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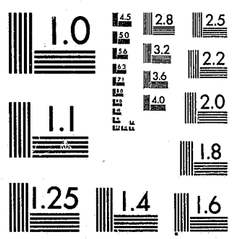

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DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE

A Selected Bibliography

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

December 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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James L. Underwood
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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a set of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence, each covering an area of continuing major concern in criminological theory and empirical research on criminology and criminal justice. The other bibliographies in the series are:

- Criminal Violence: Biological Correlates and Determinants
- Criminal Violence: Psychological Correlates and Determinants
- Criminal Violence and Race
- The Violent Offender in the Criminal Justice System

Citations in this topical bibliography have been selected from approximately 50,000 entries in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base, one of the largest data bases of its kind in criminology and criminal justice. Approximately 4,500 citations on criminal violence for the years 1972 to 1980 were selected by searching the title, annotation, abstract, and content codes of each citation for several topically related key-word combinations. These 4,500 citations were, in turn, searched for citations pertaining to domestic criminal violence. The search strategy for generating relevant citations was designed to ensure that any errors would be in the direction of overinclusion, thereby allowing the user final discretion in determining citation relevance.

The search was limited to the years 1972 to 1980 because a bibliographic compilation already exists for earlier years. As part of a project supported by the National Science Foundation, a comprehensive listing of documents in criminological theory and empirical research on criminology was published for the years 1945 to 1972. The interested reader should consult Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert M. Figlio, and Terence P. Thornberry, *Criminology Index* (New York: Elsevier, 1975).

Domestic criminal violence refers to criminal violence occurring within the confines of the family, and includes all the forms of legally proscribed violence that one family member can inflict upon another. Such violence is usually classified according to the parties involved and generally falls within the following four categories: spouse abuse, child abuse, sibling abuse, and parent abuse, with the great majority of documents included here covering the first two categories. The documents cited examine diverse aspects of domestic violence, ranging from its seriousness and extent, to its various causes and effects — particularly its psychological correlates and determinants — and to its current emergence as a public rather than a private affair. Also included are documents which examine the legal issues surrounding domestic criminal violence, which review pending legislation drafted to deal with these legal issues, which describe the structure and focus of public and private programs developed to respond to domestic criminal violence, and which examine the effectiveness of these programs.

At the end of the bibliography are Addenda of citations recommended by the bibliography reviewer but which are not yet in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base. Information about obtaining documents cited in the main body of bibliography can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Initially three additional bibliographies were planned for this series: longitudinal analyses of criminal violence, situational correlates and determinants of criminal violence, and criminal violence and weapon use. The first two efforts were ended because of difficulties in identifying a significant number of relevant citations through data base searches, and the last because a more comprehensive work is currently being sponsored by a grant from the National Institute of Justice. Researchers interested in longitudinal analyses of criminal violence are invited to contact Dr. Sarnoff Mednick, Director of the Center for Longitudinal Research, at the University of Southern California. Dr. Mednick and his staff have compiled one of the most extensive

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bibliographies currently existing on longitudinal research in the United States in the medical, behavioral, and social sciences. The bibliography on criminal violence and weapon use, also one of the most extensive bibliographies of its kind, can be obtained from Drs. James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi at the Social and Demographic Research Institute, at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This topical bibliography has been prepared under a Research Agreements Program award from the Center for the Study of Crime Correlates and Criminal Behavior of the National Institute of Justice (79-NI-AX-0127). The award established the Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Criminal Violence at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania.

The editors wish to express their thanks to the staff of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service for making available to us their considerable expertise in working with one of the most comprehensive and current abstracted citation data bases in criminology and criminal justice. Georgette Semick, Director of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and W. Donald Pointer, Senior Corrections Specialist, worked long and closely with us throughout the preparation of this bibliography.

We would also like to thank Dr. Helen Erskine, our former grant monitor, Winifred Reed, our present grant monitor, and Paul Estaver, project monitor of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, for expediting the administrative aspects of this collaboration.

Thanks are owed to Dr. Suzanne K. Steinmetz, Associate Professor in the Department of Individual and Family Studies at the University of Delaware, for reviewing the bibliography and suggesting additional citations which have been included in the Addenda. Her suggestions have significantly improved the quality of the bibliography.

We are indebted to Selma Pastor, the librarian at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania, for her invaluable help in preparing the search strategy used by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and for organizing the Addenda references.

Our appreciation is extended to Rhoda Piltch, administrative officer of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, for assisting at the various stages in the preparation of the bibliography, and to our secretaries — Esther Lafair and Elizabeth Jane McCartney — for their work throughout the project.

Finally, a debt of gratitude is owed to Joyce Duboff, the former coordinating assistant at the Center for Interdisciplinary Study of Criminal Violence, and to the graduate student research assistants who have ably worked on the project — Moira Crawley, Momodou Darboe, Martin Gilderman, Andrea Hilton, Merly Komala, and Shereen Miller — for their careful reviews of the contents of this bibliography.

Marvin E. Wolfgang

Neil Alan Weiner

DOMESTIC CRIMINAL VIOLENCE

1. **ABORTION OR THE UNWANTED CHILD—A CHOICE FOR A HUMANISTIC SOCIETY. By J. W. PRESCOTT.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), P 62-67. **NCJ-44716**
A PROPONENT OF ABORTION EXAMINES RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF DENIED ABORTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS THAT PERMIT ABORTION AND THOSE THAT PUNISH ABORTION. THE CONSEQUENCES TO SOCIETY WHEN PARENTS ARE DENIED THE RIGHT TO HAVE ONLY WANTED CHILDREN AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE ABORTION ISSUE ARE EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR EVALUATION OF THE MERITS OF ABORTION ON DIFFERENT GROUNDS AND TO CLARIFY THE MOTIVATIONS AND SOME OF THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROABORTION AND ANTIABORTION PERSONALITY. RESULTS ARE REPORTED OF A SWEDISH STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF 120 CHILDREN BORN BETWEEN 1939 AND 1941 WHOSE MOTHERS HAD BEEN DENIED ABORTION AND OF A CONTROL GROUP OF CHILDREN WHOSE MOTHERS HAD NOT APPLIED FOR ABORTION. UNWANTED CHILDREN APPEARED TO BE TWICE AS LIKELY TO SUFFER SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL, AND EDUCATIONAL DISADVANTAGES AS WANTED CHILDREN AND APPEARED TO PRESENT CERTAIN COSTS TO SOCIETY: INCREASED DELINQUENCY, A HIGHER NUMBER OF WELFARE RECIPIENTS, A MORE POORLY EDUCATED CITIZENRY, AND A GREATER NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS. OTHER STUDIES SHOW A CORRELATION BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND ILLEGITIMATE AND UNWANTED BIRTHS; ILLEGITIMACY HAS IN TURN BEEN LINKED TO ADULT HOMICIDE AND THE KILLING OF UNWANTED INFANTS. CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES OF 11 PREINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES THAT SEVERELY PUNISH ABORTION AND 12 SOCIETIES THAT HAVE LITTLE OR NO PUNISHMENT FOR ABORTION REVEALED THAT THOSE CULTURES WHICH PREVENT AND PUNISH ABORTION ALSO SHOW DISRESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE (THE PRACTICE OF SLAVERY), ARE PHYSICALLY VIOLENT (KILLING, TORTURING, AND MUTILATING ENEMY PRISONERS), REPRESS THE EXPRESSION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION AND PLEASURE (SEXUAL REPRESSION, PRACTICE POLYGNY), AND PLACE A HIGH VALUE ON VIRGINITY. IT WAS ALSO SIGNIFICANT THAT 100 PERCENT OF THE CULTURES WHICH PUNISH ABORTION ARE PATRILINEAL AND THAT 71 PERCENT OF THE MATRILINEAL CULTURES DO NOT PUNISH ABORTION. A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ATTITUDES WAS CONDUCTED USING THE SOMATOSENSORY INDEX OF HUMAN AFFECTION; THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO 96 COLLEGE STUDENTS WHOSE MEAN AGE WAS 19. FINDINGS SUPPORTED A RELATIONSHIP AMONG VARIOUS ATTITUDES TO CHILD ABUSE (HARD PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN), PUNISHMENT OF ABORTION, REPRESSIVE SEXUALITY A PROFILE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (SUPPORT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND VIOLENCE AS NECESSARY TO SOLVE SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS), ALCOHOL (AND DRUG) USAGE PREFERRED TO SEX, AN INDIFFERENT MOTHER (DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION), AND A PHYSICALLY PUNITIVE FATHER. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE ABORTION ISSUE SEEMS TO CARRY WITH IT DEEP PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND VALUES WHICH ARE LARGELY INFLUENCED BY EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICAL PLEASURE AND PAIN OR THEIR ABSENCE DURING THE FORMATIVE PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT. THE 'RIGHT TO LIFE' PRINCIPLE ADVOCATED BY ANTIABORTIONISTS AND CONTRADICTORY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS RELATING TO ABORTION AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ARE CRITICIZED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)
Supplemental Notes: BASED IN PART ON TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, JUNE 26, 1974.

2. **ABUSE, ABANDONMENT AND NEGLECT—PART 1.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *LEGAL POINTS,* N 93 (1978). **NCJ-53932**
THE PROBLEM OF THE ABUSED, ABANDONED, OR NEGLECTED CHILD IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF LEGISLATION AND CASE LAW CONCERNING RESPONSIBILITY, TREATMENT, AND REASONS FOR REMOVAL FROM PARENTAL CUSTODY. ALTHOUGH THE LAW HAS LONG BEEN AWARE OF THE PROBLEM OF THE NEEDY CHILD, THE LAW'S CONCERN HAS BEEN FOCUSED UPON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BY THE DELINQUENT CHILD, RATHER THAN UPON THE INHERENT CRIME OF CHILD NEGLECT. THE GRADUAL REORDERING OF THE LAW'S PERSPECTIVE IS DISCUSSED, FROM THE EARLY CUSTODIAL APPROACH FOR CHILDREN CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, TO THE RECENT ATTEMPTS AT TREATING THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE IS DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES, NOT ALL OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED IN ALL STATES AS CONSTITUTING CRIMINAL ACTS BY THE

ABUSER. THESE INCLUDE PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE, EACH OF WHICH ARE DEFINED ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF THE SEPARATE STATES. A MAJORITY OF THE STATES HOLD THAT THE REASONABLENESS OF A PARENT'S ACTS OF DISCIPLINE TOWARD A CHILD DEPENDS UPON A TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING THE AGE AND SIZE OF THE CHILD. A MINORITY OF STATES WILL SUSTAIN ANY MEASURES TAKEN BY A PARENT WHICH LACK MALICE AND DO NOT RESULT IN PERMANENT INJURY. CHILD ABUSE STATUTES SHOW CONSIDERABLE VARIATION BETWEEN THE STATES CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF A CHILD FROM THE PARENT'S CUSTODY, AND CONCERNING THE CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF A CHILD ABUSER. IN THE MOST EGGREGIOUS CASES OF ABUSE THE CRIMINAL ASSAULT STATUTES PROVIDE A FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO PROCEDURES FOR THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. CHILD NEGLECT THROUGH LACK OF PROPER CARE MAY REQUIRE INTERVENTION BY WELFARE AGENCIES ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE THE UNDERLYING PROBLEMS, PRIOR TO ANY ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE THE CHILD FROM HIS OR HER PARENTS. OFFICIALS SHOULD BE ABLE TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN NEGLECT THROUGH IGNORANCE, AND NEGLECT THROUGH MALICE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. FOR PART 2, SEE NCJ-539830. (TWK).

