Juvenile Delinquency: Exceptional Child Bibliography Series.


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

Feb 71

13p.

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*Annotated Bibliographies; *Bibliographies; *Delinquency; *Delinquents; *Exceptional Child Education; Research Projects

One in a series of over 50 similar listings relating to handicapped and gifted children, the annotated bibliography contains 43 references selected from Exceptional Child Education Abstracts dealing with juvenile delinquency. References include texts, journal articles, and research reports dealing with such topics as delinquency causes, delinquency prevention, rehabilitation, behavior problems, identification, emotional disturbance, socially deviant behavior, psychotherapy, behavior change, counseling, and others. For each entry, bibliographic data, availability information, indexing and retrieval descriptors, and an abstract are given. Also provided are author and subject indexes. (KW)
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A Selective Bibliography

February 1971

CEC Information Center on Exceptional Children
The Council for Exceptional Children
Jefferson Plaza, Suite 900
1411 S. Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202

This bibliography is a product of the Information Processing Unit, CEC-ERIC Information Center on Exceptional Children.

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With a grant from the US Office of Education, the CEC Information Center was established at The Council for Exceptional Children to serve as a comprehensive source of information on research, instructional materials, programs, administration, teacher education, methods, curriculum, etc. for the field of special education. The Center functions as the Clearinghouse on Exceptional Children in the Educational Resources Information Centers (ERIC) program and also as a member center in the Instructional Materials Centers Network for Handicapped Children and Youth (IMCNHCY). In addition, the CEC Center's program includes a commitment to a concentrated effort towards the development of products which will interpret research results into educational methods and practices.

How to Use This Bibliography

The abstracts in this bibliography have been retrieved from the computer stored information of the CEC Information Center on Exceptional Children. Abstracts represent the Center's complete holdings on the topic as of the date indicated.

How to Read the Abstract

Each abstract contains three sections—bibliographic data, descriptors, and a summary of the document. The bibliographic section provides the document's identifying number (ED and/or EC), publication date, author, title, source, and availability. The descriptors indicate the subjects with which a document deals. The summary provides a comprehensive overview of the document's contents and in some cases document availability is announced here.

How to Use the Indexes

Some bibliographies in Exceptional Children Bibliography Series contain author and/or subject indexes. In these bibliographies, readers seeking work on a specific aspect of the general topic may consult the subject index to be referred to specific abstract numbers. Abstracts dealing with several topics may be identified by finding the same abstract number under two or more subjects in the subject index.

How to Purchase Documents

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Disturbed Children, Longman's Papers on Residential Work. EDRS not available

Humanetics Press, Inc., 303 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010 ($2.00).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; residential care; psychotherapy; delinquents; residential centers; therapeutic environment; psychotherapy; group living; adjustment (to environment); communication (thought transfer); therapeups; symbols; learning; individual needs; institutionalized (persons); child care; child welfare

Eleven reprints from British and American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 1965 to 1966 consider care and treatment of disturbed children in residential centers. Areas discussed include therapeutic fac-

tors: in group living, human relations in the institutional treatment of maladjust-
ed and delinquent children, the natural history of detention, and feelings of children about being placed away from home. Also considered are therapeutic uses of visiting in residential treatment, making adaptation to the needs of the individual child in a group, communicating with children, the process of symbolization among emotional and de-

prived children in a therapeutic school, runaway children from a residential setting, group therapeutic techniques for residential units, and the child care worker's view of psychiatric consulta-

tion in residential treatment. (RK)
Session was taped to facilitate self monitoring. At the end of the session,upal impressions indicated that this therapy situation resulted in varying degrees of speech improvement in communicative speech behavior and in articulation, intelligibility, rate, and loudness. (EB)

ABSTRACT 11058
EC 01 1058 ED N.A. Publ. Date Feb 66 14p.
Balow, Bruce
The Emotionally and Socially Handicapped. Chapter VI, Education of Exceptional Children. Minnesota University, Minneapolis
EDRS not available
Review Of Educational Research; V36 N1 P120-33 Feb 1966

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; socially maladjusted; identification; individual characteristics; incidence; delinquency; predictive measurement; social factors; academic achievement; educational programs; teaching methods; teacher education; research needs; administration; special classes; research reviews (publications)

Research papers on the emotionally and socially handicapped published in sources readily available to the professional workers are reviewed. Studies cited on identification and characteristics include incidence, case findings and predictive measures, social and psychological correlates, and school achievement. Works on educational provisions cover organization and administration, teaching methods and classroom operation, and long-term effects of school related treatment. Also reviewed are papers on teacher education. Theory and needed research are discussed; a 79-item bibliography is provided. (JD)

ABSTRACT 11185
EC 01 1185 ED 027 672 Publ. Date 68 186p.
Quay, Herbert C., Ed.
Children's Behavior Disorders: An Exploratory Problem in Psychology.
EDRS not available
D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 ($1.95).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; behavior change; behavior; etiology; family (sociological unit); individual characteristics; disadvantaged youth; identification; behavior problems; delinquency; hyperactivity; medical treatment; drug therapy; research reviews (publications); reinforcement; curriculum; followup studies; parent-child relationship; autism

