Superseding the 1966 issue of "Mental Retardation Publications" and its supplement of 1967, this bibliography annotates 189 items. No publications of private agencies or state and local governments are included. The bibliography is organized into the following sections: general; legislative and federal programs; specific handicapping conditions (many of which go beyond mental retardation); institutions and home care; detection, diagnosis, and treatment; rehabilitation; education and employment; and family. A separate section lists information about 11 films and a government film guide to foreign and domestic films. Subject and author indexes are included. (DF)
Mental Retardation
PUBLICATIONS
of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of the Secretary
Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation
Washington, D.C. 20201
Mental Retardation

PUBLICATIONS

of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

January 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of the Secretary
Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation
Washington, D.C. 20201
MENTAL RETARDATION PUBLICATIONS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

This bibliography consists of publications of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concerned with mental retardation. The references are arranged under broad subject headings. A brief description of the contents of the publication and how it may be obtained are included for each entry. A subject index for all publications will be found on pages 48-57, and an author index on page 58. This bibliography supersedes the "Mental Retardation Publications" dated December 1966, and its supplement dated June 30, 1967.

Publications of private agencies and of State and local governments have not been included. Also excluded are reports which were financed, in whole or in part, with Federal funds, but published and distributed by a private agency or group. Information about such publications may be secured directly from the agencies concerned.

Not mentioned in this publication but available free of charge from the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation is "Programs for the Handicapped" which is issued periodically and covers a variety of topics relating to the Handicapped.

Special recognition is given to Valerie J. Noble, a student at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, who aided in this revision during a month of work experience with the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General ........................................... 2
Legislation and Federal Programs ................. 12
Specific Handicapping Conditions ................. 21
Institutions and Home Care ....................... 28
Detection and Diagnosis and Treatment .......... 33
Rehabilitation Education and Employment ........ 37
Family ........................................... 41
Films ............................................ 46
Subject Index ................................... 48
Author Index ................................... 58

Note: All copies of publications, other than those issued by the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation, must be obtained directly from the agencies designated as issuing them.

Single free copies of this publication may be obtained from the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.
General


This report contains 36 abstracts of research projects which have been funded by the Children's Bureau.


This report contains 33 abstracts of various research and demonstration projects being supported by the Department.


This report contains a selected list of 28 abstracts of research and demonstration projects Federally supported between January 1957 and June 1964.


This article defines comprehensive care and describes the importance to the retardate of proper diagnosis, management, parental counseling, concern with the total family and continuity of care.

This report highlights the national trends in the availability and use of outpatient psychiatric clinics in the United States. Statistical data from the 1963 survey as it relates to the surveys of 1961 and 1959 are presented in several tables and charts.


   This general review is concerned with pharmacological actions on the foetus. It includes reports in the literature of toxic effects of such agents as the drugs affecting the central nervous system, the cardiovascular drugs, the antithyroid drugs, the carcinogenic drugs, and drugs selectively toxic to the foetus.


   This publication is designed to give social workers in practice and in training the information essential to providing better services to mentally retarded children and their families. It includes information on characteristics of the child, family related problems, techniques and methods of case work and social group work, as well as planning for the child.


   This speech examines the role of child welfare in providing a broad spectrum of services for the mentally retarded including the following range of services: prevention, care, treatment and community planning.


   Compilation of important and recent developments in mental retardation are provided by this supplement; available foreign literature is included. In general, main subject headings represent processes, programs, treatments, and diseases and conditions associated with mental retardation.

-3-

This pamphlet presents various facets entering into work with children, such as case finding, recording, analysis of families, appraisal of the mental, physical, and social development of boys and girls, and the formation of plans for working with families.


This is a report of a workshop on mental retardation for social workers in maternal and child health projects, April 1961. The papers deal with social workers in public health programs and in community programs in urban areas, social work research, and community organization in public health.


This pamphlet, primarily prepared for parents who suspect or are newly aware that their child is mentally retarded, contains information about symptoms, causes, care, training, and services for the mentally retarded.


This article points out that the total application of present obstetric knowledge and methodology can significantly reduce perinatal mortality and by so doing reduce the perinatal morbidity and its effects on the central nervous system of the newborn.


-4-
The author brings sharply into focus the need to abandon static concepts in the field of mental retardation. The publication is based on a study in Montreal, but the working and meaningful dynamism infused into extant concepts transcends geographic and cultural limitations.


   In this publication, a creative approach to the search for ways to provide needed services to mentally retarded children and their families is presented; a successful service is described.


   In this article, attention is directed to the needs of the mentally retarded and the responsibility of public welfare to help promote the development of the continuum of services to give the retarded a better chance. Programs within and outside the home and promotion of community services are suggested.


   Compilation of articles originally appearing in Children Magazine, 1954-1964, are presented against a backdrop of the historical development of services for the mentally retarded in the Children's Bureau's programs. The articles on mental retardation vary over a wide range—from one portraying the reaction of a mother to her retarded child to a series directed to the highly skilled professional worker with the mentally retarded.


   This is a report of the second Institute on the general subject of nutrition and mental retardation.

-5-

In this article, shortages in maternal and child-health services and their socioeconomic effects are considered briefly and a practicable program to help rectify them is suggested.


A statement of the basic philosophy of the Division of Mental Retardation is embodied in six major points which expound a model for the provision of services to the retarded residing in a community. Manifested throughout the model is the idea of economy, coupled with the provision of an equitable share of services for the retarded.


This article describes how one State improved and expanded its crippled children's program for the mentally retarded as a result of the 1963 Federal legislation providing financial support.


This booklet presents a close-up view of recipients of public assistance and some of the problems they face. It shows how social services of public assistance help people solve their problems. Results are described of some special projects showing the value of social services.

This pamphlet focuses on the factors which cause some physical or chemical damage to the brain or nervous system and the research through which neurology is providing prevention and treatment.


This booklet is part of a national campaign to inform the public about the scope of mental retardation and what must be done to assure the mentally retarded their rightful place in our democratic society.


This article notes that the child health clinic appears to be a logical service to extend to the mentally retarded. The focus on continuity of care allows an approach emphasizing the physical and emotional needs of the mentally retarded child during the important formative years. The longitudinal observations of the child health clinic can be made available to educational and training facilities to further extend continuity of care into the school years.


This release is a compilation of statistical data on patients of outpatient psychiatric clinics in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and is based on Annual Tables reported to the National Institute of Mental Health Authorities and the Veterans Administration.

This special statistical report is focused on selected segments of the outpatient psychiatric clinic patient population, the mentally deficient child and the psychotic adult; data were received from 1802 clinics.


This article emphasizes that correction or amelioration of the physical defects of the moderately, severely, and profoundly retarded child is the foundation on which the total program of treatment, social and educational, is based.


Major emphasis in this article is placed on the ways in which the physician can reduce the physical handicaps often associated with mental retardation and develop with the family a comprehensive program that will enable the retardate to achieve his maximum potential.