3. **ABUSE, ABANDONMENT AND NEGLECT—PART 2.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *LEGAL POINTS,* N 94 (1978). **NCJ-53983**

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, ABANDONMENT, AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ROLE OF THE POLICE OFFICER IN THE HANDLING OF SUCH CASES. IN ORDER TO MAKE THE BEST ADVANTAGE OF THEIR UNIQUE POSITION FOR THE OBSERVATION OF POTENTIAL CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES FOR THE REPORTING OF ABUSE AND THEY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO MAKE SUCH REPORTS. ALTHOUGH OFFICERS MAY BELIEVE THAT INDIVIDUAL REPORTS LACK SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT COURT INTERVENTION, THE OFFICERS' RECORDS OF REPEATED INCIDENTS MAY EVENTUALLY AID IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PATTERN OF ABUSIVE CONDUCT WHICH CALLS FOR CONVICTION OR THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. ALTHOUGH THE REPORTING STATUTES VARY BETWEEN THE STATES, REPORTS NEED NOT BE BASED UPON THE 'PROBABLE CAUSE' REQUIRED FOR CRIMINAL WARRANTS, BUT RATHER NEED ONLY BE MADE WHENEVER 'REASONABLE CAUSE' OR 'REASONABLE SUSPICION' EXISTS. POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE ALERT TO SIGNALS WHICH IDENTIFY POTENTIAL CASES OF ABUSE, AND WHICH CALL FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION. SUCH SIGNALS INCLUDE POOR INTERSPOUSAL RELATIONSHIPS AND CHRONICALLY INJURED CHILDREN. IMMINENT DANGER TO A CHILD MAY JUSTIFY AN OFFICER'S REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM ITS HOME WITHOUT PARENTAL CONSENT OR A COURT ORDER. MOST REMOVALS WILL INVOLVE A COURT PROCEEDING. THE EVIDENTIARY AND TESTIMONIAL PROBLEMS AT SUCH ADJUDICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED; THE STRONGEST EVIDENCE IS A DEMONSTRATION OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF REPETITION. OFFICERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO COOPERATE WITH THE SOCIAL AGENCIES IN SUSPECTED CASES OF ABUSE. FOR PART 1, SEE NCJ-53982. (TWK)

4. **ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS A CAUSE OF MENTAL RETARDATION—A STUDY OF 140 CHILDREN ADMITTED TO SUBNORMALITY HOSPITALS IN WILTSHIRE (ENGLAND). By A. BUCHANAN and J. E. OLIVER.** HEADLEY BROS LTD, ASHFORD, KENT TN24 8HH, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 131 (1977), P 458-467. **NCJ-51246**

PHYSICAL ABUSE IS BELIEVED TO BE THE CAUSE OF BRAIN DAMAGE AND SUBSEQUENT IMPAIRMENT OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITY IN UP TO 11 PERCENT OF 140 HANDICAPPED CHILDREN SURVEYED AT 2 SUBNORMALITY HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND. ALTHOUGH PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAD LINKED CHILD ABUSE TO SUBSEQUENT MENTAL RETARDATION, THE DISCUSSED SURVEY WAS THE FIRST TO ASSESS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SUBNORMALITY HOSPITALS WHOSE HANDICAP MIGHT BE RELATED TO SUCH ABUSE. THE STUDY FURTHER ENDEAVORED TO DETERMINE WHAT PART NEGLECT AND DEPRIVATION HAD PLAYED REDUCING INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL, WITH RESULTANT ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL FACILITIES. THE HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN WERE EXAMINED, WITH EFFORTS MADE TO OBTAIN ALL OF THE CHILDRENS' MEDICAL AND FAMILY RECORDS. MEDICAL DIAGNOSES WERE MADE BY CONSULTANTS, AND WERE BASED ON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF PEDIATRICIANS. VIOLENCE-INDUCED HANDICAPS WERE ASCERTAINED THROUGH CORRELATION OF MEDICAL EVIDENCE WITH STATEMENTS OF PARENTS, OBSERVATIONS OF RELATIVES, AND THE DIAGNOSES OF PROFESSIONALS. POTENTIAL SUBJECTS WERE SCREENED TO DETERMINE HOW MANY HAD PREEXISTING ABNORMALITIES SO AS TO INCLUDE IN THE SURVEY ONLY THOSE CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN PASSED AS NORMAL AT THE AGE OF 3 MONTHS. AT LEAST 3 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN SUFFERED ASSAULTS WHICH HAD LEFT THEM PROFOUNDLY MENTALLY HANDICAPPED, WITH EVIDENCE OF RETINAL HEMORRHAGES AND INTRACRANIAL BLEEDING. AN ADDITIONAL 8 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN MIGHT HAVE HAD THEIR HANDICAPS CAUSED BY A VARIETY OF ABUSES. FOR 48 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN THERE WAS RECORDED EVIDENCE OF INADEQUATE PARENTAL CARE. VIOLENCE-INDUCED HANDICAPS ARE APPARENTLY MORE COMMON AS A CAUSE OF INTELLECTUAL IMPAIRMENT THAN PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED, AND EVIDENCE OF SUCH HANDICAPS SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED AND INVESTIGATED UPON THE INITIAL EXAMINATION OF AN INJURED CHILD. NEGLECTED CHILDREN OR THOSE WITH PRENATAL HANDICAPS MAY BE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO HANDICAPS INDUCED BY VIOLENCE AND/OR NEGLECT. THE PUBLIC SHOULD BECOME AWARE OF THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF ABUSE, ESPECIALLY OF SHAKING AND SUFFOCATION. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (TWK)

Availability: PEWSEY HOSPITAL C/O J E OLIVER, PEWSEY, WITTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

5. **ABUSE AND NEGLECT—FEDERAL PROPOSALS—PERPETUATING UNCERTAINTY. By J. CHAMBERLAIN.** NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION, 1625 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. *NLADA (NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION) BRIEFCASE,* V 36, N 3 (FALL 1979), P 123-128. **NCJ-63105**

FEDERAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT THROUGH FEDERAL LEGISLATION, MODEL STATE LAWS, AND FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS, ARE EXAMINED CRITICALLY. THE 1974 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT MANDATED A NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (NCCAN). ESTABLISHED IN 1975, NCCAN SEEKS TO FOCUS AND COORDINATE FEDERAL EFFORTS, INCLUDING 150 SPECIFIC PROJECTS RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. SINCE 1977, NCCAN HAS PRODUCED THE DRAFT MODEL CHILD PROTECTION ACT AND THE DRAFT STANDARDS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS. THE MODEL LAW'S DEFINITIONS ARE SO BROAD THAT THEY BECOME MEANINGLESS AND INTRUSIVE. THE LAW GIVES VIRTUALLY LIMITLESS DISCRETIONARY POWER TO SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL. FOR PARENTS IN LOWER INCOME BRACKETS, THE LAW EDGES INTO THE GRAY AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION AND COERCION. THE LAW'S BASIC PROBLEM IS THE INCREDIBLY SUBJECTIVE NATURE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AS A DISCIPLINE. SPECIFIC WEAKNESSES INCLUDE THE DEFINITION OF 'HARM' AND THE SECTION ON PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER THE DRAFT STANDARDS CLARIFY TERMS AND PROCEDURES. THE PROPOSAL FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONSULTATION TEAMS IS ONE OF THE MOST POSITIVE ASPECTS. NEVERTHELESS, THE STANDARDS GIVE THE COURTS AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM THE UNCOMFORTABLE ROLE OF IDENTIFYING HIGH RISK CASES. MOREOVER, ALTHOUGH THEY EMPHASIZE A TREATMENT APPROACH, THEY FAIL TO PROVIDE A BRIDGE BETWEEN THIS APPROACH AND THE WIDELY USED CONTROL MODEL. USER MANUALS ARE BEING DEVELOPED AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE STANDARDS, BUT WILL BE USELESS WITHOUT FUNDING FOR NEEDED SERVICES. A LAW WHICH WOULD PROTECT CHILDREN BUT NOT ITSELF BECOME AN INSTRUMENT OF ABUSE OF INNOCENT FAMILIES IS NEEDED. THE CURRENT FEDERAL EFFORT'S GREATEST WEAKNESS IS THAT AS A FEDERAL EFFORT IT IS INTRINSICALLY REMOVED FROM DAY-TO-DAY CASE ACTIVITY. MORE APPROPRIATE EFFORTS WOULD INCLUDE MORE SUPPORT OF STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATION, SUPPORT FOR ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND AND LOCAL GROUPS, LAWSUITS, AND EXPANDED USE OF COMMUNITY GROUPS AND LOCAL APPROACHES. (CFW)

6. **ABUSED.** FENNSYLVANIA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2405 NORTH FRONT STREET, HARRISBURG, PA 17110. 80 p. 1977. **NCJ-63896**

BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF A PENNSYLVANIA GROUP, THIS BOOK PROVIDES PRACTICAL INFORMATION ON ASSISTING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE, INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOTLINE AND A SHELTER. INITIAL TASKS FOR A LOCAL GROUP ARE DETAILED, SUCH AS A SURVEY OF EXISTING SERVICES IN AN AREA FOR BATTERED PERSONS AND THE FORMULATION OF A PARTICULAR PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES. FOCUSING ON FUNDING FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, MODEL BUDGETS ARE PROVIDED FOR HOTLINES AND SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE SHELTERS. A DISCUSSION ON FUNDING INCLUDES PROPOSAL WRITING, INFORMATION ON PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SOURCES, TAX CREDITS, SOURCES OF FREE SUPPLIES, RESEARCH GRANTS, AND COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT (CETA) MONEY. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS DESCRIBED AS A MODEL FOR OTHER STATE ASSOCIATIONS. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SETTING UP A HOTLINE ARE SUPPLIED. AN EXAMINATION OF SHELTERS REFERS TO THE FACILITY ITSELF, RULES OF THE HOUSE, SERVICES, AND STANDARDS WHICH A SHELTER SHOULD MEET. PROCEDURES FOR VOLUNTEERS AND OTHER SHELTER PERSONNEL ARE DELINEATED, ALONG WITH GENERAL GUIDELINES ON BASIC RULES, SUPPORT, INTAKE INTERVIEWS, REFERRAL, AND INDIVIDUAL AND SMALL GROUP COUNSELING. THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF STAFF CONSIDERED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO VOLUNTEERS AND BURN OUT PROBLEMS. DIRECTIONS FOR MAINTAINING ACCURATE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL RECORDS TO JUSTIFY FUNDING AND TO MONITOR THE PROGRAM ARE SUPPLIED. PROVISIONS FOR CHILD SERVICES AND PROGRAMS OFFERED TO CLIENTS THROUGH FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURES AND CONTINUING GROUPS ARE EXPLAINED. DISCUSSION ON LEGAL PROBLEMS RELATES TO THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA, BUT SOME DATA COULD BE APPLICABLE IN OTHER STATES. COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PUBLICITY IS ANALYZED AS A VITAL PART OF THE PROGRAM, AS IS EVALUATION. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN SAMPLE FORMS FOR SHELTER MONTHLY REPORTS, CLIENT DATA, INCIDENT REPORTS, ACCOMPANIMENT SERVICES, AND VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (MJM)

7. **ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD—MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE. By D. J. BESHAROV, M. BADEN, K. DREWS, S. GOTHARD, H. LANDAU, and S. S. LEVY.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 800 p. 1978. **NCJ-56313**

DESIGNED AS AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT AND REFERENCE MANUAL FOR ATTORNEYS AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS, THIS COLLECTION OF ARTICLES FOCUSES ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE UNITED STATES, DECISIONMAKING IN JUVENILE COURT, AND THE LEGAL CONTEXT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS EXAMINE THE ROLE OF CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES, THE COMMENCEMENT OF FORMAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS, MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF PROVING CHILD MALTREATMENT, DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES, AND THE USE OF PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE ADVOCACY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHILD AND PARENT. PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF PROGRAM EVALUATION, THE PURPOSE OF CASE INVESTIGATION, WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A CHILD PROTECTIVE INQUIRY, FILING INITIAL REPORTS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT, METHODS OF GATHERING INFORMATION, SOCIAL ASSESSMENTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, TREATMENT, AND CASE MONITORING. SELECTIONS ON PROVING CHILD MISTREATMENT DEAL WITH THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, BEHAVIOR AND PHYSICAL INDICATORS, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING FAMILIES, EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT, INTRAFAMILY SEXUAL ABUSE, THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IN COURT, AND TRIAL ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE ARTICLES ON THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF REPORTING KNOWN AND SUSPECTED CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE HISTORY OF SOCIETY'S INHUMANE ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILDREN, AND THE EXPANDING RIGHT OF MINORS TO TREATMENT. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED WITHIN INDIVIDUAL SELECTIONS. FOR SELECTED READINGS, SEE NCJ 56314-56320. (KDL)

Supplemental Notes: LITIGATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE SERIES, CRIMINAL LAW AND URBAN PROBLEMS, COURSE HANDBOOK SERIES, N 104.

Availability: PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019.

8. **ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. D. J. WILLIS, Ed.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY· CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), SPECIAL, COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-44710**

ARTICLES IN THIS SPECIAL JOURNAL ISSUE EXAMINE THE EFFECTS, CAUSES, SOCIETAL FACTORS, PREVENTIONS, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. AN INTRODUCTORY REVIEW OF THE PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILD DISCUSSES THE INCIDENCE, ETIOLOGY, AND TREATMENT APPROACHES RELATING TO THE PROBLEM. A SECTION CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON CHILDREN INCLUDES ARTICLES ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ABUSE ON CHILDREN, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN, THE SYNDROME OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DWARFISM, A FOLLOWUP STUDY OF ABUSED CHILDREN, AND THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED AND FAILURE-TO-THRIVE CHILDREN. SELECTIONS ON PROFESSIONAL NEGLECT OF ABUSED CHILDREN, MISTREATED CHILDREN, ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN CHILD ABUSE SERVICES, THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN BY PROFESSIONALS AND PARENTS, THE BATTERED CHILD IN THE CLASSROOM, AND DIFFICULTIES OF CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH ARE PRESENTED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE PROFESSIONAL. ARTICLES ON THE CHILD ABUSING SOCIETY COVER THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION; A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE; THE ABORTION ISSUE IN RELATION TO A HUMANISTIC SOCIETY; AND VIOLENCE, PERMISSIVENESS, AND THE OVERPUNISHED CHILD. CHILD ABUSING PARENTS ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF DIFFERENCES IN PARENTING AND SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; A MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY COMPARISON OF CHILD ABUSERS WITH TWO GROUPS OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IS ALSO OFFERED IN THIS SECTION. LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND COURT TESTIMONY IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE PRESENTED IN OTHER ARTICLES. AMONG THE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT FAMILIES DESCRIBED ARE MULTIPLE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD, CLIENT-CENTERED CASE CONSULTATION IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES, A FAMILY TRAINING PROGRAM AND A PARENT AIDE PROJECT. EDITORIALS ON THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND PREVENTIVE MODELS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (DAS)

9. **ABUSED CHILD. By E. LORD and D. WEISFELD.** CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. 20 p. 1974. **NCJ-30036**
BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES INCLUDING MAJOR RESEARCH STUDIES, CAUSAL THEORIES, AND INCIDENCE LEVELS.

10. **ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT. By H. P. MARTIN.** 322 p. 1976. **NCJ-41788**
THIS BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF RESEARCH DATA, CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS GAINED FROM YEARS OF WORK WITH ABUSED CHILDREN, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS. BOOK CHAPTERS ARE DETAILED IN NCJ 41789-96....BDS
Availability: BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138.

11. **ABUSED CHILD IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE COMMUNITY—PART 1. C. H. KEMPE, A. W. FRANKLIN, and C. COOPER, Eds.** PERGAMON PRESS LTD, HEADINGTON HILL HALL, OXFORD OX3 0BW, ENGLAND. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 3, N 1, SPECIAL ISSUE (1979), COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-59267**
SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOCUS ON THE ABUSED CHILD IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE COMMUNITY; THE PERSPECTIVES RANGE FROM HIGHLY THEORETICAL TO INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS. HELD IN LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1978, THIS CONGRESS BROUGHT TOGETHER PROFESSIONALS TO EXCHANGE IDEAS AND PROGRAM SUCCESSES, AND TO PROPOSE REMEDIES FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IDEAS SUCH AS CONFRONTING SOCIETAL VIOLENCE BY RECREATING COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS ARE PROPOSED, AND A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IS PRESENTED. THE ONTOGENY OF COMMUNICATION BEHAVIOR AND ADRENAL PHYSIOLOGY IN THE YOUNG CHILD IS EXPLORED ALONG WITH HIDDEN PREDISPOSING FACTORS IN CHILD ABUSE. LEGISLATION FOR FREEING CHILDREN FOR PERMANENT PLACEMENT, THE ABUSED CHILD IN THE COURTS, AND THE PROBLEM OF NEGLECTING CHILDREN IN LONG-STAY HOSPITALS ARE DISCUSSED. GOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND AND WALES, GREECE, AND AUSTRALIA ARE PRESENTED IN SUCH SETTINGS AS CHILD ABUSE REGISTERS, PARENT SUPPORT SERVICES, AND CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATION. STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE INCLUDE DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMS IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, STATEWIDE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES, FAMILY THERAPY, AND CRISIS CARE UNITS. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER AND CHILD IS STUDIED, ESPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF IMMEDIATE POSTPARTUM CONTACT. THE PSYCHIATRIST'S ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS ARE PROJECTED. A QUANTIFICATION SYSTEM AS AN AID TO THE ASSESSMENT OF PROGNOSIS AND THE PLANNING OF TREATMENT FOR CHILD ABUSERS IS DETAILED. INNOVATIVE REMEDIES ARE REPORTED ALONG WITH SUCH PROJECTS AS THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS SERVICE PROVIDER AND SERVICE RECIPIENT EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING PROJECT. MANY OF THE PAPERS ARE FOOTNOTED, SOME INCLUDE REFERENCES, AND TABLES AND GRAPHS ILLUSTRATE SEVERAL OF THE REPORTS. (MHP)
Supplemental Notes: SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1978.
Availability: PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523.

12. **ABUSED CHILD IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE COMMUNITY—PART 3. C. H. KEMPE, A. W. FRANKLIN, and C. COOPER, Eds.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 3, N 3/4, SPECIAL ISSUE (1979), COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-62898**
SELECTED PAPERS ON THE ABUSED CHILD IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE COMMUNITY ARE PROVIDED FROM THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, HELD IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER 1978. THE INCIDENCE AND PROFILES OF CHILD ABUSE IN VARIOUS CULTURES AND SUBCULTURES ARE TREATED, USING EMPIRICAL DATA. MEANS OF IDENTIFYING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE TREATED, WITH SOME PAPERS FOCUSING ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICULAR PROFESSIONS IN DIAGNOSING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PROVIDING HELP TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. VARIOUS PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION APPROACHES ARE DESCRIBED. A NUMBER OF PAPERS DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. ITS FORMS, CAUSES, PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AND LEGAL RAMIFICATIONS ARE CONSIDERED. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE ARE OUTLINED, AND THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DEALING WITH RELEVANT ISSUES ARE COMPARED FOR A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES. PILOT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS DEALING WITH SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED, AND EVALUATION RESULTS ARE REPORTED. REFERENCES OR FOOTNOTES ARE USUALLY PROVIDED FOR EACH PAPER, ALONG WITH APPROPRIATE TABULAR DATA. (RCB)
Supplemental Notes: SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1978.
Availability: PERGAMON PRESS, FAIRVIEW PARK, ATTN: MR ANDRE, ELMSFORD, NY 10523.

