

PB-260 800

CHILD ABUSE (AND) NEGLECT RESEARCH:

Projects and Publications

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Human Development

Office of Child Development

U.S. Children's Bureau

National Center on Child
Abuse and Neglect

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NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH: PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS

NOVEMBER 1976

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INTRODUCTION

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN), created by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) and located in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, acts as the principal focus for federal activity in developing policies, plans, and programs relating to the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Virtually every activity of the National Center, in the performance of its mandate, involves the gathering and dissemination of information. Special emphasis has been focused on gathering information relating to on-going and completed research and currently operating programs in the field. This information comprises the data base for a computerized information and retrieval system which is used by the National Center to answer requests for child abuse and neglect information from program planners, policy makers, researchers, and the general public.

This semi-annual publication, *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications*, and its companion volume, *Child Abuse and Neglect Programs*, are designed to make the information in the National Center's computer system available for direct public and professional reference.

There are over 260 publications, dated from 1965 to 1976, and about 140 current research projects identified and described in this edition of *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications*. The section "How to Use This Volume" describes the bibliographic citations, project identification data, and use of the Author and Subject Indexes.

Most of the publications included were selected from journals, books, and other sources that are readily accessible to scholars and practitioners. The research project descriptions, on the other hand, came from surveys conducted in the summer of 1975 and spring of 1976. A sample of the survey questionnaire is shown on the next page.

In its continuing efforts to maintain an up-to-date, comprehensive data base of active studies, investigations, and experiments, the National Center would like to be notified about current research projects that are missing from this edition of *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications*. For this purpose, the questionnaire for describing a project is available from:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Child Development
U.S. Children's Bureau
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, D.C. 20013

The National Center also is continually seeking additional documents, especially those reporting the results and findings of research or describing programs and services. The Center welcomes copies of pertinent publications.

You also can help the National Center improve the usefulness of *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications* by suggesting changes that should appear in future editions or supplements. A reader-response postcard has been printed inside the back cover.

Douglas J. Besharov
Director
National Center on Child
Abuse and Neglect

Survey of Research on Child Abuse and Neglect Questionnaire

Purpose and Scope:

This survey is being conducted to gather information about current research projects on child abuse and neglect for use in preparing an annual summary of research in this field. For the purposes of this survey, research may be defined as follows: experimentation, investigation, examination, or inquiry that is concerned with discovering and correctly interpreting new facts about meaningful questions, with revising accepted conclusions or theories in light of new facts, and with practical applications of new conclusions or theories. It may cover any of the following aspects of child abuse and neglect:

- Definition
- Etiology
- Coordination
- and Education
- Prevention
- Identification and Case-Finding
- Treatment and Rehabilitation
- Demonstration and Evaluation
- Law

The survey is concerned with ongoing projects that started before January 1, 1975.

General Instructions:

A separate questionnaire should be used for each research project. Additional copies of the questionnaire will be furnished on request.

In answering open-ended questions, please be as complete and specific as possible. Please type or legibly print your answers. If you need additional space to answer any questions, please attach additional sheets and indicate the questions to which they apply.

Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed return envelope by September 2, 1975, to:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
Office of Child Development
P.O. Box 1162
Washington, D.C. 20013

1 Project Identification:

Official title of project: _____

Official name of organization conducting the research: _____

Address of organization: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

County _____ Congressional District _____

Type of organization actually performing the research:

☐ Federal Agency
☐ State Agency
☐ County Agency
☐ City Agency
☐ University or College

☐ Professional Society or Association
☐ Private Foundation
☐ Other (specify): _____

Person(s) directly supervising the research:

Name _____	Title _____	Telephone _____
Highest Earned Degree _____	Degree Major _____	

Name _____	Title _____	Telephone _____
Highest Earned Degree _____	Degree Major _____	

2 Purpose or Objectives of the Project:

The research project focuses on (check one):

☐ Child Abuse
 ☐ Child Neglect
 ☐ Child Abuse and Neglect

☐ None of these (skip to Q. 15)

Describe the purpose or objectives of the research project: _____

3 Starting and Ending Dates:

Date project began: _____ Month _____ Year _____

Date of expected completion: _____ Month _____ Year _____

4 Definition of Abuse/Neglect:

What is the operational definition of abuse and/or neglect that you use in your research?

5 Data from Service Programs:

If this research project evaluates or uses data from one or more service-oriented programs in child abuse and neglect, please give the official name of the program, plus the name and address of the director of each such program.

Program Name: _____

Program Director: _____

Institution: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Program Name: _____

Program Director: _____

Institution: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Program Name: _____

Program Director: _____

Institution: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

6 Please list any other organization or agency which cooperates in this research in ways other than furnishing financial support. Give a brief description of its role. ☐ If none, please check and skip to Q.7.

Official Name: _____

Role: _____

Official Name: _____

Role: _____

Official Name: _____

Role: _____

7 Research Methodology or Approach:

Describe the specific methods or approach(es) used in the research project.

8 Type(s) of Research:

What type of research are you conducting? (Check all those that apply.)

☐ Descriptive
☐ Survey
☐ Data Composition/Reanalysis
☐ Experimental
☐ Systems/Organizational Analysis

☐ Longitudinal Study
☐ Instrument Development
☐ Program Evaluation
☐ Statute Analysis (Law)
☐ Court Survey

☐ Literature Survey
☐ Other (specify): _____

9 Research Tools and Techniques:

a. Are you using (or do you plan to use) control or comparison groups?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe: _____

b. Define your independent (input) variables, if applicable.

c. Define your dependent (output) variables, if applicable.

d. Give the bases for the selection of the children and/or adults in your sample.

e. Give the numbers of children and/or adults in your sample.

	Number	Age Range
Adults (M)	_____	_____
Adults (F)	_____	_____
Children (M)	_____	_____
Children (F)	_____	_____

10 Present Stage of Project (check each that applies):

☐ Funded or Organized
☐ Instrumentation Developed
☐ Data Collection In Progress

☐ Data Being Analyzed
☐ Preliminary Conclusion Formulated
☐ Final Report In Preparation

11 Results or Findings to Date:

12 Publications:

Please give the citation (author, title, place of publication, publisher, and date for monographs, books, or reports; author, title, journal, volume, pages, and date for articles or papers) of any publication or planned publication describing this research in the professional literature. If no publication is planned, indicate how data and results may otherwise be obtained.

If available, please forward one copy of each of the publications cited.

☐ Publications enclosed ☐ Publications being forwarded separately

13 Source(s) of Financial Support:

Please check each source of financial support for the project. Where the source is a federal, state, or local agency, also give the contract or grant number.

☐ Institution or organization at which project is located.

☐ U.S. Government agency (identify agency as specifically as possible): _____

☐ State or local government agency (please identify): _____ Contract or Grant No. _____

☐ Other source (please identify): _____ Contract or Grant No. _____

14 Additional Research Projects:

If you know of any other current projects that should be covered in this survey of child abuse and neglect research, please list below the official title of the projects, plus the names, titles, and addresses of the principal investigators.

Project Name: _____

Principal Investigator: _____ Name _____ Title _____

Institution: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Telephone _____

Project Name: _____

Principal Investigator: _____ Name _____ Title _____

Institution: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Telephone _____

Project Name: _____

Principal Investigator: _____ Name _____ Title _____

Institution: _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Telephone _____

15 Name of Person Completing Questionnaire:

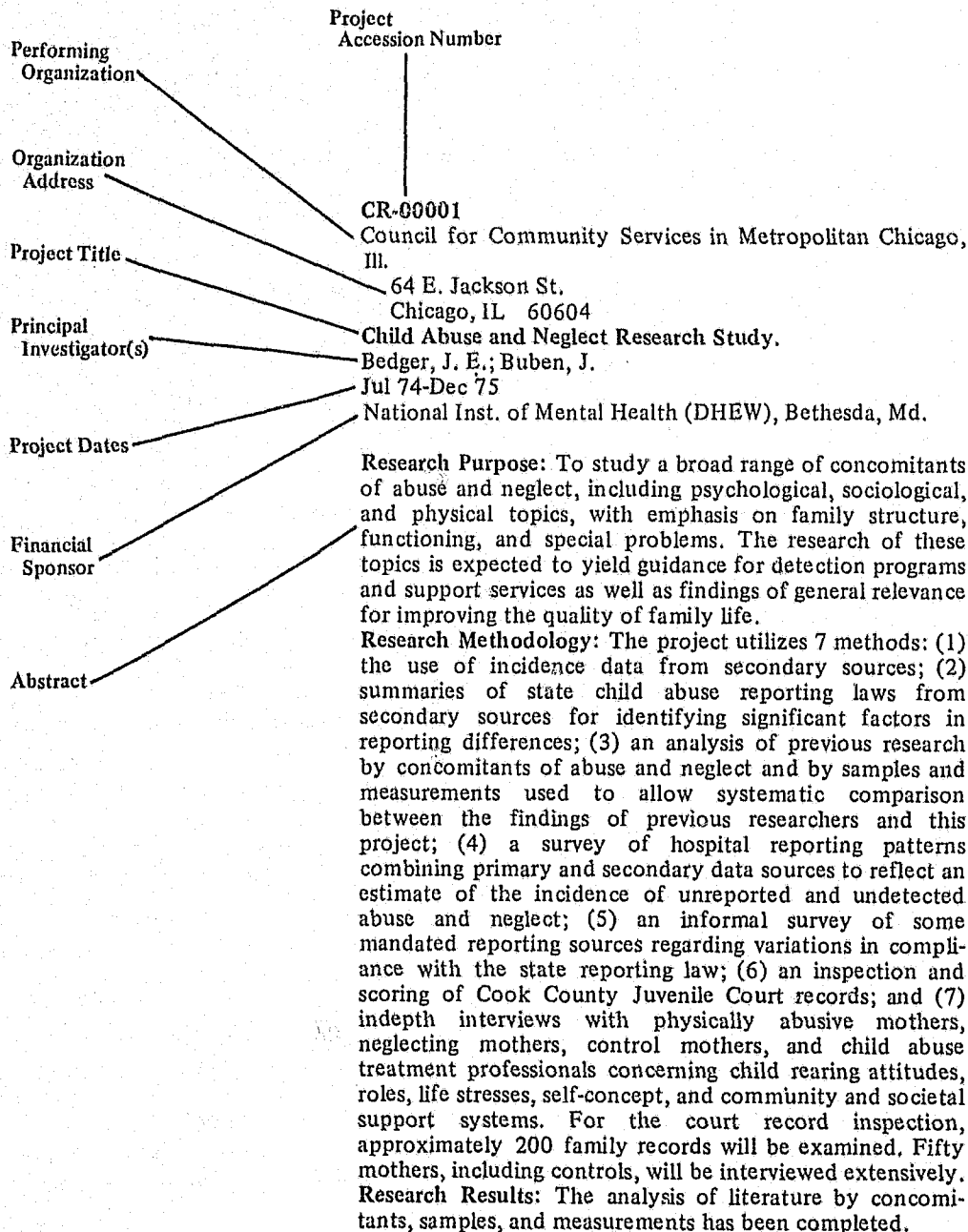
Name _____ Title _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

HOW TO USE THIS VOLUME

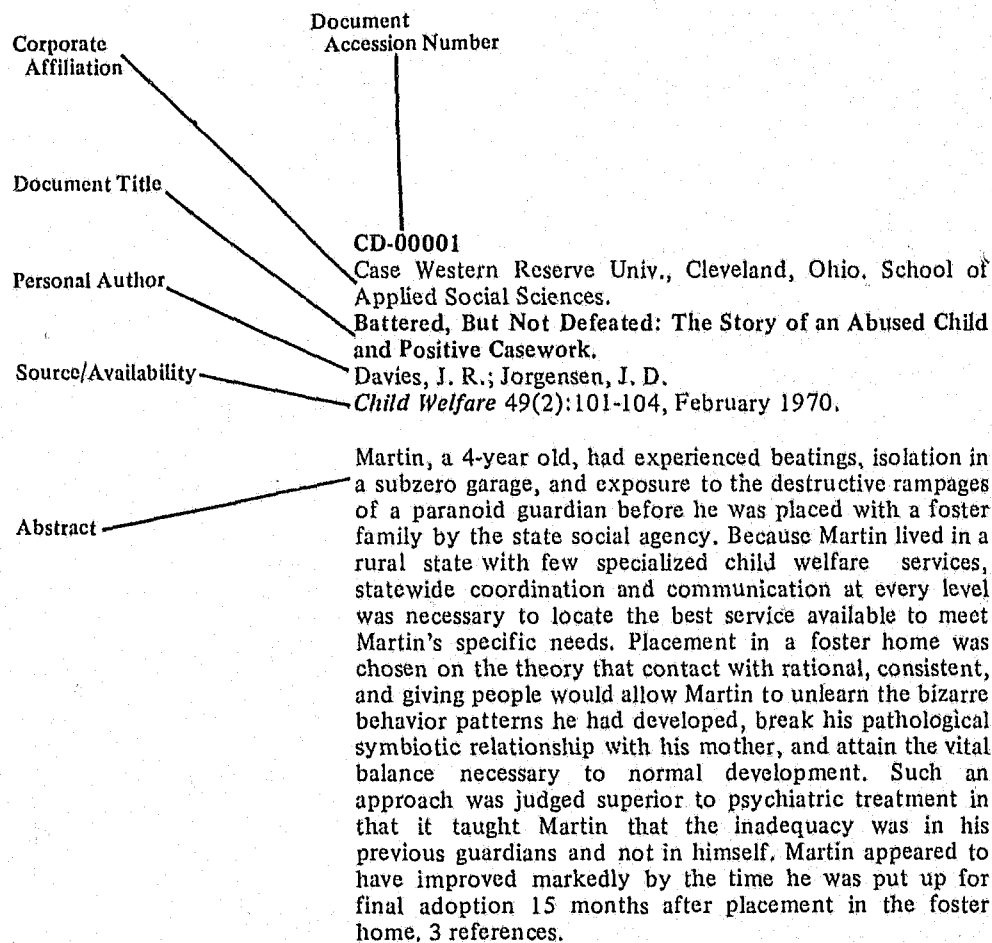
Projects and publications are presented in separate sections, and each section has its own indexes. All abstracts are arranged in alphabetical order by principal investigator's name for projects and primary author's name for publications. The order of five-digit accession numbers of the abstracts also corresponds to this alphabetical sequence. Accession numbers for projects have a CR prefix, while accession numbers for publications have a CD prefix. CR and CD numbers are displayed in entries of the respective indexes.

Each project is uniformly identified and described by the elements labeled in the sample below. The abstracts, or descriptions, of projects were derived solely from data provided by persons responding to the survey.



Most of the standardized elements in the project identification can be used to search the National Center's computer-based file of these records. Moreover, *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications* contains printed, browsable indexes for the principal investigators, performing organizations, financial sponsors, and subject matter of the projects.

Each publication is uniformly identified and described by the elements labeled in the sample below. The informative abstracts average about 250 words each.



Most of the standardized elements of the citation can be used to search the National Center's computer-based file of these records. Moreover, *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications* contains printed, browsable indexes for authors and subject matter of the publications.

Descriptors in the data base and the printed subject indexes were taken from the *Child Abuse and Neglect Thesaurus of Subject Descriptors*, a controlled vocabulary for searching and indexing terminology of the National Center. The purpose of subject indexing was to choose a set of descriptors sufficiently exhaustive and specific to reveal *what a particular project or publication is about*. This approach precluded title indexing; rather, indexers selected descriptors after examining the purpose, methodology, results, conclusions, or other information about the publication or project. Indexing of research projects was especially difficult, because survey responses often provided limited guidance in selecting and assigning descriptors.

The number of descriptors varies from three to eight for each project or publication. Accordingly, each item has been listed in the subject index from three to eight times and can be retrieved through that many terms. Further, the *Thesaurus* was amended and refined as indexing progressed; whenever the *Thesaurus* did not contain descriptors needed for indexing, new terms were added according to predefined rules. Such changes will continue to be made in the future for new projects and publications.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ONGOING PROJECTS

CR-00001

New York State Assembly, New York. Select Committee on Child Abuse.

270 Broadway, Rm. 1207

New York, NY 10007

Study of the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Neglect and Later Socially Deviant Behavior.

Alfaro, J. D.

Apr 73–Nov 75

New York State Div. of Criminal Justice Services, Albany.

Research Purpose: To measure the impressionistic perception of many professionals that abused and neglected children often grow up to become delinquent and ungovernable, drug addicts, mentally ill, abusing and neglecting parents, or adult criminals.

Research Methodology: All the children and families reported for child protective reasons in 1952 or 1953 were identified from the records of public or private child protective agencies and the Family Court in eight counties. This included approximately 5,000 children. Prior and subsequent histories were traced through the records of these agencies and courts for other types of contacts, including delinquency and ungovernability. A smaller population of 2,000 children reported to the Family Court in these counties as delinquent or ungovernable in 1971 or 1972 were similarly checked.

Research Results: A very tentative analysis made while preparing the data sheets for keypunching seems to indicate that perhaps 40 percent to 50 percent of the families involved in protective service contacts had children who were also involved with the juvenile justice system. These figures are subject to confirmation by computer data processing. The possible correlations will mean more when specific types of abuse or neglect, especially confirmed cases, are compared to specific types of delinquent or ungovernable behavior.

Publications: New York State Assembly, New York. Select Committee on Child Abuse. "Report on the Feasibility of Studying the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Later Socially Deviant Behavior." August 1973.

CR-00002

Vanderbilt Univ. Hospital, Nashville, Tenn. Dept. of Pediatrics.

21st Ave. and Garland St.

Nashville, TN 37232

Causal Factors in Neglect and Battering: A Prospective Study.

Attemeier, W. A., III; O'Connor, S.; Vietze, P.

Jun 75–continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To determine if there is a characteristic pathological pattern identifiable in the mother that correlates with disturbances in child care behavior and with battering or neglect.

Research Methodology: Screening of pregnant women to classify them as high, moderate, or low risk for disturbances in child care patterns is followed by prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal evaluations of the mother and the child. Information is being gathered on infant temperament, mother-child interaction, child rearing beliefs, maternal perception of the infant, stress incidences, and the expectations that the mother has for the child.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00003

New Jersey State Div. of Youth and Family Services, Trenton. Bureau of Research, Planning, and Program Development.

1 S. Montgomery St.

Trenton, NJ 08625

Factors Relating to Levels of Child Care Among Families Receiving Public Assistance in New Jersey.

Bausell, R. B.

Jun 75–Jun 77

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) investigate whether factors such as family structure and functioning; child rearing knowledge, attitudes, and practices; child and parental health; drugs and alcohol; and awareness and use of community resources which have been asserted as major antecedents to abuse and neglect, significantly differentiate families which provide adequate care for their children from families which do not; (2) develop conceptual and operational definitions of abuse and neglect; and (3) ascertain the effect of economic factors on family functioning.

Research Methodology: Three groups of families receiving public assistance in New Jersey (abusing, neglecting, and normal) will be compared on a wide range of social, psychological, and economic variables, using data from records and interviews. The study differs from previous research in that socioeconomic variables are controlled by selecting only respondents known to be on public assistance. The sample consists of 800 randomly selected AFDC recipient families. Of these 800, 300 families not known to New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) will be compared with 400 families that are known to DYFS and are identified as abusing or neglecting or both on the basis of study criteria.

Research Results: Data Collection is in progress.

CR-00004

Council for Community Services in Metropolitan Chicago,
Ill.
64 E. Jackson
Chicago, IL 60604
Child Abuse and Neglect Research Study.
Bedger, J. E.; Buben, J.
Jul 74-Dec 75
National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To study a broad range of concomitants of abuse and neglect, including psychological, sociological, and physical topics, with emphasis on family structure, functioning, and special problems. The research of these topics is expected to yield guidance for detection programs and support services as well as findings of general relevance for improving the quality of family life.

Research Methodology: The project utilizes 7 methods: (1) the use of incidence data from secondary sources; (2) summaries of state child abuse reporting laws from secondary sources for identifying significant factors in reporting differences; (3) an analysis of previous research by concomitants of abuse and neglect and by samples and measurements used to allow systematic comparison between the findings of previous researchers and this project; (4) a survey of hospital reporting patterns combining primary and secondary data sources to reflect behavior affecting official incidence of unreported abuse and neglect; (5) an informal survey of some mandated reporting sources regarding variations in compliance with the state reporting law; (6) an inspection and scoring of Cook County Juvenile Court records; and (7) in depth interviews with abusive mothers, neglecting mothers, control mothers, and child abuse treatment professionals concerning their life histories, child rearing attitudes, roles, life stresses, self-concept, and community and societal support systems. For the court record inspection, approximately 200 family records will be examined. Fifty mothers, including controls, will be interviewed extensively.

Research Results: All the data have been collected. An analysis of the data will be included in a final monograph to be completed by June 1, 1976.

CR-00005

Associate Control, Research and Analysis, Inc., Washington,
D.C.
1000 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
Evaluation of Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration
Resource Projects.
Benn, B. A.
Dec 74-Sep 76
Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To evaluate the formative aspects of the 16 resource projects funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect and develop an administrative information system for the projects.

Research Methodology: Aspects of the programs which are being evaluated include technical training assistance, public

awareness services, needs assessment capabilities, and other necessary services to programs for families and children involved in abuse and neglect. Formative aspects are being stressed and a comprehensive system for monitoring the projects is being created.

Research Results: Data are being collected and analyzed.

CR-00006

National Council for Black Child Development, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.
1411 K St. N.W., Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005

An Exploratory Investigation of Potential Societal and Intrafamilial Factors Contributing to Child Abuse and Neglect.

Bentley, R. J.

Jun 75-continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW),
Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) identify stressful conditions and institutions which, impacting on the Black community, may lead to child abuse; (2) isolate dominant familial characteristics involved with child abuse; and (3) describe potential correlations which may illuminate child abuse variables.

Research Methodology: Data on families will be obtained from court records, police files, and the Department of Human Resources. The probable study population will be 450 families, 150 of which are known abusers, 150 in agency files for other reasons, and 150 normal families. Comparative analysis will determine significant differences.
Research Results: Analytical and evaluative instruments are in the process of development. An agency profile has been conducted to determine information sources for the next phase of the study which is data collection.

CR-00007

Wisconsin Medical Coll., Milwaukee. Child Welfare Committee.
1700 Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53233
10-Year Follow-up of Abused Children.
Bond, P. A.
Nov 74-76
Wisconsin Univ. Milwaukee; Milwaukee Children's Hospital, Wis.

Research Purpose: To determine the results of 10 years of case finding and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: Medical and social work students will be contacting each family where there has been an abused child and assessing the current situation.

Research Results: Families and more than 300 children have been identified for the sample.

CR-00008

Towson State Coll., Md.

York Rd.

Towson, MD 21204

Parent Lounge Project.

Brandwine, A.; Siegel, D.

Sep 75-Sep 77

National Council of Jewish Women, Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: The research portion of the demonstration project consists of evaluation to determine the effectiveness of this method of training people to provide a variety of services to parents who abuse children.

Research Methodology: Determination of the effectiveness of the program will be made by rating of students' ability to respond to parental questions and problems with appropriate support, direction, and counsel by the child case worker, parent workers, and the faculty supervisor. Observations will also be made of parent-child interactions and group sessions. The program is currently training 32 students. Evaluation of improvement in child abuse families will also be made by Department of Social Service workers and will include examination of the frequency of disruptive parental behavior.

Research Results: The project is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00009

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md.

850 Hungerford Dr.

Rockville, MD 20850

Project Protection - A Multidisciplinary Approach to Educational Problems Associated With Child Abuse and Neglect.

Broadhurst, D. D.

Aug 74-Jun 76

Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: Project Protection is a 4-part program comprising staff development and training in recognition of child abuse and neglect and knowledge of proper actions to be taken; policy revision and statute monitoring; curriculum development; and direct service components for nonpublic schools. Research emphasis is on curriculum development and program evaluation.

Research Methodology: The project will conduct pilot studies, program evaluation, and longitudinal study after development of staff, policy revision, and curriculum development in the program have been completed. A specific effort in the curriculum development is preparation of a course of study on cause and effects of child maltreatment for secondary school and adult education students.

Research Results: Data are being collected and analyzed and preliminary indications show a significant increase in number of reports of suspected child abuse and neglect received from county schools, and an increase in cases confirmed or opened for service.

Publications: (1) Broadhurst, D. D. "Project Protection: A School Program to Detect and Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect." *Children Today* 4(3):22-25, 1975.

(2) Broadhurst, D. D.; Howard, M. C. "More About Project Protection." *Childhood Education* 67-69, November 1975.
(3) Poppen, N. A.; Broadhurst, D. D. "Policy Making: First Step for Schools in the Fight Against Child Abuse and Neglect." *Elementary School Guidance and Counseling* 222-226, March 1976.

CR-00010

New York Medical Coll., N.Y. Center for Comprehensive Health Practice.

5 E. 102nd St.

New York, NY 10029

Family Care Program.

Brotman, R.; Zarin-Ackerman, J.

Feb 75-Feb 78

New York Medical Coll., N.Y.; National Inst. of Drug Abuse (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: The research aspect of this comprehensive health care program lies in the development of predictive variables for abuse and neglect for use in preventive counseling of young families.

Research Methodology: The variables are compiled through comprehensive screening, case reviews by a team of health professionals, 2-year developmental assessment of infants born into the program, and use of parental rating scales on a monthly basis with participants of the child-rearing program. Natural comparison groups arise from the intake representation (various social, economic, and ethnic groups are seen). At present 71 adults comprise the study sample.

Research Results: Data are being collected and analyzed.

CR-00011

Georgia State Univ., Atlanta.

University Plaza

Atlanta, GA 30303

Abnormal Mother-Infant Behavior and Child Abuse.

Brown, J. V.; Bakeman, R.

Jul 74-May 77

Center for the Study of Crime and Delinquency (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) conduct studies on the development and the internal dynamics of disturbed interactions of mothers with infants that are at high risk of being abused; (2) develop a method for an early objective detection of potentially disturbed interactions; and (3) develop a program aimed at the prevention or correction of such interactions.

Research Methodology: The development of mother-infant interactions are observed during feedings when the newborn leaves the hospital, and at 1, 3, and 12 months of age. Infants are also given detailed neurological and developmental examinations at this time. These data will be analyzed to identify abnormal interactions and correlated with the infants' behavior. The data were collected on 100 mother-child interactions of black inner-city families. Intervention programs will be developed for premature infants on the basis of the normative data. In the intervention

phase, 4 groups will be formed: (1) infants are stimulated; (2) mothers are trained; (3) infants are stimulated and mothers are trained; and (4) mothers are given equal amounts of time by the social worker. The relative effectiveness of these systems to improve mother-infant interaction will be evaluated.

Research Results: Data are still being collected.

CR-00012

Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park. Inst. for the Study of Human Development.

University Park, PA 16802

Social Interaction Patterns Relating to Child Abuse and Neglect.

Burgess, R. L.; Conger, R. D.

Jul 75-Jun 78

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To determine whether specific interaction patterns distinguish child-abusing families from nonabusing families.

Research Methodology: Observations are made in homes of abusive, neglectful, and matched control families. The Behavioral Observation Scoring System has been adapted for data collection. Questionnaires are administered to parents to determine the effect, if any, of factors of stress, parental health, and change in status of abuse in the family.

Research Results: Programs for analyzing the data are being developed; the sample is being enlarged; and the longitudinal analysis of a few selected families is planned. As a result of analysis of data currently available and field experiments planned for 1976-77, an intervention program will be developed and then implemented and evaluated in 1978.

CR-00013

Prince George's County Hotline, Inc., Riverdale, Md.

6100 Rhode Island Ave.

Riverdale, MD 20840

Prince George's County Hotline Survey on Adolescent Abuse.

Cabot, D.; Geldof, D.

Jun 75-Mar 76

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To collect statistics on adolescent abuse calls to a crisis hotline.

Research Methodology: During a 6-month period crisis hotline phone aides filled out questionnaires on adolescent callers. Statistical variables for which data were collected included sex, race, age, geographic location, referral and disposition, nature of abuse, family status, and existing family concerns. Fourteen male callers were surveyed in the first 3 months and 15 female callers were surveyed in the second 3 months.

Research Results: A final report is in preparation.

CR-00014

National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Reno, Nev.

Box 8000, Univ. of Nevada

Reno, NV 89507

Concern for Children in Placement.

Cain, V.

Jul 74-Jun 76

Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To (1) investigate the situations of children placed through the juvenile justice system; (2) create public awareness of the danger posed to children's rights to a secure and happy home resulting from the lack of periodic judicial review after temporary placement; (3) propose remedial legislative amendments; and (4) develop a national guidebook and videotape training program for improvement of child placement considerations and programs.

Research Methodology: Judicial records from 13 courts throughout the U.S. were surveyed for cases of court-ordered child placement following child abuse or neglect conviction; long-term follow-up ensued. Functional cooperative agency plans are being established in the target judiciary areas to promote judicial review and provide data for development of the guidebook. Statute analysis is being performed to develop new legislation.

Research Results: Actual figures are being computerized. One indicator is that many children in placement have not had their cases reviewed for 56 months. Few states have a mandatory annual (or more frequent) review. Children remain in placement when there is no possibility of returning to the family. Termination of parental rights is not initiated where justified. Many children appear to be in placement indefinitely. The compilation of a comprehensive profile of temporary placements in the U.S. will complete the first phase of the study. A proposed second phase will expand the review procedure to 25 more courts, begin use of tools developed in the first phase, and conduct follow-ups of selected cases to determine the effectiveness of the project.

CR-00015

Utah Univ., Salt Lake City. Graduate School of Social Work.

Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Children of Narcotic Addicts: An Invisible Population.

Carter, L.; Dea, K. L.

Oct 75-Jun 76.

Research Purpose: To identify and describe areas of vulnerability associated with children born to drug addicts, and focus attention on incidents of neglect and abuse that require the intervention of human services professionals.

Research Methodology: Natural and surrogate parents who currently have in their care children (between 1 month and 5 years of age) who were born to drug-dependent parents were surveyed via questionnaires to obtain their perceptions of the children's physical development, social adjustment, and any problems they may have. Parenting patterns, continuity of parenting, characteristics of homes in which

the children reside, problems with regard to physical and social adjustment, and environmental influences will be discussed. The study includes 4 men, 22-37 years old and 73 women, 16-69 years old. Seventy-seven children are included in the study.

Research Results: Data are currently being analyzed.

CR-00016

Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Md.

Belvedere and Greenspring

Baltimore, MD 21209

Family Care Clinic.

Chabon, R. S.

71-Jul 76

Maryland State Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene,
Baltimore.

Research Purpose: The research aspect of this program analyzes the multidisciplinary approach to problems of abusive parents and their children.

Research Methodology: Standards of measurement of progress of families were developed and used to examine social work approaches to child abuse cases. Compilation and analysis of these data comprised the material for program evaluation and longitudinal studies. The study included more than 60 sets of parents and over 75 children (1 month to 12 years old).

Research Results: Continuing data collection and analysis have yielded 2 published reports; 2 are awaiting publication, and 1 is in preparation.

CR-00017

Mexican American Neighborhood Civic Organization
(MANCO), San Antonio, Tex.

118 Broadway, Rm. 327

San Antonio, TX 78205

San Antonio Child Abuse and Neglect Research Project.

Chapa, D.; Luebbert, G.

Jul 75-Jun 78

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To investigate the relationship between child abuse and child neglect and drug abuse.

Research Methodology: Data will be gathered from interviews and questionnaires given to 5,000 adults divided into groups of (1) child abuse and child neglect parents; (2) substance abuse parents; and (3) general population of parents (normal control group). Instrumentation is developed and preliminary data collection began in May 1976.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00018

Houston Univ., Tex. Graduate School of Social Work.

Cullen Blvd.

Houston, TX 77004

A Study of the Effectiveness of Group Counseling With Parental Abusers.

Clemenger, F.
Sep 74-May 75.

Research Purpose: To (1) evaluate the effectiveness of group counseling in helping to decrease the incidence of child abuse in a small sample of abusive parents; (2) assess the effect group counseling has had on parental behavior and attitudes toward their children; and (3) test an instrument devised to evaluate the effectiveness of group counseling as perceived by parental abusers.

Research Methodology: Data were collected by a pre-structured questionnaire consisting of 39 questions. The questionnaire was administered verbally in a personal interview with parents in their homes or where they received counseling. Ten parents were in group counseling at the Family Service Center and had voluntarily sought counseling to prevent child abuse; 5 parents were from Child Welfare in a special treatment program for defined child abusers. The sample consisted of 10 mothers and 5 fathers.

Research Results: Responses from 12 of the 15 parents indicated that there had been definite changes in their attitudes and behaviors regarding the abused child as a result of group counseling. They were better able to recognize and accept the child's feelings as an individual; were able to express love for the abused child; and had better relationships with the abused child, increased self-control, new disciplinary methods, and new and better relationships with spouses. No differences were found between potential and identified child abusers in the perceptions of the effectiveness of group counseling.

CR-00019

Houston Univ., Tex. Graduate School of Social Work.

Cullen Blvd.

Houston, TX 77004

A Survey of the Reporting of Child Abuse in Harris County, Texas by 3 Community Systems: Area Hospital Staff, Juvenile Police Officer and Harris Co. Child Welfare Staff.

Clemenger, F.

Sep 72-May 73.

Research Purpose: To (1) assess the need for change in the child abuse recording forms used by the Harris Co. Child Welfare Unit, and (2) assess the need for change in the criteria used to identify child abuse and in the procedures for reporting child abuse to the Harris County Child Welfare Unit by area hospital staff and juvenile police officers.

Research Methodology: Data were collected by 2 pre-structured questionnaires administered through individual interviews by the researchers to the sample drawn from the 3 systems. One prestructured questionnaire was used for the collecting of data from 2 reporting systems: hospitals and juvenile officers of the police department. A second prestructured questionnaire focused on data collection

from the child welfare intake workers of the Harris County Child Welfare Unit regarding series of child abuse recording forms currently in use.

Research Results: Hospital staff and juvenile police officers were inadequate in providing guidelines for the assessment of child abuse, and hospital staff reporting was adversely affected by the inadequacy of or absence of a form for reporting abuse incidents. Data obtained from the intake staff of the Child Welfare Unit indicated that the reporting system being used is not effective for measuring the scope and causes of child abuse.

CR-00020

Houston Univ., Tex. Graduate School of Social Work.
Cullen Blvd.
Houston, TX 77004

Part I: A Study of the Effectiveness of the Reporting of Child Abuse by the City of Houston Public Health Nurses.

Part II: Survey of the Available Service for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abusers in Harris Co., Texas.

Clemenger, F.

Sep 73—May 74.

Research Purpose: To (1) assess the means by which incidents of child abuse are detected and reported by a sample of public health nurses in Houston, Texas; and (2) survey the available services in Harris County for the prevention and treatment of child abuse.

Research Methodology: Part I. Data were collected by a prestructured questionnaire administered through individual interviews by the researchers to a random sample of 40 public health nurses of the City of Houston Public Health Department. Part II. Data were collected by a prestructured questionnaire mailed to the random sample of selected local agencies to survey the available prevention and treatment services of the 43 local agencies.

Research Results: Part I. Findings indicated that evidence of suspected child abuse goes largely undetected and unreported by public health nurses. There appears to be considerable confusion as to what, how, and to whom to report child abuse. Coordination of the reporting by establishing uniform guidelines, forms, and procedures would help the situation. Efforts to educate public health nurses about child abuse are being undertaken by the Director of Nursing. Part II. Data obtained showed that while some services to child abusers are available through local agencies they are not available in large quantities and available services are not being fully utilized.

CR-00021

Children's Protective Services, Boston, Mass.
43 Mt. Vernon St.
Boston, MA 02108

Child-Centered Problems and Their Movement in Families Served by Children's Protective Services.

Cohen, M. I.

Aug 73—Aug 75

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston.

Research Purpose: To identify the severity and status of abused or neglected children's problems at opening and closing of casework service and compare groups served through purchase-of-service contracts and nonpurchase, traditional delivery.

Research Methodology: The program evaluation consists of comparative analysis of answers to a questionnaire completed by protective service caseworkers after 1 month of service and then again at the closing of service. The survey covered the caseworkers' knowledge of the existence and severity of problems encountered in cases occurring in a 6-month period. Other research consisted of comparison of cohort movement and periods of service time in purchase-of-service versus traditional agency delivery clients.

Research Results: A final report is being prepared.

CR-00022

Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif.
2320 Channing Way
Berkeley, CA 94704

Evaluation, National Office of Child Development (OCD) and Social Rehabilitation Service (SRS) Joint Demonstration Program in Child Abuse and Neglect.

Cohn, A. H.

Jun 74—Oct 77

Health Resources Administration (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) measure both the progress toward and the cost of reaching the demonstration program goals; (2) analyze the client flow, organizational structure, and dynamics of service components; (3) compare the costs of different project activities; (4) assess the impact projects have on the abusive parents and their children; and (5) assess the impact individual projects have on the communities in which they reside.

Research Methodology: Formative and summative evaluation is being performed using identification, analysis, and assessment of program goals, service system strategies, costs, and community and client impact. The assessment is being done on 11 joint OCD and SRS demonstration child abuse and neglect projects including The Family Center, Adams County, Colo.; Pro-Child, Arlington, Va.; Child Protection Center, Baton Rouge, La.; Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Unit, Bayamon, Puerto Rico; Arkansas Child Abuse and Neglect Project, Little Rock, Ark.; Family Care Center, Los Angeles, Calif.; Child Development Center, Neah Bay, Wash.; Family Resource Center, St. Louis, Mo.; Parent and Child Effective Relations Project, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Panel for Family Living, Tacoma, Wash.; and Protective Services Demonstration Project, Union County, N.J.

Research Results: The projects' implementation process has been studied in depth; the kinds of implementation problems encountered in the first year of such treatment programs have been identified; initial analysis of the cost structure of each project has been completed; descriptive statistics about the caseloads have been produced and preliminary analysis of impact of services on clients has been completed; baseline data describing the community system in which these projects operate have been analyzed

in relation to community data collected after one and one-half years of operation. The quality of case management practices has been studied in depth.

Publications: (1) Cohn, A. H., et al. "Evaluating Innovative Treatment Programs in Child Abuse and Neglect." *Children Today* 4(3):10-13, May-June 1975.

(2) Cohn, A. H., et al. "Case Studies of Ten Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Projects: First Year of Federal Funding." Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif., 1975.

CR-00023

Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif.

2320 Channing Way

Berkeley, CA 94704

Evaluation, Extended Family Center.

Cohn, A. H.; Collignon, F. C.

Sep 73-Jul 75

Extended Family Center, San Francisco, Calif.

Research Purpose: The purposes of this evaluation are to (1) determine the extent to which the project achieves those goals it has identified for itself; (2) determine the costs and unit costs of the different project activities over time; (3) describe the process of each of the project components and different staff, client, and outsider attitudes toward the project; and (4) determine what impact services of the project have on the clients.

Research Methodology: Observation, record reviews, interviews with project staff, interviews with clients, group discussions with staff, and completion of various data collection instruments by staff and outside professionals are all used in the program evaluation. Twenty-five families were compared with families from the San Francisco Protective Services to assess the effectiveness of services. Comparison included type and frequency of services and demographic features.

Research Results: The project was found to have achieved its goals regarding demonstration of service delivery. Parents perceived the services as helpful and there was a notable decline in recidivism of primary problems. Costs were found to be similar to those of the comparison services, in unit terms, though more services are provided by the center. However, more intensive services and higher expenses could not be established as a factor in more favorable service outcomes.

Publications: (1) Cohn, A. H.; Collignon, F. C. "Quarterly Reports." Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif., June 1975. (2) Cohn, A. H. "Assessing the Impact of Health Programs Responding to New Problems: The Case of Child Abuse and Neglect." Doctoral Dissertation, June 1975.

(3) Armstrong, K. L., et al. "Evaluation Summary: Extended Family Center. 1973-1975." Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif., January 1976.

CR-00024

Cumberland River Comprehensive Care Center, Corbin, Ky.

P.O. Box 568

Corbin, KY 40701

Child Abuse and Neglect Project

Dane, R.; Jackson, C.

Jan 76-Jun 77.

Research Purpose: To identify the type and frequency of the Comprehensive Care Center's services utilized in responding to the incidents of child abuse and neglect in a one-year period, June 1976-July 1977, in order to aid the future planning of services.

Research Methodology: Clientele will be classified by age, sex type of legal charge, and type of service. The report will also include a description of interagency relationships.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00025

Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, Calif.

Pier one and a half

San Francisco, CA 94111

Development of Child Abuse and Neglect Training Materials.

Day, N. A.

Dec 74-Oct 76

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To develop curricula and materials on the identification, reporting, and referral of child abuse and neglect for a multidisciplinary audience of social workers, law enforcement and criminal justice personnel, educators, and medical and health personnel.

Research Methodology: A literature survey of existing training materials, curricula, and activities is being conducted.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00026

Saint Louis Univ. .Mo. Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital.

1465 S. Grand St.

St. Louis, MO 63104

Child Abuse Management: An Operational Interdisciplinary Approach.

DeCastro, F. J.

Jan 75-Dec 75.

Saint Louis Univ., Mo. Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital.

Research Purpose: The research component of this program consists of an evaluation of the effectiveness of an interdisciplinary approach to child abuse management.

Research Methodology: Data will be collected from longitudinal follow-ups of children handled by the team consisting of a physician, lawyer, and social service worker.

Research Results: Preliminary conclusions are that use of an interdisciplinary team improves child abuse management.

CR-00027

Odyssey House, Inc., New York, N.Y.
210 E 52nd St.
New York, NY 10035

Odyssey House Parents Program -- Demonstration Project.
Densen-Gerber, J.; Wathey, R. B.
Sep 74-Sep 77
National Inst. of Drug Abuse (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) study the role of childhood physical abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse in drug addiction among women; (2) examine the failure of social agencies to intervene effectively in the prevention of abuse and neglect of the children of drug-addicted parents; and (3) assess quality parenting by drug-addicted women and develop tools for modifying parental abuse or neglectful behavior. **Research Methodology:** Structured observations and psychological tests are used to show changes in parents and children and specifically to check development in the child. Structured interviews were conducted to obtain information on incest, rape, and emotional and physical abuse. Various subpopulations were determined within the group by sociodemographic and sociopsychological variables. Data were also collected on social agency response to child abuse by studying case reports and identifying decision points where alternative decisions might have been made. Women addicts in other programs and other nonaddict child-abusing parents were tested for comparison.

Research Results: These female addicts showed a high incidence of incest in their background and had very poor self-concepts as women and as parents. The children showed normal development except in language development. The sample showed an incest rate of 38-44 percent among females, and 25 percent among males.

CR-00028

Texas State Dept. of Public Welfare, Austin.
3000 S. Interregional Hwy.
Austin, TX 78702

Child Abuse and Neglect Resources Demonstration (CANRED) Project.

Dinges, J. B.

Jan 75-Jun 78

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) evaluate and improve components of current Texas Dept. of Public Welfare (TDPW) case identification methods, specifically the Child Abuse and Neglect Report and Inquiry System (CANRIS) and the public information campaign; (2) design and test specific methodologies for protective service needs and resource assessments; and (3) design models for use by TDPW staff to develop and coordinate resources for services identified as needed for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: The CANRIS evaluation involves survey research utilizing interviews, questionnaires, and case readings in an effort to determine if the registry system complies with its legal mandate and stated purposes. The

public information campaign evaluation involves an experimental research design comparing experimental and control groups to evaluate the effectiveness of the public information campaign materials developed for 4 target groups. The needs and resource assessments involve exploratory survey research utilizing questionnaires, interviews, and case readings to develop a data base for identifying protective service needs and current and potential resources. These data will form the basis for the design of community resource development models in the project's 6 sample urban and rural counties.

Research Results: The project is presently at the stage of collecting and analyzing primary data. Results of the CANRIS evaluation, the public information campaign evaluation, and the analysis of the needs and resources assessments will be included in a phase 2 report.

CR-00029

Washington Univ., Seattle.
T 402 Health Sciences SC-74
Seattle, WA 98195

Measures to Predict Child Abuse.

Disbrow, M. A.; Caulfield, M. C.; Doerr, H. O.

Jul 74-Dec 76

Bureau of Community Health Services (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To develop criteria for the assessment of parental potential for child abuse and neglect by investigating (1) parental characteristics such as recall of own childhood, personality traits, attitudes toward child rearing, social network resources, and ways of handling irritating child behaviors; (2) parent-child interaction patterns; (3) parent psychophysiological response to infant, child, and social stimuli; and (4) the effect of age, sex, race, education, and marital status on the above considerations. **Research Methodology:** There will be 2 testing sites, the subjects' homes and the university. In the home, each parent will be interviewed and videotaped while interacting with the infant or child. At the university, each subject will fill out a questionnaire and will have physiological testing (respiration, skin temperature, heart rate, blood volume, pulse, and galvanic skin response) while watching color television tapes of pleasant and stressful parent-child interaction. The taped parents will be of the same race as the subject with a child the same age as the subject's child. Both bivariate and multivariate analysis of data will be utilized including zero order and multiple correlations, factor analysis, and path analysis. The sample population will include 120 families.

Research Results: Data collection is still in progress and some data analysis has begun.

CR-00030

White (E. H.) and Co., San Francisco, Calif.
347 Clement St.
San Francisco, CA 94118

Development and Conduct of a System of Evaluation for Demonstration Centers in Child Abuse and Neglect.

Doty, E. F.; Houston, T. R.

Dec 74—Jun 78

Office of Human Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To conduct a formative evaluation of 12 demonstration centers established by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Research Methodology: Management development assistance is being provided and a management information system (MIS) is being developed to collect baseline data (in standard form) on demonstration programs such as the Hawaii Child Abuse Demonstration Project at Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital in Honolulu and the Central Texas Council of Government's Child Abuse and Neglect Organization in Belton. Reports based on the MIS will be chiefly computerized and their evaluation components will include organizational bases and service modes, service volume, unit costs, and some attempt to identify measures of impact upon coordination of services, abuse and neglect incidence, and recidivism.

Research Results: The first quarterly report will be released at the end of October 1975. All of the demonstrations are operational.

CR-00031

Drew-King Family Center, Los Angeles, Calif.

1620 E. 119 St.

Los Angeles, CA 90059

Alternatives to Child-Family Separation.

Douglas, F. M.

May 74—Apr 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To provide an effective alternative to prolonged separation of abused children from their parental families and its deleterious effects on eventual reunification of children with their parents; and provide support during family therapy and during the child's return home.

Research Methodology: The evaluation methodology is designed and will be completed by Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif. It will consist of a formative evaluation, including program and project goal identification, and process plus cost analysis. A summative evaluation including assessment of program and project goal achievement, community systems analysis, client impact analysis, and assessment of service strategies will also be performed.

Research Results: Data are currently being analyzed.

CR-00032

Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Los Angeles, Calif.

1620 E. 119 St.

Los Angeles, CA 90059

Family Treatment Center for Child Abuse.

Douglas, F. M.; Greenberg, R.

May 74—May 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.;
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Social Services, Calif.

Research Purpose: To (1) demonstrate an alternative to separation and incarceration of the parent and placement of child in a foster home; (2) demonstrate viable and effective treatment methods for child abuse; and (3) train foster parents to care effectively for abused children.

Research Methodology: Children and their families will receive individual and group therapy and milieu therapy. Foster parents taking children who must be placed will participate in the center's activities and receive training to ease the child's entry into the foster home. Program evaluation of this demonstration project will be performed by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: A staff including foster grandparents has been trained, and children are being screened for admittance to the program.

CR-00033

Albany County Dept. of Social Services, Albany, N.Y.

Child Protective Service.

40 Howard St.

Albany, NY 12207

Child Protective Service Evaluation Study.

Doyle, L.

Sep 75—Dec 76

Albany County Dept. of Social Services, Albany, N.Y.

Child Protective Service.

Research Purpose: To (1) examine the incidence, trends, and demographics of neglect and abuse in Albany County, as reflected in Child Protective Service cases; (2) review the Child Protective Service response in handling cases; (3) investigate factors involved in recidivism; and (4) evaluate the effectiveness and range of services provided to families by the Child Protective Service.

Research Methodology: This project is to be continued as an ongoing evaluation unit after 1 year of operation. Data are extracted directly from the case records on all families referred to the Child Protective Unit, utilizing a specially designed format. An update of this information is collected semiannually from cases receiving long-term services or being monitored through the Child Protective Unit, or at any point that an additional report is received on an active case (including cases still under investigation). Analysis of data will occur on a yearly basis, with the exception of recidivism concerns, which will be examined on an ongoing basis, as determined by the actual occurrence of re-entry of the case by the unit.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00034

Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio. Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Adelbert Rd.

Cleveland, OH 44106

Mental Health Intervention in Infancy: A Case Study.

Drogar, D.

74-May 75

Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio; Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Research Purpose: To investigate the effects of intervention by a psychologist into a case of failure-to-thrive in infancy.

Research Methodology: A descriptive analysis of psychotherapeutic efforts with a mother on an individual counselling basis was used.

Research Results: A final report is in progress.

CR-00035

Pinellas County Juvenile Welfare Board, St. Petersburg, Fla.
3455 First Ave. South

St. Petersburg, FL 33711

Parent and Child Effective Relations (PACER).

Edwards, R.; Bennett, C.

May 74-Apr 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: The research component of this program is designed to demonstrate a community coordination model for child abuse and neglect and to assess the effectiveness of a preventive program in decreasing the incidence of child abuse and neglect. Prevention, early identification, services, and corrective components are combined with an effort to stimulate a coordinated community system.

Research Methodology: Methods include comparative study of reporting statistics, process analysis, and comparisons of planned versus actual program performance. Early identification on a random sampling basis is being attempted with research to assess use of services by persons included in the sample. This random sample represents 14 percent (255 cases) of the 1,819 compiled valid reports. Administration of programs is also being carefully monitored and assessed. Cost analysis, narrative description, and analysis of effectiveness of client services are being performed by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: Data collection is still in progress.

CR-00036

Minnesota Univ., Minneapolis. School of Psychology Training Program.

N 548 Elliott Hall

Minneapolis, MN 55455

A Prospective Study of the Antecedents of Child Abuse.

Egeland, B.; Deinard, A.

May 75-Jul 78

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To identify high-risk situations for abuse and neglect by studying certain characteristics of a group of pregnant women, the temperament of their newborn, and the interaction of mother and infant during the first year of life; and investigate the hypothesis that in situations where mothers' expectations are unrealistic and rigid the mother

and infant will not interact in a synchronous fashion which in turn will place the child in a high-risk situation for abuse or neglect.

Research Methodology: This investigation is a prospective, longitudinal study. The child-rearing attitudes and expectations of the mothers are obtained prenatally and 3 months after the infant is born. At 3, 6, and 9 months mother-infant interactions are observed and the infant's attachment to his mother are studied at 12 months. A scale was developed for determining abuse and neglect. All factors under study are viewed in terms of infant development and the rating scale. A sample of 225 mother-infant pairs will be studied.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00037

Children's Hospital of Buffalo, N.Y.

219 Bryant St.

Buffalo, NY 14222

Recognition and Follow-up of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Requiring Hospitalization.

Ellerstein, N. S.

Dec 74-Sep 75

Children's Hospital of Buffalo, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To determine patterns of recognition and follow-up in abused and neglected children.

