This annotated bibliography is a highly selective list of materials published in the last five years on the major problems, trends, methodologies and achievements in the field of child development. It contains annotated references to approximately 500 books, periodicals, technical reports, government documents, legislative materials, professional association publications, and empirical studies. Only those items are included which are generally available, and articles from the popular press have been omitted. Each citation is coded to indicate its applicability to the following areas of interest: individuality; learning; health; parents and families; communities and environments; laws, rights and responsibilities. (DJ)
An Annotated Bibliography on Children

Prepared by the Department Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the White House Conference on Children December 13-18, 1970
FOREWORD

This annotated bibliography was prepared at our request by the Library of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as a working tool for participants in the 1970 White House Conference on Children.

It is a highly selective list culled from the vast literature published in the United States during the last five years on the major problems, trends, methodologies and achievements in the fields which are the focus of the Conference. The bibliography contains annotated references to approximately 500 books, periodicals, technical reports, government documents, legislative materials, professional association publications, and empirical studies. Because of space limitations, only those items which are generally available have been included; and articles from the popular press have been omitted. It should be understood that the bibliography is not intended to be either a comprehensive or an official list.

We are most grateful to the Librarian of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Kanardy L. Taylor, and his staff, particularly Mr. Charles F. Gately, Miss Dorothy M. Jones, Miss Alice Songe, Mrs. Irene Jacobs and Mrs. Loretta Norris, and to Mr. Richard C. Reno of the Department of Labor.

Their work will, I am sure, be most useful to participants in the Conference and to many others who have interests in these fields.

Sincerely,

Stephen Hess

National Chairman

White House Conference on Children and Youth
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILDREN

- Offers a philosophy of child's play and provides education for adults concerned with children's development and welfare.

AMA NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFANT MORTALITY. Proceedings. Chicago, American Medical Association.
- Papers presented at annual conference.

- Summaries of selected papers from the 86th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association. Sections on medical care, family planning, school health, mental health manpower, maternal and child health, and nutrition are especially pertinent.

- Reviews recent research to show the role a culturally depriving environment can play in the genesis of mental deficiency and discusses techniques of social welfare intervention.

- Examines a community-based child placement service that emphasizes 'differential diagnosis and planning for foster care and residential treatment.

- Author's position is that the problems associated with economic, physical, and educational deprivation can be diagnosed and they can be ameliorated by carefully planned programs of health and education. Some of these programs which take into consideration, results of psychological, social, and clinical research, are described.

*The code letters which appear at the margin indicate references considered to be of particular interest to one or more of the following Children's Conference Forum clusters:

- I = Individuality
- E = Learning
- H = Health
- P = Parents & Families
- C = Communities & Environments
- L = Laws, Rights and Responsibilities

This book deals mainly with the computer as an educational tool, and the social forces shaping American education today, making technological practices in education a coming necessity.

ALLEN, JAMES E. JR. The right to read target for the 70's. School and society, v. 98, Feb., 1970: 82-84.

The text of the speech delivered by the U.S. Commissioner of Education before the National Association of State Boards of Education meeting at Los Angeles, Sept. 23, 1969. In this address the Commissioner affirms his belief in the fact that we should "immediately set for ourselves the goal of assuring by the end of the 1970's the right to read should be a reality for all." He outlines in brief the "total national commitment" necessary to achieve such a goal and stresses the role of school administrators in accomplishing this.


Address given by the U.S. Commissioner of Education before the annual convention of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, Nov. 10, 1969 in Washington, D.C. In his speech Commissioner Allen outlines his goals for education and his hopes for the role that educational television will assume in realizing these hopes.


In an experiment evaluating comprehensive pediatric care provided for low-income families by the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, changes in attitudes and satisfactions were examined. Certain general attitudes remained unchanged but there was increased satisfaction when care was actually delivered and increased preference for a primary care physician.


Like the four earlier editions, this volume is intended to be used as a source for generally accepted definitions of optimum practices and procedures to promote the well being of newborn babies in hospitals.


Purpose of this manual is to present an outline of the comprehensive health care which should be delivered to children of all ages in health and sickness. It has been prepared for both those who practice pediatrics and those who administer and plan programs of child care. The
major areas of pediatric practice are covered. The final chapter suggests possible solutions for present and probable future problems.

This manual contains a section of materials used in school assemblies to educate children on the law. Subjects include preservation of our democracy, what Law Day means, and rule of law.

The National Education Association is one of the participating associations in arranging Law Day USA programs in the schools to provide legal education for children. The “Operation Reach Out” tries to tailor programs of interest to elementary and high school levels.


This series is published under four divisions, covering preschool, elementary, elementary-secondary and secondary programs in compensatory education. Under each division are issued reports of the programs of compensatory education in various cities of the U.S., and what was accomplished in each.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. COUNCIL ON MEDICAL EDUCATION. AD HOC COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FOR FAMILY PRACTICE. Meeting the challenge of family practice. Chicago, 1966. 57p.
An Ad Hoc Committee of the Council on Medical Education examines the reason for the decline in numbers of family practitioners. Recommendations are given for programs to produce and retain greater numbers of physicians devoted to family practice.

Nationally recognized experts who are connected with reception or diagnostic institutions for delinquent children discuss legal, administrative, architectural, research, staff training, psychiatric, psychological, educational, and social work aspects.

Summary of the author’s doctoral dissertation done at Harvard University. The findings of the study indicate that social climate and interaction in the classroom, as intimacy between teachers and students, “cliqueness and friction” affect students differing in sex and mental ability.


The four major papers presented at a symposium held during the annual convention of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, in Los Angeles, 1964. The discussions on creativity are presented by a scientist, psychanalyst, and two psychologists. Two workshop discussions were held regarding the views presented in the four major papers and are also included in this book.


Study undertaken by the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory as a special task for the U.S. Office of Education, through the Bilingual Education Act. It covers all non-English speaking programs now in effect and serves as a guideline for those planning bilingual programs in the future.


This paper describes an “on-the-job” training program that was developed for training registered nurses to become pediatric associates. This is an example of an effort to relieve the shortage of pediatricians and to improve child health care.


A review of 138 sources on creativity in young children in regard to these categories: 1) development in pre-school and elementary school-age children; 2) relationship to intelligence; 3) measures of creativity; 4) curiosity; 5) personality and motivation; 6) environmental factors, particularly in parent-child relationships.


This entire issue, with the exception of one article, is concerned with the relationship of architectural values, and that of basic educational goals, and how the physical environment of the schools affects the
child. Of particular interest are two articles: “How/why to build school buildings” by Giancarlo De Carlo (p. 12-34) and “Those places they call schools” by Robert Coles (p. 46-57).

Discusses research and government hearings and industry viewpoints with regard to violence in stories, comics, cartoons, television, radio, movies, and toys.

Demonstration project to show the potential contribution of homemakers and other home helpers toward preserving families of the retarded.

As the twig is bent...child development and behavior. Library counselor, v. 24, October 1969: entire issue.
Annotated bibliography includes references on growth and development, child management, deprived and disadvantaged children, and children in crisis. Published by the Colorado State Department of Social Services Library.

The areas constituting the foundations for the early childhood curriculum are discussed. Of particular interests are curriculum resources for language development and developing early concepts of such subjects as science, mathematics and music in the mind of the child from kindergarten to grade three.

A pediatric assistant performs health screening examinations without the presence of the doctor. The patients are apparently healthy 6 to 12 year olds. The advantages and disadvantages of such an arrangement are discussed.

A study by researchers of the National Communicable Disease Center shows during the years 1963-1968, the immunization effort is estimated to have averted 9.7 million acute cases of measles and 3,244 cases of mental retardation. It also is estimated to have saved 973 lives, 555,000 hospital days, 291,000 years of normal life, more than 1.6 million workdays, 32 million school days, and $42 million. About nine-tenths of the savings have come about in the last 3 years—the period of intensive national effort to eradicate measles.
A selection of articles from the popular press, including some considered highly controversial. Useful for parents, teachers and youth in presenting current ideas and opinions on sex education.

Fifty-nine Eskimo children between 1 and 37 months of age were studied in Nome, Alaska. Serum protein electrophoresis, triglycerides, and cholesterol were determined, as were hematocrit, height, and weight. The values were within normal levels and did not suggest nutritional deficiency. The subjects were receiving routine health care from the Public Health Service and were selected at random.

Treatment in depth of the more current theories and detailed consideration of common sense psychology. Comparison of theories in order to reach toward an integrated theory of child development.

An examination of the theoretical implications of results based on a study of children in regard to their formation of moral judgments. This article is written in the language of the professional psychologists. The terminology used may prove difficult to those readers who do not have training in this field.

Presents the minimal standards which the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons believes are essential in the management of children with cerebral palsy.

Findings of a study on manpower questions in the broad area of social and health services and the utilization and training of nonprofessional personnel.

An informal report on the author's visit to Prague in May 1968. Czechoslovakia is divided into medical districts of about 60,000 population and subdistricts of 2000 to 3000 adults under the care of an internist-general practitioner. Each three subdistricts with 1500 to
2000 children have a pediatrician. Before giving birth, a woman is visited at home by a pediatric nurse, who is teamed with a physician and will follow the child up to 15 years of age. The pediatrician-pediatric nurse team deliver pediatric care with clinic and home visits. School health services and immunizations are also briefly described.


Describes and contrasts three models of parental control, reviews pertinent findings concerning the effects on child behavior of component disciplinary practices, and critically examines eight propositions concerning the effects on child behavior of parental control variables.


The family health project at Yale-New Haven Medical Center represents an effort to explore new methods in providing family health maintenance. The article describes the use of the concept of the health team to coordinate the efforts of medical and paramedical personnel. The health team consists of a student-physician (with pediatrician and internist preceptors), public health nurse, neighborhood health aide and various consultants. In the larger context of medical education and care, this model of health service for families through team function in neighborhood health centers seems to have value.


Findings of a long-term study of childrearing at Case Western Reserve University examine the use by the average child of adaptive mechanisms to work out early emotional difficulties. Comments on the roles of the parent and teacher.


Describes a project developed by the U.S. Children's Bureau and funded by the U.S. Office of Education in five cities that had high levels of unemployment in their ghetto areas.


Study of the condition of the mentally retarded and provisions made for them, dealing in large part with persons in institutions for whom there is statistical data.
Focuses attention on family planning, maternity and infant care, and mental retardation.

A selection of law review articles including articles on procedural due process, public hearings, right to counsel, and presentation of evidence.

Provides information on the use of marijuana, LSD, heroin, alcohol, and all other related drugs. Covers the history, analysis of present use patterns, the effects of these drugs, relationships of drugs and crime, and data on educational status of users.