This booklet is designed as a basic introduction to mental retardation and an overview of the problems related to it. Mental retardation is defined, ways in which the patient can be helped are given, and the causes and the future of the problem are discussed.

This booklet is designed as a basic introduction to mental retardation and an overview of the problems related to it. Mental retardation is defined, ways in which the patient can be helped are given, and the causes and the future of the problem are discussed.


The report of this mission to Denmark and Sweden emphasizes factual information and promising developments which might be adopted for use in the United States. It includes their experience with prevention, diagnosis, care, treatment, education, and rehabilitation of the retarded.


This is a report of a mission of the President's Panel to study the psychoeducational services, research, and biomedical aspects of the problem of mental retardation in the Soviet Union.


This report includes the major contents of the working papers of the Task Force on Behavioral and Social Research. It reflects what the Panel members felt were needed areas of research emphasis in mental retardation, the major barrier to such research, and the major actions which would significantly facilitate progress in the prevention and treatment of mental retardation.


This report was prepared as an aid to each State in creating a plan of action to combat mental retardation. It describes the elements and essentials of coordination as well as the need for coordination of services to the retarded, training and research, and prevention and public information.

This report is a summary of ideas and materials collected by the President's Panel covering the field of prevention, clinical services and residential care, both from the medical and behavioral science point of view.


This represents a listing of all research projects on mental retardation which have been reported to the Children's Bureau Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life since 1949. It includes title of the project, principal investigator, and publication references.


This report reveals both acute and chronic illness to be higher than generally realized and highlights specific problem areas such as inadequacy of dental care, the wide prevalence of allergies, and the extent of childhood accidents. Included are facts that show a lag in health care of children from low-income, from non-white, and from rural communities.


This paper discusses group function both in helping the individual to cope with the problems of isolation, identity, formulation of new goals as well as its "smothering" tendency if it is not understood and utilized.

This paper deals with assessment of needed areas of service, training and research. It points out the need for vocationally oriented early training.


Some preliminary findings of three follow-up studies on the adult status of children reared away from their parents are presented. These include follow-up studies of (1) a longitudinal study of 100 adopted children, (2) a study of the effects of differential stimulation on mentally retarded children, and (3) a study of the mental development in adoptive homes of children whose biological mothers were mentally retarded.


Experience in agencies serving the mentally retarded is valuable preparation for social work practice in general.


The annotated references are listed under seventeen subject categories of interest to social workers, such as: general, public health, problems of overall care, diagnostic and treatment services, group activities with parents, general casework, child guidance center programs, services for young adults, brain injured, medical, genetics, sociological and psychological, education and training, and research.


Statements by participants of various youth programs regarding their work experiences with mentally retarded children are presented in this publication. Statements are taken from SWEAT, TARS, and other youth employment programs all over the country.
Legislation and Federal Programs


A pictorial description of the Division's Student Work Experience and Training (SWEAT) Program.


This leaflet presents highlights of the recently enacted Hill-Harris amendments to the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction legislation which extends the program through fiscal year 1969.


This leaflet contains facts for applicants seeking grants for construction of facilities for the mentally retarded under the provisions of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963.


The purpose of this publication is to make more widely known the recent Federal aids which can be used by States and communities in dealing with juvenile delinquency, chronic unemployment, family breakdown, neglect and exploitation of children and aged people, and other social problems.

This report outlines the proposed fiscal year 1967 mental retardation program of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, including fiscal obligations broken down by activity designation and by agency designation.


The purpose of this publication is to provide some measure of guidance in the architectural planning of new physical facilities that will conform to current concepts and relieve the critical deficit in the number and quality of existing facilities for the mentally retarded.


Names and addresses of the State agency directors and the regional representatives are listed.


Names and addresses of special education personnel in each State, other principal governmental divisions, and the United States Office of Education are listed.


-13-

This pamphlet describes the Collaborative Project on Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and other Neurological and Sensory Disorders of Infancy and Childhood. The purpose of the project is to learn more about how the perinatal period influences a child's development.


Summarized in this publication are those financial assistance programs in mental retardation that are administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and currently available under existing authority. In most instances, these programs are grants-in-aid to State and local groups for the support of mental retardation activities.


Characteristics of beneficiaries disabled since childhood are presented in the data on childhood disability allowances and denials during 1957-61.


This publication presents the policies and procedures for awarding grants of Federal funds for the preparation of professional personnel in the education of handicapped children. A list of participating colleges, universities, and state education agencies throughout the United States receiving support under Public Law 85-926, as amended, is given.

This publication presents the policies and procedures for awarding grants of Federal funds for the support of special projects to provide comprehensive health services including medical care for children and youth particularly in areas with concentrations of low-income families. This is a new program made possible by Public Law 89-97, the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act.


This pamphlet presents facts for applicants seeking grants under provisions of Title I, Part B, of Public Law 88-164, "The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963."


This publication presents the policies and procedures of awarding grants for maternity and infant care projects authorized by the 1963 Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of the Social Security Act.


This brochure describes the services available through the State vocational rehabilitation agencies and lists the addresses of State offices.

Six background papers from the Workshop on Group Services, April 19-23, 1965, are presented to identify further the unique values of group services and to pinpoint the areas requiring particular planning. Agency administrators, supervisory staff, and workers now providing or planning to develop group services may find help and guidance from these papers.


This publication, in general, lists clinics which can be defined as outpatient medical facilities providing comprehensive evaluation, treatment, or follow-up services primarily to children suspected of or diagnosed as mentally retarded. It is also useful as a partial directory of specialized clinical services for this group of children.


This brochure describes the law which authorizes the transfer of surplus personal and real property to eligible health and educational applicants. It describes personal and real property, eligibility for acquiring them, conditions and restrictions for disposal and advice for acquiring both personal and real property.

This booklet describes the provisions under the social security disability program. The 1965 changes in the Social Security Law are included.


Presented in this report are coordination of mental retardation programs, 1965 legislation, and reports from agencies of the Department. Obligations for 1965-1966, authorization for appropriations grants for 1964-1969, and awards for construction of mental retardation facilities are tabulated.


A two-part publication listing the grants awarded in the field of mental retardation by the operating agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967. Part I arranges the construction, training and other grants by States; Part II contains a subject index of the research and demonstration grants.


Four major pieces of mental retardation legislation were enacted into law in 1965 and funds were made available for the support of mental retardation programs carried on under existing authority. The highlights and impact of this legislation are summarized in this publication.

This publication presents the proceedings of the annual conference of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the State and Territorial Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Authorities held in Washington, D.C., November 13-14, 1964. A feature of this conference was a combined session with State and Federal authorities responsible for developing programs for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded.


This is the report of the Public Health Service Committee on Planning Facilities for the Mentally Retarded. It describes the need and basic principle for planning and programming, services and facilities required for the mentally retarded and planning procedures. It is useful to State, regional and community agencies; particularly to the agencies having the responsibility for developing the State plan under provisions of Public Law 88-164.