Research Methodology: The study consists of 312 cases recognized as possible abuse or neglect according to the discharge diagnosis on the hospital chart from a 13-year period. The cases are evaluated in terms of many parameters affecting recognition and follow-up of children hospitalized for child abuse and neglect and include children up to 17 years of age. Comparisons will be made with children hospitalized for reasons other than abuse.

Research Results: Data analysis is in progress.

CR-00038

Parental Stress Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

918 S. Negley Ave.

Pittsburgh, PA 15232

Follow-up Study of Traumatized Children.

Elmer, E.

Jul 74-Oct 75

Health Services Administration (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To compare 3 groups of children: (1) those abused as infants less than 13 months of age; (2) those suffering accidents when less than 13 months of age; and (3) a matched group with no history of abuse and no history of accident before the age of 13 months.

Research Methodology: The mothers were interviewed at home to obtain demographic material, information as to the mother's health, perception of the child, and methods of reward and punishment. The children were seen in the laboratory and anthropometric measures, health history, and physical evaluation were obtained. Speech and hearing were evaluated. Selected psychological tests were performed; activity was measured; and assessments of

impulsivity and aggression were made. Records were collected from schools, health resources, social agencies, and courts concerning the 59 children and their mothers.

Research Results: Very few differences appeared when the following groups were compared: abuse vs. accident; abuse vs. their controls; and accident vs. their controls. Most of the children in each diagnostic group had problems in every area studied. Among the abused children, one subgroup stood out, those who had been both abused and neglected as infants. Their chief difficulty at present lies in poor intellectual achievement in school. The findings suggest that the environment of the entire sample, which is mostly lower class, has been harsh and non supportive.

CR-00039

Parental Stress Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

918 S. Negley Ave.

Pittsburgh, PA 15232

Child Abuse: An Interdisciplinary Training Model.

Elmer, E.

Jul 74—continuing.

Research Purpose: The research aspect of the program lies in the evaluation of the criteria which will be used to develop and test a model for the simultaneous training of representatives of the various professions which have primary responsibility for the identification and management of child abuse.

Research Methodology: A multidisciplinary staff developed the training model and tested it in 4 different communities. The evaluation of the test model concentrated on assessing the short-term impact on the 85 participants, using a before and after technique and adapting certain well-known instruments. Future intentions are to continue the training; conduct a more in-depth evaluation; compare methods of case management before the training with methods after the training; and assess the communications between the relevant agencies in the community before and after the training program.

Research Results: Reception was uniformly positive with the accent on increased respect for the reporting law and the role of the police and the law. In 2 communities the trainee group has continued to meet and to pursue better methods of dealing with children's problems, particularly abuse.

CR-00040

Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Md. Pediatric Family Clinic.

1708 W. Rogers Ave.

Baltimore, MD 21209

Pediatric Family Clinic Evaluation.

Ephross, P. H.

Jul 71—Jun 76

Sinai Hospital Child Abuse Program, Baltimore, Md.

Research Purpose: To evaluate services designed to effect behavioral change in abusing and neglecting families.

Research Methodology: Data are collected via organizational analysis; compilation of case data with structured

questionnaires; analysis of staff records about consumers; follow-up interviews by a sample of consumers; and statistical comparison of ratings by the staff on previous clients. Approximately 40 men, 75 women, 38 boys, and 37 girls are expected to be served at completion of the project.

Research Results: Preliminary conclusions show a definite demographic profile of clients, demonstrate the project's effectiveness plus efficiency of staff utilization, and indicate the usefulness of consumer judgments of services. Predisposing patterns of abuse are also being examined.

CR-00041

Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio. Human Services Design Laboratory.

Cleveland, OH 44106

Child Welfare Training Program — Evaluation.

Fein, A.; Holloway, R.

Nov 74—May 75

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: This program evaluation was conducted as a research effort to determine the levels of achievement of the training program objectives, which are basically to enhance knowledge and understanding of child welfare problems including prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: A questionnaire for each of the 3 training subprograms was developed from interviews and lectures of university staff, and was conceptualized so that positive responses would correspond with achievement of proposed objectives. The questionnaires were administered to trainees in each subprogram and responses were recorded separately. To measure change in response, questionnaires were completed before and after the program. Comparisons of pre- and posttest data and analysis of subjective statements were made separately for each program and these results were then compared.

Research Results: Subjective responses indicate a high satisfaction with the training programs. Objective responses in the child abuse and neglect subprogram indicate more changes in response to the posttest in the child abuse and neglect subprogram than in the other subprograms. Improvements were especially indicated in areas of self confidence, understanding, and awareness of the variety of aspects in child care.

Publications: "Child Welfare Training Program — Evaluation." Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio. Human Services Design Laboratory, June 1975.

CR-00042

Denver Dept. of Health and Hospitals, Colo. Developmental Evaluation Center.

646 Delaware

Denver, CO 80204

A Prospective Study in Child Abuse.

Fitch, M. J.
Jul 72-Jul 76
Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To identify the incidence of child abuse and neglect in Denver; follow the developmental (emotional and intellectual) progress of abused children; and test the outcome of coordinated, personalized services to abusive families.

Research Methodology: All abused and nonorganic failure-to-thrive children are tested while in the Pediatric Ward at Denver General Hospital. They are assigned randomly to experimental and control groups. Each child is evaluated upon entrance and then re-evaluated (cognitively and physically) 6 months later, and again in another year. A completely normal control group is tested on the same schedule for further comparison. Intervention for the experimental group is provided by a social worker and a public health nurse who coordinate services needed by each family while providing necessary psychotherapy. The sample consists of 140 children from birth to 6 years old and 250 parents.

Research Results: Indications are that the study children score significantly lower on cognitive tasks than do the normal control children. The study families have a higher percentage of Anglo-Americans than in the general patient population of Denver General Hospital. Data collection is in progress.

CR-00043

Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge. Dept. of Psychology.
P.O. Box 21677 LSU
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Personality Characteristics of Abusing and Neglecting Mothers.

Floyd, L. M.
Apr 74-May 75.

Research Purpose: To (1) define and clarify current descriptions of abusive and neglecting mothers; (2) isolate variables which distinguish mothers in these groups from control comparisons; and (3) contribute to developing formulations concerning early identification and treatment of abusing and neglecting mothers.

Research Methodology: Twelve abusive mothers, 12 neglectful mothers, and 32 normal controls were tested individually either at home or in an office. All printed materials were read to them and they indicated their answers on a separate form. Instruments employed included (1) a semi-structured interview concerning mother's background, current responsibilities, attitudes toward children, and demographic data; (2) the family concept inventory (Van der Veen, 1964); (3) Manifest Rejection Scale (Hurley, 1965); (4) Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior scale (FIRO-B: Schultz, 1967); and (5) 4 Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cards (Murray, 1938).

Research Results: The abusive and neglectful mothers were significantly different from the controls on the TAT in need dependency, frustration, interpersonal satisfaction,

family adjustment, and aggression. Abuse differed from neglect on the FIRO-B in wanting and expressing affection. Blacks and Whites differed on the FIRO-B in wanting control. The Manifest Rejection Scale scores and FIRO-B expressed inclusion (across all groups). No effects between welfare and nonwelfare were found. Effects due to place of testing were found on Manifest Rejection Scale Scores and FIRO-B in wanting control.

CR-00044

Children's Hospital of Buffalo, N.Y. Dept. of Medical Photography.

219 Bryant St.
Buffalo, NY 14222

Photography of Suspected Child Abuse and Maltreatment.
Ford, R. J.; Smistek, B. S.

Oct 74-continuing
Children's Hospital of Buffalo, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To establish a general policy as a guideline for biophotographers to follow for photographing patients who are victims of child abuse, maltreatment, or sexual abuse; and educate hospital physicians and biophotographers in following the guideline.

Research Methodology: Biophotographers in 64 Children's Hospitals in the U.S. and Canada were surveyed regarding their methodology. Legal interpretations of state photography laws are being studied and evaluated. Photographs are being evaluated for technical points. Legal agencies, caseworkers, state legislators, lawyers, and judges are being consulted on the value of photography and the legal criteria for evidence in personal injury, abuse, and maltreatment.

Research Results: Thirty-two hospitals responded to the survey. Analysis of the survey supports the conclusions that (1) very few photographic departments have knowledge of rules of evidence; (2) hospital physicians tend to ignore requirements or are ignorant of the evidential value of photos; and (3) police photographers (who take most abuse photos in hospitals) do not know how to photograph personal injuries or understand necessary lighting methods to reveal subtle lesions.

CR-00045

Children's Mission, Inc., Boston, Mass., Parents' and Children's Services.
329 Longwood Ave.
Boston, MA 02115

Parents' Center Project for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse.

Galdston, R.; Bean, S. L.

Sep 68-continuing

Children's Mission, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Grant Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To (1) develop new techniques to improve services to young abused children and their parents; (2) train personnel to pursue further studies into

problems related to child abuse; and (3) study the origins and fate of violence as a force within the family.

Research Methodology: This descriptive analysis uses data collected from the worker's initial assessment, weekly charts of progress and developments, weekly conferences on each case, observations of children and of parent-child interaction, and follow-up studies on terminated cases. The sample population includes 31 males aged 21 to 34 years; 51 females aged 19 to 37 years; and 80 children ranging in age from 3 months to 4 years, 6 months.

Research Results: A final report is in preparation.

Publications: (1) Galdston, R. "Preventing the Abuse of Little Children." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 45(3), April 1975.

(2) Bean, S. L. "Use of Specialized Day Care in Preventing Child Abuse." *Child Abuse: Intervention and Treatment*. Acton, Mass., Publishing Sciences Group, Inc., 1975.

CR-00046

San Francisco Child Abuse Council, Calif.

1304-A Castro St.

San Francisco, CA 94114

Child Abuse: Why Physicians Don't Report It.

Garcia, H.; Garrison, J.; Ladowitz, A.

Nov 74-May 75.

Research Purpose: To (1) determine if physicians in San Francisco are hesitant to report abuse; (2) determine (a) reasons for hesitancy, and (b) how many cases of child abuse are reported; (3) compare characteristics of physicians; (4) determine (a) if there is a relationship between the way cases are handled, (b) the sex of the reporting doctor, (c) type of experience with public agencies (positive or negative); and (5) determine follow-up procedures used.

Research Methodology: Forty physicians were interviewed to determine attitudes and practices.

Research Results: Most physicians do not report abuse for fear of litigation, ruining rapport with the family, uncertainty of diagnosis, and other reasons, such as negative experiences with agencies dealing with child abuse.

CR-00047

Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.

295 Longwood Ave.

Boston, MA 02115

Child Abuse: Formal and Informal Decision-Making Processes.

Garinger, G.

Jul 74-Sep 75

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) describe the official and unofficial bases for case handling; (2) identify the key stages in the decision-making process and the criteria invoked at each of these stages; and (3) assess the pro's and con's of policies and procedures of the juvenile court care

and protection system and the Department of Public Welfare System, each of which handle child abuse cases in Massachusetts.

Research Methodology: The research consists of 5 main tasks: (1) analysis of past and present statutory, regulatory, and organizational framework for handling child abuse in Mass.; (2) analysis of the Department of Public Welfare and court structure and their respective guidelines for child abuse management in Greater Boston; (3) analysis of contracts and other agreements for case handling; (4) analysis of decision-making dynamics and outcome on a case-to-case basis in each of the two systems; and (5) analysis of pro's and con's of management in each of the two systems.

Research Results: The study has documented the considerable confusion which surrounds child abuse decision making and the dire need to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the respective agencies in terms of legal mandates.

CR-00048

Rutgers, The State Univ., New Brunswick, N.J. Graduate School of Social Work.

New Brunswick, NJ 09801

Abuse and Neglect Among Low-Income Families: A Comparative Study of Adequate and Inadequate Child Care.

Geismar, L.; Horowitz, B.

Jun 75-continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To clarify the factors which, interactive with poverty, may make families more likely to neglect or abuse their children.

Research Methodology: Four hundred families who have neglected and 100 families who have abused their children will be compared with 300 families who care adequately for their children. Factors to be assessed in each family include family structure and functioning; unemployment; child rearing knowledge, attitudes, and practices; child and parental health; drugs and alcohol; and awareness and use of available community resources.

Research Results: The project is in planning stages.

CR-00049

Rhode Island Univ., Kingston. Dept. of Sociology.

Kingston, RI 02881

The Social Construction of Child Abuse.

Gelles, R. J.

Apr 74-continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To examine labeling and classification processes employed by individuals dealing with suspected cases of child abuse in an attempt to determine a common definition of abuse.

Research Methodology: Opinions of physicians, social workers, elementary school principals, police officers, and elementary school counselors were assessed through questionnaires and in-depth interviews.

Research Results: Questionnaires have been distributed and data are now being coded and prepared for a preliminary report of results.

Publications: (1) Gelles, R. J. "The Social Construction of Child Abuse." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, April 1975.

(2) Gelles, R. J. "Demythologizing Child Abuse." *Family Coordinator*, April 1976.

CR-00050

Rhode Island Univ., Kingston, Dept. of Sociology
Kingston, RI 02881

An Exploratory Study of Intrafamily Violence.

Gelles, R. J.; Straus, M. A.

Jun 72-Jun 75

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To examine incidence, meanings, and causes of violence between family members.

Research Methodology: In-depth, unstructured interviews were conducted with 20 families selected from files of a private social work agency, 20 families selected from a police log (1972-1973), and 40 neighbors of these families randomly selected. Information was obtained on age, education, income, occupation, number of children, religion, years of marriage, family status, differences, neighbor status differences, and violence between family members.

Research Results: A final report is in preparation.

Publications: (1) Gelles, R. J. "The Violent Home." Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage Publications, 1974.

(2) Gelles, R. J.; Straus, M. A. "Family Experience and Public Support of the Death Penalty." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, July 1975.

(3) Gelles, R. J. "Abused Wives: Why Do They Stay?" *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 1976 (in press).

(4) Gelles, R. J. "Violence and Pregnancy: A Note on the Extent of the Problem and Needed Services." *Family Coordinator* 24, January 1976.

CR-00051

Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.
Waltham, MA 02154

Holistic Perspective on Child Abuse and Its Prevention.

Gil, D. G.

May 74-Apr 75

National Inst. of Child Health and Human Development (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) reconceptualize child abuse and neglect in order to identify all levels of manifestation and determine causal relationships; (2) derive a model for primary prevention; and (3) establish basic theories for prevention-oriented research.

Research Methodology: Testing the model for primary prevention developed by the study should be in settings relatively free of supposed causal factors of child abuse. Independent variables are value premises of society, institutions built on these premises, and the quality of human relations based on these institutions and values.

Research Results: The causal factors of child abuse are intrinsic to the basic institutions of society. Changes in societal attitudes toward violence and the status of children are essential in preventing the child abuse problem.

Publications: (1) Gil, D. G. "Violence Against Children." Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1970.

(2) Gil, D. G. "A Holistic Perspective on Child Abuse and Its Prevention." *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 11(2), Winter 1974.

(3) Gil, D. G. "Unravelling Child Abuse." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 45(3), April 1975.

(4) Gil, D. G. "Primary Prevention of Child Abuse: A Philosophical and Political Issue." *Psychiatric Opinion*, April 1976.

(5) Gil, D. G. "Child Abuse—Roots Of." *International Encyclopedia of Neurology, Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Psychology*, 1976 (in press).

CR-00052

California Univ., Los Angeles. School of Social Welfare.
405 Hilgard Ave.

Los Angeles, CA 90024

Early Warning Signals of Severe Neglect and Abuse.

Giovannoni, J. M.

June 74-June 77

Community Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) elucidate differentiating factors in the psychosocial, circumstantial, and ecological fabric of child abuse and neglect protective service cases; (2) validate these factors through analysis of families involved; (3) identify elements necessary for or injurious to healthy growth and development of children, and the relative degree of certainty upon which such information is based; and (4) develop a rationale for studying specific situations or populations at varying degrees of risk.

Research Methodology: Procedures include (1) a survey of sustained and unsustained cases of child neglect and abuse, in 4 California counties, sampled at various stages of entrance into the protective service system; (2) an intensive interview of a sample of families involved; (3) a literature review; and (4) a survey of experts in which respondents are asked to judge the seriousness of a list of incidents and a second list of types of intervention they would prescribe.

Research Results: Data are being collected and analyzed.

CR-00053

Baton Rouge Child Protection Center, La.

5825 Airline Highway

Baton Rouge, LA 70805

Baton Rouge Child Protection Center.

Glomb, D.

May 74-Apr 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.;
Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington,
D.C.

Research Purpose: The research component of this demonstration program will consist of program evaluation to determine the effectiveness of such a cooperative service program in reducing child abuse and neglect of incidence, helping problem families, and modeling for other similarly proposed programs.

Research Methodology: Data are being collected on the number of hospitalized children, source of referral, number of case confirmations, and geographic location. This information along with program descriptive data is being evaluated by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: Data collection and analysis are in progress.

CR-00054

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

1001 Jasmine St.

Denver, CO 80220

Denver Predictive Study.

Gray, J.; Kempe, C. H.

Nov 71-Jan 76

Grant Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To study the predictability of abusive or neglectful parenting from high-risk factors evident during prenatal care, labor and delivery, or postnatal hospitalization.

Research Methodology: During a 16-month period, 350 mothers delivering the first or second child at Colorado General Hospital were screened for high-risk parenting factors. One hundred mothers identified as high-risk were randomly divided into an intervention and a nonintervention group. A group of 50 mothers identified as low-risk were selected as controls. Twenty-five mothers were randomly selected from each group and were interviewed and observed with their child during a home visit. A Denver Developmental Screening Test (DDST) was administered to the child. The average age of the child at evaluation time was 26.8 months.

Research Results: Results are being readied for publication.

CR-00055

Washington Univ., Seattle. School of Social Work.

1417 N.E. 42nd St.

Seattle, WA 98195

Performance-based Instructional Development Project for Child Protective Service (CPS) Workers.

Green, J.; Steppe, S. K.

Jul 74-Jun 78

Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services, Olympia.

Research Purpose: To assess the training needs of Child Protective Service (CPS) workers in Washington State; create a performance-based instructional multi-media program for child protective workers; and evaluate the effectiveness of that training.

Research Methodology: The procedures to be used are: (1) systems analysis of CPS worker functions or documentation of all events which occur in the system and environment which contribute to or inhibit the accomplishment of the child protective service goals; (2) literature search and review of approximately 1,500 citations, including reading, indexing, and abstracting of 700 citations to the present. A literature review and information retrieval system has been designed and checked for reliability. The program will train a sample of 151 CPS workers.

Research Results: Preliminary findings indicate ambiguity of child protective service worker functions and lack of definition. It is one of the more emotionally taxing functions in the social work professions. Average tenure on the job is 18 months. More data are still being analyzed.

Publications: Naughton, M. J.; Steppe, S. K.; Hart-Nibbrig, M. "Child Protective Services: An Annotated, Cross-Indexed Bibliography." Seattle Univ., School of Social Work, 1976.

CR-00056

New York City Board of Education, Brooklyn, N.Y.
District 18.

545 Utica Ave.

Brooklyn, NY 11203

School and Community Program for the Abused and Neglected Child (SCAN).

Gross, N.; Kaplan, D.

Jul 74-Jun 76

Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; New York City Board of Education, Brooklyn, N.Y. District 18.

Research Purpose: To (1) identify as early as possible students who manifest symptoms of neglect or abuse; (2) evaluate the most appropriate method and approach to removing neglect or abuse; (3) enlist and coordinate the resources of the schools and other social agencies in the correction and remediation of the problems and deficiencies suffered by involved families; (4) change parental attitudes toward themselves and their methods of child handling; (5) develop a more satisfactory level of self-esteem for the child which would improve self-image; and (6) increase motivation and meaningfulness of education for victimized children; and (7) train staff of schools and social service agencies in the community in the identification and understanding of child abuse and neglect and in reporting requirements and procedures.

Research Methodology: Specific methods include observations of staff orientation or training meetings; analysis of referral data; pre- and posttest administrations of a locally prepared Likert-type summated rating scale to measure self-concept, peer interaction skills, attitudes toward home and school, and relationships with guardian adults; pre- and posttest administrations of a locally prepared Guardian's Attitude Rating Scale (Likert-type) to measure the case

workers' impressions regarding guardians' attitudes during initial contact and at termination of intervention; and interviews with participants and staff.

Research Results: Descriptive data have been obtained for 167 abused or neglected children. The data have been categorized by types of abuse and neglect, ethnic background, and sex. Data are being assembled for a full report of the results of the program's first two years. The report is expected to be assembled in April of 1976.

CR-00057

California Univ., San Francisco, Dept. of Pediatrics.
San Francisco, CA 94143

Battered Child Syndrome. Eight-Year Follow-up.

Grossman, M.; Ten Broeck, E.

73-75

California State Dept. of Health, Sacramento. Maternal Child Health Div.; California Univ., San Francisco.

Research Purpose: To evaluate the current status of 83 out of 130 abused children studied 8 years ago.

Research Methodology: A longitudinal study will review the hospital, court, coroner, and welfare records of 83 abused children to determine incidence of death, recidivism, removal from home, foster home placement, and multiple placement.

Research Results: A final report is in preparation.

CR-00058

Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N.H. Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

Hanover, NH 03755

Children at Risk Program.

Gundy, J. H.; Krell, H.

Jan 76-continuing

Spaulding Potter Charitable Inst., Concord, N.H.; Richard King Mellon Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Research Purpose: To develop and validate a risk identification scale for use in the newborn and prenatal nursing clinics; and evaluate a support group providing feedback to health professionals for improvement in dealing with abuse and neglect cases.

Research Methodology: Members of a 6-month support group with complete questionnaires before and after the 6-month period. Scales for risk identification will be validated. Other instrumentation will also be developed.

Research Results: The project is in a preliminary stage.

CR-00059

Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii
226 Kuakini St.

Honolulu, HI 96817

Hawaii Child Abuse Demonstration Project - Hawaii Family Stress Center.

Hammar, S. L.

Jan 75-Jun 78

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: The evaluation component of this project will assess increased participation, utilization, coordination, and effectiveness of service delivery. The overall goal is to demonstrate a model for organization and mobilization of resources to prevent the occurrence of or alleviate the consequences of child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: Data will be gathered by monitoring various agency records, interviewing agency personnel, and analyzing joint agency conferences. Control groups of serviced and nonserviced families will be tested and compared to assess effectiveness of service delivery. Evaluation will be performed by E. H. White and Company, San Francisco.

Research Results: The project is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00060

Parental Stress Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

918 S. Negley Ave.

Pittsburgh, PA 15232

Parental Stress Center.

Harrell, M.

Feb 74-79

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; Governor's Justice Commission, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Research Purpose: The research component of this program is an evaluation to be performed in an effort to develop more effective guidelines concerning judicial disposition of abused infants. The program is a collaborative effort of Child Welfare Services, the Juvenile Court, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Child Guidance Clinic, and the University of Pittsburgh Departments of Pediatrics and Psychiatry.

Research Methodology: Data concerning experiences in making judgments and disposition and outcome of treatment for both child and parents will be collected and analyzed.

Research Results: The study is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00061

Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Dept. of Human Development.

B240 Life Sciences Building

East Lansing, MI 48824

Service Project to Determine the Reliability and Validity of the Child-rearing Questionnaire.

Helfer, R.

Jun 75-May 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To assess the reliability and validity of the child-rearing questionnaire (Helfer, Schneider) through analysis of data by participating groups and agencies.

Research Methodology: The study will use data composition and analysis for assessment and attempt to develop new scoring techniques and instrumentation.

Research Results: The questionnaire is still in use. Scoring and instrumentation will not start until all data have been

gathered. An update of developments regarding the questionnaire will appear in: Kempe, C.; Helfer, R. "Child Abuse and Neglect: The Community and the Family." Cambridge, Ballinger Publishing, Summer 1976.

CR-00062

Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa. Center for Social Research.
10 West Fourth St.
Bethlehem, PA 18015

Family Style and Coping in Child Abusing Families.
Herrenkohl, R. C.; Herrenkohl, E. C.
Jun 75-Nov 77

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To identify characteristic types of interaction between abusing parents and their abused children; characteristic coping behaviors of abused children; and characteristic attitudes of abusing parents toward discipline, child care, spouses or partners, themselves, and the outside world which represent specific family styles.

Research Methodology: Parents and children of middle and low socioeconomic status who have not been cited for abuse or gross neglect will be compared to cited abusive parents and abused children. The nonverbal and verbal interactions of structured parent-child interactions will be observed and scored. Parents (550 females, 140 males) will be interviewed extensively to determine current status on the social and psychological dimensions hypothesized to be related to abuse, with considerable attention given to discipline methods. Children (550) will be observed in peer group settings and their behavior in these settings will be coded. Individual testing of a portion of the sample of children will also be done.

Research Results: The study is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00063

Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa. Center for Social Research.
10 West Fourth St.
Bethlehem, PA 18015

State Demonstration Grant on Child Abuse.
Herrenkohl, R. C.; Herrenkohl, E. C.
Oct 74-Sep 77.

Research Purpose: To (1) establish a systematized record-keeping system for use by both County Children's Bureaus involved in the project; (2) initiate systematic and periodic use of a rating system for each client and his or her family to assess present and projected status on personality dimensions, family interaction dimensions, child development dimensions, and environmental stress dimensions; and (3) develop a unified service accounting system for each component of the program.

Research Methodology: The project includes an analysis of underlying dimensions or goals upon which service programs are based; the development of an evaluational rating scale based upon those objectives; a survey of the literature to determine the various hypotheses regarding etiology of abuse and neglect; and the development of a

record-keeping system which would incorporate data relevant to those hypotheses. Approximately 240 families will be studied.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00064

Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa. Center for Social Research.
10 West Fourth St.
Bethlehem, PA 18015

An Investigation of the Effects of a Multidimensional Service Program on Recidivism or Discontinuation of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Herrenkohl, R. C.; Herrenkohl, E. C.
Jun 75-May 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To identify and investigate recidivism or discontinuation of abuse or gross neglect in families who have received varying types of intervention services through a child abuse prevention program in the Lehigh Valley, Pa. since 1968. The research is broadly focused on assessing the social, psychological, and ecological conditions of parents cited in the past for abuse or neglect.

Research Methodology: All families cited for abuse or neglect since 1968 who have received service from the Children's Bureaus of Lehigh and Northampton counties will be interviewed extensively to determine current and past status on the social and psychological dimensions hypothesized to be related to abuse or neglect. Considerable attention is devoted to discipline methods. The types and amounts of services received are also determined as well as respondent's perception of the usefulness of these services. Approximately 380 adults will be interviewed.

Research Results: The study is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00065

Arkansas State Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Little Rock,
P.O. Box 1437
Little Rock, AR 72203

Arkansas Child Abuse and Neglect Project. (Evaluation).
Hill, J. W.

May 74-Apr 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.;
Arkansas State Dept. of Social and Rehabilitative Services,
Little Rock.

Research Purpose: To evaluate a volunteer-based model for protective services in a four-county area.

Research Methodology: The volunteers will receive training, professional supervision, and consultation from multidisciplinary teams. The volunteer model is designed to expand the capacity of professional agencies, both through the services of the volunteers and community involvement. Raw data from this process will provide data for formative and summative evaluations by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: Data collection is still in progress.

CR-00966

Community Research Applications, Inc., New York, N.Y.
1560 Broadway, Suite 1214
New York, NY 10036

Survey of Child Abuse and Neglect Service Programs.

Holmes, M.

Jul 74-Oct 75

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) develop program case studies of 8 child abuse and neglect projects; and (2) synthesize the literature and the field experience in terms of criteria and definitions of abuse and neglect, characteristics and dynamics of abusers and neglecters, characteristics of the abused and neglected child, identification, case management, and treatment, social service, health, child care, educational, and law enforcement systems.

Research Methodology: Procedures included on-site visits by a clinical psychologist and a program analyst; interviews with program staff and with cooperating community agencies and systems; and description of program start-up, objectives, auspices, costs and sources of funding, facilities, community and participant characteristics, staffing, services, service delivery system in the community, and community and professional education.

Research Results: The final report, a 600 page monograph, has been completed and is in press at the Government Printing Office.

CR-00067

Community Research Applications, Inc., New York, N.Y.
1560 Broadway
New York, NY 10036

Development of a Guide for Public Social Service Departments on Social Service Delivery Systems to Abused and Neglected Children and Families.

Holmes, M.

Oct 75-May 76

Community Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To create a guide for protective services.

Research Methodology: Data were gathered through review of selected literature on existing state and local guidelines for protective services, and through site visits to selected protective services programs. A national review panel was also utilized.

Research Results: A final report is being prepared.

CR-00068

New Jersey State Div. of Youth and Family Services,
Trenton. Bureau of Research, Planning, and Program Development.
1 South Montgomery St.
Trenton, NJ 08625

Union County Protective Services Demonstration Project Evaluation.

Horowitz, B.

May 74-Apr 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.;
New Jersey State Div. of Youth and Family Services,
Trenton.

Research Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of a comprehensive network of tangible services for families in which abuse or neglect occur.

Research Methodology: The program will be evaluated by reviewing casework, and studying the effectiveness of the program's implementation. Further study will be done by compiling data on the number and duration of child placements and through community and professional surveys on attitudes and practices regarding child abuse and neglect. Change in abuse or neglect problems over a period of time will be assessed. Program evaluation will be done by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: A preliminary data analysis on 38 cases provided the basis for revision of data collection instruments.

CR-00069

George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C. Social Research Group.
2401 Virginia Ave.
Washington, DC 20036

Data Systems for Planning Children's Research: Interagency Panels on Early Childhood and Adolescence.

Hurt, M., Jr.

70-continuing

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To collect federally sponsored research data on early childhood and adolescence including projects that deal with child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: Each federal agency is screened for projects which deal with children. The proposals which qualify are abstracted and coded. The principal investigators, institution, addresses, funding level, sample description, general objectives, and test instruments are recorded. The coding allows for computerized retrieval on any combination of 500-plus descriptors. Data collection is not the major emphasis of this research but this is the only source of information on the current federal effort in this area.

Research Results: Data on FY 75 projects are available and data collection for FY 76 is in progress.

Publications: Hurt, M. "Child Abuse and Neglect: A Report on the Status of the Research." DHEW Pub. No. (OHD) 74-20, 1974.

CR-00070

Texas Migrant Council, Laredo,
P.O. Box 917

Laredo, TX 78040

Migrant Child Abuse and Neglect Project.

Ibarra, A.

Jul 75-Jun 78

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To test and evaluate the feasibility of using the extended family in solving the problem of child maltreatment.

Research Methodology: Data will be compiled from general case profiles and extensive follow-up done at home and at work.

Research Results: The study is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00071

Makah Tribal Center, Neah Bay, Wash.

P.O. Box 115

Neah Bay, WA 98357

Makah Child Development.

Ides, E. L.; Denney, L. M.

Jul 74-May 77

Office of Human Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) change the existing delivery of services for child abuse and neglect from a haphazard to an orderly, coordinated, and effective system; and (2) implement and test a comprehensive and positive child development program that is designed and developed by and for Makah parents and administered by the Tribal community.

Research Methodology: The coordination of case management and the training of community workers was done in an attempt to utilize all available community resources as effectively as possible. Child management classes are taught and counseling or therapy is available to both children and adults. The effectiveness of planning with the parents and community on a comprehensive basis will be evaluated by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00072

West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, School of Social Work.

709 Allen Hall

Morgantown, WV 26506

Child Welfare Training Project Evaluation.

Isaacson, J. F.

Jul 74-Jul 76

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To evaluate the results of training on workers with various levels of education and experience.

Research Methodology: Trainees will be tested before and after training. Evaluation questionnaires and trainee profiles, including educational and experiential backgrounds, will be analyzed and compared with testing results. The groups tested will include 40 men and 90 women.

Research Results: Data are currently being analyzed. Differences are expected between trainees with little experience and those with greater experience.

CR-00073

Georgia Univ., Athens. Regional Inst. of Social Welfare Research.

Tucker Hall

Athens, GA 30601

A Comparative Evaluation of Two Community Protective Service Systems.

Johnson, C. L.

Dec 73-Dec 75

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; Georgia Univ., Athens, Regional Inst. of Social Welfare Research.

Research Purpose: To (1) determine the organization and structure of protective services at the local level; (2) assess the nature and content of services delivered; (3) study the effectiveness of the protective service delivery systems; and (4) develop models for training and service delivery systems based on the findings.

Research Methodology: The research project was conceptualized in two levels. Level 1 sought to delineate the mechanism for handling child abuse and neglect cases. Data were obtained through interviews, observations, written reports, developed instruments. Level 2 sought case data from which a determination of the effectiveness of service intervention could be made. The study involved a comparative evaluation of a county protective service system in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee with an emergency reporting system and a comprehensive 24-hour protective service program and one in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia with a more traditional system and no internal provision for 24-hour intake within the mandated protective service system. The relationship of both systems to community collateral systems was also investigated.

Research Results: Utilizing a set of criteria for evaluating the system's function, it was found that both systems were impeded in their internal operations as a result of the state of their relationships with community collateral systems. Operations were influenced negatively on 2 levels, one resulting from limited input from these collateral systems and the other from the ways these systems handled abuse and neglect cases. In addition, each system had particular strengths in their operations but neither system had all of the strengths that might be desirable in the delivery of protective services to children entering the service system. A monograph, "Two Community Protective Service Systems: Comparative Evaluation of Systems Operations," which reports the results of the study with the first stated purpose, has been completed.

CR-00074

Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo. Dept. of Planning and Development.

1860 Lincoln St.

Denver, CO 80203

The Educational System's Role in Child Abuse and Neglect.

Jones, C. D.; Fox, P.

Jan 75-Jun 78

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) develop and recommend alternatives to state decision-makers regarding the role of the educational system in the identification, treatment, and prevention of child abuse and neglect; (2) increase awareness and develop alternative means for the nation's education systems to participate in the identification, treatment, and prevention of child abuse and neglect; (3) develop an awareness of responsibility among state decision-makers in the fight against child abuse and neglect; and (4) encourage participation among service delivery systems dealing with child abuse and neglect at all levels of government and the private sectors.

Research Methodology: Trend analysis is being performed on data collected from state and local boards of education, PTA's, and other educational organizations. Teacher education and preparation in the area of abuse are also being researched.

Research Results: A final report is in preparation.

CR-00075

Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo. School of Social Work.

Kalamazoo, MI 49008

Child Neglect. Labeling, Response, Outcome.

Joslyn, D.

Dec 74-Apr 75

Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo. Faculty Research Fund.

Research Purpose: To explore the process of labeling families as neglectful, the agency response to the label, and the outcomes.

Research Methodology: This research is descriptive and explanatory in nature. Data will come from caseworkers' records of family labels, the service plan, and family outcome. Operational definitions are derived from disorganization factors including (1) housekeeping standards, (2) financial problems, (3) family routine, (4) parental selfishness, (5) mutual affection, (6) family isolation, and (7) child development functioning. More than 2,000 cases will be covered.

Research Results: Examination of the records from caseworkers shows that family routine, parental selfishness, and mutual affection are involved in the labeling of critical problem areas approximately 69 percent of the time; family isolation was involved in only 4 percent. Significant differences were found among caseworker labels, diagnoses, and prognoses with regard to variables such as sex, casework experience, and urban or rural work assignment.

CR-00076

Texas Univ., Houston. School of Public Health.

Box 20186

Houston, TX 77025

Life Crisis as a Precursor to Child Abuse.

Justice, B.

May 75-May 76

Texas Univ., Houston. School of Public Health.

Research Purpose: To measure the difference between abusing and nonabusing parents in terms of life change events and scores on the Social Readjustment Rating Scale.

Research Methodology: A questionnaire was administered to matched groups of 35 parents. The questionnaire incorporated the Social Readjustment Rating Scale, a standardized measure of life change, and questions relating to symbiosis, child-rearing practices, and demographic characteristics. One group was composed of parents who had abused their children; the control group was composed of parents who had experienced problems with their children but had not abused them. Results were compared by chi-square analysis.

Research Results: The mean life change score for abusing parents was 234 which constitutes a moderate life crisis. The mean life change score for controls was 124, which does not constitute a life crisis. These means differed significantly at the 0.001 level by t-test. The 2 groups also differed significantly at the 0.001 level by chi-square test. Results also supported the hypothesized role of symbiosis in the parents to abused children. A final report is in press.

Publications: (1) Justice, B.; Duncan, D. F. "Life Crisis as a Precursor to Child Abuse." Public Health Reports, March-April 1976 (in press).

(2) Justice, B.; Justice, R. "The Abusing Family." New York, Behavioral Publications (in press).

CR-00077

Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

2040 Adelbert Rd.

Cleveland, OH 44106

Mother to Infant Attachment.

Kennell, J. H.

Jul 74-continuing

Maternal and Child Health Service (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) determine if the infant's contribution to a perceived reciprocal interaction by the mother is necessary to formation of mother-infant attachment; (2) determine if close mother and infant contact after birth increases maternal attachment, thus insuring better health for the child; and (3) investigate situations in which the newborn infant is malformed.

Research Methodology: The first of 3 studies is a comparative analysis of infants and mothers who receive experiences in the first week after birth and a matched group that do not. The second study is in Guatemala and compares a group in which mothers were separated from their infants for 24 hours and a group in which they are not. The third study looks at infants with congenital anomalies and compares a group receiving intervention with one that is not.

Research Results: The pilot research of these 3 studies has been completed. Significant findings in the first study show that babies looked at by their mothers tended to have higher I.Q. test results than babies deprived of that experience. Findings in one hospital in Guatemala show significantly more weight gain and breastfeeding with

infants not separated from their mothers, but the other hospital study did not show this. Preliminary findings in the third study show a higher incidence of mother-child interaction with the group receiving intervention.

CR-00078

Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. Div., of Psychiatry.
P.O. Box 54700 Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90054

Behavior, Parenting, and Outcome of High-Risk Infants.
Kent, J.

Oct 74-continuing

Bureau of Community Health Services (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To investigate the developmental outcome of infants who are at high risk because of prolonged hospitalization after birth and thus separated from normal parent-infant experiences; and develop a profile of risk factors.

Research Methodology: The profile will consist of specific combinations of factors that increase outcome risk in 2 groups: (1) infants kept hospitalized because of their prematurity, and (2) those kept hospitalized because of congenital anomalies. The study population will consist of infants who fall into these categories at Children's Hospital and whose parents volunteer. Data will be collected by observation, questionnaire, and psychological evaluation.

Research Results: Data collection and analysis are in progress.

CR-00079

Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. Div. of Psychiatry.
4650 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90054

A Longitudinal Study of Physically Abused Children.
Kent, J.

Jun 74-continuing

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To assess the effectiveness of a community program of services for physically abused and neglected children and their parents.

Research Methodology: Abused and neglected children undergoing treatment at Children's Hospital, and their parents, are being observed, tested, and questioned regarding their psychological and social attitudes at periodic intervals. These data will be used to determine the impact of the increasingly coordinated availability of medical, legal, and social assistance in the community.

Research Results: Data analysis is in progress.

CR-00080

Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass. Florence Heller Graduate
School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare.

415 South St.

Waltham, MA 02154

Emotional Maladjustment of Physically Abused Children.
Kinard, M.

Sep 75-Aug 77

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.;
Brandeis-Worcester Training Program in Social Research
and Psychiatry, Waltham, Mass.

Research Purpose: To study the differences between abused and nonabused children with respect to emotional health and development, and assess the long-term effects of physical abuse on the emotional development of the child.
Research Methodology: Emotional development tests will be administered to a sample of abused children and a control sample of nonabused children. The 2 samples will be matched in age, sex, grade in school, family socioeconomic status, and family size. The samples of 100 children are selected from case records in the Inflicted Injury Unit of the Worcester Regional Office of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. Differences in family background, the extent of injury, the nature of the abuse incident, intervention plans, and a history of abuse in the family or the parents' families will be noted. The children range from 5 to 11 in age.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00081

Utah State Univ., Logan. Dept. of Special Education.
UMC 65

Logan, UT 84322

Educational and Psychological Problems of Abused Children.

Kline, D. F.; Christiansen, J. L.

Apr 75-Sep 75

Bureau of Education for the Handicapped (DHEW),
Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To determine the extent to which abused children were likely to have educational and psychological problems.

Research Methodology: Potential subjects were identified by obtaining a list of abused children from the Utah State Juvenile Court. Abuse data were obtained from Division of Family Services confidential files. The incidence of special education placement, type of educational placement, academic achievement, and institutional placement of abused children were compared with the nonabused school-aged population. A list of psychological descriptors was also compiled from the narratives in the confidential files. The sample population included 138 children between the ages of 6 and 17 years.

Research Results: Statistical significance was obtained for the following variables when the abused population was compared with the population not reported as abused: more abused children were in special education classes; more were in institutions; a large number were below grade level in academic achievement; the average achievement level was below normal; and it was shown that certain psychological problems seemed to be associated with the type of abuse or injury.

CR-00082

Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Organization
(CAN-DO), Belton, Tex.

P.O. Box 729

Belton, TX 76513

Central Texas Council of Governments Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Organization.

Knox, J. C.; Phillips, Y.; Eyman, N.

Dec 74-Jun 78

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: The research component of this regional demonstration program consists of descriptive data collection for formative evaluation; information regarding identification, reporting, referral, and coordination will be gathered.

Research Methodology: A client profile of clients who are eligible for services through CAN-DO is being composed from information derived from caseworker records. Formative evaluation will be conducted by E. H. White and Company in San Francisco.

Research Results: This is the project's first operational year.

CR-00083

Task Force for Child Protection, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

28 Market St., Rm. 529

Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Carrying Out the Child Protection Law: A Study of the Operation of the New York State Law in Dutchess County 1973-1975.

Koempel, L. A.

Sep 75-Apr 77.

Research Purpose: To evaluate the effectiveness of the child abuse law and the activities carried out under the law.

Research Methodology: Information from official records will be in tabular form for computer analysis. All reported cases from September 1973 to September 1975 will be included. Data will be used to determine the incidence and nature of abuse, identify likely abusers and abused victims, determine who reports cases, and demonstrate how cases are handled and their outcomes.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00084

Saint Louis Children's Hospital, Mo. Family Resource Center.

4386 Lindell Blvd.

St. Louis, MO 63108

Analysis of the Psychological Characteristics and Service Needs of Abused Preschool Children.

Lange, M.; Rapoff, M.

Jan 74-Jun 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To explore the characteristics and service needs of abused preschool children through the use of developmental screening tests.

Research Methodology: Behavior disturbance and developmental lags exhibited by the children will be examined with particular attention to their relationship with the socioeconomic status of the parents, the type and severity of abuse, and the length of time the child has been placed away from the natural parents as a result of abuse. All children of parents who apply for services at the Family Resource Center will be tested regardless of whether the children are placed into a classroom program. The following tests will be used: (1) Vineyard Scale of Social Maturity, (2) Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, (3) Denver Developmental Screening Test, and (4) Preschool Behavior Questionnaire.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00085

Stanford Univ., Calif. Boys Town Center.

Stanford, CA 94305

Psychological Sequelae of Foster Home and Parental Placement of Abused and Neglected Children.

Liederman, P. H.; Hastorf, A.

Sep 75-Aug 79

Stanford Univ., Calif.

Research Purpose: To evaluate the effects of separation of children from their parents with primary attention given to age factors.

Research Methodology: The preliminary phase of research consists of the compilation of cases in Santa Clara, San Mateo, and San Francisco Counties. The second phase is proposed to include psychological assessment of children and psychosocial assessment of families using experimental, questionnaire-derived and naturalistic techniques. Independent variables will include age of child, period of separation, family social network, and demographic characteristics. Comparison groups will be used. Approximately 120 males and 120 females, from 1 to 10 years old will be studied in the sample.

Research Results: Instrumentation has been developed and data collection is in progress.

CR-00086

Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.

Rosedale Rd.

Princeton, NJ 08540

The Effect of Birth Order on Mother-Child Relationship.

Lewis, M.

Jul 75-continuing

National Inst. of Child Health and Human Development

(DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To investigate the effects of birth order, sex, and socioeconomic status upon mother-infant interaction and upon psychological development of the infant up to 2 years.

Research Methodology: At 3 months of age, infants and their parents are observed at home for 2 hours. Scan sheet technology is used to permit computer analysis of types of minute to minute stimulus-response, chains of behavior, and behavior density measures. At 1 year and 2 years of age infants and their mothers are videotaped in the laboratory. Infants are measured for cognitive, intellectual, and emotional development, and mothers are tested on their social and psychological attitude. The study population consists of over 200 infants and their families from 2 economic groups.

Research Results: Observation of the 3-month-old infants is nearing completion. Preliminary indications show significant effects of birth order and birth spacing on interaction. The first born usually gets most response, the second less, the third even less with largest differential between first and second born. Birth spacing of less than 18 months shows the highest rate of equal response by mother while space of 18 to 54 months shows the highest rate unequal response.

CR-00087

Idaho State Univ., Pocatello, Dept. of Sociology.

Box 8374

Pocatello, ID 83209

Inter-agency Child Welfare Training for Rural Areas.

Lingren, H. C.; Lovald, R.

Jul 74-Oct 75

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To develop training materials in child welfare areas including child abuse and neglect. The materials are designed to heighten awareness of child welfare problems and to train welfare workers, police, teachers, and others concerned with child welfare problems.

Research Methodology: A literature survey and analysis of Idaho statutes formed the basis for development of training materials and programs. The materials used in workshops followed by evaluation by participants was employed in refining the final training package.

Research Results: Training materials in child welfare areas including child abuse and neglect have been developed. A final report is in preparation.

CR-00088

Center for Studies of Child and Family Mental Health, Rockville, Md. Mental Health Study Center, Adelphi, Md.

5600 Fishers Ln.

Rockville, MD 20853

Studies of the Abused and Neglected Adolescent.

Lourie, I. S.

Sep 75-continuing

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To investigate the incidence, typology, and community management of adolescent abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: The study will use various techniques from care supervision to collection of aggregate data and provision for innovative service components. The study will use a sample of 250 children.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00089

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Adelphi, Md.

Mental Health Study Center.

2340 E. University Blvd.

Adelphi, MD 20783

Participant Observation of the Reorganization of a System of Care for Abused and Neglected Children: A Study in Child Advocacy.

Maney, A. C.; Gaughan, M.

75-continuing.

Research Purpose: To develop and report an understanding of those professional, bureaucratic, and political processes which affect the deinstitutionalization of child care systems.

Research Methodology: Models contrasting the components of a professionally ideal system for the care of abused and neglected children with those of a metropolitan community's custodially oriented system have been developed with other community and professional groups. Strategies for bringing the components of the real system into greater alignment with the ideal are now being jointly formulated, implemented, and evaluated. The principal method is participant observation.

Research Results: The project is currently evaluating the impact of phasing out institutional care in terms of changes in use of existing components, development of new components, and the emergency of problematic issues.

CR-00090

JFK Child Development Center, Denver, Colo.

4200 E. 9th

Denver, CO 80220

Follow-up Studies of Abused Children.

Martin, H. P.

71-continuing

Bureau of Community Health Services (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.; Grant Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To determine effects of abusive environment on children.

Research Methodology: The children are given neurological exams and IQ tests in conjunction with personality assessment.

Research Results: Preliminary conclusions for the final report are being formulated.

CR-00091

JFK Child Development Center, Denver, Colo. National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

4200 E. 9th

Denver, CO 80220

Psychotherapy of Abused Children.

Martin, H. P.; Beezley, P.; Rodeheffer, M. A.; Kempe, R.
73-75

Bureau of Community Health Services (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.; Grant Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Research Purpose: To learn more about psychic conflicts of abused children.

Research Methodology: Twenty children, 4-8 years old, will be analyzed by diagnostic play therapy in a descriptive report.

Research Results: Data are being collected and analyzed. Results will be published in "The Abused Child: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Developmental Issues and Treatment."

CR-00092

Washington Center for Addiction, Boston, Mass.

41 Morton St.

Boston, MA 02130

An Investigation of the Relationship Between Substance Abuse and Child Abuse and Neglect.

Mayer, J.; Black, R.

Jun 75-continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) examine the distribution, frequency, and types of child abuse and neglect within a sample of alcohol and drug abusers; (2) investigate child abusers and substance abusers to see if there are common factors; (3) examine the relationship between stages in the cycles of drug and alcohol abuse (acquisition, ingestion, withdrawal, and abstinence), the adequacy of child care, and the presence or absence of child abuse and neglect; and (4) determine the extent to which social and situational factors associated with child abuse and neglect are operative among alcohol and drug addicts.

Research Methodology: One hundred alcoholics and 100 opiate addicts with children under 18 will be given a structured interview designed to gather information on (1) demographic data, (2) history of drug and alcohol abuse, (3) childhood history, (4) care, abuse, and neglect of children, and (5) the relationship between stages in the cycle of alcohol or opiate abuse and child care, abuse, and neglect. Subjects will also complete the following measures: (1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, (2) Survey on Bringing Up Children (Ray Helfer, M.D.), and (3) The Schedule of Recent Experience (Thomas Holmes, M.D.).

Research Results: Interviews are now being completed.

CR-00093

Texas Univ., Austin, School of Law.

2500 Red River

Austin, TX 78705

Regional Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

McCathren, R. R.

Jul 75-Jul 78

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To investigate the decision-making process and disposition of child abuse and neglect cases by social service and juvenile court systems; and design and draft administrative and legislative reforms to improve the system.

Research Methodology: Data are being collected via observation of juvenile court hearings and interviews with attorneys, judges, and social workers. Specific information is being gathered on length, content, and adversity of hearings. Attitude surveys are being administered to direct line social workers and attorneys. Legal and social work literature are being reviewed. Also, children, who are under state detention or care, are being surveyed to determine quality of care.

Research Results: This study is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00094

Texas State Dept. of Public Welfare, Austin, Special Projects Bureau.

John H. Reagan Bldg.

Austin, TX 78701

Project Care: Child Advocacy Resources Expansion.

McCoy, C. D.; Talerico, B. S.

Jul 75-78

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: The research aspect of this demonstration project is to perform a policy study on the Bexar County military community's response to the problems of abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: The policy study, based on the social policy model of Gil (1973) and consisting of description and statute analysis, will define (1) focus of policy; (2) policy objectives, underlying values and hypotheses, target population, short and long-term effects; (3) consequences on military careers; and (4) interactions between military and civilian policy; and will develop alternative policy and recommendations.

Research Results: The study is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00095

CPI Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

2030 M St. N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

A Process Evaluation for Innovative Demonstration Projects.

Miller, P. J.; Redlinger, L.

Aug 75-Feb 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To conduct a process evaluation of the 8 innovative demonstration projects (4 Native American projects, 2 military, and 2 rural) in the treatment, prevention, and identification of child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: CPI is conducting site visits to the projects on a quarterly basis. Through these visits,

qualitative data related to the goals, program components, structure, and implementation issues are determined. Qualitative data are being collected about the clientele being served by the projects and about the costs and services of the projects. Data are being collected on the following projects: Child Advocacy Program, Philadelphia, Miss.; Ku nak we sha' (Caring), Toppenish, Wash.; Ah-be-no-Gee, Minneapolis, Minn.; Migrant Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Program, Laredo, Tex.; Child Abuse and Neglect Services Project, Forsyth, Mont.; Cook Inlet Native Association Child Abuse and Neglect Program, Anchorage, Alaska; Demonstration Project for Coordinated Delivery of Social Services to Children in Crisis Residing on a Military Base or in Surrounding Rural Counties, Nashville, Tenn.; Child Advocacy Resource Expansion, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Research Results: Data are now being analyzed.

