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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY  
ON THE LITERATURE OF CHILD ABUSE  
AS IT RELATES TO PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Compiled by  
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(August, 1976)

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## PREFACE

This bibliography was prepared as a proficiency project for the School of Library Science of the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee. It is a select annotated bibliography of commonly available research materials of literature on child abuse as it relates to the area of protective services. Since the Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act was signed into law on January 31, 1974, a great deal of attention and concern has been focused on this most serious problem of child abuse. The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a current multidiscipline approach to the problem itself. This bibliography deals solely with printed materials commonly available in books and professional journals and covers materials published from 1972 to the present. It is divided under the broad classification of legal, medical, and social and psychological aspects of the problem. The bibliography is annotated to give brief information on each book or article that is included.

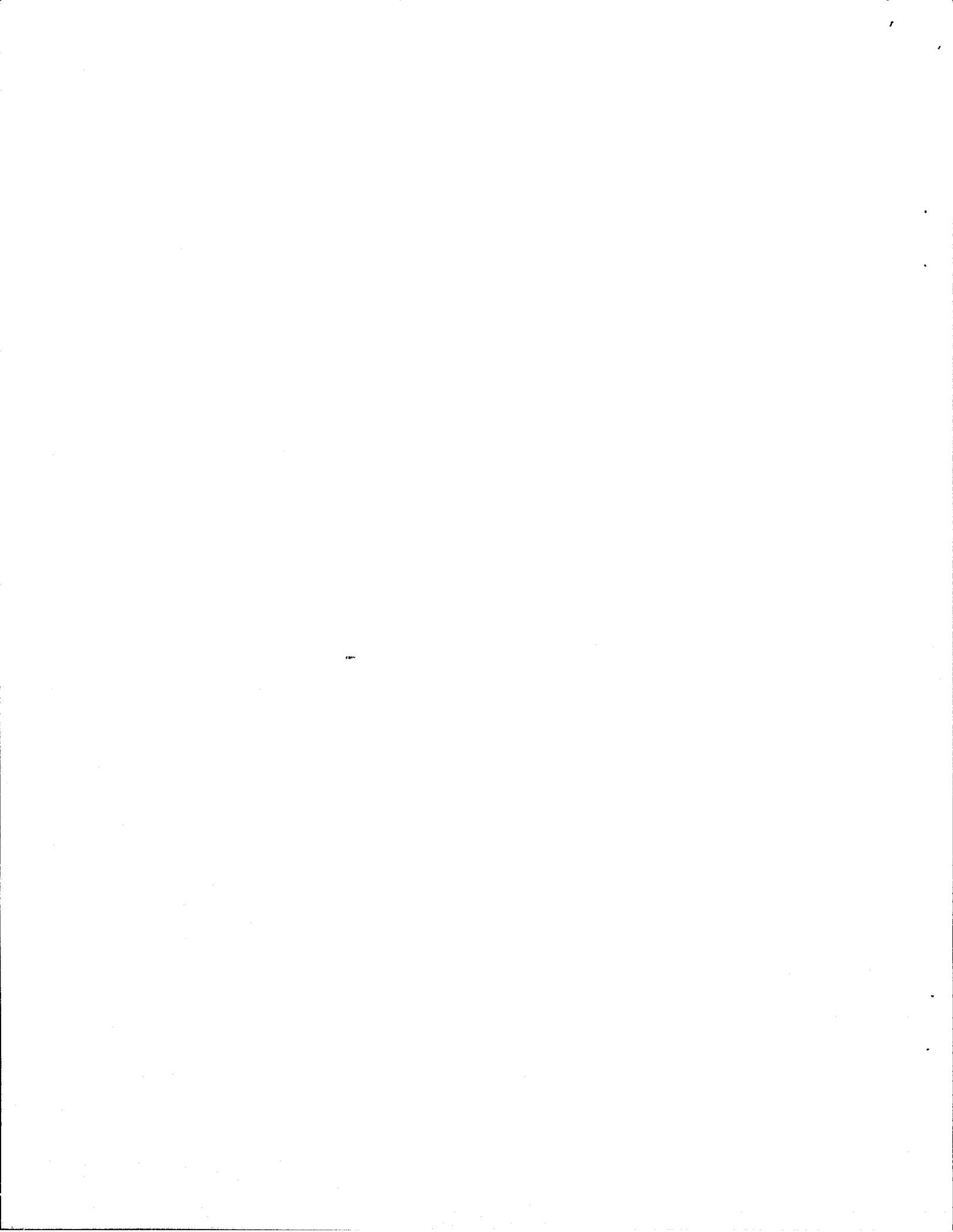
This is not meant to be a definitive bibliography on this subject. A listing of some other bibliographies on this topic from earlier years and with different approaches is provided in the second section. The third section includes a list of organizations and agencies which have special knowledge of and concern about the subject and are a resource for further information on the subject of child abuse.

