

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 046 529

PS 004 226

TITLE Children Who Are Injured. 1970 White House Conference on Children, Report of Forum 13. (Working Copy).

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

PUB DATE 70

NOTE 28p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

DESCRIPTORS *Accidents, *Children, Community Organizations, Educational Programs, *Environmental Influences, Government Role, *Injuries, Physical Environment, *Prevention, Private Agencies, Psychology, Social Factors, Voluntary Agencies

ABSTRACT

Three major premises form the basis of the recommendations of Forum 13. First, the traditional definition of injury should be expanded to include psychological, sociological, and environmental factors leading to children's injuries. Second, approaches to preventing and treating injuries cannot be separated from the environments with which children constantly interact. Third, children must be given higher priority, both by government and private enterprise, at all levels throughout the nation. The following recommendations are made: (1) that governmental units closest to the neighborhood select persons to be trained in problem-solving techniques and informed about available resources related to children's injuries; (2) that governments, aided by private and volunteer organizations, develop programs of training and ongoing consultation for those community workers; (3) that a cabinet level position with major responsibility for children and youth be considered; and (4) that Congress establish a permanent staff to study problems related to children and their environments. (Author/NH)

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE
PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS
STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION
POSITION OR POLICY.

EMBARGO
NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL 12 NOON
DECEMBER 8, 1970

CHILDREN WHO ARE INJURED

Report of Forum 13
1970 White House Conference on Children

EDO 46529

PS 004226

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

SUMMARY

Over 82,000 children alive in 1960 are now dead as a result of accidents, the number one killer of children under fifteen. The recommendations of Forum 13 are based on three major premises. First, the traditional definition of injury should be expanded to include psychological, sociological, and environmental factors leading to children's injuries. Second, approaches to preventing and treating injuries cannot be separated from the environments with which children constantly interact. Third, children must be given higher priority -- both by government and private enterprise -- at all levels throughout the nation.

So decisions made by counties, cities, and townships will protect the nation's children from our increasingly hostile environments, communities must be supported with commitments and assistance from all people in all positions of higher influence and leadership. Therefore, Forum 13 recommends:

- that governmental units closest to the neighborhood select individuals to be trained in problem-solving techniques and informed about available resources related to children's injuries;
- that state and federal governments, actively aided by private and volunteer organizations, develop programs of training and ongoing consultation for these selected community workers;

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

- ⊙ that the executive branch investigate the feasibility of a cabinet level position with major responsibility for the nation's children and youth;
- ⊙ that Congress establish a nonpartisan, nonelective permanent staff to study problems related to American children and the environments in which they live.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

CURRENT STATUS

Over 82,000 children alive in 1960 are now dead as a result of accidents, the number one killer of children under fifteen.¹ For this age group, "accidents claim more lives than the six leading diseases combined."² And physical injuries have left far greater numbers of children impaired and disabled. But even the millions of children included in various accident and injury statistics do not reflect the complexity and severity of the injury issue.

"Injury" has traditionally been characterized as having a measurable consequence or visible symptom, being immediate rather than cumulative, and resulting from a known agent such as fire or water. This working definition must be expanded to include psychological or social impairments or stress which are often produced by our complex environment and do not necessarily manifest themselves in visible forms.

In the 1960's, America's physical and mental environment became one of the most complex in its history. It was a decade of moon walks, campus unrest, crime, computers, civil rights, drug abuse, heart transplants, birth control, war, and pollution. Millions of our children who grew up in the sixties are now in colleges, universities, and trade schools; some never finished high school and "dropped out." While most are living and working

¹National Safety Council.

²Iskrant, Joliet. Accidents and Homicide. Harvard University Press, 1968.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

within American society, a few are so disillusioned by this society that they are actively working toward its destruction. Still others have formed miniature societies of their own called "communes." For some of the young, the stresses of life proved too great; they are in our jails and mental hospitals. Others have been denied the opportunity to decide the course of their lives because they are mentally retarded or handicapped. Were not many of these injured children?