13. **ABUSED CHILD PRIMER—A BRIEF GUIDE FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION, REPORTING PROCEDURES, AND ROUTES OF REHABILITATION. By D. C. PHILLIPS.** WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, P O BOX 1788, OLYMPIA, WA 98504. 19 p. 1974. **NCJ-35279**
A BRIEF OUTLINE IS PROVIDED OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE, THE METHODS OF RECOGNIZING NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN, AND RECOMMENDED TREATMENT PROCEDURES IN CASES OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. IN ORDER TO PROMOTE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF NEGLECT OR ABUSE CASES, THE AUTHOR PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING AREAS: COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS, COMMON TRAITS OF ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN, MEDICAL EVIDENCE THAT MAY INDICATE THE OCCURRENCE OF CHILD ABUSE, AND THE SIGNS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN BATTERED CHILDREN, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, SEXUALLY MOLESTED CHILDREN, AND

EMOTIONALLY ABUSED CHILDREN. PROCEDURES FOR TREATING THE ABUSED AND/OR SEXUALLY ASSAULTED CHILD ARE OUTLINED AS WELL. FINALLY, A LIST OF POSSIBLE PROGRAMS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IS PROVIDED.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

14. **ABUSED CHILDREN—THE INFORMATION DIMENSION. By L. G. BECKER.** 37 p. 1979. **NCJ-62936**
SPECIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HANDLING OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED; STATUTORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES ARE HIGHLIGHTED. IN THE PAST DECADE THE ENACTMENT OF FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION, SUCH AS THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AND STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM MALTREATMENT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM. PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMS HAVE ALSO PROMPTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUABLE INFORMATION RESOURCES. STILL, APPROPRIATE DATA HANDLING AND SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION TO PROTECT THE VICTIM AND OTHERS FROM UNWARRANTED ABUSE IS A CONTINUING GOAL. QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN RAISED REGARDING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF SOME DATA COLLECTIONS, SPECIFICALLY IN INSTANCES WHERE THE REPORTS ARE NOT VALIDATED. THE QUESTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT OF ACCESS TO, AND CHALLENGE OF, THE INFORMATION IS ALSO EVIDENT. PROTECTING THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE PART OF A CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVESTIGATION REMAINS A CRITICAL PROBLEM. LEGAL SAFEGUARDS OF RECORDS CONFIDENTIALITY, THE RIGHT TO INSPECT AND CHALLENGE RECORD CONTENTS, AND CONTROLS OVER DISSEMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS MUST BE CLEARLY DEFINED. NEW SECURITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY SAFEGUARDS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. SIGNIFICANT CONCERNS THAT MAY REQUIRE FURTHER ATTENTION INCLUDE ASSESSMENT OF FEDERAL INTERVENTION INTO CHILD ABUSE AND RELATED MATTERS, APPROPRIATE CONTROLS ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PROVISION FOR STANDARDS ON SEALING AND PURGING RECORDS, AND EVALUATION OF THE TOTAL CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION PROCESS. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)
Supplemental Notes: A PAPER PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE PENAL PROTECTION OF THE CHILD AT THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER STUDIES IN CRIMINAL SCIENCES, SEPTEMBER 25-30, 1979, SYRACUSE, ITALY.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

15. **ABUSED WIFE PROBLEM. By B. B. NICHOLS.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK (JANUARY 1976),* P 27-32. **NCJ-36141**
ARTICLE EXAMINING SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF ABUSIVENESS TOWARD WIVES WHICH ARE PERTINENT TO FAMILY CASEWORKERS. THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS CONCEPTS WHICH TEND TO MAINTAIN THE PATTERN OF ABUSE, RATHER THAN TO TREAT IT. PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF TREATMENT ARE DISCUSSED AND THE NEED FOR CASEWORKER INVOLVEMENT IN DESIGNING TREATMENT INNOVATIONS IS EMPHASIZED.

16. **ABUSED WIVES—WHY DO THEY STAY. By R. J. GELLES.** 20 p. 1976. **NCJ-34134**
ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF WHY A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN BEATEN BY HER HUSBAND WOULD REMAIN WITH HIM, THIS PAPER PRESENTS RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH MEMBERS OF 41 FAMILIES IN WHICH WOMEN HAD BEEN BEATEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS. NINE OF THESE WOMEN HAD BEEN DIVORCED OR SEPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS, THIRTEEN HAD CALLED THE POLICE, EIGHT HAD SOUGHT COUNSELING FROM A PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, AND ELEVEN HAD SOUGHT NO OUTSIDE INTERVENTION. THREE MAJOR FACTORS INFLUENCE THE ACTIONS OF ABUSED WIVES. THE LESS SEVERE AND LESS FREQUENT THE VIOLENCE, THE MORE A WIFE REMAINS WITH HER HUSBAND. SECONDLY, THE MORE A WIFE WAS STRUCK AS A CHILD BY HER PARENTS, THE MORE LIKELY SHE IS TO REMAIN WITH HER ABUSIVE HUSBAND. LASTLY, THE FEWER RESOURCES A WIFE HAS AND THE LESS POWER SHE HAS, THE MORE LIKELY SHE IS TO STAY WITH HER VIOLENT HUSBAND. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)
Supplemental Notes: SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, 1976.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

17. **ABUSING FAMILY. By B. JUSTICE and R. JUSTICE.** 288 p. 1976. **NCJ-37821**
INTENDED FOR BOTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARENTS, THIS TEXT EXAMINES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSING FAMILY, THE POSSIBLE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE, AND METHODS OF REHABILITATING THE ABUSING PARENT. THE TEXT OPENS WITH A DISCUSSION OF HOW ABUSING FAMILIES DIFFER FROM NONABUSING ONES IN TERMS OF THE AMOUNT OF CHANGE THAT CHARACTERIZES THEIR LIVES. THE AUTHORS PRESENT FINDINGS ON THE ROLE THAT MULTIPLE 'LIFE CHANGE EVENTS' PLAY AS A PREDISPOSING FACTOR IN ABUSE AS WELL AS HOW THE KEY CONCEPT OF SYMBIOSIS CAN BE USED TO EXPLAIN BOTH THE EXCESSIVE CHANGE AND THE ABUSE THAT FOLLOWS. AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT IDEAS AND THEORIES ON THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE IS THEN PRESENTED. SEVEN MODELS ARE DESCRIBED, RANGING FROM THE PSYCHODYNAMIC MODEL TO THE MENTAL ILLNESS MODEL. A MODEL DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHORS IS ALSO DESCRIBED. THIS MODEL EMPHASIZES THE FAMILY AS A SYSTEM AND CHILD ABUSE AS A PRODUCT OF FAMILY INTERACTION, INFLUENCED BY ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL FORCES. THE GROUP THERAPY INTERVENTIONS AND TECHNIQUES, AND THE GOAL SETTING AND EVALUATION MEASURES USED BY THE AUTHORS ARE DESCRIBED AS WELL. FINALLY, THE TEXT SUMMARIZES APPROACHES TO SECONDARY PREVENTION AND OUTLINES PROPOSALS FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS. THESE RANGE FROM FAR-REACHING PROGRAMS THAT GO BEYOND THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM TO THOSE THAT FOCUS ON IDENTIFYING AND HELPING HIGH-RISK PARENTS AND CHILDREN BEFORE ABUSE OCCURS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
Availability: BEHAVIORAL PUBLICATIONS, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10011.

18. **ABUSING PARENTS—LEGAL AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS. By R. D. GOLDNEY.** AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 71-79 ARUNDEL STREET, GLEBE, NSW 2037, AUSTRALIA. *MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA,* V 2, N 11 (SEPTEMBER 1972), P 597-600. **NCJ-51312**
BELIEVING THAT CURRENT AUSTRALIAN LAW THWARTS THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF ABUSING PARENTS, A MORATORIUM ON REPORTING IS DISCUSSED, AND SPECIAL COURTS ARE SUGGESTED. IT IS NOTED THAT UNDER THE EXISTING MEDICOLEGAL STRUCTURE FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE IN AUSTRALIA, THE ABUSING PARENT, WHO IS CONSIDERED TO HAVE SERIOUS PSYCHIATRIC DISABILITIES, IS NOT PROPERLY TREATED. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS ARE BELIEVED TO RESTRICT THE THERAPEUTIC DISCRETION OF

PROFESSIONALS IN A POSITION TO RECOGNIZE THE PROBLEM, WHILE RESTRAINING ABUSING PARENTS FROM SEEKING HELP FOR FEAR OF ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES UNDER LEGAL ACTION. IT IS PROPOSED THAT A THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM BE DEVISED THAT WILL GIVE PROPER CONSIDERATION TO BOTH THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM MANIFESTED IN THE PSYCHIATRIC CONDITION OF THE ABUSING PARENT. COMPULSORY REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES TO LEGAL AUTHORITIES LIMITS THE THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN HELPING ABUSING PARENTS; THEREFORE, A MORATORIUM ON REPORTING SHOULD BE INSTITUTED TO PROVIDE A PERIOD OF TIME IN WHICH PHYSICIANS WOULD BE FREE TO DEAL WITH ABUSING PARENTS AS THEY DEEMED APPROPRIATE--INCLUDING THE OPTION OF REPORTING. IF PARENTS RESPOND TO OFFERS OF HELP FROM MEDICAL PERSONNEL, REPORTING WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY; IF PARENTS REFUSE HELP AND THE CHILD REMAINS IN DANGER, REPORTING WOULD BE NECESSARY TO EFFECT AUTHORITATIVE INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF THE CHILD. A SPECIAL COURT IS ALSO SUGGESTED, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE PRACTICE IN WHICH PARENTS ARE CHARGED EITHER IN ORDINARY COURTS, OR A CHARGE OF CHILD NEGLECT IS BROUGHT IN CHILDREN'S COURTS; THE CHOICE IS DETERMINED BY THE SEVERITY OF THE CHILD'S INJURIES. THE PROPOSED SPECIAL COURT WOULD ALLOW A PARTICULAR SECTION OF THE JUDICIARY TO GIVE THE BENEFIT OF ITS EXPERIENCE IN THIS AREA, WITH EMPHASIS ON HELPING ABUSING PARENTS THROUGH THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS. IT IS EXPECTED THAT TREATMENT WOULD CONSIST OF ADMINISTERING DRUGS, COUNSELING, RELATIONAL SUPPORT, AND SOCIAL MANIPULATION. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Availability: R D GOLDNEY, 9 MURTOA ROAD, EDEN HILLS, S A 5050, AUSTRALIA.