A special thanks is given to Dr. W. Cohn of the School of Library Science of the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee for his assistance as adviser on this project.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Books

Borgman, Robert D., Christine De Saix, and Norman A. Polansky. Roots of Futility. London: Jossey-Bass, 1972.

This book is a result of a research study done through the support of the U.S. Children's Bureau to study the problem of child neglect and marginal child care of the rural poor in the southern Appalachia region of the United States. The focus of the study became the mothers of the children who displayed the "apathy-futility syndrome" and how to understand and help them in order to help their children.

Chase, Naomi Feigelson. A Child is Being Beaten. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1975.

A journalist reports on child abuse as a phenomenon going back to earliest history and defines the problem in terms of social rather than individual pathology. If children are to be nurtured and protected, violence and abuse will have to be viewed in the context of a violent society which gives sanction to social and institutional neglect and abuse.

Child Welfare League of America. Standards for Child Protective Service. New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1973.

Here is a book of revised standards on Protective Service meant to be a goal for continual improvement of services to children. It includes information on the service itself, its organization and administration, the relationship to courts, and its role within the total community.

De Coucy, Peter and Judith. A Silent Tragedy: Child Abuse in the Community. New York: Alfred Publishing Co., 1973.

There is a presentation of twelve actual case histories (fictitious names are used) of children who were abused by their families. All of the children were members of two communities--one an affluent suburb of a large metropolitan area and the other a medium-sized city of relative prosperity.

DeFrancis, Vincent and Carroll L. Lucht. Child Abuse Legislation in the 1970's. Revised ed. Denver, Colorado: The American Humane Ass., Children's Division, 1974.

This is a complete updated report of a survey of child abuse laws of all 50 states, Washington D.C., Guam, and the Virgin Islands. There is a tabular presentation of the survey results providing easy access to information and a comparative analysis on each state. The book lists thirteen major components of child abuse reporting laws and explains the overall design of the survey.

Fontana, J.J. Somewhere a Child is Crying: Maltreatment--Causes and Prevention. New York: Macmillan, 1973.

A survey of the maltreatment of children is made with special emphasis on New York City. Dr. Fontana looks at the problem from the pediatrician's vantage point in an urban hospital and offers case illustrations and describes efforts made to ameliorate this problem. He makes an eloquent plea for more concern and efforts on behalf of maltreated children.

Herman, Kenneth J. I Hope My Daddy Dies, Mister. Philadelphia: Dorrance, 1975.

Here is a factual account of a child protective service worker as he goes through one week of work seeing and working with families referred to the agency because of child abuse and neglect.

Kadushin, Alfred. Child Welfare Services. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1974.

The author gives a summarization and review of child welfare services including those to abusive and neglecting families. He discussed new treatment trends and clarifies neglect as a response to social stress and abuse as a response to psychological stress.

Kempe, Henry C. and Ray E. Helfer, ed. The Battered Child. 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974.

This is a revised edition of the editors initial book published in 1968 and is an attempt to understand the nature of child abuse and what can be done about it. It considers the history of child abuse, the demographics, the legal and medical aspects, the social and psychiatric factors, and the need for a multidisciplinary approach to the detection of and treatment for abusive families. The contributors to the book are knowledgeable and experienced professionals who share their experiences on this serious problem.

Kempe, Henry C. and Ray E. Helfer, ed. Helping the Battered Child and His Family. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1972.

This book consists of a series of essays oriented to the service programs for child abuse and suggests child abuse treatment programs, demonstrates how a variety of people can be of help to abusive families, and gives practical information in implementing practices and programs of help. The essays are written by experienced professionals in a variety of disciplines involved in helping the abused child and his family.

Leavitt, Jerome E., ed. The Battered Child--Selected Readings. Fresno, California: California State University, 1973.

This book provides a multidisciplinary look at some select literature on the problem of child abuse and some of the solutions. The various members of a discipline view the problem from thier unique perspective and this provides a total look at the subject. Some of the discipline members presenting a view are psychologist, criminologist, educator, social worker, physician, etc.

Renvoize, Jean. Children in Danger: The Causes and Prevention of Baby Battering. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1974.

This is the first book published in England on the problem of the battered child and it examines the problem as it exists there. The problem is viewed from the perspective of the various professionals involved in the management of the baby battering cases.

Soman, Shirley Camper. Let's Stop Destroying Our Children. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1974.

The author, a professional social worker, faults society for its lack of concern for children and families and for the tragedies and neglect inflicted upon children. She advocates a Bill of Rights for children to enable them to have a better life.

Articles

Legal Aspects

Areen, Judith. "Intervention Between Parent and Child: A Reappraisal of the State's Role in Child Neglect and Abuse Cases." Georgetown Law Journal 63 (February 1975): 887-937.