Eleven papers, most of them with an experimental or empirical viewpoint, discuss childhood behavior disorders. R. Lapouse and M. Monk present an epidemiologic study of behavior characteristics; J. Roach and others describe sociopsychological characteristics of a child guidance clinic caseload; D. Peterson treats behavior problems of middle childhood; and H. Quay and others consider pupil personality patterns in special classes for the emotionally disturbed. The following topics are also explored: lower class culture as a generating milieu of gang delinquency, by W. Miller; recidivism, psychotherapy, and delinquency, by C. Franks; mothers as therapists for their children, by R. Walters and others; reinforcement and behavioral deficits of autistic children, by C. Ferster; effects of Chlorpromazine on behavior and learning ability of hyperactive children, by J. Werry and others; curriculum and disordered behavior, by W. Rhodes; and a 30-year followup study on the adult psychiatric status of 150 subjects who had been childhood behavior problems, by P. O'Neal and L. Robins. (LE)

ABSTRACT 11217
EC 01 1217 ED N.A. Publ. Date 66 291p.
Kvaraceus, William C.
Anxious Youth: Dynamos of Delinquency. Merrill's International Education Series.
EDRS not available
Charles E. Merrill Books, Inc., 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43216 ($3.95).

Descriptors: exceptional child education; delinquency; student subcultures; taxonomy; youth; prediction; predictive measurement; school role; student characteristics; community resources; police; state programs; delinquency prevention; delinquency identification; delinquent rehabilitation; delinquents; socially deviant behavior; teachers; principals; superintendent role; urban schools; guidance personnel; teacher role; teacher evaluation; discipline; electronic classrooms; student reaction

Written for persons with professional interests in education, psychology, or sociology, as well as for concerned laymen, the book considers several elements of delinquency. After youth is described as in ferment and as a surplus commodity, cultural and national aspects of delinquency are discussed. The delinquent and delinquency are defined, and the effect of varying rule books on the definitions applied. Psychodynamic aspects of delinquency and the cultural psychological issues are reviewed. Also treated are the assumptions and prerequisites involved in forecasting delinquency, the possibility of constructing a reliable prediction scale, and the sharing of common characteristics among delinquents. The role of the school as a central agency is emphasized in chapters dealing with the following: the school and the realities of the subliminal curriculum, the large city school and the development of the socially unadapted, the supere:intendent as a top-level guide, the role of the principal, integration of the guidance team and the personnel worker's effectiveness, help for and from the teacher, the meaning of discipline in today's classrooms, the effect of the push-button technique on students, and the measurement of teacher competency. Also considered are the responsibilities of the state for community resources and the role of the police as a defense against delinquency. Delinquency prevention in nine other countries is evaluated; an international conference is reported; and a preview is given of what lies ahead for tomorrow's youth and tomorrow's citizens. (DF)

ABSTRACT 11288
EC 01 1288 ED 022 306 Publ. Date 66 511p.
Redi, Fritz
When We Deal With Children; Selected Writings.
EDRS not available
The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022 ($8.95).

Descriptors: exceptional child education; delinquency; emotionally disturbed; psychotherapy; environmental influences; behavior problems; behavior change; reactive behavior; group dynamics; delinquent rehabilitation; self concept; leadership; discipline; sex education; group therapy; adolescents; children

Espousing an interdisciplinary approach, the book contains selected writings, lectures, and speeches concerning clinical work with disturbed children and adolescents in institutional settings. Editorial comment introduces each of the following sections: a survey of the current status of the children's field both clinically and educationally; a challenge to concepts and theories relating to the delinquent, delinquency, and delinquents, as applied to children; the role of the psychiatrist; the role of the school psychologist; school psychology and group therapy; sex education and delinquency; group therapy; including group emotion, leadership, contagion, shock effect, resistance to therapy, gang formation, group composition, discipline in classroom situations, and psychoanalysis and group therapy. Also included are advice to staff on relationship to children in observation of a group, interference versus noninterference in different situations, punishment, and handling of sex incidents and anger; and general comments on juvenile delinquency, mental illness, delinquent, and disadvantaged youth, as well as on camp life and sex education. Examples and recommendations are interspersed throughout the book and a list is provided of the author's publications from 1931 to 1965. (MK)

ABSTRACT 11575
EC 01 1575 ED N.A. Publ. Date Dec 67 6p.
Graubard, Paul S.
Psycholinguistic Correlates of Reading Disability in Disturbed Children.
Yeshiva University, New York
EDRS not available
Journal Of Special Education; V1 N4 P363-8 Dec 1967

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; psycholinguistics; testing; teaching methods; retarded readers; reading difficulty; lateral dominance; visual perception; Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities; ITPA