This manual on the preparation of proposals and State plans (Summer 1967, Academic Year 1967-68), constructed on the assumption that special education is an integral part of educating children rather than a desirable but expensive "extra," reflects several major changes in the administration of the Program for the Preparation of Personnel in the Education of the Handicapped.


This conference held in Chicago, October 14-15, 1965, calls attention to the newly emerging concepts directed at making health services available where gaps now exist, and to the implications of newly enacted health legislation on the types of health facilities and services which will be needed throughout the nation. There was a combined session with State and Federal authorities responsible for developing programs for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded.
This is the Report of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation. It includes recommendations concerning research and manpower, treatment, prevention, and care, education and preparation for employment, legal protection and development of Federal, State, and local programs.

This pamphlet describes the basic principles and the way in which Federal, State and local governments carry out the public assistance programs established through the Social Security Act that provide needy people with income and social services that will help them achieve as much economic and personal independence as possible.

This report charts the course of responsiveness of the law as it is presented with new awareness of mental retardation. It includes legislative recommendation and specified judicial procedures which would ease the burden of the law and the retarded when they confront one another.

This brochure describes who is eligible for benefits, how to apply, the amount of benefit payments, and to whom the benefits are paid. It also lists national organizations that are particularly helpful to the adult handicapped.
This leaflet describes the special importance social security has for the parents of a mentally retarded child in providing monthly benefits when the parent covered under social securityretires, becomes disabled, or dies. Sources of additional information are supplied.


This checklist is designed as a tool for State leaders for examining the present status of law underlying State programs for, and the State's administration of, justice to the mentally retarded.


State laws, enacted as of November 1966, which are concerned with screening of newborn infants to phenylketonuria, are presented.


This report, providing general guides to establishing group services in public welfare, is intended to stimulate professional interest in group methods and encourage public welfare agencies to experiment further with this way of helping people help themselves.


These proceedings include the papers and addresses and summaries of group discussions of the White House Conference on Mental Retardation held at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, September 1963.
Specific Handicapping Conditions


This paper describes the techniques being used in one State to test the vision of educable and severely retarded children.


This brochure describes cerebral palsy, its causes, treatment, and research approaches.


Two case histories of children with hearing problems are described to illustrate the causes, diagnosis, and treatment of these children who are hard of hearing. This publication stresses the need for more services, such as Speech and Hearing Centers, for those who are hard of hearing.


This is a report of two symposiums held to consider present concepts and knowledge of the child before and after birth with respect to etiological factors and developmental and growth patterns together with the anatomical, physiological, and pathological evidence related to them.

This booklet describes cerebral palsy and its causes and suggests the way to provide for the health, education, and social adjustment for the patient.


Discussed in this pamphlet are the causes and different treatments of a cleft palate. It also stresses upon the parents of this type of handicapped child the importance of understanding and proper guidance in order that their child will become a useful, happy, and successful adult.


This booklet presents hopeful facts about epilepsy in an effort to relieve the child and adult with epilepsy from unnecessary suffering and to lift the stigma associated with the condition through misunderstanding.


This is a guide for the parents of amputee children that explains the way in which an amputee child can become nearly normally independent with the proper attitudes, care, and use of an artificial limb.


This pamphlet describes the signs, symptoms, and diagnosis of rheumatic fever, and it gives an explanation of the proper care and attitudes to be assumed by the parents.

This booklet discusses "how to help" speech problems such as articulation, stuttering, voice problems, retarded speech development, hearing problems, cleft palate, tongue and teeth, cerebral palsy, and brain damage.


The papers in this publication describe the problems of phenylketonuria from the viewpoint of the biochemist, pediatrician, medical social worker, public health nurse, psychologist, and nutritionist.


This pamphlet makes suggestions on how to meet the feeding needs of certain handicapped children and describes techniques of feeding that are especially adapted to these children. It discusses some principles of child growth and development that apply to all children as well as to the handicapped.


This publication presents "hearing conservation: as a total program of casefinding, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of hearing loss and other services for persons with hearing handicaps. Concepts and principles pertinent to the establishment and further development of State and local hearing conservation programs are discussed.


This article presents New York's three-pronged program aimed at finding and treating cases of lead poisoning before encephalitis occurs.

Presented in this pamphlet are the difficulties in defining and diagnosing minimal brain dysfunction and the progress being made in finding and teaching these children by special methods.


This article discusses "a recently discovered congenital condition associated with mental retardation caused by an abnormality in one of the chromosomes," so named due to the resemblance between the cry of the infant and the cry of a cat.


This article describes biochemical abnormalities, clinical features, genetics, diagnosis, and management of histidinemia, an inborn error of metabolism, with comments about its relation to speech defect and phenylketonuria.


This brochure stresses the preventable nature of the health problem of lead poisoning and is designed to stimulate some much needed action on many fronts to reduce the number and severity of lead poisoning cases among children.


This article describes the clinical manifestations and management of maple syrup urine disease, an inborn error of metabolism, as well as discussing genetic factors and pathological findings from patients with maple syrup urine disease.

Rubella and the rubella syndrome and the effects on the mother and fetus are discussed in this paper. Early diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation will improve the outlook for many infants born with the rubella syndrome.


This article indicates that improvement in the overall outlook for persons with epilepsy may be attributed to such factors as diagnostic and therapeutic advances, improvement and expansion of services, and modification of restrictive legislation.


This article stresses the importance of obtaining dental care for the retarded and contains some suggestions on the procedure involved in this effort.


This pamphlet contains information about symptoms, causes and research in mongolism, and services available for the baby and its family.


This pamphlet contains information about symptoms, causes, and research in mongolism, and services available for the baby and its family.

This pamphlet primarily prepared for parents who suspect or are newly aware of mongolism, contains information about symptoms, causes, care, training and services for the mongoloid baby.


A summary of research progress in the Institute's Collaborative Perinatal Research Project, as related to cerebral palsy, is provided in this publication.


This collection of references on galactosemia is intended primarily for medical students, physicians, and other clinical personnel. The references are grouped into the following categories: clinical picture and general reviews, pathology, biochemical disorder, alternate pathways of galactose metabolism, laboratory detection of affected children and heterozygotes, genetic aspects, therapeutic management and prognosis, and material for lay persons and parents. Editorial comment and criticism have been included in many of the summaries.


This list contains 817 references pertaining to phenylketonuria.


This selected, annotated list of references on the major aspects of research on phenylketonuria was prepared for public health workers, program planners in the field of mental retardation, and
individual practitioners. The references are arranged under the following subject categories: general, methods of detection and diagnosis, surveys and case-finding, dietary management and treatment, variations in intelligence, diets and recipes, material for lay persons and parents, genetic aspects, metabolic aspects, clinical and pathological findings, experimental phenylketonuria.


Presented in this publication is a general program of attitudes and activities which the parents of a blind child should adopt in order to lead their child toward an independent and useful life.