Our definition of "injury" also should include injuries which do not result from a single life encounter, but stem from several incidents or the repetition of a single event. The manifestations of such injuries may be delayed or consequences may accumulate with the passage of time. Injuries, moreover, do not have to be measurable, since existing research methods may be unsatisfactory, or we may be unable to isolate the injury for study. An injury may even manifest all of these characteristics, for example, one caused by racial discrimination. Injuries in this framework may be invisible to the general population, immune to present systems of quantitative labeling, and may even take several years before being recognized as injuries.

Forum 13 was composed of six physicians, a nutritionist, a social worker, a safety expert, a minister, a dentist, a nurse, three students, and an attorney. Since each member approached "injuries" from the viewpoint of his particular discipline, the concept of "injury" as a physical impairment was no longer adequate, and our expanded definition became necessary.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

In broadening the definition of injury, a basic premise immediately developed that has affected our views and resulting recommendations. *Injuries to children, whether physical, psychological, social, or environmental, cannot and should not be isolated from the environments or human settlements which precipitate them.* Since characteristics of the total physical and social environment determine the types and prevalence of injuries, we must shift the emphasis from the child who suffers the accident to the child/environment interaction where the accident occurs.

While reviewing countless research efforts over the past months, however, we were astonished by the paucity of data on those factors within human beings and human settlements that increase the probability of childhood injury. The common tack in injury research seems to be to gather data on an injured population and then look for causes in the environment in which the injury occurred -- most often a measurable, visible, and immediate factor. Although this technique may indicate the magnitude of certain types of injuries, it seldom concentrates on the underlying elements leading to injury and does not provide enough corollary material from which to develop remedial actions.

Dividing into four work groups, each dealing with a particular human settlement (center city, intermediate-sized city, suburbia, and rural America), Forum 13 began identifying those elements within environments that hold injury potential for the nation's children. These elements include the automobile, dwellings, education and socialization, the environment, family living, health

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

care and facilities, institutionalization, physical injuries, and products.

The Automobile -- its increase in numbers and usage, inadequate child safety devices, air pollution, increasing speed limits, and increased land allocated to roads and highways.

Heavy traffic on inner-city streets has great injury potential, but responsibility for ensuring our children's safety is diffused. If a child is struck by a car while playing on a busy inner-city street, whose fault is it? We could blame the child for "not being careful," the parent for not properly supervising the child, or the driver for not exercising due caution. Yet, other factors may be equally responsible: the speed limits and traffic management patterns, the automobile's braking power, and zoning laws responsible for eating up open spaces, leaving the child nowhere to play but the street.

If America were to become a child-oriented nation, it is doubtful that automobiles would continue to grow in importance and numbers until we could solve, not simply control, the pedestrian, speed, safety, land usage, and pollution problems. Streets, for example, could be enclosed, or even placed underground to exclude children from the dangers of the automobile.

Dwellings -- including lead poisoning, unsafe products, fire hazards, egress limitation, noise levels, lack of privacy, poor sanitation, poor heating and ventilation, lack of safety and

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

health inspection and enforcement, inadequate and inappropriate building codes, rats and vermin, and substandard structures.

Children receive the vast majority of their physical injuries in or near the home. What should be the safest and least stressful environment for our nation's children is, in actuality, the most dangerous. It is not merely substandard or minimal structures which are to blame. Whether the human settlement is an inner city or a rural farm, home design and home products offer innumerable injury hazards to the growing child.

Schools and other public buildings are often designed for ease of maintenance rather than injury prevention. One wonders how many architects have ever positioned themselves at a child's eye level to see what children see in their buildings.

A society reflects a true respect for children only if it puts physical and psychological protection of children above the square foot cost for houses, buildings, schools, and hospitals.

Education and Socialization -- psychological stress; dropouts; increasing use of educational technology; emphasis on contact sports and achievement competition at earlier ages; emphasis on early boy/girl socialization and dating; social segregation and discrimination; street gangs; lack of first-aid training in schools; child prostitution; increasing leisure time; promiscuity and venereal disease; early exposure to drugs, crime, and violence.