Exceptional Child Bibliography Series
Twenty-three children (aged 8 to 11, mean IQ 91.6) who had been placed by the court in residential treatment for antisocial behavior were studied to determine whether they would deviate in the reading part of the communication process and whether deviations could be predicted from a theoretical model. All were given the Illinois Test of Psychological Abilities, the Monroe Test of Auditory Blending, the Harris Test of Letter-Naming, and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. Results indicated that the subjects did deviate from normal communication processes. Most of the deficits were at the phonetic level and in the visual motor channel. The data thus suggested that the whole word method of teaching reading would be less effective and the phonics method would be more effective, group training to remedy deficits was recommended. (TL)

ABSTRACT 11583
EC 01 158
Publ. Date 49
Konopka, Gisela
Therapeutic Group Work with Children.
EDRS not available
University Of Minnesota Press, 2037
University Avenue, S. E., Minneapolis,
Minnesota 55455 ($3.75).

Descriptors: exceptional child research;
emotionally disturbed, delinquency;
personality; counseling; group counseling;
social workers; counseling programs;
behavior change; changing attitudes;
self control; self concept; individual characteristics;
group relations; interpersonal relationship;
sociometric techniques; sociological work;
project groups; personal adjustment;
emotional adjustment.

Two projects, one with delinquent boys in an institution and one with emotionally disturbed adolescent girls in a child guidance clinic, were conducted using therapeutic group work methods. From 70 boys aged 11 to 20, 14 boys were chosen to meet voluntarily with a group worker. Games and materials were provided and the boys were encouraged to suggest activities and to talk freely. Narrative accounts were made of the 20 activity meetings. Two groups of five boys each also participated in discussion meetings in which they talked more directly about their problems. In one month the group received formal training and began to exercise some form of self control. Verbal release of tension and hostility led to insight into the causes of their own behavior. Six girls, aged 12 to 16, met 2 hours a week during the school year and 1 day a week in the summer with a group worker for 1 year. The girls participated in games, went on picnics, visited interesting places in the city, sang, talked, and had parties. Results of the program for three girls indicate that each made progress in interpersonal relationships, in self-confidence, in dealing with conflicts, and in understanding. Findings suggest the value of group therapy. Case histories of both boys and girls are provided. (RP)

ABSTRACT 11676
EC 01 1676
Publ. Date 68
184p.
Jurjevic, Ratibor-Ray M.
No Water in My Cup; Experiences and a Controlled Study of Psychotherapeutic Treatment of Delinquent Girls.
EDRS not available
Libra Publishers, Inc., 1133 Broadway,
New York, New York 10010 ($5.00).

Descriptors: exceptional child research;
delinquency; psychotherapy; adjustment (to environment); institutionalized (persons); adolescents; females; personal adjustment; case studies; education; delinquent behavior; family environment; behavior problems; behavior change; follow-up studies; psychological testing; counselor attitudes.

A group of 14 institutionalized delinquent girls received individual psychotherapy from one therapist who interviewed the girls, usually for 30 minutes twice a week for an average of 23 interviews. Fourteen control subjects received only the institutional training. Psychological and behavioral changes were compared using a behavior rating scale, six psychological tests, and a parole adjustment rating schedule. The therapy group showed improvement in behavior ratings by teachers and counselors and showed significant improvement on the following scales: psychopathic deviation; perception of socially desirable traits, schizophrenic trends; manifest anxiety; the anxiety factor; delinquency; tension; excitability; represssion; emotional stability; alertness; friendliness; problem solving; hostility; assault; irritability; suspicion; verbal hostility; adequate perception; and distorted perception. The control group did not (p equals .05). The control group showed larger improvement on scales of suspiciousness and ego strength on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and deterioration on problem solving, realization, and inappropriate perception, feelings and latent hostility. A followup study 2 years later showed trends toward better parole adjustment by the therapy group. Case summaries are presented for the subjects. (LE)

ABSTRACT 11793
EC 01 1793
Publ. Date 66
135p.
Shaw, Otto L.
Youth in Crisis; A Radical Approach to Delinquency.
EDRS not available
Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 510
Avenue Of The Americas, New York,
New York 10011.

Descriptors: exceptional child education;
delinquency; residential schools;
psychotherapy; behavior problems;
emotional maladjustment; follow-up studies; nonprofessional personnel; instructional staff; discipline policy; self control; group living; educational programs; recreational activities; family background; case studies (education); school phobia; parent-child relationship; sexuality; community relations.