This descriptive study, limited to a small number of subjects, was undertaken to test several visual functions with available procedures, to clarify the abilities and preferences of preschool children with respect to these procedures, and to detect vision problems in the population studied.


This list contains 65 references pertaining to Rubella.


This article describes a study of the dental problems of 113 non-institutionalized mentally retarded children in four Minnesota counties. The study was conducted to determine the dental needs, characteristics, and services rendered to these children.

This pamphlet describes the clinical manifestations, causes, treatment, and research being conducted in spina bifida.


These reports of programs carried out in Detroit, Michigan, by the Michigan Department of Public Health demonstrate that standard procedures for testing vision and hearing in normal children can also be used for screening vision and hearing in children who are mentally retarded.


To emphasize the importance of screening every newborn for PKU this information sheet presents a definition of the disease, methods of detection, incidence, and treatment; objectives are noted and progress discussed.


This booklet presents symptoms of eye trouble and stresses the importance of eye examination by age three even in the child with no symptoms of defective vision.

Institutions and Home Care

A nutritionist describes her experiences in caring for and feeding her microcephalic child. The realistic adjustment of the mother is demonstrated.


This article describes the results of a 3-year project conducted by 2 voluntary New York City agencies to demonstrate the potential contribution of homemakers in helping families of the retarded cope with situations of stress and in preserving the family structure.


This article describes the efforts of the Services to Retarded Children Unit, Child Welfare Division, of the Florida State Department of Public Welfare in Miami, Florida, to spare retarded children unnecessary premature institutional care by working with the families of retarded children or placing the children in foster homes. Individual examples are discussed along with the need for more services for the retarded.


This publication attempts to identify principles to guide the healthy development of children in daytime programs. Fundamental problems which still persist are pointed out. The special needs of certain ages and groups of children are examined in some detail. Information about growth and development of children is focused exclusively on the issues in day care.


This pamphlet offers practical information to parents about day-to-day care of retarded youngsters. It includes suggestions on toilet training, dressing, discipline, speech, play, and school.

This article highlights some of the factors which are involved in a home training program for retarded children, specifically the help that a nurse gives to the child's parents in teaching the youngster how to take care of himself.


This guide, which is focused on nutrition and feeding, has been developed to assist public health nurses in defining the areas of nursing concern and in teaching the family to help the child achieve independence in his feeding.


This booklet surveys the possibilities of foster-family care for adults under the provisions of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendment to the Social Security Act. This program provides the aged person with the necessary services and resources to continue to live in his own home or at least within his own community.


This article touches on the variety of approaches that can be taken toward improvement of services for the retarded and describes innovations that have taken place in one State.


-30-
This pamphlet explains the purpose, the need and the philosophy of the homemaker service as it relates to children and their families.


This pamphlet contains four articles which attempt to evaluate attitudes of obstetricians toward mental retardation, and attitudes of pediatricians, general practitioners and interns toward institutionalization of mentally retarded children.


This article considers advantages and disadvantages of institutional placement for retardates of varying levels of ability. Currently held assumptions about benefits for mildly and moderately retarded individuals and "automatic" placement of severely retarded are challenged.


This is a report of a study to attempt to identify some of the factors which might differentiate children admitted at different times during the first six years of life, particularly the factors which influence institutionalization of children before their first birthday.


This report provides basic data concerned with Public Institutions for the Mentally Retarded. It includes movement of population by sex and type of patient; first admissions during year by age, sex and medical classification; personnel employed

-31-

This report provides basic data concerned with state and county mental hospitals. It includes movement of population by sex; admission with no prior admission during the year by sex, age, and diagnosis; personnel employed by type of position; and financial statement.


This report includes data from all known private mental hospitals and general hospitals with psychiatric facilities. Private hospital data include movement of population by state and sex, and first admission during the year by age, sex, and mental disorder. Psychiatric facilities in general hospitals data are movement of population by state and sex, and discharge during the year by sex and disorder.


This report includes data from all known private institutions for the mentally retarded. It includes movement of population by state and sex; first admissions during the year by age, sex, and medical classification; personnel employed by type of position; and financial statement.

Certain patient movement and administrative categories, by State, for Public Institutions for the Mentally retarded are presented. Certain trend data for the United States covering 1956-1965 are tabulated and trends for some patient movement categories from 1946-1965 are shown by graph.


This article describes the expansion and advancement of services for the mentally retarded in Maryland. A successful case is presented, the purposes of the program are listed, and training of personnel is discussed.

Detection and Diagnosis and Treatment


This article describes the diagnostic and rehabilitative resources available through the Clinic for Mentally Retarded Children established by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the District of Columbia. The role of the social worker in this program is demonstrated.


This paper describes the advantages of establishing community clinics on a large scale which provide for diagnosis and treatment of a wide range of handicaps. These can be established at less cost than is incurred with a great variety of specialized clinics, and afford the retarded child and his family an opportunity to be considered full-fledged members of the community without stigmatization.

The role of the orthopaedist in a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of mental retardation is discussed. Attention is given to the management of specific entities such as: equinus deformity of the foot, calcaneal deformity, valgus deformity, varus deformity, cavus deformity, spastic intrinsic muscle imbalance of foot, hip-knee flexion deformity, knee walker, scissoring, scoliosis, upper extremity deformities, thumb-in-palm attitude, fixed-fist hand, and fractures.


A controlled diet study on 10 older phenylketonuria patients conducted for 5 years is described. Details of the low phenylalanine diet are given.


The material presented is the Proceedings of the Seventh Arthur Parmelee, Sr. Child Development Institute. These six papers contain valuable information for professional persons who help children who are mentally retarded but who also have difficulty in walking, with vision, in hearing, or with other neurological disorders.


This bulletin introduces methods of detecting and managing phenylketonuria. The incidence, genetics, biochemistry, and clinical course of this defect are reported.

This article discusses an experimental program offering psychotherapy with mentally retarded children. The rationale of offering this treatment, a psychiatric division of the children in terms of their emotional health, and the basis of selection of the children for the experiment are considered.


This booklet contains diagnostic procedures recommended for newborn siblings born in families known to have hereditary disorders, phenylketonuria and galactosemia. Preventable forms of mental retardation are listed with their treatments.


This pamphlet deals with the place of nutrition in services to the mentally retarded and with ways in which a nutritionist might contribute to such program areas as diagnosis, treatment, research, and planning.


This report describes the results of a field trial of an inhibition assay method for screening newborn infants prior to discharge from the hospital. More than 400,000 infants were tested in 29 States, and 39 cases of phenylketonuria were found.


This article describes the varying concepts about special clinics for the mentally retarded with regard to operation, function, and achieved results. Community leadership in developing clinical services is stressed.

-35-

This article explores the possibility that many disorders and anomalies in children are a result of abnormalities of chromosomes.


The report of a 5-year project designed to (1) record in detail the growth and development of a group of children with familial mental retardation, and (2) to alter the unfavorable course of their development by enriching many aspects of their individual lives, their homes, their schools and their communities.