CR-00096

Illinois Valley Community Coll., Ottawa.
412 W. Madison St.
Ottawa, IL 61350

Training for Strengthening of Parenting Skills.

Mohamoud, J.
Sep 74-Aug 75

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: The research aspect of the training program consists of assessment of levels of parent functioning before and after the program to determine effective impact.

Research Methodology: Interviews and home observations were made prior to the training workshop to determine the current level of functioning. After the training sessions on child growth and development, parent-child interactions, proper methods of discipline, and home management skills, a second interview was conducted utilizing the identical measures in order to determine the impact of the training sessions on the parents. Pre- and post-tests were also incorporated into the training package. Forty-two parents were included in the training and evaluation.

Research Results: Positive attitudinal and behavioral changes were observed from pre- and post-interviews and pre- and post-tests. The training approach can best be utilized to effect positive changes in child-rearing techniques, parent-child relationships, and basic beliefs regarding child growth and development.

Publications: Mohamoud, J. "Training for Strengthening of Parenting Skills, A Training Workshop for Parents." Illinois State Dept. of Children and Family Services, Springfield, 1975.

CR-00097

Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, Md.
Psychohormonal Research Unit.
601 N. Broadway
Baltimore, MD 21205

IQ Change Following Change of Domicile in the Syndrome of Reversible Hyposomatotropinism (Psychosocial Dwarfism).

Money, J.; Annecillo, C.

Apr 74-continuing

Public Health Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To ascertain the amount and direction of IQ change following change of domicile in a population of patients with reversible hyposomatotropinism (psychosocial dwarfism); and investigate determinants of these changes.

Research Methodology: This longitudinal study consists of comparison of IQ management of children suffering from psychosocial dwarfism performed in close proximity to and long after changes in these children's domiciles. Other data are being accumulated from interviews of involved personnel, patient observation, and case history analysis. There are 40 cases from which a test group and a control group consisting of patients with irreversible hyposomatotropic dwarfism will be studied.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress and a pilot investigation has been performed.

CR-00098

Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, Md.
Psychohormonal Research Unit.
601 N. Broadway
Baltimore, MD 21205

Reversible Hyposomatotropinism (Psychosocial Dwarfism): Behavioral Data in Cases and Their Families.

Money, J.; Werlwas, J.

Sep 74-continuing

Public Health Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To develop a phenomenological account of behavior in families who have children suffering from psychosocial dwarfism in an attempt to determine etiological factors which may be related to child abuse.

Research Methodology: Information is accumulated from retrospective case history analysis, patient and family observation, and interviews with persons connected with the patients including hospital and social service personnel.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress, and a pilot investigation has been performed. However, sampling procedures have yet to be chosen.

CR-00099

Puerto Rico State Dept. of Social Services, Santurce.
Research and Evaluation Div.
P.O. Box 11398
Santurce, PR 00908

Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Unit.
Moreno, N.

Sep 74-Apr 77

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) identify correlates of child abuse and child neglect; (2) identify characteristics that differentiate abusing families from neglecting families and each one of these from adequate families; and (3) assess the effectiveness of a specialized protective services unit.

Research Methodology: Scales will be developed for measuring characteristics which seem to differentiate between abuse, neglect, and adequate groups of 200 families each. The data will be analyzed through discriminant and chi square analysis. Characteristics or variables differentiating the groups will be utilized in developing instruments for diagnostic purposes. Program evaluation will be performed by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: Development of instrumentation is still in progress.

CR-00100

Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Mershon Center.

1250 Chambers Rd.

Columbus, OH 43212

Structure and Performance of Programs of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Nagi, S. Z.

Jul 74--continuing

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To develop an analytical picture of the layout of child abuse-related services and control programs representative of the U.S., and the performance of these programs; and create a set of models for improving these programs that can be used to demonstrate evaluation of their feasibility and performance under varying conditions.

Research Methodology: Intensive interviews of professionals in communities chosen by their variability were conducted to gain understanding of issues and develop a national survey of agencies in 129 counties aimed at identifying the most effective structures and performances for rendering protective services.

Research Results: Extensive and complex data have been collected and analysis is in progress.

Publications: (1) Nagi, S. Z. "The Structure and Performance of Programs on Child Abuse and Neglect. Interim Report." Ohio State University, Columbus, March 1975.

(2) Nagi, S. Z. "Child Abuse and Neglect Programs: A National Overview." *Children Today* 4(3):13-17, May-June 1975.

CR-00101

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

300 Longwood Ave.

Boston, MA 02115

Family Development Study (Phase I).

Newberger, E. H.; Janeway, C.

Apr 71-May 75

Children's Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To test the hypothesis that factors affecting the capacity of a family to nurture and protect a child under 4 years of age might be a common part of the etiology of pediatric social illnesses.

Research Methodology: Five hundred and sixty cases of child abuse, child neglect, failure to thrive, or accident are compared. The principal approach is a closed-ended interview with the mother given in the hospital as soon after the child's admission as possible. It is designed to focus on a selected number of ecological variables suggested by clinical experience and a review of the literature, such as physical and developmental characteristics of the child, maternal and paternal childhood experiences, current functioning of the family, support networks, and impinging environmental stresses on the family. From these interviews a set of epidemiological risk indicators will be developed.

Research Results: Only a small number of items significantly differentiated children with social pediatric illnesses from controls. These children tended to come from families without phones, without family doctors, where the mother had a history of a broken family, where the mother had moved frequently in the recent past, and where there were a number of childrearing problems. Variables which did not distinguish cases from controls included family size and composition, health, pregnancy issues, and paternal characteristics. There were significant differences among the individual classes of pediatric social illnesses.

Publications: Newberger, E. H. et al. "Toward an Etiologic Classification of Pediatric Social Illness: A Descriptive Epidemiology of Child Abuse and Neglect, Failure to Thrive, Accidents and Poisonings in Children Under Four Years of Age." (in press).

CR-00102

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

300 Longwood Ave.

Boston, MA 02115

Family Development Study (Phase II).

Newberger, E. H.; Kotelchuck, M.

Apr 72-Dec 77

Children's Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To test and expand hypotheses associating various environmental factors and experiences involved with nurturing and protecting young children with causes of pediatric social illness; and estimate extent of possible misclassification from an earlier phase of research.

Research Methodology: Interviews with the mother and father will be conducted to assess the contribution of the following variables to the etiology of pediatric social illnesses: developmental characteristics of the child, maternal and paternal childhood experiences, current functioning of the family, current environmental stresses. In addition, adaptations of the Chess, Birch, and Thomas research on child temperament and of the Vineland social maturity scale will be used. The sample includes families of 380 children newborn to 4 years old.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00103

Youth Emergency Service, Inc., University City, Mo.
6816 Washington Ave.

University City, MO 63130

Identification of Abuse and Neglect.

Pallozola, J.; Range, D.

Sep 75—May 76

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) define abuse and neglect; (2) search and document existing data on age, sex and the nature of the client's problem; (3) analyze the data, noting any relationships or trends; and (4) detail the problems encountered in carrying out such a study.

Research Methodology: The resident population will be studied for identification purposes. The study will include a descriptive element, data composition and re-analysis, instrument development, and statute analysis. The population studied will include 12 men, 20 women, and 156 children.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00104

California Univ., Los Angeles. Neuro-psychiatric Inst.
760 Westwood Plaza

Los Angeles, CA 90024

University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Child Trauma Intervention Project.

Paulson, M. J.

Jan 70—Jun 80

Health Resources Administration (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To assess the rehabilitative effectiveness of group therapy intervention for abusive parents consisting of either group psychotherapy alone, or group psychotherapy plus child management training; and to evaluate changes over time.

Research Methodology: The study group will consist of one sample of abusive parents receiving traditional group psychotherapy; a second matched sample receiving group psychotherapy plus child management training; and a matched control group receiving only traditional casework supervision and follow-up by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services. Incidence of abuse or recidivism within the family, and change in pre-post therapy psychological test data are the dependent variables to be assessed at the end of 12 months treatment. Data analysis will allow cross validation and refinement of psychological procedures designed to identify parental attitudes and behavior that may create a high risk for child maltreatment.

Research Results: The great majority of identified abusive parents are amenable to psychotherapy. Group psychotherapy and group psychotherapy augmented by child management training are procedures that have shown clinical usefulness but which have not been confirmed by methodologically sound, statistical analysis. Theoretical constructs and descriptive psychological test findings have been formulated and published in professional journals.

Publications: (1) Paulson, M. J. et al. "A Discriminant Function Procedure for Identifying Abusive Parents." *Suicide* 5(2), 1975.

(2) Paulson, M. J. "Early Intervention and Treatment of Child Abuse: Our Nation's Mandate." *Psychiatric Opinion* (in press).

(3) Paulson, M. J. et al. "Clinical Application of the Pd, Ma and (OH) Experimental MMPI Scales to Further Understanding of Abusive Parents." *Journal of Clinical Psychology* (in press).

(4) Paulson, M. J. "Multiple Intervention Program for the Abused and Neglected Child." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* (in press).

CR-00105

Panel for Family Living, Tacoma, Wash.

1115 S. 4th St.

Tacoma, WA 98405

Coordinating Community Concern for Child Abuse.

Perry, M. A.

Apr 74—Apr 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of parent education, group therapy, parent aides, and outreach counseling offered to parents who have abused or neglected their children.

Research Methodology: The evaluation will consist of a battery of tools which will allow interpretation of client change. The choice of measures is based in part upon assertions in the prevailing literature of those factors which might explain child abuse and neglect. The battery will allow systematic collection of information about parents, children, parent-child interaction, and environmental factors. Wherever possible, standard tools with norms and adequate reliability are used. In some cases, tools have been developed where none existed. Independent variables will include types of treatment intervention, while dependent variables will include incidence of abuse and neglect and patterns of parent-child interaction. The project will survey 100 parents, aged 18-50.

Research Results: Findings to date consist of a demographic description of clients and clinical judgments of progress. Data are still being collected.

CR-00106

Panel for Family Living, Tacoma, Wash. Washington Univ., Seattle.

1115 S. 4th St.

Tacoma, WA 98405

Identification of Factors Which Discriminate Parents Who Abuse Their Children From Parents Who Do Not.

Perry, M. A.

Jan 76—May 77

Washington Univ., Seattle.

Research Purpose: To compare parents who abuse their children with parents who do not.

Research Methodology: A group of child-abusing families who are clients of the Panel for Family Living will be matched on the basis of socioeconomic level and family structure with a group of families who do not abuse their children. A multivariate assessment procedure will be used to collect data which cover many of the variables highlighted in the child abuse literature. These will include parent anxiety, self-esteem, knowledge of behavior management skills, and background and attitudes. Observations will also be made of parent-child interactions. Comparisons between the two groups will allow the identification of factors unique to child abuse versus factors alleged to be related to child abuse but which are nondiscriminating and possibly an artifact of previous uncontrolled methodologies. The sample will include 50 men, 100 women, and 100 children.

Research Results: Instrumentation has been developed and data are being collected.

CR-00107

Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia. School of Social Work.
3701 Locust Walk C3
Philadelphia, PA 19175

The Apathy-Futility Syndrome in Child Neglect: An Urban View.

Polansky, N. A.

Jun 75-Aug 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To explore the causes of neglect within the neglectful family and the immediate forces impinging upon the family.

Research Methodology: By comparing 50 neglectful families with 75 cases not known to be neglectful in attitudes, social histories, and home environment, differences between the groups may be distinguished. Complete batteries of clinical psychological tests will also be administered. All families under study will be Caucasian, low-income, from metropolitan Philadelphia, and with a child in the home aged 4 to 7 years. The survey will involve around 80 men, 125 women, and 125 children.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00108

Georgia Univ., Athens. School of Social Work.
Athens, GA 30602

State of Knowledge of Child Neglect.

Polansky, N. A.

Jan 74-Jan 75

Community Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To analyze relevant literature and formulate a comprehensive review of the state of knowledge of child neglect in this country including the definition, prevalence, etiologies, and possible preventions or remedies.

Research Methodology: The literature was reviewed and unpublished correspondences were collected for the study.

Research Results: Information was abstracted into an annotated bibliography and synthesized into a monograph. Publications: (1) Polansky, N. A. et al. "Child Neglect: An Annotated Bibliography." Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 1975.

(2) Polansky, N. A.; Hally, C.; Polansky, N. F. "Profile of Neglect: A Survey of the State of Knowledge of Child Neglect." Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 1975.

CR-00109

Arlington County Dept. of Human Resources, Va. Div. of Social Services.

P.O. Box 4310

Arlington, VA 22204

Pro-Child: A Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Project.

Ragan, C. K.; Moss, M.

May 74-May 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.;
Arlington County Dept. of Human Resources, Va.

Research Purpose: To conduct evaluation and follow-up studies and participate in research to determine the effectiveness of Pro-Child which has as its goals the development of public and professional awareness of the problem of child abuse and neglect; identification and treatment of abusive families using the most effective measures; and development of efficient coordination of community resources and services.

Research Methodology: Data are evaluated by Berkeley Planning Associates. Pro-Child worked with 524 families and approximately 1,148 children in fiscal year 1975.

Research Results: Data collection and analysis are in progress.

CR-00110

Arizona State Univ., Tempe. Dept. of Psychology.

Tempe, AZ 85281

Assessment of a Parent-Aide Project.

Reich, J. W.

Jan 75-Jan 76.

Research Purpose: To assess the effectiveness of a Parent-Aide program for child abusing parents; and investigate attitudinal and behavioral variables that might be effectively changed by the program.

Research Methodology: A quasi-experimental pre-post design will assess attitudinal and behavioral changes in abusing parents. Social agency personnel assign referred abusing parents either to a parent aide or to regular social worker contacts. A questionnaire assesses the quality of family life, home environment, and attitudes of both groups immediately upon referral and after roughly 6 months of contact. Changed scores for both abuser groups are compared to each other and, in the case of the

attitudinal data, with similar age parents who are not referrals (normal controls). The sample population will include 15 parents.

Research Results: Preliminary indications show an improvement in home environment as rated by the parent aides, and improvement in the interaction patterns between the parents and between the parents and the parent aide. The questionnaire (70 items) has been factor analyzed and 4 or 5 relatively clean factors have been determined. In some cases, they appear to separate the normals from the abusers. Reliabilities vary from 0.50 to 0.80.

CR-00111

Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Social Work.

190 N. Oval Dr.

Columbus, OH 43210

A Study of the Attitudes of Child Care Workers Toward Use of Force.

Rindfleisch, N.

Jul 74-Jun 76.

Research Purpose: To (1) study one group of child caretakers (child care workers) omitted from reporting systems and from other studies of the problem of child abuse to date; (2) investigate the influence of certain demographic, organizational, and sociopsychological factors on the attitudes of child care workers toward use of force; and (3) develop a model involving several interacting causal contexts that would have utility for understanding of the structural dimensions of the use of force.

Research Methodology: The study utilizes an ex post facto design and field methods of data collection. Data are being gathered in the natural setting of 15 children's homes. Analysis of variable pairs is being done through use of correlation analysis techniques, and control of known alternatives is being sought through use of multivariate methods of data analysis. Data are being gathered through use of a five-part questionnaire: 3 parts are self-administered by the respondents; and in the other 2 parts, data are being gathered through structured interviews. Independent variables include demographic features, psychological attitudes, and participation in the specific organizational framework. The sample population consists of 100 child care workers.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00112

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

1205 Oneida

Denver, CO 80220

Changing Abusive Parenting.

Rodeheffer, M. A.

Feb 76-Dec 76

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

Research Purpose: To (1) assess the effects of services provided to abusive families after the court orders 1 or

more of their young abused children (under 5 years of age) to be taken into protective custody; (2) compare the effects of traditional casework-foster care approaches to the effects of a brief, intensive, residential family treatment approach; and (3) discover the extent to which intervention causes interaction changes between parents and child, aids in child development, and increases abusive parents' willingness to utilize services.

Research Methodology: Data are being gathered via parent interviews, self-report data instruments, and behavioral observation of parent-child interactions in the clinic and at home. Comprehensive developmental assessments of all the children in the family (whether abused or not) will be conducted before treatment and 6 months and 2 years after treatment has begun. Medical and social service records will be reviewed. Approximately 120 adults and 100 children will be in the sample.

Research Results: A pilot study is in progress and funding to continue the project is being sought.

CR-00113

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

1205 Oneida

Denver, CO 80220

Circle House Therapeutic Playschool for Abused Children.

Rodeheffer, M. A.; Mirandy, J. A.

Dec 74-Dec 77

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.; Commonwealth Fund, New York, N.Y.

Research Purpose: The research undertaken within this program will study the development, personalities, and behavior of young children who have been physically abused; and assess the effects of a therapeutic playschool environment upon the development, personalities, and behavior of young children who have been abused.

Research Methodology: The developmental level of 20 children who experience physical abuse between the ages of 2.5 and 4 years of age is assessed. The subsequent development of a sample of these abused children who are enrolled in a therapeutic playschool is compared to that of a matched sample of abused children who either attend regular day care facilities or are cared for in their own homes. Standardized measures of cognitive speech and language and motor functioning provide data for these comparisons. The effects of the therapeutic playschool environment are further documented through behavioral observations of both the teachers and the children in the classroom.

Research Results: A pilot study is in progress.

CR-00114

North Carolina Univ., Chapel Hill. Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Hospital and Home Support for Maternal Attachment.

Saunders, M.; Schaefer, E. S.; Bauman, K. E.; Siegel, E.; Ingram, D. D.

Jun 75-May 78

National Inst. of Child Health and Human Development (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Research Purpose: To test the hypothesis that health personnel might contribute substantially to primary prevention in child mental health by providing increased support for maternal attachment and maternal care.

Research Methodology: Pregnant women are interviewed in their ninth month and then, after delivery, are assigned to 1 of 2 groups. One group receives routine hospital care and the other receives early or extended contact with the infant in the hospital and frequent visits by paraprofessionals trained to facilitate attachment and bonding. The sample is being recruited from the Guilford County Health Department and the infants are delivered at Moses H. Cone Hospital, Greensboro, N.C.

Research Results: Instrumentation is still being developed and data collection is in progress.

CR-00115

Family Learning Center, Westminster, Colo.

P.O. Box 669

Westminster, CO 80030

Family Learning Center.

Schneider, C.; Pass, S.

Aug 74-May 77

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; Colorado State Dept. of Social Services, Denver.

Research Purpose: To (1) determine an effective, community-based multidisciplinary approach to the detection, treatment, and prevention of child abuse; (2) determine effective treatments that can be provided to abused or potentially abused children within the context of a social services department; and (3) determine speech and language deficits of the abused or potentially abused child population.

Research Methodology: To determine overall effectiveness of the program, each of the project's components are evaluated through compilation and analysis of statistics and through survey questionnaires. The speech and hearing of the abused child are being evaluated through the use of standardized speech and hearing tests administered by trained speech pathologists. The effectiveness of treatment for parents and child is being evaluated through the use of standardized development tests, telephone survey questionnaires, and observational scales administered under the direction of a research psychologist. The program is also being evaluated by Berkeley Planning Associates.

Research Results: Preliminary data on speech and hearing development of abused or potentially abused children have shown that abused children have a much higher degree of language or speech delay and the delays are, in general, more severe than in the normal population. Children most affected are the younger ones who were seen during the critical periods of language development. Development in the older children seems to be less delayed. Scores on the

McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities clustered in the 80's. This may not reflect the children's true potentials, as many are lacking age-appropriate information such as knowing numbers and colors, and also lack basic skills development. Children under 30 months tested on the Bailey Scale of Infant Development do well on motor skill items but perform less well in areas concerning object constancy, means and end relationships, and social relationships. The frustration tolerance of these children is low.

CR-00116

Boston Univ., Mass. Center for Community Research Development.

710 Commonwealth Ave.

Boston, MA 02215

Prescriptive Package on Physical Child Abuse.

Schuchter, A.

Mar 75-Sep 75

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Dept. of Justice), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) synthesize the best programs, methods, and procedures now being used by communities across the country to reduce the incidence of child abuse; (2) provide communities with operational guidelines on the legal, organizational, programmatic, and evaluative elements necessary for the optimal delivery of services to families and children involved in child abuse; (3) provide an annotated bibliography; (4) encourage further research; and (5) provide a manual for educational and training purposes. **Research Methodology:** Analysis of available research, project reports and evaluations, and various statutes will be done through literature review. Experts in the field and representatives of professions involved in handling child abuse will be interviewed for suggestions and appraisals. Observations will be made through visits to the 10 community systems of child abuse management, with a focus on reporting, investigation, and provision of services. Finally an advisory committee and a larger ad hoc advisory group will be established for consultation.

Research Results: Results will be presented in a prescriptive package after September 30, 1975.

CR-00117

Washington Univ., Seattle. Center for Social Welfare Research.

1417 N.E. 42nd St.

Seattle, WA 98195

Child Abuse and Neglect Measurement and Macroevaluation Project.

Seaberg, J. R.

Jun 75-May 77

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To develop an evaluation design and instrumentation for the summative (outcome) evaluation of child abuse and neglect services including a series of

demonstration programs currently funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN); and develop a model and methodology for macroevaluation of child welfare problems.

Research Methodology: Measures are being developed following conventional psychometric procedures. The model of macroevaluation is being developed conceptually. **Research Results:** A report of a survey of measures already available for evaluation of child abuse and neglect programs is available. Reports are also available on a critique of Goal Attainment Scaling and a proposed alternative and an assessment of behavioral assessment techniques as program evaluation tools.

CR-00118

Child Welfare League of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
67 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003

Identification of the Factors Effective in the Discontinuation of Parental Abuse and Neglect.

Shapiro, D.

May 75-continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To assess the effectiveness of social services in improving the parenting ability of abusive or neglecting parents.

Research Methodology: Parents from 200-250 families who were previously treated in 1973 at 6 centers in various parts of the U.S. will be interviewed as to their current status. Case records will also be reviewed.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00119

National Inst. for Community Development, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.
2021 K St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

Technical Assistance in the Development and Improvement of Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Systems and Central Register Systems.

Shelton, Q. C.; Husey, R. S.

Jun 75-Dec 76

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To develop a Model Central Register System to be implemented in those states which desire to adopt one of the models; and to provide the training and technical assistance necessary for the implementation and operations of Model Central Registers.

Research Methodology: State central register systems are surveyed and analyzed through data collection and analysis; site visits; and the study of legislation, regulations, policy, and procedures. Boundary conditions for 3 model systems are identified. Central register systems and plan implementation are designed. Technical assistance, as well

as training, is offered to regional or state personnel to effect implementation.

Research Results: Findings to date have yet to be formalized.

CR-00120

Child Welfare League of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
67 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003

New York State Preventive Services Project.

Shyne, A. W.; Jones, M. A.

Dec 73-Jan 76

New York State Dept. of Social Services, Albany.

Research Purpose: To (1) assess the effectiveness of intensive service in preventing or shortening foster care for children deemed in need of placement compared to longer placement in the absence of such service and (2) determine the case and service characteristics associated with a favorable outcome.

Research Methodology: Families (including 985 children) were eligible when intensive service was judged likely to avert or shorten placement. One third of 549 eligible families were randomly assigned to a comparison group served in the usual way. Extensive data on case characteristics, service, input, and outcome were obtained through schedules completed by caseworkers. Experimental and control groups were compared on placement experience and on several qualitative outcome measures. The case characteristics and service characteristics associated with differential outcome were examined.

Research Results: Findings strongly favored the experimental group, in which fewer children entered care, more returned home from foster care, and more problems in child, family, and situations showed improvement. The research is reported in the following publication.

Publications: Jones, M. A.; Neuman, R.; Shyne, A. W. "A Second Chance for Families: Evaluation of a Program to Reduce Foster Care." New York, Child Welfare League of America, F-54, 1976.

CR-00121

Family Service Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.
2319 Rose St.
Honolulu, HI 96810

Hana Like Home Visitor Project.

Souza, B.; Frenza, L.

May 75-Jun 78

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To identify newborns and their mother and father who are at high risk of abuse and demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing one-to-one training in parent-child interaction as an early intervention technique.

Research Methodology: A prenatal and postnatal checklist will be utilized by clinic personnel at the hospital to screen mothers for certain psychosocial stress factors. Interviews will be conducted for mothers identified by the first screen, to ascertain risk of abuse via a high-risk checklist developed

by Dr. Barton Schmitt of the National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse in Denver. High-risk mothers and infants will be assigned to the Home Visitor Program or control groups on a voluntary basis. Outreach aids teach parents infant interaction while providing emotional support for them. Pre- and posttesting of mother-infant interaction will also be conducted. The sample population consists of 30 children and 30 family units.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00122

Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Children's Protective Services Center,
226 N. Kuakini St.
Honolulu, HI 96817

A Descriptive Study of the Physical and Mental Sequelae in Cases of Nonaccidental Injury and Neglect Admitted to Honolulu County Hospitals, 1970-1975.

Starbuck, G. W.; Adelson, S. T.

Dec 75-Jun 76

Schoenith Foundation, Charlotte, N.C.

Research Purpose: To determine the incidence and nature of mental, physical, and psychological handicaps suffered by children hospitalized for nonaccidental injury and neglect; and gather data on services received by these children in order to discover referral networks, coordination among agencies, rates of recidivism, and the possible need for coordinated follow-up of hospitalized children.

Research Methodology: Data are being gathered on each child's health from birth to the present time, including birth and hospitalization records. Data are also being gathered on each child's involvement with health and social agencies in Hawaii. The data bases are designed to document the child's mental, physical, and psychological handicaps through test reports present in hospital, health, and social agency records. There are 235 children ranging from newborn to 4 years at hospitalization in the sample. For each of the nonaccidentally injured children in the sample, an accidentally injured child hospitalized at the same age for comparable injuries is being studied.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00123

Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Children's Protective Services Center,
226 N. Kuakini St.
Honolulu, HI 96817

A Study of Selected High-Risk Cases for Abuse or Neglect.

Starbuck, G. W.; Costello, G. R.

Jan 74-Feb 76

Johnson and Johnson Inst. for Pediatric Service, New Brunswick, N.J.

Research Purpose: To design a multidisciplinary program that will prevent child abuse or neglect in an identifiable

high-risk population, the low birth weight infant; and assess the effectiveness of the program.

Research Methodology: Twenty-seven low birth weight infants were randomly assigned to 3 groups which were subsequently checked to insure balance in sex, socioeconomic, and ethnic variables. One group constituted the experimental (treatment) group; one constituted a control group for the reactive effects of measurement; and the third group received neither treatment nor measurement of current status. Three major preventive treatment strategies were applied to the experimental group: (1) infant stimulation, (2) home health care program, and (3) parent education program. Four major dependent variables were selected: (a) developmental status of the child; (b) quality of maternal care; (c) mother-child behavioral interactions; and (d) reported incidents of abuse or neglect. Measurements will include child's developmental status, medical and social histories of the children, nursing assessment, observation, and confirmed reports of abuse or neglect.

Research Results: A report is under preparation for April 1976.

CR-00124

Children's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

3901 Beaubien Blvd.

Detroit, MI 48201

Census Study.

Starr, R. H.

Sep 74-Dec 75

Children's Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Research Purpose: To evaluate relationships between reported child abuse and neglect and census tract characteristics and to determine areas of under-reporting.

Research Methodology: Correlation coefficients will be used to examine the relationship between incidence of child abuse and neglect in each census tract and tract characteristics based on cases reported to the Michigan State Department of Social Sciences.

Research Results: Data analysis is currently in progress.

CR-00125

Children's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Family Development Study.

3901 Beaubien Blvd.

Detroit, MI 48201

Child Abuse: A Controlled Study of Social, Familial, Individual, and Interactional Factors.

Starr, R. H.

Jun 75-Sep 77

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To (1) determine the causes of child abuse; (2) explore the relationships between families characterized by child abuse and by drug abuse (heroin addiction); and (3) develop a list of factors correlated with child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: Three samples of families are being intensively studied: (1) those in which a child has been abused or neglected; (2) those in which one parent is entering a drug treatment program; and (3) control families. Families in all 3 groups are matched for social class, race, age of mother, and age of child. The measures include assessments of the following: demographic factors, isolation, stress, home environment, parent psychopathology and intelligence, knowledge of developmental norms, child-rearing attitudes, child behavior and development, discipline practices used, marital conflict, and parent-child interaction. The samples consist of 240 families (80 per group). When available, 1 sibling less than 5 years old from each family will be studied.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

CR-00126

British Columbia Univ., Vancouver. Div. of Child Psychiatry.

Vancouver, B. C.

V6T 1W5, Canada

Project Toddler: Early Intervention With High-Risk Children and Their Families.

Stephenson, S. P.

Apr 72-78

Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa (Ontario).

Research Purpose: The research component of this program consists of evaluation of the effects of various preventative mental health techniques upon problem families.

Research Methodology: Twenty-four children and their families were randomly and secretly assigned to experimental or control groups, and were initially evaluated medically, developmentally, and psychologically by a psychologist and a pediatrician. Tests included the Parental Attitude Research Inventory, Cattell Infant Test, Piaget Object Scale, and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary. Reassessment was made 2 to 2.5 years later using similar tests.

Research Results: Much descriptive material is available on the demonstration project. Evaluation has been difficult, owing to massive social service reorganization in British Columbia. Present data show that children who stayed with the demonstration project more than 1 year showed a significant increase in I.Q. (14 points) when tested 6 months after the completion of the demonstration project, and significant improvement on other variables when compared with the central group and children and their families who stayed in the demonstration program for less than a year.

CR-00127

New Hampshire Univ., Durham. Dept. of Sociology.

Durham, NH 03824

Physical Violence in American Families.

Straus, M. A.; Gelles, R. J.; Steinmetz, S. K.

Jul 75-Sep 78

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.

Research Purpose: To (1) place the study of child abuse within the context of all uses of physical violence within the family; (2) test the subjective meaning of acts of violence to those involved; and (3) test certain theories about the etiology of intrafamily violence.

Research Methodology: All forms of violence within the family are being studied. Data are being gathered on the frequency and modality of violence. A national sample of approximately 2,500 families has been interviewed. Comparisons will be drawn between families which use a high level of violence and those which do not, particularly as it affects the children in these families.

Research Results: The study is still in preliminary stages.

Publications: (1) Gelles, R. J. "The Violent Home: A Study of Physical Aggression Between Husbands and Wives." Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage Publications, 1974.

(2) Steinmetz, S. K.; Straus, M. A. (Editors). "Violence in the Family." New York, Harper and Row, 1974.

CR-00128

Institute of Judicial Administration, New York, N.Y.

40 Washington Sq. S.

New York, NY 10012

Model Child Abuse Reporting Law Project.

Sussman, A.; Cohen, S.

Jan 74-Mar 75

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To devise a model law for the reporting of child abuse and neglect.

Research Methodology: All state reporting laws; copies of existing model laws; available state data on the incidence of abuse and neglect; and current operation of these laws in California, New York, West Virginia, and Colorado are being examined. A survey of opinions of potential reporters in 50 states and a review of the literature will be undertaken.

Research Results: A review of the literature, a report on child abuse incidence, and guidelines for reporting legislation were prepared and published.

Publications: (1) Sussman, A. "Child Abuse Reporting: A Review of the Literature." Family Law Quarterly, Fall 1974.

(2) Cohen, S.; Sussman, A. "The Incidence of Child Abuse in the United States." Child Welfare 54, June 1975.

(3) Allen, M. "Child Maltreatment in Military Communities." Juvenile Justice 26, May 1975.

CR-00129

Development Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

1521 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.

Washington, DC 20036

Assessment of Training and Technical Assistance Requirements of Child Abuse and Neglect Programs and Activities.

Taylor, E. A.; Johnston, L.

Jul 75-Jan 76

National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To assess the training and technical assistance needs of programs and agencies throughout the U.S. that are involved in child abuse and neglect program activities; identify training and technical assistance resources throughout the U.S. that may be available to these programs and agencies; and produce a 2-year strategy and a 1-year operational training and technical assistance plan to be implemented by each of the 10 regional federal offices, and the Indian and Migrant Program Division of the Office of Child Development.

Research Methodology: This research effort will consist of (1) a literature review on child abuse and neglect; (2) sampling of selected sites and programs for on-site needs assessment; (3) a survey of approximately 200 sites in the U.S.; (4) individual interviews with program officials; (5) analysis of data; and (6) development of strategies for training and technical assistance for each federal region.

Research Results: All regional 2 year strategies and 1 year training and technical assistance plans have been submitted to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

CR-00130

Kansas State Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Topeka,
State Office Bldg.
Topeka, KS 66612

Kansas State Grant Child Abuse and Neglect Training Programs.

Thomas, M.

Jun 75—continuing

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW),
Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To improve the quality of services in connection with child abuse and neglect to children and families through education to the community and to professionals.

Research Methodology: Individual training modules including videotapes, aimed at specific groups, including individual professions, interdisciplinary groups, and community organizations dealing with abuse, will be designed. The modules will cover material relating directly to the discipline of the audience as well as a general overview.

Research Results: The project is in a preliminary phase.

CR-00131

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass.
300 Longwood Ave.
Boston, MA 02115

Sexual Abuse of Children.

Tisza, V.

Jul 74—Sep 75

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

Research Purpose: To (1) determine the nature of cases of sexual abuse coming to a pediatric emergency room; (2) identify modes of response of professionals; (3) develop new models of intervention; and (4) increase personnel awareness.

Research Methodology: Data were gathered from a search of emergency room logs for cases involving rape, sexual abuse (inappropriate sexual stimulation), genital infection, irritation, and trauma. Fifty-one cases involving 50 females between the ages of 4 and 16 and 1 male aged 11 years were analyzed.

Research Results: The cases were found to cover a continuum ranging from subtle misuse of the child within the family to violent attack on a child. Many cases of sexual abuse were overlooked in the emergency setting because of anxieties and social taboos. Because of this, a group of children are not obtaining proper treatment. The information obtained from the study was put to clinical use at the Medical Center and was disseminated at the March 1975 and 1976 meetings of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

CR-00132

Oregon Univ., Portland. Rosenfeld Center for the Study
and Treatment of Child Abuse.
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd.
Portland, OR 97201

Failure to Thrive.

Tufts, E.

Jun 75—Jun 80.

Research Purpose: To assess the role of failure to thrive as an indicator of potential susceptibility for later abuse or neglect.

Research Methodology: Infants less than 6 months old who are 2 standard deviations below the mean normal height and weight are being studied. Comparisons are being made with a control group matched by age, sex, and race. All subjects are drawn from the clinic population.

Research Results: Intake and data collection are in progress.

CR-00133

Oregon Univ., Portland. Rosenfeld Center for the Study
and Treatment of Child Abuse.
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd.
Portland, OR 97201

Fractured Femur Study.

Tufts, E.

Dec 75—continuing.

Research Purpose: To review fractures of the femur in infants and their relationship to mechanisms of injury from the perspective of abuse.

Research Methodology: Cases of fractured femur seen at the Center are being reviewed by a pediatrician, orthopedist, and student; explanations given by the parent are being compared with type of fracture. A control group may be used. Approximately 40 children will be studied.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress. Preliminary indications show distinctions between fractures which are age dependent; certain types which are not due to abuse; and certain types which could be the result of abuse or accident;

CR-00134

Illinois State Dept. of Children and Family Services, Peoria.
Peoria Area Child Abuse Team.
5415 N. University
Peoria, IL 61614

A Study of Reported Child Abuse in the Peoria Area: 1974-1975.

Van Dyke, V.

Jan 74-Jun 76

Illinois State Dept. of Children and Family Services, Peoria.

Research Purpose: To describe accurately abused children and their families currently being reported to the Peoria Area Department of Children and Family Services Child Abuse Team; assess the nature and scope of child abuse in the area; and document what occurs in child abuse cases during investigation stages.

Research Methodology: Descriptive data were gathered from agency files and interviews with staff; a researcher used the information in completing a questionnaire on each of 292 children in the study population.

Research Results: A final report is in preparation.

CR-00135

Tennessee State Dept. of Human Services, Nashville.

410 State Office Bldg.

Nashville, TN 37219

Services Needed and Services Available to Tennessee Children and Their Families With Emphasis on Child Abuse, Dependency, and Neglect.

Walker, J.; Patterson, G.; Cruthirds, C. T.

Dec 73-Mar 75

Tennessee State Dept. of Human Services, Nashville.

Research Purpose: To study and identify the scope of community problems in the provision of adequate protection and social services; and gather statewide information as to the service needs of children in Tennessee and the extent to which present programs, serving each county, meet those needs.

Research Methodology: Effort was focused on collecting data from a 100 percent sample of defined protective services cases, a specified sample of general services cases in the Department of Human Services (D.H.S.), and a mailed questionnaire to professional groups and agencies which may have worked with abused and neglected children. A survey form was developed to collect the data and was completed by D.H.S. social service workers in all 95 counties of the state.

Research Results: A service gap exists in Tennessee between the level of need for specific services and the actual level of availability of needed services and the gap is more

pronounced in certain areas of the state. The greatest volume in terms of needed protective services is in cases of neglect, rather than abuse.

CR-00136

Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Richmond. Dept. of Social Work.

Richmond, VA 23284

Role Analysis of Members of Families in Which Child Abuse Has Occurred.

Wells, M. G.

Jan 74-Sep 76.

Research Purpose: To (1) demonstrate that, while child rearing is burdensome to all parents, some have the physical, social, and psychological supports to alleviate the burden and that abusive parents lack these supports; (2) identify these supports to make better plans for prevention; and (3) demonstrate that preventive measures should take a wider view instead of focusing upon the individual families. **Research Methodology:** In-depth interviewing with content analysis of the narrative recordings will be used to identify common aspects of 30 families determined to have abused their offspring and to be lacking in social and emotional supports in child rearing.

Research Results: Many of the families interviewed so far are isolated from the community, have few friends, have lost close contact with generative families, or had no close ties in the first place. Some parents were the victims of abuse or neglect themselves as children. These coincident features apply to the parents who are currently involved with authorities because of abuse of their children. These families are also having difficulty defining their roles within the family and in relation to society.

CR-00137

New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. Office of the Medical Investigator.

Albuquerque, NM 87131

Routine Mortality Case Finding - Statewide.

Weston, J. T.

Jul 73-continuing

New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. School of Medicine.

Research Purpose: To perform a descriptive analysis of data derived from identification of instances of mortality attributed to or suspected to be due to child abuse within the state of New Mexico and on Indian reservations by request or contract.

Research Methodology: This is a retrospective survey reanalyzing data collected from on-site investigations, postmortem examinations and autopsies, and ancillary examinations including toxicological, occasional sociological and psychological autopsies, and serological and other consultations.

Research Results: Data are being collected and analyzed.

Publications: Palmer, C. H.; Weston, J. T. "Several Unusual Cases of Child Abuse, (New Mexico 1974-75)." *Journal of Forensic Sciences* (in press).

CR-00138

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

615 N. Wolfe St.

Baltimore, MD 21205

Navajo Child Abuse and Neglect Survey.

White, R. B.

Jan 76--Aug 76

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

Research Purpose: To develop a data base for the incidence and prevalence of abuse and neglect; and examine pathogenic correlates to the various conditions detected through use of a comprehensive multi-agency study.

Research Methodology: A cross-sectional review will be conducted of all Tribal Court, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and State Social Services referrals for abuse or neglect during calendar year 1975, plus a systematic random sample of records of all children aged 8 and under, seen at the Indian Health Service pediatric facilities or other medical centers serving the Navajo child population. Methods are employed to detect and classify children so identified, and test the reliability and validity of data. A double blind case numbering system is employed to ensure the confidentiality of data obtained. Abuse is categorized according to its litigation status and neglect is classified according to parental complicity. A comparison group of nonabused or neglected children is used and drawn from pediatric medical facility records.

Research Results: Data collection and analysis are in progress.

CR-00139

Oklahoma Univ., Norman. School of Social Work.

1005 Jenkins

Norman, OK 73069

A Comparison of Physician Responses to Child Abuse, Tulsa County, Okla., 1969 and 1974.

Young, M. H.

Sep 74--Sep 75

Oklahoma Univ., Norman. School of Social Work.

Research Purpose: To determine the use that has been made of a central registry and measure changes in knowledge and attitudes of physicians since inception of the registry in 1970.

Research Methodology: A questionnaire was mailed to a 50 percent stratified random sample of physicians taken from the directory of the county medical society on the basis of medical specialty. Data were secured on the incidence of child abuse treated and reported; presence of physician during abuse; agency to whom abuse was reported; attitudes toward intervention to prevent abuse; removal of the abused child from the home; disposition of perpetrators of abuse; support of proposed central registry (1969) and use of central registry (1974); and identifying characteristics observed by physicians and osteopaths in 1974 of abusive parents. The sample population totaled 224 physicians.

Research Results: Physicians, surveyed prior to a Child Abuse Registry and 5 years afterwards have stable perspectives toward child abuse and are utilizing the Registry as predicted.

Publications: Young, M. H. "A Comparison of Physician Responses to Child Abuse, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, 1969 and 1974." Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, April 1976.

CR-00140

Oklahoma Univ., Norman. School of Social Work.

1005 Jenkins

Norman, OK 73069

Alienation and Child Abuse.

Young, M. H.; Bohn, C.

May 74--75.

Research Purpose: To examine the relationship between alienation and child abuse.

Research Methodology: A 2-part survey was made of 191 Public Health Nurses regarding families they had treated in 6 months prior to February 1975. An 80 percent return was received of mailed questionnaires providing information on 155 perpetrators of abuse and 149 victims. Instruments used were Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation - Behavior Scale (FIRO-B) to measure social isolation and I-E Scale to measure powerlessness. Demographic data were also secured on race, age, religion, occupation, marital status, type of abuse and injury, location, relationship of perpetrator to abused child, integration in the community, and previous history of abuse. A 5-point Likert-type scale was used to secure data on social relationships, support systems, communication with spouses, ability to deal with child's behavior, and unrealistic expectations of child by parent. Statistical analysis used chi square and Cramer's V.

Research Results: Abusive families were significantly more alienated than nonabusive families on both powerlessness and social isolation.

Publications: (1) Young, M. "Some Selected Dimensions of Alienation in Abusive and Non-Abusive Families: A Comparative Study." Master's Thesis. University of Oklahoma, Norman, 1975.

(2) Young, M. "Multiple Correlates of Abuse: A Systems Approach to the Etiology of Child Abuse." Journal of Pediatric Psychology 4(2), Spring 1976.

CR-00141

Iowa State Dept. of Social Services, Des Moines. Div. of Community Services.

Lucas State Office Bldg.

Des Moines, IA 50311

Increasing the Effectiveness of Foster Care Through the Use of a Service Contract.

Zober, E.

Sep 74--continuing

Children's Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Research Purpose: To demonstrate that effective case planning will increase opportunities for children in foster care to receive the most appropriate services for their needs.

Research Methodology: A single group of 50 children between the ages of 5 and 18 years is being studied. Each child came from a living situation with at least 1 biological parent, was old enough to understand a contract, and remained in foster care for 6 weeks or more. Data were collected at the time the child was identified as a prospective case. Follow-up data are collected at monthly intervals during foster care and for 1 year following

termination of foster care. Data are collected regarding objectives to be achieved during foster care and achievement of intermediate goals.

Research Results: In the selection of cases for the project it was found that half the children who appear on the caseloads do not come from a living situation with a biological parent but from one foster care placement to another. For the first 50 children in the project, the anticipated length of stay in foster care was 1 year or less. There may be an association between planning and length of stay in foster care. Data collection is in progress.

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This index lists principal investigators of child abuse and neglect research projects. When two or more project titles are listed under an investigator's name, they are listed in accession number order.

Accession numbers of projects have "CR" prefixes and are displayed beneath and to the left of the titles, as shown in the sample below:

Accession Number	<p style="text-align: center;">ALFARO, J. D. Study of the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Neglect and Later Socially Deviant Behavior. CR-00001</p>
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ADELSON, S. T.

A Descriptive Study of the Physical and Mental Sequelae in Cases of Nonaccidental Injury and Neglect Admitted to Honolulu County Hospitals, 1970-1975.
 CR-00122

ALFARO, J. D.

Study of the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Neglect and Later Socially Deviant Behavior.
 CR-00001

ANNECILLO, C.

IQ Change Following Change of Domicile in the Syndrome of Reversible Hyposomatotropism (Psychosocial Dwarfism).
 CR-00097

ATTEMEIER, W. A., III

Causal Factors in Neglect and Battering: A Prospective Study.
 CR-00002

BAKEMAN, R.

Abnormal Mother-Infant Behavior and Child Abuse.
 CR-00011

BAUMAN, K. E.

Hospital and Home Support for Maternal Attachment.
 CR-00114

BAUSELL, R. B.

Factors Relating to Levels of Child Care Among Families Receiving Public Assistance in New Jersey.
 CR-00003

BEAN, S. L.

Parents' Center Project for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse.
 CR-00045

BEDGER, J. E.

Child Abuse and Neglect Research Study.
 CR-00004

BEEZLEY, P.

Psychotherapy of Abused Children.
 CR-00091

BENN, B. A.

Evaluation of Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Resource Projects.
 CR-00005

BENNETT, C.

Parent and Child Effective Relations (PACER).
 CR-00035

BENTLEY, R. J.

An Exploratory Investigation of Potential Societal and Intrafamilial Factors Contributing to Child Abuse and Neglect.
 CR-00006

BLACK, R.

An Investigation of the Relationship Between Substance Abuse and Child Abuse and Neglect.
 CR-00092

BOHN, C.

Alienation and Child Abuse.
 CR-00140

BOND, P. A.

10-Year Follow-up of Abused Children.
 CR-00007

BRANDWINE, A.

Parent Lounge Project.
 CR-00008

BROADHURST, D. D.

Project Protection - A Multidisciplinary Approach to Educational Problems Associated With Child Abuse and Neglect.
 CR-00009

BROTMAN, R.

Family Care Program.
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BROWN, J. V.

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BUBEN, J.

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- CABOT, D.**
Prince George's County Hotline Survey on Adolescent Abuse.
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- CAIN, V.**
Concern for Children in Placement.
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- CARTER, L.**
Children of Narcotic Addicts: An Invisible Population.
CR-00015
- CAULFIELD, M. C.**
Measures to Predict Child Abuse.
CR-00029
- CHABON, R. S.**
Family Care Clinic.
CR-00016
- CHAPA, D.**
San Antonio Child Abuse and Neglect Research Project.
CR-00017
- CHRISTIANSEN, J. L.**
Educational and Psychological Problems of Abused Children.
CR-00081
- CLEMENGER, F.**
A Study of the Effectiveness of Group Counseling With Parental Abusers.
CR-00018
- A Survey of the Reporting of Child Abuse in Harris County, Texas by 3 Community Systems: Area Hospital Staff, Juvenile Police Officer and Harris Co. Child Welfare Staff.
CR-00019
- Part I: A Study of the Effectiveness of the Reporting of Child Abuse by the City of Houston Public Health Nurses. Part II: Survey of the Available Service for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abusers in Harris Co., Texas.
CR-00020
- COHEN, M. I.**
Child-centered Problems and Their Movement in Families Served by Children's Protective Services.
CR-00021
- COHEN, S.**
Model Child Abuse Reporting Law Project.
CR-00128
- COHN, A. H.**
Evaluation, National Office of Child Development (OCD) and Social Rehabilitation Service (SRS) Joint Demonstration Program in Child Abuse and Neglect.
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- Evaluation. Extended Family Center.
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- COLLINGNON, F. C.**
Evaluation. Extended Family Center.
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- CONGER, R. D.**
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A Study of Selected High-Risk Cases for Abuse or Neglect.
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Services Needed and Services Available to Tennessee Children and Their Families With Emphasis on Child Abuse, Dependency, and Neglect.
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Measures to Predict Child Abuse.
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A project accession number has a "CR" prefix and is displayed beneath and to the left of the project title, as shown in the sample below:

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Identification of Abuse and Neglect.
CR-00103

ABSTRACTS OF PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

CD-01085

Air Force, Washington, D.C.
Medical Service. Air Force Child Advocacy Program.
Air Force, Washington, D.C., AF Regulation 150-38, 8 pp.,
April 25, 1975.

The regulation establishing the Air Force Child Advocacy program is discussed. The regulation assigns responsibility and explains Air Force policy and procedures for identification, prevention, treatment, evaluation, documentation, medical and nonmedical management, follow-up, and disposition of suspected and established child abuse or neglect cases as defined in the regulation. It establishes an HQ USAF Child Advocacy Program Committee and institutes a system for submission of incident reports through the corresponding committee at installation level. This regulation applies to all Air Force military personnel and their dependents, who are entitled to receive medical and dental care in a facility of any uniformed service.

CD-01086

Center for the Improvement of Child Caring, Los Angeles, Calif.
Preventing Child Abuse.
Alvy, K. T.
American Psychologist 30(9):921-928, September 1975.

Two approaches to analyze the problem of child abuse are (1) the comprehensive approach, which defines child abuse as being collective, institutional, and individual in nature; and (2) the narrow approach, which considers only individual abuse. The comprehensive approach stresses that children have rights comparable to those of other members of society. The narrow approach is reflected in the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, in most state child abuse acts, and in the child abuse reporting statutes. The relationship between theoretical formulations of the causes of individual physical abuse and programs that have the potential for preventing physical abuse is discussed, and the successful reinforcement of these programs is examined as a step in the direction of raising public consciousness about all forms of individual as well as institutional and collective abuse. 43 references.

CD-01087

American Humane Association, Denver, Colo. Children's Div.
Selected Reading Materials. Training Workshop on Child Protective Services.
Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, 67 pp., 1974.

General background material on the child protective services is presented. Included are discussions of a 1967 nationwide survey to assess the status and availability of a specialized and preventive child welfare program, aspects of child abuse prevention, community services and responsibilities, factors in the child's home environment which stunt and distort his emotional growth, a definition of the client and what constitutes neglect, the treatment of parental pathology, the responsibilities of child protective services and the courts, legal aspects of dependency and neglect cases, and the potential of homemaker services. A selected annotated bibliography on child protective services is included. 42 references.

CD-01088

American Public Welfare Association, Washington, D.C.
The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.
American Public Welfare Association, Washington, D.C., 12 pp., 1974.

The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, which by 1974 had been enacted in 24 states, provides for the protection of jurisdictional boundaries, administrative mandates, human rights, and obligations involved when a child is placed beyond the state's borders. The 2 most compelling reasons for the existence of such a compact are the imbalance between the number of children to be placed and the availability of homes to receive them within any one state or local area and the existence of a high degree of mobility among families. In contrast to the mechanics of unilateral laws, the Compact provides a legally enforceable procedure for assurance that there is sufficient information available to evaluate placement suitability. Furthermore, the necessary authority for establishing legally sound agency relationships among public and private entities of the referring or receiving states and the enforcement of the appropriate laws is mandated. The financial responsibility for the education, care, or support of the child is legally fixed with the sending agency, a fact which gives the receiving state a solid means of enforcing child support. Various legal precedents over the Matter of Gault reinforce the Compact's provisions which place greater importance on the preservation of the rights of a child than upon territorial jurisdiction.

CD-01089

Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc., Alaska.
Statistical Description of Cases Followed by the Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc., October 1972-March 1975.
Andreini, M.; Green, S.
Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc., Alaska, 10 pp., 1975.