How to achieve the goals for day care service, for use by community leaders, governmental authorities, licensing consultants, directors, and staff of day care centers, professionals, board members, and individual citizens.

Reports the results of an extensive study of how police and youth feel about each other and provides specific information essential to any effective program for improving police-community relations.

The author's main purpose is to present screening procedures which teachers, counselors, and psychologists can use in a preventive school mental health program. These procedures include methods by which emotionally handicapped children can be identified. Directions, trends, and results of research in the field are presented in the final chapter.
Relates experiences with a group of families deprived economically and culturally and describes specific techniques of breaking through the isolation of the mothers.

First section deals with the condition of poverty in America since the Depression when social welfare was turned over to government agencies. The next four sections describe revolutionary methods and approaches, and legal problems and methods necessary to implement the programs.

The author sees education, not only as a transmitter of culture, but as a “potentially powerful initiator of social change.” He begins by suggesting a “25-point agenda” for problems in education that should be the focus of discussion in an “Ecumenical Congress in Education.” Discussed also are the Imperatives for education in the future, and an overview of the immediate tasks that lie ahead.

Project to develop and test a method for analyzing the cost of day care centers on a comparable basis; the representative centers selected were in the Boston area.

British statutes on adoption, legitimacy, etc. with notes.

Contrasts the vision of the well baby clinic of 30 years ago with the reality of today.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William J. Brennan presents good reasons for teaching basic civil liberties placing equal stress on teaching the responsibilities of citizenship as well as rights. Guidelines as well as materials designed for non-legally trained social science teachers are given.
Survey of the institutionalized mentally retarded offender, current state planning, and recommendations for action and research.

Demonstration project covering 31 months between 1961 and 1964 in which caseworkers gave intensive casework services to 50 public assistance families selected on the basis of being "multi-problem" cases. A control group of an additional 50 families similar to the demonstration group was given normal public assistance service.

Outline of a program to help prevent oral diseases in preschool children and discussion of current concepts of treatment from the dentist's point of view.

The factors to be considered in the proper design of child restraints are described and age difference related to the proper design of child restraint systems are emphasized.

Discusses important reasons for re-evaluating programs for hospitalized children, most of which involve behavioral and biological requirements. The intermediate-stay convalescent hospital focuses on the needs of chronically sick children as contrasted with short-stay hospitals that are primarily concerned with immediately life-threatening situations. The other values of the extended care facility are reduced costs and the opportunity to conduct teaching and research programs with convalescing children.

Describes a new approach to supplement the services of a mental health team by using volunteers to provide beneficial relationships for deprived children.

Experimental investigation into some personality characteristics associated with three types of children problem behavior in order to determine the causative factors underlying this behavior.


This paper is the Annual Ross Lecture to the Association of Ambulatory Pediatric Services on April 30, 1968. The author discusses the extravagance and inefficiency of personal health services in the United States and the practices that are responsible for these conditions. He outlines changes that could and should be made to increase the quality and quantity of child health services.


Report on a project in which a juvenile judge, representatives of a county welfare department, and representatives of a county's public high schools worked together over a period of 8 months to formulate an agreement for cooperation in handling youth with problems.


Describes a program, set up at State University of New York in Syracuse, which has as its aim the development of a day care program for children three years old and under to foster their subsequent educability.


Includes California bills and resolutions introduced and enacted.


Facts and issues revealed at a public hearing, the problems according to the current literature in the field, and the conclusions of the Committee.

**CAMERON, PAUL, and others.** The health of smokers and non-smokers' children. *Journal of Allergy*, v. 43, June 1969: 336-341.

A telephone questionnaire study was administered to 727 Detroit families to explore possible differences in the health of children of smokers and non-smokers. Results of this study, like one done on 1000 families in Denver in 1967, showed that the children of
smokers were picked more frequently, with mostly respiratory illness. Also, there was some evidence that the amount of smoke in the home may be related to chance of illness. Author indicates further areas for exploration.


Approach taken is based on the estimate of recent annual fertility of women of childbearing age who were counted among the poor and near-poor in March 1966 and the estimate of the extent to which the fertility of these women might have been reduced by offering them effective methods of contraception.


A discussion of some types of congenital malformations, their incidence, and of the new techniques of predicting anomalies early in pregnancy.


The criteria of disease suitable for mass screening are listed. Heart disease fulfills all the criteria: the use of the Phonocardiogram a portable analog-digital computer, and the design of a program for screening 3,518 fourth grade children in the Sacramento Unified School District, during the 1967-68 school year are described and the benefits from such a program are discussed.


Objective is to help establish guidelines for courses of action and research.


This is a report on a three-year research project which involved three phases: an analysis of '67 research studies comparing different approaches to reading; interviews with 25 educators using various methods in teaching reading; observations of reading methods used in over 300 classrooms in the U.S., England and Wales.


Although written by the headmaster of a private school in England, this book is of interest to teachers and parents who would like to compare British methods with those in the United States.

The evidence shows that accepted safety features and practices are largely being ignored. Based on projected population expansion of 40%, the National Safety Council predicts that the pupil morbidity will increase by 75% by 1975. Recommendations are made to help make school bus transportation safer. Action by the federal government to develop uniform safety standards is called for.


Collection of articles on the understanding and treatment of the normal and disturbed child includes selections on cognition in infancy, social and emotional behavior in infancy, the learning process, creativity, health, the family, autism, residential treatment, and child guidance services.


Three articles on legal protection, health services, educational and social assistance for children and adolescents in Bulgaria, USSR, and Yugoslavia.


Material derived from police and probation reports, conversation, and participant observation for more than four years of two police and probation departments and juvenile court operations.


Series of papers by workers in the field of day care describes programs in operation, unmet needs and some solutions to those needs.


"Standards point up assumptions that need to be tested, and offer clues for research to obtain the knowledge required to serve children better."

Background papers and summary of proceedings of a conference whose 67 participants included experts in social welfare, demography, sociology, and economics. Designed to afford a basis for understanding children's allowances and appraising their potential for improving the well-being of children.

Examine the scope of stagnation and hunger in selected poverty areas; extent of nutritional knowledge at medical schools, among doctors, and within the U.S. Public Health Service; extent and quality of public and private programs now underway; immediate strategy recommendations and long range recommendations.

Concepts derived from research and analysis in doctoral studies and tested against the reality of practice through personal observation and interviewing in selected states.

The objectives of 57 special comprehensive health projects with major dental components for three million children and youth are briefly described. These Children and Youth Projects were made possible by the 1965 and '67 Social Security amendments. The projects in Region IV, comprising six southern states are described in detail, with emphasis on the involvement of medical and dental schools, hospitals, county health departments, and private professionals.

Psychiatric study of migrant farm children in Florida and along the eastern seaboard. Describes under what conditions white, black, and Mexican-American children of migrant families grow up in rural America.

Observation of private family day care arrangements made by parents who do not seek the help of social agencies led the authors to conclude that there is a great potential value for social agencies in developing a means for using home centered women who are central to the neighborhood social system.

Topics of discussion in this report center on early and secondary education and include the problems of the American schools. The goals, objectives, costs and benefits of new programs. The committee recommends four measures deemed "imperative" if the shortcomings of our present school system are to be corrected.


Study emphasizes the need for additional mental health facilities for juveniles.


Proceedings of a symposium presented by the Special Committee on Infant Mortality of the Medical Society of the county of New York on December 6, 1967. Nine papers are presented. Obstetric care, by Edwin M. Gold is a description of the maternal and infant care program conducted by New York Medical College, and Comprehensive health care for children: Bellevue Pediatric Project, by Margaret Lyman, Leo J. Tick and Julien Korien, are the papers that are the most relevant to child health.


Conference was cosponsored by the National Academy of Science, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the Food and Drug Administration. It was concerned with drug evaluation in infants and children. The main recommendations were that drug testing in minors must be continued and carried out with the public, support and new techniques had to be developed for understanding fetal and perinatal pharmacology.


Recent advances in the field, new areas for scientific exploration, and ways to promote the application of known techniques for preventing and treating infectious diseases which may lead to damage of the central nervous system.
Critical review of earlier ideas, recently acquired evidence bearing on these older ideas, and suggestions for active investigation into proposed areas.

Highlights of meeting held on January 1, 1967, of representatives from more than 60 national organizations and many government agencies. Reports on new programs developed by unions, industry, new communities, and government agencies. Recommendations for new ways to meet the problem of the shortage of day care facilities.

COONS, JOHN E. Recreating the family's role in education. Inequality in education, no. 3 & 4, March 16, 1970: 1-5.
Discusses a draft statute which conditions access to any school within a system upon an equivalence of economic sacrifice for every family choosing that school.

Background information on the Puerto Rican family, community, and culture, especially on education. Includes problem-solving Puerto Rican Board of Education reports. Useful to educators preparing to meet the influx of Puerto Rican children, migrant labor families and Indians.

Report of a conference held in December 1967 to clarify concepts and extend knowledge about the child care licensing function in public welfare.

Report of a project in which a school of social work undertook a 3-year cooperative training program with 10 state public child welfare agencies.

Views that affirm the value of religion and the role it has in the process of developing maturity.

Discusses human rights in general, and the rights of children to the protection of the state, by reason of their dependency.


Material from replies from questionnaires and from reports of federal agencies. Summary of recent developments and recommendations for action.


Description of the development of a system of comprehensive health care for Denver's low-income residents by the Denver Department of Health and Hospitals. Registration and treatment are on a family basis, and for children, especially, the importance of preventive checkups and immunization are described. The combination of community wide planning, multiple funding sources, a medical school, and the health department represent an accomplishment and a pattern that is replicable in other communities.


This article describes the provision of social work services in the Martha Eliot Family Health Center, a comprehensive health service for women in the childbearing years and children up to age 21, in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston, with a large population of blacks. The experience of this center is presented with implications for similar efforts elsewhere.


Report on a demonstration of the coordination of health and welfare services for low income families in an urban housing project. The demonstration was limited to one child health clinic served by one welfare unit. (Boston Health Department and Boston Public Welfare Department), but the method of collaboration has wider applicability.


Report of a special project in Los Angeles County, California, started in 1964, for foster home placement of children whose parents were unable to cope with a disabled child and virtually abandoned the baby in the hospital.

"Report of the Committee on Educational Research of the National Academy of Education. It surveys the evolution of educational research in the U.S. and in a series of examples, demonstrates how changes in education can be brought about through "disciplined inquiry". Covered are such topics as curriculum, mental tests, instructional procedures and the politics of educational administration.


A series of articles discussing various aspects of child health care. Among the topics covered are the anticipated shortages of pediatricians to provide the necessary care, the improvements that should be taking place in medical education, what constitutes good health care of children, the problems of meeting the rising costs of pediatric care, and trends projected in pediatric practice. In general, the physician writers indicate the need for vigorous action to prevent deterioration in current standards of child health care.