This article describes the role of the nurse in a project to demonstrate the multidisciplinary approach to the problems of mental retardation. Services to the family and mentally retarded children were provided through a traveling diagnostic clinic, which consisted of a pediatrician, public health nurse, social worker, and psychologist. The nurses' role involved home visits to assess parental management and the child's performance level.


Descriptions in this booklet are for the most part confined to States with ill-defined physical signs in which the diagnosis depends on laboratory confirmation. Clinical and laboratory findings are briefly stated, together with a summary of current thought on the underlying biochemical disorder, the genetics, and the treatment.

This pamphlet brings together two previously published guidelines on screening, treatment and follow-up programs on PKU. As revised, the Guidelines represent current Children's Bureau recommendations for a comprehensive PKU program.


This article deals with the importance of satisfactory parental instruction and indoctrination plus favorable initiation of the child for smooth control of a long-range dietary program for the phenylketonuria child.


This article describes the results of a survey conducted by a multidisciplinary clinic, of children under 3 years of age referred by a hospital pediatric clinic. Over 9 percent of these children were functioning at a retarded level, indicating the need for realistic casefinding techniques and periodic reevaluation.

**Rehabilitation, Education and Employment**


Written by Jerome Alden for Plays for Living Division of Family Service Association of America under contract by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and intended to give dramatic emphasis to the community's responsibility in the care, treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded.

This is a report of a conference called to explore possibilities for the education of handicapped children under the provisions of Public Law 89-10 designed to bring better educational opportunity to children in areas where there are concentrations of families with low income.


This pamphlet describes the program of grants available through P.L. 85-926 as amended, to colleges, universities, and State Education agencies to expand their programs for training those who will work in the education of the handicapped. Stipends available to students are also described and the participating colleges, universities and education agencies are listed by State.


This guidebook presents commonsense facts about the mentally retarded and their ability to work.


Guidance for parents or friends of mentally retarded people in utilizing public programs of rehabilitation is provided in this brochure. The basic steps in applying for these services are outlined. Each State rehabilitation agency is listed for the convenience of those concerned.

This paper shows the advances made through congressional legislation and attempts to provide insight into Federal activities that concern all handicapped children and youth. Four people-oriented Federal activities are discussed.


This article explains that Public Law 89-10 and its amendment, Public Law 89-313, provide financial assistance for handicapped children programs. Funds are to be used for the expansion of existing programs and the initiation of new ones. Sample programs in curriculum and instruction, identification and evaluation, administration and inservice training personnel are presented.


This article presents statistical highlights on special education in the United States for the period 1948-1963. They are based on a nationwide survey which reveals striking increases in the number of: (a) school systems providing special education; (b) pupils enrolled in programs for the education of the exceptional; and (c) special teachers and speech and hearing specialists in the schools.


Compilation of articles originally appearing in Rehabilitation Record in 1965, covering such topics as: a short-term personal adjustment program for teenage girls; establishment of a social club and a day camp program; a pilot rehabilitation program examining reasons for vocational failures and use of teaching machines with the retarded.

-39-
Guidance for parents or friends of mentally retarded people in utilizing public programs of rehabilitation is provided in this brochure. The basic steps in applying for these services are outlined. Each State rehabilitation agency is listed for the convenience of those concerned.

This paper describes the experiences, often humorous, of the author who posed as a mentally retarded adult and obtained employment in a laundry for five days in order to better understand the demands of such employment on the retarded.

This report includes a discussion of a basic concept of mental retardation in relation to education and rehabilitation, extending and improving the educational program, occupational preparation and placement, and manpower for special education and rehabilitation.

This brochure lists some positive suggestions for helping the retarded employee adjust to his new job.
This brochure lists the dos and don'ts of supervising the retarded. It describes what the employee is like, what assets and problems he brings to the job, and how to prepare for a retarded worker.


This publication is the proceedings of the Conference on Special Problems in the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded held in Madison, Wisconsin, November 1963. It sets forth practical guides that can be applied in the areas of selection, counseling, training, and placement of the client with mental retardation.


These two papers illustrate different approaches to the same subject: the preparation of mentally retarded girls to function as patient aides within an institutional setting for the mentally retarded.


This pamphlet, intended for the general reader, contains a description of the retarded child in relation to his educational needs, and a description of the major ways in which the schools are attempting to meet this challenge.

Family


Through the use of parent group meetings which have an educational and orientation focus, the parent's understanding of the child's problem is increased. The group orientation procedure also avoids anxiety-producing delays not only for the parents but for clinic staff.

A case history is used to demonstrate casework treatment with families of mentally retarded children. The case material illustrates the treatment process and goals reached. Casework processes, techniques, areas of intervention, and goals are also presented.


The discussion in this paper is concerned with evaluation of the dynamics and process of closed, short-term groups in the treatment of parents of retarded children. It includes discussion of group goals, size, composition, patterns, management, and the role and function of the group leader.


Casework counseling is described as a process of casework treatment of parents of retarded children, based on diagnostic findings and aimed at ego support and adjustment to reality concerning the child's condition. Parents must understand the nature of the child's condition, face their own feelings, and learn modes of handling the child.


This highlights from a national survey conducted in 1961 are presented; characteristics and financial circumstances of 910,000 families including 2,733,000 boys and girls receiving AFDC were considered.


-42-
This article discusses the factors which may make it difficult for parents to maintain or develop meaningful ties with their retarded child who is in an institution.


This is a description of the purpose and techniques of the informing interview which is held with parents following the initial diagnostic study of a child to review the findings and outline a suggested program of management.


This article points out some problems facing families of hydrocephalic children and the support of the family needs in this very difficult situation.


This is a report of a study of 50 families who had a mongoloid child living in the home. It highlights, in the words of the parents, what the problems have been to them, what they did or failed to do about the child, and what their ultimate adjustment has been.


This paper explains the importance of using proper social work techniques in counseling with the siblings of a retarded child.

This article describes the role of a home economist as a member of a research-oriented multidisciplinary team in the Pine School Project. The project provided services to a selected group of families in which at least one parent and one child appear to be mentally retarded. The ways in which the home economist helped the families improve their home life are described.


This article discusses group meetings for parents of children with phenylketonuria to bring the parents emotional support and to give them further interpretation about the disease and its treatment.


This article describes the findings of a group discussion demonstration conducted for selected normal adolescents to assist them in examining, understanding and clarifying their role as siblings of a retarded child.


This annotated reference list identifies some of the easily available and recent books and pamphlets which cover the areas of greatest interest to parents. The topics covered include the following: the problem of mental retardation, personal experiences of parents of retarded children, managing the retarded child at home, the school aged child, teenagers and young adults, living away from home, some specific handicapping conditions, directories and lists of resources, and general information on growth and development of children.

This is a report of investigation of the grief reaction of mothers who have given birth to defective children. It demonstrates that the physician's awareness of the mourning process enables him to provide effective therapeutic help to the mother and her child.