A presentation of an overview of the current legal process in child abuse, a history of neglect intervention and its legal definition, the present standards and practices of neglect, and a concept for a model neglect statute is made by an Associate Professor of Law of Georgetown University.

Barocas, Harvey A. "Urban Policeman: Crisis Mediators of Crisis Creators?" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 43 (April 1973):632-639.

The question is raised as to whether police, who intervene in family crisis, reduce or intensify violent reactions within the family. If the latter is the case, psychological training in crisis intervention for police may be warranted to benefit the police and the community.

Brown, Rowine Hayes. "Child Abuse: Attempts to Solve the Problem by Reporting Laws." Women Lawyers Journal 60 (Spring 1974):73-77.

Dr. Brown is Medical Director and Chief of Staff of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; Associate Professor in Pediatrics, Northwestern University; and First Vice President, Women's Bar Association of Illinois. From this unique vantage point, she describes and analyzes statutes concerning "Battered Child Reporting Laws: which now exist in all U.S. states plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. She points out what these statutes are meant to do.

Burke, Kathleen M. "Evidentiary Problems of Proof in Child Abuse Cases: Why Family and Juvenile Courts Fail." Journal of Family Law 13 (1973-1974): 819-852.

This article looks at the evidentiary problems unique to child abuse which confront the family and juvenile courts and suggests several needed reforms.

Clements, Theodors J. "Child Abuse: The Problem of Definition." Creighton Law Review 8 (Fall 1974): 729-802.

The case is made for a more precise and limited definition of child abuse involving serious physical conditions to insure consensus for legislatures and courts to liberalize rules of proof for child abuse. Non-judicial community efforts would be made in cases where children are not in immediate need of protection.

Duncan, Elaine C. "Recognition and Protection of the Family's Interests in Child Abuse Proceedings." Journal of Family Law 13 (1973-1974): 803-813.

When states must intervene on behalf of protecting the rights of the child, the author suggests beginning intervention with a civil proceedings to determine what the facts are in the case. Treatment would begin for the parents if it was found that abuse occurred and termination of parental rights or criminal action would occur only when treatment failed.

Fraser, Brian G. "A Pragmatic Alternative to Current Legislative Approaches to Child Abuse." The American Criminal Law Review 12 (Summer 1974):103-124.

A survey of the legislative approaches to reporting suspected cases of child abuse looking at future legal trends and a consideration of alternative therapeutic approaches in lieu of prosecution is made by Mr. Fraser. He speaks from special knowledge as the Staff Attorney of the National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect in Denver, Colorado.

Fraser, Brian G. "Towards a More Practical Central Registry." Denver Law Journal 51 (1974): 509-528.

Mr. Fraser discusses the concept of the central registry to record incidents of child abuse and points out the need for such registries and further suggests possibilities for a federal central registry.

Hochhauser, Lois. "Child Abuse and the Law: A Mandate for Change." Howard Law Journal 18 (1973-1974):200-219.

This is a review of the development of laws to protect children against abuse and the need for courts and lawmakers, along with other disciplines, to cooperate in protecting children's interest and work toward eliminating factors which cause child abuse.

Isaacs, Jacob L. "The Law and the Abused and Neglected Child." Pediatrics 51 (April 1973):783-792.

An exploration of the legal aspects of child abuse and its reporting in New York state is discussed in this article. The law requires mandatory reporting of child abuse cases and the subsequent child protective proceedings of the Family Court in New York is examined.

Kohlman, Richard. "Malpractice Liability for Failing to Report Child Abuse." California State Bar Journal 49 (March-April 1974):119-123.

A theoretical framework is presented in which to evaluate possible cases of malpractice liability for failure to report child abuse. This is seen as a final resort to compel reporting of child abuse which is felt to be of epidemic proportions.

McGrath, Melba. "Early Sorrow: Some Children of Our Times." Family Law Quarterly 8 (Spring 1974): 91-99.

Ms. McGrath discusses two books on the subject of adoptees right to know and child abuse and programs to eliminate abuse. She calls for a Bill of Rights for Children in recognition of their needs which too often have not been realized.

McKenna, J. James. "A Case Study of Child Abuse: A Former Prosecutor's View." American Criminal Law Review 12 (Summer 1974): 165-178.

A dramatic child abuse murder case is used to illustrate the very real problems in child abuse prosecution cases and emphasizes the need for the disciplines of law enforcement and prosecution to be present in the overall treatment program of the abused families.

Minier, Alice. "Dealing with Child Abuse in a Unified Family Court." Creighton Law Review 8 (1974-1975):782-790.

The institution of a unified family court could improve judicial handling of cases of child abuse. The state of Hawaii has a family court which most closely meets the qualifications set forth in a model act entitled the Standard Family Court Act and its unified family court is examined here.