A statistical description includes consideration of (1) nature of the abuse or neglect; (2) family constellation; (3) proportion of abusing families in which drug abuse or alcoholism is a problem; (4) nature of socioeconomic, medical, and psychological problems in the families; (5) recommendations made by the Board; (6) types of professionals involved in each case; and (7) outcomes. The types of abuse found most frequently (73 percent) in the families include bruises; potentially dangerous use of physical punishment; and sexual abuse, including rape. The majority of mothers were between 25 and 29 years of age. Families with 3 or fewer children accounted for 84 percent of the total sample. Alcohol abuse was noted in 22 percent of the families; drug abuse was a factor in 13 percent of the families; and in 2 percent of the families both drugs and alcohol were abused. Ninety percent of the families were categorized as multiproblem. Public health nurse intervention, psychiatric or psychological evaluation, Children's Protective Services, and Parent Aides were recommended in the majority of cases. Children's Protective Services was the most heavily involved agency. No change or an uncertain outcome was determined in 56 percent of the cases.

CD-01090

Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C. Juvenile Justice Clinic.

Intervention Between Parent and Child: A Reappraisal of the State's Role in Child Neglect and Abuse Cases.

Areen, J.

Georgetown Law Journal 63(4):887-937, March 1975.

The issues of when or how the state ought to intervene to protect children from their parents are considered. Three primary interests must be addressed in any neglect proceeding: those of the family, those of the child, and those of the state. The lack of consensus about the basic rights of children is the basis for the disagreement over the standards for neglect findings. Historic antecedents of the present neglect process are examined, and the way the law has defined and protected the competing interests of child, family, and state in each of three areas is discussed. The purpose of intervention, standards established to guide intervention decisions, and dispositions provided for children declared neglected are reviewed. The current patchwork of standards and dispositions of the 50 states and the District of Columbia are assessed. A model neglect statute is presented which proposes that standards for court intervention in a family should focus on the emotional and physical needs of the children; that decisions whether and how to intervene in a family should serve to enhance the social and emotional bonds of that family; and that courts should require a permanent placement for any child who has been removed from his family and who cannot be returned safely within a period of time that is reasonable.

CD-01091

Pathology of the Addictive States.

Baden, M. M.

In: Richter, R. W. (Editor). *Medical Aspects of Drug Abuse*. Hagerstown, Md., Harper and Row, pp. 189-211, 1975.

The medical and pathological complications of heroin addiction are reviewed. Infections, loss of consciousness, and death are the major consequences of heroin abuse. These sequelae result from multiple daily unsterile intravenous or subcutaneous injections of constantly varying mixtures of unknown amounts of heroin, quinine, sugars, and other unknown diluents. Discussions are included on the epidemiology, dermatological aspects, immunological findings, pulmonary findings, and neurological complications. Drug abuse is frequently associated with violent antisocial behavior. There is a growing awareness of a significant incidence of battered, neglected, and abused children born to addicted mothers. Physicians are implored to consider carefully the possibility of child abuse in cases evidencing frequent or multiple injuries. An addict mother may intentionally injure a child or may not know how to care properly for a child. The physician may be the only person who has the opportunity to speak on behalf of the child. Aspects of nonnarcotic drug abuse are also briefly considered. 18 references.

CD-01092

Children's Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Child Abuse and Injury.

Bain, K.; Milowe, I. D.; Wenger, D. S.; Fairchild, J. P.; Moore, H. L., Jr.

Military Medicine 130(8):747-762, August 1965.

A former Deputy Chief of the Children's Bureau, a child psychiatrist, a military lawyer, a pediatrician, and a U.S. Army Provost Marshall discuss child abuse and injury. Early identification of cases must be followed by intensive multidisciplinary action to restore family stability. Legislation can only assist in the early identification of cases. The frequency of a history of childhood beatings in at least 1 parent and the family nature of the process are discussed. Characteristically the child is a difficult one for any of several reasons. The victims are seen as psychiatric as well as medical emergencies, and massive emergency mothering can be most rewarding. Criminal proceedings and institutionalization of the child can contribute strongly to what is considered as battering of the parents, and the general therapy of the family is stressed. The incidence among military personnel, while not systematically documented, seemed on the basis of personal experience to be relatively slight. The need for continued legal reform is stressed. 8 references.

CD-01093

Connecticut State General Assembly, Hartford. Committee on Human Rights and Opportunities.

Connecticut's Child Abuse Law.

Bard, E. R.

Connecticut Bar Journal 48: 260-278, 1974.

The Connecticut Child Abuse Law, Initially enacted in February 1965, is discussed. Included are observations on the reasons for child abuse legislation in the U.S. and Connecticut; why Connecticut has a reporting law; the philosophy and purpose of reporting laws; the fact that the emotional climate surrounding child abuse often supports prosecution of child abusers; and an explanation of why social planning for children meets their needs best. The present law concerning the protection of children is analyzed and some recommendations for future legislation are offered. Since the advent of the state's child abuse law, reports of abuse have increased by a factor of 4. Children between the ages of 2 and 5 years are the most abused group. Recent revisions of the Connecticut Child Abuse Law to improve reporting and investigation, and to safeguard the child further are reviewed. Areas for further improvement include the following: (1) reworking the definition of abuse, (2) enlarging the list of persons mandated to report, (3) providing for mandatory reporting to a medical examiner and providing for postmortem investigation, (4) giving physicians authority to take color photographs and x-rays whenever they suspect abuse, (5) enlarging the scope of abrogations of privileged communications, and (6) providing for a specific appropriation to implement the law. It is also recommended that a particular agency be responsible for and funded for educating and training those responsible for a meaningful implementation of the state's abuse law. Numerous references.

CD-01094

City Univ. of New York, N.Y. Dept. of Psychology.
Family Intervention Police Teams as a Community Mental Health Resource.

Bard, M.

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 60(2):247-250, 1969.

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) of the New York City Police Department was organized in cooperation with the Psychological Center of the City College of New York and located in a police precinct in West Harlem. Eighteen policemen (9 black, 9 white) were selected from among volunteers, and 3 biracial pairs were assigned to each tour of duty after an initial month of intensive training. In the first year of operation the unit responded to 945 incidents in 665 families. The patrolmen were not trained to be social workers, but rather were expected to retain their basic identities as policeman. One criterion of the effectiveness of the unit was that in the first year of operation, there was not a single case of injury of a policeman in response to family crisis situations, while among other, not specially trained patrolmen there was a significant rate of injury in responding to such cases. The response of the community was one of high regard and trust. This program might be effective in other jurisdictions and might well improve the community's concept of the police. 1 reference.

CD-01095

Bath Dept. of Social Services (England). Joint Consultative Committee for Concealed Parental Violence.

Battered Babies.

Bath Dept. of Social Services (England). Joint Consultative Committee for Concealed Parental Violence, 7 pp., March 1974.

A brief report describes the role of a consultative committee concerned with child abuse in Bath, England, and enumerates diagnostic factors associated with the battered baby syndrome. The Committee, consisting of a pediatric registrar, child psychiatrist, senior social worker, and a superintendent health visitor, holds monthly meetings to consider classification of suspect families referred by health visitors and social workers, recommendations for proper treatment, and suggestions for improvement of services. The responsibilities of the committee to the social worker are consultative and supportive, emphasizing joint discussion of family needs. The social worker is responsible to the committee for the continuous provision of information on the family and recommendations for priority considerations or changes in treatment. Some diagnostic factors indicative of child battering are failure to thrive syndrome in the child, a period of separation from the mother immediately following birth, youthful marriage, history of deprivation in the family, poor social relationships and conditions, and abnormal injuries such as any bruise on a nonwalking child.

CD-01096

Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. Senate.

Juveniles and the Law: An Introduction.

Bayh, B.

American Criminal Law Review 12(1):1-7, Summer 1974.

The assumption that noncriminal proceedings would aid rehabilitation has actually resulted in an arbitrary denial of legal rights. Many children are taken into custody and even institutionalized for acts which would not be crimes had they been committed by an adult. Often they are temporarily placed in detention centers and jails for weeks or months where they associate with criminals of every description. Even institutions designed for juveniles expose them to needless brutality and rarely provide sufficient opportunity for rehabilitation through education. The confinement often causes psychological damage which in some cases increases rather than decreases the tendency toward delinquency. Community-based treatment programs are a possible alternative to this. Nonetheless, a new assessment of the juvenile justice system is needed. 24 references.

CD-01097

Educational Systems Corp., Washington, D.C.

The Legal Status of Runaway Children. Final Report.

Beaser, H. W.

Educational Systems Corp., Washington, D.C., 409 pp., April 1975.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

A survey of the current legal status of juvenile runaways in the U.S. includes the major statutes, highest court decisions, and opinions of attorneys general in 54 jurisdictions as they relate to the major legal problems likely to be encountered by children on the run. The parameters of the study and the methodology employed are examined at length. Discussions are provided on parent and child relationships in the law; age and the consequences of attaining majority; the relationships of the runaway and emancipation; the juvenile court; public education; social security and child welfare services; the right to consent to medical treatment without parental consent; child labor laws; curfew laws; hitchhiking; statutory rape; drug abuse programs; contributing and harboring a runaway; interfering with legal processes; legal ability of a minor to marry; use of tobacco products and intoxicating beverages; the motor vehicle laws; statutory authority to provide treatment alternatives for runaways; the interstate compact on juveniles; and the law in action. Recommendations are offered regarding emancipation, runaway house, licensure laws, medical care, child labor laws, curfew laws, the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, and further field study of the law in action. 81 references.

CD-01098

New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York.

Protecting Legal Rights Through Judicial Process.

Becker, T. T.

In: *Second National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 46-52, 1973.

In spite of various preventive and protective programs recently arising in the area of child abuse, there will still be a need for judicial proceedings for the protection of children. Problems of protecting both children's and parents' rights will still exist. Standards of adequate child care should be precise enough that a parent is not confused as to what the community expects of him. When those standards are not met, it may be necessary to intervene without judicial proceedings and temporarily remove the child for his own safety; this temporarily sets aside but does not deny the parent's legal rights. The variability in the meaning of "due process" derives partly from differing purposes of litigation. The rights of parents as well as those of the child must be protected, and several theoretical situations involving those rights are presented. The role of counsel for both the child and the parents is important, and for obvious reasons a single person cannot serve both functions. If the rights of both child and parent are not protected, then the rights of either one will be meaningless.

CD-01099

Spring Grove State Hospital, Catonsville, Md.

The Problem of the Battered Child.

Belgrad, G.

University of Maryland Law Forum, 11(2):37-49, Winter 1972.

The developing body of knowledge and theory of abuse are analyzed with suggestions for improvement. The problem of child abuse is reviewed, and the measures adopted to eliminate or control child abuse are examined historically, and abuse is defined for purposes of legislation and for remedial social action. The profile of the abusive parent is reviewed, noting the repetitive nature of abuse and the strange predilection of parents for selecting only 1 of several children as the target for abuse. The prime factor influencing abuse in the parent is their own experiences as abused children. The abusing parent is an unbalanced individual whose need for treatment must take second place only to his child's need for protection. The extent of child abuse in the U.S. is explored, citing an incidence of 13.3 - 21.4 cases per 1,000 persons annually. Elements in the clinical recognition of abuse are reviewed. Model child abuse statutes are examined, commenting on the 2 most salient features: (1) the selection of the social welfare or law enforcement agency as the report-receiving resource in the community, and (2) the grant of immunity from suit. The difficulty of the courts in deciding when a child should be removed from the home and in resolving complex evidentiary problems is discussed. The problem of child abuse will always exceed the resources of communities for dealing with it, and the best that can be done through litigation is to protect the child's interests to the fullest extent. Numerous references.

CD-01100

American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Ill.

Preparing for a Neglect Proceeding: A Guide for the Social Worker.

Bell, C.; Mlyniec, W. J.

Public Welfare 26-37, Fall 1974.

A discussion of the social worker's role in judicial neglect proceedings explains problems brought on by the growing emphasis on due process and strict application of rules of evidence in juvenile courts. The stricter rules change the judicial expectations of social workers and invoke the necessity for the social workers to prepare for legal presentation of their findings. The use of facts in conjunction with statutes becomes increasingly important. It is recommended that social workers strengthen their work in the areas of evidence collection, preservation, and analysis of data for court testimony; management of second-hand information and hearsay; and participation in pretrial conferences. Suggestions for fulfilling these responsibilities include making extensive case notes of all observable information, but keeping impressions separate from specific facts; using a statutory chart which juxtaposes neglect statutes with observed parental behavior; compiling all documents or photographs concerned with the case; and synthesizing this information at planned intervals. All second-hand information should be identified and made supportable to avoid being dismissed as hearsay. All records should be readily available at the pretrial conference with

the attorney so that the case can be adequately prepared. An example of a statutory chart and a checklist for identifying conditions of child neglect are included. 37 references.

CD-01101

"Help Us Before We Hurt Our Child Again."

Belson, A. A.

Family Health 7(6):27-31, June 1975.

Factors prominent in the etiology of child abuse and potential treatment of this problem are reviewed. Abusive parents tend to have recognizable depression, low self-esteem, an overestimation of their child's capacity for deliberate misbehavior, and a lack of proper mothering in their own childhood. A child can contribute to the problem by being hyperactive, deformed, retarded, or exceptionally bright. However, the child most likely to be maltreated is the premature baby. The separation of premature infants from their mothers in special care units at birth interferes with mother-child bonds that normally form during this period. The rising incidence of child abuse is attributed to added living stress, more pregnancies among teenagers, and increased use of alcohol and other drugs. Abuse need not be physical; words and neglect can leave psychological scars on a child. The program at the New York Foundling Hospital Center for Parent and Child Development is an answer to the child abuse problems. At the Center, abusing mothers and their children live together for several months under the guidance of a specially trained staff. Women who usually were deprived as children and had been living isolated adult lives successfully get the mothering they missed as children. The Center also teaches mothers how to deal with their anger. There is a desperate need for more such services.

CD-01102

Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens Village, N.Y. Children's Unit.

A Psychiatrist Looks at Deviancy as a Factor in Juvenile Delinquency.

Bender, L.

Federal Probation 32(2):35-42, June 1968.

Distortions in personality, learning disabilities, minimal brain damage, and mental illness, especially schizophrenia, are fairly common problems in children and may result from parental maltreatment or neglect. However, many children are able to compensate for these problems, averting the possibility of delinquency, and eventually, making satisfactory social adjustments despite the severity of social and family pathology. The exceptions are children with more severe brain damage, mental deficiency, and schizophrenia. The behavior and development of children involved in sex offenses, drug usage, or homicidal aggression are reviewed. 32 references.

CD-01103

Family Law. Termination of Parental Rights. A New Standard for Balancing the Rights of Parents, Children, and Society.

Bergman, N. W.

Emory Law Journal 24(1):183-194, Winter 1975.

The decision by the Georgia Court of Appeals in *In re Levi*, 181 Ga. App. 348, 206 S.E.2d 82 (1974), that freed a 16-month-old infant for adoption by its foster parents is discussed. The rationale used by the court in this case reflects the gradual shift in the way children are viewed by the law. The entire field of adoption and custody law has been based on the premise that natural or biological parents have an inherent, superior right to the custody and control of their child. Prior to 1971, the Georgia termination law provided grounds for termination of parental rights only when the child had been abandoned or neglected or when the parents were found to be unfit, a law under which no successful cases were ever brought. In 1971, this law was rewritten, expanding the grounds for termination to include the protection of the child. A key provision of the law provides for termination when the conditions and causes of deprivation are likely to continue and that, consequently, the child will suffer serious physical, mental, moral, or emotional harm. In applying this section, the court evaluated the mother's past conduct in order to determine her unfitness as a parent now or in the future and considered what would be best for the child's welfare. The decision focuses on both the child's need for a stable environment and the mother's inability to provide it, rather than on the mother's common law property rights to the child. Numerous references.

CD-01104

Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif.

Handbook for Implementing Child Abuse and Neglect Service Programs.

Prepared for: Health Resources Administration (DHEW), Bethesda, Md., pp. 46, September 1975.

A handbook was designed to assist individuals planning or operating new service programs in child abuse and neglect in developing, managing, and monitoring efficient and effective programs that are geared toward community and client needs. Based on evaluations of 11 child abuse and neglect demonstration projects, a compact review of the fundamental issues that should be addressed by those interested in establishing programs for the alleviation of child abuse and neglect is provided. Discussions are included on the following topics: setting priorities and anticipating the kinds of problems new programs generally encounter; methods for conducting a needs assessment; types of information required for a thorough assessment; the importance of goals, and their identification, measurement, and modification; alternative organizational models and staffing patterns for child abuse and neglect programs; the range of treatment services that a program might offer; the critical elements of case management, kinds of information to be maintained on individual cases, and the use of

this information; a method for monitoring program resource expenditures; and the need for relationships with other community agencies and the community at large and appropriate coordination and educational activities. An annotated bibliography with 12 references on related topics is included.

CD-01105

New York Univ., N.Y. School of Law.

Juvenile Justice Advocacy. Practice in a Unique Court.

Besharov, D. J.

Criminal Urban Law Practice Handbook Series No. 4, New York, Practising Law Institute, 558 pp., 1974.

The development of the U.S. juvenile court system since In re Gault (1967) is discussed. The evolving legal rules are examined within the social and human context of institutional decisions affecting juveniles and their families. The history of the juvenile court system is reviewed, and the system is considered as a decision-making process. Methods for achieving the following 4 basic needs of the juvenile court system are described: (1) the due process requirement of a fair hearing at every stage of the juvenile proceeding; (2) the right of delinquents to privacy; (3) the right of the court and all parties to be fully informed concerning available services; and (4) elimination of discrimination in arrests, referrals, and placements. The role of the police, the schools, and the child protective agencies within the juvenile justice system is evaluated. A section on the detection of child abuse and maltreatment stresses proper reporting procedure. Each stage of juvenile court processing is examined, and a special discussion on juvenile drug abuse is provided. Numerous references.

CD-01106

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Building a Community Response to Child Abuse and Maltreatment.

Besharov, D. J.

Children Today 4(5):2-4, September-October 1975.

The role of the community in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and maltreatment is examined. The techniques to deal effectively with child abuse do exist, but the cooperative community structures necessary to provide needed services effectively must be developed. Existing facilities and services could adequately fulfill the need to protect children, but rehabilitative services are delivered by a social service system that is fragmented, overlapping, and uncoordinated. Treatment and prevention are community processes necessitating an informed and aware citizenry. An intensive national public service campaign on child abuse and maltreatment is essential to inform the public. Child abuse must be understood as a function of uncontrollable personal, familial, and social stress. Every community must take inventory to see whether it has the basic ingredients for a comprehensive, indigenous, and responsive program to meet local needs for the prevention and treatment of child

abuse and maltreatment and to aid parents in stress. Programs which are effective in aiding children and their families are surveyed.

CD-01107

Rhode Island Univ., Providence. Dept. of Psychology.

Father Power.

Billar, H.; Meredith, D.

New York, David McKay Co., Inc., 376 pp., 1974.

Due to manifold societal pressures, the role of the father in relation to his children has eroded in recent times. Guidelines to revitalize the father's potential for determining the directions of child development and restore the father's sense of identity and responsibility in the family unit are given. Fathering skills are developed to extend conventional father-family interactions as well as special family situations, which include divorced, adoptive, older, handicapped, widowed, unwed, black, and stepfathers. Without a change of the father's basic role, the steps toward paternal neglect may result in children who are characterized by delinquency, abnormal achievement motivation, inadequate reward gratification tolerance, unsure sexual roles, and inordinate propensities for sibling rivalry. Numerous references.

CD-01108

Priorities for Posterity: Troubled Children and Youth in California.

Blakeney, C. D.; Blakeney, R.

Prepared for: California State Assembly Symposium on Services to Children and Youth, Sacramento, 109 pp., August 1974.

A comprehensive overview of troubled children in California is presented, with emphasis on those placed out of their own homes for 24-hour care. The labyrinth of conflicting responsibilities and confused services which confront the troubled child and his family is examined from intake and diagnosis through eventual placement. Several public and private agencies which care for troubled children are explored. Phenomena such as child abuse are self-perpetuating and increase as the traits of the parents are passed on to their children. California needs to create a statewide, comprehensive, cross-categorical neighborhood-based child and youth development service. The cross-categorical model would deal with the whole child and emphasize prevention. Child and youth services on various levels of government should be consolidated, and their efforts focused on children formerly categorized as dependent, neglected, abused, abandoned, retarded, emotionally disturbed, delinquent, mentally ill, physically handicapped, or developmentally disabled. Basic to the proposed model is the Neighborhood Development Center, a community institution assuming responsibility for all children who have, or who might have had trouble. The Center would serve as a source of information, referral, and direct services. A volunteer Child Advocacy Corps similar to

VISTA is proposed to deal with troubled children until sufficient funds and programs are available. Numerous references.

CD-01109

Sacred Heart Children's Hospital, Pensacola, Fla. Dept. of Pediatrics.

Chylous Ascites. Manifestation of the Battered Child Syndrome.

Boysen, B. E.

American Journal of Diseases of Children 129(11):1338-1339, November 1975.

A case of chylous ascites occurring as a consequence of child abuse in a 20-month-old boy is discussed. A lymphangiogram showed the area of leakage into the peritoneal cavity. The patient was suspected to be a victim of child abuse when burn scars were noted on admission and healing fractures were demonstrated. The diagnosis of chylous ascites was confirmed by a diagnostic paracentesis revealing the characteristic milky fluid that is alkaline, contains predominantly lymphocytes, is higher in fat content than the serum, and is lower in protein than the serum. The child recovered with conservative therapy that included a low-fat, high-protein diet and supplemental vitamins with iron. The family was investigated because of suspected child abuse. When the home was found to be unsuitable, the child was discharged to the care of a foster mother. The discussion includes a brief review of literature on chylous ascites. 8 references.

CD-01110

British Medical Journal.

Lesson Not Yet Learned. (Editorial).

British Medical Journal 1(5956):477-478, March 1, 1975.

The dangerous consequences of hesitation and delay on the part of medical and social work professionals in cases of suspected child abuse are considered. In one case, a 3-year-old boy was admitted to a hospital with a massive cerebral hemorrhage incurred as a result of a severe beating administered by his foster parents. Tragically, the boy's father and grandmother had already notified the social work department and the family doctor that the child was being abused. Nothing was done to remove the child to safety, and the final assault was made while the professionals concerned tried to make up their minds as to what course of action to take. Greater alertness by doctors and social workers should help in the earlier recognition of children at risk, and in the prompt removal of such children before serious damage can occur. The depressing feature of the case is its close conformity to the recognized pattern of poverty, illegitimacy, heavy drinking, overcrowding, and the acceptance of violence as a solution to family conflicts. 3 references.

CD-01111

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md.

Project Protection: A School Program to Detect and

Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect.

Broadhurst, D. D.

Children Today 4(3):22-25, May-June 1975.

A school program to detect and prevent child abuse and neglect was initiated by the Montgomery County, Maryland, Public Schools in August, 1974, with federal assistance. Project Protection involves 3 phases: policy revision, staff development, and curriculum development. The school district's Policy Statement on Child Abuse and Child Neglect was revised. The new statement requires that all school employees refer to proper authorities all children whom they suspect may be abused or neglected. The definition of abuse and neglect was made to conform to the amended Maryland child abuse statute, and it was emphasized that any doubt about reporting a suspected situation should be resolved in favor of the child. Staff development, the largest phase of the project, was conducted on many levels and across several disciplines. A 1-day conference was held to discuss the early identification of high-risk children and to explain relevant Maryland and county laws and procedures to all public school administrative and supervisory staff. Subsequently, school pupil services staff attended an intensive 2-day training workshop to prepare them to conduct staff development programs during faculty meetings in individual schools. Cases are cited to exemplify proper identification and reporting procedures. Four basic themes will be stressed in the curriculum development phase: nurturing growth and development, violence in society, stress in the individual, and child protection. 1 reference.

CD-01112

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md.

More About Project Protection.

Broadhurst, D. D.; Howard, M. C.

Childhood Education 67-69, November-December 1975.

A program instituted by the Montgomery County school system in Maryland to detect and prevent child abuse and neglect, Project Protection, is described. Members of the school system have been extensively involved in the establishment of county child abuse and neglect programs. The school-based Project Protection program was inaugurated in August 1974. Project efforts have involved 4 phases: policy revision, staff development, direct service to county nonpublic schools, and curriculum development. The school system's Policy Statement on Child Abuse and Child Neglect requires that all school staff refer to proper authorities any suspected victim of child abuse or neglect and emphasizes that any doubt about reporting a suspected situation should be resolved in favor of the child. The policy, which includes reporting procedures with a sample reporting form, explains that immunity from any civil or criminal liability is granted under state law. Staff development was carried out in 3 phases, beginning with a 1-day conference for all public school administrative and supervisory personnel. This conference was followed by an intensive 2-day seminar for school pupil services administra-

tive staff. Finally, the administrative staff concerned with pupil services conducted local staff development programs during regularly scheduled faculty meetings. A direct-service phase involved the dissemination of information and programs for parent and student groups. Regarding curriculum development, a course of study on the child maltreatment syndrome is currently under development for use at the secondary level.

CD-01113**Battered Child and Unwanted Pregnancy. (Letter).**

Brosseau, B. E.

Canadian Medical Association Journal 112:1039, May 3, 1975.

Allegations that unwanted pregnancies produce the bulk of abused and neglected children are rebutted. In a study of over 600 abused children conducted at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, 90 percent of the children's parents stated that they wanted the pregnancy.

CD-01114

Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Alaska.

Child Abuse and Neglect in Alaska.

Brown, G.; Wolf, J.; Ure, B.; Zartman, H.; Davis, B.

Alaska Medicine 16(5):108-111, September 1974.

The problem of child abuse and neglect in Alaska is reviewed. During the first full year of reporting, fiscal year 1972, Alaska's physical abuse rate was 48 per 100,000 children under 16 years. This was higher than any other state, for which the highest reported rate was 40 per 100,000 children. From January through June 1973, the rate of documented physical abuse reached 60 per 100,000. Three case histories are cited to exemplify the patterns of abuse in Alaska. The definition of child abuse and neglect provided in the Alaska Child Protection statute is analyzed. The Alaska statute fails to encompass emotional neglect or abuse. Some guidelines are presented for the identification of child abuse, and areas for local intervention and assistance are delineated. Services available from the Anchorage Child Abuse Board are summarized. The importance of the physician in the identification and treatment of child abuse cases is emphasized. 15 references.

CD-01115

Oregon State Legislature, Salem. Joint Interim Committee on the Judiciary.

The Non-Delinquent Child in Juvenile Court: A Digest of Case Law.

Browne, E. W.; Penny, L.

Reno, Nev., National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, 100 pp., 1974.

Some of the problems facing the juvenile court judge in cases of juvenile neglect and dependency and changes in case law are related in 151 cases and 11 authoritative sources. Definitions of such situations as neglect, child

abuse, refusal to provide medical care, and incapacity of parents are first reviewed. The procedures covered include appointment of guardian ad litem, petition and notice, counsel for parents and for children, hearings, evidence, the testimony of children, and the right to transcript. The third major category of information relates to disposition. After citing cases relating to the types of disposition and the philosophy of disposition, 6 Supreme Court cases relating to the matter are summarized. Matters of custody, termination of parental rights, rights and obligations of unwed fathers, and adoption are also considered.

CD-01116

Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. School of Law.

Evidentiary Problems of Proof in Child Abuse Cases: Why Family and Juvenile Courts Fail.

Burke, K. M.

Journal of Family Law 13(4):819-852, 1973-1974.

The evidentiary problems of proof that confront the juvenile and family courts in child abuse cases are examined. The extralegal factors creating these problems are considered, and several proposals aimed at alleviating them are presented. Major problems in the collection of evidence include poorly worded and vague reporting laws, unreliable reporting parties; and the fragmentation and duplication of the agencies designated to receive and investigate the reports. Problems also arise around the recalcitrance of relevant agencies, the nature of the evidence, and the manner and method of presentation. Courts operate inefficiently and judges are sometimes insufficiently informed. Some of the proposals for change include the development of a uniform reporting law; reception of the reports of nonmandated sources; the stipulation that reporters need not identify the parent as a perpetrator or the injury as a result of abuse; greater education to overcome resistance to reporting; the provision of aid in the immediate or supplementary diagnosis of the child's injury; the establishment of a special child protection agency which would operate as the sole recipient of child abuse complaints and effect specialized investigatory functions; expand the types of evidence admissible; reallocate the burden of proof; and sensitize judges regarding the problem of child abuse and neglect.

CD-01117

Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. Dept. of Radiology.

The Whiplash Shaken Infant Syndrome: Manual Shaking by the Extremities With Whiplash-Induced Intracranial and Intraocular Bleedings, Linked With Residual Permanent Brain Damage and Mental Retardation.

Caffey, J.

Pediatrics 54:396-403, 1974.

Aspects of the whiplash shaken infant syndrome are discussed, including (1) the essential clinical manifestations of the syndrome; (2) evidence which indicates that many battered babies are really shaken babies; (3) the high vulnerability of the infantile head, brain, and eyes to

habitual, manual, whiplash stresses of ordinary shaking by the extremities; and (4) support for the hypothesis that casual, habitual, manual whiplash shaking (WLS) of infants frequently causes mental retardation and permanent brain damage. Both direct and circumstantial evidence indicate that WLS is a common primary type of trauma in the battered infant syndrome. It is the major cause in those infants who suffer from subdural hematomas and intraocular bleeding. The essential elements in the infantile whiplash shaking syndrome present an extraordinary diagnostic contradiction. They include intracranial and intraocular hemorrhages in the absence of signs of external trauma to the head or fractures of the calvaria. Other diagnostic features are traction lesions of the periosteum of the long bones in the absence of fractures and traumatic changes in the overlying skin of the extremities. Current evidence warrants a nationwide educational campaign on the potential pathogenicity of habitual, manual, whiplash shaking of infants. 30 references.

CD-01118

Calgary Child Abuse Advisory Committee (Alberta).
Child Abuse.

Canadian Welfare 15-16, 1975.

A community approach to the problem of child abuse and neglect was developed by the Calgary Child Abuse Advisory Committee. The committee consists of a Canadian Mental Health Association representative, members of the Junior League of Calgary, a registered nurse, a pediatrician, a university professor, a social worker, and a school administrator. The following areas were identified for program development: prevention, self-help, treatment, resources, detection and statistics, local statistical information, and funding. The committee initiated seminars in 2 local high schools aimed at prevention of child abuse. In response to the high level of interest shown by the students, the program was expanded to more high schools and to interested community groups. The committee also initiated a Parents Anonymous chapter and had an important role in instituting a multidisciplinary team approach to the coordination of services for child abuse and neglect at the Alberta Children's Hospital. Committee activities in the collection and dissemination of child abuse literature and in the compilation of statistical information are reviewed. Suggestions are provided regarding the coordination of community efforts, the modification of provincial laws, parent and public education, professional education, and predictive and rehabilitative programs. 4 references.

CD-01119

American Public Welfare Association, Washington, D.C.
The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.
Callanan, B.; Wendell, M.

Juvenile Justice 26(2):41-46, May 1975.

The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children was designed to remedy the difficulties of courts in deciding child placement cases where families have moved to another

jurisdiction and cases where the state of jurisdiction cannot provide adequate services to the child. The Compact is directly relevant to the roles of the courts involving the effective provision of services between the time of the initial placement and the consummation of the adoptive status, the finding of appropriate family or institutional homes for children determined to be dependent or neglected, institutional care and treatment of juveniles under adjudication of delinquency, and the enforcement of responsibility for child care and support during the continuance of placements. The Compact also expands the restrictive wording of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (which permits the use of only state institutions) to include any institution in party states. Procedurally, the Compact is safeguarded by the requirement of a court hearing before the placement is made, a provision in line with the due process implications of *in re Gault*. The steps in interstate adoption procedures as they pertain to the Compact are reviewed. The Compact provides many of the necessary answers that can make interstate placements as safe and orderly as those that occur within a single jurisdiction.

CD-01120

London Univ. (England). Dept. of Forensic Medicine.
Battered Child Syndrome.

Cameron, J. M.

Legal Medicine Annual 123-134, 1974.

The medical and social pathology associated with the battered child syndrome and diagnostic procedures for the detection of this syndrome are discussed. The thought that an adult in a position of trust could be directly responsible for injuries to the child is so repugnant that doctors find it hard to accept the reality of willful abuse of children, in spite of heavy media activity in this area. Current efforts to rehabilitate the parents, rather than to disrupt the family, will cause more doctors to become involved in the prevention of abuse. An estimated one-third of all child-battering cases seen by doctors are reported to the authorities, and even fewer come to the attention of doctors. Abusive parents do not necessarily have psychopathic or sociopathic personalities, or come from one particular social class. In a number of cases there is some defect in parental character structure present and frequently the infant is the product of an unwanted pregnancy. The physician should be aware that 60 percent of abused children are liable to further injuries or death if not fully investigated. When a doctor is called to see an injured child, particularly under the age of 3 years, he must always consider the diagnosis of a battered baby. The examination must be thorough, not relying solely on overt trauma to the exterior of the body. While surface marks do provide clues, attention should be given to potential skeletal, visceral, and ocular injuries. The physician should also look for characteristic social signs, such as family discord, financial stress, or evidence of parental rejection of the child. 32 references.

CD-01121

London Univ. (England). Dept. of Forensic Medicine.
Atlas of the Battered Child Syndrome.

Cameron, J. M.; Rae, L. J.
Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, 90 pp., 1975.

A medical atlas of the diagnostic and radiological signs of the battered child syndrome includes extensive photographs and radiographs of selected cases. The main diagnostic features of the battered child syndrome are metaphyseal lesions and multiple rib fractures. These injuries are usually caused by nonaccidental trauma, except in cases of bone disease or where the baby is involved in a vehicular accident. The way in which various types of injuries are caused is examined to prepare the physician for questions that will arise in legal proceedings. The diagnostic workup of 6 cases is detailed. Consideration is also given to eye injuries characteristic of the battered infant. Prevention and treatment are briefly discussed, and the critical role of the physician in identifying and reporting such cases is stressed. 4 references.

CD-01122

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England). National Advisory Centre on the Battered Child.

Battered Children: Myth and Reality - Some Problems of Providing Service.

Castle, R. L.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England), 4 pp., May 1973.

Some of the myths and realities of the battered child syndrome are examined, including some of the problems relevant to diagnosis, management, and treatment in England at the present time. Contrary to popular belief, child abuse is not a new phenomenon; abusive parents do not come exclusively from lower socioeconomic groups; not all battering parents are psychopathic; and not all women want to accept the role of motherhood. Efforts by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to maintain accurate statistics on the extent of child abuse in England are reported, and elements of its clinical program are reviewed. Treatment must be considered in the context of the parent, whose dependency needs, low self-esteem, and anger play an important role in the etiology of abuse. Some commonly encountered problems in handling cases of child battering include delays in referral, poor coordination among service agencies, communication difficulties, and inadequacies in the provision of community social services. The role of the courts and of the police in handling child battering cases is critically examined. Legislation must be reviewed and revised to be more sensitive to the needs of children, and law enforcement personnel must cooperate fully with social service agencies. Effective treatment and prevention of child abuse lie in the mutual recognition of professional expertise and ensuring that communication is maintained. A case history is included to underscore the problem. 6 references.

CD-01123

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England). Battered Child Research Dept.

A Study of Suspected Child Abuse.

Castle, R. L.; Kerr, A. M.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England), 19 pp., September 1972.

The incidence of cases of suspected child abuse referred to England's National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) in 1970 was determined, and the findings were compared to an earlier retrospective study conducted by the NSPCC. Further, the work of NSPCC social workers in this field was analyzed. Three times as many cases of suspected abuse were referred to the NSPCC in 1970 as in 1968. The parental age distribution was similar in both studies, 20 to 30 years for fathers and 20 to 25 years for mothers. The mean age of the child at time of injury was 19.5 months in the 1970 study, up slightly since 1968. More parents were referring themselves in 1970, while general practitioners continued to report at a low rate. Further, more moderate injuries were referred in the 1970 sample, indicating increased awareness of the need for intervention in less serious cases. The NSPCC also became more popular as a treatment agency for cases of suspected abuse. The establishment of more central registries for child abuse is recommended. Follow-up demonstrated a significant reduction in reinjury in the 1970 sample, and 75 percent of the children were living at home with their parents. There was some evidence of a failure to protect children by a delay in using the Juvenile Court. At follow-up, 32 percent of the cases were still being treated by NSPCC social workers, and 26 percent of the cases had been closed in less than 6 months. 13 references.

CD-01124

Battered Children Cases in the Courts.

Cavenagh, W.

In: Franklin, A. W. (Editor). *Concerning Child Abuse*. Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, pp. 140-146, 1975.

The role of the British courts in handling battered child cases is considered. Grounds for legal action may result in either civil or criminal proceedings and sometimes both. The criminal case is tried in adult court, and while the sentencing powers of the court include imprisonment, the court cannot make an order relating to the juvenile victim. There is no statutory machinery by which the court must draw the attention of the social services to the situation. The case in the juvenile court is under its civil jurisdiction and the point at issue is the quality of care being received by the juvenile and likely to be received in the future. The juvenile court must delay its consideration of the case until criminal proceedings are resolved in adult court and a decision has been made whether to imprison the offending adult. This delay can aggravate the child's emotional condition. The inexperience of the courts and the witnesses with regard to such juvenile proceedings seriously contributes to the failure to serve adequately the child's

interests. The merits of the British system vs. the U.S. family court system are contrasted. A major gap in the British system is not so much in the powers of the adult or juvenile courts as in the provision of social services. Suggestions for reform of the British system are offered.

CD-01125

A Report on the Teaching of Legal Studies on Social Work Courses.

Cavenagh, W.

In: Franklin, A. W. (Editor). *Concerning Child Abuse*. Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, pp. 153-154, 1975.

Knowledge of law and procedure needed by the fully trained professional social worker in England is discussed. A legal studies course should be taught by using active participant methods, especially case studies, mock courts and interviews, and small group seminars. Placements should include some court experience including discussions with clerks and magistrates relating to points and principles arising in cases which have just been heard. Straight lectures should be avoided altogether. One area which needs to be covered relates to the legal aspects of problems and difficulties most commonly found among the social workers' clients. These include subjects such as debt, landlord and tenant relations, hire purchase, crime, husband and wife relations, parental rights and responsibilities, adoption, state benefits and assistance, the enforcement of rights and claims against the state, the powers of police and bailiffs, legal aid, and bail. Another area which should be covered is connected with the social workers' role in relation to the court. This entails understanding the nature and purpose of the procedures in civil and criminal courts, the standards of proof required, the rule that innocence is presumed, the nature of evidence, and rules relating to hearsay.

CD-01126

A Child Is Being Beaten. Violence Against Children, an American Tragedy.

Chase, N. F.

New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 225 pp., 1975.

The problem of child abuse and neglect is surveyed by utilizing numerous case reports and personal interviews. The problem is reviewed historically, and cultural norms which have made children second class citizens are critically examined. The inadequacies of the helping services in the U.S. are explored from the family courts to the various social service agencies and institutions. The higher incidence of child abuse among poor and minority groups is only a reflection of social inequality in U.S. society and the wide acceptance of physical discipline of children. The family as a source of nurturance for children is in peril in the U.S. due to the mobility of the population, the emphasis on individualism, and the value placed on success. Some suggestions to remedy these problems include jobs for everyone who wants them; compensation for women who

work at home and child care for women who work outside the home; income redistribution; universal health care; prenatal care services; infant care instruction; abortion free on demand; expansion of the day-care system; inclusion of support services within the family court; a reversal of trends to remove children from their families; reform of foster care; and the cessation of corporal punishment in schools and all caretaking institutions. 44 references.

CD-01127

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y.

Child Welfare League of America Standards for Foster Family Service.

New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 125 pp., 1975.

Standards for foster family services developed by the Child Welfare League of America are presented. The standards are intended to be goals for the continuous improvements of services to children, and are not criteria for accreditation for League membership. The changing patterns in foster family care, and the basic principles underlying practice in foster family service are considered. The scope, purpose, and types of foster family service are reviewed. Services to parents and children are discussed, including the legal rights and duties of parents; the intake process; social work with parents during placement; termination of placement; agency responsibility to the child; social work with the child; and provisions for care and treatment of the child. Consideration is also given to the selection, development, and use of foster homes, and to the organization and administration of foster family service. Suggestions are also provided for community planning and organization for foster family services. The Bill of Rights for Foster Children is included as an appendix. 78 references.

CD-01128

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y.

Preliminary Statement on Social Work Service for Children in Their Own Homes.

New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 75 pp., 1968.

Current thoughts on the social services presently being offered, developed, and planned for children living in their own homes are presented. The term "social work service for children in their own homes" is defined and the purpose, goals, and social responsibility of services are considered. The application of social work techniques to in-home services is reviewed, uniting 3 essential elements of service - psychosocial diagnosis, planning, and evaluation. In undertaking to provide this service, the agency should be committed to giving some help to ameliorate the situation affecting the child, recognizing that some parents or children may need only brief or limited service. The scope and purpose of continuing services for parents are also considered, and the role of the child in this therapeutic process is delineated. The utilization of referrals and the structure of social agencies providing in-home services are

discussed. Finally, the participation of community organizations in the delivery of in-home services is viewed on a local, state, and national level.

CD-01129

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y. Committee on Public-Voluntary Agency Relationships. A National Program for Comprehensive Child Welfare Services.

New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 48 pp., 1971.

Guidelines for the creation of community child welfare service systems, and goals to be achieved so that children and families may receive needed services are discussed. The statement deals with the relationship of government and the private sector in ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights through a system of child welfare services; with the roles of government, public, and voluntary social agencies and others in the private sector providing these services; and with planning and financing of child welfare services.

CD-01130

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y. Research Center.

The Need for Foster Care.

New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 73 pp., 1969.

The need for foster care services (defined to include both foster home and institutional placement) is examined with regard to the provision and availability of community services to meet this need. Seven widely separated communities were selected for study, involving the participation of 70 agencies and a large number of caseworkers. Existing agency cases were surveyed to determine characteristics of the family and children that may provide clues to the etiology of placement, and to evaluate the services being provided to children under care in relation to the treatment needs of the child and his family. Requests for foster care made to the target child placement agencies over a 3-month period were also analyzed to determine the characteristics of the child (and families) for whom placement was sought. From the information collected it is apparent that there is no primary pattern of child welfare services consistently available, nor is there a generally accepted concept of what services should be available. Also, requests for service are strongly influenced by the services that are available. Many of the requests for foster care would have been obviated if adequate economic support and social services had been available at an earlier date. Foster care is frequently necessary because of the lack of supportive services. Placement decisions are determined less by the needs of the child than by his ethnic or socioeconomic background. Finally, adoptive homes continue to be in short supply. Areas for further research and improvement are identified. 6 references.

CD-01131

Children Today.

Iowa Child Abuse Study.

Children Today 5(1):30-31, January-February 1976.

The present social situations of abused children who had been treated at the University of Iowa Hospitals for their injuries from July 1965 to December 1973 were investigated. A total of 76 reports of abuse involving 74 children were studied. Most of the children were less than 1 year old on admission to the hospital, and all but 4 were white. Forty-eight of the children were discharged from the hospital to an out-of-home placement and 20 of the children never returned home. At the time of the study, 6 of the children had died; 5 were in institutions; and 6 were living with relatives. Nine children had been adopted, or were in the process of being adopted, and 12 were in foster care. Only 3 children were not located for follow-up. While most of the children came from two-parent families, these families experienced high rates of divorce. A third of the mothers had been subjected to physical abuse by their husbands or other significant persons. Many parents were abused or neglected in their own childhood. Alcohol and drugs played an insignificant role in perpetrating abuse, and only 8 parents had criminal records. Many of the families indicated a great deal of financial difficulty. Several of the counties considered in the study had severely limited community mental health and public health nursing services. The University Hospitals are the sole source of tertiary care in the state, and are inaccessible to many rural areas.

CD-01132

Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

National Conference on Child Abuse: A Summary Report. 1973.

National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md. Available from Government Printing Office, (ADM) 74-117, 42 pp., 1974.

The proceedings of the National Conference on Child Abuse, held in Washington, D.C., on June 8 and 9, 1973, are summarized. Areas under consideration include (1) improved definitions and identification of the problem area; (2) current and proposed legislation as it relates to the rights of children and the rights of parents; (3) efforts directed at early prevention and rehabilitation and a consideration of needed community services; (4) improved educational programs aimed at those involved in the identification and treatment of child abuse, parents, and the community at large; and (5) major research strategies for improving the development and refinement of needed knowledge in the areas of child abuse and neglect. The full texts of key speeches and summaries of the work group discussions are included.

CD-01133

Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati. Children's Protective Services.

Child Abuse — A Protective Service Responsibility.
Christy, D. W.

In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*, Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 34-38, 1972.

Some of the many problems associated with child abuse are reviewed, and specific roles for child protective service agencies are suggested. Many services are needed to provide adequately for abuse and neglect cases. Diagnostic, treatment, and educational facilities should be provided for handicapped and mentally retarded children who are victims of abusive parents. Family planning services can effectively remove the stress which derives from too large a family. To avoid hospital- and doctor-shopping, a central registry should be maintained. Psychiatric treatment facilities and programs for drug addicts and alcoholics should be provided for parents with problems in those areas, and treatment facilities for failure-to-thrive babies should be available. A visiting housekeeper aide can ease problems of substandard housing and financial stress. Special counseling should be available for the unwed mother who elects to keep her baby. Child protective services should have authority to remove a child from his home in emergency situations and to restrain abusive parents from removing a child from the hospital against medical advice. Legal, psychological, and psychiatric personnel should be either on the staff or available for consultation.

CD-01134

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. School of Public Health.
I Solemnly Swear... A Nurse Testifies to Child Neglect.
Clark, J. H.; Sawyer, J. A.
Nursing Outlook 16(4):34-37, April 1968.

The experiences of nurses testifying in court about child neglect cases are reviewed to give nurses an idea of what to expect when called to participate in such legal proceedings. Public health nurses can still function effectively with client families, even when called upon to give potentially damaging testimony in court. Nurses should keep careful notes in cases where prosecution is likely, and avoid value judgements when giving testimony under oath. The nurse supervisor can assist the staff nurse by preparing her for trial procedure and by providing support. 2 references.

CD-01135

Simmons Coll., Boston, Mass.
Neglect and Abuse of Children in the Middle Class.
Cohen, M. I.
Master's Project. Simmons College, Boston, Mass., 120 pp., May 1971.

A survey of social workers in Child Protective Services of Massachusetts was performed to determine etiological factors of child abuse and neglect in middle class families. The questionnaire used as the principal instrument of the survey was designed to provide answers for various sociological hypotheses which were combined into 3 basic groups. The first section was directed toward ideas of

class-related stress, the second dealt with the client's past, and the third section dealt with the client's psychic status. Fifty-nine questionnaires were sent out to child protective workers in all levels of responsibility and 43 usable responses were returned. The survey revealed that less than 13 percent of the middle class families carried by the respondents were involved in child abuse or neglect. Statistical data concerning the following variables are analyzed: (1) parents' level of education; (2) parents' occupations and finances; (3) parental expectations of children's school and achievement; (4) living arrangement; (5) recreation; (6) marriage expectations; (7) juvenile expectations; (8) present relationships; and (9) loss and unmet needs. 6 references.

CD-01136

Institute of Judicial Administration, New York, N.Y. Model
Child Abuse Reporting Law Project.
The Incidence of Child Abuse in the United States.
Cohen, S. J.; Sussman, A.
Child Welfare 54(6):432-443, June 1975.

Estimates of the incidence of child abuse in the U.S. are considered. Thorough survey data on the incidence of child abuse are scarce, and commonly quoted national figures are based largely on conjecture. Estimates of the physical abuse of children range from 30,000 to 4.07 million per year. Statistical estimates of deaths resulting from child abuse are equally variable, ranging from 700 to 5,000 per year in the U.S. Wide variations among estimates make it difficult to place the seriousness of the problem into any meaningful context for the purpose of determining a proper social response. While 49 states require the reporting of suspected child abuse, state tabulations are not homogeneous. States differ in the definitions of abuse, persons required to report, and the age limits within which abuse can be reported. State reports of abuse and neglect for 1972 and 1973 are summarized. Abuse and neglect are frequently confused in these state reports, confusion compounded by the scarcity of data on confirmed reports. Based on the 1972 state data, a national incidence of 27,569 cases is proposed. Analysis of the 1973 data yields a national projection of 41,104 confirmed cases. 17 references.

CD-01137

Berkeley Planning Associates, Calif.
Evaluating Innovative Treatment Programs in Child Abuse and Neglect.
Cohn, A. H.; Ridge, S. S.; Collignon, F. C.
Children Today 4(3):10-12, May-June 1975.

Eleven demonstration projects designed to test different strategies for tackling the child abuse and neglect problem and efforts to evaluate project successes and failures are described. The projects are funded by the Office of Child Development, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Health Resources Administration. Each project has treatment, education, and coordination components, but the emphasis varies. Several are designed to bolster the

services of the protective service departments in which they are housed by expanding staff and services in the unit or through better use of resources of other agencies. Two projects focus on the use of a more intensive intake and evaluation process, while 2 others emphasize family treatment in residential settings. Prevention and early detection, and the improvement of the total community system through better coordination of established programs and agencies, are the aims of others. The value of using volunteers to provide service will also be demonstrated. The specific aims of some of the individual projects are reported. The purpose and design of the evaluatory component of the projects are discussed. The 5 major evaluation elements encompass the following: program and project goals, process analysis, cost analysis, client impact, and community systems. By using evaluation findings, general policy and program recommendations for the field of child abuse will be developed.

CD-01138

Danbury Hospital, Conn.
Children Are People Too: How We Fail Our Children and How We Can Love Them.
 Coigney, V.
 New York, William Morrow and Co., Inc., 228 pp., 1975.

The way adults feel about children and the way they raise children are examined. The assumption that Americans have created a child-centered, child-loving society is a myth. To a degree, youth has always provided a convenient target for adult chauvinism, but there is a rising intensity of anger directed against children and young people today. Children are often considered merely property, an idea not unique to the U.S. Reasons for the growing hostility toward the young are surveyed, noting that children in industrialized societies are no longer considered as assets but rather as liabilities. Lack of respect for children's feelings by adults and the adult penchant for employing bizarre and cruel forms of discipline on children are historically reviewed. Increased adult hostility is causing a dramatic increase in the incidence of mental illness in youth. The scope and impact of child abuse and neglect are explored in depth, citing efforts in identification and treatment. Discussions are also included on laws relating to children, labeling and misguided treatment in schools, sexual repression of youth, public services for children, the effect of advertising on children, family planning, and innovative thoughts on children and their relations with adults. The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the U.S. Bill of Rights are provided as appendices. 115 references.

CD-01139

The Police.
 Collie, J.
 In: Franklin, A. W. (Editor). *Concerning Child Abuse.*
 Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, p. 152, 1975.

In recent years, special attention has been given to nonaccidental injury to children by the Criminal Investiga-

tion Department of the British Police but at present no special instruction is given to the junior officers on this particular subject, although it is most often the young constable who is first on the scene where a nonaccidental injury has been inflicted on a child or is suspected. Improved training techniques will sensitize officers to the identifying factors in child abuse. Further, senior officers must be brought up to date with the latest information concerning nonaccidental injury to children and the current views of doctors and social workers.

CD-01140

Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Occupational Therapy and Child Abuse.
 Colman, W.
American Journal of Occupational Therapy 29(7):412-417,
 August 1975.