PS 004226

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

The National Commission on the Mental Health of Children³ has amply documented the existing and worsening crisis in the mental health of our children. These injuries are at the same time the most complex and simplest to relate to the hostility of our environments. They are tragically symptomatic of the fact that America's children are being asked to adapt to too much too quickly. It is this forum's opinion that this nation should contain human settlements that nurture children from dependency to independency; such environments would respect the child's capacity to adapt.

The Environment -- population migration and transiency, lack of recreational and open spaces, high industrial land usage, air and water contamination, noise levels, crowding and congestion, sprawl or unplanned growth.

Noise pollution is quickly becoming as severe a crisis as air or water pollution. Research indicates that human beings can be harmed both physically (hearing loss) and psychologically (stress) by the constant bombardment of unwanted sound. Since noise producers include transportation systems, industries, home products, and people themselves, responsibility is diffused, and any solution will require a coordinated effort. And even if stringent noise controls are instituted, values of American consumers -- a buying public that likes its purchases to exhibit "the sound of power" -- must be altered.

³Crisis in Child Mental Health: Challenge for the 1970's.
Harper and Row, 1969.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Family Living -- divorce and separation, child battering, lack of religious training, unwanted and unplanned pregnancies, abortion, sex education, inadequate supervision, poverty, over-indulgence, children born out of wedlock and/or abandoned.

Parental supervision is seldom sufficient to protect children from all inappropriate stresses. Our children's needs should be viewed as a total societal responsibility, and in partial fulfillment of this responsibility society should help any family with problems.

Health Care and Facilities -- poor nutrition; inequitable care distribution and eligibility requirements; prematurity; variances in quality; lack of trauma centers, high-risk nurseries, and prenatal and postnatal care; and maternal and fetal infections.

Three basic priorities are currently used to measure progress in health care, particularly for children. Although the philosophical ordering of these priorities can be debated, in actuality (as exhibited by such factors as the allocation of funds) they fall into the following order: the cost of care, the availability of care, and the quality of care. Cost/benefit studies in far too many programs replace qualitative evaluation.

If America, in philosophy and action, were to assume the human settlement approach toward its children, the envisioned health care system would be decidedly different. The availability

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

of care for all children would be a "given," regardless of cost, and people would no longer be satisfied with "adequate" programs -- a word that has too often become synonymous with "best."

Institutionalization -- emotional stress resulting from residing in hospitals, penal detention centers, institutions for the mentally ill and retarded, or orphanages.

Children who enter institutions for short- or long-term care are often accommodated in obsolete and unaesthetic structures, and in far too many instances care stops with "housing."

Physical Injuries -- physical injuries and impairments due to motor vehicle accidents, poisoning and ingestion, falls, electrocutions and burns, firearm injuries, drownings, and animal and insect bites.

The concern of Forum 13 regarding the magnitude of physical injuries has already been mentioned, and we are not alone in our concern. Yet empathy has not led to sufficient action. Although some inroads have been made, monetary commitments have been inadequate on all levels. In 1970 the most damning proof of all is that accidents still remain the number one killer of children. In a child-oriented human settlement, physical injuries would be viewed as symptoms of environmental deficiencies to be corrected by the adult community.

Products -- their development and marketing, lack of self-imposed regulations by manufacturers, advertising, and confusion about liability.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

In its 1970 report to the president and Congress, the National Commission on Product Safety states:

After considering the many forces contributing to the toll of injuries in and around the home, we have concluded that the greatest promise for reducing risks resides in energizing the manufacturer's ingenuity.

We do not mean that manufacturers by themselves can do all that is needed to achieve an optimal safety record. We mean that with Government stimulation they can accomplish more for safety with less effort and expense than any other body -- more than educators, the courts, regulatory agencies, or individual consumers.

Manufacturers can design, build, and market products that will reduce if not eliminate most unreasonable and unnecessary hazards. The capacity of individual manufacturers to devise safety programs, without undue extra cost, has been repeatedly demonstrated, for example, in safety glass, double-insulated power tools, baffles on rotary mowers, noncombustible TV transformers, and releases on wringer washers.⁴

However, the Commission's report and history suggest that such changes are rarely made without pressure.

In an "ideal" environment, such a report would be sufficient to elicit action. Whether America's manufacturers will accept this challenge remains to be seen.