19. **ABUSIVE PARENTS (FROM HANDBOOK OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 1977, BY ALEJANDRO RODRIQUEZ—SEE NCJ-46786). By A. RODRIQUEZ.** MEDICAL EXAMINATION PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 65-35 FRESH MEADOW LANE, FLUSHING, NY 11365. 6 p. 1977. **NCJ-46787**

GOALS OF TREATMENT FOR PARENTS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE GIVEN FOR THE TIME THE CHILD IS IN THE HOSPITAL, DURING THE PERIOD OF FOSTER CARE, AND WHEN THE CHILD RETURNS TO THE HOME, TOGETHER WITH THERAPY SUGGESTIONS. THE THERAPY FOR PARENTS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS PRESENTED AS A SERIES OF STEPS OR GOALS. IN THE HOSPITAL WHEN THE CHILD IS FIRST SEEN, THE GOAL IS THE PROTECTION OF THE CHILD WITH AS LITTLE EMOTIONAL INVOLVEMENT WITH THE PARENT AS POSSIBLE. THE HOSPITAL INTAKE STAFF MUST REMAIN CALM AND PROFESSIONAL, EMPHASIZING THAT NO ONE KNOWS WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE CHILD AND IT MUST BE HOSPITALIZED FOR A FEW DAYS. ANY EMOTIONALISM MAY BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. EITHER THE PARENT WILL REFUSE TO LEAVE THE CHILD OR A LAWYER MAY SEIZE UPON STATEMENTS BY HOSPITAL WORKERS TO 'PROVE' THE WORKERS WERE 'ABUSING' THE PARENT. OFTEN THE ABUSING PARENT IS VERY ADOLESCENT EMOTIONALLY, APPEARING CONFIDENT AND ABUSIVE ON THE SURFACE BUT ACTUALLY WISHING SUBCONSCIOUSLY FOR ADULT LIMITS. BEFORE MAKING A DECISION IT IS ADVISABLE TO TALK TO THE PARENTS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CHILD, OBSERVING FACIAL EXPRESSIONS AND INTERACTIONS WITH THE CHILD. THE GOAL DURING THIS PHASE IS TO ASSESS THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION AND THE NEED FOR FOSTER HOME OR INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT. IF SUCH SEPARATION IS DEEMED ADVISABLE, THERAPY MUST ACTIVELY TRY TO BRING PARENTS TO A MORE MATURE LEVEL. HOWEVER, THERAPY SHOULD BE PRACTICAL; TIME SHOULD NOT BE WASTED ON PSYCHIATRIC THEORIES. INSTEAD, THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ADDICTION, LACK OF CONTROL, AND OTHER FACTORS SHOULD BE BROUGHT OUT INTO THE OPEN AND EFFORTS MADE TO GET THE PARENTS TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION UNDERLYING THE ABUSE. IT IS DURING THIS PERIOD THAT THE PARENT IS MOST LIKELY TO GO TO COURT TO GET THE CHILDREN RETURNED. HOWEVER, WHEN A CHILD IS RETURNED TO THE HOME THE ABUSE OFTEN BEGINS AGAIN. AFTER THE RETURN HOME, THERAPY DEPENDS UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RETURN. THOSE PARENTS WHO HAVE OBTAINED THEIR CHILDREN THROUGH A COURT ORDER OFTEN REJECT ALL TREATMENT AND THE PROGNOSIS IS NOT GOOD. THOSE WHO HAVE GROWN IN MATURITY AND WHOSE CHILDREN ARE RETURNED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF A SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY SHOULD CONTINUE THERAPY BEGUN DURING THE SEPARATION PERIOD. CLOSE WATCH SHOULD BE KEPT TO MAKE SURE THE ABUSE HAS ACTUALLY STOPPED. PERMANENT SEPARATION OFTEN PROVES THE ONLY WAY TO ENSURE THE CHILD'S SAFETY. (GLR)

20. **ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM—A DEFENSE OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS RELATING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By R. R. MCCATHREN.** BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 765 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02215. *BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW,* V 57, N 4 (JULY 1977), P 707-731. **NCJ-44236**

THE EFFECTS OF LIMITED VERSUS EXPANDED COERCIVE INTERVENTION BY JUVENILE COURTS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE WEIGHED, AND CRITICISMS OF PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM ARE COUNTERED. THE DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STANDARDS RELATING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND A CRITIQUE OF THE STANDARDS IN WHICH PROPOSED LIMITATIONS ON THE COURT'S JURISDICTION IN ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE CRITICIZED. IT IS ARGUED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSED STANDARDS MIGHT PREVENT COURTS FROM ORDERING PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN SOME INDIVIDUAL CASES IN WHICH A BENEFIT WOULD RESULT FROM SUCH AN ORDER, THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN EXCLUDED FROM JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION UNDER THE PROPOSED SCHEME, AS WELL AS THOSE INCLUDED, WILL BENEFIT AS A RESULT OF LIMITED STATE INTERVENTION. THE CRITIQUE OF THE STANDARDS IS SAID TO REFLECT THE BELIEF THAT REFORM OF THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM INVOLVES A REDIRECTION OF THE EFFORTS OF PROFESSIONALS BUT NOT A REDEFINITION OF THEIR ROLE IN THE SYSTEM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BROAD DISCRETION GRANTED CHILD PROTECTION PROFESSIONALS—THAT THE PROFESSIONALS AND NOT THE PARENTS ALWAYS KNOW WHAT IS BEST FOR CHILDREN—LIES AT THE HEART OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM. THE PROPOSED STANDARDS ARE SAID TO BESPEAK CONFIDENCE IN THE ABILITY OF PARENTS TO HANDLE ALL BUT THE MOST SERIOUS CHILD-REARING PROBLEMS.

Sponsoring Agency: FOUNDATION FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 345 EAST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

21. **ADDRESSING CHILDREN'S NEEDS. By F. FERRO.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 2, N 6 (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1973), P 12-13, 35. **NCJ-48692**

THE WORK OF STATE AND LOCAL COMMUNITY COORDINATED CHILD CARE (4-C) ORGANIZATIONS, COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF MINORS, AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL AGENCY CONCERNED WITH CHILD DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE INITIAL FOCUS OF THE 4-C ORGANIZATIONS ON DAYCARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN OF LOW-INCOME PARENTS IS NOTED, AS IS THE ORGANIZATIONS' GROWING INTEREST IN A WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS AND NEEDS AFFECTING CHILDREN. THE POSSIBILITY THAT CHILDREN MAY BE THE LAST MINORITY IN THE UNITED STATES TO ACHIEVE RECOGNITION AS CITIZENS WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IS BROUGHT OUT. CHILD ADVOCATES ARE REMINDED THAT CHILDREN CAN SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES AND SHOULD BE LISTENED TO. SEVERAL LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO THE RIGHTS OF MINORS ARE CITED, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING: THE 1967 U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION RECOGNIZING CERTAIN DUE PROCESS RIGHTS OF JUVENILES; ILLINOIS' CHILDREN'S RIGHTS LEGISLATION; THE CONCEPT THAT CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE SEPARATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES; THE IDEA THAT CHILDREN LIVING IN FOSTER HOMES HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE LEGALLY FREE OF THE PARENTS WHO DID NOT WANT THEM; 'RIGHT TO EDUCATION' SUITS FILED ON BEHALF OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN; ACTIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN LABELED MENTALLY RETARDED AS A RESULT OF INTELLIGENCE TESTS WHICH ALLEGEDLY FAIL TO TAKE LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES INTO ACCOUNT; AND COURT DECISIONS GRANTING MINORS THE RIGHT TO OBTAIN MEDICAL CARE AND INFORMATION WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS' CONSENT. PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, ARE CITED, INCLUDING STUDIES OF INSTITUTIONS AND LABELING, AND CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT PREVENTION EFFORTS. THE NEED FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND NEEDS IS NOTED. (LKM)

22. **ADMINISTRATION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S CHILD ABUSE LAW LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT EVALUATION.** PENNSYLVANIA JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION. 104 p. 1979. **NCJ-58715**

STAFF FINDINGS AND EVALUATIONS RESULTING FROM A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS PREPARED BY THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, ARE PRESENTED. ANALYSIS OF ACT NO. 124 OF 1975, THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW, REVEALS SEVERAL MAJOR PROBLEMS. FIRST, THE LAW DOES NOT APPLY TO A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICES FROM COUNTY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH. THESE CHILDREN HAVE NOT BEEN INJURED TO A SUFFICIENT DEGREE TO BE SUBSTANTIATED AS ABUSED UNDER THE LAW. SECOND, THE CHILD ABUSE PROGRAM IS TREATED AS A SEPARATE ENTITY UNDER THE STATUTE WHEN IT IS, IN FACT, AN INTEGRAL PART OF COUNTY SERVICES; OVERLAPPING AND CONFLICTING REGULATORY PROBLEMS HAVE RESULTED. THIRD, NEITHER THE STATUTE NOR THE REGULATIONS PROVIDE CLEAR PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING AND INVESTIGATING INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE AND ARE SILENT CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF SERVICES. FINALLY, OF ALL REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE RECEIVED IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1977, ONLY ONE-THIRD WERE SUBSTANTIATED AS ABUSE UNDER THE STATUTE. IN ADDITION TO THESE PROBLEMS, CAUSED DIRECTLY BY SHORTCOMINGS OF THE LAW, OTHER AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO ADMINISTRATION ARE APPARENT. FOR EXAMPLE, IN 1977, FOR LESS THAN HALF OF THE REPORTS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE, INVESTIGATIONS WERE COMPLETED AND STATUS DETERMINED WITHIN THE 30-DAY PERIOD SPECIFIED BY LAW. ABOUT ONE OF EVERY FOUR ABUSED CHILDREN IN SAMPLE SUBSTANTIATED CASES WAS NOT SEEN BY THE COUNTY AGENCY WITHIN A WEEK AFTER THE REPORT WAS RECEIVED. IN ADDITION, NOT EVERY TYPE OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE MANDATED BY THE STATUTE IS AVAILABLE IN EVERY COUNTY. PROGRAM STAFFING IS SCANT IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICES IN THE CENTRAL AND REGIONAL OFFICES, AND SPECIALIZATION IS LACKING. ON THE COUNTY LEVEL, CASELOADS ARE HEAVY AND EMPLOYEE TURNOVER RATES ARE HIGH. TABULAR DATA, APPENDIXES, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

23. **ADMINISTRATIVE RETROSPECTIVE ON POLICE CRISIS TEAMS. By J. J. CARR.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 60, N 7 (JULY 1979), P 416-422. **NCJ-59954**

SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY INVOLVED WHEN POLICE RESPOND TO FAMILY CRISIS CALLS. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES A PROGRAM IN RHODE ISLAND INVOLVING A POLICE CRISIS TEAM AND ANALYZES ITS RESULTS. IN JANUARY, 1974, THE FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY OF PAWTUCKET AND VICINITY, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, INITIATED A POLICE CRISIS TEAM PROGRAM IN WHICH TEAMS, COMPOSED OF A PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKER AND A COMMUNITY RELATIONS POLICE OFFICER, RESPOND TO FAMILY DISTURBANCE CALLS. FIVE YEARS LATER, THE PROJECT HAS RESULTED IN A CLEARER PERSPECTIVE OF THE INTERVENTION PROCESS AND A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE RESPECTIVE ROLES OF THE PEACE OFFICER AND THE COUNSELOR IN CRISIS PREVENTION. THE FIRST RESPONSE TO A DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE CALL IS BY UNIFORMED PATROL OFFICERS. FOLLOWING THEIR ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION, A CRISIS TEAM IS AVAILABLE VIA RADIO TO RESPOND AS BACKUP AND TO RELIEVE THE PATROL OFFICERS AT THE SCENE. TEAMS ALSO HAVE THE CAPABILITY OF FOLLOWING UP WITH A FAMILY FOR ONE TO FIVE SESSIONS TO ASSESS AND EXPLORE THE SITUATION AND REFER THE FAMILY IF NECESSARY TO OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES. TEAM MEMBERS USE EACH OTHER SUPPORTIVELY IN MANAGING CRISIS SITUATIONS AND THEIR GOALS ARE ALWAYS TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF EFFECT, VIA ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL AND SECURITY, AND TO BEGIN TO ENGAGE PARTICIPANTS IN CONSIDERATION OF OPTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES TO THE CRISIS SITUATION. THE REPORT NOTES THAT OUTSIDE CONSULTATION AND TRAINING WITH BOTH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CLINICAL PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN INTEGRAL TO THE TEAM CONCEPT. IN FOUR AND ONE-HALF YEARS OF OPERATION, CRISIS TEAMS HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE AND HAVE RESPONDED TO OVER 1,000 DISTURBANCE CALLS PER YEAR, INCLUDING THOSE CONCERNING PARENT-CHILD DISPUTES, RUNAWAY AND ABUSED CHILDREN, MARITAL DISPUTES, INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS, NEIGHBORHOOD DISPUTES, AND SUICIDE AND DEPRESSION. (MJW)

24. **ADOLESCENT SUICIDE. By FREDERICK C J.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *ADVOCACY FOR CHILDREN (FALL 1978),* P 2-10. **NCJ-51827**

THE INCIDENCE OF SUICIDE AMONG ADOLESCENTS, WARNING SIGNS, AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES ARE CONSIDERED. SUICIDE RATES AMONG PERSONS IN THE 10-19 AGE GROUP HAVE TRIPLED SINCE THE 1950'S. THE NEED FOR HEIGHTENED AWARENESS AND INCREASED EFFORTS IN SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THIS PROBLEM EXISTS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS. THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF TEACHERS, PARENTS, PEERS, THE CLERGY, AND CONCERNED PROFESSIONS IN SUCH EFFORTS IS REQUIRED. YOUNG FEMALES HAVE HIGHER SUICIDE ATTEMPT RATE; HOWEVER, YOUNG MALES HAVE A HIGHER RATE OF COMPLETED SUICIDES. THE PROFILE OF A TYPICAL MALE SUICIDE VICTIM IS CHARACTERIZED BY AN INADEQUATE OR BROKEN FATHER-SON RELATIONSHIP, WHILE THAT OF THE YOUNG FEMALE IS CHARACTERIZED BY A NARCISSISTIC AND DEMANDING MOTHER COUPLED WITH AN INEFFECTUAL

FATHER. FEELINGS OF SELF-PERCEIVED INEPTITUDE, HELPLESSNESS AND HOPLESSNESS ARE TYPICAL SYMPTOMS, INDICATED BY ANXIETY, SLEEPLESSNESS, REJECTION, AND FRUSTRATION. HEAVY SMOKING AND DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE ARE ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH ADOLESCENT SUICIDE. FEELINGS OF PERSONAL WORTH AND ACHIEVEMENT ARE OFTEN UNDERMINED BY PRESSURES ARISING FROM THE ADOLESCENT'S SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITION, HOME, AND PEERS. CLUES TO THE POTENTIAL SUICIDE VICTIM MAY BE DIRECT OR INDIRECT VERBAL, BEHAVIORAL, OR SITUATIONAL. A HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT MAY BE PRESENT. THE FOLLOWING PREVENTIVE STEPS FOR DEALING WITH THE SUICIDAL ADOLESCENT ARE SUGGESTED: (1) LISTEN; (2) EVALUATE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE YOUNGSTER'S THOUGHTS; (3) EVALUATE THE INTENSITY OR SEVERITY OF THE EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE; (4) TAKE EVERY COMPLAINT AND FEELING EXPRESSED SERIOUSLY; (5) DO NOT AVOID ASKING DIRECTLY IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS THOUGHT OF SUICIDE; (6) DO NOT BE MISLED BY THE YOUNGSTER'S COMMENTS THAT THE EMOTIONAL CRISIS IS OVER; (7) BE AFFIRMATIVE BUT SUPPORTIVE; (8) EVALUATE THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE; (9) ACT SPECIFICALLY AND TANGIBLY; AND (10) FEEL FREE TO ASK FOR ASSISTANCE AND CONSULTATION. A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (MPK)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

25. **ADVOCATE FOR THE ABUSED CHILD (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By B. FRASER and H. P. MARTIN.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 14 p. 1976. **NCJ-41791**

THE NEED FOR INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATION OF ABUSED CHILDREN, DIFFERENT FORMS OF ADVOCACY, AND HOW TO BEST PROVIDE ADVOCACY ARE EXAMINED. CHILD ABUSE CASES MAY BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THREE BROAD CHRONOLOGICAL STEPS: IDENTIFICATION; INVESTIGATION; AND INTERVENTION. CHILD ADVOCACY OR INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATION IS A NECESSARY ELEMENT AT ALL THREE STAGES. THE SIMPLEST FORM OF CHILD ADVOCACY IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IS THE ABILITY TO IDENTIFY THE SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR DEPRIVATION AND A WILLINGNESS TO REPORT THE CASE TO THE APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCY (EVERY STATE HAS ADOPTED SOME FORM OF MANDATORY REPORTING BY STATUTE. THE SECOND FORM OF ADVOCACY INVOLVES THE ABILITY TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS; INDIVIDUAL ADVOCATES AT THIS STAGE ARE USUALLY CONCERNED WITH INVESTIGATING REPORTED CASES AND ARE EXPECTED TO ARRANGE FOR SOME KIND OF INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT TO ADDRESS ANY PROBLEMS UNCOVERED. MORE FORMAL AND STRUCTURED FORMS OF ADVOCACY INCLUDE THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD PROTECTION TEAM, WHICH EVALUATES ALL REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, AND THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM, WHO REPRESENTS THE CHILD'S INTERESTS IN A COURT OF LAW. THE FIRST STATE TO INCORPORATE THE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM CONCEPT INTO A STATUTORY FRAMEWORK WAS COLORADO; SINCE 1975, EVERY COLORADO COUNTY WHICH RECEIVES 50 OR MORE REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE PER YEAR IS REQUIRED TO CREATE SUCH A TEAM. AN IDEAL TEAM WOULD INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, A MEMBER OF THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, A PHYSICIAN, A PSYCHIATRIST, A LAWYER, AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LOCAL COURT WITH JUVENILE JURISDICTION. THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM, AS A SPECIAL GUARDIAN, IS NEITHER AN ADVOCATE FOR THE PETITIONER (USUALLY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES) NOR FOR THE RESPONDENT, ALTHOUGH ONE OR BOTH OF THESE ROLES MAY BE ASSUMED BY THE GUARDIAN AS THE PROCEEDINGS GO FORWARD. THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM IS AN 'AMICUS CURIAE' (A FRIEND OF THE COURT) AND IS ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE TO THE COURT WHICH APPOINTS HIM OR HER. THE AUTHORS FEEL THAT A GUARDIAN AD LITEM SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT EVERY ABUSED CHILD IN THOSE CASES WHICH PROCEED INTO JUVENILE COURT AND SHOULD BE PRESENT AT EVERY PROCEEDNG IN WHICH THE CHILD'S INTERESTS MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED. THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM SHOULD HAVE THE OPTION OF CONSULTING WITH OTHERS (E.G., THE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM OR OTHER PROFESSIONALS) WHO HAVE RELEVANT EXPERTISE. (DAS)

26. **AETIOLOGY OF REPEATED SERIOUS PHYSICAL ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS ON WIVES (WIFE BATTERING). By J. J. GAYFORD.** JOHN WRIGHT AND SONS, LTD, 42-44 TRIANGLE WEST, BRISTOL BS8 1EX, ENGLAND. *MEDICINE,* SCIENCE AND THE LAW, V 19, N 1 (JANUARY 1979), P 19-24. **NCJ-59850**

FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT STUDIES OF WIFE BATTERING, METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM A STUDY OF AETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN 100 BATTERED WIVES. ONE HUNDRED WOMEN CLAIMING AND SHOWING EVIDENCE OF BEING BATTERED WERE INTERVIEWED. PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW, ALL SUBJECTS HAD EITHER COMPLETED OR BEEN HELPED TO COMPLETE A QUESTIONNAIRE. WHERE INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE FROM OTHER SOURCES, THIS WAS USED TO CHECK CONTENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW. EIGHTY-NINE OF THE WOMEN, WHO WERE SEEN AT CHISWICK WOMEN'S AID (ENGLAND) IN 1974, WERE OBSERVED OVER A PERIOD OF WEEKS. IN EACH CASE, THE SUBJECT HAD LIVED WITH THE ABUSIVE MAN FOR AT LEAST A YEAR. ALL SUBJECTS HAD TO HAVE EXPERIENCED THREE INCIDENTS OF VIOLENT ABUSE FOR INCLUSION IN THE SURVEY. ALTHOUGH ONLY A QUARTER OF THE WOMEN EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN THEIR PARENTS' HOMES, MANY MORE WERE SUBJECTED TO DISRUPTIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR PARENTS THROUGH DIVORCE OR SEPARATION, DEATH, ALCOHOLISM, PARENTAL PROMISCUITY, AND OCCASIONAL PARENTAL IMPRISONMENT. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT MARITAL VIOLENCE OCCURS IN ALL SOCIAL CLASSES, WITH EDUCATION AND A STABLE WORK RECORD AFFORDING NO PROTECTION. OF THE WOMEN INTERVIEWED, 46 ADMITTED THEY HAD RECEIVED A PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION; 21 HAD RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION, AND 2 HAD SUFFERED FROM A PUERPERAL PSYCHOSIS. THE REMAINDER HAD MIXED DIAGNOSES OF REACTIVE DEPRESSION DUE TO MARITAL PROBLEMS OR PERSONALITY DISORDER. TWENTY SUBJECTS HAD USED ALCOHOL TO ENJOY THE INTOXICATING AND DISINHIBITING EFFECTS. ACCORDING TO THE WOMEN, DRUNKENNESS, COMMON AMONG THEIR MALE ABUSERS WITH 52 BEING DRUNK ON AT LEAST A WEEKLY BASIS, WAS OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH HIS VIOLENCE. JEALOUSY, IMPRISONMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, PROMISCUITY, AND GAMBLING WERE OTHER AETOLOGICAL FACTORS REPORTED BY THE WOMEN. ADDITIONALLY, THIRTY PERCENT OF THE WOMEN FELT MOUNTING TENSION IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR HUSBANDS BEFORE VIOLENCE ERUPTED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