The program for delinquent boys at Red Hill, a boarding school in England, is described. Accepting boys between the ages of 11 and 16 and with IQ's of at least 130, the school combines the methods of psychoanalysis and guidance and interjects them into a domestic-community atmosphere. The staff is explained and results as of 1966 are given, as follow: 67% permanently cured, 21% improved, and 10% not improved. Aspects of the program discussed include self-government, student committees and student court, day to day living, academic activities, vocational preparation, and games and leisure. The case against corporal punishment is presented. The following topics are considered: family backgrounds, types and maladjustments, the delinquent and the obsessive child, truancy and school phobia, the establishment of relationships, and the importance of humor. Also treated are types of parents, attitudes toward sex, the role of religion, the influence of mass media, community relations, and the future. (IM)
Sixteen inmates of the National Training School for Boys who had a poor school history were involved in an educational program which utilized a specially created environment and reinforcement. Students participated in regular classes or worked on individual programmed materials to earn points which might be spent in a variety of ways. A cottage basement was converted to provide administrative offices, testing rooms, a student study area, student offices, a store, a library, and a lounge. A score of 90% on an individual program or on pre- or posttests allowed the student to earn one point. Admission was charged to the lounge and library, for recreational material, for food, clothing, books, magazines, or other material, for renting student offices, and for entrance into courses. Increased academic achievement, amount of time spent in educational pursuits and in leisure time activities, and individual improvement of selected students are shown in graphs and tables. Office rental, course registration, staff reports, objective measurement, and observations of student attitudes and behavior are all presented. Support of the educational program's effectiveness. Program success, an increase in educational behaviors, and improved attitudes led to the establishment of a second, lengthier project. (RP)
From CEC Selected Convention Papers From The Annual International Convention (16th, New York City, April 14-20, 1968).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; conference reports; delinquency; behavior change; reinforcement; counseling; preschool programs; self concept; aggression; abstracts

Selected papers on behavioral disorders include the following: aggression as an indicator for rehabilitative efforts by Herbert Grossman; the evaluation of differential low rate conditioning procedures on destructive behavior by Christine Walken; a modification for non-directive therapy by Robert V. Turner; Flager, Skinner and a comprehensive preschool program for lower class children and their mothers by Norma Radin; techniques for behavior management by Roger Kroth; problems in self-concept research by Lee Joiner, Edsel Erikson and Richard Towne; and psychodynamic management procedures by Henry Fishel. Abstracts of articles treat these subjects: educational problems and issues for the juvenile offender by Garland Wollard; special education for ad-dicted students by Herbert Rusaleman; research on characteristics of teachers by John Mesinger; a report of desensitization and tutoring therapy by Daryl Bauer. This unit of reports is available in microfiche. (WW)

ABSTRACT 20217
EC 02 0217 ED N.A. Publ. Date Feb 67 11p. Eisenberg, Leon
A Treatment for Disturbed Children. A Follow Up Study.
National Clearinghouse For Mental Health Information, Chevy Chase, Maryland;
National Institute Of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland
Public Health Service (DH&SW), Washington, D.C.
EDRS not available
Superintendent Of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washing-
ton, D.C. 20402 (51.00).
From Mental Health Program Reports, No. 1568, P. 25-35, A Public Health Service Publication.

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; drug therapy; psychotherapy; neurotic children; hyperactivity; delinquency; thought processes; identification; learning characteristics

Studies on the treatment of emotionally disturbed children are reviewed. Results reported indicate the following: brief psychotherapy worked marked improvement in the behavior of neurotic children; hyperkinetic children showed little response to psychotherapy but improved when treated with a stimulating agent; and this same stimulating agent also improved the behavior of delinquent boys in a training school. Also summarized is ongoing research on symptom clusters of types of disturbed children and on the thinking process in the developing child. The role of psychiatry is discussed. (JA)

ABSTRACT 20334
Readings in the Administration of Institutions for Delinquent Youth. EDRS not available
Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois 62703 ($7.75).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; delinquents; corrective institutions; administrative organization; institutional administration; committees; institutional facilities; educational programs; school orientation; institutional schools; vocational training; residential care; group living; recreational programs; religion; clothing; food; professional services; discipline; delinquent rehabilitation

A general philosophical statement regarding treatment oriented institutions for delinquent children is presented. Various authors discuss administrative organization; the role of committees in management; physical plant design and construction concepts and standards; the reception-orientation program; educational programs; cottage life; professional clinical services; and recreational, food, clothing, and religious programs. Also considered are the special problems of programming for the exceptional child, discipline and security, pre-release planning and the state agency as related to the juvenile institution. (KN)

ABSTRACT 20373
EC 02 0373 ED N.A. Publ. Date Spr 69 11p. Mulligan, William
A Study of Dyslexia and Delinquency. EDRS not available
Academic Therapy Quarterly; V4 P177-87 Spr 1969

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; dyslexia; perceptually handicapped; etiology; student evaluation; educational needs; learning disabilities; individual characteristics

A survey of 60 juvenile delinquents clearly indicated that most (80%) were reading below grade level. Dyslexia may have been a contributing factor in their delinquency. The article discusses the causes and symptoms of dyslexia followed by procedures. When a child is referred to the Sonoma County (California) Probation Department, a report is obtained from the school, and a medical history is obtained. If the case warrants further investigation, a recently developed screening test is administered; if problems are noted, parents are advised that learning difficulty is suspected, and further examination is recommended. A significantly large number of children who may have learning disabilities are being found in preliminary screening of children referred for delinquent tendencies. Four of 23 subjects reading below level were diagnosed as dyslexic while 19 had symptoms in common. At the present time, the schools do not have adequate funds to provide these children with needed educational services, although such school services would cost less than later rehabilitation in institutions after more delinquent behavior. (LE)