For American children, human environments or settlements range from the high density, multiple dwelling arrangement of central cities to isolated rural life, and their home settings may include several siblings or none at all, both parents or neither, and many other variables. While the child constantly interacts with various environments, he is unable to radically alter them to

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

minimize or prevent injury to himself. He has little influence on conditions such as divorced or separated parents, inner city tenements, rural farms, racially biased schools, poverty, busy city streets, lack of family physician, the nomadic wanderings of migrant workers, street gangs, three family cars, contaminated water or air, sexual abuse, and religious instruction.

Requiring children to adapt to new situations fosters their mental and psychological growth. This is basically what is involved in learning: adapting past experience and knowledge to new demands. Therefore, it is far from desirable (and indeed another form of injury) for children to be raised in a static environment.

But even though a gap should exist between what a child encountered "yesterday" and what he encounters "today," a child's adaptability is definitely limited, depending on his developmental stage and past experiences. If the gap is too narrow, developmental stagnation and even regression result; if the gap is too broad, frustration and stress are the outcome.

The fact that accidents have remained the number one killer of children for over a decade, compounded by the growing social problems visible among the nation's children, indicates that our children are being asked to adapt to too much, too quickly.

Captive and susceptible, the children of America must depend on others to shape their environments. In far too many instances, however, they have become victims and have been forced to adapt to environments which do not meet their needs and which increase a potential for injury.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

We, as a nation, must do everything we can to prevent physical, psychological, and social injuries to children. When injuries do occur, their severity or duration must be minimized, and all our resources must be made available to treat them.

Concern for the rights and needs of children must be shared by the nation. To replace the currently fragmented childhood injury approaches with a coordinated effort, responsibility must be assumed by community representatives, elected officials, professionals, and the business and commercial leaders who strongly influence our settlements, the same settlements that frequently no longer serve children but threaten them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Federal Level

We recommend that the president, as our leading citizen, initiate national interest and concern for children who are or might be injured. Individualistic as the American people seem to be, they do respond to firm leadership, particularly when they sense that a situation exceeds their individual capabilities.

We urge that the child advocacy system be established in the executive branch of the government so the voice of children, particularly the injured, may be heard at the highest national level. Since the complex problem of children's injuries cannot be solved by any one department of the federal government, the advocacy system would foster the necessary interdepartmental cooperation.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

One small but significant step toward instilling the concept that prosperity is measured, not in commercial or economic, but in human values can be made by *appointing a key adviser to the president on matters relating to children.* We further ask that the executive branch *study the feasibility of a cabinet level position with major responsibility for meeting the needs and protecting the rights of the nation's greatest resource -- its children.*

We recommend that *Congress establish a nonpartisan, nonelective permanent staff to study the problems of America's children.* The rights and privileges of children cannot be properly represented as ad hoc issues or in debates on appropriations, labor and welfare, general health, or other such matters. Fragmentation, poor distribution of services, and the low priority given to the nation's children deserve prominent attention and increased sensitivity from our senior elected body.

The responsibility for preventing, minimizing, and managing child injuries extends far beyond executive endorsement and legislative mandate. It includes the operational departments of the federal government which are primarily responsible for the interpretation and implementation of policy and mandate. They must immediately confront problems which obviously threaten the well-being of children; subtle research topics should be reserved for long-term study, but action should not always wait for the results of those studies. Economic and commercial growth must not be set up as national goals without considering what effect, if unchallenged, this growth will have on the nation's children.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

There is little evidence of active and ongoing coordination among various federal departments on the problems of children. Since the programs of any single department cannot solve the child injury crisis, all departments must coordinate their programs and exchange information.

State Level

At the level of the state government we urge that the same three recommendations be instituted, namely:

1. that the governor of each state establish a child advocacy system to protect the state's children from psychological, social, and environmental injury
2. that state legislatures establish a non-partisan, nonelective permanent staff to study and advise the legislature on the rights and needs of the state's children
3. that all state agencies, whether directly or indirectly involved with children, become sensitized to the problems of children and give children a higher priority in planning and programs.