Mondale, Walter. "Child Abuse: Issues and Answers." Public Welfare 32 (Spring 1974):9-11.

Senator Mondale discusses some of the findings of the Subcommittee on Children and Youth which resulted in the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act signed into law on January 31, 1974. A synopsis of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act is also provided.

Plaine, Lloyd Leva. "Evidentiary Problems in Criminal Child Abuse Prosecutions." Georgetown Law Journal 63 (Spring 1974):257-273.

There are special difficulties in proving guilt in criminal trials on child abuse in which the prosecution must utilize circumstantial, character, and hearsay evidence. The creative use of the exceptions to the exclusionary character evidence and hearsay is warranted by prosecutors in such cases.

Prince, Russell C. "Evidence--Child Abuse--Expert Medical Testimony Concerning 'Battered Child Syndrome' Held Admissible." Fordham Law Review 42 (1973-1974): 935-942.

The "battered child syndrome: is recognized and admitted in criminal prosecutions as circumstantial evidence on behalf of a child abuse case where death resulted.

Sussman, Alan. "Reporting Child Abuse: A Review of the Literature." Family Law Quarterly 8 (Fall 1974):245-313.

Here is a brief history and review of the recognition of child abuse and legal proposals to deal with the problem. The legal ramifications are examined specifically in regards to the reporting of child abuse as viewed by writers on the subject from a variety of disciplines.

Waldt, Michael. "State Intervention on Behalf of 'Neglected' Children: A Search for Realistic Standards." Stanford Law Review 27 (April 1975): 985-1040.

Here is a reappraisal of the neglect jurisdiction of juvenile courts, a statutory definition of neglect, and principles and guidelines for state intervention on behalf of endangered children.

## Medical Aspects

Bassett, Louise B. "How to Help Abused Children and Their Parents." RN Magazine 37 (October 1974):45-60.

Nurses can play an important role in recognizing and helping the parents who abuse their children. A profile is given of high-risk parents along with some typical behavior patterns to look for when parents bring a child in for examination or treatment.

Cadol, Roger V., Michael J. Fitch, Edward Goldson, et al. "Nonaccidental Trauma and Failure to Thrive." American Journal of Diseases of Children 130 (May 1976): 490-492.

Data is presented resulting from a review of pediatric charts of some 140 children in 1971 and 1972. The children had been seen at Denver General Hospital and diagnosed as nonaccidental trauma or failure to thrive. All children involved were enrolled in the Neighborhood Health Program including the control group children who had not been diagnosed as failing to thrive.

Caffey, John. "The Whiplash Shaken Infant Syndrome: Manual Shaking by the Extremities with Whiplash-Induced Intracranial and Intraocular Bleedings, Linked with Residual Permanent Brain Damage and Mental Retardation." Pediatrics 54 (October 1974): 396-403.

A recent report by a physician which describes clinically the condition named whiplash shaken infant syndrome, states that many battered babies are actually shaken babies, describes the vulnerability of the infant's head, and states that the whiplash shaken infant syndrome often causes brain damage and mental retardation in infants. A number of clinical cases are presented and the evidence discussed showing the results of this syndrome. Dr. Caffey is on the staff of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Carter, Bryan D., Ruth Reed, and Ceil G. Reh "Mental Health Nursing Intervention with Child Abusing and Neglecting Mothers." Journal of Psychiatric Nursing 13 (September-October 1975):11-15

A nursing-led team intervention program in St. Louis, Missouri, is described. Its purpose was to determine the effectiveness in preventing abuse in families identified as having children who had been neglected or abused as identified and referred by a pediatric hospital. The conclusion is that the devised program is effective and a long term study is being made to assess stability of the improvement.

Corey, Eleanor J. Bullerdick, Carol L. Miller, and Frederic W. Widlak, "Factors Contributing to Child Abuse." Nursing Research 24 (July-August 1975): 293-295.

Medical data was gathered on 48 children up to age 6 who had been hospitalized for battering and compared with data of 50 nonbattered children of the same age group. This study showed no difference between the two groups on the study questions investigated.

Dynneson, Lucille, Arthur C. Jaffe, and Robert ten Bensel "Sexual Abuse of Children." American Journal of Diseases of Children 129 (June 1975): 129 (June 1975): 689-692.

Initial data is presented on an epidemiologic study of sexual abuse on children under age 16 in Minneapolis through a review of the sexual complaint records of the Minneapolis Police Department. All offenders in the study were men and information was limited to that present in the police complaint record of 1970.

Follis, Peggy. "Recognizing Non-Accidental Injury in Children." Nursing Times 71 (December 1975): 2034-2035.