ABSTRACT 20397
EC 02 0397 ED N.A. Publ. Date Dec 69 6p. Graubard, Paul S.
Utilizing the Group in Teaching Disturbed Delinquents to Learn. EDRS not available
Exceptional Children; V36 N4 P267-72 Dec 1969

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; delinquency; peer groups; reinforcement; behavior change; self directed groups; conformity; teaching methods

A group of disturbed, delinquent children were taught under three conditions. The gap acted as its own control. Dependent variables were reading gains and appropriate classroom behaviors. Making rewards for all subjects continued on each subject's behaving appropriately proved superior to giving rewards on a noncontingent basis. Giving group reinforcers for appropriate classroom behavior plus individual reinforcers for academic achievement proved to be the most effective. The group can be a powerful instrument in teaching disturbed delinquents. (Author)

ABSTRACT 20647
EC 02 0647 ED N.A. Publ. Date Jun 66 10p. Quay, Herbert C.
Dimensions of Problem Behavior in Children and Their Interaction in the Approaches to Behavior Modifications.
Illinois University, Urbana, Children's Research Center
National Institutes Of Health (DH&SW), Bethesda, Maryland
EDRS not available
NB-07346-01 Kansas Studies In Education; V16 N2 P6-15 Jun 1966

Descriptors: exceptional child education; behavior; emotionally disturbed; delinquency; personality; neurotic children; psychosis; delinquent behavior; antisocial behavior; behavior problems; conceptual schemes; behavior theories; teaching methods; reinforcement; behavior change

The classification of behavioral disorders is discussed; extreme behavior on one or more dimensions is suggested as characterizing the disturbed child. Necessary attributes of a classification system listed are objectivity, independence, obtainability from one or more than one kind of data, relationship to meaningful external criteria, and a basis in the statistically demonstrable covariance of the specific behavior traits which are said to form the dimension. The four
orthogonal factorial dimensions described as accounting for most of the variance of the many behavior traits are the conduct disorder or unsocialized aggressive or psychopathic factors, the personality disorder or inhibited or neurotic disturbed, the socialized or subcultural delinquent, and the inadequate or immature child. Implications of the conceptual scheme for behavioral modification and academic learning are suggested from research studies and theoretical speculation. A 23-item bibliography and a discussion follow the paper. (JW)

**ABSTRACT 20678**

EC 02 0678  ED N.A.  Publ. Date Jan 69

**Effects of Perceptual Isolation and Arousal on Anxiety, Complexity Preference, and Novelty Preference in Psychopathic and Neurotic Delinquents.**

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; psychological patterns; psychological characteristics; emotionally disturbed; neurotic children; arousal patterns; stimulus behavior; motivation; anxiety; environmental influences; psychotic children; delinquents

The preference behavior of 33 psychopathic and 33 neurotic delinquent boys for novelty and complexity of stimuli under experimental conditions of perceptual isolation and arousal was investigated. Subjects were administered a questionnaire type anxiety scale, a preference for complex stimuli test, and a questionnaire type anxiety scale. Implications of the research were noted and described in staff reports. (ED)

**ABSTRACT 20783**

EC 02 0785  ED 029 341  Publ. Date Aug 68

**A Cooperative Program for the Alleviation of Juvenile Behavior Problems.**

Descriptors: exceptional child research; behavior problems; community agencies (public); cooperative planning; cooperative programs; counseling effectiveness; counseling instructional programs; delinquency prevention; experimental programs; secondary school students; teamwork; attitudes; attendance

A multiagency approach to provide intensive counseling services for pupils with behavior problems in grades 7 through 12 was used in a 3-year project. The cooperating agencies were the public schools, Juvenile Court, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, and the Department of Public Welfare of Tulsa. Of 371 selected students were enrolled in a supervised study course one hour of the school day during which special group and individual counseling sessions were conducted. The students were enrolled in the regular curriculums with the usual counseling services available to them. Attendance, grade point average, attitude, school offens, and progress reports were the variables used to evaluate the project. Statistical analysis showed only a small difference in the number of school offenses for the experimental and control groups. This lack of significant findings in support of the project was suggested to be due to an uneven matching of groups and the use of variables not sensitive enough to measure change occurring. The staff of the project reported agreed on the effectiveness of agency coordination. (NS)

**ABSTRACT 20884**

EC 02 0884  ED 028 581  Publ. Date 68

**The Inadequate Child: Selected Studies in Social Problems.**

Descriptors: delinquency; behavior problems; delinquency causes; institutional environment; case records; juvenile gangs; group dynamics; crime; slum environment; delinquent behavior; socially deviant behavior; autobiographies; drug abuse; race relations; family problems; disadvantaged youth