27. **AGENCY RESPONSES TO THE ABUSED WIFE. By D. BASS and J. RICE.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 60, N 6 (JUNE 1979), P 338-342. **NCJ-58680**

INTERVIEWS WITH 21 COUNSELORS AT NINE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES SERVING AN ESTIMATED 500,000 RESIDENTS

IN A NORTHEAST STATE, SHOWS THAT SOCIAL AGENCIES FAIL TO INFORM ABUSED WIVES OF SERVICES AIMED AT THEIR NEEDS. RESEARCHERS, SUCH AS PAGELOW (1977) AND NICHOLS (1976), HAVE ARGUED THAT THE RESPONSE WHICH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES MAKE TO ABUSED WOMEN IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DETERMINING THE DECISION OF THESE WOMAN TO LEAVE THEIR ABUSIVE SPOUSES. IN FORMULATING THIS STUDY, IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT AGENCIES VIEW WIFE ABUSE AS A SYMPTOM OF OTHER FAMILY PROBLEMS AND NOT AS A PROBLEM OF IMPORTANCE IN AND OF ITSELF. THIS IN TURN KEEPS AGENCIES FROM BEING AWARE OF THE SERVICES AND FACILITIES THAT EXIST TO DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE PROBLEM OF WIFE ABUSE. IN THIS STUDY, A PURPOSIVE SAMPLE WAS USED, INTERVIEWING APPROXIMATELY 20 PERCENT OF THE COUNSELING STAFF IN EACH OF THE AGENCIES. TWO OF THE NINE AGENCIES DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH WIFE ABUSE. HOWEVER, THE STUDY FINDINGS INDICATE THAT PROFESSIONAL SERVICE WORKERS IN THE OTHER AGENCIES ARE LARGELY UNAWARE OF THESE PROGRAMS. ONLY NINE OF THE 21 PROFESSIONALS HAD ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SERVICES OFFERED BY ONE OF THE AGENCIES AND ONLY 5 HAD ACCURATE INFORMATION ON THE OTHER PROGRAM. THESE COUNSELORS ATTEMPT TO DEAL WITH ABUSED WIVES THE SAME WAY IN WHICH THEY DEAL WITH OTHER FAMILY PROBLEMS; THEREFORE, THEY ARE LESS LIKELY TO INFORM ABUSED WOMEN OF THE SPECIAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO THEM. HOWEVER, THE PROBLEMS CREATED BY WIFE ABUSE CAN ONLY BE MET BY CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN SPECIAL PROGRAMS AIMED AT ABUSED WIVES AND OTHER FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAMS. REFERENCES AND TABLES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

28. **ALASKA—ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS—SHELTER FOR ABUSED AND BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT. By D. V. MECHAU.** 36 p. 1978. **NCJ-62258**

AN EVALUATION OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE SHELTER OPERATED BY ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC), ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, IS GIVEN IN THIS FINAL REPORT. AWAIC IS ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE ASSAULTED AND BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN REFUGE FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND EDUCATION TO ENABLE WOMEN TO IDENTIFY VIABLE LIFESTYLE ALTERNATIVES. IN ADDITION, AWAIC WORKS CLOSELY WITH EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS. SERVICES INCLUDE OPERATION OF A RESIDENTIAL SHELTER, A 24-HOUR CRISIS LINE, COUNSELING, TRANSPORTATION, CHILD CARE, AND REFERRAL NETWORK TO EXISTING STATE AND LOCAL SERVICES. THE SCARCITY OF DATA CONCERNING THESE RELATIVELY NEW AREAS OF HUMAN SERVICE MAKE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES IMPOSSIBLE. THE CONCENSUS OF THE LEGAL, MEDICAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMUNITIES, AS WELL AS THOSE USING THE SHELTER, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE SHELTER PROVIDES A GREATLY NEEDED SERVICE AND THAT THE NEED WILL CONTINUE. THREE SITE VISITS AT VARIOUS INTERVALS DURING THE YEAR RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. THE SHELTER DOES NOT DUPLICATE ANY SERVICES OFFERED BY OTHER STATE AGENCIES, AND IS, THEREFORE, WORTHY OF CONTINUED STATE FUNDING. IT IS RECOMMENDED, HOWEVER, THAT AWAIC DEVELOP PROPOSALS TO SOLICIT MORE FUNDS FROM PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS. JOB DESCRIPTIONS FOR SHELTER PERSONNEL ARE VAGUE AND IN NEED OF CLARIFICATION. SALARIES ALSO NEED TO BE INCREASED 5 TO 10 PERCENT IF STATE AND PRIVATE PAYROLLS ARE TO BE APPROXIMATE. ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIRST YEAR WAS STRONG ON PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, YET WEAK IN FISCAL MANAGEMENT. CONSEQUENTLY, THE DIRECTOR AND THE BOARD HAVE INCREASED THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. ADDITIONALLY, A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT HAS BEEN RETAINED AND SHOULD BE MAINTAINED DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AWAIC ACCOMPLISHED ITS OBJECTIVES IN THE FIRST YEAR. CHARTS SHOW THE PERTINENT STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR THIS EVALUATION AS WELL AS PROVISIONS OF STATE LEGISLATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (JMB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

29. **ALCOHOL ABUSE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE. By D. H. COLEMAN and M. A. STRAUS.** UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. 11 p. 1979. **NCJ-60103**

THIS OVERVIEW OF ALCOHOL ABUSE STUDIES AND FAMILY VIOLENCE FOUND THAT TRUE ALCOHOLICS, RATHER THAN THOSE DISINHIBITED BY ALCOHOL, ARE IN EFFECT ANETHESIZED AND UNLIKELY TO COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS. SOCIAL LEARNING AND DEVIANCE DISAVOWAL THEORY HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS AN EXPLANATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL ABUSE AND VIOLENCE. THIS EXPLANATION SEEMS PARTICULARLY APPLICABLE IN THE CONTEXT OF SPOUSAL ABUSE. HOWEVER, THE DATA AVAILABLE DO NOT PROVIDE ANY DIRECT EVIDENCE THAT IT IS CORRECT. IF THE LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND VIOLENCE IS BASED ON THE DISINHIBITING EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, VIOLENCE SHOULD BE GREATEST AMONG THOSE WHO COME CLOSEST TO THE USUAL CONCEPTION OF AN ALCOHOLIC. THIS STUDY SHOWS ALMOST NO VIOLENCE AMONG THE SEVERE ALCOHOLICS. TRUE ALCOHOLICS USE ALCOHOL INSTEAD TO BLOCK OUT A WORLD WHICH WAS TOO PAINFUL FOR THEM TO BEAR. AMONG THOSE WHO OCCASIONALLY GET DRUNK, THE SUBJECTIVE MEANING OF INEBRIATION IS QUITE DIFFERENT. WHETHER CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY, THEY USE ALCOHOL AS A MEANS OF ENGAGING IN BEHAVIOR WHICH WOULD BE UNACCEPTABLE TO THEMSELVES AND SOCIETY IF THEY WERE SOBER. THE STUDY ALSO FOUND THAT ALCOHOL ABUSE IS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN THE HUSBAND-WIFE RELATIONSHIP MORE OFTEN THAN IN THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: THIS PAPER IS ONE OF A SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, FEBRUARY 1979.

Sponsoring Agencies: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857; UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

30. **ALCOHOL AND FAMILY ABUSE (FROM ALCOHOL, CASUALTIES AND CRIME, 1977, BY MARC AARENS ET AL—SEE NCJ-50636). By T. EPSTEIN, T. CAMERON, and R. ROOM.** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BERKELEY, CA 94720. 51 p. 1977. **NCJ-50639**

THE IMPACT OF ALCOHOL ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGECT, CHILD MOLESTING, MARITAL VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE BY CHILDREN IS CONSIDERED. STUDIES OF FAMILY PROBLEMS IN THE ALCOHOLISM LITERATURE ARE GENERALLY ORIENTED TOWARD CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND ROLE IMPAIRMENT RATHER THAN TOWARD THE OCCURRENCE OF SPECIFIC EVENTS. WHERE EVENTS ARE NOTED OR MEASURED, THEY ARE REGARDED PRIMARILY AS SYMPTOMS OF A CONDITION. ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ALTHOUGH IN MANY WAYS QUITE DIFFERENT, ARE OFTEN CONSIDERED AS ONE EVENT OR AT LEAST REGARDED AS HAVING SIMILAR CAUSAL PATHOLOGIES. RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT MORE OFTEN FOCUSES ON DRINKING HISTORIES AND DRINKING PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSERS RATHER THAN ON THE DRINKING OF ABUSIVE PARENTS PRIOR TO OR DURING THE

ACT OF CHILD ABUSING. DETERMINING THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF CHILD MOLESTING IS DIFFICULT; MOST RESEARCHERS CONTEND THAT REPORTED MOLESTING COMPRISES ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR, AND RESEARCH ON CHILD MOLESTING USUALLY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED FROM A TRADITIONAL CORRECTIVE APPROACH. REFLECTING A CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH TRADITION, CHILD MOLESTING LITERATURE HAS HAD A FAIRLY LONG HISTORY OF CONCERN WITH ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT. MARITAL VIOLENCE INCLUDES A BROAD RANGE OF ACTS RANGING FROM A SLAP ON THE FACE TO HOMICIDE. THE MOST DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF INTRAFAMILIAL VIOLENCE CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM HOMICIDE STATISTICS. THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE AVAILABLE ON THE POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN INTRAFAMILIAL VIOLENCE WHERE THE CHILD IS THE AGGRESSOR. IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THE AREAS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND MARITAL VIOLENCE MUST BE VIEWED AS EMERGING RESEARCH DISCIPLINES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

31. **ALCOHOL-RELATED ACTS OF VIOLENCE—WHO WAS DRINKING AND WHERE THE ACTS OCCURRED. By L. W. GERSON.** RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CENTER OF ALCOHOL STUDIES, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08903. *JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL,* V 39, N 7 (1978), P 1294—1296. **NCJ-57465**