Written in non-technical language, this book concentrates on the learning disability, dyslexia. Detailed information on how normal children learn to read is also given, with guidelines on new approaches for teaching reading to the normal and the dyslexic child.


Describes a new career project using public welfare clients to help other clients.


Last section deals with substitutes for institutional models, gives emphasis to the use of local nurseries, day centers and group foster homes, and focuses on the people in charge of rearing, teaching, and treating children.


The availability of techniques to make it possible to detect defects in a child before it is born makes possible immediate neonatal management of the treatable disorders or interruption when treatment is not yet available.
A selection of materials published since 1960 to introduce concerned citizens, students, and others to recent thinking and development in the field.

The reported causes of deafness among children in a school for the deaf in surveys four years apart were compared. 50% of the cases in both populations was due to heredity. There was a reversal in the proportion of children whose deafness was of postnatal origin, as compared to the congenital, nonhereditary cause. The postnatal causes diminished and the prenatal and perinatal increased. The reasons for this reversal are discussed.

Collection of articles concerning the knowledge and research of the social roles of the child such as: adult roles in middle childhood; achievement motivation; identification and imitation in children; interaction in families with a schizophrenic child; children's attitudes to theft; and mother-infant interaction.

Report of a study of a sample of client families using a systematic framework based on role-theory.

Annotated bibliography is concerned with administration and organization of programs, and counseling and casework services. Published by the Colorado State Department of Social Services Library.

Three-year study drawn from the population of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx and the city of New York. Objective was to study the effectiveness of a child protective service program when it is extended to help child victims of sexual crimes committed by adults.

The project was undertaken by eight Western States (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming) in order to encourage citizen participation in planning education for the future. The conferences that were held, and their consequent reports seek to provide a model for other states in their efforts in educational planning. Altogether eight reports have been issued: 1) Prospective changes in society; 2) Implications for education of prospective changes in society; 3) Planning and effecting needs changes in education; 4) Cooperative planning for education in 1980; 5) Emerging designs for education; 6) Planning for effective utilization of technology in education; 7) Preparing educators to meet emerging needs; 8) Designing education for the future: rationale, procedures and appraisal; final report and external evaluation.


Comparison of the responses of 741 English children with those of 968 American children, all in their sixth school year. Report in detail on the child-rearing practices of their fathers and mothers.


Developed in collaboration with the Committee on Day Care of the Maternal and Child Health Section of the American Public Health Association, this study identifies principles to guide the health development of children in daytime programs and points out fundamental problems which still persist.


Compilation which grew out of a series of four conferences sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health, the Children's Hospital of Washington, D.C., and the Committee on Day Care of the Maternal and Child Health Section of the American Public Health Association. Information and experience by a number of experts in the field and a review of research findings as a basis for sound planning for children under 3 years of age.


Data was obtained from 90 census tracts in metropolitan Boston. The findings show a five-fold difference in prenatal mortality between the census tracts with the highest and lowest socioeconomic status.

Study analyzes 35 waiver cases from 1964-1967.


Study using data for 1966 of 3,704 children referred for delinquency to Juvenile Court of D.C., 350 of whom were referred for psychological testing and diagnosis. Survey describes services that are provided.


Papers presented are by American and British specialists in the field of reading. Covers such topics as teaching socially disadvantaged children reading tests.


The two studies reported here concern the child who learns to read before starting school. They were made at the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation of Teachers College, Columbia University. The data provided by these studies attempt to define the traits of the early reader, his family background, how he learned to read at an early age, how he fared later on in his school progress.


The factors to be considered in preparing a child to learn to read. The author, a Professor of Education at the University of Illinois, describes examples of "learning opportunities" that have been successfully used in kindergartens, important factors for reading readiness.


Discusses California Child Protective Services Act which represents California's first major break with its practice of dealing with neglected and abused children through juvenile courts and probation departments.

Reviews references on a variety of subjects. Each subject done by an authority in the field, i.e., “Reading,” by Theodore L. Harris; “Creativity,” by Jack Getzek.


Entire issue devoted to research completed in the past five years on the education of the disadvantaged child and youth. Research relates to the four factors thought to influence the development of the disadvantaged: “socialization, ethnic desegregation, decentralized participation and transition to post-secondary education.”


Points out some of the deficiencies in present conceptualizations of the family and change and suggests some basic considerations for future theory construction.


Observations on animals and infants suggest that inadequate nutrition in infancy results in short stature and may permanently affect mental development. In infants, it is not known whether these results may be caused by malnutrition alone or whether related problems like infection and a poor social and emotional environment contribute to the problem.


Views delinquency not only as a problem of law enforcement but also as a problem in education, family organization, employment opportunity, and housing. Includes data for individuals under 14.


A discussion of why the origin of all values, moral and otherwise, found in the child “rests in the early child-parent relationship”.


An exploration of the forces of change in our society that can be expected to play a decisive role in changing the shape of our educational system in the ’70’s. While not dwelling specifically on the education of children and youth, the topics discussed affect them indirectly. Some of the issues considered are: problems of race
relations, school curriculums, social welfare, the drain on American resources caused by the Vietnam war.

Elimination of rubella by vaccine is outlined. Hospital Tribune. v.3, no. 6, March 24, 1969: 1-20.

News report on International Conference on Rubella Immunization, jointly sponsored by The Department of Pediatrics, New York University School of Medicine, the National Institute of Allergy and Infections Diseases, and the Division of Biological Standards of the National Institutes of Health. A nationwide program to wipe out rubella within the next five years by vaccinating 95% of all American children was outlined. Differences between the Americans and the Europeans in the logistics of rubella vaccination were discussed.


Statistics for the U.S. and each reporting state on: mothers receiving selected maternity services (including educational services); infants and children receiving nursing care, clinical and inpatient hospital services, well child conference services, or immunizations; school children receiving examinations by physicians, screening for visual, dental, or hearing defects, or immunizations.


Assessment of the current condition of children brought to Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh in 1963.


Proposes ways of closing the gap between the need for day care programs and the facilities available for such service.


Study presents an institutional analysis of a juvenile court growing out of the current societal reaction approach to deviance.


Article by: Arthur R. Jensen, originally published in the Harvard Educational Review, v. 39, Winter 1969: 1-123, entitled "How much can we boost IQ and scholastic achievement?", analyzes environmental factors which maybe most critical in determining IQ. Discussions of the Jensen article by five psychologists are reprinted from the Spring issue of the same journal.
Narrative documentary about how two white sociologists and their students established a pilot community co-op center in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. Primary goal was to save young ghetto children from violence and neglect by placing them in a child-care center on a twelve-hour-a-day basis, at minimal cost to mothers.

"Topics covered include the limitations and potentials of man's adaptation to environment in determining human traits; the role of ethics in planning, politics, and social theory; the city as a mechanism for sustaining human contact; future trends in the form and structure of metropolitan areas, and what science, both physical and social, can contribute to planning."

Article emphasizing right of fetus to live.

In 1967, the American Association of School Administrators created a Committee on Technology and Instruction to investigate the impact of educational technology on the public schools. This article is a report on some of the issues investigated by the Committee.

Summarizes a symposium dealing with the health of children as affected by the family environment. Various examples and some limited data are given to show how knowledge of childhood diseases and their relation to environmental and hereditary factors can be enhanced by studying health problems in the family context.

Report of the findings of research conducted in 1958 and 1959 with 101 foster families. Aim was "to inquire as thoroughly as possible into the motivations of a group of foster parents and to identify the psychological, cultural, and sociological attributes of those who performed in less than adequate fashion."

As a result of the Supreme Court's landmark Gault decision, changes in juvenile court procedure and probation to meet the requirements of due process are being made.


The main thesis of this work is that for the disadvantaged child it is necessary for the school to have an effective curriculum, connecting the experiences of learning with those of the society in which the child lives. The schools must involve themselves in the kinds of activities that will attract and hold children and youth, and prepare them for adult life, without alienation from the realities of that life.


Explores the possibilities of vest pocket parks as seen in the experiences of Washington, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.


Symposium papers which highlight important issues in family theory and treatment and pose questions related to the future of family services.


This article reports the results of an exploratory study on the impact of computer assisted instruction upon the behavior of 45 first grade children enrolled in northern California schools. For comparative purposes, a sample of 27 first grade children in California schools, receiving regular first grade instruction was used. The authors admit the results were inconclusive but that computer assisted instruction did show favorable results on the behavior of the first graders engaged in the project.


The place of the family, common human needs and problems, and the resources necessary to meet difficulties.


The author is a Jesuit priest and the chapters in this book are more or less designed for parents presented with the duty of teaching their children the fundamentals of sex and sexual relationships. Chapter seven presents the current arguments of teaching sex education at home as opposed to teaching it in the schools.

Excerpt from the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Related Human Needs on May 7, 1969, in which he outlines the plans of the Department to combat malnutrition in the United States. Special emphasis was to be given to the child population.


Report of a study carried out on users of the Pediatric Acute Care Clinic of the University of California-San Francisco Medical Center. Objectives were to define and measure existing effectiveness of care, to develop a method of identifying individual family needs and the services to meet these needs and to determine whether the addition of certain management services would produce better care.


Longitudinal study of a home for infants coming directly from hospitals, and for young children from broken homes, is concerned with both study and treatment and covers a 3-year period. Gives details of a treatment-oriented rehabilitation program's effect on the total environment of the children's lives: playing, eating, and sleeping.


Report of a 1965 seminar on mother-infant interaction and the last of a four-volume series by the Tavistock Child Development Research Unit of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations. Research dealing with a wide range of problems is presented, including maternal motivation, infant attachment, infant fear and anxiety, and the development of physically handicapped infants. The findings of the various studies lay open to question some commonly held beliefs about infant development.


Results of a recent study conducted among 555 high-risk mothers selected for health or socioeconomic reasons.

Explores the basis for the assertions that the juvenile court is foremost an instrument of crime prevention and that children are not morally accountable for their criminal behavior, and examines some of the implications for these assertions for the juvenile court.

Outlines the establishment of the self as subject and object in terms of the role of the mother and elaborates on infant development from the undifferentiated phase through differentiated phases.

Report on a project undertaken by the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind where the program enrolled children who were both cerebral-palsied and blind or partially sighted. Description of the goals and innovations developed: the therapeutic and educational techniques, the daily routine used in a total program.

Three papers reporting on a research project on agency methods and results in the placement for adoption of medically impaired children. Retrospective study over a 10-year period examines the reactions of both children and parents. Gives implications of the findings for procedure and practice.