The role occupational therapy played in a community-based research and demonstration project instituted to treat abusive parents and their children is described. The development of the project, which was designed to define characteristics of abusive parents and their children and to experiment with various forms of treatment, is discussed. The psychosocial and psychological dynamics of parents are reviewed. Through an occupational therapy evaluation process, these were found to be isolation, poor group and socialization skills, inability to set priorities or to develop order in most situations, a weak internalized ego structure as a basis for determining their needs and identity, the inability to perceive personal abilities and limitations accurately, and a great need for clear external structure. Finally, occupational therapy as a viable evaluative tool and treatment mode in child abuse is discussed wherein the parents learn and understand cause and effect relationships and develop some measure of control over a situation. 3 references.

CD-01141

Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems.
An Appraisal of New York's Statutory Response to the Problem of Child Abuse.
Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems 7(1):51-74,
 Winter 1971.

The problem of child abuse and New York's statutory response to it are discussed. The nature of child abuse is considered, including discussions of who are the abused, who are the abusers, and the role of the physician. The difficulty of proving that the injuries of the child resulted from the action or inaction of the parents is examined. Solutions to this problem developed by Family Court judges, notably the application of the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*, are reviewed. New York State law provides for intervention by society when parental care is deemed dangerously faulty or insufficient. Special consideration is given to the pertinent provisions of the New Article 10 of the Family Court Act entitled Child Protective Proceedings. The provisions are well designed to handle the practical

problems which normally arise in such proceedings. The flexibility allowed the Family Court in the disposition of abuse cases is crucial to the establishment of proper rehabilitation. The only major recommended change is mandatory psychiatric examination of the respondent in an abuse case. New York must make the major commitment of manpower, facilities, and funds necessary to make the existing legal machinery operate effectively. Further, greater agency coordination should be promoted, and the central registry should be expanded to include all follow-up information.

CD-01142

Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Battered Child.

Crawford, C. S.

New Physician 576-579, September 1971.

Diagnostic signs characteristic of child abuse are discussed and appropriate diagnostic procedures are described. Three important operational principles regarding child abuse are proposed: (1) something can be done to save the child's life; (2) the child should be hospitalized to allow recovery from present injuries, protect him from additional injuries, and allow the proper social agencies to evaluate the home situation and plan any possible action against the parents or guardian; and (3) suspicions should be reported to the proper authorities. With these 3 principles in mind, the physician can direct most of his intellectual energy to the detection of battered children. Child abuse is defined and key questions to be considered in evaluating the history given by parents are summarized. A thorough physical examination can confirm the diagnosis suspected by the history. Guidelines are provided for interpreting the general appearance, dermatologic findings, injuries to the abdomen, head trauma, and skeletal abnormalities. The physician plays a major role in identifying abused children, but the physician also serves to set in motion the social and protective agencies of the community to safeguard the patient's welfare.

CD-01143

Auckland Univ., Australia, Dept. of Orthopedics.

Spinal Lesions in Battered Babies.

Cullen, J. C.

Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery 57-B(3):364-366, August 1975.

The case histories of 5 young children are presented to demonstrate the radiological appearances of trauma to the spine thought to be the result of maltreatment by either parent or guardian. Four of the children were admitted to the hospital within a period of 3 years, all under the age of 2 years. A significant number of children admitted to the hospital with multiple trauma inflicted by a parent or guardian have spinal injuries. Multiple trauma can be distinguished from other skeletal disorders of infants, particularly when multiple lesions including metaphyseal irregularities of circumferential thickening of the shafts is

present. The importance of a full radiological survey in children suspected of being maltreated by a parent or guardian is emphasized. 5 references.

CD-01144

Dalhousie Univ., Halifax (Nova Scotia). School of Law.
Child Abuse in Nova Scotia.

Dalhousie Univ., Halifax (Nova Scotia), 295 pp., 1973.

The causes and treatment of cases involving battered and emotionally deprived children in Nova Scotia were investigated, and an interdisciplinary approach to the research of problems in child abuse was developed. A retrospective study was conducted to compile a comprehensive profile of incidents of child abuse reported in selected areas of the province between 1966 and 1970, and an attitudinal study was undertaken to determine the knowledge, attitudes, and opinions of various professional groups about child abuse. Over the 5-year study period, records of only 59 cases of child abuse were uncovered, 24 of these being incidents of maternal deprivation involving no physical abuse. The profile of child abuse obtained conforms to previous research in this area. Attitude survey data are presented on a wide range of topics, including beliefs regarding the extent and seriousness of child abuse, case dispositions, etiological factors in child abuse, the use of violence in child rearing, and child abuse legislation. Recommendations are offered regarding a central registry, a child's advocate, the rights of children, elimination of corporal punishment in the schools, the family court, legal counsel, preventive services, need for more social workers, and other areas pertaining to the identification, prevention, and treatment of child abuse. 8 references.

CD-01145

Paramenstrual Baby Battering. (Letter).

Dalton, K.

British Medical Journal 2(5965):279, May 3, 1975.

Baby battering mothers are not always those with unwanted and unloved children. Sometimes they love their children but batter them during the premenstrual period. Their behavior during the rest of the menstrual cycle is normal. A satisfactory response to treatment with progesterone is described. Further research is needed to determine the true incidence of menstrually related batterers, the magnitude of which may range from insignificance to fifty percent. Early determination of the mother's menstrual status by the social worker is urged.

CD-01146

Hudson County Office of the Prosecutor, Newark, N.J.
Techniques of Child Abuse Investigations.

Danckwerth, E. T.

Police Chief 62-64, March 1976.

Techniques for the investigation of suspected child abuse cases are surveyed, particularly with regard to recent New Jersey statutes. The police investigation of suspected child abuse has the primary purpose of protecting the child. A police officer has both the authority and the responsibility to take immediately into the custody any children who are found in situations where they are subject to violence or injury. While the attending physician is likely to provide the initial report of suspected child abuse, physicians frequently cannot say that the injuries they observed were unequivocally the result of abuse. It is up to the officer to collect evidence that can be used to support charges of child abuse. Injuries should be photographed, and a written description of the injuries and a general statement should be collected from the attending physician. Physical evidence, such as instruments used to inflict the injury, should be treated as evidence. Physical evidence is one of the strongest links in the web of incriminating circumstances, and it is a decisive factor in determining guilt or innocence. Types of physical evidence relevant to child abuse investigations are reviewed. Nonemergency abuse cases will require numerous interviews with all parties involved in the case, including parents, children, witnesses or the complainant, relatives, and neighbors. Records, particularly central registries, should be checked for evidence of repeated abuse. Eight signs characteristic of abusive situations are summarized. Ways to distinguish between the battered child syndrome and the sudden infant death syndrome are described.

CD-01147

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass. Family Development Study.

Working With High-Risk Families: Family Advocacy and the Parent Education Program.

Daniel, J. H.; Hyde, J. N., Jr.

Children Today 4(6):23-25, 36, November-December 1975.

The Family Development Study is a descriptive case-control study of families whose children exhibit the effects of pediatric social illnesses such as child abuse, accidents, ingestions, and failure to thrive. It is conducted at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. Two models of intervention are being used with the families of children at risk, Family Advocacy and the Parent Education Program (PEP). PEP is aimed primarily at the family that is parenting under stress. It involves mothers in therapeutic teaching sessions held in 2-hour sessions once a week for 12 to 14 weeks. Mothers are encouraged to set goals apart from those of being a mother, and help is provided in attaining these goals. Childrearing instruction is aimed at facilitating parent-child interaction. The Family Advocacy program has 2 specific goals: (1) to provide services to families being followed in order to assure that they receive help with problems expressed in the course of extensive interviews; and (2) to develop a new mode of intervention for working with families in which a child's illness is symptomatic of a disturbance in family functioning. Both programs show promise after 2 years experience.

CD-01148

Georgia Univ., Athens. School of Law.

Rights of Juveniles. The Juvenile Justice System.

Davis, S. M.

New York, Clark Boardman Co., Ltd., 301 pp., 1974.

A review of the traditional juvenile court philosophy opens a rigorous discussion of the fundamental concepts attached to the subject of juvenile rights and its relationship to the courts. Chapters concentrate on matters of jurisdiction, the pre-judicial process, waiver of jurisdiction, the adjudicatory process, the dispositional process, and future directions of the juvenile court. Within the above framework, the limitations of adjudication and constitutional limits of the child-saving apparatus are explored. Issues such as the definition of delinquency, the court's role with regard to children in need of supervision, and cases involving neglect are discussed. Specific to child neglect, the disposition of such cases, as cited in the Uniform Juvenile Court Act, is presented along with a discussion of the current standards applied toward the definition of a "neglected" child. The sufficiency of resources for adequate disposition of a child and the attendant bureaucracy which encumbers proper disposition, are addressed. Numerous references.

CD-01149

Foster Placement of Abused Children.

Davoren, E.

Children Today 4(3):41, May-June 1975.

A discussion of the proper function of foster placement for abused children stresses that, for a child who is old enough to be aware of his surroundings, removal from home and placement with a stranger can be very frightening, more frightening than the unstable or threatening home he or she knew. On their return home children are often rebuked by their natural parents for behavior and attitudes developed in their foster care experience. Foster parents usually pride themselves on taking better care of a child than the natural parents, a situation which in turn leads to feelings of guilt and insecurity in the natural parents. Foster parents can play a positive role in helping the child and the natural parents by nurturing the parent and child, and by providing a model for good parenting. An example is cited to illustrate the positive involvement of foster parents.

CD-01150

Extended Family Center, San Francisco, Calif.

Working With Abusive Parents. A Social Worker's View.

Davoren, E.

Children Today 4(3):2, 38-43, May-June 1975.

Difficulties encountered by social workers in handling child abusing parents are examined. If treatment is the outcome of reporting cases of abuse, people will more willingly bring forward such cases. Parenting is learned, and battering parents have usually been taught some very potent and unpleasant lessons by their own parents. Such early experiences cause battering parents to have low opinions of

themselves and difficulties in dealing with their anger. If reported, these parents are frightened, and deal with their fear through acquiescence or threats. Such responses require workers who are exceptionally sensitive to other humans, and who can accept hostility and rejection without ill effects. The kind of help abusive parents have responded to involves relationships that are more intense and more personal than the usual therapeutic relationships. Supportive services available to abusive parents are reviewed, including homemaking services, emergency funds, emergency shelter care, 24-hour hotlines, child day care, 24-hour crisis nurseries, parent's groups, and visits by public health nurses. With support and acceptance, parents' threshold of anger may be lowered appreciably, and their children will be safer. Although the success of treatment will be judged by what happens to the child, the protection of that child will depend upon the well-being of the parents or caretakers.

CD-01151

American Humane Association, Denver, Colo. Children's Div.

Protecting the Abused Child — A Coordinated Approach.

De Francis, V.

In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 6-14, 1972.

Eight categories of child abuse and neglect are physical, moral, emotional, medical, and educational neglect; physical and sexual abuse; and community neglect. The annual national incidence of cases of sexual abuse is estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000, a rate at least twice that of the battered child syndrome. Some of the many characteristics associated with abusive and neglectful parents are emotional immaturity, borderline intelligence, marital conflict, financial stress, and emotional disturbance. Reporting legislation alone cannot solve the problem. The child protective program has several responsibilities by legislative and functional mandate: intervention in all reported cases of abuse and neglect; investigation of circumstances to determine whether or not there was abuse or neglect; assessment of the nature and extent of damage; evaluation of the risk of the child remaining in the home; provision of necessary social services to ameliorate home conditions; and taking such action as may be necessary to protect the child. Sexual abuse is discussed in terms of the characteristics of the perpetrator and the effects on the victim. In one study, nearly 40 percent of the offenders were closely related to the victims. Nearly two-thirds of the children suffered emotional problems as a consequence of the event. Repeated questioning of the child by police and in court contribute greatly to the emotional trauma. Greater community awareness of the problem of sexual abuse is urged.

CD-01152

Adams County District Court, Brighton, Colo. Division D. **Problems in Court Processing of Abuse.** Delaney, J. J.

In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 62-66, 1972.

A number of factors are cited to explain why the process of civil law does not work better than it does in cases of abuse: the desire on the part of some agencies to keep their caseload low; the reluctance of some workers to give up a child or a family to the court; lack of referrals at the proper time; disillusionment caused by court delays; a basic distrust of the judicial system; the fact that the advocacy system does not work well in abuse cases; and the need for expanded curricula in law schools and social work schools. Better intake and screening processes would be more effective. Frequently a judicial conference or an informal conference with the parents, their attorney, and perhaps the caseworker is more effective and certainly less threatening than a formal courtroom procedure. There is also a need for further education of judges in the area of child abuse, a new responsibility for the law schools. Volunteers have been successfully used in court, primarily as junior probation officers. Social workers might function well in this capacity.

CD-01153

Denver Dept. of Welfare, Colo. Div. of Services for Families, Children, and Youth.

Child Abuse. 1972.

Denver Dept. of Welfare, Colo. Div. of Services for Families, Children, and Youth, 36 pp., 1973.

The 1972 operations of the Child Protection Program are described. The program's work on behalf of 143 children reported to the local battered child registry is statistically analyzed and compared with 1971 figures. Variables discussed include ages of children, referral sources and types of abuse, length of active continuous service, consequences of abuse to 69 children, children and family problems and characteristics, relation and sex of abuser, and condition of abuser at time of abuse. The services provided and the outcome for 72 children during the first 6 months are reviewed for each child. In April 1973, an effort to determine the whereabouts of the 253 children reported in 1971 and 1972 concluded that 74 percent remained with their parents; 18 percent were in foster care; 2 percent were in adoptive homes; 3.6 percent were with relatives; and 1.6 percent were deceased. Recidivism was thought to be at 15 percent and 17 families contained more than one abused child. It is estimated that, though not officially reported, 2,400-2,600 children come to the attention of the program each year.

CD-01154

Department of Health and Social Security, London (England).

Non-Accidental Injury to Children.

Department of Health and Social Security, London (England), 5 pp., April 22, 1974.

Guidelines are presented in 3 areas regarding measures to prevent, diagnose, and manage cases of nonaccidental injury to children in England. These areas are (1) diagnosis, care, management, and rehabilitation; (2) local organization including review committees; and (3) prevention and training. The diagnostic signs of nonaccidental injury are considered, and appropriate first action is reviewed. In most cases, first action involves admission into a hospital. First contact procedures to be undertaken by helping agencies are reviewed, and alternatives for the long-term management of injured children are offered. The organization of local review committees and case conferences is considered. The review committee should serve as a policy-making body, organizing and coordinating community services to abused children and their families. The case conference handles individual clients, ensuring high quality of care from first contact through case closure. Consideration is also given to child abuse registers, communication between professionals and allied agencies, training, and prevention. 4 references.

CD-01155

Department of Health and Social Security, London (England).

The Battered Baby.

Department of Health and Social Security, London (England), 11 pp., February 1970.

The clinical manifestations of the battered baby syndrome and methods that medical professionals may utilize to deal with it are discussed. The importance of early recognition is emphasized. The circumstances in which health visitors, social workers, general practitioners, and hospital doctors should suspect a battering situation are described. The need for a detailed history is stressed; knowledge of a case can be considered complete only when the Medical Officer or Health and Children's Officer has been consulted and the information that they are able to provide has been taken into account. Many individual agencies in a local area may be involved with the battered child and there is need for a team approach if protection is to be given to the child and aid to the family. Provisions must be made to monitor the quality of assistance and to follow up cases no longer receiving services. 2 references.

CD-01156

A Child's Right to Independent Counsel in Custody Proceedings: Providing Effective "Best Interests" Determination Through the Use of a Legal Advocate.

Devine, J. R.

Seton Hall Law Review 6(2):303-335, Winter 1975.

The child's right to independent counsel in custody hearings is examined, particularly as it pertains to such proceedings in New Jersey. The power of courts to determine custody matters is traced from the common law doctrine of *parens patriae*. The concept of the child's best interests employed by various state courts is reviewed. The Wisconsin approach of appointing a guardian ad litem to

represent the child's interest is analyzed, and the Milwaukee County Family Court 10-point Bill of Rights for Children in Divorce Actions is presented. The provision of similar child advocates in other states is noted. New Jersey has not included in its interpretation of the best interests doctrine the appointment of independent counsel for children in custody proceedings. New Jersey must recognize the importance of independent representation for children in custody cases as it is unrealistic to assume that the judge or parental counsel will provide such representation and that there will be no conflict between the child's and the parents' interests. Numerous references.

CD-01157

Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. Family Life Development Center.

Child Abuse and Neglect. An Introduction to the Family Life Development Center.

Doris, J. L.

Human Ecology Forum 5(2):4-7, Autumn 1974.

The development of the Family Life Development Center at Cornell University is examined from a historical perspective. Efforts to combat child abuse and neglect in the state of New York are traced from the landmark case of Mary Ellen Wilson in 1874, a case brought to trial by the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Since the identification of the battered child syndrome, there has been a steadily increasing public and professional awareness of the extent and seriousness of the problem of child abuse. Elements of the 1973 New York Child Protective Services Act are examined. Recognizing the complexity of the problems of child abuse and neglect, the New York State Assembly Select Committee on Child Abuse assisted in establishing a Family Life Development Center at Cornell University. While the Center is still in a beginning phase, it is already involved in community education, and legislative and planning programs.

CD-01158

George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C. School of Medicine.

Child Abuse: A Review of 69 Cases.

Dorman, S.

Clinical Proceedings 31(11):256-262, December 1975.

The family dynamics of child abuse are reviewed, and statistics from 69 randomly selected cases of 135 reported at Children's Hospital National Medical Center in 1973 are presented and compared to previously published statistics. Injuries such as bruises, contusions, fractures, and head injuries are seen much more often in child abuse than in bona fide accidents and should be considered as significant diagnostic criteria. A majority of the parents were between 20 and 30 years old, and nothing unusual was noted about the parental background in most of the cases. A large number of parents were single, and a majority of the children were less than 3 years old. Three factors must be considered in evaluating the family dynamics in abuse

situations: (1) parent potential for abuse; (2) the child--often seen as different; and (3) the crisis--not a cause but a precipitating factor. Several personality traits account for parental behavior: narcissism, immaturity, poor ego development, and poor self-concept. Physically or psychologically deviant children are often singled out for abuse. Potentially abnormal social situations such as youthful marriages, unwanted pregnancies, forced marriages, illegitimate births, and financial difficulties increase the potential for child abuse. An index of suspicion of child abuse for use by medical personnel is considered. 6 references.

CD-01159

Child Abuse: Legal Aspects of Physician's Duty.
Driscoll, P.; Hickey, J. P.
Trial and Tort Trends 394-419, 1967.

The legal responsibilities of physicians in the identification and reporting of cases of child abuse are considered. The significance of x-ray examination in providing diagnostic evidence of child abuse is discussed, and a typical case history is reviewed. The typical signs and symptoms of the battered baby syndrome are described. Legislation establishing the responsibility of physicians in cases of child abuse and neglect, and possible civil liability for reporting are considered, including legal precedents for breaking doctor-patient confidentiality. Not only has the legality of reporting abuse cases been established, but Principles of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association now abrogate any ethical qualms about disclosure of confidential communications for parents in child abuse cases. Numerous references.

CD-01160

**Warwick Hospital (England).
Battered Babies. (Letter).**
Duke, R.F.N.
British Medical Journal 2(5964):194, April 26, 1975.

The potential drawbacks of English self-appointed committees on child abuse are examined. While the committees may be helpful, even essential, they pose problems of principle that need to be thoroughly evaluated. The committees have no authority from Parliament, and do not have the expertise of the police in handling child abuse cases. The committees work in secret, the parents often unaware that they are being investigated. However, the communities in which these potentially abusive parents live are likely to discern that an investigation is in progress, and the suspected parents are left with no way to claim redress. Anybody can be reported to these committees by any person; thus the potential for wrongdoing is high. Further, if the principle behind such committees is accepted, they could be expanded to committees to investigate wife batterers or officials in power with suspected psychotic disorders. Certainly there are cases in which the child

clearly takes priority, but careful consideration must be given to the many borderline cases which are less easy to resolve.

CD-01161

**Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. Dept. of Pediatrics.
Children in Jeopardy. A Study of Abused Minors and Their Families.**
Elmer, E.
Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 125 pp., 1967.

In a follow-up study of injured children admitted to Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 3 study groups were developed: (1) abused, (2) nonabused, and (3) unclassified. Each group of children and their families exhibited distinct characteristics. The abused children had the highest number of and the most severe problems, mentally and physically; the nonabused group had the fewest problems of the least serious nature. The unclassified group was in between the two in number and severity of problems. After completion of the study, continuing contact with some of these families (including those who were the children of foster families) showed that divergence between the nonabused and the unclassified grew rapidly. While the nonabused readily recovered and had almost no other serious injuries, the unclassified children's problems multiplied, often on an emotional level. Conclusions of the study, which delineated characteristics of abusive families, showed that more of the unclassified children should have been placed in the abused group. It is noted that removal to a foster or adoptive home is not always beneficial to the children. Couples who voluntarily take a child with more than average problems may be fulfilling their own needs to have someone excessively dependent on them. It should also be recognized that foster parents, however capable, cannot undo the damage inflicted on the child before he enters their home. Most of the abusive parents in the study were products of alienation and abuse by their parents. Therefore, the tendency for reoccurrence of the problem in the next generation must be given strong consideration.

CD-01162

Dependent-Neglect Proceedings: A Case for Procedural Due Process.
Faber, D. M.
Duquesne Law Review 9:651-664, 1971.

Arguments are presented for the application of the due process ruling of Gault to juvenile court cases involving neglect. Not only is the freedom of the child at stake, but that of the entire family. The right to confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses, and the right to counsel for the child, petitioner, and parent are essential. A fair hearing can be guaranteed only when the rules of evidence and written rules of procedure are applied. It is not suggested that such cases be tried by jury nor that an advocate proceeding be instituted, but rather that dependency-

neglect proceedings be classified as quasi-criminal in order to bring them within the Gault and Winship decisions. The spirit of the Constitution demands such an approach. Numerous references.

CD-01163

Department of Health and Social Security, Bath (England).
Beta 5 and Battering.
Fairburn, A.; Jones, S.
New Society 33:249-250, July 31, 1975.

A monitoring and support service for cases of child abuse provided by a multidisciplinary team in Bath, England, is described. The interdisciplinary group was established in response to recommendations by a main policy committee. The team consists of a senior social worker, the superintendent health visitor, a pediatric registrar, and a child psychiatrist. The initial purpose of the team was to serve as a referral point for social workers and health visitors involved in child abuse cases. This function was expanded to in-service training and to the classification of high- and low-risk families. While not engaging in full case consultations, the team does anticipate preventive and supportive measures. Continued surveillance is maintained on families at a frequency determined by the severity of abuse. Day-care facilities should be expanded and drop-in foster mothers and mothering aides should be included in future plans of the department of social services. As central registry services have been added only recently, it is not yet possible to evaluate fully the effectiveness of this approach.

CD-01164

Pennsylvania State Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg.
Office of Family Services.
Our Abuse of Children: 1971.
Farrow, R. G.
In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 39-41, 1972.

Child abuse is viewed in the context of the American society in which violence has played a central role for 400 years, and which is intensely competitive and goal oriented with inexorable pressures on the individual to achieve, to excel, to defeat, and to survive. There is a fine line between acceptable punishment and abuse; all citizens share in the responsibility when a child is abused. A change in the goals of life in the U.S. might well be impossible, but a campaign to make Americans aware of child abuse as a logical outcome of a culture that believes in hitting children is deemed possible.

CD-01165

Department of Social Welfare, Wellington (New Zealand).
Child Abuse in New Zealand.
Fergusson, D. M.; Fleming, J.; O'Neill, D. P.

Department of Social Welfare, Wellington (New Zealand), 342 pp., 1972.

Some of the results of a New Zealand national survey designed to provide information on the characteristics of incidents of child abuse, the nature of the family situation in which abuse took place, and the characteristics of the children and adults involved in these incidents are reported. The survey method and results are reviewed; the treatment of survey data is described; and the results of some exploratory tests of hypotheses derived from the literature on child abuse are included. Previous sociological, demographic, and psychological research on child abuse are reviewed. The study sample included all cases of alleged or suspected child abuse that came to the attention of the Child Welfare Division during the survey year, 1967. Data were collected on standardized recording forms and punched for computer processing. The problem of sample biases is considered, noting that all survey results must be viewed as tentative. Child abuse is evidently not a problem of major social importance in New Zealand. Child abuse was concentrated in the under-5-year-old age group, and Maori and Pacific Island parents abused their children significantly more than European parents. Child abuse was concentrated in the lower socioeconomic strata, and abused children frequently experienced unstable home backgrounds. Issues for further research are considered. The survey form, illustrative case histories, and raw data are appended. 59 references.

CD-01166

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Children's Bureau.
Protecting Children. The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.
Ferro, F.
Childhood Education 63-66, November-December 1975.

The work undertaken by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect since the passage of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (PL 93-247) is surveyed. The unique position of the schools in identifying and preventing cases of child abuse is discussed. Approximately 25 states now require teachers to report instances of child abuse and neglect. Other states are modifying their own child abuse and neglect reporting laws to become eligible for federal funds under the Act. Programs and projects receiving federal funds in the area of child abuse and neglect since the passage of the Act are briefly reviewed. Elements of a specific project sponsored by the Education Commission of the States are outlined. The major concern of the project will be the role of educational systems in child abuse and neglect. The project will establish the current status of child abuse programs in the schools, establish a national advisory committee to find alternative methods of identification and prevention in the public schools, and sponsor a series of regional conferences to increase awareness of the issues by educators and the general public. Activities of the DHEW Intradepartmental Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect are explored.

CD-01167

Child Guidance and Mental Health Clinics of Delaware County, Media, Pa.

Behavior Profile of Abused Children.

Fitti, R. M.; Gitt, A.

Child Guidance and Mental Health Clinics of Delaware County, Media, Pa., 11 pp., April 1975.

Records of 28 children, aged 2-6, who had undergone psychotherapy at the Child Guidance and Mental Health Clinics of Delaware County, Pennsylvania were reviewed to construct a behavior profile of abused children. These children represented a broad spectrum of abuse including beating, burning, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, failure to thrive syndrome, and severe malnutrition. The group consisted of 21 boys and 7 girls; 4 were black and 24 white. Five sets of siblings were present, and 19 of the children had been removed from their families. The children presented a wide range of symptoms, which fell into 7 groups not associated with the specific type of abuse experienced. These were distrust and fear of adults (28 cases); variability of behavior (i.e., alternations between extreme opposite types of behavior, 25 cases); disturbed interpersonal relationships (28 cases); poor self image (23 cases); communication difficulties (25 cases); and hyperkinetic activity (14 cases, 11 of which indicated minimal brain dysfunction). Therapy was conducted as individually as possible. Attempts were made to respect the child's feelings and freely provide for his needs while firmly and nonpunitively setting the acceptable limits of behavior. The parents and foster parents, whose participation in the program was mandatory, were given supportive therapy. A child welfare agency (which had referred the children to the clinic) provided further supportive services. Findings suggest that characteristic disturbed behavior patterns may be present in abused children, and that psychotherapy may be necessary to prevent a vicious cycle of aberrant child behavior and parental rejection from developing (even in foster homes) and being transmitted generation to generation. 8 references.

CD-01168

Fresno City Coll., Calif.

The Police and the Underprotected Child.

Flammang, C. J.

Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 310 pp., 1970.

The problem of child protection is examined, particularly as it pertains to the law enforcement officer. The similarities of child abuse and neglect are analyzed, and necessary techniques and information are included to assist working police officers in such cases. Practical police methods are described in the areas of investigation, collection, and preservation of physical evidence; interviewing; and interrogation. A realistic analysis of interagency relationships is provided for the police administrator, with suggestions to improve needed liaison with other groups having a role in the protection of children. The roles and procedures of other disciplines that are involved in child abuse and neglect are considered. Sociological and behavioral factors involving

both the child and the offending adults are emphasized. Suggestions are offered for the facilitation of child protective services. 99 references.

CD-01169

Bureau of Medical Practitioner Affairs, London (England). **Recognising Non-accidental Injury in Children.**

Follis, P.

Nursing Times 71(51):2034-2035, December 18, 1975.

A successful program for the identification of nonaccidental injuries to children was conducted at the Royal Infirmary, Preston, Lancashire, England. In Preston, a system has been evolved in which only one doctor sees all suspected cases of child battering, and since the Infirmary has the only local accident department, it is highly unlikely that children are being taken elsewhere. The nursing staff has also been thoroughly trained in the recognition of child battering. Once suspicions have been raised, the child is admitted to the hospital, either on a place of safety order or voluntarily. All possible details are collected and a case conference including pediatric consultants, social services personnel, a representative of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), an area authority medical officer specifically interested in child welfare, the police, the health visitor, the general practitioner, housing and day nursery representatives, and the probation officer is called. In cases where the evidence is sketchy, the accident consultant queries the various services about the family and asks the health visitor to get a detailed report. A case conference is then held to decide what course is best for the child. All decisions in such cases are made by a group of experts, and a case conference can be called with 2 hours notice. Some of the characteristic warning signs are discussed, and diagnostic procedures are described. A major difficulty in obtaining legal protection for abused children is that first-hand knowledge and facts must be obtained; medical evidence alone is not sufficient. In such cases, compulsory representation of the child in court should be required.

CD-01170

Howard Univ., Washington, D.C. Dept. of Pediatrics.

Mother-Child Separation at Birth: A Contributing Factor in Child Abuse. (Letter).

Fomufod, A. K.; Sinkford, S. M.; Louy, V. E.

Lancet 2(7934):549-550, September 20, 1975.

The association of birth weight, gestational age, neonatal problems, and duration of stay in the hospital immediately after birth with future child abuse was studied retrospectively in cases of child abuse seen at the District of Columbia General Hospital over a 1-year period. Low birth weight was recorded in 27.8 percent of the abused children, and 41.5 percent of the total abused sample had been separated from their mothers for a mean of 50.5 days immediately after delivery. The hypothesis that early and prolonged neonatal hospitalization interferes with the development of natural maternal-infant bonding and sets

the scene for even greater distortions at a later date is supported. A large prospective study is underway to determine more precisely the incidence of child abuse among low birth-weight and hospitalized infants.

CD-01171

Children's Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y. Dept. of Medical Photography.

Photography of Suspected Child Abuse and Maltreatment. Ford, R. J.; Smistek, B. S.; Glass, J. T.

Biomedical Communications 12-17, June 1975.

Guidelines for photographing child abuse and maltreatment in the preparation of legal evidence are discussed. According to New York state law, any person or official required to report cases of suspected child abuse may take photographs of the areas of trauma visible on a child who is subject to a report and, if medically indicated, may require a radiological examination of the child. Whenever such a person is required to report under the law in his capacity as a member of the staff of a medical or other public or private institution, school, facility, or agency, he must immediately notify the person in charge, who then must authorize color photographs of visible trauma and must, if medically indicated, perform a radiological examination on the child. The preparation of proper requests for photographs is reviewed, and photographic procedures are detailed. All photography departments responsible for photography of child abuse and maltreatment averaging more than 25 cases per year should establish a written policy based on local or state laws. Further, efforts must be made to train photographic staff in proper procedures for taking such photographs. 7 references.

CD-01172

New York Univ., N.Y. School of Law.

A Bill of Rights for Children.

Foster, H. H., Jr.; Freed, D. J.

Family Law Quarterly 6(4):343-375, Winter 1972.

A Bill of Rights for Children declares that children are people and that they are entitled to assert individual interests in their own right, to have a fair consideration given to their claims, and to have their best interests judged in terms of pragmatic consequences. Recent developments in children's rights are reviewed, noting the hypocrisy of adult dealings with children. The Bill of Rights proclaims that a child has a moral and legal right (1) to receive parental love and affection, discipline, and guidance, and to grow to maturity in a home environment which enables him to develop into a mature and responsible adult; (2) to be supported, maintained, and educated to the best of parental ability; (3) to be regarded as a person; (4) to receive fair treatment from all in authority; (5) to be heard and listened to; (6) to earn and keep his own earnings; (7) to seek and obtain medical care and treatment and counseling; (8) to emancipation from the parent-child relationship when the relationship has broken down; (9) to be free of legal disabilities or incapacities, save where convincingly demon-

strated to be in the child's best interests; and (10) to receive special care, consideration, and protection in the administration of law or justice so that his best interests are paramount. Specific components of the 10 provisions are considered in detail. 99 references.

CD-01173

Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, Mass. School of Law.

Juvenile Justice Reform: Innovations in Scotland.

Fox, S. J.

American Criminal Law Review 12(1):61-101, Summer 1974.

The Scottish system of juvenile justice established under the Social Work Act of 1968 is examined, and suggestions are made for its adoption by the U.S. The juvenile justice system in Scotland prior to the Social Work Act is reviewed, citing the Kilbrandon Report, which emphasized prevention and treatment as major components of the new legislation. Dispositions are now the responsibility of children's hearings. The children and their families are referred to the hearing process by the intake decision of an official called a Reporter. The child's school and the Social Work Department, which generally implement the decisions reached by the hearings, furnish background reports for the hearings. The consequence of this is that courts are almost totally avoided in the disposition of juvenile cases. While the provisions of the Act largely ignore children's rights, it is posited that Scotland has not experienced abuse of children's rights. The separation of Scottish trial and disposition functions and forums would enhance due process protection more than the bifurcated hearing procedure commonly employed in the U.S. The U.S. system could profit by permitting the same involvement of the child in the decision-making process as is utilized in the Scottish system. Other divergences between the Scottish and U.S. systems which contribute to their incompatibility are reviewed. Numerous references.

CD-01174

National Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

A Pragmatic Alternative to Current Legislative Approaches to Child Abuse.

Fraser, B. G.

American Criminal Law Review 12(1):103-124, Summer 1974.

The current legislative approaches to the problem of reporting suspected cases of child abuse are surveyed, noting possible future statutory trends and examining several legislative innovations. The inappropriateness of prosecuting cases of child abuse is discussed, focusing on a pragmatic and therapeutic alternative already in use. Three novel approaches for formulating a legislative approach to the problem of child abuse are examined; the prima facie case, the guardian ad litem case, and temporary hold. Prosecution of abusing parents has demonstrated little therapeutic value; abusing parents can be helped to

view their children in more realistic terms through the use of lay therapists, Parents Anonymous, and crisis nurseries. Numerous references.

CD-01175

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

The Pediatric Bill of Rights.

Fraser, B. G.

South Texas Law Journal 16(3):245-308, 1975.

The delivery of needed medical services to minors is considered. At present it is extremely difficult and often impossible for a person under 21 to obtain needed medical care unless he or she has parental consent. The legal rights of children and of their parents are analyzed, and involvement by the court in this area is reviewed. A Pediatric Bill of Rights is presented which is based upon the premise that every person, regardless of age, should have the right of timely access to continuing and competent health care. The Bill provides that in cases of venereal disease, drug and alcohol abuse, contraceptive devices, psychiatric care, and counseling, a minor may consent to medical care and treatment. There is no need for prior parental consent and the parents shall not be notified. The Bill further stipulates that a minor may consent to medical care and treatment when that care and treatment is for himself and he or she is of sufficient maturity to understand the nature and the consequences of treatment. The physician decides if the child is sufficiently mature. In those cases where a genuine need for medical care exists, but the child is not sufficiently mature, the physician may notify the juvenile court if parents refuse consent for needed services. Present statutes regarding medical treatment to children are reviewed, including each state's definition of what constitutes parental neglect. Numerous references.

CD-01176

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.

Towards a More Practical Central Registry.

Fraser, B. G.

Denver Law Journal 51:509-528, 1974.

The concept and need for central registries for the recording of suspected child abuse reports, problems arising from the existence of such registries, and potential solutions for these problems are discussed. Thirty-three states maintain a registry, but the nature of the material filed and other aspects of operation differ widely from state to state. The listing of both adjudicated and suspected cases has been criticized, as have the vague controls on accessibility of information. Expungement of recorded material upon emancipation of the child is provided for in only 4 states. Suggested solutions for some of the problems include a standardization of the kind and amount of information to be recorded and specific designation of those who should have access to the material. Any person who is the subject of a report should have the right to submit a written

request for the material to be amended, sealed, or expunged if he feels the report is unfounded, and should be entitled to a hearing if such a request is denied. A federal central registry appears to be impractical for several reasons. Voluntary exchange of material among the state registries is a more likely approach. An appendix includes specific information about each state's central registry. Numerous references.

CD-01177

Herner and Co., Washington, D.C.

Four Perspectives on the Status of Child Abuse and Neglect Research.

Friedman, R. M.; Helfer, R. E.; Katz, S. N.; Polansky, N. A. Prepared for: National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Available from the National Technical Information Service, 278 pp. (NTIS PB-250 852-AS), March 1976.

The current status of child abuse and neglect research is reviewed from the 4 traditional perspectives of mental health, medicine, law, and social work. In the field of mental health, research methodology; characteristics of victims, perpetrators, families, and the situation; prediction; long-term effects; and theoretical approaches are covered. The role of both "traditional" and "less traditional" medicine is reviewed, including the role of nursing, physical effects, prevention, developmental effects, and the interface of medicine with other social and cultural issues relating to child abuse and neglect. The legal review covers criminal laws, reporting statutes, neglect statutes, jurisdiction, the relationship of law and other disciplines, and parents' and children's rights. The social work perspective provides a definition of neglect and discusses influences contributory to neglect, early warning signals, and sequelae. Conclusions and recommendations for future research are given for each of the 4 fields. Numerous references.

CD-01178

Constitutional Right to Treatment for Juveniles Adjudicated to Be Delinquent.

Frisch, M.

American Criminal Law Review 12(1):209-218, Summer 1974.

The decision by the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in *Nelson v. Heyne*, 355 F. Supp. 451, Aff'd nos. 72-1970, 73-1446 (7th Cir. Jan. 31, 1974), that inmates of a juvenile correctional institution have an affirmative constitutional right to treatment, is discussed. The case was a class action on behalf of juvenile inmates of the Indiana Boys School. The complaint sought both declaratory and injunctive relief from specific practices which included the use of corporal punishment, intramuscular injections of tranquilizing drugs, solitary confinement for periods of from 5 to 35 days, the censorship of incoming and outgoing mail, and compulsory Sunday attendance at either Protestant or Catholic services. The court felt it necessary to decide the case for the plaintiff on broad constitutional

grounds, based on an analysis of both the due process provision of the fourteenth amendment and the cruel and unusual punishment ban imposed by the eighth amendment. The policy motivating the decision in *Nelson* was a recognition by the court of the special requirements of the juvenile justice system, particularly the need for rehabilitative treatment. Implications of the right to treatment argument are explored in depth. Numerous references.

CD-01179

Bunn and Fuller, Santa Ana, Calif.
Child Abuse: The Physician's Responsibility.
 Fuller, M. G.
Journal of Legal Medicine 3(5):24-29, May 1975.

The major role of the physician in identifying and reporting cases of child abuse is discussed. Physicians are still reluctant about reporting suspected cases of child abuse, fearing time-consuming involvement in legal proceedings or loss of professional prestige if their diagnosis proves wrong. However, all states suggest that such cases be reported, and 47 states impose legal sanctions against physicians who fail to report child abuse cases. The present level of nonreporting is due in part to the physician's lack of knowledge regarding the immunity provisions of the reporting statutes which virtually exclude physicians from any legal liability in reporting child abuse, even if their diagnosis is judged incorrect. The reporting laws also provide a waiver of the physician-patient privilege, by which the physician is ordinarily bound not to give out statements concerning his patients based on facts learned in a physician-patient relationship. The increasing sensitivity of the courts to the rights of children increases the hazard of prosecution of the physician who does not report. A 1972 California lawsuit against four physicians who failed to report a case in which permanent brain damage to the child ultimately resulted is cited in support of this contention. An appeal is made for greater involvement by physicians in preventing and controlling child abuse. 32 references.

CD-01180

The Medical Profession and Child Abuse in Texas.
 Furat, W. D.
Texas Medicine 71:87-89, July 1975.

A discussion of the role of the physician in identifying and preventing child abuse emphasizes such practices in Texas. The legal responsibility of citizens to report cases of child abuse and neglect is explored, and the incidence of child abuse and neglect on a national and statewide basis is surveyed. Physicians are the prime identifiers of child abuse, as most cases initially surface at medical facilities. Factors indicative of abuse are reviewed, and the proper diagnostic procedure is detailed. Suspected cases should be quickly admitted to the hospital for comprehensive testing and x-ray examinations. The hospitalization period also should be used to observe the child, his parents, and their interaction. Once the diagnosis has been established, immediate therapeutic measures must be instituted. A well-integrated team approach has evidenced promise in treating

such cases. The primary aim of treatment should be to return the child to his parents in a stable family environment. The major drawback to effective treatment is the lack of communication between team members. It is essential that the physician become more knowledgeable about the problem of child abuse in his community and become involved on a local level in the detection and treatment of this disease. 6 references.

CD-01181

Future Homemakers of America, Washington, D.C.
Resource Papers. Child Abuse and Neglect.
 Future Homemakers of America, Washington, D.C., 9 pp., May 1975.

Information on the problem of child abuse and neglect in the U.S. is presented for use by adult leaders of the Future Homemakers of America. Included are concise discussions of the following topics: a national overview of child abuse and neglect, activities and roles that Future Homemaker chapters and other youth groups share, background on the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974, the Future Homemakers of America grant proposal, possible action adaptation, some guidance and direction for adviser-teachers, suggested curriculum and program action, sources of people and organizations to contact, resource materials, and an ideas and awareness planning sheet.

CD-01182

Salt Lake City Juvenile Court, Utah. Second District.
Handbook for New Juvenile Court Judges.
 Garff, R. W.
 Reno, Nev., National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, 52 pp., 1973.

This monograph provides the new juvenile court judge with the necessary information to acquaint him more readily with the juvenile court system. The philosophy and theory of the juvenile court are first discussed from the historical point of view and then in terms of recent changes in the system. The importance of individualized justice is stressed. General guidelines are set forth for the juvenile court judge to cover his actions as a judicial officer and administrator, his role in the community, and his posture from the bench. The perceptions of the judge by a child in the courtroom setting are discussed, and the importance of learning medical and psychiatric vernacular is emphasized. The implications of Kent and Gault on the waiver process and due process are discussed, as are other recent decisions relating to constitutional interpretation. A separate chapter deals with the rules of practice and procedure and the role of the attorney. Indications for proper use of the court for detention and shelter are outlined, and the role of the juvenile court in providing for protective services in neglect, dependency, and child abuse cases is discussed. A final chapter deals with juvenile court administration and the role of the judge as administrator.

CD-01183

Rhode Island Univ., Kingston. Dept. of Sociology.
Violence and Pregnancy: A Note on the Extent of the Problem and Needed Services.

Gelles, R. J.

Family Coordinator 81-86, January 1975.

The phenomenon of violence toward pregnant wives is common enough to be considered an important issue. Members of 80 families were interviewed by using an unstructured informal procedure. In 55 percent of these families at least one incident of conjugal violence was discussed. In 10 of these 44 families, respondents discussed incidents of violence occurring while the wife was pregnant. Five major factors are proposed which contribute to pregnant wives being assaulted by their husbands: (1) sexual frustration; (2) family transition, stress, and strain; (3) biochemical changes in the wife; (4) prenatal child abuse; and (5) defenselessness of the wife. The generative sources of violence toward a pregnant spouse may be similar to the sources of conjugal violence and child abuse. Family counseling and educational services are important methods for preventing such conjugal violence. In terms of providing family services and for developing policies of intervention in families where violence occurs, it is important to realize that the crisis and transitions of parenthood begin during the pregnancy and not only after the child is born. 19 references.

CD-01184

Rhode Island Univ., Kingston. Dept. of Sociology.
The Violent Home. A Study of Physical Aggression Between Husbands and Wives.

Gelles, R. J.

Sage Library of Social Research, Volume 13, Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage Publications, Inc., 230 pp., 1972.

A discussion covers the social meaning of physical aggression between husbands and wives; the locus of these events in time and space; the way the family serves as a training ground for violent behavior; and the role structure of individual families. Statistics are cited which demonstrate the extent of intrafamily violence. In 25 to 30 percent of all homicides, both the victim and the offender were members of the same family. Familial assaults constitute 20 to 25 percent of all aggravated assault. Child abuse is cited as another frightening consequence of intrafamily violence, with an estimated 60,000 occurrences per year in the U.S. The causes, incidence, and types of physical violence used by spouses on each other were determined through interviews with 80 subjects. Descriptive data concerning the nature and extent of violence between family members are presented, and an 8-fold typology of violence is developed around 3 dimensions of physical violence: (1) instrumental-expressive, (2) legitimate-illegitimate, and (3) victim-precipitated-not-victim-precipitated. The violent situation is examined by focusing on temporal patterns, spatial patterns, and presence or absence of other people. The violent

family's location in the social structure and the structure of the violent family are analyzed. Finally, a unified theoretical model of intrafamily violence is presented. 148 references.

CD-01185

Emotional Neglect in Connecticut.

Gesmonde, J.

Connecticut Law Review 5(1):100-116, Summer 1972.

The psychiatric, social, and legal aspects of the emotional neglect problem in Connecticut are examined to arrive at a workable standard for state intervention in such cases. Consideration is given to the juvenile court's broad discretionary powers of disposition once neglect has been found to exist. The procedure in Connecticut for reporting and prosecuting cases of child neglect is reviewed. Before the juvenile court, the burden of proof is on the petitioner, who must overcome a strong presumption in favor of the parents' natural rights. A high number of cases are continued under supervision of Protective Services, Public Assistance, or a private agency instead of being settled finally. The few reported cases on emotional neglect lack hard criteria and even a discernible standard. Without such standards, the juvenile court and the social services cannot act effectively to rehabilitate abusive parents and their children. The standard for state interference in emotional neglect cases should be a concrete one, detailing specific parental and child behavior indicative of emotional neglect. Further, judges and lawyers should seek out the advice of experts in the psychosocial fields when critical issues for the child are at stake. Finally, in its disposition, the court should tailor a plan which provides the most favorable prospect of alleviating the child's problem and enhancing his future emotional development. Numerous references.

CD-01186

London Univ. (England). Inst. of Psychiatry.
Violence in the Family.

Gibbens, T.C.N.

Medico-Legal Journal 43(Part 3):76-88, 1975.

The problem of violence in the family is examined. Violence in the family unit is a complex problem involving overlap between many factors. It is difficult to distinguish between causal factors in those cases serious enough to reach the courts and those which are not. The characteristics of abusive parents and their children are explored at length. The parents, particularly the fathers, had experienced abuse in their own childhoods. The children were younger than others admitted as emergencies, had lower birth weights, and markedly slower physical and mental development compared with other children. The battered children were less wakeful at night, less lively and more fatigued in the day; their mothers complained of excessive clinging and whining behavior. In fathers, alcohol plays a major part in wife beating, but little in baby battering. In women who kill their husbands, drugs play an important part, particularly the paradoxical effects of antidepressants.

and tranquilizers. Psychiatric hypotheses regarding the origins of family violence are considered, and the role of the social class is also explored. The problem of prevention and treatment is also examined, surveying the roles of the courts, police, doctors, and health visitors. A brief discussion by members of the Medico-Legal Society regarding particular aspects of family violence is appended.

CD-01187

Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass. Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare.
Violence Against Children.
Gil, D. G.
Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 216 pp., 1973.

The nature, dynamics, and scope of physical abuse of children in the U.S. were explored, and the incidence and patterns of distribution of child abuse among selected segments of the population were determined. Violence against children is not a rare occurrence, and may be endemic in U.S. society because of a child-rearing philosophy which sanctions, and even encourages, the use of physical force in disciplining children. Further, the abuse of children by society, which permits millions of children to grow up under conditions of severe deprivation, is a much more serious social problem than abusive acts toward children committed by individual caretakers. While child abuse occurs among all groups in the population, children living in deprived circumstances are more likely than other children to be subjected to abusive acts by their caretakers. Children are being abused physically and emotionally not only in their own homes, but also in the public domain, in schools, and in other child care settings, especially those schools and institutions that serve children from economically depressed neighborhoods. Educational and legal efforts should be made to reverse culturally determined permissive attitudes toward the use of physical force in child rearing. As poverty is strongly related to the physical abuse of children, efforts should be aimed at its elimination. Finally the contribution of medical and psychological deviance of individuals and families to child abuse must be alleviated by more comprehensive community medical and mental health programs.

CD-01188

Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester (England).
Behavioural Approach to the Treatment of Child Abuse.
Gilbert, M. T.
Nursing Times 140-143, January 29, 1976.

A treatment approach to the problem of child abuse, which embodies the principles of behavior psychotherapy, was applied in the case of a 30-year-old woman and her 4-year-old daughter. The woman had led an emotionally deprived childhood and experienced difficulties in her marriage. While both parents had wanted a child, the mother had severe postpartum depression and attempted to murder her child on two occasions. She was subsequently given a course of electroconvulsive therapy, but responded

poorly. The woman adapted to the birth of a second daughter quite well, providing a lot of attention to the new child. However, she avoided the first child, and sought treatment to correct this problem. The behavioral strategy aimed at eliminating the potential of physical violence to the child and at presenting a good model of how to handle the child. The mother and daughter met jointly with the therapist, and the mother was encouraged to copy the therapist's interactions with the child. The therapist was gradually phased out of these sessions, and the mother initiated into a program of self-directed and self-maintained therapy. The total course of therapy lasted 10 weeks, and produced a marked improvement in mother-daughter relations. The treatment gains were evident at the 6-month follow-up. 6 references.

CD-01189

P.E.T. Parent Effectiveness Training.
Gordon, T.
New York, Peter H. Wyden, 338 pp., 1970.

The goal of Parent Effectiveness Training is to raise happy and responsible children without the problems engendered by leniency or authoritarianism. The need for this type of training is clearly demonstrated by exploring typical parent-child relationships and their inherent problems. Some of the areas discussed are methods of changing unacceptable behavior, the "no-lose" methods of resolving conflicts, techniques for learning to listen to children, and parents learning to talk so that children will listen. Numerous references.

CD-01190

Court Proceedings.
Graham-Hall, J.
In: Franklin, A. W. (Editor). *Concerning Child Abuse*.
Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, pp. 136-139, 1975.

The types of court procedures now available in cases of nonaccidental injury to children in England are described, and suitable alternative procedures are discussed. Criminal proceedings should follow in certain cases and the discretion of whether to prosecute should be fully exercised by the police. Some protection can be provided to children without any court action under English law. In other cases, legal protection of the child will require care proceedings which can be conducted in the juvenile court. The necessity of a finalized juvenile court order where criminal proceedings are instituted against the adult is considered. An interim order may be made by the juvenile court when the matter first arises, the finalized order being eventually made by the adult court. This would avoid the duplication of court proceedings, but it would require new legislation.

CD-01191

Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
The Child Abuse Syndrome and the Treatment of Abusing Parents.

Green, A. H.

In: Pasternak, S. A. (Editor). *Violence and Victims*. Holliswood, N.Y., Spectrum Publications, Inc., pp. 169-180, 1975.

