposium held in May, 1978.

This document summarizes the existing research on school-based mediation or conflict resolution programs in such a way as to make it accessible to the community practitioners and school administrators who are interested in starting similar programs in their schools. The summary of research findings may also be of interest to those already involved in school-based mediation, as they may not be aware of all the studies covered in the document. Suggestions are made for designing evaluative research studies of school-based mediation programs.

Facilitates the training of law-enforcement officers and educators for presentations in LRE classrooms. Encourages greater participation by such resource persons in LRE to help prevent youth crime, violence, and delinquency.

ED 247 190. Law In the Classroom: Activities and Resources, by Mary Jane Turner and Lynn Parisi. Social Science Education Consortium; ERIC Clearinghouse, 1984, 405 pp. EDRS Price - MF- $.85/PC-$34.00 plus postage.
K-12 handbook designed for law and justice professionals who serve as resource persons and for classroom teachers working with such resource persons. Provides an overview, background for the teacher on using community resources, practical teaching tips for resource persons, a variety of strategies designed to involve students actively in the learning process, activities for specific law-related content areas: introducing students to law, individual rights, criminal law, civil law, and civil court procedure (includes seventy-eight reproducible handouts); and additional resources.

LRE learning modules and lesson plans are presented in this curriculum guide designed to meet three broad goals (1) encourage good citizenship and respect for the law by students, (2) promote a better understanding of the law and the legal system, and (3) identify and explain those areas of the law that affect the lives of certain Navajo students. The thirty-two detailed lesson plans are organized into six chapters dealing with introduction to law, consumer law, individual rights, family law, student and school law, and criminal law. Each lesson begins with objectives for the learner, an opening question that introduces the lesson's topic, background information for the teacher, suggested methods and materials, and a list of activities for extending the lesson.


As a general LRE handbook, this book explains what LRE is and why it is needed. It then explains approaches towards structuring, funding and teaching LRE programs.


Encourages social studies curriculum reform and expansion to include LRE.

Four National Civics Lessons. South Carolina Bar & South Carolina Educational TV. Videocassette. Price: $15.00.

Four one-hour staff development tapes for social studies teachers focusing on the Constitution.


Designed to assist tenth-grade through twelfth-grade teachers who wish to use the newspaper as a supplemental tool in law-related education, this guide provides model lessons demonstrating ways in which the daily newspaper can enhance textbook material. The first section illustrates how different parts of the newspaper can be used in teaching a variety of law-related concepts, and includes model lessons for each part of the newspaper. Section II provides model lessons for educators in five law-related areas: criminal law, consumer law, family law, housing law, and individual rights law. Includes a list of law-related texts and resources.


Designed as a practical approach to the study of law through seven lesson plans focusing on legal topics significant to high school students preparing to enter the workplace.

A five-part teaching package includes a film strip, cassette, teaching guide, computer software, and computer instruction manual. Instructs educators on how to teach about the conceptual and constitutional issues surrounding the U.S. jury system.


A how-to book which seeks to give the educator an idea of the range of teacher education possibilities in the LRE field and suggests means of constructing a program for the community.


Set of ten lessons that applies the Constitution to contemporary problems. By considering specific circumstances such as police frisking rock concert audiences for drugs, students make decisions on broad constitutional issues (search and seizure). Lesson plans explain how to run a mock trial, opinion polls, small group projects, and other activities.


Describes various models and methods that have helped communities around the United States and Canada give the public a better understanding of legal and judicial systems. The bulk of the publication contains descriptions of model programs, including favorite programs of the ABA, programs sponsored by judges and the courts, media-related efforts, community education through legal services, school-based programs, and getting the law to the professional community.


Series of fifteen lessons designed to acquaint high school students with areas of the law that they are most likely to come in contact with. For use in government, citizenship, law, and economics classes.


Handbook containing a series of twenty community forum scripts on a wide variety of constitutional issues, with formats ranging from mock trials to mock town meetings and including an introduction to conducting community forums.

This manual assists teachers in integrating three major components into an LRE program: classroom visits by resource people, student field experience, and peer or cross-age teaching. The first of the five sections provide a rationale for LRE and background information on CRF (described under Organizations). The third section contains guidelines for using resource experts in the classroom. The fourth section consists of guidelines for field experiences. The final section focuses on guidelines for peer teaching and other student responsibilities. For all sections, extensive exhibits of materials, sample forms, and letters are provided to assist teachers in establishing a program.
XI. Publishers and Distributors

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