A developed program for recognizing non-accidental injuries in children at Preston, Lancashire, in England is discussed pointing out its importance and success in preventing child abuse.

Fontana, Vincent J. "Battered Child Syndrome and Brain Dysfunction." Journal of the American Medical Association 223 (March 19, 1973):1390-1391.

A physician presents some of the warning signals which may indicate future child battering. These are a combination of some emotional disturbances, physical symptoms, and nutritional neglect.

Fontana, Vincent J. and Esther Robinson. "A Multidisciplinary Approach to the Treatment of Child Abuse." Pediatrics 57 (May 1976):760-764.

The New York Foundling Hospital Center for Parent and Child Development began a demonstration program in 1973 of a multidisciplinary team of professionals to offer service to abusing mothers in order to maintain the family unit. The program offered both in-patient and out-patient services.

Friedman, Stanford B. and Carol W. Morse. "Child Abuse: A Five-Year Follow-Up of Early Case Findings in the Emergency Department." Pediatrics. 54 (October 1974):404-410.

A study and follow-up on some 156 children under age 6 who were seen in the Emergency Department of the University of Rochester in 1966 and were followed up five years later. The children had been reported as "suspected abuse", "gross neglect", or "accident" at the time they were originally seen at the Emergency Department. A comparison was made with the children in the "accident" category doing better than the other two groups.

Helfer, Ray E. "Why Most Physicians Don't Get Involved in Child Abuse Cases and What to Do About it." Children Today 4 (May-June):28-32.

Dr. Helfer outlines some eight reasons why physicians don't become involved in child abuse and neglect cases and suggests some facts for overcoming this lack of involvement. Dr. Helfer is co-editor of The Battered Child and Helping the Battered Child and His Family.

Norman, Mari. "A Lifeline for Battering Parents." Nursing Times 70 (September 1974):1506-1507.

The concept of the health visitor and her work are explained in this article relating several case examples and the outcome as a result of intervention by a health visitor. Health visitors are state registered nurses in England and visit all families after the birth of a child and could be compared in function to the visiting nurse in the U.S. Their role affords a unique opportunity in spotting and preventing child abuse.

Olson, Robert J. "Index of Suspicion: Screening for Child Abuse." American Journal of Nursing 76 (January 1976): 108-110.

A maternity nurse specialist at the Valley Medical Center of Fresno, California, has developed a quantitative Index of Suspicion for identifying abusing adults. His referrals are coded into four categories of "Radar Alerts" representing four types of family structures known to be associated with the maltreatment of children. This is an individual code developed from many years experience in maternal-child health.

Pollitt, Ernesto. "Behavioral Disturbances Among Failure-to-Thrive Children." American Journal of Diseases of Children 130 (January 1976):24-29.

A study was made of 19 pre-school children diagnosed as "failure-to-thrive" and compared with a control group of 19 children whose development was considered normal. Behavior studied was habits of eating, elimination, sleeping, auteroticism, and self-harming acts. The "failure-to-thrive" children showed greater abnormalities than those of the control group.

Sgroi, Suzanne. "Sexual Molestation of Children: The Last Frontier in Child Abuse." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975):18-21.

A physician in Connecticut discussed incidents of sexual molestation of children and the reluctance of professionals, who deal with children, to recognize and accept the phenomenon of child molestation as a first step in obtaining help for the child and the family.

Smith, Selwyn. "Child Abuse Syndrome." British Medical Journal 3 (1972):113-114.

In a research project, 103 children with unexplained injuries were examined and a report made on the results of the examination. Statistics are presented and some suggestions made as to the reason for the abuse of these children.

Stainton, Colleen M. "Non-Accidental Trauma in Children." Canadian Nurse 71 (October 1975): 26-29.

Recognition and treatment of families who abuse their children is one important facet of nursing. A theoretical outline of the abusive adult is given along with guidelines for prevention and treatment of abuse through a team approach in which the nurse functions as a member of the team.

ten Bensel, Robert W. "The Neglect and Abuse of Children: The Physician's Perspective." Creighton Law Review 8 (1974-1975): 757-770.

The dimension of child abuse and the spectrum of pathological findings is seen from the perspective of the physician. Both the role of the physician and his relationship to other disciplines are also discussed.

"Uncommon Manifestations of the Battered Child Syndrome." American Journal of Diseases of Children 129 (November 1975): 1265.

This article lists some eleven unusual manifestations to be considered as features in the battered child syndrome which should be watched for in clinical examinations by physicians. There is a citation for two other articles within the volume on unique manifestations observed and documented in clinical cases of battered children which were written up by physicians.

Wolkenstein, Alan. "Hospital Acts on Child Abuse." Hospitals 49 (January-March 1975): 103-104.

A social worker in the psychiatry center of Milwaukee Children's Hospital discusses the policies and procedures of the Advisory Committee for the Abused Child in dealing with child abuse. He also outlines the reasons for the program's success at this hospital.