Local Level

Considering all the forces that mold our settlements, action

ERIC t begin with the local community and neighborhood, and the

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

basic decision-making process must remain with counties, cities, and townships. Therefore, we recommend that governmental units closest to the neighborhood throughout the nation select individuals to be trained in problem-solving techniques and informed about available resources related to children's injuries. Once trained, advocates would return to their own communities to help reduce the incidence and severity of psychological, sociological, environmental, and physical injuries affecting children.

To assist communities in solving their own problems, state and federal governments, actively aided by private and volunteer organizations, must develop training programs and ongoing consultation for these selected community workers.

Established patterns must be altered, and we must break with traditional techniques. We must bring the problem of the injured child closer to home and remove it from the position of high, but casually regarded, death statistics.

This program is not expected to be costly. Depending on the number of community workers trained, the federal program would cost from \$3 to \$5 million. Scholarships and fellowships would hopefully be made available to disadvantaged communities, and program guidelines should be permissive, requiring only the expressed interest of the county, city, or township.

We cannot determine how many injuries this investment will prevent or minimize. However, inroads must be made against the growing hostility of our settlements. Otherwise, a high percentage

THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

of the nation's future citizens will be environmentally, psychologically, sociologically, and physically injured because America failed to protect its children and mistakenly assumed adaptability to be a limitless human quality.

(THIS IS A WORKING COPY - SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

FORUM #13 MEMBERS

Robert A. Aldrich (Chairman)

Effie O. Ellis

Elsa Alvarz

Jay Arena

Kathryn Barnard

Anne W. Cochintu

Dale C. Garell

Irmagene Holloway

Charles A. Kline

Dennis Lickliger

Meredith Matthews

Ruben Nazario

Alice Brandeis Popkin

Richard L. Wade

John Williams

Herbert Yee

Pauline Stitt (Coordinator)

Carol Gunderson (Coordinator)

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Resources utilized in the preparation of the preceding position paper on "Children Who Are Injured" included the following books, manuscripts and periodicals.

"Broad Mandate . . . An Important One"; A Report of the Activities of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children (brochure)

"A Federal Source Book: Answers to the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Drug Abuse"; National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information; Produced jointly by: Department of Defense, Department of HEW, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity; March, 1970

"A Strategy for a Livable Environment"; A Report to the Secretary of HEW by the Task Force on Environmental Health and Related Problems; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; June, 1967

"Accident Facts (1970 Edition)"; National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 1970

"Age of Transition: Rural Youth in a Changing Society"; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Handbook #347; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; October, 1967

"An Examination of the Risk-Taking Behavior of Youth"; Report of the national Leadership Conference of the American Social Health Association; American Social Health Association, 1740 Broadway, New York; November, 1969.

Bailey, Anthony; "Noise is a Slow Agent of Death," The New York Times Magazine; November 23, 1969

Baron, Robert Alex; "Noise and Urban Man," American Journal of Public Health; Vol. 58, No. 11; November, 1968

"Bathroom Hazards"; Safety Education Data Sheet #49 (Revised); National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.

Bergel, Egon E.; Urban Sociology; McGraw Hill, New York; 1955 (excerpts)

Bosselman, Fred P.; "Alternatives to Urban Sprawl: Legal Guidelines for Governmental Action"; Report Prepared for the National Commission on Urban Problems, Research Report #15; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 1968

Beckett, E.M. and Johnston, A.M.; "Social Patterns of Road Accidents to Children: Some Characteristics of Vulnerable Families "; British Medical Journal; 1:409; 1959

Campbell, R.D., Schlesinger, L. and Schuchman, B.J.; "Planning the Man/Environment Interaction"; A Study for the Office of Naval Research by Matrix Research Co.; April, 1970 (excerpts)

"Census Ranks the City First in Three Ways"; New York Times; September 3, 1970; p. 26

"Census Shows Cities Now Behind Suburbs," The Washington Post; September 2, 1970; p. 1

"Children's Bureau Activities in the Area of Child Health Protection"; Prepared for the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Health Protection and Disease Prevention, Department of HEW