Excerpts from eight books present material on juvenile delinquency. Included are selections from the following: Wayward Youth by August Aichhorn, The Gang by Frederic M. Thrasher, The Jack-Roller by Clifford R. Shaw, Street Corner Society by William Foote Whyte, Children Who Hate by Fritz Redl and David Winick, The Addict in the Street by Jeremy Larner and Ralph Tefteleter, Manchild in the Promised Land by Claude Brown, and Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness by Robert Coovt. (RP)

**ABSTRACT 21398**

EC 02 1398  ED N.A.  Publ. Date Dec 69

**Mental Retardation; V7 N6 P6-9 Dec 1969**

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; mentally handicapped; rehabilitation; therapeutic environment; followup studies; behavior change; adjustment (to environment)

To assess the effectiveness of a therapeutic program on the behavior of institutionalized delinquents, analyses were performed on the movement of patients before and after the program and on patient participation in ward group meetings. The program's basic aspects were an assumption of the responsibility and rationality of the patients, patient responsibility for his own actions, decision-making by patients, open communication between patients and staff, and flexibility in the role system. The evidence suggests that the program was largely successful in that a majority of the patients improved in adjustment and more socially acceptable behavior. (JM)

**ABSTRACT 21459**

EC 02 1459  ED 034 337  Publ. Date 69

**Educational Therapy: A New Approach to Delinquency Behavior.**

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; educational therapy; learning disabilities; behavior change; remedial programs; self concept; social development; behavior problems; reinforcement

Ten delinquent girls who were appraised by a group of several educators as having learning disabilities and/or behavioral disturbances participated in an intensive intervention program for 3 months. The treatment included three phases of progressive levels: behavioral modifications through conditioning and reinforcement (primarily through the use of oral and emotional gratification); remedial education procedures; and improvement of self concept and social integration through an enriched cultural-social-personal improvement program. Results showed improvement in the language and reading performance of five of the girls. Of the girls tested, the Gates Reading Survey (gains ranged from 2 months to 13 months in grade level). Full scale scores on the pretest of the WISC were raised from one to 17 points. Improvements in personal appearance, social interaction, attitudes toward authority, and hostile behavior were noted and described in staff reports. (RD)
The Antisocial Child, His Family and His Community. The Langley Porter Child Psychiatry Series—Clinical Approaches to Problems of Childhood, Volume 4:

EDRS not available


Descriptors: exceptional child services; anti social behavior; psychotherapy; delinquent rehabilitation; psychiatric services; delinquency; behavior problems; behavior development; psychological patterns; behavior change; juvenile courts; youth agencies; mental health programs

Eighteen papers consider the antisocial child. The genesis of his behavior is discussed in terms of psychopathic personality trends, acting out, and sexual disorders; emotional factors in the use of authority and the control of children are described. Efforts at psychiatric treatment are reviewed with reference to clinical and psychotherapeutic work with delinquents, aspects of glue sniffing, and relations between referring sources and child guidance clinics. The roles of the courts, other agencies within the legal structure, and child psychiatrists are treated; also treated are aspects of mental health consultation to community agencies and schools. (JD)

ABSTRACT 21567

EC 02 1567 ED 022 806


Wattenberg, William W. Deviancy and the Disadvantaged.

EDRS mf hc

Paper: Presented at the Conference on The Disadvantaged (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, June 8-9, 1967).

Descriptors: behavior patterns; counseling; delinquents; disadvantaged youth; economic disadvantage; group behavior; group counseling; hostility; lower class; juvenile delinquency; socially handicapped; rehabilitation; school environment; social attitudes; social differences; socially deviant behavior; teacher attitudes

This conference paper points out that there are different patterns of social deviancy among the various socioeconomie classes, and remedial treatment must take this class differential into account. For example, practitioners should be aware that there is a greater incidence of brain damage among children from impoverished families, and that lower-class deviancy is more aggressive and blatant than middle-class deviancy. Much of the hostility of disadvantaged youth stems from their subordinate, marginal role in society. Since these youths tend to function best in groups, therapy given in groups, they may be most effective in a group situation. Furthermore, in the remediation process a preconceived notion of how children should act serves as a self-fulfilling prophecy and hinders successful treatment. Educators and social practitioners should have a specific understanding of the disadvantaged child and they realize that poverty contributes heavily to the deviancy which exists among members of the lower class. Reactions to this conference paper are included. (DK)

ABSTRACT 21813

EC 02 1813 ED N.A.

Publ. Date Apr 70 8p.

Taraspol, Lester Delinquency and Minimal Brain Dysfunction.

EDRS not available

Journal Of Learning Disabilities; V3 N4 P200-7 Apr 1970

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; minimally brain injured; learning disabilities; intelligence quotient; culturally disadvantaged; minority groups

To determine if delinquent school dropouts from minority group ghetto contained a higher percentage of brain dysfunction than the total population, 102 male subjects were studied. Full results have yet to be analyzed, but preliminary indications are that 39% had significant difference between verbal and performance IQ scores; 58% were reading below the sixth grade level; the mean grade of dropout was 10.5; 64% were below sixth grade level on understanding directions; and most of their visual motor problems were related to visual motor integration and motor coordination. Early indications seem to support the conclusion that the minority group has a significant degree of minimal brain damage related to learning disabilities. (JM)

ABSTRACT 22083

EC 02 2083 ED 024 089

Publ. Date Apr 68 210p.