Focus is on the role of the social service department in improving intramural services and integrating them with an overall community program for the retarded.

The author suggests a fresh way of bringing the study of law into the schools “through a vicarious participation in the process of legal thinking.” He illustrates the use of this approach in the development of several important modes of thought.

Although this book was designed primarily for students preparing for teaching careers, it has a message for those interested in changing the school curriculum to make it more relevant to life in the coming
decade. Of particular interest are chapters on developing creative skills in children, devising new means of enlarging "communication skills" as language acquirements and reading ability.

Presentation of a school mental health project, covering 800 children in kindergarten through seventh grades drawn from an upper-lower socio-economic neighborhood which ethnically reflected a typical cross section of the city, found that children likely to experience later emotional problems can be identified in first grade.

FRYMIER, JACK R. Fostering educational change. Columbus, Ohio, C. E. Merrill, 1969. 209p.
The author believes that forces at work in our society make educational change a necessity. He discusses previous efforts made to change the "system", and presents new propositions for revitalizing our public educational organizations.

Defines personality in relation to disposition and character; gives main theories about how it is determined; and describes the various stages of emotional and social development from birth to adolescence.

Twenty-nine essays offer proposals for dealing with urban poverty and segregation, rebellions in the ghettos, the failure of urban renewal and master planning, and the myths about the dangers of suburban living.

Contains legal principles on attendance, right to attend school, discipline and punishment with court decisions.

Report of a project in which a child care agency shifted from recruiting foster homes in suburban areas to recruiting in a city community.
Discusses relationship of SUD (sudden death) to total infant mortality, age, seasonal variation of births and deaths, and simultaneous twin deaths.

Review of historical and current material dealing with gangs and an examination of issues involved directly with intervention work with gangs.

Concerned with the psychological aspects of a child going to the hospital. The author, who is a psychologist, reviews the effects of many of the influences that may have an impact on the emotional and physical well-being of the child, and outlines suggestions for people who are involved in the care of the child—parent, physician, nurse and other hospital personnel.

Cooperative investigation with the Children's Bureau, using data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

A collection of papers based on a conference that was co-sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. The general theme was the future of computers and education. Papers covered such topics as the learning and technical aspects of computer-aided learning and the use of computers for the educational administrator.

Describes the design, focus, and suggested importance of a pilot demonstration project for 20 preschool children. Emphasis is placed on identifying each child's copying abilities and on developing a curriculum to improve their copying skills.

In a day care setting, growth-fostering experiences with new arrangement and new patterns of living, must be provided for children.

Report of a study carried out at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children on 1,346 patients over a period of 676 days, on the relation of weather and air pollution to peak incidence of asthmatic attacks.


A retrospective study of 553 legally blind children born in New York State during a 12 year period was conducted to investigate the association of perinatal factors and birth weight with the occurrence of blindness. The results of the study showed that the study group was characterized by low birth weight; a high proportion of mothers were nonwhite, were at the extremes of the maternal age span (under 20 or 35 yrs. or older), had a high frequency of prior stillbirths, and had a high rate of complications during pregnancy. Congenital cataract was associated with low birth weight.


Examines state welfare regulation denying assistance under AFDC if natural parent maintains a continuing sexual relationship in favor of examining child’s relationship with his “substitute parent.”


Proposes family and child development neighborhood centers to provide a year-round day care program for all children from 3 to 9 and staffed by teams from the fields of health, education, and welfare.


Chapters on administering and reorganizing parent-child relationships—the selection of custodians—rights of children to parents, adoption, and neglected-child placement proceedings.


A survey of the many projects initiated to help educate disadvantaged children and youth, where the traditional educational approaches seemed to fail. In analyzing and evaluating these programs, the authors discuss such subjects as the preparation of teachers for this field, and the role of parents and the community in making these and other projects a success.

Papers contributed to this work are mainly concerned with the means and methods to use in discovering the creative child, and to identify those characteristics and factors that aid or hinder creative growth. Suggestions given on how teachers, parents and counselors can develop and increase human creative abilities.


116 authorities in the field of child health write on all aspects of child health care, except that which is offered to a hospitalized child. Attention is given to public health programs, to community health agencies, to the pediatric office, to home care, and to outpatient practice. The book focuses attention on the whole child and on his functioning in his family and community as well as on the physician and his role and art.


Discusses the relationship between the school and the community and the possibilities for change in our present social order. He speculates on the probabilities of establishing a new educational system to correspond to the changes in American society but is doubtful that such an undertaking is possible.


Study to provide a base for developing a long-range plan for a comprehensive, statewide program for child welfare services.


An anthology of writings from the works of eminent educators and sociologists. Some of the topics included are: the role of the school in modern society, relevant curriculum, new directions for the ghetto school. Reports on past experiments made to improve education are also presented, as well as suggestions and recommendations to reform the schools to meet the needs of our society.


A symposium on mental retardation in children, containing 15 articles that discuss the pediatrician's functions and approaches in diagnosing the condition and assisting the child and his parents.
Description of 15 group homes as to: purposes, administration, admission, staff, program, grouping, community relations, and costs.

Descriptions by administrators of institutions, located in different sections of the United States and serving dependent, delinquent, retarded, and disturbed children, and adolescent unmarried mothers, of their transitional steps to desegregation.

The article describes the concepts formulated, the process developed, approaches used, and the difficulties encountered in improving the delivery of personal health services to children in low-income families, and in involving families in more comprehensive patterns of health care. Results show that parents in low-income families can share effectively in planning to improve the delivery of health services and when these services are accessible, they are used. While the experience reported was limited to a specific project, it can be useful to community workers in other programs for improving the delivery of health services to poor families.

Community pediatrics is especially concerned with children who do not get adequate medical care and includes knowledge of the social and political structure of a community as these affect the delivery of care. Author outlines some of the programs in community pediatrics in which the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Rochester is engaged in to illustrate to role of a university department in this new area.

Describes program of the Delaware County (Pennsylvania) Child Care Service involving correcting family conditions that produce the neglect and abuse of children.

An attempt to make law understandable to pupils, parents, and teachers accentuating youth's responsibilities as well as rights.
- Describes a day care service that is operated as a social service for parents and children of low socioeconomic status.

- Describes a new approach for determination of child welfare manpower needs which takes into account the qualitative factors in overall planning.

- A review of 153 studies on reading grouped under four major divisions: sociology of reading, psychology of reading, physiology of reading, teaching of reading.

- Based on an institute co-sponsored by the American Public Health Association, the Child Welfare League of America, and the Family Service Association of America. Examines the implications of current knowledge for social work's role in the development, delivery, and utilization of family planning services.

- Proceedings of an institute for representatives from social work and educational institutions. Objective "to provide knowledge of the biological, social, and psychological factors associated with prematurity and infant morbidity among high-risk mothers and to stimulate social work efforts towards new approaches for preventive intervention".

- This work is the outcome of two conferences held in Washington, D.C. in March of 1966 and 1967. It covers a wide range of subjects, including food intake, obesity, the appraisal of nutritional status and the effects of stress. It is primarily concerned with the physiology of growth and nutrition.

- Describes the Junior Village Volunteers Project for the use of volunteer services and a simultaneous program for staff development to
make the most effective use of these volunteer services and the results of these programs.

Study in depth by contributors who are expert in the field. Includes:
- History of child abuse and infanticide; incidence of the problem with demographic characteristics of persons involved;
- Medical aspects; legal aspects.

The variety of state laws requiring personal health measures (preventive, therapeutic, and diagnostic procedures to determine the state of health) for children are discussed. The article includes a comparative analysis of the legislation of four states relating to immunization, vaccination programs, and health examinations of school children and the testing of the newborn for phenylketonuria. It also discusses several issues relating to the policies underlying compulsory health measures and the methods used to achieve them.

Based on analysis of data from a study begun in 1960 at the University of Chicago and also reflects the outcome of a number of studies of political socialization. It is particularly centered upon the development in children of a sense of involvement in political life.

Papers from the Conference on Pre-School Education held in Chicago, Feb. 7-9, 1966 and sponsored by the Social Science Research Council. Topics range from “informal education during the first months of life” to the characteristics necessary for the child to have as he is introduced to pre-school education.

Heylman, Katherine M. The little house syndrome vs. Mike Mulligan and Mary Anne. Library journal, v. 95, April 15, 1970: 1562-1568.
Bibliographic essay on juvenile books in ecology, conservation, and pollution.

Discusses right to counsel particularly in University hearings, use of senior law students as counsel, value of ombudsman to the university, procedural guarantees and due process problems.
Sections on pupil assignment procedures, freedom of choice plans and the nationwide problems of inequality of educational opportunity.

Report on a project to establish a prototype community dental treatment program for handicapped children in Sangamon County, Illinois. The many problems encountered in setting up such a center do not preclude the successful operation of this type of community program.

Cites the service needs to the child, the relative or guardian, and the child's own parents.

Significant variations in infant survival are viewed as they relate to poverty and other neighborhoods in larger cities.


Describes the process set up to implement the findings of an action-oriented child welfare project in New York City.

Discussion of the manpower crisis and the development of a team model as one means of responding to the crisis.

In re Gault, 387 U.S. 1, 87 Sup. Ct. 1428 (1967).
Landmark juvenile case involving the constitutional guaranty of due process of law.

State statute which prohibits interracial adoption denies equal protection.

Juvenile delinquency proceeding in which the Family Court, Bronx County, adjudged the infant to be a juvenile delinquent, and he appealed. Supreme Court held that the reasonable-doubt standard of criminal law has constitutional stature and that juveniles, like adults, are constitutionally entitled to proof beyond reasonable doubt when they are charged with a violation of a criminal law.


Annotated bibliography stresses protective services and legislative and court action. Published by the Library of the Colorado State Department of Social Services.


Experiences of research completed and in progress, assessment of this research, gaps in knowledge of needed research, suggestions for the planning and organization of manpower research.


Emphasis on new information rather than on older data.


The probability that early malnutrition can cause mental retardation, reduced physical growth and development, and morbidity and mortality in pre-school children is an important reason for emphasizing the universal prevention of malnutrition in the pre-school child.


Meeting sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics to determine the reasons for the mortality difference between the United States and the Western European Countries.


Focuses upon specific individual cases and emphasizes that we must take into account all the factors involving the juvenile offender, such as family, schools, etc. Research involved visiting courts, jails, reform

It is suggested that the pediatrician should take a leading role in this new era of perinatal care. The fetus is now accessible for diagnostic procedures and treatment and may suggest new approaches to infant care. This may be a key to reducing infant mortality and morbidity.


Describes the various methods used by law in Great Britain to protect an infant's rights and to enforce his observation of certain duties.