The roles and motivations of the participants in child abuse are explored within the context of the family and its immediate environment, and a logical treatment program is developed for abuse-prone parents from a body of clinical observations and research data gathered from a large number of abused children and their mothers. Case reports illustrate the personality characteristics of abuse-prone parents, the characteristics of the child which contribute to his abuse and treatment as a scapegoat, and the role of current environmental stress. Abusive parents demonstrate low self-esteem, role-reversal, and disturbed identity formation. Pathological traits in their children often contribute to the abusive situation. Any added stress further impairs the parents' inadequate child-rearing capability. The special problems of treating abusive parents are considered. Some treatment goals for parents are to (1) help the parent establish a trusting, supportive, and gratifying relationship with the therapist and with other adults; (2) assist the parent to receive gratification from others; (3) help the parent improve his self-image; (4) provide the parent with a positive model for child-rearing techniques; (5) enable the parent to derive pleasure from the child; and (6) help the parent to understand the relationship between painful experiences of his own childhood and current misperception and mistreatment of his child. A multiservice approach is required to attain these goals. 6 references.

CD-01192

Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. Div. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

A Psychodynamic Approach to the Study and Treatment of Child Abusing Parents.

Green, A. H.

American Medical Association Annual Meeting, New York, 22 pp., June 26, 1973.

The characteristics of and potential treatments for child abusing parents are considered psychodynamically. The parent's closely linked identifications with a harsh, rejecting mother and with a bad childhood self-image are cited as important factors in the current relationship with the abused child. The abusive parents submit their children to traumatic experiences similar to those they had endured during childhood. Specific facets of child abuse were explored by comparing 60 abusing mothers with 30 neglecting mothers and 30 controls. Three factors in family interaction significantly associated with child abuse were (1) environmental stress consisting of a child rearing crisis, caused by a conflict between an increased burden of child care and a limited nurturing capacity of the parents; (2) specific abuse-prone personality characteristics of the parents; and (3) behavior of the child which increases his susceptibility to abuse. Case reports are cited to illustrate

each factor. Obstacles to the successful treatment of such parents are explored and treatment objectives for parents are proposed. 18 references.

CD-01193

Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. Div. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

Child Abusing Fathers.

Green, A. H.

Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. Div. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 28 pp., 1976.

Typical personality traits, psychodynamics, and environmental influences operating in child-abusing fathers are described. Similarities and contrasts between child-abusing fathers and mothers are discussed in the context of their divergent roles in the family. Paternal child abuse is usually accompanied by simultaneous abuse of the spouse and excessive drinking. A history of maternal deprivation and unresolved dependency on the spouse are key psychodynamic issues shared by this population. Based on the data presented, a rationale for psychiatric intervention and treatment of child-abusing fathers is suggested. The basic goal of intervention is to engage the father in a supportive psychotherapeutic relationship. The basic mistrust and resistance of the father must be effectively handled before the therapeutic relationship evolves into a working alliance. Subsequently, the therapist acknowledges and reinforces the healthy, adaptive portions of the father's personality with the aim of improving his devalued self-concept. The therapist also provides a positive model for identification of the role of husband and father. One of the ultimate therapeutic goals is to enable the father to derive pleasure and satisfaction from his own activities and from relationships with his family and other adults. 19 references.

CD-01194

Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. Div. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

Psychological Sequelae of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Green, A. H.; Gaines, R. W.; Sandgrund, A.

American Psychiatric Association 127th Annual Meeting, Detroit, Mich., 17 pp., May 6-10, 1974.

The impact of chronic physical abuse and neglect on the ego functions and behavior of school-aged, inner-city children was explored. On the basis of psychiatric interviews and psychological tests, 60 abused children, 30 neglected children, and 30 normal controls were compared with respect to intellectual and ego function impairment as measured by 13 scales. Factor analysis of the ratings revealed 2 major factors: ego pathology-normality, and cognitive intactness-impairment. Both the abused and neglected groups were found to be considerably impaired relative to the normal controls along both dimensions. 19 references.

CD-01195

Maine State Dept. of Health and Welfare, Augusta.
Protecting the Abused Child in Maine.

Hall, D. A.

Journal of the Maine Medical Association 65: 148-149,
June 1974.

In the decade following the enactment of the Maine reporting law relating to suspected cases of child abuse (mandatory reporting by physicians and hospitals, with immunity and penalty clauses), there was no significant increase in reported cases, and fewer than 10 percent of cases were reported by physicians and hospitals. A format for reporting is recommended, which includes copies forwarded to the Director of the Division of Child Welfare and to the County Attorney and includes such information as the name, age, and address of the victim and his parents, the extent of injuries, treatment, impressions of the parents, and a statement as to whether the parents are aware of the referral. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of 8 regional offices of the Maine Department of Health and Welfare are included.

CD-01196

Maine State Dept. of Health and Welfare, Bath.
Involvement of Parents After Court Termination of
Custody of Children - As Related to Support Order.

Hall, D. A.; Odencrantz, G. D.

Public Welfare 29(2):175-180, Spring 1971.

The effectiveness of a support order placed on a parent at the time of his child's commitment to a foster home was evaluated; the relationship between a support order and parental visitation was determined; and the relationship between parental visitation and such factors as frequency of worker visits with own family, number of workers, length of service, sharing of case planning, parents' presence at court hearings, distance between foster home and own home, and the number of children committed was analyzed. Data were collected from case records on file with the Maine Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Child and Family Services. Parents in cases where a support order was issued were more likely to petition the court at the time of referral, were both in the home at the time of referral, were more likely to attend court hearings, were more likely to accompany the child to the foster home, were visited more frequently by social workers, and visited their children more often. While better case recording is needed to totally assess the impact of the support order, it does aid the parent in maintaining contact with his children.

CD-01197

Physician Responsibility in Child Abuse. (Editorial).

Hansen, C. M., Jr.

Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey 72(7):559,
July 1975.

The role of the physician in the identification of child abuse and neglect is discussed, with emphasis on New Jersey practitioners. Even though child abuse and neglect are receiving increasing attention throughout the U.S., and reporting laws exist in all 50 states, physicians still display a reluctance to report such cases. This reluctance has been attributed to fear of libel or a lack of familiarity with the legal responsibility. In New Jersey, physicians are immune from prosecution for reporting child abuse or neglect. Further, suspected patients are referred to the Division of Youth and Family Services instead of the County Prosecutor, a clear indication that treatment and not punishment is the desired consequence of reporting. For doctors unsure of the diagnosis and procedures for identifying and documenting child abuse, the Rutgers Medical School is developing a Protective Services Institute to provide training. In addition to reporting, treatment resources must be made available on a statewide basis and public awareness of the problem must be improved.

CD-01198

Illinois State Dept. of Children and Family Services,
Chicago.

Where Love and Need Are One.

Hargrave, V.; Shireman, J. F.; Connor, P.

Illinois State Dept. of Children and Family Services,
Chicago, 110 pp., 1975.

The use of a subsidy to facilitate the adoption of black children in need of permanent homes in two urban areas in Illinois is reported. The project succeeded in identifying adoptable children and in making permanent plans for the children, who received direct services from the project. The program's primary working premise was a permanent home for every child. Manageable caseloads allow the worker to become thoroughly familiar with the individual children, the foster parents, and the biological parents. Small caseloads were particularly important in completing adoptive plans for older children. Intensive and multiple services were used in effecting adoption. Of a total of 112 children served by the project, about 66 percent were legally adopted or in adoptive placement at the project's end. Most were between the ages of 5 and 9, and about 75 percent of them were adopted by their foster parents, with subsidy involved in about 87 percent of the these cases. For children adopted by outside resources, subsidy was a factor in only 50 percent of the total. Subsidy was found to be a significant factor in facilitating adoptions for older children. These results strongly confirm the adoptability of black children in long-term care. 20 references.

CD-01199

Hawaii State Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu. Div. of
Public Welfare.

Protective Services for Children. Operational Plan. Oahu
Branch.

Hawaii State Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu. Public
Welfare Div., 8 pp., May 1, 1970.

The Oahu Branch Child Protective Services Unit of Hawaii was established in 1969 to receive and investigate complaints of child abuse and neglect; provide immediate social services on a 24-hour basis in order to protect the child; and to assist the parents or caretaker in resolution of the problems provoking the abuse or neglect. Preservation of the child's home is a primary goal. This operational plan for the Unit describes the functions and relationships of the Unit to the Child Protective Services Center at Kāneohe Children's Hospital and to other units of the Oahu branch, the persons served, and the methods of implementation. Agency structure and staffing patterns are also briefly discussed. Duties of the Unit's staff are described and provisions for maintenance of the Oahu Branch Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect and emergency shelter care are listed.

CD-01200

Health and Social Service Journal.
Training for Child Care.

Health and Social Service Journal 83(4333):1019, May 5, 1973.

A discussion of the battered baby syndrome points out that the spectrum of abuse is wide, ranging from deprivation to severe injury and death. With recognition of at-risk factors, it should be possible to provide affected families with early assistance. The parents of families with abused children were often denied supportive mothering themselves as babies. Most referrals are for children under 1 year old. All socioeconomic classes are affected. Approximately 10 percent of involved parents exhibit signs of serious mental illness.

CD-01201

Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Dept. of Human Development.

The Diagnostic Process and Treatment Programs.

Helfer, R. E.

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C., (OHD) 75-69, 44 pp., 1975.

The basic process in developing the diagnosis and the concept of treatment programs for abused and neglected children and their families is described. The underlying philosophy of the diagnostic therapeutic approach is discussed and protective services are defined. The goal of this process is emotionally and physically healthy children and parents. The entire diagnostic and treatment process is presented schematically, and each element is examined in depth. Four phases are identified: (1) emergency room or office phase, (2) diagnostic assessment phase, (3) acute treatment phase, and (4) long-term treatment phase. Each discussion is summarized.

CD-01202

Stark County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, North Canton, Ohio.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 vs. Child Abuse Reporting Laws: The Teacher's Dilemma.

Herbert, D. L.

Juvenile Justice 26(3):15-19, August 1975.

The impact of the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 on state and local child abuse reporting laws, and the dilemma of educators in such cases, are discussed. All but 6 states make the reporting of child abuse cases mandatory. Such laws are particularly relevant to teachers who see the majority of children for approximately 75 percent of the year. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 conflicts with such state laws in that it forbids schools to furnish personally identifiable information from school files regarding any pupil to any person or agency other than school officials who have a legitimate educational interest in the student. To circumvent this law in child abuse cases, the teacher must remove nothing from the abused child's file when making a report and put nothing in the file regarding the suspected abuse after making the report. Such measures still do not adequately circumvent the Privacy Act, and the Act must be amended by Congress to permit the reporting of child abuse. 37 references.

CD-01203

The Social Workers.

Higgins, E.

In: Franklin, A. W. (Editor). *Concerning Child Abuse*. Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, pp. 150-151, 1975.

Before they can adequately handle cases of child abuse and neglect, social workers and social work assistants must understand the role of the local authority and the provisions of the law. They must be prepared to exercise the authority that the law gives them and to take the consequences of exceeding that authority. They must learn the local management system for such cases, and they must also learn the attitudes, policies, and practices of allied agencies. Social workers must realize where their own individual responsibilities cease, where delegation ends in cases of this kind, and where consultation with senior colleagues is essential. They should be made aware of the complexity of court procedures; in what circumstances to obtain place of safety, care, or supervision orders; and of what action is possible in the adult courts against the parent or parents. The staff should understand something of the motivation of the parents, and should know what other helping agencies and services are available to reduce stress. They must learn always to act in the best interests of the children.

CD-01204

Child Abuse and the Law: A Mandate for Change.

Hochhauser, L.

Howard Law Journal 18(1):200-219, 1973.

A discussion covers the current state of research on the causes of abuse and the 3 groups most involved, the parent, child, and physician. The status of the law in this area is emphasized, including reporting laws, protective services legislation, criminal laws, and juvenile court acts. Special stress is placed on the procedure in the District of Columbia which becomes operative upon suspicion of abuse, as well as the New York Family Court Act, which is considered to be one of the most comprehensive pieces of legislation in the field of child abuse. Recent court challenges to this Act are noted, and the recent federal child abuse legislation is briefly evaluated. Courts and lawyers in cooperation with other involved professionals must take an active role in protecting the interests of abused children, while working at eliminating the causes of abuse. Numerous references.

CD-01205

Hennepin County Dept. of Welfare, Minneapolis, Minn.
Child Protective Services - A Public Responsibility.
 Hoel, H. W.

In: *Second National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 32-37, 1973.

A general assessment of child protective services suggests that the programs being offered are in many cases merely palliative and do not go to the roots of neglect. More specific efforts should be directed toward demonstrated causes: financial insufficiency, broken homes, poor education, substandard housing and neighborhoods, excessive family size, alcoholism, and problems of mental health. Neglectful families and neglectful parents are seen as the products of a neglectful community in a neglectful society.

CD-01206

Family Service of Milwaukee, Wis.
Uncovering the Precipitant in Crisis Intervention.
 Hoffman, D. L.; Rummel, M. L.
Social Casework 259-267, May 1975.

A system of planned short-term therapy, termed crisis psychotherapy, designed by the Family Service of Milwaukee is described and evaluated. Crisis psychotherapy integrates psychoanalytic theory of personality and crisis theory. Crises are caused by any sudden event or change that threatens to take away some valuable object or injure a desirable relationship or that promises great rewards, but only at the expenditure of greater effort. The crisis will activate dormant conflict inherent in individuals if the person's coping mechanisms are inadequate. Thus, the presenting complaint is a catalyst or trigger of underlying emotional conflict. The therapist aids the patient in conceptualizing the overt complaint and determining the source of his anxiety. While conceived of as a short-term process, crisis psychotherapy is an orderly, structured procedure that takes place in three distinct phases. In the first phase, the therapist gathers information about the presenting problem, the precipitating event, and tries to uncover the precipitant. During the middle phase, an attempt is made to provide an empathic milieu in order to

allow the client to express his pent-up feelings, while also supplying him with an intellectual framework with which to understand his crisis. In the termination phase, the therapist directs the patient to face the precipitant and to face the pain incumbent with this process.

CD-01207

Croyden Dept. of Social Services (England).
The Battered Child at School.
 Holder, V.
Health and Social Service Journal 86(4472):71-72, January 10, 1976.

School problems experienced by physically and emotionally abused children are reviewed. Nearly 10 percent of the total child abuse cases in England each year result in some level of brain damage. Many of these children experience academic learning difficulties, stemming primarily from deficits in perceptual abilities and perceptual motor skills. Findings which implicate child abuse in mental retardation and dyslexia are cited. Aside from physical impairment, learning problems can stem from anxiety so severe that the child's eyes cannot focus. A child may become an extension of his parents' needs or problems. A mother who has unfulfilled dependency needs may prevent her child from becoming independent. Parents who bring their children for treatment may be disappointed that he has not met their unrealistically high expectations. On the other hand, children may fail at school in order to anger their parents, and the result may be violence.

CD-01208

Bristol Royal Infirmary (England).
Early Life of the 'Battered Child.'
 Holman, R. R.; Kanwar, S.
Archives of Disease in Childhood 50(1):78-80, January 1975.

The obstetric histories and early lives of 28 subsequently abused children are reviewed. The youngest child, and usually male, is most at risk, especially if the mother is pregnant. Reduced antenatal care, separation of mother and child during the neonatal period, illness, poor environment, and parental problems are common features. These and other difficulties can be regarded as environmental pressures leading to child abuse by susceptible individuals. Early recognition of such situations could lead to preventive and supportive measures. 7 references.

CD-01209

Family Service of Detroit and Wayne County, Mich.
Working With the Parent in Child-Abuse Cases.
 Holmes, S. A.; Barnhart, C.; Cantoni, L.; Reymer, E.
Social Casework 56(1):3-12, January 1975.

A social service paradigm for dealing with the parents of abused children is discussed. Too often in the past agencies have ignored the problem or simply punished the parents

and removed the child. Maltreatment usually bears no relation to the child's behavior but relates instead to the parent's negative feelings about himself or his situation. Abusive parents are described and factors in resistance to treating abusive parents are considered. Due to the parent's isolation and low self-esteem, extensive outreach must be utilized to involve the parent in therapy. The client and caseworker must identify the situations that set off abusive responses, and the parents must be assisted in dealing with feelings of rage. The caseworker must meet the parents' dependency needs without infantilizing them, and the caseworker must fill gaps in the parents' knowledge of normal child development. Parents must be encouraged to take greater satisfaction in life, and to realize that they can actively modify their inappropriate behaviors. Parents Anonymous is a particularly valuable asset in breaking down parent isolation and feelings of inadequacy. Criteria for removing children from the home are considered, and the relationship between helping agencies is examined.

CD-01210

Denver Univ., Colo. Graduate School of Social Work.
Social Worker's Orientations to the Use of Authority in Initiating and Maintaining a Social Casework Relationship With Parents Who Abuse and Parents Who Neglect Their Children.

Hornbein, R.

Doctoral Dissertation. Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 176 pp. (UM 72-32,079), 1972.

A study of the orientations of social workers in child protection services to the use of authority in initiating and maintaining a casework relationship with abusive and neglectful parents included compilation and analysis of data from a complex questionnaire. A group of social workers and a group of judges in Denver replied to questions concerning use of authority developed from 55 case studies of child abuse. Findings show that child abuse legislation is interpreted more rigidly by judges than social workers. Use of authority is compatible with the caseworker's position. More professional coordination and centralization of services connected with child protection are recommended. Topics extensively discussed include concepts of authority, use of authority in social casework, and specific criteria for development of the study. 91 references.

CD-01211

Denton County Mental Health Clinics, Denton, Tex.

A Clinic's Parent-Performance Training Program for Child Abusers.

Hughes, R. C.

Hospital and Community Psychiatry 25(12):779, 782, December 1974.

A parent-performance training program was successfully applied in the case of a couple whose six-year-old daughter had been removed from the home. Initially the parents were hostile toward the courts, welfare workers, and counselors. A programmed text on behavior control was

assigned for them to read, and they were required to take 5 tests on the material covered in the text. Failure to pass the tests with a score of 90 meant further counseling sessions and necessitated the payment of a fee for each session. After completion of the tests, the parents were able successfully to alter undesirable behavior of the children at home. This process is seen as a successful adjunct to therapy which avoids blame-placing and admission of guilt. Its use in community mental health centers is advocated.

CD-01212

The Battered Child Syndrome: Unusual Manifestations. (Editorial).

Hussey, H. H.

Journal of the American Medical Association 234(8):856, November 24, 1975.

Unusual manifestations of the battered child syndrome are reviewed. In addition to the common radiological features, the typical skin manifestations, and the whiplash-shaken infant syndrome, 11 less common signs were reported: (1) retinal hemorrhages, (2) subgaleal hematomas, (3) hand-print bruises, (4) human bite marks, (5) genital injuries, (6) tear of the floor of the mouth, (7) intramural hematoma of the bowel, (8) traumatic cysts of the pancreas and liver rupture, (9) hypernatremic dehydration, (10) repeated poisonings with a barbiturate or chloral hydrate, and (11) uncommonly jittery babies. The occurrence of massive chylous ascites as a consequence of battering was also reported. Prevention of an initial episode, or even repeated episodes, of battering is relatively hopeless. Prompt change in the child's custody is a radical but necessary first step, unless battering occurs at the hands of a babysitter or of a family member who can be readily ousted as a sole attendant in the child's environment. Physicians must be alert to the reality that an apparently sick child is in truth a battered child. 1 reference.

CD-01213

Legislation — Child Protection Proceedings Under Article 10 of the New York Family Court Act.

Insero, P. P., Jr.

Buffalo Law Review 20(2):561-566, Winter 1971.

Revised Article 10 of the Family Court Act of New York State, "Child Protection Proceedings," is discussed. Important facets of Article 10 are: proof of a person's repeated use of drugs shall be prima facie evidence that such a person's child is neglected, the relaxation of evidentiary requirements, the redefinition of the terms "neglected" and "abused" child, the sanctioned involvement of the district attorney in abuse cases, and more stringent requirements for ordering mental examinations of parents. The relaxed evidentiary provisions will assist in establishing proof of abuse, and the new definitions of abuse and neglect will increase the circumstances in which the Family Court may intervene to aid children. Further, the elimination of mandatory removal and mental examinations and the

reconsideration of the drug use-child abuse dilemma have erased many of the constitutional questions raised by previous legislation. Numerous references.

CD-01214

Institute of Judicial Administration, Inc., New York, N.Y. Juvenile Justice Standards Project.
Final Draft. Model Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Law. American Bar Association, New York, N.Y. Inst. of Judicial Administration, Inc., 50 pp., January 1975.

A model child abuse and neglect reporting law aims to assure that appropriate protective services will be provided to abused and neglected children and that appropriate services will be offered to families of abused and neglected children in order to protect such children from further harm and to promote the well-being of the child in his home setting. The act requires certain professionals to report their reasonable suspicions of child abuse, permits all others to report their reasonable suspicions of child abuse and neglect, and encourages parents and others to report themselves, or inquire about the availability of voluntary services. While the Act does not prescribe the nature of the services which must be provided, the purpose clause takes into account the fact that mere reporting, without concern for the treatment of the child or the problems which cause the harm, may be meaningless if not harmful. The mechanics of reporting are detailed, and emergency custody procedures are proposed. Stipulations regarding immunity from liability and the penalty for failure to report are also considered. The duties of the state department of social services and of the local child protective services agencies are set forth. Recommendations for the establishment of a central register of child abuse are provided.

CD-01215

To Combat Child Abuse and Neglect.
Irwin, T.
New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 508, 28 pp., May 1975.

The problem of child abuse and neglect in the U.S. is examined, and ways to combat and treat child abuse are explored. Child abuse is defined, and statistics are cited to illustrate the severity of this problem throughout the U.S. The causes of child abuse and difficulties encountered in handling such cases are considered. State and national efforts at controlling the problem are reviewed, including innovative programs in Nashville, Buffalo, Denver, Boston, Los Angeles, New York City, and Little Rock. The rehabilitation of abusive parents is the approach more experts are pursuing. Some underlying assumptions of treatment are examined, and the successful self-help efforts by Parents Anonymous are discussed. The role of physicians and concerned citizens in controlling this national problem is described. The addresses of national organizations concerned with child abuse and neglect are included.

CD-01216

The Role of the Lawyer in Child Abuse Cases.

Isaacs, J. L.

In: Kempe, C. H.; Helfer, R. E. (Editors). *Helping the Battered Child and His Family*. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., pp. 225-241, 1972.

The role of counsel for the child in a neglect or abuse hearing is to insure that all relevant facts are submitted and that the resolution of the case serves the best interests of his client. Even at the very earliest stage he may be asked to take a position on whether the child should be removed from the home. He bears an awesome burden of specialized competence and capacity far beyond that normally required of the practicing attorney. The need for counsel for the parents in alleged cases of abuse and neglect is obvious. Like others dealing with abusing parents, the lawyer must overcome his own revulsion of the act. If the client persistently claims his innocence, then the counsel must insist that the charge be proved. In any case he must see to it that his client's constitutional rights are protected. Specialized training is required for lawyers working in this field, and in 1964 almost one-third of all approved law schools offered no substantial coverage of the area. Greater emphasis is needed in the training of the family lawyer. 26 references.

CD-01217

Child Abuse Reporting Statutes: The Case for Holding Physicians Civilly Liable for Failing to Report.

Isaacson, L. B.

San Diego Law Review 12(4):743-777, July 1975.

The proposition that physicians who fail to report suspected cases of child abuse do so at the cost of incurring civil liability for injuries subsequently inflicted upon these battered children is examined with respect to the Allen-Cologne Act, a bill enacted by the California State Legislature in 1963. Legal precedents and the California approach to the relationship between the existence of a criminal statute and the designation of what is an acceptable standard of conduct are discussed. The conduct of a nonreporting physician in the light of California case law and its codification in Evidence Code 669 are considered. A breach of a child abuse reporting statute should be considered an apt occasion for civil liability since such a breach paves the way for the commission of the harm which the statute was intended to prevent and since helpless children clearly compose the class of individuals which the California Legislature is striving to safeguard. Numerous references.

CD-01218

Child Center Annex, Tiburon, Calif.

A Picture of Violence in Children and the Function of Fantasy.

Jampolsky, G. G.; Haight, M. J.

American Orthopsychiatric Association 51st Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif. Available from the Educational Resources Information Center, 16 pp. (ERIC ED 104 114), April 1976.

Violence in children, the functionary use of fantasy, and the therapeutic use of fantasy as alternatives to violence in children are considered. A rich fantasy life has potential in preventing the acting out of violent wishes in children. Investigations of the relationship between television and violence have been inconclusive, but children lacking in creative imagination typically come from groups having higher violent crime rates. Characteristics of the potentially violent child include a history of child abuse, alcoholic parents, and dehumanized relationships. The society frequently discourages imagination, particularly in the older child. The use of suggestive and autosuggestive hypnotic-like techniques increases the options available in dealing with stress and frustration and increases self-esteem, thus serving to prevent violence. 10 references.

CD-01219

Georgia Univ., Athens. Regional Inst. of Social Welfare Research.

Child Abuse: State Legislation and Programs in the Southeast.

Johnson, C. L.

Georgia Univ., Athens. Regional Inst. of Social Welfare Research, 108 pp., August 1973.

The 8 southeastern states in Federal Region IV were studied with regard to state child abuse reporting laws, the compatibility of state legislation with model reporting laws proposed by the Children's Bureau (DHEW), the conceptual order of the child protective service programs in the region, and further modifications needed in child abuse statutes. The analysis of state reporting legislation covered the following areas: purpose, reportable age, nature and cause of abuse, provisions and conditions of immunity, abrogation of evidentiary privileges, and penalty for abusing. The results are tabulated. A discussion of the legislative directions described in the laws for achieving the desired goals of the child abuse statutes includes consideration of the following: who reports and under what conditions; to whom and how reports are made; types of reports; mandated actions following a reported incident; and penalty for failure to report. Child protective service programs, staffing and training, and service availability in the 8 states are also discussed. The mechanics of maintaining a central registry are reviewed, noting the deficiencies of each state. The established relationships between the public welfare agency and other community constituents of child protective services programs are surveyed. All states differ substantially from the model legislation proposed by the Children's Bureau, and more thought must be given to the elements relevant to the process of implementing reports. 4 references.

CD-01220

The Treatment of an Abused Family.

Josten, L.

Maternal-Child Nursing Journal 4(1):23-34, Spring 1975.

Nursing intervention by public health nurses in the area of child abuse is illustrated in an individual case report stemming from the initial public health nurse contact over a period of 1 year and subsequent 6 month contact after the family had a third child. Nursing intervention delivered during the first year of contact was unsuccessful. The parents had both been abused as children, and the mother was particularly passive and withdrawn. This situation was compounded by the mother's almost continual state of pregnancy. Both parents experienced feelings of inadequacy, had unrealistic expectations for their child, and had difficulty in accepting help. The function of the public health nurse in the first year was to provide training in prenatal and child care. While the parents responded negatively to the nurse's teaching role, they appreciated her patient advocative and supportive role. Nurse advocacy activities dominated the second period of contact with the family, teaching services being provided only as requested by the parents. The nurse worked on both parents' self-esteem to change their concept of good parental care. To accomplish this goal, the parents were urged to identify the quality of the relationship they desired for themselves with their child and to empathize with their child. As a result of these efforts, positive changes in parental behavior were accomplished, but only with extensive support. 14 references.

CD-01221

Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y. Cross-National Studies of Social Service Systems.

Eight Countries: Cross-National Perspectives on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Kammerman, S. B.

Children Today 4(3):34-37, May-June 1975.

Services offered by 8 countries in the areas of early identification and intervention of child abuse and neglect are reviewed. The 8 countries are the U.S., Canada, France, West Germany, Israel, Poland, England, and Yugoslavia. Some of the nations in the study recognize child abuse as a separate, identifiable, distinctive problem but assume that adequate response is being provided within existing child protective services, as in Poland. In other countries it is perceived as such a minor problem that no special attention is required, such as in Yugoslavia. However, the 6 other countries are aware of the problem of child abuse and neglect and are struggling with similar problems, the most fundamental being that of definition. Researchers in all countries agree that there are no firm data on the incidence of child abuse and neglect. Only the U.S. and Canada have legislative provisions specifically addressing child abuse. The major debate relates to whether child abuse represents a phenomenon distinct from maltreatment of children generally and whether it warrants special policies and programs. The consensus is that there is one overall entity;

that there are variations within it encompassing a continuum of severity of consequences for children; and that where the danger is greatest for children there should be some priority for intervention. The implications of the current stress on child abuse, rather than on the problem of children who are in need, are discussed. 5 references.

CD-01222

Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, Mass. School of Law.
Legal Aspects of Foster Care.
Katz, S. N.

Family Law Quarterly 5(3):283-302, September 1971.

The legal implications of the foster family setting are considered. The institutional origins and common law background of foster care are traced from ancient Ireland to the present. The contractual aspects of the foster parent-child relationship are examined, noting that the stated goals of foster care, centering on the welfare of the child, the quality of the foster parent-child relationship, and the preservation of the natural parent's interests, are neither stated nor implied in actual foster parent contracts. Litigations between an agency and foster parents, in re Jewish Child Care Association and in re Alexander, exemplify disputes which arise between these parties. The cases illustrate a trend toward long-term placements. In both cases the placements were intended to be temporary. However, by allowing the foster parents to establish strong emotional ties with the foster children, the agencies required the foster parents to assume roles that were contradictory. Foster care is a viable alternative as a short-term living arrangement for a neglected child whose ultimate reunion with its natural parents is intended, but its use is inappropriate for providing a temporary home for children eligible for adoption. Numerous references.

CD-01223

Boston Coll., Chestnut Hill, Mass. School of Law.
Emancipating Our Children - Coming of Legal Age in America.

Katz, S. N.; Schroeder, W. A.; Sidman, L. R.
Family Law Quarterly 7(3):211-241, Fall 1973.

The history of the emancipation of children from their parents in this country is summarized and reviewed in terms of judicial emancipation and statutory emancipation. In American law, judicial emancipation refers to the termination of the certain rights and obligations attaching to the parent-child relationship during the child's minority. It may be partial or complete emancipation, the latter being clearest where there is an express agreement by which the parents relinquish their rights in their child in exchange for the child's relieving them of their financial obligations. Emancipation is often a defense to a claim for child support payments, but the courts have demonstrated unwillingness to accept the argument that emancipation terminates parental obligations as well as rights. Cases of infant emancipation resemble those arising under relinquishment and termination of parental rights statutes for purposes of

adoption. Courts have generally held that third parties may not benefit from emancipation. Statutory emancipation is concerned with the removal of the disabilities of the minor. This may be accomplished through an equitable proceeding, or, more recently, through statutory removal of disabilities. Emancipation for medical treatment, educational support, and contractual competence are recent developments in this field. 164 references.

CD-01224

Colorado Univ., Denver. Dept. of Pediatrics.
Uncommon Manifestations of the Battered Child Syndrome.
Kempe, C. H.
American Journal of Diseases of Children 129(11):1265, November 1975.

Unusual manifestations of the battered child syndrome are explored. In addition to the common radiological features, the typical skin manifestations, and the whiplash-shaken infant syndrome, 11 less common signs are reported: (1) retinal hemorrhages, (2) subgaleal hematomas, (3) hand-print bruises, (4) human bite marks, (5) genital injuries, (6) tear of the floor of the mouth, (7) intramural hematoma of the bowel, (8) traumatic cysts of the pancreas and liver rupture, (9) hypernatremic dehydration, (10) repeated poisonings with a barbiturate or chloral hydrate, and (11) uncommonly jittery babies. Such manifestations, though rare, are important clinical findings that require immediate and accurate diagnosis to prevent further damage to the defenseless child, and to allow for effective intervention on behalf of the parents who are in urgent need of care. 2 references.

CD-01225

Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. Senate.
National School-Age Mother and Child Health Act of 1975.
Kennedy, E. M.
Congressional Record 121(154):S 2533, October 21, 1975.

A bill to provide a reasonable alternative to abortion for those teenage mothers who choose to bear and raise their children was proposed as The National School-Age Mother and Child Health Act of 1975. As an alternative to abortion, the bill would help teenage mothers meet the challenges of motherhood and continue their education; help them to find support for their medical needs and those of their children; and gain access for them to appropriate social counseling to permit them to look forward to a reasonable and productive place in society for themselves and their children. To support the need for such legislation, it is noted that in 1970, there were over 644,000 live births to girls aged 19 years and under in the U.S. Roughly 38 percent of these births were to girls between the ages of 15 and 17 years, most out of wedlock. Children born to young mothers, besides being in a high-risk category for infant morbidity, are also at high risk for child abuse and neglect. It is hoped that the counseling and child care provisions of the bill would provide teenage mothers with the ability to

cope successfully with the strain of motherhood and reduce the risk of child abuse. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to single state agencies, and to assist in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating programs for comprehensive services for school-age girls and their children. Among the services that would be provided under this program are comprehensive health care to mothers and children, prenatal and postnatal health education, community outreach and information services, family planning services, and educational and vocational counseling.

CD-01226

Alaska State Supreme Court, Fairbanks.
The Balance of Power Among Infants, Their Parents and the State, Part 2. Parental Power.
 Kleinfeld, A. J.
Family Law Quarterly 4(4):410-443, December 1970.

The anomalous position of infants in relation to their parents in the U.S. is examined. While the personal rights of adults are carefully guarded in the U.S., infants experience general nonconsensual subordination to their parents. The scope of parental power and efforts by the states to limit these powers are examined historically. The states have traditionally been active in enforcing the type of education that children should have, regardless of parental wishes. In more recent times, the states have become increasingly involved in legislating sanctions against parents who physically or psychologically abuse their children. Some of the difficulties inherent in cruelty legislation are reviewed, notably inadequate reporting stipulations and sanctions for emergency action conducted on behalf of the child with little thought to the consequences. In spite of apparent efforts to protect the rights of children, a trend toward increasing state support of parental authority in cases of child insubordination is evident. Habitually disobedient children are frequently remanded to reform schools, institutions with poor rehabilitative effect. Some of the inadequacies of current antirunaway laws are explored, and the issue of custody is also considered. The scope of parental authority has not been carefully limited to protect the interests of children, though the law may be moving in this direction. Further, the disobedient child statutes, by providing one-sided state intervention against children no matter how justified their action, drastically reduced the availability of informal sanctions; these statutes should be abolished. Numerous references.

CD-01227

Massachusetts State Office for Children, Boston.
Child Advocacy in Action.
 Klibanoff, E. B.
Childhood Education 70-72, November-December 1975.

Efforts to improve coordination among various agencies involved in child protective services are examined, with emphasis on the Massachusetts Office for Children. Two

components are cited as necessary for coordination: (1) some local agency or body must assume ultimate responsibility for implementing a coordinated service plan for families in crisis and for diligently monitoring the services as they are provided; and (2) the public must be informed of the extent of the child abuse problem and of the services available to combat it. The Massachusetts Office for Children, a unique state agency with a mandate to coordinate and monitor all children's services, has been named to coordinate improvements in the state's protective services system. The Office is not a direct service provider but is a community-based agency with mandated functions at state and local levels. Unfortunately, the Office has financial difficulties despite the fact that its services are needed more than ever, since a depressed economy aggravates already tense family relationships.

CD-01228

Santa Clara County Dept. of Welfare, San Jose, Calif.
Public Welfare Responsibility for Child Protective Services.
 Lacour, J.; Erickson, H. C.; Justis, G. R.
 Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, 22 pp., 1965.

Problems in engaging community support for child protective services and in developing countywide and statewide programs are discussed. The initiation of child protective services is inhibited by community fears regarding the startling growth of public welfare and by the reluctance of public welfare administrators to assume the responsibilities of child protective services. Advice is provided to child protective service adherents on how to mobilize community support and move reluctant legislators. Above all, leadership in such activities should be given to someone other than the public welfare administrator or his staff. Leaders are urged to be aware of the overlapping legal authority of juvenile courts and public welfare departments, of divergent community opinion regarding the punishment or treatment of law offenders, and of misunderstandings that can develop about the nature of child protective services. The problems encountered in setting up a protective services program in Los Angeles County and in the State of Colorado are reviewed.

CD-01229

Lancet.
The Battered. (Editorial).
Lancet 1(7918):1228-1229, May 31, 1975.

The need for effective evaluation of services provided to abused or neglected children and their families is discussed. The present preoccupation with abuse and neglect in Britain has overly entangled pediatricians at the risk of neglecting other needy families and ill children. While nonaccidental injury of children is an important and serious problem, some multidisciplinary teams concerned with this problem and some of the case committees are finding an increasing proportion of their time spent with trivial and doubtful cases. A critical area where services are still lacking

is the identification and treatment of emotionally neglected or mentally abused children. The British Department of Health and Social Security must audit the national situation keeping in mind the problems of other disadvantaged and abused children and assess its priorities in the use of staff and resources.

CD-01230

Salt Lake City Juvenile Court, Utah, Second District.
The Role of the Juvenile Court in Protecting the Rights of Children.

Larson, J. F.

In: *Second National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 53-60, 1973.

The role of the juvenile court in protecting the abused, neglected, or sexually exploited child is discussed in terms of broad categories of adjudication and disposition. The steps of the adjudication process involve the existence of a competent tribunal, a written claim and notice of hearing thereon, the right to counsel, the right to submit evidence and cross-examine, the findings of ultimate facts and conclusions, a transcript of the proceedings, and appellate review of the court's decision. The importance of counsel and the selection of an appropriate forum are stressed, and problems relating to evidence and the use of case records are discussed. In determining how best to intervene, it is important to consider carefully the nature of the family problems which led to the neglect, abuse, or sexual exploitation, and to consider the need of protection for the child; the prognosis for success and the process in helping a parent effect change also should be evaluated. The importance of trained professionals in each specialized area of treatment of a situation is emphasized. The court must act as a wise parent in caring for, understanding, and protecting the child, and must seek to meet the needs of the child.

CD-01231

Caveat Parens: A Demystification of the Child Protection System.

Levine, R. S.

University of Pittsburgh Law Review 35(1):1-52, Fall 1973.

The history and methods by which states have sought to protect children from neglect and abuse are traced. Through an examination of the operation of child welfare agencies and the interests of parents suspected of neglecting their children, the lack of procedural safeguards for the parents in intervention by the child protection system is described. A due process model is presented which may be constitutionally required. More efficient review of agency decisions is advocated. The social work profession must recognize that the due process of law is an essential element in an equitable decision.

CD-01232

Rutgers Univ., Newark, N.J. Newark Coll. of Arts and Sciences.

Public Knowledge of Child Abuse.

Lindenthal, J. J.; Bennett, A.; Johnson, S.

Child Welfare 44(7):521-523, July 1975.

Five facets of public knowledge of and attitudes toward the problem of child abuse were determined for a sample of residents of Newark, New Jersey, an area reporting the highest incidence of child abuse in the state. The five facets were the degree to which the people are aware of the general problem of child abuse; the proportion of people who had knowledge of any specific incident of child abuse that might have occurred during the year preceding the interview; the knowledge of people regarding child protective agencies; prevalent attitudes about the propensity for child abuse; and specific attitudes the people hold regarding the disposition of perpetrators of child abuse. Nearly 70 percent of the respondents had heard or read about the problem of child abuse during the year preceding the interview. Education was the only factor related to awareness of the problem. Thirty percent of the respondents had knowledge of a specific incident of child abuse that might have occurred during the year preceding the interview. Sex was the only statistically significant variable: 43 percent of the men had knowledge of a specific incident compared with 21 percent of the women. The majority of the respondents expressed a liberal attitude toward perpetrators of child abuse, favoring treatment over arrest. Males and the less educated respondents favored arrest.

CD-01233

Children's Hospital National Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

State of the Art — Early Warning Signs of Child Abuse and Neglect — The Medical View.

Ludwig, S.

Social and Rehabilitation Service Conference on Early Warning Signals of Child Abuse, Atlanta, Ga., 9 pp., November 27-29, 1973.

The concepts involved with early warning signals of child abuse are presented from the pediatrician's point of view. Prevention is described on 3 levels. Primary prevention is preventing the occurrence of the illness; secondary prevention has to do with limiting illness duration (early case finding); and tertiary prevention is concerned with decreasing morbidity or long-term impairment. Efforts in development of a predictive questionnaire are discussed and various studies aimed at limiting pathological family relationships are reviewed. Physicians and ancillary personnel involved with neonatal units or emergency rooms are in a strategic position for detection of abuse as are pediatricians. All are urged to be aware of parent-child relations at all times. City indexes to pick up hospital shopping by abusive parents are suggested. Suggestions for tertiary prevention include development of multi-disciplinary hospital teams, integration of community resources, and use of a recognized and stable agency to be fully accountable for care of families in trouble, 8 references.

CD-01234

Park Hospital for Children, Headington (England).
Ill-health and Child Abuse.

Lynch, M. A.

Lancet 2(7929):317-319, August 16, 1975.

Differences between abused and nonabused siblings were examined with regard to significant factors in their early lives. Twenty-five consecutive unequivocally abused children who had 1 or more siblings were selected. Six factors emerged as significantly over-represented in the proband biography as compared with the control sibling group: abnormal pregnancy, abnormal labor or delivery, neonatal separation, other separation in the first 6 months, illnesses in the first year of life, and illness of the mother in the child's first year of life. Treatment of parents during pregnancy, the perinatal period, and early infancy may be fruitful in the prevention of child abuse. 14 references.

CD-01235

The Doctors.

Mac Keith, R.

In: Franklin, A. W. (Editor). *Concerning Child Abuse*. Edinburgh, Scotland, Churchill Livingstone, pp. 149-150, 1975.

The education of physicians is discussed regarding the diagnostic signs of child abuse, procedures to be undertaken in such cases, and the role of the physician in prevention. Treatment calls for general knowledge about the nonaccidental injury, the recognition and immediate management of the acute episode, and the continuing cooperative team management of the chronic problem. Teaching in these areas should be part of routine undergraduate, vocational, and continuing education. Identification depends on recognizing a small number of danger signals, which include discrepant or incompatible histories, characteristic injuries, and a suggestive social situation. Steps to be taken in these cases are detailed. Prevention is explored on the primary, secondary, and tertiary intervention level. Teaching aids are briefly considered.

CD-01236

Marin County Interagency Committee on Child Abuse, San Rafael, Calif.

Child Abuse Report.

Marin County Probation Dept., San Rafael, Calif., 59 pp., March 1972.

The problem of child abuse as it relates to the community services of Marin County, California, is surveyed, and recommendations are offered concerning ways to deal with the problem. Present procedures and responsibilities shared by various county agencies in battered or abused child cases are explored. Legal aspects affecting the minor and parents are considered, including needed legislation. Programs in other communities are also examined. Guidelines for therapeutic intervention are detailed, and inadequacies of the current system in the handling of child abuse cases are

reviewed in the following areas: detection and reporting; protection and security for the child; treatment for the entire family; restoration of the family unit; and utilization, coordination, and development of community resources. The establishment of a county child abuse team is recommended under the auspices of the Probation Department. Aside from handling individual cases, the team would also conduct a public education program. The team would consist of a probation officer, pediatrician, attorney, worker from the Department of Public Social Services, public health nurse, and mental health worker. 35 references.

CD-01237

Newham Dept. of Social Services, London (England).

Children at Risk.

Mattingly, R.

Health and Social Service Journal 85:1008, May 3, 1975.

The recent burgeoning interest in child abuse experienced in England is examined and some of the important determining characteristics of a potentially abusive situation are discussed. There is no real evidence that the actual incidence of child abuse has increased in recent years in England, but the growing concern has resulted in a greater referral of suspected cases to the medical and social agencies. The threshold of suspicion of doctors, social workers, and health visitors depends both on a knowledge of the circumstances commonly associated with abused children and on public awareness. Definitions of the problem will vary and will determine when an injury is serious enough for official notice and action. The following areas are examined for factors associated with child abuse situations: nature of injuries, environment, family history, parent-child interaction, and marital relationships. All studies of factors associated with child abuse have the disadvantage of being retrospective, and a greater effort must be taken to substantiate present concepts of child abuse with prospective studies.

CD-01238

Minnesota Univ., Minneapolis. School of Law.

The Battered Child and Other Assaults Upon the Family: Part One.

McCoid, A. H.

Minnesota Law Review 50:1-58, 1965-1966.

A legal discussion reviews literature on the development of the medicosocial concept of the battered child syndrome and analyzes the steps taken to promote identification of abuse, specifically, mandatory reporting statutes. Numerous aspects that directly concern the physician, who is considered the person most responsible for identification and initial treatment of the syndrome, are discussed. Topics include: (1) injury patterns; (2) etiology; (3) characteristics of the abusing family; (4) development of reporting statutes; (5) rationale of reporting statutes; (6) factors that deter reporting; (7) definitions of reportable injuries; (8)

agencies who receive reports; and (9) legal formats for reporting. Specific reporting procedures of many states are compared. Numerous references.

CD-01239

American Humane Association, Denver, Colo. Children's Div.

Protecting the Sexually Abused Child,

McKerrow, W. D.

In: *Second National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 38-44, 1973.

The role of children's protective services in bringing help to sexually abused children and their families is discussed. Increasing concern for this area of abuse is indicated by its specific inclusion in many of the reporting laws. The alleged sexual revolution currently in progress may be related to an increased incidence of such abuses, and the existing state laws vary considerably from each other. Most statutes are concerned more with the offender than with the victim. The initial shock of the victim is compounded and intensified during police questioning for evidence and during trial appearances. One of the basic deficiencies in the disposition of convicted offenders is that incarceration is rarely coupled with treatment of his character disorder, and usually he is back in the community as a free agent after a few years. Often parents need more help than the child victim in assessing the incident and handling it with the child, and in this area a skilled caseworker can be of great assistance. This is especially true when the offender is a member of the household or a neighbor or friend. Greater knowledge of the interpersonal relationships within the affected family are needed.

CD-01240

Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, N.Y.

Reactor's Comments.

McKerrow, W. D.

In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 30-31, 1972.

In abuse and neglect cases, the initial procedures involve identification, confirmation, assessment of damage, and appraisal of the potential for parental changes in behavior. At this point a single agency, preferably a child protective agency, should manage the diverse elements which must be brought into the treatment plan. Funds continue to be short for operating child protective services, and especially wanting for the necessary experimentation in methods of treatment.

CD-01241

Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pa. Regional Child Abuse and Demonstration Center.

Training Curriculum for Lay Therapists.

Meckes, R. E.

Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pa. Regional Child Abuse and Demonstration Center, 26 pp., 1975.

The training curriculum presented for lay therapists at the Demonstration Center is designed to delineate the roles and responsibilities of lay therapists as well as to develop skills in dealing with abused children and their families. Included in the curriculum are group psychotherapy sessions and discussions of roles and community resources, circumstances precipitating incidents of child abuse, child development and methods for assisting parents in coping with child-related problems, practical experiences and evaluation, and emergency room or medical clinic observation. Program objectives for lay therapist trainees are included. 6 references.

CD-01242

William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex. Social Work Service.

An Interdisciplinary Approach to Child Protective Services in the Military Community.

Miller, J. K.

In: *Second National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 24-30, 1973.

Maltreatment of children is not an insignificant problem in the military, the incidence on army posts being similar to that in other populations in the U.S. While there may exist a stronger reluctance to recognize such broad social problems in the military setting, once it is confronted, there may be stronger leadership and programming available than exists in the civilian environment. Problems of jurisdiction and disposition of cases involving the mother exist. One advantage of the military setting in abuse and neglect cases is the highly organized, single health care system and related social work and police agencies. The Infant and Child Protection Council at William Beaumont General Hospital in El Paso has been a model for military child protective services. This interdisciplinary unit consists of representatives from Social Work, Pediatrics, the Army Health Nurse Section, Psychiatry, the Army Community Service Agency, the Staff Judge Advocate, and, ex officio, the local civilian Child Welfare Office of the state of Texas. The advantages of such an interdisciplinary group are discussed, and a plea is made for greater cooperation between military and civilian authorities in cases of abuse and neglect. 7 references.

CD-01243

American Academy of Pediatrics, Evanston, Ill. Committee on Infant and Preschool Child.

Child Abuse and Neglect: The Role of the Pediatrician and the Academy.

Mindlin, R. L.

Pediatrics 54(4):393-395, October 1974.

The role of pediatricians and the American Academy of Pediatrics in combating child abuse and neglect is

examined. The problem of child abuse and neglect is viewed from the perspective of a report on visits to 9 health-based child abuse and neglect treatment programs. The report was prepared by a Task Force under the auspices of the American Academy of Pediatrics' Committee on Infant and Preschool Child for the Bureau of Health Services Research and Evaluation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Included are observations on the extent of child abuse and neglect and techniques for successful management. The Task Force attributed the low level of private physicians' reporting of child abuse and neglect to (1) failure to recognize the problem because of a low index of suspicion; (2) ignorance of the mandate to report; and (3) reluctance to report even when the suspicion was aroused and the requirement known. While the first 2 factors respond to educational efforts, the last is difficult to overcome. Physicians base their reluctance on a fear of breaching patient-doctor confidentiality, concern about damaging the physician's relationship with the parent-patient, and feelings that no constructive action will result. These doubts may be expiated by emphasizing protection of the child, insistence on adequate safeguards for medical records, and expanding community resources for handling child abusers. 10 references.

CD-01244

Dundee Univ. (Scotland). Dept. of Child Health.
The Incidence and Nature of Child Abuse.

Mitchell, R. G.

Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology
17:(641-646), 1975.

The nature and extent of child abuse are considered, particularly in Great Britain. Child abuse is an infinitely complex phenomenon, and efforts must be made to separate facts from emotional reactions. Abusive parents do not all come from a single age group, range of intelligence, or social class. However, professional workers have difficulty in identifying abusive parents from upper socioeconomic strata because they identify with them. It is emphasized that whatever the social background and however plausible the story, child abuse must be considered as a possibility in every incident of injury to a young child and wherever a child is failing to thrive. While it is hard to stereotype the abuse situation, abusive mothers tend to be young and to have had an unhappy childhood. While overt mental disease is not common, a high proportion have immature, dependent personalities. Further, infants who are restless, excitable, and cry a lot are especially at risk. Some recurrent patterns of abuse are considered. There are 5,000 recognized cases of child abuse per year in the United Kingdom, but many are still unidentified. The diagnostic signs of child abuse are reviewed. The highest priority must be given to improving recognition of the first injuries so that subsequent, more serious incidents can be prevented. Efforts at primary prevention, recognizing the potentially abusive patients, are also examined. 2 references.

CD-01245

California Univ., Berkeley.

Foster Care — In Whose Best Interest?

Mnookin, R. H.

Harvard Educational Review 43(4):599-638, November 1973.

Though data relating to the proportion of children in foster care who have been removed because of state coercion are unavailable, it is clear that the courts have wide latitude in making in the decision to remove a child from his natural parents. The process is deeply rooted in American history, stemming from colonial times. The "best interests of the child" test is the legal standard generally employed by the courts to decide whether a neglected child should be removed from parental custody. This standard is examined and found deficient on several grounds, largely because it requires predictions which cannot be made on a case-by-case basis and it relies too much on the judge's own values. The current informality of the juvenile court process is seen as a shortcoming of the system, but initiation of additional procedural safeguards for children and parents will not in itself remedy the situation. A new standard is proposed in which removal would occur only when the child cannot be protected in the home. The decision to require foster care placement should be based on legal standards that can be applied in a consistent and even-handed way, and the state should make every effort to provide children who must be removed with as much continuity and stability as possible. Within the context of these new standards, additional procedural safeguards for the parents and child would be desirable. 134 references.

CD-01246

Training for Strengthening of Parenting Skills.

Mohamoud, J.

Illinois Valley Community Coll., Ottawa, 51 pp., 1975.