This article describes a study conducted of 103 families which revealed that adequate parental knowledge of their child's condition, together with warm family relations and supportive social situations, are factors associated with adaptations of a family to the presence of a mentally retarded child in the home.


The author identifies some elements of the supportive relationship of a nurse to the parents of a mentally retarded child such as supporting decisions, promoting communication, and reassurance.
Films

The films listed below are available on loan, without cost, from the Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

190. **Handle With Care.** Concerns mental retardation facilities which should be available in communities. 16 mm. black and white and sound. 28 minutes.

191. **Neurological Examination of the Newborn.** Establishes standards in neonatal examination. Shows normal and abnormal responses to a series of tests. 16 mm. color and sound. 30 minutes.

192. **Neurological Examination of the One-Year Old.** Establishes standards for examination of infants at the age of one year. Shows normal and abnormal responses to tests. 16 mm. color and sound. 30 minutes.

193. **White House Conference on Mental Retardation.** Depicts highlights of the White House Conference on Mental Retardation held in September 1963. 16 mm. color and sound. 12 minutes.

Information relevant to the availability of the following films may be secured from the Children's Bureau, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20201.

194. **Beyond the Shadows.** A film story of mental retardation seen as a community problem. 16 mm. color and sound. 26 minutes.

195. **Early Detection of PKU in the Hospital Nursery.** Describes in detail the laboratory procedure for determining blood phenylalanine levels using the inhibition assay screening method. 16 mm. color and sound. 15 minutes.

196. **No Longer Alone.** A film story of the development and operation of a children's rehabilitation center serving the retarded and the physically handicapped. 16 mm. color and sound. 22 minutes.

197. **Pioneering Dental Health for Retarded Children.** The story of a step-by-step operation of a dental health program for retarded and handicapped children. Highlighted are some of the problems which require special treatment facilities. 16 mm. color and sound. 15 minutes.
198. **PKU Detection in Oregon.** Depicts actual cases of PKU and the latest detection and laboratory techniques. 16 mm. color and sound. 18 minutes.

199. **The Public Health Nurse and the Retarded Child.** A teaching aid which depicts the many ways a public health nurse can help the retarded child and his family. 16 mm. color and sound. 22 minutes.

200. **Teaching the Mentally Retarded.** Describes and illustrates the technique of operant conditioning. Available only to professional groups for use with a manual which expounds on the subject content.


This publication lists films dealing with the subject of mental retardation both foreign and domestic. The guide summarizes the content of the films, gives their availability and source.
Subject Index

Abstracts
  Children's Bureau Mental Retardation Research Projects, 1
  Mental Retardation Research and Demonstration Projects, 2
  Research and Demonstration Projects in Social Welfare and Related Fields, 3

Admission data, private hospital, 134
  private institutions for retarded, 135
  public institutions for retarded, 132
  State and county mental hospitals, 133

Adoption, follow-up studies, 41

Adult disabled, social security benefits, 76

AFDC, national survey, 177

Aged, foster family care, 126

Amputee, child with missing arm or leg, 89

Attitudes toward mental retardation, obstetricians, 129

Bibliography, annotated, phenylketonuria, 110
  galactosemia, 108
  parents of retarded children, 186
  rubella, 113
  social workers, 43
  world literature on mental retardation, supplement, 9

Biochemist, viewpoint on phenylketonuria, 92

Biological factors in retardation, 23

Biomedical aspects, Soviet Union, 33

Blindness, in preschool child, 111

Bread, More than, (in Spanish), 22

Casework, counseling of parents, 176
  with families, 174

Cat Cry Syndrome, 97

Central Nervous System Deficit, Children, 85

Cerebral Palsy, 86
  Hope Through Research, 83
  NINDS Research Profile No. 13, 107

Checklist, State laws, 78

Child Health Clinics, Program for Mentally Retarded Child, 1, 25

Child Welfare, Role in Mental Retardation, 8

Childhood disability allowances, 56
  denials, 56

Children, illness among, 38

Cleft Palate, child with, 87

Clinic, community, 139
  outpatient, 63
  special facility program, 138

Clinical services
Clinical services (continued)
extension in community, 15
President's Panel, 36
Clinics, community leadership, organization, function, 148
Closed, short-term groups, parent treatment, 175
Collaborative Project, NINDB, perinatal studies, 54
Committee on planning facilities for the mentally retarded, 70
Community clinics, advantages of, 139
Community facilities and programs and better health, combined
effort, 46
Community leadership, clinics for mentally retarded, 148
Community services for mentally retarded, 16
Comprehensive Care Program for Handicapped Children, 4
Conference on special problems in vocational rehabilitation
of mentally retarded, November 1963, proceedings, 170
Coordination, services, training, research, information, 35
task force on, 35
Day care, for mentally retarded, 137
focus on health, 122
Defects, physical, correction or amelioration, 28
Deformities, management of, 140
Denmark, Mission to, President's Panel, 32
Dental Care for Mentally Retarded, 103
Dental problems, non-institutionalized retardates, 114
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, activities in
mental retardation, 66
Proposed Mental Retardation Program, Fiscal Year 1967, 49
Deprivation, Children of, 150
Detection, phenylketonuria, newborn infants, 147
Diagnosis, President's Panel, 36
Diet, low phenylalanine, 141
see also nutrition, feeding, 125
Dietary management, treatment, phenylketonuria, 143, 154
Directory, special education personnel, 42
State agency surplus property, regional representatives
surplus property, 51
Disabilities in learning, brain dysfunction, 96
Disability allowances, childhood beneficiaries, 56
disability beneficiaries, childhood, characteristics of, 56
provisions, social security, 65
Disability program, social security, 65
Discharge data, psychiatric facility, general hospital, 134
Discipline, 123
Drug effects on foetus, 6
Dynamics of mental retardation, 14
Education, President's Panel, 73, 167
see also teaching, training, 167
Education (continued)
handicapped children, grants for preparation of personnel, 57, 158
handicapped children, preparation of personnel, 71
handicapped children and youth, 157
of the Handicapped and some General Federal Programs, 161
Public Law 89-10, 157, 162
Public Law 89-313, 162
Educational needs, retarded child, 172
Employee, help of supervisor, 168
potential in the retarded, 159
Epilepsy, child with, 88, 102
Evaluation goals, vocational, 40
Eyes, preschool child, 118
Facilities, design, for mentally retarded, 50
planning, 70
training, 53
Families of mongoloid children living at home, 181
social casework, 174
Family and community, mentally retarded in, 174
guide to day-to-day care of mentally retarded, 123
home training, counseling, 17
institutionalized retarded child, 178
mourning process, 187
social work with, 7
Family, foster, for aged, 126
Federal surplus personal property, acquisition of, 64
real property, acquisition of, 64
Feeding, microcephalic child, 119
handicapped child, 93
see also nutrition, diet, 125
techniques for developing skills, 125
Film Guide, Mental Retardation, 201
Financial assistance programs in mental retardation, 55
Five Days as a Retarded Laundry Worker, 166
Foetus, effect of pharmacological agents on, 6
Follow-up studies, adoption, 41
Galactosemia, annotated bibliography, 108
diagnostic procedures for newborn siblings, 145
General hospital, data on psychiatric facilities, 134
Genetic Basis of Some Abnormalities in Children, 149
Grants
construction, community facilities for mentally
retarded, 47
health services for children and youth, 58
maternity and infant care, 60
mental retardation, 67
Public Law 88-164, 59
Grant Program for the Preparation of Professional Personnel in Education of Handicapped Children, 57, 158
Grief, mothers of defective children, 187
Group meetings, parent information, phenylketonuria, 184
    parents, orientation and education, 173
Group services, public welfare, 80
    Workshop, 62
Group treatment, closed, short-term, 175
Guide for working with children, 10
Handicapped retarded, multiple, medical management, 28
Health, children in day care, 122
Hearing, children hard of hearing, 84
    services, 94
Hill-Burton
    Construction Authorities, conference with
        Surgeon General, 69
    Hospital construction legislation, Hill-Harris
        amendments, 46
    and Mental Retardation construction authorities,
        meeting with Surgeon General, 72
Hill-Harris amendments to Hill-Burton Hospital construction
    legislation, 46
Histidinemia, diagnosis, management, 98
Historical perspective, 17
Home care and feeding, microcephalic, 119
    guide to parents, 123
    mongoloid children, 181
Home economist, Pine School Project, 183
Home training, 17
    public health nurse in, 124
Home visits, 151
Homemaker Service - How it Helps Children, 128
Homemaker Services to Families with Young Retarded Children, 120
Hospitals, see institution, 133
Hydrocephalic children, parents of, 180
Infant care and maternity, grants, 60
Information, coordination, 35
Informing interview, with parents, 179
Inhibition assay method, phenylketonuria detection, 147
Institutionalization, attitude of pediatricians, general
    practitioners, and interns towards, 129
    before first birthday, during first six years of life,
        factors influencing, 131
    impact on family, 178
    prevent premature, 121
Institution, private and general hospital data, 134
    private for retarded, 135
    State and county mental, data, 133
Institutions, achievements of, 17