A preliminary report made of 2 years' experience with hospitalization of children in the Care-by-Parent Unit showed that many mothers can, with supervision, take complete care of their children in a special area of the hospital, releasing nurses to work elsewhere. Authors feel this plan lessens the emotional trauma of hospitalization to the child, helps the mother in understanding and managing her child's illness, and reduces hospital costs.


Presents study findings of 425 families from which a child had been placed in the care of a child welfare agency. Responses were about their experiences in the 12 months prior to foster care. Study indicates need for more prompt community intervention on behalf of children living in damaging circumstances.


Chapter IV on the admission, and rights and responsibilities of students has sections on discipline and corporal punishment.


Report on mental health services for children with recommendations in detail as to what should be done at national, state, and local levels. Deals with the child's environment: family, school, friends, and community.


Discussions concentrate on the procedural aspects of offering services, and the material provides information useful for direct application in practice. Evaluates the effectiveness of various services through brief presentations of research projects. Selective description of child welfare programs in other countries.


A collection of sixteen papers by outstanding educators and psychologists. These papers attempt to answer such questions as: What is creativity? How does the creative person differ from others? Is our present educational system, in its search for accuracy slowly grinding it out of our students?


Study of the British Citizens' Advice Bureau and the feasibility and adaptibility for the use of the U.S. to assure the individual convenient access to information about his rights or solutions to his predicament. Suggests several administrative sponsorship models for experimentation.


This conference was sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, U.S. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health. Its general purpose was to further understanding of the mental processes involved in learning to read. Of the topics under discussion these were included: visual perception and reading, the relationship of speech and reading, sensory deficits and reading disabilities.


Discusses need for sensible custody plans and stresses the difficulty in determining the needs of the child versus the rights of the parents.

A collection of readings to provide background information on the disadvantaged youth and some suggestions for education’s response to meet the needs of this segment of our population. Partial contents: Cultural values and family life of disadvantaged youth; programs and progress in meeting the needs of disadvantaged youth.


Description of the Parent and Child Health Centers program involving 36 communities.


"Chapter 1 dissects the analytical component of the terms 'neighborhood' and neighboring that colloquial usage tends to ignore or obscure; Chapter 2 summarizes a range of sociological evidence on kinds and amounts of neighboring, and the meaning of neighborhoods; and Chapters 3 and 4 discuss the implications of the findings for physical planners."


Vacates district court’s decision that waiver “was appropriate and proper” in this landmark case. The Juvenile Court order waiving jurisdiction and remitting petitioner for trial in the District Court was held invalid in the U.S. Supreme Court. 1968 decision of appellate District Court stressed social welfare and juvenile’s rehabilitation.


With the sharp increase in the number of appellate decisions relating to juveniles, the landmark In Re Gault case, this case book provides materials on tribunals for children.

Khalaji v. Meitzen, 429 S.W. 2d 174 (Texas 1968).

Stepfather denied adoption where lack of support by child’s father was not proven. Case is significant because father’s parental status was recognized even where his offers of his support were not accepted.


A book designed primarily for elementary and secondary school teachers to help them organize and conduct courses in family life and sex education. It is also useful for parents who wish to learn the
content and methods used by teachers in teaching sex education to their children.


Discusses the reasons why corrections should be given the charge of rehabilitation and prevention which stem from family intervention.


The first four chapters of this book are devoted to the findings of research studies made on nourishing creativity in education. The two remaining chapters deal with creativity in teaching and learning and how it can be cultivated in children and youth.


(Children's bureau research reports, no. 3)

Describes Howard University's experiment, begun before the advent of Head Start, in providing a 2-year, full-day nursery school for disadvantaged 3 year olds, and the intellectual accomplishments made by the children.

KREBS, MARY. The establishment of social work services in a day care center. Child welfare, v. 45; April 1966: 218-220.

Describes the work of one center over the period of one year.


Based on data collected for a study conducted at the Youth Development Center of Syracuse University, attempting to find explanations of the way of life of poor people and the possible role their way of life plays in the intergenerational transmission of poverty.


"Technology and education," by Juergen Schmandt, p. 76-97. Discusses the impact of technology upon education, as it affects the learning and teaching process and the specific demands that a technological society makes upon an educational system.


Report of a 5-year project with families who suffered from social, economic, and educational deprivation which led to a diagnosis of familial retardation in their children. Detailed description of the steps
taken to alter the course of their development by enriching many aspects of their individual lives, homes, schools, and communities.


Papers prepared by outstanding leaders on the history and development of residential care for the retarded, and a prospectus on future service models.


Observations based on the first three years of a day-care service of a county welfare agency in Delaware.


A description of a project sponsored jointly by the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Board of Education which aims at developing in students a respect for law and order, based on an increasing general understanding and appreciation of the role of law in American society.


Study to determine how adequately adoptive couples adjust to the responsibilities of adoptive parenthood, and what information about adoptive parents and children is predictive of how the family will later function.


How the teacher can help to identify values in the classroom, and in commingling these ideas to pupils, help them to cultivate values of their own.


Centers on the problems in the parenthood role and parents' attempts to perform in the social system.


Discusses history and possible future development of family and children's services as provided through public agencies.

Study confined to a review of the provisions for the care of pre-school-children in the origin and development of the program of public-voluntary agency sponsored day care centers in New York City as to its administration, financing, staffing, and the scope of its services.


Suit challenging California law providing that payments to a “needy child” who lives with his mother and a stepfather or an adult male assuming the role of spouse shall be computed after consideration is given to the income of the stepfather or MARS.


Children who have been adopted by third parties not entitled to a claim under Workmen’s Compensation Act for the death of their natural father.


A consideration of the changes now being made in our educational system, and the changes that are to come. This status of change is discussed in relationship to such factors as curriculum, educational materials, media, guidance and counseling of students and the administration of our schools.


Purpose of study is to acquaint local school districts and other concerned agencies with the process of adopting new, innovative practices in the public schools. Appendices describe the school districts that participated in the study and the methodology used by the researchers in gathering information from these school districts.


Study of the families of 50 boys and 50 girls as to the effect of parental behavior upon the intensity of a child’s emotional involvement with each of his parents.

Papers from a symposium conducted by the Center for Field Research and School Services of New York University's School of Education. The eleven reports of the conference range from curriculum areas to the "political questions concerning educational governance in the next century. The editors admit that in some instances the ideas set forth represent educated guesses, but whenever it was possible to do so, data is presented to support the theories given.


Two separate studies, one with 354 boys in grades 6 to 8 and one with "seventh-grade boys using the "Children's F Scale," related the scores on the scale to measures of exposure to (1) mass media stressing crime and violence and (2) constructive moral influences.


Report providing statistical information concerning children in institutions and the many different types of facilities in which they live and reviewing recent trends to be considered for planning institutional care and related programs.


Survey of working mothers with children ages 6-17 was conducted in February 1965 as a joint project of the Women's Bureau and the Children's Bureau. Of 4.1 million working mothers with children under 6 years old and 6.4 million with children 6-17, licensed day care facilities were available for only about 475,000 children.


This Youth Counsel Bureau Project concludes that more effective work in prevention can and should be done at a very young age before the youngster gets into the Juvenile Court. A suggested method is to guide and direct such children in their early development and to supply in some measure what is lacking in the home.


Deals with developmental processes as seen in various characteristics of the child and with the cultural and professional factors that may affect them.

McEACHERN, ALEXANDER W., and EDWARD M. TAYLOR. Positional authority and delinquent behavior. Los Angeles, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, 1966. 179p.
Study of one aspect of the social environment of delinquency: the adults who surround them, train them, catch them if they misbehave, and ultimately must do something to help them when the 'normal' socialization process seems on the verge of failing.

Follow-up study on a 1957 study of 551 children in foster care in nine counties across the nation. Analysis to determine factors and conditions that differentiate such children from others in foster care.

Presents the major premises of Erikson, Piaget, and Sears; identifies similarities in and differences between these theories; shows the three theories in practice.

Report of a demonstration project to investigate methods and techniques to prevent accidental poisonings among pre-school children in Charleston County, South Carolina. Results showed that a community wide program is feasible and can have a significant effect. Adult carelessness and lack of awareness of the potential hazards of commonly used household products and also of the curiosity and agility of children are factors in childhood poisoning accidents and exist at all socioeconomic levels.

Nine papers focused on some of the dimensions of a continuum of skills, methods, and expertise required for helping people solve problems.

Describes four models of neighborhood centers for the organization of health, education, manpower, welfare, and other social services.

Study of 116 fatherless families in England living on National Assistance presents the experience of fatherlessness, dependence and poverty from the mother's viewpoint.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. Head Start in action; a survey and evaluation of Head Start programs in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 1966. 56p. (Monograph 1)
This survey was made possible by a grant from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. One conclusion from those reached by the survey was: "Project Head Start can become a program of great value in meeting the needs of these children (i.e. disadvantaged children) and their families, and in reviving community participation from all segments of the population."

Data on existing day care in Massachusetts and assessment of the need for further development of public and private facilities.

Study of a five-week sample of the total intake of 13 child care agencies and what happens when almost 700 families and individuals interact with these agencies.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. Meeting the needs of children and youth in a regional area; the Local Area Study and Demonstration Project in the Central Berkshire Area of Massachusetts. Boston, 1968. 78p. (Monograph 4)
Summary of major findings and discussion of principal proposals for improving services for children and youth, and how these recommendations were followed up.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. Meeting the needs of children and youth in an urban community; the Local Area Study and Demonstration Project in the city of Somerville, Massachusetts. Boston, 1968. 74p. (Monograph 5).
Summary of major findings and discussion of principal proposals for improving services for children and youth, and how these recommendations were followed up.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. Meeting the needs of children and youth in Massachusetts communities. Boston, 1968. 133p. (Monograph 6).
Summarizes a five year local area study. Highlighted matters include the selection of project areas, methods of study used, study findings, recommendations made, changes attempted and results of these attempts, and a evaluation of the soundness of all the steps taken.

Study to determine differences in the attitudes regarding childrearing practices and family relationships held by parents whose children differed in curiosity level.
Study, carried out between January and June 1964 and sponsored by the Ford Foundation, of the New York City day care program, examines the potential of day care as a medium for strengthening the developmental experiences of deprived children during the years of three to five and offers proposals and directions.

A national conference of child care workers set forth what they consider the characteristics essential to excellent performance and make recommendations for a training program.

Brings together research investigations on parental influences.

Describes how the social worker can play a part in prenatal and postnatal care to prevent or ameliorate mental retardation.

MEIER, GITTA. Implementing the objectives of family planning programs. Social casework, v.50, April 1969: 195-203.
Concerned with publicity and orientation and other means of increasing understanding and interest in family planning services by the large proportion of the least sophisticated and least economically secure persons.