## Social and Psychological Aspects

"The Abused Child." Today's Education 63 (January-February 1974):40-43.

Information is given on the nature and extent of child abuse. A number of Signs of Possible Abuse are listed to aid school staff in identifying children who may be abused and several educational programs are suggested to educate children and adults for parenthood.

Alvy, Kerby T. "Preventing Child Abuse." The American Psychologist 30 (September 1975): 921-927.

An analysis of the problem of child abuse with the implications of various preventative approaches, discussion on individual physical abuse to children, and reinforcement of effective programs to raise public consciousness are examined in this article on child abuse prevention.

Ballard, Carolyn M., Elizabeth H. Clark, and James J. Tracy. "Child Abuse Project: A Follow-Up." Social Work 20 (September 1975):398-300.

The results of a one year Child Abuse Project of Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center in which 41 families were involved are reported. Intervention with behavior modification techniques in these families resulted in improved family functioning.

Barnhart, Carol, Lucile Cantoni, Sally A. Holmes, and Eva Reymer. "Working With the Parent in Child-Abuse Cases." Social Casework 56 (January 1975): 3-12.

Several staff members of Family Service of Detroit and Wayne County established a study group for the purpose of becoming more knowledgeable, sensitive, and skillful in casework treatment of those cases which involved child abuse.

Bender, Barbara. "Self-Chosen Victims: Scapegoating Behavior Sequential to Battering." Child Welfare LV (June 1976): 417-422.

A case study is presented showing some psychological implications for children who have been abused in their own home. A pattern develops of scapegoating in which the child perpetuates this role with peers and other adults outside the home.

Besharov, Douglas J. "Building a Community Response to Child Abuse and Maltreatment." Children Today 4 (September-October 1975):2-4

The author, Director of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect of the Children's Bureau, wrote this article which was based on a speech presented to the Louisville Child Abuse Colloquium in May, 1975. It is a progressive approach to child abuse and stresses the communities' responsibility in this problem which effects all of society.

Broadhurst, Diane. "Project Protection: A School Program to Detect and Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975):22-25.

Montgomery County Public Schools of Maryland initiated a program entitled Project Protection in August, 1974, as part of a total county effort to combat child abuse and neglect. The project is funded by the U.S. Office of Education under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and helps teachers to recognize and refer children who may be neglected or abused. It is a progressive and interesting program in the schools focusing on the school age child.

Burnett, Bruce B., John J. Carr, John Sinapi, and Roy Taylor. "Police and Social Workers in a Community Outreach Program." Social Casework 57 (January 1976): 41-49.

This article reports on a joint police and social agency project in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to provide crisis intervention to families in need of this. These families did not recognize the need to seek out helping resources and were coming to the attention of police because of a crisis within the home. A crisis intervention team of police and social workers was devised to help families with such family and social problems.

Chaleff, Anne B., Richard Dunn, Florence Frisch, Morris J. Paulson, Anne Salvino, and R. Whman Sanders. "Parents of the Battered Child: A Multidisciplinary Group Therapy Approach to Life-Threatening Behavior." Life-Threatening Behavior 4 (Spring 1974): 18-31.

Here are presented the demographic findings and the results of a three-year multidisciplinary group psychotherapy program in which 31 child-abusing families participated. It provides insights about the families and discusses a specific group therapy intervention program.

Cohen, Stephan J. and Alan Sussman. "The Incidence of Child Abuse in the United States." Child Welfare 54 (June 1975):432-441.

Some factual data is given on the incidence of child abuse nationally along with the difficulties in compiling accurate information on this problem.

Cohn, Anne Harris, Frederick C. Collington, and Susan Shea Ridge "Evaluating Innovative Treatment Programs in Child Abuse and Neglect." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975): 10-12.

The authors discuss some eleven projects which are part of a three year demonstration program in child abuse and neglect initiated jointly by three federal agencies. The purpose is to evaluate different approaches to treating the problem of child abuse to determine effectiveness programs and share the results. The project began in May, 1974, and is on-going.

Collmer, Candace Whitmer and Ross D. Parke. "Child Abuse: An Interdisciplinary Analysis." Review of Child Development Research 5 (1975): 1-79.

A review and analysis of child abuse is made in this article which defines child abuse, examines its scope, evaluates various theoretical models which account for maltreatment of children, and looks at three main approaches to the control of child abuse.

David, Charles A. "The Use of the Confrontation Technique in the Battered Child Syndrome." American Journal of Psychotherapy XXVIII (October 1974): 543-552.

A case history is given in which the confrontation technique in psychotherapy is used in the treatment process of a battering parent.

Davoren, Elizabeth. "Foster Placement of Abused Children" Children Today 4 (May-June 1975): 41.