-51-
Institutions (continued)
  Improving Services, 127
  public, patient data, 132
  provisional patient movement, 136
  Their Place in the Continuum of Services, 130
  Interdisciplinary approach, nutritionist role, 18
  role of nurse in, 151
  Interview, informing, 179
  Job placement guide, 159
  mentally retarded, 159
  Law, see legislature, 75
  Laws, see also legislature, 78
    State programs, checklist, 78
  Lead poisoning, epidemiology, 95
    in children, 95
  Legal protection, President's Panel, 73
  Legislature,
    Department of Health, Education, and Welfare activities
      relating to, 66
    mental retardation, 1965, 68
    President's Panel, Task Force on Law, 75
    Public Law 88-164, facts concerning, 59
    recommendations, President's Panel, 73
    screening for phenylketonuria, 79
    see also laws, 78
  Locating and Treating the Mentally Retarded, 155
  Manpower, President's Panel,
    special education, President's Panel, 73
  Maple syrup urine disease, clinical manifestations, 100
  Maternal and child care, pattern for comprehensive, 19
  Maternal and child health programs, role of social worker, 11
  Maternity care,
    and infant care, grants, 60
  Medical aspects of mental deficiency, 174
  Medical management of mentally retarded, 29
  Medical social worker, viewpoint on phenylketonuria, 92
  Mental retardation activities, annual report, 66
    bibliography, World Literature supplement, 9
    Selected Articles from the Rehabilitation Record, 164
  Mentally retarded
    help for, 160
    help for (in Spanish), 165
    new hope, 24
    services, 16
  Metabolism, rare inborn errors in children, 152
  Microcephalic, home care and feeding, 119
  Mongolism - Hope through Research, 104
    in Spanish, 105
    parent information, 106
Mongoloid children, living at home, 181
Mother, grief over birth of defective child, 187
Mourning process of mother of defective child, 187
Multi-disciplinary approach, orthopaedist role in, 140
phenylketonuria, 92
Multi-purpose clinic, advantages of, 139
Nervous system damage, 23
Neurological research in prevention and treatment, 23
Nomenclature, relating to, 40
Nurse, see also public health nurse, 189
Nurses, feeding mentally retarded children, 125
parent counseling, 189
Nutrition, see also diet, feeding, 125
services, 146
Nutritional services and programs, 18
Nutritionist, participation in program for mentally retarded,
role in home care and feeding, 119
viewpoint on phenylketonuria, 92
Occupational preparation, President's Panel, 167
Orthopaedist, 140
Outpatient psychiatric clinics, annual report, 26
services and trends, 5
Parent counseling by nurses, 189
bibliography of mental retardation, 186
casework counseling, 176
group orientation procedure, 173
guide to day-to-day care of young retardate, 123
of hydrocephalic children, 180
information on mongolism, 106
information on retardation, 12
information on social security benefits, 77
instruction, dietary treatment, 154
preparation of, 40
treatment in closed, short-term groups, 175
use of informing interview, 179
Parental Response to Congenital Defect, 188
Patient aides, mentally retarded girls, 171
Patient data, private institution for retarded, 135
public institutions for retarded, 132
State and county mental hospitals, 133
Pediatrician, viewpoint on phenylketonuria, 92
Perinatal collaborative study, NINDB, 54
Phenylketonuria, see also PKU
bibliography, 110
Phenylketonuria (continued)
children, parent group meetings, 184
A Comprehensive Bibliography, 109
detection and management of, 143
diagnostic procedures for newborn siblings, 145
dietary therapy, 154
effect of diet on older patients, 141
inhibition assay method of detection, 147
State laws for screening infants, 79
viewpoint of clinical team, 92
Physician, role of, 17
Pine School Project, role of home economist in, 183
PKU, importance of screening, 117
Recommended Guidelines for Programs, 153
Planning facilities, services, program, 70
Play, 123
Poisoning, lead, epidemiology, 95
Pregnancy, high-risk, 19
prematurity prevention, 13
Prematurity prevention for reduction in mental retardation and
other neurological disorders, 13
Pre-school retardates, institutionalization of, 131
President's Panel, education and rehabilitation, 167
Mission to Denmark and Sweden, 32
Mission to Soviet Union, 33
behavioral and social research, 34
prevention, clinical service, residential care, 36
report, 73
Task Force on Coordination, 35
Task Force on Law, 75
Prevention, President's Panel, 36
Private hospital data, 134
Problem areas in mental disability, 40
Problem of mental retardation, 30
Proceedings, conference on special problems in vocational
rehabilitation of mentally retarded, 170
White House Conference on Mental Retardation, 81
Program development, recommendations, President's Panel, 73
Programs, financial assistance, in mental retardation of
the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 55
Psychiatric clinics, outpatient, annual report, 26
mentally deficient child and psychotic adult, 27
patient data, 26
outpatient, services and trends, 5
Psychoeducational aspects, Soviet Union, 33
Psychologist, viewpoint on phenylketonuria, 92
Psychotherapy, treatment of retarded children selection for, 144
Public assistance programs, 74
Public health nurse
guide for working with children, 10
home training, 124
program, 17
role in interdisciplinary approach, 151
see also nurse, 189
viewpoint on phenylketonuria, 92
Public health programs, role of social worker, 11
Public welfare program, constructive, 48
serves mentally retarded child, 121
Rehabilitation, President's Panel, 167
guide for using public programs of, 160
guide for using public programs of (in Spanish), 160
retarded girls, 171
vocational, 40
Research, behavioral and social, President's Panel, 34
coordination, 35
perinatal collaborative study, 54
projects, mental retardation, listing, 37
recommendations, President's Panel, 73
Soviet Union, 33
trends, 17
Residential care, President's Panel, 36
Retarded child, therapy and prognosis, 142
Retarded employee, assets, problems, preparation for, supervision of, 169
Retraso mental, problem, 31
Rheumatic fever, child with, 90
Rubella, 101
selected bibliography, 113
Screening,
infants for phenylketonuria, laws, 79
PKU, importance, 117
program, phenylketonuria, 143
vision, preschool child, 112
Services, coordination, 35
Children with Multiple Handicaps, 21
day care for mentally retarded, 137
mentally retarded, 16
modern plan, 20
Soviet Union, 33
Siblings, newborn, of phenylketonuric or galactosemic patients, 145
Siblings of the Retarded, a Guided Group Experience, 185
Individual Counseling, 182
Social casework with parents, 176
Social Group Work and Recreation, Some Basic Concepts, 39
Social management of mentally retarded, 29
Social Security Administration
  benefits, disabled adults, 76
  benefits, information to parents, 77
  disability program, 65
Social service, bibliography for, 43
  case work, group work, 7
Social services, casework treatment with families, 174
  public assistance, 22
  results of some special projects, 22
Social work education, 42
  research, 11
Social worker, role in maternal and child health projects,
  role in special clinic, 138
Soviet Union, mental retardation in, 17
  mission of President's Panel, 33
Special education personnel, directory, 42
  Spotlighting Advances, 163
Speech, 123
  problems, 91
Spina bifida, 115
State of the art paper, 40
State programs for the retarded,
  laws underlying, checklist for, 78
Supervision of retarded employee, 168
Surplus property, directory of state agencies, regional
  representatives, 51
  Utilization Division of the Department of Health, Education,
   and Welfare, regional representative directory, 51
Sweden, care of retarded, 17
  Mission to, President's Panel, 32
Task Force, Behavioral and Social, President's Panel, 34
  Education and Rehabilitation, President's Panel, 167
  Law, President's Panel, 75
Testing methods, phenylketonuria, 143
These Are Not Children, A Play about Opportunities for the
  Mentally Retarded, 156
Toilet training, 123
Toys and equipment for home play, 123
Training, coordination, 35
  facilities, 53
  mentally retarded girls, 171
  see also occupation, 167
Traveling diagnostic clinic, 151
Treatment and care, President's Panel, 36
  recommendations, President's Panel, 73