Examples of successful children's programs in a variety of settings are presented as suggestions of what can be done in community programs to improve treatment and preventive services.

Annotated bibliography highlights current trends, past knowledge and future treatment techniques. Published by the Library of the Colorado State Department of Social Services.

Discusses basic characteristics of urban life and suggests new child welfare programs and changes in existing ones to fit the new patterns of living.

Personal survey of programs made during the fall of 1967 and includes availability of health personnel for children, their training, the amount of preventive health services provided, and the roles of the government and private practice in the delivery of this health care.

Three perspectives of parents' reaction to retardation are presented, followed by the stages parents must go through to achieve mature understanding of the problems. Finally, some guidelines for counseling are presented.

This study shows that even though continuity is considered an attribute of good medical care, large numbers of infants lack continuity in the care they receive. Although linked to social and economic class, the phenomenon of continuity is complicated by other factors, which are discussed and evaluated. Authors feel that more parents will have to want it and more physicians will have to be prepared to offer it before infants in large cities can be provided with continuity of care.

Results of a study made of fourth-grade children in 4 types of schools: a small private and small public school and two large public schools. Such questions as self concepts, the importance of adult figures in their lives, certain behavioral practices were all applied to the group. The differences in the types of schools and their impacts on the lives of the children are given in a detailed analysis.

Findings from clinical and research work with an experimental group of 12 families of children from the Wiltwyck School for Boys.
Review article dealing with the quantity and quality of school health service in the United States.

Particular attention called to major sources of educational deficiencies and the welfare services being used to overcome them.

A collection of papers by outstanding men and women in the fields of psychology, psychiatry, and education. Contents are divided into three areas: the nature, the nurture, and the measurement of creativity in the individual.

Study of an organization set up to help children who are wards of the juvenile court and also children and families who might otherwise come before this court.

Report on 10 year's experience of a pilot project in residential treatment of emotionally disturbed children presents a picture of broadening perspectives and expanding services designed to modify an adverse environment and enable the child to adjust to community life.

Report of the results of a audit of 24 OEO neighborhood health centers to determine the extent to which selected criteria were met in the areas of adult medicine, infant care, and obstetrical care. Program design, patient volume, medical school affiliation, and administrative "know-how" were concluded to be major factors associated with high performance ratings.

A discussion of police-community relations and why such programs should be encouraged as the foundation of crime control efforts that encourage the flow of information.

Within this collection of cultural materials is a section on the offer of a free home: a case study in the family law of the poor (p. 304-326). Aid to Families with Dependent Children is discussed along with hearing appeal cases and administrative rules.


Study shows that providing children with warm relationships and personal attention made a noticeable difference in their development. 70% of the children with foster grandparent care were reported to have improved in their social and emotional behavior or in their health and physical condition, and 56% had improved in their relationships with adults and peers.


Background and theory concerning groups, some of the theoretical formulations of health as related to group functioning, and consideration of practice in this area.


This report discusses the country's present and projected needs for health services, with recommendations for action at the community level. It concludes that health services can and must be improved; that this requires attention to environmental control, urban improvement, family planning, and accident prevention; that additional manpower must be found; that cost of hospital care must be kept in bounds; and that improvements both in state health administration and in citizen participation must be effected.


Contents: The application of computer technology to the improvement of instruction and learning; the emerging technology of education; Education in the U.S.: Status and prospect.

Full report of conference proceedings including the pre-conference meeting, the addresses before the general sessions and subconference, and the recommendations of the workshops. Stresses the family-centered focus of day care service and its nature as a supplement to family life.


An attempt to provide operational guides governing the processing of delinquency and neglect cases, from complaint through disposition.


Study prepared for the Joint Study Committee on Children's Services and based on extensive fact-gathering activities including questionnaires and a survey team. Presents a review of statewide findings and recommended immediate and long term action.


Focuses on the use of volunteers in administrative and service programs.

**NEFF, JOHN M., and J. MICHAEL LANE.** Smallpox vaccination; before or after one year of age. *Pediatrics, v. 42, December 1968: 986-988.*

A discussion of the advantages of deferring vaccination until after the first birthday.


Differences are described in the use made of clinics of the Kaiser Health plan facility in Oakland, California. The possible relationship of the utilization patterns to availability of clinics during the day and in the evening are stressed. Recommendation is made that further research be conducted on patterns of use of service in prepayment health plans.


Articles, documents, statements, and testimonies by noted specialists in the fields of demography, economics, anthropology, chemistry, finance, engineering, sociology, government, political science, ethics, and theology.

An examination of the many current arguments concerning educational technology, especially in its effectiveness on the improvement of learning. The author considers the new "educational hardware" now in existence, and the type of classes into which it is being introduced. The results of experiments carried out with computers and other learning machines are cited. Future implications are pointed out in the last chapter entitled: "Where Do We Go From Here?"

O'NEILL, WILLIAM. Selected educational heresies; some unorthodox views concerning the nature and purposes of contemporary education. Glenview, Ill., Scott, Foresman, 1969. 372p.
A collection of papers that the author declares are "intended to excite, arouse, provoke and even irritate" and are "purposefully controversial". They cover a wide range of educational theories and practices existing today, and are discussed in their relationship to our society and its problems.


Report of a nutrition survey involving 585 pre-school children undertaken in cooperation with the Mississippi State Board of Health and the University of Mississippi Medical Center. There seemed to be a relation between poverty, diet, and growth achievement.

Survey of programs and services of children's institutions, except those for mentally retarded and physically handicapped, throughout the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Identifies deficiencies throughout the system and summarizes the priorities of institution administrators for improving care.

Article evaluates methods for teaching democratic values and devises techniques which will offer prospects for successfully communicating these values to the students.
Surveys state legislation on child abuse and efforts of the Children's Bureau.

Presents the concept of training indigenous poor to be subprofessionals.

Study of six neighborhood centers in antipoverty programs, their objectives, their effectiveness, and their problems.

PINES, MAYA. Revolution in learning; the years from birth to six. New York, Harper, 1967. 244p.
A description of the programs and teaching methods devised by various educators for stimulating and teaching the child from infancy until six. Included are the use of educational technological devices, as the "talking typewriter", Montessori schools and remedial classes for disadvantaged children.

Findings from the testing of methods of assessing the value of social work services as an adjunct to day care programs reflected the value of direct consultative and educative services to staff and families using day care.

Report of a pilot study of ten mothers who were interviewed as part of a program of research into the issues of child neglect and conducted in rural Southern Appalachia.

Five authors were asked to look directly at the schools and to assess the contribution of formal education to current political activity in the U.S. Alternatives to traditional models of political and legal education are presented.

Describes the problem of delinquency in rural and semi-urban areas and how it differs from urban delinquency, and details an action
program for nonmetropolitan communities to follow in order to help control and prevent delinquency.


Describes the application of sociological methods to the interaction of staff and children in a residential treatment center.

Project ENABLE: five articles based on a project sponsored jointly by the Child Study Association of America, the Family Service Association of America, and the National Urban League. Social Casework, v. 48, December 1967: 609-647.

Describes a nationwide demonstration, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and designed and implemented by voluntary agencies as a new tool for reaching and serving families living in poverty.


"A study of demands upon, and responses by, a network of agencies in a metropolitan area reveals that traditional procedures operate to deliver services to certain types of clients and leave unserved many who do not fit into the agencies' established programs."


v. 1. Challenges and definitions. v. 2. Action proposals and discussions. v. 3. Priorities and resources. The purpose of the forum was to bring together leaders in the health profession and representatives of consumers of health services to assess existing standards and procedures for achieving quality in health care services and to consider proposals for strengthening these procedures and standards.


Project of a child care center in Berkeley designed to study the social characteristics of the population using child care services and to assess its mental health needs demonstrates that skill counseling at point of entry into child care may provide a crucial preventive measure.


A selection of articles written by Americans in various walks of life as Russell Baker, William S. White, Dr. Benjamin Spock and Ralph J. Bunche. Covers all aspects of our educational system that affect the
lives of American school children, particularly the pressures to con-
form.

Items listed are drawn from Research in Education and citations of
articles from journals listed in Current Index to Journals in Educa-
tion. Contains document abstracts author and subject index.

REICHART, SANDFORD. Change and the teacher; the philosophy of a
The author states in the preface that the sole purpose of this book is
to present ways of "looking at change," as well as means of dealing
with the issues that changes bring about. He describes the societal
forces that affect our schools and discusses how teachers can enlarge
their professional growth by meeting the challenges of change within
our society.

REISS, ALBERT J., Jr., ed. Schools in a changing society. New York, Free
The problems and pressures confronting school administrators, partic-
ularly those outside of the school system as: integration, delinquency
and deviant behavior. The school as a part of the community com-
plex is also discussed, and its relationship to a changing society is also
pointed out.

REISS, IRA L. Sex education in the public schools: problem or solution?
Phi Delta Kappan, v. 40; September 1968: 52-56.
A call for more objective handling of sex education, "closer to the
accepted educational ideal of impartiality", to prevent this type of
instruction from becoming a failure.

Research issues in child health: a Head Start research seminar. I. Intro-
duction and overview, by A. Frederick North. II. Some medical and
economic issues, by Robert J. Haggerty. III. Some socio anthropologic and
organizational issues, by Marsden G. Wagner. IV. Some philosophic and
methodologic issues, by Herbert G. Birch. V. An afterview, by A. Frederick
868-873; 874-883; 884-885.
These papers were presented at a seminar devoted to the health and
nutrition of the pre-school child, held in Washington, D.C. November
1, 1968. The presentations concerned themselves with the question of
what is the most effective system of health care for culturally
deprived preschool children.

RIESSMAN, FRANK. The culturally deprived child. New York, Harper,
A study of the psychological aspects of the deprived child. New approaches are suggested to aid teachers, social workers and psychologists working with such individuals.

Identifies interrelated health and social problems affecting the well-being of children and their parents, and outlines procedures for obtaining supplementary agency services needed by families with special problems.

This study was part of a medical review project designed to appraise the quality of obstetric and pediatric care in a sample of cases involving six major obstetric complications; among which were stillbirths and neonatal deaths. The methods and materials showed that certain changes would have to be made in the study design and in the recording of data in order to estimate the quality of care provided by an individual hospital.

Paper presented at the 1965 Health Conference of the New York Academy of Medicine which has as its central theme, “Closing the gaps in the availability and accessibility of health services.” Author emphasizes the need of grappling with those social problems that have impeded the delivery of medical care to poor families. He calls attention to the lack of immunization, dental care, and medical supervision of the 35 million children in low-income families and says that some reorganization of health services will be needed to provide quality care to poor children.