The materials, procedures, and rationale for conducting a 10-session parent training workshop for abusive or neglectful parents are presented. Thirty-five parents previously determined to be neglectful or abusive were provided training in normal child development, alternative methods of discipline, and new methods of relating to spouse and children. Two instructors skilled in both family therapy and family education taught the training sessions. Each parent was assigned an outreach worker whose primary functions were to help parents understand what the course offered, help them maintain good attendance, reassure the parents by their presence in the sessions, and help parents evaluate the sessions in their own lives and put the theories into practice. A sample outreach worker training agenda is provided. Pre- and postinterviews of parent trainees, making use of 3 evaluative instruments, were conducted by the outreach workers to assess the program effectiveness. The agenda of individual sessions and homework assignments are included. Evaluatory data demonstrate that parents learned what they were supposed to and that behavioral changes had taken place. Parent evaluations of program effectiveness were enthusiastic and positive. 21 references.

CD-01247

Society for the Protection and Welfare of Children (New Zealand).

Child Abuse in New Zealand. (Letter).

Montgomerie, D. E.

New Zealand Medical Journal 81(537):361, 1975.

The lack of interest in the identification and prevention of child abuse and neglect in New Zealand, particularly by physicians, is discussed. Physicians are more aware than anyone else of the incidence and prevalence of child abuse in New Zealand, but for a variety of reasons they are reluctant to become actively involved. Measures that might detect child abuse and neglect, notably compulsory health visits to all homes with children under 5 years of age and regular visits to schools by medical officers and nurses, are largely ignored in New Zealand. Physicians should maintain unofficial records of child abuse to satisfy their own uncertainty regarding the extent of the problem; awareness of these figures may precipitate their active involvement in prevention programs.

CD-01248

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md.

Proceedings. Project Protection Child Abuse and Neglect Conference and Workshops.

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md., 57 pp., September 1974.

The proceedings of a conference and workshops held to sensitize Montgomery County, Maryland school personnel to the problems of child abuse and neglect and to make them aware of their own responsibilities in this area are reported. The conference and workshops were conducted under the auspices of Project Protection, a federally funded county program to deal with the educational problems associated with child abuse and neglect. Project Protection is a 3-part program comprising policy revision, curriculum development, and staff development units. The intensive workshops were designed to give pupil-services staff an in-depth knowledge of all aspects of child abuse and child neglect. Conference participants were expected to pass on information obtained at the workshops to local school staff at a regularly scheduled staff meeting at each school. Conference reports covered the following topics: Montgomery County Public School policies and procedures for referral, the history and incidence of child abuse and neglect, early identification of abused and neglected children, reporting, working with abused children and their families, Maryland's Child Abuse Statute, techniques for identifying abused and neglected children, the Health Department's role in prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect, new county programs in child abuse and neglect, sexual abuse of children, psychodynamics of abusing and neglecting families, and the Montgomery County Child Protection Team.

CD-01249

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md.

A Policy Statement on Child Abuse and Child Neglect.

Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md., 4 pp., August 26, 1974.

A policy statement on child abuse and child neglect developed by the Montgomery County, Maryland Public Schools is presented; guidelines for staff members in reporting suspected child abuse or child neglect cases are outlined. Abuse is defined and procedures for reporting are detailed. All Montgomery County Public Schools employees are required by law to report suspected cases of child abuse. Anyone who reports suspected child abuse in good faith, or who participates in any investigation or judicial proceeding which results from a report of suspected child abuse is immune from civil liability or criminal penalty. If there is any doubt or question in reporting cases of suspected abuse or neglect, it should be resolved in favor of the child. The content of written reports to file in such cases is summarized, and a sample child abuse and neglect reporting form is provided.

CD-01250

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England).

The Yo-Yo Syndrome: A Matter for Interdisciplinary Concern.

Moore, J. G.

Medicine, Science, and the Law 15(4):234-236, 1975.

The effects of violent domestic situations on children are examined. Such families are not easy to help; the parents are separated by the police during a violent confrontation only to reunite a few days or weeks later, beginning the process again. Such a pattern of frequent splits and reconciliations is termed the yo-yo syndrome. The families are distinguished by the interactive quality of violence and restlessness, and by the extremes of violence. The effect upon the children is divided into four categories: (1) turned against self, (2) school problems, (3) scapegoating, and (4) pawns. Children turned against self express their tension in physical symptoms or in some way try to absorb the family's aggression. Those who become school problems exhibit poor attendance and varying degrees of antisocial or attention-seeking behavior. In scapegoating, children most favored by one parent are rejected by the other and are either physically or verbally attacked. As pawns, the children are perceived as irrelevant to the central conflict, and are used as weapons in the marital war. The parents tend to be inadequate individuals who have considerable feelings of low morale. The violence is symptomatic of acute fear and panic. Efforts to establish specialized yo-yo training units to accumulate knowledge about the psychopathology of these parents and to develop methods that are effective with those families are encouraged. It is especially important to develop new skills to help the children concerned. 4 references.

CD-01251

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston.

The Role and Function of Protective Services.

Mulford, R. M.

In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 42-49, 1972.

The role of the social worker in providing service to families referred to child protective agencies because of child abuse is summarized. The first responsibility of the social worker is the safety of the child, and an initial decision must be made as to the necessity of removal from the home. The next focus is on the parents. They should be made to understand that their situation is under scrutiny, that something is wrong in the family functioning, and that the social worker is available to help remedy the situation. Three cases are briefly presented to summarize the familiar characteristics of abusing parents and their needs. A distinction is made between the cases involving the abusing parent who admits his act and demonstrates guilt and remorse and the more dangerous situations in which guilt and ready admission are lacking. The need for ongoing treatment in the latter is imperative. Transfer of a case from the social worker to paraprofessional personnel must be accomplished with care.

CD-01252

Ohio State Univ., Columbus.

Notes on Needs Assessment for Programs on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Nagi, S. Z.

Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 33 pp., June 1975.

Information relevant to needs assessment for improving the performance of programs on child abuse and neglect is presented. The information was derived from intensive interviews with concerned professionals in a number of communities selected on the basis of variability, and through a survey of agencies and programs related to child abuse and neglect which represent a probability sample of the U.S. population. Program needs, problems, and limitations are discussed. A consistent pattern was found which demonstrates prevalent needs for increasing and improving the competence of staffs, for public and professional education, for interagency coordination, and for the development of more adequate services and placement facilities. Although the needs for resources are acute, they do not overshadow the distinct needs for technical, coordinative, and educational assistance.

CD-01253

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England). Dept. of Battered Child Research.

The "Battered Baby" Syndrome. An Analysis of Reports Submitted by Medical Officers of Health and Children's Officers.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London (England). Dept. of Battered Child Research, 10 pp., May 1972.

Clinical and social management of the individual family and administrative aspects of the problem of child abuse in England are discussed based on progress reports submitted by Medical Officers of Health and Children's Officers during the period 1970-71. Primary and secondary prevention are discussed, and 4 alternative rehabilitation plans are outlined: (1) return the child to his home with planned help to the family; (2) temporary foster or institutional care at parents' request in order to provide relief from strain in a difficult family situation; (3) committal to care by a court order; and (4) supervision in the child's own home by order of a court. The structure and function of review committees and case committees are examined. Review committees, consisting of a core of 7 concerned professionals, meet regularly to ensure that research, education, and training programs are carried out, and receive regular reports from the responsible officers. The review committee can review the work of associated case committees and cooperate with other regional review committees to ensure the uniformity of management procedures. Case committees generally consist of 3 to 4 professionals who consider the action to be taken in individual cases. Also considered are education and training, child abuse registers, and the role of the police. Future studies are required regarding case committees, review committees, communication between professionals, and confidentiality. 10 references.

CD-01254

New York Univ., N.Y. School of Law.

Monitoring the Juvenile System: How Can You Tell Where You're Going, If You Don't Know Where You Are?

Nejelski, P.; La Pook, J.

American Criminal Law Review 12(1):9-31, Summer 1974.

An overview of problems with the current juvenile justice system and its effectiveness in dealing with children in trouble is presented. The law enforcement system is only a part of the child service system. Educational, social, and mental health services are also essential components to provision of adequate care for children in trouble. Comprehensive planning and coordination within and between services are necessary to see that the child and his family are accorded the correct services for their needs. Currently, the lack of monitoring or general accountability for the judicial and nonjudicial services makes accurate evaluation by policymakers and the public nearly impossible. The difficulty of designing new, more effective programs within the system without evaluation of current ones is self-evident. The development of a judicial monitoring system, determination of basic research areas, the concepts of project evaluation and quality controls, and essential areas of improvement are discussed in detail. 65 references.

CD-01255

New Jersey State Bureau of Research, Planning, and Program Development, Trenton.

Approaches to Case Review of Children in Foster Care: Exploring Some Suggestive Examples.

New Jersey State Bureau of Research, Planning, and Program Development, Trenton, 15 pp., 1975.

Approaches to the systematic periodic review of foster care cases are considered. Although foster care is often viewed as a strictly temporary condition pending a more desirable permanent arrangement, studies of foster care have repeatedly demonstrated that a large proportion of children in care under all types of agencies actually remain in care for several years. Thus, the necessity and importance of improving provisions for planned long-term foster care has become evident to child welfare agencies. Systematic periodic review has become of increasing importance in this planning process. Three typical approaches to case review are: (1) administratively establish review procedures within the agencies which have placed the children; (2) establish independent review boards by agreement among agencies to offer noncompulsory recommendations at voluntary conferences; and (3) institute mandatory periodic court review of foster care cases resulting in fully enforced court directives. A mixed review system employed by the state of Michigan is also examined. Typical case dispositions resulting from the various types of case review proceedings are surveyed. While sufficient information with which to judge the effectiveness of various approaches to case review may never be available, an attempt at evaluation must be made.

CD-01256

New Jersey State Div. of Youth and Family Services, Trenton. Bureau of Research, Planning, and Program Development.

Abuse and Neglect in New Jersey. A Guide for Communities and Provider Agencies.

New Jersey State Div. of Youth and Family Services, Trenton. Bureau of Research, Planning, and Program Development, 21 pp., August 1974.

The gap between the number of children abused or seriously neglected in New Jersey each year and the number of these children and families who receive supervision and help is documented, and a state treatment network is outlined. It was estimated that 1 percent of all children 18 years or under would be subjected to physical abuse or severe neglect in New Jersey during 1975. Further, in 1974, an estimated 80 percent of the population of abused and neglected children received no assistance from the New Jersey division of Youth and Family Services. In the current treatment pattern in New Jersey, the most serious deficiency in the system is a lack of programs to help develop and improve parenting behavior and skills. A model treatment network and programs are proposed, and a cost analysis is presented. The network would include a parent development center, teaching homemakers, professional counseling, a parent development component, and a family planning service. Program needs are broken down by county. 16 references.

CD-01257

New Jersey State Div. of Youth and Family Services, Trenton.

The Health Professions and Child Abuse and Neglect.

Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey 72(7):605-609, July 1975.

The legal responsibilities of the medical profession in cases of suspected child abuse or neglect in the state of New Jersey are reviewed. According to New Jersey law, any person having reasonable cause to believe that a child has been subjected to child abuse or neglect must report the situation to the New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services, even if definite proof is not available. The law protects the person making the report by guaranteeing immunity from civil or criminal liability resulting from the action. In addition to mandatory reporting, the physician should maintain protective custody of the child in severe cases. Reporting procedures are detailed; two New Jersey statutes which directly address the role and responsibilities of the physician in handling and reporting cases of suspected child abuse and neglect are discussed; and social services that are available to the family after the abuse is officially reported are summarized.

CD-01258

New York Foundling Hospital, N.Y. Center for Parent and Child Development.

Practical Approach to Management of Child Maltreatment. A Working Manual for Identification, Reporting, Treatment, and Intervention.

New York Foundling Hospital, N.Y. Center for Parent and Child Development, 85 pp., 1975.

A working manual for a training program sponsored by the New York Foundling Hospital emphasizes early detection and prevention. In addition to material on child abuse and neglect, consideration is given to legislative mandate and guidelines, program descriptions, recordkeeping materials, guidelines for intake and determination of progress, and criteria for termination of service. New York's child protective system is outlined, and abuse investigation and notification forms relevant to the state of New York are provided. A model multidisciplinary program for treatment of maltreating parents at the New York Foundling Hospital Center for Parent and Child Development is described. 77 references.

CD-01259

New York State Assembly, Albany. Select Committee on Child Abuse.

A Guide to New York's Child Protection System.

New York State Assembly, Albany. Select Committee on Child Abuse, 38 pp., July 1974.

New York State's statutory creation of a child protective system was a result of the premise that child protective workers offer a distinct advantage over law enforcement officers in child protective investigations because of their

ability to: (1) make psychosocial evaluations of parents to determine the occurrence of abuse or maltreatment; (2) help parents become aware of their problems; and (3) offer treatment or assistance to help parents become adequate. The law creates a system with 5 fundamental components: (1) detection through third-party recognition (mandatory and voluntary reporting); (2) protective custody of children in imminent danger; (3) central register of reports of suspected abuse or maltreatment; (4) protective services to verify reports, provide immediate protection, and begin rehabilitation; and (5) court action to remove a child or impose treatment (Article 10 of Family Court Act). Specific definitions and procedures of these 5 system components are described and responsibilities of all persons involved are detailed. A directory of local New York child protective agencies is included. Numerous references.

CD-01260

New York State Assembly, N.Y. Select Committee on Child Abuse.

Report on the Feasibility of Studying the Relationship Between Child Abuse and Later Socially Deviant Behavior. New York State Assembly, N.Y. Select Committee on Child Abuse, 43 pp., August 1973.

The feasibility of studying the interrelationship between child abuse and neglect and later socially deviant behavior is examined. It was assumed that a group of children officially suspected to be abused or neglected could be identified, and that it could be determined if their subsequent history included certain types of socially deviant behavior. It was further assumed that a group of children alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision could be identified, and it could be determined if their previous history included officially suspected child abuse or neglect. The early 1950's were selected tentatively as the years from which the identifying data on children officially suspected to be abused or neglected could be drawn. It is feasible to identify children officially suspected to be abused or neglected in the early 1950's, track them through existing information systems to determine later socially deviant behavior, and track children alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision in 1972 through Family Court and social services records to determine earlier officially suspected child abuse or neglect. Eight counties selected for the study were found suitable, and no difficulty was anticipated in obtaining all the records necessary.

CD-01261

New York State Dept. of Social Services, Albany.

Cases of Suspected Child Abuse and Maltreatment Reported to the NYS Central Child Abuse and Maltreatment Register - 1973.

New York State Dept. of Social Services, Albany, Program Brief No. 2, 4 pp., April 1974.

Statistics on cases of suspected child abuse and maltreatment reported to the New York State Child Abuse and Maltreatment Register for the calendar year 1973 are

reported. The time span of the report encompasses an important transitional phase in which an existing state register was replaced by a new register which can accept reports of suspected child abuse or maltreatment 24 hours a day, 7 days a week via a statewide toll-free telephone system. The new register began operation in September, 1973, with 78 percent of the abuse and maltreatment cases reported after this date. The increased reporting also represents the initiation of child protective units in the 57 counties of upstate New York and in New York City. The more than 8,000 cases reported during the last 4 months of 1973 represent an increase of 154 percent over the number of cases reported during the entire year of 1972. Follow-up investigations were completed on 5,625 cases of the 8,432 reported during September through December, 1973. Abuse or maltreatment was indicated in 54 percent of those successfully followed up. Data are presented by county and month, including New York City as a separate entity and including case fatalities as a separate category.

CD-01262

Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass. Family Development Study.

Toward an Etiologic Classification of Pediatric Social Illness: A Descriptive Epidemiology of Child Abuse and Neglect, Failure to Thrive, Accidents and Poisonings in Children Under Four Years of Age.

Newberger, E. H.; Reed, R. B.; Daniel, J. H.; Hyde, J. N., Jr.; Kotelchuck, M.

Society for Research in Child Development Biennial Meeting, Denver, Colo. 20 pp., April 11, 1975.

A controlled prospective study of child abuse and neglect, failure to thrive, accidents and poisonings included 303 children admitted to the inpatient services and 257 children who visited the emergency clinic of an urban academic pediatric hospital. Measurements of historical and contemporaneous familial, environmental, and child developmental factors were made in order to integrate into a more nearly etiologic classification framework a set of hypotheses derived from clinical experience and from the research literature. The objective was to form an adequate rational base for more precise and effective clinical practices. The primary data collection mechanism was a hospital interview with mothers of children selected into the study sample. The data support the basic hypothesis that differential categories of hypothesized stresses and personal and social strengths determine the occurrence of pediatric social illnesses. It is demonstrated that child abuse is associated with more extreme disparities of stress and strength than other conventional illnesses; that the postulated underlying common origins of failure to thrive and child abuse manifest different symptomatic responses principally in relation to degrees of stress impinging on the victims' families; and that accidents are characterized by both quantitative and qualitative differences on the measured dimensions of family strength and stress. The pertinence of these findings to proposed programs to screen for risk of child abuse and neglect is critically discussed. 20 references.

CD-01263

North Carolina State Dept. of Human Resources, Raleigh.
Div. of Social Services.

Neglect and Abuse of Children in North Carolina.

North Carolina State Dept. of Human Resources, Raleigh.
Div. of Social Services, Special Report No. 30, 32 pp.,
January 1975.

Statistical information generated from the North Carolina Central Registry's Report of Alleged Child Abuse or Neglect, DSS-CW-301, for the year beginning January, 1972, includes (1) the characteristics of alleged neglected and abused children and their families; (2) the extent of the neglect and abuse; (3) the contributing problems; (4) legal action taken; (5) the type of intervention employed other than legal; and (6) the type of services provided to the child and his family. Selected statutory definitions of abuse and neglect are also included. 5 references.

CD-01264

Northern Virginia Mental Health Association, Arlington.
Is Anybody Listening? Creative Approaches in the Delivery of Child Protective Services. A Public Forum.
Northern Virginia Mental Health Association, Arlington, 98 pp., 1974.

The proceedings of a public forum on Creative Approaches in the Delivery of Child Protective Services held in Reston, Va., from September 30 to October 1, 1974, are presented. Included in the 2-day program were a discussion by 2 physicians on the problem of child abuse; a panel discussion on the magnitude of child abuse, services presently available in this area, and future directions for services; a panel discussion on creative approaches in the delivery of child protection, which examined community and hospital multi-disciplinary committees, the Pro-Child program, volunteer efforts, family needs and team action, ways to sensitize the medical profession, and Parents Anonymous; and an idea exchange.

CD-01265

Nursing Times.
Theory and Practice.
Nursing Times 678, May 1, 1975.

Failure to intervene effectively in child abuse cases due to the lack of communication between the different caring agencies is discussed, citing a case mishandled by the London Borough of Lambeth. From time to time, the family in question was in contact with health visitors; a probation officer; a social worker given special responsibility for the case; the general practitioner; hospital orthopedic, pediatric, outpatient, and accident departments; a playgroup leader; a playgroup organizer; a day nursery matron; the housing welfare officer; the Social Security Department; the courts; and several senior officers supervising the less experienced caseworkers. In spite of these contacts, the child died of multiple injuries. While communication was a major problem in this case, inexperience,

excessive caseloads, ineffectual statutory powers, and the delegation of critical interagency negotiations to one harassed social worker played important accessory roles.

CD-01266

Westchester County Dept. of Social Services, White Plains, N.Y.

Reactor's Comments.

Nyden, P. V.

In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*, Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 67-68, 1972.

Social agencies must be prepared to act promptly in providing services to children. There is no excuse for a social worker to appear in court unprepared, with the current availability of legal services to the agencies. Fair and effective handling of cases depends on the knowledge and sophistication of the judges; they should be aware of social problems and have an awareness of the problems faced by the social worker. The importance of funds for public social services and public welfare is crucial, as is the relationship between public and private social agencies and the courts.

CD-01267

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Child Abuse and Neglect. The Problem and Its Management. Volume 1.

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, (OHD)
75-30073, 63 pp., 1975.

An overview of the problem of child abuse and neglect covers various perspectives, including characteristics of the parents and children, effects of abuse and neglect, a psychiatrist's view of the problem, and state reporting laws. The many problems that make the abuse and neglect of children so difficult to comprehend and manage are also examined, including problems of definition and incidence and deficiencies within the child protection system. While the maltreatment of children is a crime in every state, there is confusion about whether to punish or provide treatment to parents convicted under these laws. Treatment is by far the most preferable response. 123 references.

CD-01268

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Child Abuse and Neglect. The Problem and Its Management. Volume 2.

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, (OHD)
75-30074, 89 pp., 1975.

The roles of the many professionals involved in case management are discussed, including those professionals working with abusive parents, child protective services agencies, physicians and hospitals, the police, and teachers

and the schools. Procedures for working with abusive parents are detailed, anticipating the types of problems that frequently arise. An overview and evaluation are provided on the Child Protective Services of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and on the Child Abuse Unit, Los Angeles County Police Department. Consideration is also given to medical diagnostic assessment, the multidisciplinary diagnostic consultation team, and the respective roles of teachers and schools. 123 references.

CD-01269

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Research and Evaluation Div.
Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Studies. Fiscal Year 1975.
Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Research and Evaluation Div., (OHD) 76-30030, 113 pp., 1976.

Descriptive information on the research, demonstration, and evaluation program of the Office of Child Development for fiscal year 1975 is presented. An overview describing the role, function, and long range goals of the Office of Child Development is included. Specific research, demonstration, and evaluation project descriptions funded in fiscal year 1975 (both continuations and new starts) are classified by the major area of activity. Each area of activity and the program and strategy developed in relation to the issues of concern are described. The projects are indexed according to federal region, principal investigator and institution, and project number.

CD-01270

Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Public Education.
Child Abuse and Neglect Activities. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 16 pp., 1975.

The present state of federal child abuse and neglect programs is reviewed. The development of programs since the June 1973, designation of the Office of Child Development as lead agency in combatting child abuse is chronicled, and some of the implications of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-247) are considered. Federal funding for child abuse projects is surveyed, summarizing the nature of individual projects and listing major grant recipients. An overview of efforts by the Office of Child Development, the Office of Education, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health, and the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect in the area of child abuse and neglect is presented.

CD-01271

AFDC Foster Care: Problems and Recommendations.
Oliphant, W.

New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 38 pp., 1974.

The ability of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) foster care program to become an effective instrument for the development and funding of a national system of child welfare services was examined. An 11-state study sample was selected; interviews and group discussions were held with staff at the state office, regional office, and district office levels, and in local welfare agencies in locally administered states to determine the potential of the AFDC foster care program. The availability of federal funds for foster care did not have the anticipated effect of stimulating the development of services to AFDC families and children. While the scope and federal funding of the program was expanded in 1967 and mandated for all states in 1969, the use of AFDC foster care varies markedly among the states and localities. A major stumbling block to program acceptance was the incompatibility of philosophy, goals, and operating practices between public assistance and child welfare, usually expressed in the form of public assistance standards which must be accepted since AFDC foster care was an assistance program. Considerable staff time was employed in meeting the judicial determination requirement and the public assistance eligibility requirements of the AFDC program, resulting in a reduction of staff time spent in providing services to families. Recommendations for changes in the program include elimination of the judicial determination requirement, conformity with state eligibility requirements for foster care, continuation of care as needed, and the inclusion of care in public institutions.

CD-01272

Burderop Hospital, Wroughton (England). Dept. of Psychiatry.
Microcephaly Following Baby Battering and Shaking.
Oliver, J. E.

British Medical Journal 2(5965):262-64, May 3, 1975.

In 3 cases of microcephaly following the rough handling of babies, the rate of growth of the head circumferences suddenly decelerated, or almost ceased, after the abuse. Previously normal children became microcephalic and severely mentally retarded. If detailed social and psychiatric information had not been available, these 3 children would have become part of the large proportion of individuals in subnormality hospitals who have unsatisfactory and incomplete diagnoses. 8 references.

CD-01273

Burderop Hospital, Wroughton (England). Dept. of Psychiatry.
Severely Ill-treated Young Children in North-East Wiltshire.
Oliver, J. E.; Cox, J.; Taylor, A.; Baldwin, J. A.
Oxford Univ. (England). Dept. of Clinical Epidemiology, Research Report 4, 88 pp., August 1974.

A clinical study of 38 severely abused children under 4 years of age seen during a 7-year period ending in 1971 is presented. Males slightly outnumbered females, and 82 percent of the children were first severely abused when less than 1 year of age. The incidence of abuse in the entire group under study was 2.6 per 1,000, while the incidence in those less than 1 year old was 25 per 1,000. Abnormalities at birth were more common than in the general population. The mean number of injurious incidents was 5.9 per child, and the mean number of physical injuries and illnesses was 13.6 per child. Soft tissue injuries and severe emotional trauma were present in 95 and 89 percent, respectively, while 32 percent suffered skull fractures; 43 percent had various brain injuries; and 58 percent had fractures other than in the skull. Severe neglect was reported in 47 percent of the cases. In 76 percent of the families, the natural parents were responsible for the child when the principal injuries occurred. Most of the male parents or guardians were unskilled laborers and had unstable work records. In 53 percent of families there were 4 or more children, and 83 percent of siblings of presenting children were considered to be at risk. In 47 percent of families the female parent or guardian was alone responsible, and in 41 percent both parents were involved in the abuse. The mid-twenties was the most common age for parents to begin abusing, and most of them had histories of an unsatisfactory childhood. The discussion deals with the extent of the problem, difficulties in ascertainment, methods of ascertainment, and prevention. Case vignettes of 34 children are presented. 106 references.

CD-01274

Illinois Univ., Chicago. Rush Medical Coll.

The Illinois Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Acts Past and Present.

Pachman, D. J.

Illinois Medical Journal 149(2):175-184, February 1976.

Provisions of the Illinois Abused Child Bill of 1965 relevant to physicians are reviewed, and potential changes that may arise from a proposed Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Bill are considered. Child abuse and neglect registry data for Illinois through fiscal year 1975 are presented, and reasons why child abuse and neglect continues to be a major problem are proposed. The provisions of the 1965 Act and its subsequent amendments are reviewed, including the following topics: the facts to be reported; who must report; mandatory reporting provisions; absence of a no penalty clause; immunity from liability; and the exclusion of physician-patient privilege. A central registry of reported cases was also established by the 1965 Act. The proposed Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Bill (1975) would clarify the definitions of abuse and neglect, modify the classification of people who must report, require more detailed medical evidence, allow physicians to retain the child in temporary custody, and provide legal counsel for the minor. Child abuse reports have risen 500 percent since the registry was instituted; data are included on sources of reports, types of abuse, and relation of abuser to victim. Present problems include the failure of physicians to

recognize and report early cases, inadequate investigatory personnel, lack of adequate investigation, need for better community services, need for improvement in the quality of the juvenile court, and need for better efforts in prevention. 7 references.

CD-01275

California Univ., Davis. School of Law.

Police Discretion and Diversion of Incidents of Intra-family Violence.

Parnas, R.

Law and Contemporary Problems 36:539-565, 1971.

In recent years there has been a tendency to divert certain categories of alleged antisocial behavior, such as intrafamily violence, from the criminal process. While there is a practical necessity for the police to respond to urgent calls arising from violent family situations, almost all police dislike becoming involved and prefer that a social worker handle the case. Traditional diversionary practices on the part of the police include communications screening by the dispatcher and diversion by the responding officer on patrol. More innovative diversionary methods are exemplified by the Community Services Unit of the Winston-Salem, N.C. Police Department; the New York Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU); and the Berkeley, California Community Relations Division. The FCIU represents a major attempt at dealing with the problems of who intervenes, who does the follow-up, and what methods of intervention and follow-up are indicated; another aspect of the program is training for personnel involved in both the initial violence and the prevention of further incidents. Initially federally funded, the current status of FCIU is uncertain at best, and its demise is alleged to be related to a change in political emphasis. Similar programs have been developed in Louisville and Oakland. Joint police-prosecutor diversionary screening is practiced in some jurisdictions, as for example, Detroit's Misdemeanor Complaint Board. For effective control, a rechanneling of priorities and an attack on all of the conditions of poverty, discrimination, and alienation must be waged.

CD-01276

New York State Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Albany. Div. of Mental Retardation and Children's Services.

Ill-Health and Child Abuse. (Letter).

Pasamanick, B.

Lancet 2(7934):550, September 20, 1975.

The association of maternal tension and signs of brain dysfunction in the baby at the first routine examination at age 40 weeks is related to findings that abnormal pregnancy, prematurity, and illness are associated with child abuse. Infants with brain dysfunction have significantly high rates of hospitalization. Further, in a comparison of mothers of neurologically normal premature babies with mothers whose premature children were judged to be abnormal, those with normal premature infants were no more tense than mothers of normal full-term babies. It was

the neurologically abnormal child, whether premature or full-term, who had a significantly tense mother. Behavioral and emotional difficulties in such children probably precipitate parental distress, thereby increasing the child's abnormal behavior and setting up a spiral which in some cases results in child abuse.

CD-01277

Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. School of Law.
The Law and Abused Children.

Paulsen, M. G.

In: Helfer, R. E.; Kempe, C. H. (Editors). *The Battered Child*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, pp. 153-178, 1974.

In dealing with child abuse, legislators have formulated a set of social responses designed to prevent repetition of the incident, to protect the victim's siblings, and to deter others who might be tempted to harm their children. No new criminal legislation is needed. In many states protective services are provided as a part of public programs of comprehensive child welfare services. To help identify instances of child abuse, all states now have reporting laws either requiring (or expressly permitting) physicians and others to report their suspicions in appropriate cases. To encourage compliance with the statute, the reporter is given a certain measure of immunity from the legal liability which might arise from making such a report. In some states there is a religious exemption to the requirement to report injuries or illnesses being treated by spiritual means or prayer. The method of handling cases depends on 3 aspects of the reporting laws: (1) the agency which receives the report, (2) the declaration of purpose of the law, and (3) explicit legislative directions regarding action. Six states provide for local or statewide registries; these are useful for statistical studies, training, and a source of previous data. While the physician may feel he is liable for violating the doctor-patient relationship if he reports a suspected case, he should also be aware that failure to report according to a statute which requires him to do so may incur civil liability. In a number of states the law abrogates the patient-physician privilege in cases of child abuse. Unfortunately, most states which have enacted child abuse reporting legislation have not appropriated additional funds specifically intended to extend services to the new cases which reporting might reveal. 32 references.

CD-01278

California Univ., Los Angeles.

A Discriminant Function Procedure for Identifying Abusing Parents.

Paulson, M. J.; Afifi, A. A.; Chaleff, A.; Liu, V. Y.; Thomason, M. L.

Suicide 5(2):104-114, Summer 1975.

Discriminant function analysis was used to derive a more refined scale of a linear combination of selected items for identifying potential or actual abusive parents. A sample of 15 males and 18 females was selected from 60 abusive

parents, each identified as the primary abusive parent in the home. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory of each parent was subjected to a series of discriminant function analyses. Recognizing that sex is an important determinant in understanding and predicting child abuse, separate scales were derived for males, females, and sexes combined. A graph was developed to estimate the probability of an individual being an abusive parent. By using these scales in conjunction with clinical interviews and medical history, the probability of identifying parents at risk is increased. Content analyses of the scale items reflect specific conflict areas for males and females. Male abusers are characterized as more hedonistic, self-centered, suspicious, and in conflict with both parental and societal demands more often than normal males. Female abusers manifest counterculture behavior which brings them into conflict with authority. These subjects also show suspicion, distrust, and concern over the motives of their peer group. Such mothers are fearful of hurting themselves and others. 12 references.

CD-01279

California Univ., Los Angeles. Center for the Health Sciences.

Child-rearing Attitudes of Foster Home Mothers.

Paulson, M. J.; Grossman, S.; Shapiro, G.

Journal of Community Psychology 2(1):11-14, January 1974.

Existing child-rearing attitudes were assessed in a sample population of licensed, full-time foster home mothers of Los Angeles County by comparing their attitudes with those of a comparable sample of biological mothers in a Well-Baby Clinic. The instrument selected for assessing such attitudes was the Parent Attitude Research Instrument (PARI). Eleven of the 23 PARI subscales differentiated statistically between the 233 foster home mothers and the 70 clinic mothers. The foster mothers revealed a greater trend to dependency formation, strictness and conformity in parenting and discipline, and dedication to the maternal rewards of the mothering role. They found gratification in the emotional closeness of family ties, with children and within the husband-wife relationship. There was also a tendency to repress the child's individuality of behavior and sexual curiosity. Foster mothers expressed a stronger emphasis on morality, conformity, responsibility, and infant development, factors potentially inhibiting personality development. Further research is needed to evaluate how much effect such different attitudes have in the rearing of foster children. 14 references.

CD-01280

Pediatric News.

Psychosocial Dwarfism Seen as a Clinical Entity.

Pediatric News 9(5):3,41, May 1975.

Psychological dwarfism in children as a sequela to parental rejection is discussed. Although the disorder manifests itself as growth retardation, psychosocial dwarfism is a disorder

related to certain child-rearing practices. The emotional disturbance in the child may adversely affect pituitary function; decreasing the response of growth hormone to stimulation with arginine and insulin. Changes in domicile produce a return of normal pituitary function in most patients. Children with suspected psychosocial dwarfism should be hospitalized for complete psychological, physiological, and endocrinological examinations to rule out possible underlying organic diseases and to evaluate the psychosocial factors producing the growth retardation. Abnormal, bizarre eating and drinking behavior, such as polydipsia and drinking from toilet bowls, is extremely common in these cases. When removed to a more favorable environment, the children often experience rapid growth, with the head growing so rapidly that skull sutures may be split. Such changes, though dramatic, cause no damage to the child.

CD-01281

Pennsylvania State Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg. Bureau of Child Welfare.

1973 Child Abuse Report.

Pennsylvania State Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg. Bureau of Child Welfare, 31 pp., 1974.

The statistics for reported cases of suspected child abuse in Pennsylvania in 1973 are presented along with brief discussions of the history, various forms, parental characteristics, etiology, and legal aspects of the problem. In the 7 years of mandatory reporting, almost 6,000 cases have been recorded in the state. Even though the incidence of reporting has risen from 568 in 1968 to 1,625 in 1973, it is believed that the number reported represents only a small fraction of the total number of incidents which occur. The number of cases reported in 1973 represents a 50.5 percent increase over the total number reported in 1972. Such an increase is attributed to increased public awareness of the mandatory reporting law and changes in social, economic, or cultural factors which cause adults to alleviate their frustrations by striking at their children. The data for 1973 show that of the 1,625 total cases, slightly more were female than male (817 vs. 808). The victims tended to be white, live with their mother, and be under 5 years of age. Since 1969 the number of abused children living with their mother increased, while those living with both parents decreased. More than 400 children in 1973 had been mistreated previously by their parent or caretaker.

CD-01282

Washington State Medical Association, Olympia. Subcommittee on the Abused Child.

The Abused Child Primer.

Phillips, D. C.

Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services, Olympia, 19 pp., July 1974.

Guidelines for early identification, reporting procedures, and methods of rehabilitation for abused children and their families in the state of Washington are presented. Abuse

and neglect are categorized and defined; diagnostic signs indicative of abuse and neglect are reviewed. Reporting procedures are outlined, including procedures for suspected sexual assault. The characteristics of potential abusers and some of the services available to abusive parents and their children are surveyed. 3 references.

CD-01283

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y. Research Center.

A Model for Intake Decisions in Child Welfare.

Phillips, M. H.; Haring, B. L.; Shyne, A. W.

New York, Child Welfare League of America, 101 pp., 1972.

Factors associated with placement decisions in child welfare are considered, and an intake interview guide for use in child welfare agencies is presented, together with a discussion of steps through which the intake interview guide was formulated. More than 50 factors were found definitely associated with a decision to place, and vastly more information is acquired about the case in which the decision is placement than about the case that receives an own-home service decision. There are specific items of information that are important in decision making, but a substantial variation in decision making results from the predilections of individual workers. Results of a trial of an interview form to be used during the first in-person interview with the caretaking adult in the case are reviewed. It was found that decisions based upon the data available on the completed form were more consistent between judges than decisions based solely upon narrative case recording. Results of a major field test are also cited. Based on the field test, the intake interview guide was revised and a copy of this guide is included. Future applications of the guide and its implications for research are considered. 6 references.

CD-01284

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y. Research Center.

Factors Associated With Placement Decisions in Child Welfare.

Phillips, M. H.; Shyne, A. W.; Sherman, E. A.; Haring, B. L. New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 113 pp., 1971.

Findings from the first phase of a study of abused and neglected children receiving service in their homes are reported. The initial phase relates to factors associated with the choice of own-home service or placement for children. Service was sought from 1 voluntary and 3 public child welfare agencies. Data were obtained through a detailed Intake and Decision Schedule completed by caseworkers on 290 families during 1970. Some of the characteristics of these children and their families, and the type of service sought and planned, are reviewed. In examining the factors associated with placement versus own-home decisions, children for whom day care was the service decision and

children for whom the caseworker concluded no further service was needed were excluded. Placement children came from smaller less-advantaged families. Both the mother and father of placement children evidenced emotional problems. However, parental care was judged adequate in a substantial proportion of cases in both groups. For a large majority of the children for whom placement was recommended, the caretaking parent had requested placement, while for own-home service children, the parent wanted no service at all. Placement children tended to be younger and more emotionally disturbed. An analysis of cluster scores is presented to determine the combination of factors which lead to a placement decision. Factors in judges' decisions are also considered. An outline for an intake interview has been developed and applied in a public child welfare agency, based on these findings.

CD-01285

Georgia Univ., Athens. School of Social Work.
Roots of Futility.

Polansky, N. A.; Borgman, R. D.; De Saix, C.
San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, Inc., 272 pp., 1972.

Numerous studies have shown that inadequate child care in Appalachia is a refractory problem compounded by poverty and the infantile, withdrawn personalities of inadequate mothers. Because legal definitions of child neglect do not correspond to the actual impact various types of households have on the child, a Childhood Level of Living Scale was devised by using a critical incidence analysis of an expert survey to identify inadequate physical and emotional care. By using this instrument, inadequate mothers could be seen as caught up in an apathy-futility cycle with the poorest families, in particular, displaying a pervasive verbal inaccessibility, powerlessness, helplessness, alienation, and depression generation after generation. A study of 65 mother-child pairs revealed that the inadequate mental organization of the mothers (as measured by IQ, ego, strength, and maturity) was transmitted to the children. Neglecting mothers were often verbally inaccessible, a factor which provided an index for identifying them but often making their relations with caseworkers difficult. A program of financial aid, family planning, home demonstration, and environmental manipulation is needed. 156 references.

CD-01286

Georgia Univ., Athens. School of Social Work.
Child Neglect: Understanding and Reaching the Parent.

Polansky, N. A.; De Saix, C.; Sharlin, S. A.
New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 94 pp., 1972.

A guide for child welfare workers, developed from research experience in western North Carolina and northern Georgia, is presented. After a brief historical resume of the problem, neglect is defined and differentiated from abuse, and the causes of neglect are summarized. Psychodiagnosis is considered in terms of the actual process and the verbal

accessibility of the mother. One chapter is devoted to infantile personalities: infantilism in general, the interpersonal relations of infantile personalities, the self attitudes of such individuals, and their treatment. Several types of neglecting mothers are discussed: the apathetic futile mother, the impulse-ridden mother, the mentally retarded mother, the mother in a reactive depression, and the psychotic mother. Identification, etiology, effect on the children, and treatment of each type are considered, along with illustrative case histories of each. Treatment is considered in terms of goals and methods, including the use of authority, fostering dependency, and promoting verbal accessibility. Appendices include a childhood level of living scale and a maternal characteristics scale, together with instructions for their application and interpretation.

CD-01287

Children's Defense Fund, New York, N.Y.

Myths and Realities in the Search for Juvenile Justice: A Statement by The Honorable Justine Wise Polier.

Polier, J. W.

Harvard Educational Review 44(1):112-124, February 1974.

Myths and misconceptions about the juvenile justice system are reviewed to lay the groundwork for the changes in attitudes and social action needed to press for children's rights. Three such misconceptions are criticized: (1) the belief that specialized juvenile or family courts function throughout all states; (2) the belief that juvenile courts deal primarily with juvenile delinquents or ungovernable children; (3) the belief that status offenders are little more than truants or disobedient children whose parents are unwilling to accept responsibility for disciplining them; and (4) the assumption that mentally disabled children will be identified by the juvenile court and given special services. An examination of the constitutional right to due process, the right to privacy, and the right to equal protection is included because these issues figure importantly in the establishment of children's rights. Significant new directions are the removal of children from the destructive effects of institutions, the decriminalization of justice procedures, protection against cruel and unusual punishment or the denial of equal protection, and increased interest by concerned agencies in correcting old abuses and a greater willingness to meet the recognized needs of children. Those responsible for new programs must remain vigilant and honest to safeguard the principles of juvenile justice reform. Numerous references.

CD-01288

Evidence - Child Abuse - Expert Medical Testimony Concerning "Battered Child Syndrome" Held Admissible.

Prince, R. C.

Fordham Law Review 42:935-942, May 1974.

The admission of the diagnosis of the "battered child syndrome" as evidence in child abuse hearings is considered, citing the example of *People v. Henson*, 33 N.Y.2d

63, 304 N.E.2d 358, 349 N.Y.S.2d 657 (1973). The diagnosis of the "battered child syndrome" admitted into evidence in Henson was established only recently. The precedent for admission of diagnosis as evidence was established in California in 1971. The effect of this evidence on a jury will undoubtedly be stronger in proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt than earlier permissible medical testimony. However, the admission of diagnosis is potentially prejudicial to the rights of the parents and could be used to convict a parent for a beating administered by another person. To answer these problems, the Henson court in dictum indicated it would require that the expert testimony be coupled with additional proof and that in this case the diagnosis met the court's standards of certainty for medical opinions on causation. A further realization by the courts of their importance in the child protection process, and a continued and expanded policy of coordination with other groups involved in the process could lead to significant results in the confrontation of the problem of child maltreatment. Numerous references.

CD-01289

Puerto Rico State Dept. of Social Services, Bayamon.
Overview of the Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Unit.
 Puerto Rico State Dept. of Social Services, Bayamon, 25 pp., February 28, 1975.

The Child Abuse and Neglect Demonstration Unit in Bayamon, Puerto Rico handles child abuse and neglect cases that come to the attention of the local social service offices of the 9 towns that constitute this region, serving a total population of 377,511 individuals. The unit provides intensive casework with family members, group work with adults and children, referral services, public education and promotion of interagency coordination and follow-up. The Unit is also providing evaluation, diagnostic, and short-term treatment by specialists under contract. Problems in establishing referral procedures are considered, and the social work, community education, and evaluation components of the Unit are briefly reported. Some of the characteristics of abusive families served by the Unit are reviewed. The families generally were poor and came from rural areas, averaged 4 children, and the average age of the parents was in the mid-thirties. The social workers employ an intensive family-oriented casework method of intervention. Community education services are being planned, focusing on urban areas. The Unit's evaluation component not only assesses program effectiveness, but serves as a case planning agent, which sets objectives and timetables. The evaluation component is also preparing a guide for assessing family functioning and gathering data on the extent and nature of child abuse and neglect in the region.

CD-01290

Allergic Children's Behavior May Push Parents to Abuse. (Letter).
 Rapp, D. J.
American Medical News 18(23):6, June 9, 1975.

The contribution of the allergic-tension-fatigue syndrome in children to abusive behavior by their parents is considered. Children with this syndrome may push their parents beyond normal limits and cause them to overreact. The cause of the problem is not always the parent who cannot manage the challenges of raising a youngster, but a youngster who is not normal. Quite frequently an elimination diet for 2 weeks will solve the child's problem, alleviating the situation. The problem is to make doctors aware of how to detect cerebral manifestations of allergies and to teach them how to relieve this situation, particularly in patients who happen to have allergies.

CD-01291

Working With Abusive Parents. A Parent's View.
 Reed, J.
Children Today 4(3):6-9, May-June 1975.

The role of Parents Anonymous in assisting abusive or neglecting parents in solving family and personal problems is examined in an interview with the founder of Parents Anonymous, Inc. of Los Angeles. Included are discussions on how to organize Parents Anonymous chapters, information dissemination, chapter membership, the relationship of the Chapter to the national organization, vignettes of typical meetings, ways members furnish mutual support, recidivism, and response to crises. Abusive parents are obsessed with fear and feelings of inadequacy, feelings that are responsive to the sympathy and understanding of parents in similar situations.

CD-01292

The Throwaway Children.
 Richette, L. A.
 New York, Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 341 pp., 1969.

The plight of physically, sexually, and mentally abused and neglected children in the U.S. is examined. Children before the court come from virtually all types of socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds. Until recently, children were regarded as the chattel of their parents, and even now courts remain hesitant in child custody matters. Types of pathological family situations that lead to child abuse and delinquency are exemplified through case reports. Americans are unaware and uncaring about what goes on in the juvenile court and the machinery established to deal with children in trouble or in need of protection. The problems of the juvenile court are explored, and areas where reform should be instituted are cited. Social programs tend to tear down the family milieu, particularly in black ghettos. The courts and social workers continually affix delinquent labels to troubled children, trapping them in a downward spiral of delinquency that leads to further branding by society and its courts. Children before the court were frequently denied the same rights to a fair trial enjoyed by adults. The Supreme Court decision in *re Gault*, which extended due process to juveniles, is discussed. The U.S. is at least 30 years behind in its social planning. To reform the

delinquency field will require a massive volunteer citizen effort and much greater funding. The major problem is overcoming the inertia from years of inaction in this area.

CD-01293

Wisconsin State Dept. of Health and Social Services,
Madison, Div. of Family Services.

Child Abuse in Wisconsin.

Roberts, D.; Adler, M.

Wisconsin State Dept. of Health and Social Services,
Madison, Div. of Family Services, 13 pp., 1974.

Data generated from Wisconsin's child abuse reporting system and central registry during 1974 are discussed. Major findings include the following: (1) in 1974 there were 1,622 reports of alleged child abuse; (2) 49 percent of the persons reporting alleged child abuse were those not required to do so by state law; (3) bruises and welts were the most frequently mentioned injury, followed by psychological and emotional injury; (4) 5 abused children who were reported died; (5) more boys than girls were reported abused in all groups under 10 except those under age 1, more girls than boys were reported abused in all age groups 10 and over; (6) the alleged abusers were identified as the natural parents in 62.5 percent of the reports; (7) the age frequency of alleged abusers ranged from under 20 years of age (138 persons) to 45 or older (135 persons); (8) the average age of children abused by their natural father was 9.8 years and that of children abused by their natural mother was 5.8 years; (9) the social worker handling the case judged that abuse was legally established or abuse appeared certain in 40 percent of the cases; (10) referral was made to a juvenile court in about 15 percent of the cases; (11) 64 percent of the abused children remained in the home; (12) referral was made to a criminal court in about 18 percent of the cases; and (13) casework services were provided to 83 percent of the families where abuse was substantiated. There was a significant increase in the number of child abuse reports received during 1973 and 1974. This increase is attributed to increased awareness and revised reporting procedures. 13 references.

CD-01294

Southern Illinois Univ., Edwardsville. Dept. of Educational Research.

What Can the Schools Do About Child Abuse?

Rochester, D. E.; Ellis, M. A.; Sciortino, S. C.

In: Leavitt, J. E. (Editor). *The Battered Child*. Selected Readings. Morristown, N. J., General Learning Corp., pp. 213-214, 1974.

A survey of 33 elementary school principals and counselors in a midwest metropolitan area revealed 61 cases of child abuse (31 boys, 30 girls); 22 were 5-8 years old, 11 were 9 or 10, and 18 were 11 or 12. There were 19 reports of beatings, 14 of cruel punishment, 16 of malnutrition, 3 of neglect, and 2 of lack of home supervision. Referrals were made by teachers 28 times, counselors 9, principals 4, and social worker 1. Five were self-referred. Report for further

action was made to the principal in 13 cases, to the counselor in 2, to the social worker in 17, to juvenile law authorities in 10, and to the school superintendent in 5. The mother was involved in 28 cases, the father in 21. Thirty-three of the abused children remained in the same environment with corrective measures; 10 remained in the same environment with protective services; 5 were placed in foster homes, and 1 with another relative; 5 were institutionalized; 2 were sent to private school; and in 5 cases action brought no results. Elementary school personnel are often essential in recognizing, reporting, and resolving cases of child abuse.

CD-01295

Children's Defense Fund, Cambridge, Mass.

Children Under the Law.

Rodham, H.

Harvard Educational Review 43(4):487-514, November 1973.

The changing status of children under the law is examined. Traditionally, the law has reflected a social consensus that children's best interests are synonymous with those of their parents, except under the few circumstances where the state is authorized to intervene in family life under the doctrine of *parens patriae*. Little consideration has been given to the substantive and procedural rights of children as a discrete interest group. At present, law reform is moving to change children's legal status by extending more adult rights to children and by recognizing certain unique needs and interests of children as legally enforceable rights. Recent Supreme Court decisions are summarized which will influence changes, and suggestions for specific reforms are offered. Among these suggestions are the abolition of minority status, the granting of all procedural rights, application of the new equal protection theory, and movement away from the best interests standard. Numerous references.

CD-01296

Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

Equal Opportunity for Children (A Proposal for Licensed Parenthood).

Rogers, C. S.; Hicks, M. W.

Southeastern Society for Research in Child Development Meeting, Chapel Hill, N.C., 10 pp. (ERIC ED 104 537), March 7, 1974.

A theoretical proposal for a government-sponsored system of licensed parenthood is suggested, based on the premise that overpopulation, child abuse, and emotional, intellectual, and physical handicaps in children could be controlled through legislation. The 3-part legislative proposal for licensed parenthood outlined would include: (1) mandatory birth control, (2) application for parenthood, and (3) a screening process for license applicants. Screening procedures would be based on providing an optimal environment for children, and include an evaluation of the prospective parents on the following criteria: genetic make-up, emo-

tional readiness, motivation, intellectual capacity, financial security, knowledge of parent-craft skills, and the nutritional and physiological fitness of the mother. The feasibility of this proposal is discussed and an alternative plan which allows final decisions to be made by prospective parents themselves after counseling is included. 14 references.

CD-01297

Connecticut Univ., Hartford.

Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Personality Development: A Universalist Approach to Behavioral Science.

Rohner, R. P.

In: Brislin, R. W.; Bochner, S.; Lonner, W. J. (Editors). *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Learning*. Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage Publications, Inc., pp. 251-269, 1975.

The universality of the personality and behavioral characteristics attributed by Western psychologists to parental acceptance-rejection is discussed. Such a universalist approach rests on 3 assumptions: (1) all normal humans are subject to the same developmental tendencies, and that at birth all normal humans share the same general capacities for thought, feeling, and action; (2) universalist principles are based on a pancultural sampling design; and (3) the proper employment of the universalist approach requires a multimethod research format. The approach is validated with data from the Rejection-Acceptance Project, a multimethod, cross-cultural research program initiated in 1960, which analyzed 101 societies. Despite the enormous differences in culture, physical type, and other potentially limiting conditions in the 101 societies, almost all of the conclusions reached by psychologists and psychiatrists within the U.S. regarding the effects of parental acceptance-rejection were supported. All human beings have a profound, generalized need for positive response from people who are important to them. The absence or significant withdrawal of warmth is sufficient to produce massive consequences for personality functioning, one consequence being an overall negative self-evaluation. For example, a rejected child will increase his efforts to get love and attention, up to a point, becoming emotionally dependent. If the rejection is more, the child will insulate his emotions, becoming increasingly hostile, anxious, insecure, and emotionally unstable. In the absence of positive reinforcement, this trend will continue through adulthood. 63 references.