Benning, James J. And Others Delinquency Prom Youth: Longitudinal and Preventive Research. Wisconsin State Department of Health And Social Services, Madison National Institute Of Mental Health (DH-EW), Bethesda, Maryland EDRS mf hc

Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; achievement; delinquent identification; grade 4; programmed tutoring; remedial reading programs; student adjustment; student behavior; aggression

The first two phases of the EAU Claire County Youth Study were concerned with the relationships between classroom behavior and various facets of the child's family life. Phase II took the form of a major longitudinal evaluation of the relationships among classroom aggression, social adjustment, subsequent academic achievement, and juvenile delinquency; and an exploratory pilot study of the effects of a tutored remedial reading program upon the academic achievement and psycho-social adjustment of fourth-grade children regarded as classroom aggressors in the third grade. The results of the longitudinal study suggest that the best prediction of delinquency and other behavior problems could be made with a combination of teacher nominations and Glueck scale assessments. Some 13 experimental subjects (SS), identified as delinquency prone and retarded in reading, participated in the six-month pilot program. Statistical analyses of the data showed no significant differences between the experimental and control group in amount of change in reading achievement, school behavior, social adjustment, self-concept, or anxiety. Although no significant differences emerged, the pattern of these changes favored the experimental group. (JM)

ABSTRACT 22092

EC 02 2092 ED N.A.

Publ. Date 64 244p.

Aichhorn, August Delinquency and Child Guidance: Selected Papers. Menninger Clinic Monograph Series Number 15.

EDRS not available


Descriptors: exceptional child education; delinquency; guidance; guidance counseling; guidance personnel; psychotherapy; behavior problems; reinforcement; juvenile courts; disadvantaged youth

The collection of papers includes discussions by Aichhorn regarding education in training schools, the problems of wayward youth, the juvenile court system, and reward and punishment in education. An analysis of child guidance techniques covers the relationship to the parents, the work as a libidinal object, the establishment of libidinal relations, the influence of parents, psychoanalytic assistance during the guidance period, therapeutic results of questioning, establishing a positive transference, the child's need for support and tenderness, the unconscious need for a paternal authority, transference in cases of neurotic delinquency, and the narcissistic transferences of the delinquent group. Also considered are the topics of the education of the unsocial and new attitudes toward delinquency. (JM)

ABSTRACT 22202

EC 02 2202 ED 037 854

Publ. Date 69 52p.

File-Y: 35-83: 0; A Plan for the Youthful Mentally Retarded Offender. South Carolina Department Of Mental Retardation, Columbia Rehabilitation Services Administration (DH-EW), Washington, D. C. EDRS mh hc

Descriptors: exceptional child services; mentally handicapped; delinquents; program planning; delinquent rehabilitation; identification; juvenile courts; state programs; delinquency prevention; in-service education; police; interagency coordination; rehabilitation centers; special services; testing; evaluation; program improvement; South Carolina
Further recommendations concerned development of a state system of detention-evaluation centers and of programs to identify and evaluate handicaps in offenders and to utilize local resources in care and treatment. A statewide system of juvenile courts was also proposed along with the following preventive measures: inschool testing and special placement, in-service training for professionals, interagency coordination, juvenile police divisions or officers, and agency-police cooperation. (JD)

**ABSTRACT 22348**

EC 02 2348

ED N.A.

Publ. Date 70

272p.

Von Hilsheimer, George

How to Live with Your Special Child-

EDRS not available

Acropolis Books, 2400 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009 ($7.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child education; emotionally disturbed; delinquents; behavior problems; behavior change; medical treatment; communication (thought transfer); tacit perception; perception; psychokinetics; Green Valley Residential School

The handbook presents techniques for behavior change in delinquent, emotionally disturbed, and non achieving adolescents. Written in a straightforward style, the text discusses physical and developmental needs, the importance of psychokinetics (including descriptions of a large number of exercises and contact suggestions), the integration of perception, motor communication, and words, reducing abstraction in language, learning and relearning, self awareness through talking, techniques for controlling symptoms, elimination of fears, and tactics in operant conditioning. Appendices contain descriptions of the Green Valley institute, diagnostic categories, danger signs, materials sources, lesson plans, reading program descriptions, hints for volunteer workers, a test series, Green Valley medical procedures, and a history of Humanitas. (UM)

**ABSTRACT 22485**

EC 02 2483

ED N.A.

Publ. Date 70

340p.

James, Howard

Children in Trouble.