Why more-boards are landing in court and losing, by C.A. Hollister; When boards must tolerate and protect young protesters, by M.C. Nolte; Why a child's right to privacy may soon be a barrier to boards, by M.A. McGheeley.

The right to read; a convention in magazine form. Grade teacher, v. 87, May-June 1970: 55-152.
A collection of articles centered on U.S. Commissioner of Education Allen's "right to read" proposals. The "keynote address" by Edward Bernard Fry is entitled "Where we are, where we're headed." Other subjects covered are resources for teaching reading, and descriptions of reading programs in various elementary schools in the U.S.

Surveys juvenile courts and suggests an ideal judicial court structure, largely derived from the New York model.


One year residence requirement before applying for A.F.D.C. held unconstitutional.


Case study to demonstrate that the prevention of family breakdown is the key to aiding troubled children in their own homes.


Report of a study at the Health Centre for Children of the Vancouver General Hospital to determine the need for the following alternative care facilities: day-care medical unit, a short-stay surgical unit, an extended custodial unit, and a longer-stay rehabilitation unit. The findings were that 2/3 of the children required conventional hospital care; nearly 1/4 of the patients needed a short-stay surgical unit; day-care facilities were required by only 7% and 3% required long-stay facilities. It was estimated that the availability of alternative facilities could save about 27% of hospital days.


The objective of these studies was to analyze the system of medical care delivery for mothers and children in a typical, urbanized American county. This report, the first of a series, is concerned with the problems encountered in carrying out a program of child health surveys in a department of pediatrics. Clinical departments rarely use community-wide surveys in their research programs. The value of participating in such a study both to the clinical department and to the community are outlined.

ROSS CONFERENCE ON PEDIATRIC RESEARCH. Assessing the effectiveness of child health services. Columbus, Ohio, Ross Laboratories, 1967, 95p.

This conference brought together professionals in the medical sciences, social sciences, biostatistics, and public administration, in an effort to define the current state of capability for assessing the effectiveness of child health services. Particular attention is given to the social determinants of health and disease.

The authors believe that the question of sex education has touched off one of "the most explosive debates in the history of elementary and secondary education" in America. They defend their beliefs by summarizing current factors now being debated in various communities.


Study done simultaneously and identically in seven communities is concerned with the care of children, outside of school hours, by persons other than their mothers. Report of arrangements made by families; of views and attitudes of key community and professional groups; and of the facilities and programs that currently help to meet supplementary child care needs.


Describes the role of the intact family and the role of the caseworker in keeping the family circle unbroken.


Pregnant teenagers are high risks, medically, socially, and educationally. In this article, pregnancy factors and their relation to comprehensive care the role of the physician and the primary prevention are discussed.


Discusses public attitudes toward the police, the kind of education and training called for, and the need for action at the federal level.


Services in relation to the communities they serve.


Papers and other materials from a conference held by the Danforth Foundation and the Ford Foundation to explore the ways schools can better prepare young people to be "intellectually, psychologically and politically" better citizens in the years ahead.
HP

Discusses conference report on H.R. 515 and the major improvements made in the school lunch program by the Senate Amendment.

EPCL

This article emphasizes the school's present role in developing the skills necessary for the child to handle and manage the sources of information he receives outside of the school system.

IHPC

Summarizes data on poverty among children, connects these data with possible remedies and assesses current proposals for assuring 15 million poor children an adequate income.

PC

Study of the use of groups in a public child welfare setting.

EPCL

Contributions by distinguished writers of today, giving their views on where American education stands today and how it must be changed in order that our society may develop to a larger extent those human qualities it now seems to lack. School practices that aid in the development of humane capabilities are discussed.

HP

A guide directed chiefly to persons in voluntary or official agencies, and to planning groups involved in the operation of community services to handicapped children. Its objectives are (1) to present information about cerebral palsy, particularly as it affects individual children, their families and the community; (2) to suggest ways of meeting the problem on both a community and family basis; and (3) to outline practical ways of organizing resources to meet current needs.

H

This report of the Collaborative Perinatal Research Study, conducted by the National Institutes of Health and 14 medical centers in the U.S. discusses the frequency of various viral infections in pregnant women and their relationship to teratogenesis. Conclusions are that viral infections are more frequent than expected, especially among
the poor, more research is needed to assess their immediate and long-term effects on human development, and that some abnormalities that have been considered racial or hereditary may be due to environmental factors.


A special report prepared by the journal *Education, U.S.A.* It reviews current policies and programs of sex education in the nation's schools.

Contents of this report are grouped under three headings: "Search for new modes of mass education"; "Major trends in educational innovation"; "Outlook for effective school reforms".

Study by the American Public Health Association using special tabulations prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics and various specialized studies to analyze trends in the United States and to compare these with other countries.

**SHEPARD, KENNETH S.** Care of the well baby; medical management of the child from birth to two years of age. 2d ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1968. 368p.
Practical book written for the physician, providing up-to-date information on baby care. Main fact of infant care is stressed, namely that parents and physicians must love children in order to provide their best care.

Guide resulting from reports, observations and background materials submitted by participants in a consultation by 42 practitioners, representing a wide range of professional disciplines and experience in direct work with low-income families in a variety of settings throughout the United States.

Report based on proceedings of the workshop, Mental Health Planning for Pediatric Hospitals, at the 1965 meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. Psychiatric and social science knowledge are coordinated with medical and architectural principles in the planning of pediatric hospital services.


Bibliographic essay on the literature of the environmental crisis and related problems.


The author points out the role of instructional television in the learning process. He believes that education itself needs to be understood, and that instructional television employed only where it will fill a specific need.


Enumerates services currently available for the welfare of children, gives the history of these services, with suggestions for expansion to make them promptly available in a practical manner.


The author is the Director of the Center for the Study of Educational Innovation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He presents a discussion of the means by which the elementary school environment may be analyzed in its regard to student achievement and behavior.


A summary of the findings of research reports on the diagnosing and remedies used in treating reading problems.

Smith v. Lyst, 212 So. 2d 921 (Fla. 1968)

Adoption granted for best interest of the child.


Describes the problems that each agency experienced in clarifying the administrative and conceptual identity of family day care.
Findings from a pilot study indicate that certain kinds of objective personality tests and personal information are found to correlate with subjective evaluations by supervisions of the performance of day care workers.

Sample selections on housing, economics, politics, environment, recreation and leisure, the church, and racial tension.

Summary of a master list of children's institutions compiled as part of the Project on Physical Facilities for Group Care of Children conducted by the Center for Urban Studies of the University of Chicago.

Quoting from former Chief Justice Earl Warren, the author endorses teaching law and particularly the Bill of Rights by the case method.

A group of essay-type chapters arranged in two parts. In Part I the issues are aims, policies and criticism in today's education. Behavior, behaviorism and teaching are discussed in the second part.

An Office of Education study depicting the basic compulsory attendance laws of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as of May 1965.

Discusses the opportunities group day care services offer for the field placement of social work students and for the early diagnosis and treatment of a variety of problems of children and parents who might not be reached by any other type of social agency.

A detailed report on 25 projects designed to train teachers for disadvantaged children. Local problems and their solutions are given
to provide other communities with a pattern for establishing such projects. The concluding chapter presents recommendations and suggests new models for training future teachers in this type of work.

Based on a series of interviews with fathers and mothers, it brings out the child-rearing practices of American parents.

Reports from the Practice Commission on Foster Care and the first National Conference on Foster Care. Examines the theory basis of foster care practice and looks at such problems as decisionmaking, delivery system, manpower and education in relation to present practice.

Report of a study of the detection and prevention of delinquency in Glasgow, Scotland, and was conducted with the help of twelve qualified school social workers, who had daily contact with the teachers, and were the liaison between the schools and the parents.

Brings together pertinent research findings in the field of child development and family relationships from a 20-year contact with some thirty families and their growing children. Various areas of development are illustrated with data from the Merrill-Palmer Longitudinal Research on a set of fraternal twins, a boy and a girl.

Designed to help parents and teachers understand the many aspects of a child's development and to utilize the child's potentialities as they begin to unfold. Besides physical growth the intellectual and creative powers are discussed as well as the social, moral unit spiritual values. Problems related to the exceptional child, the gifted, the juvenile delinquent are brought out.

Measured creativity for 128 husband-wife-child groups by the ability to generate ideas which might solve a puzzle in the form of a game.

A study of the relation between continuing exposure to air pollution and asthma and eczema in children revealed a close association. The findings are discussed and their implications in terms of medical care and cost are discussed. This paper is one of a series of articles reporting the findings of the Erie County Study of Long-Term Childhood Disease.


Describes how the place of the child has changed in our society along with other changes and discusses how adaptations must be made that support and strengthen the family as the basic unit in our society.


Describes a project based on the theory that continuity of care is necessary from conception through the 40 weeks of gestation, delivery, and in the following months until the infant is 1 year of age.


Excerpts from the testimony given by U.S. Commissioner James E. Allen Jr. before the General Subcommittee on Education of the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee of Education and Labor. The discussion held by Mr. Allen and members of the subcommittee on the realization of this program is also included.


Reviews criticisms of the present welfare system and major suggested changes, centering on Aid to Families with Dependent Children.


Author suggests use of guardianship rather than adoption and demonstration projects financed by funds authorized by section 526 of the Social Security Act to supply evidence in support of federal financial participation in state aid to needy children living with legally appointed guardians as well as parents and relatives.


Report of a demonstration—research project known as Foster Home Recruiting Through Dramatic Presentation studies the attitudes in two
socially contrasted urban neighborhoods and findings suggest the need to design foster home recruitment campaigns to suit specific target areas.


Lay volunteer residents of a ghetto community were utilized in a four day, door-to-door lead poisoning educational and case-finding program. The program was considered successful and demonstrated the value of using local residents to effectively reach members of their own community.


Comparison of 47 children between 9 and 11 in low socioeconomic status, father-absent homes with a matched groups with fathers present.


In the past, sex education in the schools was considered as an optional addition to the curriculum, due to parental objection. This article describes an experiment in sex education, placing the main responsibility on parents and community cooperation.


Report of an experiment with fourth- and fifth-grade students in which interracial group experiences were used in an attempt to effect positive racial attitude change. Thorough review of relevant literature.


Of peripheral interest in the sphere of educating youth in law and order because of its descriptions of Pride, Inc. and Philadelphia’s Young Great Society and neighborhood group efforts to achieve ghetto creativity in democratic life.


Discusses how this service differs from other child welfare services and describes the preliminary standards formulated for this service by the Child Welfare League of America.


According to the author, public education in the U.S. is a failure, due to its haphazard approach in its management. He believes that only planned change can bring about the reforms needed. Management concepts and technology used successfully by industry and government are described and applications are made to educational management.


A G.P.O. publication useful in educating children on the nature of the law making process.