The role of foster home placement of children is described as it relates to the abused child and the parents.

Davoren, Elizabeth, and Brandt F. Steele, "Working With Abusive Parents." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975):2-5+.

Two professionals, a social worker and a psychiatrist, present their views on the problem of child abuse and the approach for working with the parents of abused children. They provide insights about parents who abuse their children and specific supportive services necessary to ameliorate the problem.

de Lesseps, Suzanne. "Child Abuse." Editorial Research Reports 1 (January 30, 1976): 67-83.

This is a broad look at child abuse in which a number of aspects of the problem are considered. Some of the concerns which are discussed are violence in the family, the tradition and law regarding child protection, and some programs and activities to protect and prevent children from abuse.

Ferro, Frank. "Combatting Child Abuse and Neglect." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975) inside cover.

An overview of child protective service needs is given which resulted from the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act which became law on January 31, 1974.

Ferro, Frank. "Protecting Children: The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect." Childhood Education 52 (November-December 1975):63-66.

Mr. Ferro, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau, discusses the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the work of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. He explains the special role that teachers and educators have in the protection of children and in programs for parent-education.

Feshbach, Norma D. "The Effects of Violence in Childhood." Journal of Clinical Psychology 3 (Fall 1973):28-31.

The author maintains that punishment is neither necessary or conducive to learning and cites laboratory studies to support this premise. Physical punishment can result in personality problems for both the child and parent and more research is advocated on the effects of positive behavior in the socialization of children.

Gaines, Richard W., Arthur H. Green, and Alice Sandgrund. "Child Abuse: Pathological Syndrome of Family Interaction." The American Journal of Psychiatry 131 (August 1974): 882-886.

Patterns of family interaction in a sample of sixty abused children referred by the Family Court and the Bureau of Child Welfare in New York were studied. Maltreatment was found to be the result of three factors: an abuse-prone personality in the parent, characteristics of the child that single him out for scapegoating, and some present stress in the environment.

Galdston, Richard. "Preventing the Abuse of Little Children: The Parents' Center for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 45 (April 1975): 372-381.

A Parents' Center Project in Massachusetts was set up to maintain the family while preventing abuse of the children. Dr. Galdston reports on the results of the forty-six families and seventy-three children involved in the project.

Gambarino, James. "A Preliminary Study of Some Ecological Correlates of Child Abuse: The Impact of Socioeconomic Stress on Mothers." Child Development 47 (March 1976): 178-185.

Data from forty-eight counties in New York was gathered to study selected features of the human ecology to determine the relationship of parent support systems to child abuse. Results indicate that economic stress and lack of adequate educational resources contribute to the stress which can precipitate child abuse.

Gelles, Richard J. "The Social Construction of Child Abuse." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 45 (April 1975):363-371.

The author looks at abuse from the perspective of social labeling and viewing abuse as socially deviant behavior applied by those who identify who has been abused. A number of disciplines such as social work, law, medicine, etc., are involved in determining the definition of child abuse according to their particular frame of reference.

Gilbert, Marie T. "Behavioral Approach to the Treatment of Child Abuse." Nursing Times 72 (January 1976):140-143.

The principles of behavioral psychotherapy are applied in a treatment program of an abusive mother and her daughter which took place in England.

Goldberg, Gale. "Breaking the Communication Barrier: The Initial Interview with an Abusing Parent." Child Welfare 54 (April 1975): 274-281.

A social worker describes six ways to break the communication barrier and establish effective communication with an abusing parent in a initial interview.

Hanson, Ruth and Selwyn M. Smith. "Interpersonal Relationships and Child-Rearing Practices in 214 Parents of Battered Children." British Journal of Psychiatry 127 (December 1975): 513-525.

A paper examining the child-rearing practices, background, and personality characteristics of 214 parents of battered children in relation to the role of social class is presented. The results show baby batterers to be neurotic and primarily depressed evidencing much hostility to others and to self.

Hinton, Cornelia and Joanne W. Sterling. "Volunteers Serve as an Adjunct to Treatment for Child-Abusing Families." Hospital and Community Psychiatry 26 (March 1975): 136-137.

A volunteer service program of the Bernalillo County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, proves helpful and effective in the treatment of child-abusing families. Volunteers were provided training and supervision from professionals.

Kammerman, Sheila "Eight Countries: Cross-National Perspectives on Child Abuse and Neglect." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975):34-37.

Columbia University School of Social Work began in 1972 a cross-national research study of eight countries to determine what was being done in social services in other countries to assist in developing new perspectives in the United States. A comparison was to be made between social services in the various countries and their relationship to other factors as politics, economics, sociology, etc. This provides a perspective of child abuse in eight countries.

Keller, O.J. "Hypothesis for Violent Crime." American Journal of Corrections, 37 (March-April 1975):7.