Cohen, Alexander, Ph.D., Anticaglia, Joseph, M.D., and Jones, Herbert H., M.S.; "Sociocusis -- Hearing Loss from Non Occupational Noise Exposure"; Department of HEW, Public Health Service, Environmental Control Administration, Division of Epidemiology and Special Services, Cincinnati, Ohio

"Conference on Burns and Flame Retardant Fabrics"; Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine; Vol. 43, No. 8; August, 1967

"Control of Lead Poisoning in Children"; Department of HEW, Public Health Service, Environmental Control Administration, Bureau of Community Environmental Management; July, 1970 (pre-publication manuscript)

"Crime in the United States"; Uniform Crime Reports, Issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 1967

"Crime in the United States"; Uniform Crime Reports, Issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 1968

"Crime in the United States"; Uniform Crime Reports, Issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 1969

Crisis in Child Mental Health: Challenge for the 1970's; Report of the Joint Commission on the Mental Health of Children; Harper and Row; 1969

"Crusade for Children: Control Injuries and Prevent Fatalities"; Prepared for the General Federation of Women's Clubs by the Department of HEW, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Environmental Control Administration Injury Control Program; 1968

DeFrancis, Vincent; Child Protective Services; The American Humane Association, Children's Division, Denver, Colorado; 1967

DeFrancis, Vincent; Protecting the Child Victim of Sex Crimes Committed by Adults; The American Humane Association, Children's Division, Denver, Colorado; 1969

DeFrancis, Vincent; "Child Abuse --- Preview of a Nationwide Survey"; The American Humane Association, Children's Division, Denver, Colorado, 1969.

Doxiadis, C.A.; "A City for Human Development," Population Trends, Part I; Hearings before the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Urban Growth of the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 1969

Doxiadis, C.A.; Testimony before the U.S. Senate Committee of Commerce on the National Transportation Act, Washington, D.C.; April 14, 1970

Durheim, Emile; Suicide; Glencoe, Illinois; 1951

Elling, Ray; "Final Report on a Study of the Relationship of Physical and Sensory Impairment to Accidental Injuries"; University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, Pa.; June, 1968

Falkner, Frank, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Scientific Editor); Key Issues in Infant Mortality; Report of a Conference Held April, 1969 Sponsored by NICHD; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Final Report of the National Commission on Product Safety; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; June, 1970

Final Report of the Surgeon General's Steering Committee on Emergency Health Care and Injury Control; Dr. Paul Peterson, Chairman; June, 1970

"Fire Research and Safety Act Authorization"; Calendar #1046, 91st Session of Congress, 2nd Session of the Senate, Report No. 91-1040; Submitted by Sen. Magnuson from the Committee on Commerce; July 29, 1970

"Flammable Fabrics Act Amendments"; Calendar 1047, 91st Session of Congress, 2nd Session of the Senate, Report No. 91-1039; Submitted by Sen. Magnuson from the Committee on Commerce; July 29, 1970

Gil, David G.; Physical Abuse of Children: Findings and Implications of a Nationwide Survey

Glass, David C. and Singer, Jerome E.; "Psychic Cost of Adaptation to an Environmental Stressor"; Journal of Personality and Social Psychology; Vol. 12, No. 3; 1969

"Glass Door Injuries"; Author and Source Unknown; Manuscript, 1966

Gold, David; "Final Report on a Study of Stress and Accidents: Injuries as a Function of the Menstrual Cycle"; University of California at Santa Barbara, Department of Sociology; June, 1968

Green, David M.; "Sonic Booms"; Psychology Today; Vol. 2, No. 6; November, 1968

Health is a Community Affair; Report of the National Commission on Community Health Services; Harvard University Press, 1966 (excerpts)

Heimstra, N.W., Nichols, J. and Martin, G.; "An Experimental Methodology for Analysis of Child Pedestrian Behavior"

Hermann, Edward R.; "Environmental Noise, Hearing Acuity, and Acceptance Criteria"; Archives of Environmental Health; Vol. 18; May, 1969

Herzog, Elizabeth and Sudia, Cecilia E.; Boys in Fatherless Families; Department of HEW, Office of Child Development, The Children's Bureau; 1970