A special report, containing an interview with the U.S. Commissioner of Education, James E. Allen Jr. The priorities discussed in Commissioner Allen’s interview and the nine articles by U.S.O.E. officials that follow it are: “Promoting accountability, encouraging innovation, improving education for the disadvantaged and supporting research to further all three.”


Study is based on replies of thirty countries. Part I concerns the statutory and administrative background of special education, its structure and organization. Part I summarizes what each country has undertaken in legislation and practical action towards the education of handicapped youth.


Findings and recommendations with respect to the administration of the public assistance and child welfare services programs.

Lists states, age of children covered by reporting statutes, who reports, nature of injuries to be reported and to whom, legislative directions and penalties for failure to report child abuse.

Illustrates the current, overall picture of programs and services offered by public and voluntary agencies and organizations.

Explains what homemaker service is, why it is needed, the philosophy behind it, and the ways in which it can help.


Information about nutritional status important to health personnel working with children aged 1 through 4.

Deals with the situation as it existed immediately prior to a Civil Rights Commission hearing in April 1966. Examines the adequacy of actual payments and other benefits under the Aid to Dependent Children Program in Cleveland.


Contains statements by the chairman of the National Advisory Committee on the Handicapped and the "Interim Emergency Report." Special analysis on federal outlays to meet these educational needs.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR. To improve learning: a report to the President and the Congress of the
The Commission on Instructional Technology was established in April 1968 under Title III of the Public Broadcasting Act. In its report the Commission has sought to focus attention on the "potential use of technology to improve learning from pre-school to graduate school to adult education." It also suggests recommendations to the President and to the Congress that provide for specific action in applying technology "to improve learning."


Amending the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys and other children's articles which are hazardous due to electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS. Family Assistance Act of 1970, report on H.R. 16311 to amend the Social Security Act to provide a basic level of financial assistance throughout the nation to needy families with children, to provide incentives for employment and training of members of such families, to improve the adult assistance programs, to make other changes to improve the public assistance programs, and for other purposes. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1970. 85p. (91st Cong., 2d Sess., Report 91-904.)

Discusses meaning of family and child, definition of child, determination of family relationships in the establishment of a family assistance plan.


Hearings held in December, 1969 in Miami, Florida with emphasis on drug use among juveniles.


A discussion of the bill for an expanded headstart child development program, synopses of research projects, and table on ontogenesis and development of the learning process.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE. Toward economic security for the poor, a report together with
Alternatives to the present system of providing income to families with dependent children, such as a children’s allowance and tax exemptions as a family allowance. Statistics of age groups of the poor show number of children in the poor category. Day care projects operating through state welfare agencies and DEO are summarized.


Discussion of bill to assist the states in developing a plan for the provision of comprehensive services to persons affected by mental retardation and other developmental disabilities originating in childhood. Includes “MR 69—Toward Progress: The Story of a Decade,” third report of the President’s Committee on Mental Retardation.


Annotated bibliography of 71 books, pamphlets, and articles.


Supplies brief analysis on planning coordination needed with such agencies as Juvenile Justice Commissions, state and local probation and parole associations, parent and teachers associations with each state being encouraged to consider the formation of the Law Enforcement Planning Agency jointly as a Juvenile Justice Planning Agency—as provided under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.


Results of a nationwide survey of volunteer workers in organizations providing health, education, recreation, and social service in order to find out how and to what extent their services supplement the work of paid employees.


Includes registration systems, demographic characteristics, mortality experience, and certain selected aspects of medical and obstetric care.
Sections on right to counsel, Legal Aid Societies and programs within OEO focusing on accessible neighborhood law offices and participation of the poor in the governing bodies of the program. Chapters on the family and violence and the public school and the children of poverty.

Report of a conference on research relating to how children acquire their systems of values and morality.

This summary lays the foundation of what is now known about the causes of infant mortality. It also points the ways to preventive measures and to areas of research which need more study. The key issues were discussed under several broad headings: epidemiological and biometric issues, national experience, socioeconomic factors, health care factors, and family planning.

A report of five conferences held during 1967, by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The conferences were designed to look at optimal health care needs and the specific contributions each of many disciplines can be expected to make. Guidelines for future action are outlined.

This is a broad-based assessment of psychosocial deprivation, in order to ascertain the state-of-the-art, to identify gaps in knowledge, and to determine the implications of the findings for research policy and for social action programs. The aim of the study was to identify and describe life experiences that significantly impede individual function from childhood on, with the hope that with knowledge and understanding every individual will not only have the resources for his
needs, but also the opportunity to become truly human by the knowledge that he and his contributions are vital to society's endeavors.

Selected articles on adoption, child abuse, due process for juveniles, etc. of interest to those working in the delinquency and youth serving fields.

Report explores neighborhood legal services programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and youth development as well as programs providing a coordinated approach to alleviate poverty.


The full text of the President's elementary and secondary education message which he sent to the Congress, March 3, 1970. In this message the President presents the steps that need to be taken in order to reform the American school system. These steps include the establishment of the National Institute of Education, the "Right to Read" program, and the President's Commission on School Finance.


Condensation of papers presented at a workshop on community planning responsibilities of state and local public welfare agencies.

Report and source materials submitted to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Justice with recommendations for further action.

Report of findings and recommendations made to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.


A task force of the U.S. Public Health Service identifies the social factors that determine whether health services are adequate to needs and whether they are adequately utilized. Three health goals are indicated as crucial: to provide a healthy environment; to make necessary health services available; and to induce people to use these services intelligently. The factors that obstruct these aims are described and supporting statistical data is provided.


Examines the social work manpower supply and demand in the entire field of health, education, and welfare, in public and voluntary programs, at the federal, state, and local levels.


A day care center, operated by the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare, serving families residing in a housing project in an area designated by OEO as a "poverty target area".


Describes the role of lawyers in a ghetto health center and their work to obtain health-related rights. Their activities in the campaign against lead paint poisoning (many children are victims) from unsafe housing are described, as well as their work in other areas.


Presents brief history of family allowance programs in other countries, detailed analysis of the Canadian program, and a comprehensive description of the author's own plan for the United States.


Report, from a survey of a rural state, on child care arrangements of working mothers, services offered by existing licensed day care facilities, and needs of families for day care services as seen by county welfare directors, young mothers, and their employers.
A research study of the legal history of the neighborhood school under an Office of Education contract with definitions of neighborhood, attendance area, and the criterion of distance.

Research listed under six headings: 1) Specific aspects of reading research; 2) Teacher preparation and practice; 3) Sociology of reading; 4) Physiology and psychology of reading; 5) Teaching of reading; 6) Reading of atypical learners.

Appendix includes an index of research studies on juvenile delinquency, services to families, and the crisis over mobilization for youth.


Conference was held to discuss problems of health and nutrition in the United States and to make recommendations for dealing with these problems on a national scale. The panels affirm that health services and nutrition are inseparable and their recommendations regard health care and social services as elements in nutrition programs. Panel reports on the nutrition of pregnant and nursing women and young infants, children and adolescents, American Indians and Alaska natives, and on nutrition teaching are especially pertinent.

Position papers given by authorities in the fields of education, social work, and economics, and although focused on a New York City setting are germane to any section of the country. Emphasis is on the translation of present understanding of troubled children into guidelines for community action.

Initial report on a project to assay the type of service given in unsupervised family day care. Proposals are made for changes in licensing procedures.

The effectiveness of such a practice was explored in a study of parents who brought their children to the pediatric emergency room of Los Angeles County General Hospital for treatment for iron-deficiency anemia. Results showed that young aides were as successful in counseling these parents as were medical students.


Results from interviews with over 3000 persons who brought a child to a hospital emergency room were used to determine how the structure and organization of the family group affected the utilization of health facilities.


Authors draw together pertinent studies concerned with nutritional deprivation and brain development, examines them critically and interprets results from these studies. Conclusions drawn are that evidence is piling up to show that malnutrition in infancy does permanent mental damage and that the earlier the malnutrition, the more severe and permanent are the effects. The data suggest that if malnutrition begins after a certain age, permanent effects will not occur. Also, the infant born to a malnourished mother is more at risk than one born to a well nourished mother. First priority should be the elimination of malnutrition in infants and possibly even prenatally.


Study focuses upon processes and steps in the development and adaptation of children to their physical, social, and psychological environment, and upon problems in their development and behavior. Includes section on day care centers and another on residential group care.


The eleven lectures in this book have two stated aims: "to try to understand what talent is, and to try to understand how talent may be recognized and developed". Not all aspects of these two aims are covered. Of particular interest are: "The nature and nature of creative talent", by Donald W. MacKinnon (p. 184-211); and "Ability factors and environmental influences", by Philip E. Vernon (p. 279-304).
Describes how the child acquires the basic skills to fit him in later life and the difficulties through which he has to pass in order to attain them.

Based on a survey limited to 6.1 million mothers who worked 27 weeks or more in 1964 and had at least one child under 14 at home. Survey covered 12.3 million children under 14 years of age and their child care arrangements. Report published in 1968 by the Department of Labor.

Particular attention to congenital and rheumatic heart disease.

The Committee reviews deficiencies in the availability of organized health services for mothers and children. It recommends that efforts to improve these services should also work toward promoting family planning. It emphasizes that maternal and child health, even when properly integrated with other areas of public health calls for specially trained workers and for organization to meet the special needs of mothers and children.

Developments at local, state, and national levels to follow up the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

80% of all respondents believed that the quantity and quality of health care could be improved by the increasing participation of allied health personnel. Teachers of pediatrics and hospital-based clinicians favored delegation more strongly than practitioners. The degree of task delegation and the variety of health workers employed are also described.

Entire issue reports design and results of a national survey conducted by the Committee on Pediatric Manpower, Council on Pediatric Practice, American Academy of Pediatrics. The purpose was to collect information about how physicians use their own time and that of other health workers in providing ambulatory pediatric care, with special attention to task delegation. The survey describes some of the socio-economic factors which shape the character of pediatric practice, such as practice arrangements, medical and economic resources, and the traditions of communities. It indicates how these factors interact with each other in terms of the numbers and types of visits to pediatric offices and the delegation of specific tasks.


Analysis using studies to seek evidences of consistency in research results and to assess methodology of using the data as basic evidence on parent-child relations and personality development.


Study focuses on the adequacy, appropriateness and operation of D.C.'s administrative machinery and facilities for identifying and treating delinquent juveniles with mental disorders.


Describes current specialized services for children and places them in historical and contemporary perspective. Presents material from the social welfare, social action and planning point of view.


Final report of a project to demonstrate the need to establish a parenting force as a new method of working with disturbed children in foster care.


Compilation of papers dealing with family process and family psychopathology.