-56-
Treatment of parents, casework counseling, 176
Treatment, psychotherapy, 144
Urban area programs, role of social worker, 11
Vision, preschool child, 118
and Hearing Screening, Mentally Retarded, 116
screening, preschool child, 112
Testing Retarded Children for Defects, 82
Vocational rehabilitation administration research,
agencies, services, 61
agencies, State office addresses, 61
special problems conference, 170
Volunteers, preparation of, 40
Welfare Administration
AFDC, 177
public assistance program, 74
White House Conference on Mental Retardation, proceedings, 81
Work experience, mentally retarded girls, 171
SWEAT, 45
Youth programs with mentally retarded, 44
Author Index

Adair, Rosa, 119
Alden, Jerome, 156
Allen, John E., 4
Anderson, Alice V., 173
Arnold, Irene, 120
Bahn, Anita K., 5
Baker, Donald J., 127
Baker, Edith M., 138
Baker, J.B.E., 6
Beattie, Ella J., 137
Beck, Helen L., 139, 174, 175, 176
Begab, Michael J., 7, 8
Blackhurst, Robert, 82
Borlick, Martha M., 10
Braik, Adeline, 121
Brown, Frederic W., 140
Bruhl, Heinz H., 141
Centerwall, Willard R., 143
Centerwall, Siegried A., 143
Chess, Stella, 144
Clifford, Stewart H., 13
Dittman, Laura, 123, 124, 178
Drayer, Carl, 179
Dybwad, Gunnar, 14
Feely, Mary, 185
Franklin, Owen E., 16, 127
Fudge, Celia, 180
Goff, Phoebe H., 56
Goodman, Lawrence, 120
Guest, George M., 145
Guthrie, Robert, 147
Harrington, Donald A., 94
Hormuth, Rudolf P., 65, 148
Hunt, Eleanor P., 38
Jacobson, Howard N., 19
Jacobson, Harold, 95
Jaslow, Robert T., 20
Kang, Ellen S., 149
Kirkland, Marjorie, 130
Kramm, Elizabeth, 181
Kugel, Robert B., 150
Leckner, Eleanor J., 151
Lelchuck, Louis, 4
Lin-Fu, Jane S., 97, 98, 99, 100, 101
Livingston, Samuel, 102
Mackie, Romaine P., 161, 162, 163
MacQueen, John C., 21
Manning, Helen C., 22
McCarty, Carol L., 5
Menefee, Allen R., 29
Miller, Sidney L., 103
Oberman, J. William, 25
O'Brien, Donough, 108, 152
Olshansky, Simon, 131
O'Neill, Jane, 182
Oppenheimer, Sonya, 155
Parnicky, Joseph J., 188
Parsons, Mabel H., 150, 183
Pearson, Paul H., 28, 29
Posner, Bernard, 166
Radke, Edmund, 82
Reed, Robert E., 112
Reid, Duncan E., 19
Rippy, Mary Ann, 5
Rosen, Beatrice M., 5
Savitz, Roberta A., 112
Schiffer, Clara G., 38
Schild, Sylvia, 184
Schlesinger, Elfrida G., 179
Schonfield, Jacob, 131
Schreiber, Meyer, 39, 185
Seidenfeld, Morton A., 40
Skeels, Harold M., 41
Smith, Winifred E., 42
Snyder, John R., 114
Solnit, Albert J., 187
Stark, Mary H., 187
Stone, Nellie D., 188
Treckor, Harleigh B., 80
Umbarger, Barbara, 154
Valadian, Isabelle, 112
Watts, Mary E., 43
White, Benjamin D., 137
Whitman, Pearl S., 155
Whitney, Stewart, 147
Williams, Harold M., 172
Wolff, Ilse S., 189