CD-01298

Louisiana State Univ. and Agricultural and Mechanical Coll., Baton Rouge. Dept. of Psychology.

The Effect of Prior Physical Abuse on the Expression of Overt and Fantasy Aggressive Behavior in Children.

Rolston, R. H.

Doctoral Dissertation. Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 123 pp. (UM 71-29,389), 1971.

Behavioral and personality characteristics of children who had previously suffered severe physical abuse or punishment at the hands of their parents or parent surrogates, and who had subsequently been removed from parental custody and placed in foster homes were investigated. Twenty foster children with a mean age of 10.6 years and a substantial history of physical abuse were compared with a matched number of foster children without such a history on the results of behavioral rating scales and the Thematic Apperception Test (T.A.T.). The children's foster mothers, welfare caseworkers, and classroom teachers were used as raters and the T.A.T. was individually administered to each child. The results presented a profile of the abused child, as compared to the control group, characterized by significantly less overt and fantasy aggressive behavior and lower ratings on competitiveness, truancy, quarrelsomeness, destructiveness, and verbosity. The abused child was significantly higher in the scaling of somberness, docility, desire to placate, appetite, masturbation, and thumbsucking. The major implications of the study are the long-term duration of the effects of child abuse and the incongruity between the lack of aggressive behavior in this sample of abused children and the aggressive behavior manifested by such children in previous studies. 119 references.

CD-01299

McMaster Univ., Hamilton (Ontario). School of Social Work.

Early Identification of Child Abuse.

Rosenblatt, E.; Greenland, C.

Dimensions in Health Service 52(5):10-12, May 1975.

A study of 1,121 abused children in Ontario during 1968-1970 revealed low rates of reporting abuse among health professionals. A system of screening all injured children treated in hospital emergency rooms and reporting suspected abuse to children's aid societies was thus developed as part of the Ontario Home Accidents and Injuries Study (HAIS). In the screening system developed, casualty officers and nurses, aware of basic criteria for child abuse and neglect, convey this information and patient identification by means of a special form to a HAIS liaison pediatrician and hospital social worker for more complete evaluation. The form is completed for children 16 years old or less who are injured in any home accident and for children showing neglect or failure to thrive. In a pilot scheme at 3 hospitals with high volume (45,000-50,000 patients) emergency departments, one third of patients treated were under 16 years old. Ten percent of these cases were reported to HAIS; 3 percent of the cases were diagnosed as suspected abuse; and 3 percent were accidental injuries associated with parental neglect. Although pediatricians and hospital representatives expressed interest in the HAIS screening system, few made commitments to participate, objecting that hospitals never see abuse and that the system violates the patient-doctor relationship, occupies too much staff time, and results in premature reporting since social agencies would not know what to do with the cases identified and reported by hospitals. 4 references.

CD-01300

Moreno School, Sunnymead, Calif.
Child Abuse: Detection and Prevention.
Sanders, L.; Kibby, R. W.; Creaghan, S.; Tyrrel, E.
Young Children 332-338, July 1975.

The problems confronting teachers in dealing with pupils suffering from child abuse and neglect are considered. Often neither the teacher's willingness to help nor his skills in instruction reach the abused child, who is often distrustful of all contacts with the environment. However, cases are cited which indicate the potential for teacher involvement in the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Efforts by one school to increase teacher awareness and involvement are recounted. The biggest barrier to aiding the abused child is the unwillingness of those who notice the child's distress to report it. Each school or child care center should ascertain the local reporting procedures and give the information to every staff member. Some of the agencies in the community that work with abusive or neglecting families are listed. The consequences of child abuse and federal and state efforts to control it are surveyed. 9 references.

CD-01301**Protective Services.**

Sandusky, A. L.

In: *Encyclopedia of Social Work*. New York, National Association of Social Workers, 579-587, 1965.

Protective services provided by social workers to abused, neglected, or exploited children are discussed. The role of protective services is poorly comprehended by communities due to its mixtures of law enforcement and social work functions. Differences in opinion as to what protective services are and how they should function are reviewed. At present, the term "protective services" incorporates the whole of social work philosophy, concepts, and methods. In this sense, all child welfare services are protective. Commonly accepted specifics in providing protective services include the relationship to the reporting source, determining neglect and evaluating its seriousness, knowing what is admissible evidence, and accepting responsibility for the situation and determining the most appropriate ways to stay involved until the child's welfare is reasonably assured. Some general concepts of physical abuse and neglect are reviewed. The social work methodology applied in child abuse and neglect cases is considered, particularly casework treatment. The interrelated responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and child protective services are delineated. It is proposed that a further expansion of child protective services is needed. Federal and state responses to this need are reviewed. Research is still needed on the characteristics of abusive parents, and efforts must be made to expand social work training and effectiveness in handling abuse and neglect cases. A sense of responsibility in the community for what happens to children must be developed further. 10 references.

CD-01302

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, Colo.
What Teachers Need to Know About Child Abuse and Neglect.

Schmitt, B. D.

Childhood Education 58-62, November-December 1975.

The detection of child abuse and neglect and the appropriate response to it in the school setting are considered. With regard to the detection of abuse or neglect by classroom teachers, attention is given to signs of physical abuse, nutritional deprivation, drug abuse, medical neglect, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, severe hygiene neglect, and educational neglect. Criteria are provided for distinguishing between reasonable corporal punishment and punishment which constitutes child abuse. Aside from cuts and bruises, other signs of abuse include excessive thinness; inadequate or nonexistent lunches; failure to comply with the school nurse's recommendations regarding eyeglasses, dental work, or immunizations; sexual complaints; aggressive behavior; poor personal hygiene; and truancy. In most cases, the easiest way to substantiate suspected abuse or neglect is to interview the child privately. The school nurse can be consulted regarding the accidental nature of injuries. Once a case is uncovered, the teacher should immediately report it to the local child protection agency for evaluation and treatment. 5 references.

CD-01303

Scottish Office, Edinburgh. Scottish Standing Medical Advisory Committee.

The Battered Child.

Scottish Office, Edinburgh. Scottish Standing Medical Advisory Committee, 2 pp., 1971.

A brief report describes clinical manifestations of the battered child syndrome, difficulties in diagnosis, and psychological characteristics of parents, and delineates proper actions to be taken where abuse is suspected. Establishment of a local coordinating group consisting of the physician, a health officer, and social workers is recommended. Prevention of battering by early identification is particularly in the realm of health visitors and general practitioners.

CD-01304

Sex Problems Court Digest.

Incest With Several Daughters - Father Convicted.

Sex Problems Court Digest 7(2):6, February 1976.

A decision by the Appellate Court of Illinois in *People v. Williams* upheld a lower court ruling convicting the defendant of aggravated incest. Testimony by 2 of the defendant's 4 daughters confirmed that he had repeated sexual intercourse with all his daughters, causing 7 pregnancies. The defendant's contention that the aggravated incest statute discriminates against male parents solely on the basis of sex in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of

the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the 1970 Illinois Constitution was not supported by the Court. The Court held that the statutory scheme makes manifest that the classification does not rest upon sex alone. More severe penalties are levied against fathers and stepfathers, not because they are men, but because of their positions in the family. That statutory proscription against incestuous relationships has as its objective the protection of children from the sexual abuse of parental authority. It was concluded that the social harm in the case of father-daughter sexual intercourse is far greater than in the mother-son case.

CD-01305

Mount Sinai Hospital, Hartford, Conn. Dept. of Ambulatory and Community Medicine.

Sexual Molestation of Children. The Last Frontier in Child Abuse.

Sgroi, S. M.

Children Today 4(3):18-21, 44, May-June 1975.

While child abuse has become a national issue, the topic of sexual molestation is still avoided. The true incidence of molestation is unclear and there is considerable under-reporting of cases, but an estimated 3,000 cases occur yearly in New York City alone. Figures from Connecticut indicate that from 8.8 to 11.4 percent of the total cases of suspected child abuse involve sexual abuse. However, recognition of sexual molestation in a child is entirely dependent on the individual's inherent willingness to entertain the possibility that the condition may exist. A major complication in identifying and helping the sexually abused child is the immediate need for medical corroboration. In such cases, the medical examination can serve to reassure and calm the child. Factors which contribute to the nonreporting of child molestation are identified. The physician plays a crucial role in the identification of child molestation, but every professional who deals with children must be aware of the extent of the problem, be able to recognize the danger signals, and be knowledgeable about state reporting laws and sources of help. 4 references.

CD-01306

Office of Youth Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Model Acts for Family Courts and State-Local Children's Programs.

Sheridan, W. H.; Beaser, H. W.

Office of Youth Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C., (OHD-OYO)75-26041, 81 pp., 1975.

Basic principles regarding the operation of family and juvenile courts and the administration by executive agencies of state and local programs for the prevention and treatment of delinquency are presented in legislative language to assist in drafting state legislation. Included are a Legislative Guide for Drafting Family and Juvenile Court Acts and a Legislative Guide for Drafting State-Local Programs on Juvenile Delinquency. Commentary is provided on each aspect of the proposed legislation, and an

appendix provides alternative procedures for processing criminal complaints against adults. Recent concepts which have evolved either as a result of judicial decisions or of changed conditions are incorporated, and special emphasis is placed on providing services and facilities in the communities in which the children live.

CD-01307

Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y. Research Center.

Service to Children in Their Own Homes: Its Nature and Outcome.

Sherman, E. A.; Phillips, M. H.; Haring, B. L.; Shyne, A. W. New York, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 156 pp., 1973.

The nature and outcome of service to abused and neglected children in their own homes provided over the period 1970-71 are examined. Intake and Decision Schedules were filled out on a total of 553 children in 246 cases in which the decision was to serve children at home by plan or in lieu of placement. Cases were drawn from one voluntary and three public agencies. Monthly Service Schedules from the caseworkers and Outcome Schedules filled out at service termination or at the end of the study period were analyzed. Data are presented on the composition, financial situation, racial characteristics, and problems of own-home and placement families. Own-home cases differed in that both parents were more frequently present and the financial situation was better. Precipitating problems centered on the quality of child care. Casework attention in the direct service contacts tended to focus on the care of the children and the mother's functioning. Caseworkers relied on support techniques in their contacts with clients. Of 98 clients interviewed after intake and again at the end of service, 66 percent had a positive perception of the helpfulness or effectiveness of the service. There was also congruence between the client's and the worker's perceptions of the need for service, as well as the kind of service. The areas of greatest positive change were those in which child care and training were the center of concern and service effort.

CD-01308

Panel for Family Living, Tacoma, Wash.

Nursing Assessment and Intervention With Child Abuse Families.

Snyder, C.; Spietz, A. L.

Panel for Family Living, Tacoma, Wash., 15 pp., 1975.

A pilot study of nursing assessment and intervention in child-abusing families is reported. The primary goal of the project was to assess systematically each mother-infant pair referred by the Panel for Family Living and provide feedback to the mother regarding her strengths and weaknesses. From the Panel sample of 5, 4 families were followed for a period of 6 months and 1 family for 4 months. The children ranged from 3 to 6 months of age at the first visit, and all were functioning at average or below in all areas of development. In 4 of the 5 families the

couples were married. Both parents were present in 3 of the families. All of the mothers had been separated from their infants at the time of birth. Goals for subsequent nurse visits were established in discussions with the mother after communicating her weaknesses and assets. The importance of a comprehensive initial interview is stressed, particularly as it involves the parents in the therapeutic program. Mothers evidenced poor communication abilities with their children, poor mother-child interactive behaviors, and the perception that their infant was bad. Eleven types of intervention were initiated during the 6 months in which the 4 families were visited, the primary goal being to assist the mother in having a positive, pleasant, and more satisfying relationship with her infant. Positive prognosis was greater for those who made self-referrals. The validity of this approach is supported. 6 references.

CD-01309

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C. National Center for Social Statistics.
Juvenile Court Statistics. 1971.
 Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C. National Center for Social Statistics, (SRS) 73-03452, 20 pp., December 1972.

The Current Population Survey sample, developed by the Bureau of the Census, served as the basis for a survey of the juvenile court conducted in 1971. Data on dependency and neglect cases were based on the returns from 1,648 courts, which included more than two thirds of the child population under 18 years of age. The data indicated that dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 130,000 in 1971, a decrease of 2 percent from the previous year and continuing the general decline of cases since 1967. Judicial, as well as nonjudicial cases, decreased by approximately 2 percent.

CD-01310

Social Welfare Court Digest.
Conviction of Cruelty Child Upheld — Struck Child With Plastic Bat.
Social Welfare Court Digest 20(8):5, August 1975.

The decision by the Superior Court of New Jersey in *State v. Rivera*, which affirmed the conviction of cruelty to a child and the acquittal of a charge of atrocious assault and battery, is reported. Evidence did show that the defendant, who was living with the victim's mother and who had acted as a father to her 5 children for almost 10 years, struck the 9-year-old male victim twice with a plastic bat which bruised and raised two large welts on the boy's back.

CD-01311

Social Welfare Court Digest.
Adoption Denied to Prospective Mother Who Abused the Adoptive Child.
Social Welfare Court Digest 20(4):5, April 1975.

The decision by the Oregon Court of Appeals in *H. vs. Children's Services Division*, 522 P.2d 225, affirmed the denial of adoption where police investigation report and evidence demonstrated that the prospective mother had abused the adoptive child. The mother had consulted a therapist after becoming alarmed at her own conduct in administering several spankings to the infant proposed for adoption. The evidence showed that the blows administered by the prospective adoptive mother to the infant's face resulted in a mark which, although described as minimal, left a 1 to 2 inch discoloration.

CD-01312

Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.
Abused Children Are Exceptional Children.
 Soeffing, M.
Exceptional Children 42(3):126-133, November 1975.

A review of data and information on child abuse as it relates to handicapped children covers the role of the teacher and school, aspects of child abuse that need further investigation, and current programs, projects, and resources. Statistics demonstrate that children with cognitive or neurological deficits, children with atypical behavior, premature children, and physically handicapped or chronically ill children are particularly at risk for abuse and neglect. Further, evidence demonstrates that cognitive impairment is closely related to both child abuse and neglect, though it remains to be shown conclusively whether this impairment antedates abuse or is one of its effects. Some researchers have cited casual, habitual, manual whiplash shaking of infants as a substantial primary frequent cause of later mental retardation and permanent brain damage. Educators have an excellent opportunity to identify and report cases of child abuse and neglect. Information is provided on the signs and symptoms of possible abuse and neglect, school policy on abuse reporting, and in-service teacher training programs. Federal programs on child abuse and neglect are reviewed. Further research is recommended on the causes and correlates of child abuse and neglect and on potential treatment modalities for children and parents. 28 references.

CD-01313

Kentucky State Office of the Attorney General, Frankfort.
Battered Children: Doctors, Parents, and the Law.
 Stamm, M. J.
Journal of the Kentucky Medical Association 74(2):89-93, February 1976.

A description of the child abuse problem is presented and the medical and legal issues involved are discussed. There is a cultural tradition of violence toward children in Western society. This attitude is currently reflected in nationwide surveys which indicate that an estimated 250,000 children annually receive treatment for child abuse, a figure which may not reflect the large number of undiagnosed cases. While child abuse occurs more frequently among the economically disadvantaged, it is widely recognized that

child abuse is not a class phenomenon, but rather a response to pervasive tensions in the nuclear family. Children under 3 years old are the most likely targets for abuse, and there is a 50 percent chance that if the abusive situation is left unchecked, the child will be maimed or killed. The clinical profile of the abusive adult generally reveals a person unable to cope with personal character or psychological deficiencies. While state law in Kentucky requires certain people, especially doctors, to report cases of child abuse, many are reluctant to do so. Further legislation enacted to make doctors liable for not reporting may encourage more physician involvement. Abusive parents are liable to prosecution under the Penal Code and may also be liable to civil suit by the child. Children suspected of being abused are immediately handled by a juvenile court regarding custody, with final disposition under dependency and neglect jurisdiction. A significant problem in litigating abuse cases is the absence of adequate legal counsel to represent the child. Litigation is further hampered by the requirement for irrefutable, direct evidence in abuse cases. Punitive measures against parents should be avoided, focusing instead on the family aspects of the problem. Numerous references.

CD-01314

Colorado Univ., Denver, Dept. of Psychiatry.
Working With Abusive Parents. A Psychiatrist's View.
Steele, B. F.
Children Today 4(3):3-5, 44, May-June 1975.

Abusing or neglecting parents have the normal incidence and distribution of neuroses, psychoses, and character disorders which exist independently of the behavioral patterns expressed in abuse or neglect of their offspring. There is a small group of abusive parents (10 percent of the total) who suffer from such serious psychiatric disorders that they may be either temporarily or permanently unavailable for treatment of abuse. Psychiatric consultation should be available in all situations where workers are dealing with the problem of child abuse and neglect. The problem of child abuse and neglect touches all socio-economic levels, religious groups, races, and nationalities. However, any stress can make life more difficult, and the ramifications of poverty can make the child abuse situation worse. The first task faced by workers is that of coming to peace with their own attitudes toward the problem of abuse and neglect of infants and small children. The worker must realize that he is not working with an abusive parent as much as with an adult person who was in his own early life a neglected or abused child. For most abusive parents their immaturity and dependency are essentially functional in nature and related to early emotional deprivation. Abusive parents respond best when psychotherapy is accompanied by supportive adjuncts associated with a cooperative child protective service. 4 references.

CD-01315

Colorado Univ., Denver, Dept. of Psychiatry.
Child Abuse: Its Impact on Society.

Steele, B. F.

Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association
68(3):191-194, March 1975.

The problem of child abuse and neglect is examined in relation to social interactions and the behavioral responses of the child to them. Follow-up studies on abused and neglected children demonstrate a high prevalence of IQ's under 80, language deficits, and neurological defects. Abuse victims place a burden on school systems, and often do not receive the special classes they require to correct intellectual problems and language delay. Abused and neglected children also exhibit a propensity for juvenile delinquency. A study in Philadelphia determined that 82 percent of a consecutive sample of juvenile offenders had a history of abuse. As many as 75 percent of incarcerated first degree murderers may have a history of abuse or neglect. Further, the profiles of political assassins indicate similar histories. Abused children also exhibit a tendency to become abusive parents. The potential of prenatal clinics in the early identification of high-risk mothers is discussed.

CD-01316

British Columbia Univ., Vancouver, Div. of Child Psychiatry.
Project Toddler: Interim Report.
Stephenson, P. S.
British Columbia Univ., Vancouver, Div. of Child Psychiatry, 112 pp., September 1975.

A multidimensional demonstration project dealing with very high-risk young children, their siblings, and their neglecting and abusing parents is described and evaluated. Important etiological factors in the development of child abuse are reviewed, giving special consideration to socio-cultural elements. The demonstration project was derived from these considerations and through consultations with child protective service workers, to provide early intervention to high-risk children in multiproblem families. Both parents and children completed comprehensive initial evaluations, and treatment and control groups were established. Each treatment child receives a half-day enrichment program outside the home for 5 days a week. Each teacher also visits the child in his home environment on a weekly basis, engaging both parents and siblings in the therapeutic process. The enrichment program focuses on (1) cognitive and effective stimulation of the child; and (2) working to reduce any observable psychopathology. Families with children between the ages of 18 and 30 months were eligible for inclusion. Preliminary evaluation indicates that very disadvantaged, deprived, and alienated families who are neglecting or abusing their children can be successfully worked with on a voluntary basis, using preschool teachers as primary therapists for both the children and their families. Recommendations are offered regarding the involvement of universities, reexamination of service delivery to high-risk groups, and the benefits of early multidisciplinary evaluation and intervention. 39 references.

CD-01317

New Hampshire Univ., Durham. Dept. of Sociology,
Theories, Methods, and Controversies in the Study of
Violence Between Family Members.

Strauss, M. A.; Gelles, R. J.; Steinmetz, S. K.
American Sociological Association Meeting, 73 pp., June
1973.

Violence between family members was investigated by examining the types, frequency, theory, and controversial aspects of family violence. Violence in the family is a unique and important phenomenon requiring much sociological research. While the fact of family violence is obvious, family nonviolence is perpetuated as a myth. Consideration is given to what constitutes legitimate and illegitimate violence in the family, dividing these two forms along the dimensions of expressive and instrumental violence. Estimates of the prevalence of family violence indicate that it results in more police calls than all criminal incidents. In fact, police calls represent only the most glaring cases, and many cases go unreported. National surveys not only confirm the widespread existence of family violence, but confirm that many persons condone violence in the family. Children mimic the behavior of their parents, and the pattern of violence is perpetuated. Consideration is given to intraindividual, sociopsychological, and sociocultural theories of violence. The legitimacy of violence is used to distinguish between the various theories. The present state of theoretical knowledge concerning the cause of intrafamilial violence offers a rich but confusing variety. Both intensive empirical research and careful theoretical synthesis are urgently needed to bring order to this array. 100 references.

CD-01318

Emory Univ., Atlanta, Ga.
Children and Courts-Martial.
Stubbs, R. S., II.

California Western Law Review 7(1):73-90, Fall 1970.

The role of children in courts-martial proceedings as the accused, as the victim, and as a witness is examined. No offense in military law directly assigns the age of an accused as an element of the offense. Even in such age-related offenses as drinking under age, such offenses are considered disobedience of an order. The Uniform Code of Military Justice does consider age as it relates to victims and witnesses. Establishment of age of the victim in a rape specification permits a guilty finding of carnal knowledge as a lesser offense. Indecent liberties with a child under 16 years is punishable under the Uniform Code. The age of the victim also characterizes two other offenses cognizable by military law: assault and battery on a child under 16 years, and communicating obscene, indecent, or insulting language to a child under 16 years. The former charge includes imposition of punishment by a parent. Theoretically, a child of any age may appear as a witness in a court martial, but competency must be established in a pretrial hearing for children under 14 years. Due to the present interest of the federal courts in children's rights, military justice will

become less an isolated and insulated system of law and more akin to those prevailing in the states. Numerous references.

CD-01319

Tennessee State Dept. of Public Welfare, Memphis.
Study on Child Abuse and Child Neglect in Tennessee.
Tennessee State Dept. of Public Welfare, Memphis, 72 pp.,
March 1975.

The services needed by and available to neglected, dependent, and abused children and their families in Tennessee were studied by conducting a survey of each county. Data were gathered on every child in each active Protective Service family-child case, on each child in a random sample of active, nonprotective service family-child cases, and on the view of knowledgeable professionals outside the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare. In general, more nonprotective service clients were receiving deficient services than protective service clients. Areas covered most insufficiently were Child Abuse Hotline, Parents Anonymous Self-Help organization, 24 hour Emergency Service, Family Day Care, Homemaker Service, and Parent Education. Urban areas are most deficient in services to protective service clients, while the reverse is true in nonurban areas. Statewide, nonurban areas demonstrate the greatest need for services. Questionnaire respondents stated that the child abuse problem is not severe, that parental immaturity and ignorance regarding child rearing practices account for most abuse cases, and that day care, emergency 24 hour investigation and referral, and preventive social services are the most needed additions to services. Recommendations are provided in the following areas: statewide planning and policy-making, programming for service delivery, staffing and staff development, and ongoing research. 36 references.

CD-01320

Texas Commission on Service to Children and Youth,
Austin.

A Report on the Regional Forums on Troubled, Disturbed, and Neglected Children and Youth.

Texas Commission on Services to Children and Youth,
Austin, 58 pp., November 1974.

A comprehensive analysis of the results of 9 regional forums sponsored by the Texas Commission on Services to Children and Youth from August 1973 to May 1974, to study problems of troubled, dependent, neglected, and emotionally disturbed children and youth identified 7 major categories of needs: (1) general needs for increasing all services, facilities, and personnel; (2) health and nutrition; (3) education and the educational system; (4) coordination priorities; (5) out-of-home child care facilities and institutions; (6) financing; and (7) rights and legal protection. The data gathered in each of these categories are analyzed graphically and statistically. A special section on group reports from each forum is included. The following recommendations are made by the Texas Commission as a

result of these findings: expansion of existing services that have proven successful; coordination of state agency services; provide special attention and adequate funding for preventive services; creation of a state public information program to educate citizens about available services; institution of individualized instruction in the public schools and parenting education programs; and initiation of a study to explore the feasibility of expanding the role and objectives of the local public school system in Texas.

CD-01321

Georgia Univ., Athens. Regional Inst. of Social Welfare Research.

Initial Views on Research on Early Warning Signals of Child Neglect and Abuse.

Thomas, G.

Social and Rehabilitation Service Conference on Early Warning Signals of Child Abuse, Atlanta, Ga., 7 pp., November 27-29, 1973.

A state of the art presentation on early warning signals of child abuse and neglect includes brief definitions of terms, current knowledge of early warning signals, and suggestions for future research. Neglect is defined as failure to provide the necessary means for a normal pattern of child growth and development. Abuse constitutes physical violation of the child's person. Previous research in early warning signals falls into 3 general categories: (1) clinical signs of child abuse, usually disclosed through medical examinations; (2) characteristics of individual perpetrators, discovered through case history data forms; and (3) populations at risk (epidemiological analysis). Laws which deny the rights of children promote acts of abuse or neglect; researchable early warning signals include daily stress periods, child runaways, attitudes toward pregnancy, and occupational-social stress factors. Resources of the Regional Institute of Social Welfare Research at the University of Georgia are briefly outlined.

CD-01322

Boston Univ., Mass. Dept. of Pediatrics.

Purtscher Retinopathy in the Battered Child Syndrome.

Tomasi, L. G.; Rosman, N. P.

American Journal of Diseases of Children 129(11):1335-1337, November 1975.

The occurrence of Purtscher retinopathy in 2 battered infants is reported. Purtscher retinopathy is a hemorrhagic angiopathy that occurs after sudden decompression of the thorax. Virtually all reported cases have been in adults who have decreased visual acuity, retinal hemorrhages and exudates, and no other neurological signs. By contrast, in infants, hemorrhagic retinopathy is rarely benign, and generally is considered to indicate intracranial hemorrhage, usually an acute subdural hematoma. Two battered infants admitted to Boston City Hospital had seizures and associated chest injury. There were retinal hemorrhages and exudates, unaccompanied by clinically important intracranial hemorrhage. At follow-up, the hemorrhagic retino-

pathy had resolved without sequelae; development was normal, and seizures had not recurred. Purtscher retinopathy must be added both to the differential diagnosis of hemorrhagic retinopathy in infancy and to the list of physical signs suggesting child abuse. 16 references.

CD-01323

Tunbridge Wells Study Group (England).

Non-Accidental Injury to Children.

Tunbridge Wells Study Group Meeting, Spastics Society Medical Education and Information Unit, 22 pp., May 1973.

The proceedings of the Tunbridge Wells Study Group on Non-Accidental Injury to Children held on May 15-18, 1973, in Tunbridge Wells, England, are reviewed, and resolutions pertaining to the problem of nonaccidental injury are presented. Summaries of discussions in the areas of prevention, management, teamwork, prevalence, education, and research are included. Resolutions are offered concerning techniques for ensuring the maximum of support for families caught up in the problems of nonaccidental injury to their own children, so as to limit the harm done, both physically and emotionally. Many of the resolutions deal with interrelationships between different professionals and organizations. Other resolutions involve future research, the establishment of case committees and review committees throughout England, and the revision of English law pertaining to nonaccidental injury to children.

CD-01324

Copenhagen Univ. (Denmark). Inst. of Social Medicine.

Child Advocacy in Denmark: 70 Years of Experience With This "New" Idea.

Wagner, M.; Wagner, M. G.

Copenhagen Univ. (Denmark). Inst. of Social Medicine. Available from the Educational Resources Information Center, 16 pp. (ERIC ED 092 250), 1974.

Denmark's child advocacy system is made up of local "kommune" (county) Child and Youth Welfare Committees which watch over the well-being of children. Each child and youth committee serves as an effective advocate for the children of its community in 3 areas: promotion, protection, and prevention. The committee's responsibility to promote conditions for sound child development includes determination of the number of child care institutions and kindergartens needed and assessment of the quality of existing institutions. State funding is granted on the committee's recommendations. In community matters such as town planning, housing, traffic, and entertainment the committee also has much influence over what provisions have been made for children. To protect the child, the committee can also serve as an advocate for the child in his own home. The committee has the authority to retain any specialist they deem necessary in the consideration of a case; however, the final decision rests solely with the committee itself. In recent years, the committee has put great emphasis on preventive measures through a family

guidance program. Fundamental to this advocacy program is an attitude concerning society and the child: the child is everyone's responsibility. Furthermore, any citizen with a particular interest in children is expected to volunteer for service on a Child and Youth Welfare Committee.

CD-01325

Copenhagen Univ. (Denmark). Inst. of Social Medicine.
Health Visiting in the Infant's Home in Denmark.
Wagner, M.; Wagner, M. G.
Copenhagen Univ. (Denmark). Inst. of Social Medicine.
Available from the Educational Resource Information Center, 11 pp. (ERIC ED 092 248), 1974.

A program of home visits was established in Denmark as a result of concern about the infant mortality rate. The objectives, problems, and promise of the home visiting program are summarized and evaluated in terms of their implications for the U.S. Although the results of the program have been overwhelmingly favorable, there has been some difficulty in integrating what has been a separate service into other existing health service programs. Also reported are the recommendations of a National Health Service committee which detailed plans for a combined school nursing, home nursing, and infant health visiting program; compulsory infant visiting in all townships; selective visiting to high-risk infants; and the establishment of a strong working relationship between the infant health nurse and the local family doctor's office.

CD-01326

Monroe County Family Court, Rochester, N.Y.
The Role of the Court.
Wagner, R. G.
In: *A National Symposium on Child Abuse*. Denver, Colo., American Humane Association, pp. 57-61, 1972.

The role of the court in abuse and neglect cases is poorly understood, partly because of lack of standardization of procedures and partly because of the mutual lack of understanding between judges and social workers. A case is best brought to court not by the court itself, but by petition of the involved social services agency. Three types of hearings are described. The purpose of the preliminary hearing is simply to show a prima facie case. At the fact-finding hearing, the role of the judge is a neutral one, as he is certainly not a partner of the social agency. The role of the agency in convincing the judge is stressed. The dispositional hearing is the time for a panel-type discussion, often effectively carried out in an informal setting. The lack of follow-up feedback is a source of frustration for the judge.

CD-01327

Stanford Univ., Palo Alto. School of Law.
State Intervention on Behalf of "Neglected" Children: A Search for Realistic Standards.
Wald, M.

Stanford Law Review 27(4):985-1040, April 1975.

The question of intervention by the state in cases of child abuse and neglect is examined in terms of the best interests of the child and the rights and natural functions of the parents. In a number of situations, intervention can lead to more harm than help for a child. A new set of guidelines for state intervention is proposed in which intervention is advocated only in cases in which a child evidences serious physical or emotional damage; the guidelines are not designed to insure that every child receives adequate housing, medical care, education, or a supportive home environment. These needs should not be met through neglect proceedings, which, even under the best of circumstances, are perceived by parents as punitive measures. The history of failure of previous state efforts to provide substitute parenting to improve children's lives clearly indicates that such approaches to the problems of inadequate parenting are detrimental. While the proposed guidelines may exclude some children who would benefit from coercive intervention, it is felt that they offer a more acceptable alternative to the problems caused by overintervention. It is hoped that adoption of these guidelines will also encourage the creation of more extensive services available on a voluntary basis to all families. Numerous references.

CD-01328

Indiana Univ., Bloomington. Dept. of Forensic Studies.
Physical and Sexual Abuse of Children. Causes and Treatment.
Walters, D. R.
Bloomington, Ind., Indiana University Press, 192 pp., 1975.

An overview of current thinking about child abuse, written primarily for professionals who treat abused children and abusive parents, discusses the need for better laws to protect children and for more immediate and effective treatment of parents. Child abuse is viewed as being consistent with our cultural heritage of denigrating children and institutionalizing violence. The practical aspects of diagnosis and treatment of child abuse are emphasized. Differences between sexual and physical abuse, conditions under which sexual abuse is likely to occur, and therapy for sexual abusers and the abused are discussed. 68 references.

CD-01329

Suffer the Little Children — and Their Family.
Ward, S.
Medical Service Digest 26(4):4-17, July-August 1975.

The problem of child abuse and neglect and methods for its identification and treatment are considered as they pertain to the U.S. Air Force Child Advocacy Program. The military community has an incidence of child abuse and neglect twice that of the general population. Some of the aspects of military life that make military personnel and their families particularly susceptible are considered. The Child Advocacy Program is the Air Force design for

combating and eliminating abuse and neglect of children in Air Force communities. It encompasses the spectrum of identifying and reporting established and suspected cases through medical treatment, rehabilitation, and, if necessary, judicial action. In addition, the program provides assistance to alleviate the underlying causes of child abuse or neglect. Procedures and techniques for the formal identification of abuse or neglect are summarized, and potential treatment methodologies are discussed, particularly those emphasizing the total family. The effects of child abuse extend far beyond the target victims, and such children must be followed into adulthood to insure that they will not become abusing parents.

CD-01330

Burt Associates, Inc., Bethesda, Md.

Report and Plan on Recommended Approaches and Methods for Determination of National Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect. Volume I.

Webb, K. W.; Burt, M. R.; Friedman, F.G.A.; Kanin, L.; Kundra, I.

Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Available from National Technical Information Service, 164 pp. (NTIS PB-250 853-AS), November 1975.

A report describes the development of a methodological approach for determining the incidence of child abuse and neglect during an initial 12-month period as baseline and detecting trends during succeeding years of implementation. Thirteen possible approaches for estimating incidence are identified, discussed, and evaluated according to specific criteria. Each approach is further evaluated with regard to 12 postulated policy issues and cost effectiveness. Based on the evaluation criteria, a methodology is recommended consisting of 2 independent approaches for determining abuse incidence (a nomination survey utilizing a questionnaire and a randomized response telephone survey) and 2 independent approaches for determining neglect incidence (an in-person random citizen survey utilizing a questionnaire and interviews by a highly trained social worker). Numerous references.

CD-01331

Burt Associates, Inc., Bethesda, Md.

Report and Plan on Recommended Approaches and Methods for Determination of National Incidence of Child Abuse and Neglect. Volume II.

Webb, K. W.; Burt, M. R.; Friedman, F.G.A.; Kanin, L.; Kundra, I.

Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Available from National Technical Information Service, 224 pp. (NTIS PB-250 854-AS), November 1975.

A methodological approach for estimating child abuse and neglect incidence in the U.S. utilizes separate citizen surveys of abuse and neglect. In-person interviews by social workers using structured questionnaires are suggested for

determining the incidence of child neglect. Questionnaire development, evaluation of the neglect survey data, and sampling plans for the neglect methodology are examined in detail. Telephone nomination interviews and in-person randomized response questioning are recommended for estimating the incidence of child abuse. The nomination survey, the randomized response technique, the abuse questionnaires, and sampling plans for the abuse estimation using the nomination technique are discussed in detail. Special problems associated with sampling institutional, American Indian, military, and migrant populations are considered, and a questionnaire adaptable for institutional surveys is suggested. Model questionnaires and sampling plans are presented for the recommended neglect and abuse surveys. Cost estimates are given for various recommended options and the assumed incidence, margin of error, and confidence limits. Numerous references.

CD-01332

National Children's Bureau, London (England).

Born to Fail?

Wedge, P.; Prosser, H.

London, Arrow Books, Ltd., 64 pp., 1973.

The National Child Development Study followed the progress from birth to maturity of all the children in England, Scotland, and Wales who were born in the week 3-9 March, 1958. Social disadvantage comprises three factors: family composition, i.e., a large number of children in the family or only 1 parent figure; low income; and poor housing. It was determined that at the time of birth, the disadvantaged children were already facing substantially diminished prospects of normal social development compared to ordinary children. Disadvantaged children were housed poorly and lived in depressed neighborhoods. The family circumstances of such children were unfavorable, characterized by unstimulating home environment, high rates of family illness, and poverty. Disadvantaged children generally have a poorer health experience than ordinary children, are absent from school more frequently due to illness, and are more likely to be placed in special classes for the educationally subnormal. This was primarily due to lack of interest on the part of the parent. While the educational attainment of disadvantaged children was less than that of ordinary children, their performance on achievement tests demonstrated a potential for educational advancement. Three approaches to aiding disadvantaged children are examined. Families can be assisted by social workers so that they can cope more adequately with the demands of life. Educationally disadvantaged children may be helped by curricula more sensitive to their needs. Finally, material resources could be redistributed to help disadvantaged families.

CD-01333

Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. School of Medicine.

The Depressed Woman as a Mother.

Weissman, M. M.; Paykel, E. S.; Klerman, G. L.

Social Psychiatry 7:98-108, 1972.

Maternal role performance was examined in a group of acutely depressed women and compared with matched normal controls. The depressed women were significantly more impaired mothers. Their impairments with the children included diminished emotional involvement, impaired communication, disaffection, hostility, and resentment. These disturbances were examined clinically within the context of the family life cycle from postpartum to the departure by adult offspring. The specific problems between mother and children were found to vary with the stages of the life cycle. Depressed mothers of infants were helpless in caring for the children, overly concerned, or directly hostile, laying the groundwork for future problems with the child. Mothers of school-age children were irritable, uninvolved, and intolerant of the children's noise and activity. Most school-age children, however, did not develop overt psychological symptoms. The most severe problems occurred with the adolescents who reacted to maternal hostility and withdrawal with serious deviant behavior. While conflict existed between the depressed mothers and the children who were leaving home, most children were able to make the physical break from home. These findings are discussed in light of scattered reports about the effect of maternal depression on children. Early and intensive treatment of the depressed mother can facilitate major preventive work for the entire family. 33 references.

CD-01334

Montgomery County Office of Human Resources, Rockville, Md.

Defining Emotional Neglect.

Whiting, L.

Children Today 5(1):2-5, January-February 1976.

The definition of emotional neglect was considered in a 1-day workshop conducted in Montgomery County, Maryland to sensitize the community to the problems of child abuse and neglect. The workshop had 2 objectives: (1) to provide those working with emotionally neglected children an opportunity to learn some new skills, and (2) to help participants develop new insights into the meaning of emotional neglect of children. In an attempt to identify and characterize emotionally neglected children, the workshop became involved in characterizing emotionally disturbed children. The complex issues involved in defining emotional disturbance and emotional neglect were resolved in terms of parental response to the problems. Emotional neglect of a child equals the parents' refusal to recognize and take action to ameliorate a child's identified emotional disturbance or problem. 1 reference.

CD-01335

Army General Hospital, Frankfurt (West Germany). Dept. of Psychiatry.

The Characteristics and Management of Child Abuse in the U.S. Army - Europe.

Wichlacz, C. R.; Randall, D. H.; Nelson, J. H.; Kempe, C. H. *Clinical Pediatrics* 14(6):545-548, June 1975.

A 12-month epidemiologic study of child abuse and neglect within a population of 100,000 U.S. military personnel and family members in a geographic area of 5,400 square miles in Germany is reported. The data consist of cases which came before the Child Abuse and Neglect Board at a U.S. Army General Hospital in Germany during the fiscal year 1971-1972. During this period, 56 cases of child abuse and neglect appeared before the Board, representing a rate of 147.4 per 100,000 children under the age of 18 years. In the cities of Denver and New York, the reported rate of child abuse in 1972 was 340 per million population, significantly lower than the military rate. A high number of deaths resulting from abuse and neglect was also recorded for the military population. Living conditions of U.S. military families in Germany may contribute to a high rate of child abuse. Crowded housing is prevalent, and the military personnel are frequently isolated from the community. The evaluation, management, and treatment of these child abuse and neglect cases involved the intervention of various military and German agencies and facilities. The lack of child welfare resources, which are available in the U.S., is a major obstacle to recognition and treatment. There is a clear need for additional programs to meet the challenge of this critical situation. 5 references.

CD-01336

Washington Univ., Seattle. Dept. of Medicine.

Clinical Spectrum of Pharyngeal Gonococcal Infection.

Wieher, P. J.; Tronca, E.; Bonin, P.; Pedersen, A.H.B.; Holmes, K. K.

New England Journal of Medicine 288(4):181-185, January 25, 1973.

Neisseria gonorrhoeae was isolated in selective medium from the pharynx of 150 patients, including 125 examined during a 9-month prospective study. Procaine penicillin G and tetracycline regimens were effective in the treatment of pharyngeal gonococcal infection, but spectinomycin was not. One of the patients with proved pharyngeal gonococcal infection was a 4-year-old boy who was exposed by orogenital contact with his mother's male sexual partner in whom gonococcal urethral discharge had developed the previous day. This case was of special interest because after a well-defined incubation period of 10 days, the boy had acute symptomatic exudative tonsillitis associated with severe cervical lymphadenopathy. This was an example of the most common mode of transmission of gonorrhea to children between the ages of 1 and 10 years (sexual contact with an adult member of the same household). 25 references.

CD-01337

Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

The Control of Child-Environment Interaction: A Conceptual Approach to Accident Occurrence.

Wight, B. W.

Pediatrics 44:799-805, 1969.

A 1-year longitudinal survey was made of 77 children under the age of 1 who had been referred to Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh for x-ray examination. The survey was designed to uncover relationships between the child's home environment and the cause of the injury. The injuries, including 16 cases of suspected child abuse, were divided into 5 categories: (1) child running into an object, (2) child falling, (3) child being dropped, (4) miscellaneous (including 43 percent suspected abuse), and (5) child being struck (including 67 percent suspected abuse). All groups of injuries were associated with lack of adequate parental control. Children who were struck tended more often to be nonwhite, of low socioeconomic status, and from broken homes, and were involved more often in stressful situations; group 4 children shared some of these characteristics. Mothers of struck children were reluctant in seeking medical aid, had feelings of anger and guilt, and a tendency to punish demanding or disobedient behavior as opposed to dangerous or exploratory behavior. Observations in the home and responses to the questionnaire also revealed that these mothers appeared relatively indifferent to their children. The children themselves were often female, born prematurely, developmentally retarded, undersized, and relatively inactive. Families of children in the other categories showed characteristics of their own. Direct attempts to alter parent-child conflict should involve altering social and environmental conditions.

CD-01338

Willamette Law Journal.

Oregon's Child Abuse Legislation: Some Additional Proposals.

Willamette Law Journal 5:131-139, 1968.

The prevalence of child abuse seen in recent studies has encouraged new child abuse legislation in many states including Oregon. The Oregon law requires mandatory reporting by doctors and medical personnel, and grants civil and criminal immunity for such professionals or for anyone involved in the judicial proceedings. In 1967 the reporting provisions of the law were expanded to include other professionals such as teachers and social workers. This current legislation on child abuse reporting punishes the parent without providing for the child. The creation of a central registry, the inclusion of a social service agency in reporting procedures, and the expansion of the immunity clause to teachers and other professionals required to report would provide a wider scope of services and a broader attack on the abuse problem. Numerous references.

CD-01339

Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Assistance Payments Administration.

The AFDC Worker's Role in Protective Services.

Williams, F. D.

Child Welfare 48(5):273-278, May 1969.

Protective casework service is one of several functions of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

worker. The dedicated caseworker is the chief instrument in protective services. His relationships with the parents must supply motivation for change, and he must constantly look for strengths in the situation and in the client. Some of the difficulties in establishing a relationship with a client are associated with agency processes: the client receives a check from the agency, a fact which is sure to affect the relationship with the worker; the public assistance worker has easy access to the client's home; public assistance records usually fail to suggest that the client has any rights; restrictive, punitive agency policies and frequent changes of workers often disrupt the worker-parent relationship; and lack of clarity about the casework to be done with the absent father leaves one parent to take all the blame. To offset these difficulties strong administrative support is suggested through policies providing a framework for efficient services, program planning, and development; skilled supervision; adequate agency resources and access to community resources; guides and handbooks, especially relating to procedures to be followed in cases of immediate danger to children; low caseloads; staff training; auxiliary staff; and good personnel practices with high salaries. 5 references.

CD-01340

London School of Economics and Political Science (England).

The Neglect of Incest: A Criminologist's View.

Williams, J.E.H.

Medicine, Science, and the Law 14(1):64-67, January 1974.

A study of 68 cases currently being considered for parole on incest convictions showed that offenders were generally 30- to 50-year-old men attacking mostly 10- to 16-year-old girls. More than 75 percent of the men had previous convictions of some kind and nearly a quarter had low or subnormal intelligence. The majority of cases involved only 1 child, who in 53 percent of the cases was the offender's own child. Rarely is the offender released to go home as the future of the family in general is often a problem. Relationships with wives varied widely among cases. The question of parole, the handling of these cases, appropriate legislation and penalties, and the problem of the neglect of children (which may predispose to incest) are discussed. 4 references.

CD-01341

Problem Families and the Concept of Immaturity.

Wilson, H. C.

In: Kadushin, A. (Editor). *Child Welfare Services. A Sourcebook*. New York, Macmillan and Co., pp. 17-23, 1970.

A sociological study of 52 neglectful families was undertaken to ascertain the role of immaturity in neglectful behavior. A frequently found parental attitude was one closely resembling that of emotional retardation but which might have been no more than a regressive response to

economic and psychological strain. The concept of immaturity cannot always be accepted as being related causally to the syndrome. 9 references.

CD-01342

East Lothian County Dept. of Health, Haddington (England).

Burnt Children. (Letter).

Wilson, H. D.

British Medical Journal 2(5649):114, April 12, 1969.

The practice of leaving small children unattended, a feature of present-day parenthood, is responsible for many children being burned, injured, and assaulted. Severe penalties for parents who leave children unattended are advocated. Prosecutory precedents would be effective in forcing indifferent parents to realize their responsibilities.

CD-01343

Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh (Scotland).

Children Under Stress.

Wolff, S.

Baltimore, Md., Penguin Books, 283 pp., 1973.

The etiology and treatment of childhood psychiatric disturbances, which may predispose a child to abuse or neglect, are discussed. Special consideration is given to psychiatric illness as experienced from the child's perspective. Major discussions are devoted to child development and symptom formation, stressful situations and vulnerable children, and treatment approaches. The intellectual and emotional development in childhood is outlined, describing the effects on later personality of emotional and social deprivation. Two main groups of childhood behavior disorders are explored: (1) neurotic behavior disorders, and (2) disturbances resulting from defective socialization. Behavior disturbances can spring from deficiencies in the process of socialization or when the child is reared in a subculture which has standards that differ from those of society as a whole. An analysis is provided of the occurrence and status of disturbed children in the community. The emotional effects of illness, hospitalization, and bereavement on children are examined. The contribution of illegitimacy and the neurotic family to childhood emotional development is also explored. The effect of cultural deprivation to behavior disorders is considered. The role of constitutional psychological disorders is assessed, including speech defects, intellectual handicaps, and autism. Treatment approaches cover the social environment, psychological treatment of children, and helping adults who care for the child. 200 references.

CD-01344

Kfar Shaul Government Mental Hospital, Jerusalem (Israel).
The Early Development of Institutionalized Children of Schizophrenic Mothers.

Yarden, P. E.; Suranyi, I.

Diseases of the Nervous System 29(6):380-384, June 1968.

Birth weight and early physical and mental development were studied in the offspring of mothers who were or became schizophrenic during pregnancy, mothers who developed postpartum schizophrenic psychosis, and normal mothers. The usual birth weight difference between the sexes in favor of the male was reversed among offspring of mothers suffering severe mental and physical illness during pregnancy, suggesting a difference between the sexes in response to prenatal stresses. The birth weights of both male and female infants born to women who developed schizophrenia before or during pregnancy or immediately postpartum were lower than controls, although not significantly so. There was little difference in birth weight among infants whose mothers were schizophrenic during pregnancy compared to those who become psychotic postpartum. Weight gain during the first six months of life was significantly less among infants whose mothers were schizophrenic during pregnancy than among those whose mothers became psychotic postpartum. This was not associated with retarded mental development or with specific behavioral deviation up to 2 years of life. Some stressful factor may operate during the pregnancy of a woman with schizophrenia, influencing the child's development for some time after birth, even while under proper nursing care and in the absence of any contact with the mother. 12 references.

CD-01345

Child Study Center, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Parental Alienation: Ominous Precursor of Child Abuse.

Young, M.

Child Study Center, Oklahoma City, Okla., 15 pp., November 1975.

Alienation was compared between a group of families who were recognized as abusive and families who had no history of abuse. It was hypothesized that parents who abuse their children, when compared to a control group, manifest significantly greater social isolation. Further, parents who abuse their children manifest significantly more powerlessness than controls. The study population was obtained from the directory of Oklahoma public health nurses during 1974-1975. Nurses were asked to complete mail questionnaires based on their experiences with abusive and non-abusive families in their caseloads. Abusive and nonabusive parents also completed Rotter's I-E Scale and the FIRO-B, measures of powerlessness and social isolation. Abusive parents were found to be significantly more socially isolated than controls. Abusive families had fewer friends outside the immediate family and had significantly fewer persons to turn to in times of stress. Communication between spouses was significantly less in abusive families. Abusive parents also experienced significantly greater feelings of powerlessness than controls. Practitioners must take into account the dimensions of powerlessness and social isolation in efforts to treat such parents. 19 references.

CD-01346

Oklahoma Univ., Norman, Graduate Coll.

Some Selected Dimensions of Alienation in Abusive and

Non-Abusive Families: A Comparative Study.

Young, M.

Master's Thesis. University of Oklahoma, Norman, 99 pp., 1975.

The relationship of alienation to child abuse is explored. Two dimensions of the sociological concept of alienation are relevant to abusive parents: social isolation and powerlessness. Hypotheses are tested regarding the differences between abusive and nonabusive parents in their social relationships and integration into the community; and regarding the social learning of the parental role and its effects in the functioning of parents. Public health nurses completed psychological and demographic surveys on

abusive and nonabusive families they had encountered to provide data to assess the various hypotheses. Eight hypotheses received at least partial confirmation: (1) abusive parents manifest greater social isolation than nonabusive parents; (2) abusive parents have fewer social relationships; (3) abusive parents have fewer support systems; (4) abusive parents have less communication with their spouses; (5) abusive parents participate less in the community; (6) abusive parents manifest greater feelings of powerlessness; (7) abusive parents demonstrate reduced social learning of the parental role in their inability to deal constructively with the child's crying and misbehavior; and (8) abusive parents manifest lesser knowledge of the parental role in their unrealistic expectations of the child. The implications of the findings are discussed, and recommendations are offered. 138 references.

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15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts <p>This edition of <u>Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications</u> is a supplement to the first edition (PB-251 010, May 1976) and contains informative abstracts of about 260 published documents and descriptions of about 140 publicly and privately funded research projects. The publications are dated 1965-76 and represent medical, legal, psychological, sociological, and other viewpoints of the child abuse and neglect problem. About 75% of the projects were originally identified in a national mail survey conducted in the summer of 1975; the descriptions of these projects were updated, and 30 new projects identified, in a new survey conducted in the spring of 1976. Author and subject indexes for publications, and investigator, organization, financial sponsor, and subject indexes for projects are included.</p>			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors <p>Children Surveys Research projects Parent Child Relations Injuries</p>			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms <p>Child Abuse Child Neglect Bibliographies</p>			
17c. COSATI Field/Group			
18. Availability Statement Release unlimited		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 212
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Questionnaire

1. Check the section(s) of *Child Abuse and Neglect Research: Projects and Publications* that you consider most useful to you or the immediate group with which you work.

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2. Check the section(s) of the publication that could be eliminated without diminishing its usefulness to you or your group.

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