Herzog, Elizabeth; "Unmarried Mothers -- The Service Gap Revisited"; Children; Volume 14, No. 3; May, June, 1967

Higbee, Edward; The Squeeze; William Morrow and Co., New York; 1960

"How Accidents Affect the Nation's Health"; Department of HEW, Public Health Service, Bureau of Community Environmental Management, Division of Planning and Standards; Reports of the Epidemiology and Surveillance of Injuries, No. FY - R4; June, 1970

"How Today's Noise Hurts Body and Mind"; Medical World News; Volume 10, No. 24; June 13, 1969

Imhulse, Donald W. and Diane; "Where is Safety in the Inner City?"; Reprinted from School Safety Magazine; National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.

Iskrant, Albert P. and Joliet, Paul V.; Accidents and Homicide; Vital and Health Statistics Monographs, American Public Health Association; Harvard University Press; 1968

Jones, K.J. and Jones, W.C.; "Toward a Typology of American Cities"; Journal of Regional Science; Vol. X. No. II; 1970

Johnson, Willard; "Protein and Poverty, or School Lunches Are Too Late"; Child Welfare; June, 1967

Race and Violence in Washington State; Report of the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Civil Disorder; A. Ludlow Kramer, Chairman; 1969

Letter to the National Highway Safety Bureau from the Center for Auto Safety regarding Child Restraint Systems; July 10, 1970

Lin-Fu, Jane S., M.D., F.A.A.P.; "Lead Poisoning in Children"; Department of HEW, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau Publication #452-1967; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; 1967

Malzberg, Benjamin; Social and Biological Aspects of Mental Disease; Utitay, 1940

Mangus, A.R.; "Personality and Adjustment of Rural and Urban Children"; American Sociological Review; October, 1948

Mason, R.K.; "The Influence of Noise on Emotional States"; Journal of Psychosomatic Research; Vol. 13, No. 3; September, 1969

McFarland, Ross A., Ph.D.; "Injury -- A Major Environmental Problem"; Archives of Environmental Health; Vol. 19; August, 1969

"Medical Services Required for Injuries"; Department of HEW, Bureau of Community Environmental Management, Reports on the Epidemiology and Surveillance of Injuries No. FY 70 - R3; May, 1970

Meyer, Roger J., M.D., M.P.H. and Klein, David, Eds.; "Childhood Injuries: Approaches and Perspectives"; Report of the Second National Childhood Injury Symposium (June, 1968); Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics (Supplement); Vol. 44, No. 5, Part II; November, 1969

Moore, Jean E., M.S.S.; "Community Aspects of Childhood Lead Poisoning"; American Journal of Public Health; Vol. 60, No. 8; August, 1970

Neutra, Raymond, M.D. and McFarland, Ross, Ph.D.; "Accidents and the Residential Environment"; Manuscript, 1968

Ogburn, William F. and Duncan, Otis D.; "City Size as a Sociological Variable"; Contributions to Urban Sociology (E.W. Burgess and D.J. Bogue); University of Chicago Press; 1963

"Pedestrian Safety Report"; American Automobile Association Traffic Engineering and Safety Department; Vol. 1, No. 1; June, 1968

Pickard, Jerome P.; "Trends and Projections of Future Population Growth in the United States, with Special Data on Large Urban Regions and Major Metropolitan Areas for the Period 1970-2000"; A paper presented to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Urban Growth of the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Reps.; July 22, 1969

"Population Profile"; Population Trends; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; Nov. 6, 1967

Proceedings of the White House Conference on Health, 1965; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

"Products Most Frequently Ingested in 1968"; National Clearinghouse for Poison Control Centers Bulletin; Department of HEW, Public Health Service; Nov., Dec., 1969

"Proposed National Health Insurance Programs"; Manuscript prepared by the Legislative Department of the American Medical Association; August, 1970

Read, J.H., et. al.; "The Epidemiology and Prevention of Traffic Accidents Involving Children"

Recommendations (Composite Report of Forum Findings) of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Report of the Task Force on Injury Control and Product Safety to the Health Task Force of the Department of HEW; Mr. J.K. Kirk, Chairman