The hypothesis is made that there may be a correlation between the rising violent crime rate of today and the large numbers of rejected and abused children who grow up with developed sociopathic personalities as a result of early life experiences.

Kristal, Helen F. and Ford Tucher. "Managing Child Abuse Cases." Social Work 20 (September 1975): 392-395.

Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York, has a program for managing child abuse cases which is coordinated by a psychiatric social worker. It provides a multidisciplinary approach and offers ongoing teaching to the hospital staff members.

Light, Richard J. "Abused and Neglected Children in America: A Study of Alternative Policies." Harvard Educational Review 43 (November 1973):556-598.

Mr. Light examines data on the incidence of child abuse, child abuse case reporting, and demographic and social features and analyzes three possible alternative social policies of child rearing education, national health screening, and profiles of abusing families. The purpose is to better understand and analyze the problem for more effective social policies to ameliorate it.

Lo, Nerissa and Susan P. Stephenson. "When Shall We Tell Kevin? A Battered Child Revisited." Child Welfare LIII (November 1974): 576-581.

A social worker and a psychiatrist present a case study of the various factors involved in telling an abused foster child why he was removed from his own home.

Lovens, Herbert D. and Jules Rake. "A Community Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse." Child Welfare 54 (February 1975):83-87.

A suburban community in Massachusetts sets up a Vulnerable Child Committee whose purpose it is to identify and intervene on behalf of children who may be abused. Their program includes a coordinated system of interagency and hospital communication, a cross-indexed Register of "vulnerable" children, and a quality control system.

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

The author discusses some of the purposes, goals, and findings in a current national survey to assess programs in the field of child abuse in the United States which was funded by the Office of Child Development and conducted by the Mershon Center of Ohio State University. Here are some of the highlights of the beginning analysis of this survey which began in 1974 and which gives an overview of the problem and the programs in the United States.

Reed, Judith. "Working with Abusive Parents--A Parent's View." Children Today 4 (May-June 1975):6-9.

A parent, Jolly K., discusses child abuse from a personal experience as a formerly abusive parent. She is the founder of Parents Anonymous, Inc., of Los Angeles, California. This is a self-help group in the U.S. and Canada which offers service to parents.

Roth, Frederick. "A Practice Regimen for Diagnosis and Treatment of Child Abuse." Child Welfare 54 (April 1975): 268-275.

The Quincy District Office of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services has outlined a system to identify abuse. It enables one to determine the seriousness of the situation and decide what treatment is indicated.

Schmitt, Barton D. "What Teachers Need to Know About Child Abuse and Neglect." Childhood Education 52 (November-December 1975):58-62.

The article outlines several types of abuse which teachers should be aware of and suggests the appropriate response to be made by them.

Weinbach, Robert W. "Case Management of Child Abuse." Social Work 20 (September 1975): 396-397.

Mr. Weinbach looks at some of the difficulties in a comprehensive program for case management in child abuse programs in the medical setting and makes a suggestion for the medical social worker to act as coordinator in the total program.

Whiting, Leila. "Defining Emotional Neglect." Children Today 5 (January-February 1976): 2-5.

A community seminar workshop in Montgomery County, Maryland, was held in June, 1975, for the purpose of helping those who work with emotionally neglected children to develop further insights into the meaning of emotional neglect and further skills in dealing with the problem. A better definition of emotional disturbance and emotional neglect evolved relating to parental response to the problems identified.

Wolkenstein, Alan S. "Evolution of a Program for the Management of Child Abuse." Social Casework 57 (May 1976):309-316.

An analysis is made of the program of the Advisory Committee on Child Welfare of Milwaukee Children's Hospital for dealing with child abuse. Mr. Wolkenstein, a social worker, is the project coordinator and presents background information on the program's conception and the services offered on behalf of the abused child.

II

ALTERNATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Lystad, Mary, ed. and comp. An Annotated Bibliography: Violence at Home. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Rehabilitation Services. Bibliography on the Battered Child. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Services. Child Abuse and Neglect Bibliography. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, 1975.

III

RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS ON CHILD ABUSE

Children's Division of the American Humane Association, P.O. Box 1266,  
Denver, Colorado 80201

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

Council for Exceptional Children, 1411 S. Jefferson Davis Highway,  
Suite 900, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

Division of Family Services, Wisconsin State Department of Health and Social  
Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53702.

Midwest Parent-Child Welfare Resource Center, Center for Advanced Studies  
in Human Services, School of Social Welfare, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
53201.

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Office of Child Development,  
Department of HEW, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, Suite 510, 111 E. Wacker  
Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

National Institute of Mental Health, Communication Center, Rackville,  
Maryland, 20852.

Parents Anonymous, 2810 Artesian Blvd. Redondo Beach, California 90303.



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