EDRS not available


Descriptors: exceptional child research; delinquency; corrective institutions; prisoners; family relationship; social responsibility; peer relationship; rehabilitation programs; youth problems; educational needs; penal reform

problems involved in investigating conditions, the needs for after-care, parental influences, peer influence, modern American values, community and school responsibility, the problems inherent in the welfare system, the need for self-esteem and helpful attention, a study of four community programs, and suggestions for improvement on the individual level. The text is composed of a series of newspaper articles. (JM)

**ABSTRACT 22605**

EC 02 2605

ED N.A.

Publ. Date May 68

7p.

Cozad, Robert; Rousey, Clyde

Hearing and Speech Disorders among Delinquent Children.

EDRS not available

Corrective Psychiatry And Journal Of Social Therapy; V12 N8 P250-7 May 1968

Descriptors: exceptional child research; aurally handicapped; speech handicapped; communication problems; delinquency; corrective institutions; audiometric tests; articulation (speech); incidence

A survey of hearing and speech disorders was conducted in two Kansas institutions for delinquent youth to determine if there is a higher incidence of hearing and speech disorders among delinquent than among nondelinquent children. Procedures used for testing both the hearing and speech survey included the individual pure tone sweep check and the Templin-Darley Screening Test of Articulation. Results showed more than five times the normal incidence of hearing disorders. The presence of only sensory neural and mixed hearing losses may reflect the lack of physical care received by this group during their earlier childhood. Nearly twelve times the normal incidence of all categories of speech disorders were found. The proportion of girls with speech disorders was as great as boys, in contrast to the nondelinquent population where boys tend to have more speech problems by a 2 to 1 factor. The need for treatment of speech and hearing problems of the delinquent is emphasized. (GD)

**ABSTRACT 22954**

EC 02 2954

ED N.A.

Publ. Date 70

4p.

Pfeil, Mary Pat

It's Hard to Come Back.

EDRS not available

American Education; V6 N5 P3-6 Jun 1970

Descriptors: exceptional child education; delinquency; delinquent rehabilitation; counseling; special programs; Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I

A liaison teacher program, serving 100
are discussed. School factors precipitating delinquency, favorable school conditions, and the school's role in preventive programs are presented. Two checklists are included: 18 indications of delinquency proneness and a 65-item inventory of teacher competencies crucial in dealing with predelinquent and delinquent students. (RK)

**ABSTRACT 23349**
EC 02 3349 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Mar 66 72p.
McNickle, Roma K., Ed.
Western Interstate Commission For Higher Education, Boulder, Colorado.
EDRS not available
Western Interstate Commission For Higher Education, University East Campus, Boulder, Colorado 80302.
Descriptors: exceptional child services; delinquency; personnel; professional education; corrective institutions; delinquent rehabilitation; demonstration programs; rehabilitation programs; program evaluation; cooperative programs; staff improvement; Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Presented are papers and discussions from an evaluation institute of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), which has been promoting programs involving University faculty and persons in practice in corrections designed to improve the West's handling of juvenile delinquency and corrections. Three types of training demonstrations used in various states which provided consultation, training seminars, and stimulating continuing education for those who work with troubled youth are reported on by participating experts from various disciplines in correction work. The achievements and shortcomings of the faculty traveling team and the summer faculty placement in isolated correctional institutions are assessed, and an account of the continuing education seminars is given. (WW)

**ABSTRACT 23489**
EC 02 3489 ED 016 106
Karnes, Merle B., And Others
EDRS mf,he
VRA-RD-1075
Descriptors: exceptional child research; mentally handicapped; slow learners; prevocational education; student rehabilitation; disadvantaged youth; vocational counseling; vocational adjustment; dropout prevention; delinquency prevention; work study programs
It was hypothesized that 91 slow learners from low socioeconomic status homes, in a carefully designed two-year vocationally oriented educational program with prevocational counseling, would show achievement superior to that of a matched control group enrolled in a regular educational program. Data were collected from school records, interviews, case studies, psychological tests, and Division of Vocational Rehabilitation records. The experimental subjects had significantly better attendance, fewer school dropouts, and made a better vocational adjustment than the control group. There was no significant difference between the two groups in social and emotional adjustment. Achievement test scores for the tool subjects of arithmetic, reading, and spelling showed no significant differences between the two groups in amount gained. Some implications for program implementation were that specially trained administrative and teaching personnel should be employed for this kind of program, the ratio of teacher to youth should be no greater than one to 20, and the curriculum should be functional, individualized, and vocationally oriented. A review of related literature, a complete program description, and recommendations for further research and programming are included. (ET)

**ABSTRACT 23582**
EC 02 3582 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jul 63 8p.
Rousey, Clyde L.; Averill, Stuart
Speech Disorders Among Delinquent Boys.
EDRS not available
MSP-17580
Bulletin Of The Menninger Clinic; V27 N4 P177-84 Jul 1963
Descriptors: exceptional child research; speech handicapped; delinquency; incidence
Evaluation of the speech of 165 delinquent boys indicated an unusually high incidence (about 60%) of speech disorders, including articulation, voice quality, and stuttering. It was thus suggested that rehabilitation include attention to speech disorders and needed therapy. (RD)