Resource Book for Drug Abuse Education; National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information; Public Health Service Publication # 1964; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; Oct., 1969

Rubin, Jean; "The Need for Intervention (in Child Abuse)"; Public Welfare; Vol. 24, No. 3; July, 1966

Schmore, Leo F.; "Political and Socioeconomic Characteristics of American Cities," from the 1965 Municipal Yearbook; Population Trends; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

School Safety: A magazine for elementary teachers; all issues from November, 1969 through October, 1970; Published by the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois

Shapiro, Sam, Schlesinger, Edward R. and Nesbitt, Robert E.L., Jr.; Infant, Perinatal, Maternal, and Childhood Mortality in the United States; Harvard University Press; 1968 (excerpts)

Smith, Rebecca; "For Every Child . . . A Commentary on Developments in Child Welfare 1962-67 "; Child Welfare; Vol. XLVII, No. 3; March, 1968

"Solid and Liquid Poisons"; Safety Education Data Sheet #21 (Revised); National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois

"Sports Administration"; Safety Education Data Sheet #75 (Revised); National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois

"Strategy of the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service (First Edition)"; Department of HEW, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service; October, 1968

Suchman, Edward A., Ph.D.; "Social Factors in Burn Injuries"; University of Pittsburgh, Department of Sociology and Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, Pa.; June, 1968

"Supplement to Age of Transition: Rural Youth in a Changing Society"; Supplement to Agricultural Handbook #347, Department of Agriculture; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; October, 1967

"Tabulations of 1968 Reports"; National Clearinghouse for Poison Control Centers Bulletin, Department of HEW, Public Health Service; Sept., Oct., 1969

Laury, Gabriel V.; "The Battered Child Syndrome: Parental Motivation, Clinical Aspects"; Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine; Vol. 46, No. 9; Sept., 1970

"The Six-Hour Retarded Child"; A Report on a Conference on Problems of Education of Children in the Inner City. Sponsored by the President's Committee on Mental Retardation and the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; Aug., 1969

Thrasher, Frederick M.; "The Gang: A Study of 1,313 Gangs in Chicago"; Contributions to Urban Sociology; University of Chicago Press, 1963

Toms, Douglas W., Director National Highway Safety Bureau; Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (Chapter V, National Highway Safety Bureau); Motor Vehicle Standard #213: Child Seating Systems; 1970

Tormes, Yvonne M.; "Child Victims of Incest"; The American Humane Association, Children's Division, Denver, Colorado, 1969

"Toys and Play Equipment"; Safety Education Data Sheet #4 (Revised); National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois

Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth; Report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; April 1968

Tyler, Raymond L., R.S., M.P.H.; "Lead Poisoning Control: Combating the Silent Epidemic in the Ghetto" (Chief, Accident Control Section, Environmental Health Services, Department of Public Health); Paper Presented to the 34th Annual Educational Conference of the National Environmental Health Association; June, 1970

VD: Today's Control Problem; A Joint Statement by American Public Health Association, American Social Health Association, American Venereal Disease Association with cooperation of the American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, Association of State and Territorial Health Officers and the National Medical Association; Published by the American Social Health Association, New York; 1969

Wagner, Carruth J.; "Programs for Rural Youth — Are They Doing the Job?"; Speech presented at the National Outlook Conference on Rural Youth; October, 1967

Ward, W. Dixon and Fricke, James E., Eds.; Noise As A Public Health Hazard; Proceedings of the Conference held June, 1968; American Speech and Hearing Association; February, 1969

Wechsler, Henry, Ph.D., et.al.; "Increased Alcohol Level in Accidental Injuries at Home"; Paper presented to the 97th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association"; Nov. 13, 1969

Whyte, William H., Jr.; "Urban Sprawl"; The Exploding Metropolis; Doubleday and Co., Garden City, N.Y.; 1958

Wight, Byron D.; "The Control of Child-Environment Interaction: A Conceptual Approach to Accident Occurrence"

Wilner, D.M., Walkley, R.P., Pinkerton, T.C., and Taybock, M.; Housing Environment and Family Life; The Johns Hopkins Press; Baltimore, 1962