A STUDY OF 1,790 ALCOHOL-RELATED VIOLENT ACTS IN THE HAMILTON-WENTWORTH REGION OF ONTARIO, CANADA, FOUND MOST WERE MARITAL OR OTHER COMMON ASSAULTS, THE FORMER USUALLY OCCURRING IN A PRIVATE RESIDENCE. ALL ALCOHOL-RELATED VIOLENT INCIDENTS HANDLED BY THE POLICE BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1976 AND OCTOBER 1977 WERE STUDIED TO DETERMINE WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING, THE TYPE OF VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DRINKING, AND THE PLACES IN WHICH THE VIOLENT EVENTS OCCURRED. OF THE 1,790 INCIDENTS, 411 WERE MARITAL ASSAULTS AND 892 WERE OTHER COMMON ASSAULTS. ALMOST 90 PERCENT OF THE MARITAL ASSAULTS OCCURRED IN THE HOME WHILE THE COMMON ASSAULTS OCCURRED ALMOST ANYWERE--240 IN ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED TO SELL ALCOHOL, 398 IN RESIDENCES, AND 254 IN A VARIOUS OTHER PLACES. THERE WERE 148 ASSAULTS WITH INJURY, 74 ASSAULTS OF PEACE OFFICERS, 47 THREATENING ACTS THAT WERE MARITAL, 3 SEXUAL ASSAULTS OTHER THAN RAPE, 29 RAPES, 9 HOMICIDES, AND 150 THREATENING ACTS WHICH WERE NOT MARITAL. BOTH PARTIES WERE IMPLICATED IN DRINKING IN MANY INSTANCES. IN 632 CASES THE OFFENDER ALONE HAD BEEN DRINKING, IN 521 THE VICTIM HAD BEEN DRINKING, AND IN 697 BOTH HAD BEEN DRINKING. IN ONLY 13 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTS HAD THE VICTIM ALONE BEEN DRINKING; IN 179 CASES THE OFFENDER HAD BEEN DRINKING AND IN 177 BOTH HAD BEEN DRINKING. IN NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COMMON ASSAULTS, EITHER THE VICTIM OR BOTH HAD BEEN DRINKING. THIS WAS ALSO THE CASE WITH RAPES AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS. MORE THAN HALF THE INCIDENTS, 1,019, TOOK PLACE IN RESIDENCES. TWO TABLES PRESENT THE STUDY STATISTICS AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

32. **ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME—AN EXAMINATION OF THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. By A. M. MACKENSIE.** 37 p. 1978. **NCJ-62194**

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT EXAMINES ALCOHOLISM AND DRUNKENNESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, EMPHASIZING THE RELATIONSHIP TO VIOLENT CRIME AND THE POLICE ROLE IN DETOXIFICATION CENTERS. THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES REPORTED FOR DRINKING OFFENSES HAS INCREASED SHARPLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, EUROPE, AND THE UNITED STATES AND CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO PARENTAL AND PEER INFLUENCES AS WELL AS A LACK OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. ALCOHOLISM IS MUCH MORE SEVERE IN SCOTLAND THAN IN ENGLAND OR WALES AND IS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL BECAUSE OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES FAVORING HEAVY DRINKING. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND VIOLENT OFFENSES CAN BE SEEN IN CHILD ABUSE CASES, BATTERED WIVES, AND GROUP VIOLENCE. PROBLEM DRINKERS FALL INTO SEVERAL CATEGORIES WHICH PRESENT DIFFERENT PROBLEMS FOR THE POLICE AND SOCIETY. THE ADOLESCENT DRINKER NEEDS TREATMENT IN ORDER TO AVOID SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN THE FUTURE. THE DISORDERLY AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS CAN BE HANDLED BY ARREST AND COURT PROCEEDINGS. PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS IS ESSENTIALLY AN URBAN PROBLEM WHICH OCCUPIES A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF POLICE TIME. THESE OFFENDERS COULD BE SENT TO A CENTRALIZED LOCATION TO SOBER UP AND HAVE THEIR DETOXIFICATION NEEDS ASSESSED. THE CURRENT STRATEGY IN ENGLAND IS TO SHIFT THE HOMELESS ALCOHOLIC AND THE HABITUAL PUBLIC DRUNK FROM THE PENAL SYSTEM INTO REHABILITATION SERVICES. EXPERIMENTAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED IN EDINBURGH, MANCHESTER, AND LEEDS. SUCH PROGRAMS, HOWEVER, ARE EXPENSIVE AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IS QUESTIONABLE BECAUSE OF THE HABITUAL DRUNK'S LACK OF MOTIVATION. MOREOVER, MANY DETOXIFICATION EXPERIMENTS HAVE NOT RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS OF TIME FOR POLICE AND COURTS. ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS AFFECT ANY SOLUTION OF THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM AND PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO JUVENILES AND ALCOHOLICS WHO ARE LIKELY TO RESPOND TO TREATMENT. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A GRAPH RELATING DRUNKENNESS CONVICTIONS AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND A FLOW CHART FOR REFERRALS TO DETOXIFICATION CENTERS. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE ALSO PROVIDED. (MJM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

33. **ALCOHOLISM IN BATTERED WOMEN—A REPORT OF ADVOCACY SERVICES TO CLIENTS IN A DETOXIFICATION FACILITY. By M. J. KORLATH.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 4, N 2 (1979), P 292-299. **NCJ-64091**

ALCOHOLIC AND BATTERED WOMEN NEED HELP IN DEVELOPING POSITIVE SELF-IMAGES AND COPING SKILLS ACCORDING TO A CLIENT SURVEY OF THE HENNEPIN COUNTY ALCOHOLISM RECEIVING CENTER OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. SEVERAL NEEDS ARE APPARENT IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO ALCOHOLIC AND BATTERED WOMEN. FIRST, MORE DATA IS REQUIRED TO COMPARE THESE WOMEN TO OTHER BATTERED WOMEN, WITH A FOCUS ON DEVELOPING AWARENESS OF SPECIFIC NEEDS. IN ADDITION, A UNIFIED APPROACH BY CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY PROFESSIONALS AND FAMILY VIOLENCE WORKERS IS CALLED FOR, AND FLEXIBLE, SERVICE STRUCTURES ARE NEEDED. ABUSERS SHOULD BE CONFRONTED AND ENCOURAGED TO GET HELP WITH THEIR PROBLEMS. FINALLY, LEGAL ADVOCACY IS NEEDED TO PROTECT ABUSED WOMEN FROM FURTHER ASSAULT WHICH WOULD DIMINISH ANY STRENGTHENING OF SELF-CONCEPT THEY MAY HAVE FOSTERED BEFORE RETURNING TO THE COMMUNITY. THESE CONCLUSIONS WERE REACHED AFTER 33 INTERVIEWS WITH BATTERED WOMEN SERVED AT AN ALCOHOLISM RECEIVING CENTER, INCLUDING BOTH VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY CLIENTS. ALL THE WOMEN HAD SUFFERED ABUSE FROM A SPOUSE (I.E., HUSBAND, BOYFRIEND, OR ACQUAINTANCE). THIS INFORMATION IS COMPARED WITH UNITED WAY DATA BASED ON A SURVEY AND INTERVIEWS OF VICTIMS IN AN EMERGENCY ROOM. ONE

SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE CLIENT'S ABUSE WAS THE CASUAL NATURE OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VICTIM AND ASSAILANT, REFLECTED IN THE HIGHER PROPORTION OF BOYFRIENDS THAN HUSBANDS AMONG ABUSERS. THIS FACTOR WAS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE OF THE IMPACT ON STAFF PERCEPTION OF THE VICTIM AND HER PROBLEM; SOME PERSONNEL VIEW THE WOMAN AS LESS DESERVING OF HELP WHEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND ASSAILANT WAS DISTANT. A MAJOR CONCERN WAS CREATIVE AND POSITIVE STAFF OFFERINGS OF ASSISTANCE TO HELP IMPROVE THE WOMAN'S SELF-IMAGE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

34. **ALTERNATIVE FAMILIES (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By J. ROWE.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 16 p. 1977. **NCJ-57652**

CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO FOSTERING OR ADOPTION AS ALTERNATIVES FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE ABUSIVE FAMILIES. THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE TWO ALTERNATIVES ARE STUDIED. PROFESSIONALS, CHARGED WITH PROTECTING THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN, HAVE SOUGHT TO AVOID OR POSTPONE FINAL DECISIONS AS TO WHETHER CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS. WHILE THIS MAY MAKE LIFE EASIER FOR PROFESSIONALS, THE CHILDREN SUFFER AS THEY ARE SHUFFLED BETWEEN THEIR PARENTS, FOSTER HOMES, AND INSTITUTIONS. PROFESSIONALS SELDOM CONSIDER SUCH QUESTIONS AS WHAT TYPE OF HOME IS MOST SUITABLE FOR THESE CHILDREN, WHETHER SUCH HOMES ARE AVAILABLE, WHAT SUPPORT SERVICES WILL BE NEEDED, AND WHAT THE CHANCES ARE FOR A SUCCESSFUL PLACEMENT. DECISIONS IN THIS AREA MAY BE EASIER TO MAKE IF PROFESSIONALS UNDERSTAND THE ESSENTIAL ROLE WHICH A GOOD FAMILY SITUATION PLAYS IN MEETING CHILDREN'S EMOTIONAL NEEDS FOR STABILITY AND CONTINUITY. MOST FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS ARE UNLIKELY TO FULFILL SUCH NEEDS. WHILE THERE ARE MANY DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH ADOPTION, IT IS CLEAR THAT ADOPTION OFFERS ABUSED CHILDREN THE BEST HOPE FOR A HOME ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THEY CAN THRIVE PHYSICALLY, EMOTIONALLY, AND INTELLECTUALLY. KADUSHIN'S STUDY (1970) OF THE ADOPTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN FOUND THAT ADOPTION WAS SUCCESSFUL IN 73 TO 82 PERCENT OF THE CASES STUDIED. THE ADVANTAGES OF MAKING EARLY DECISIONS AS TO WHERE ABUSED CHILDREN WILL BE FINALLY PLACED ARE NUMEROUS. HOWEVER, THE LIKELIHOOD OF SUCH DECISIONS BEING MADE DEPENDS UPON CONTINUED EFFORTS BY THE LEGAL, MEDICAL, AND SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

35. **ANALYSIS OF CHILD AND NEGLECT RESEARCH, 1977. By M. P. MARTIN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 46 p. 1978. **NCJ-49473**

A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH FROM 1965 UNTIL 1977 IS PRESENTED, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE LATER STUDIES. THE ANALYSIS IS DIRECTED AT PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD. APPLIED RATHER THAN BASIC RESEARCH WAS EXAMINED FOR THIS ANALYSIS OF RECENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STUDIES. THE VAGUENESS AND AMBIGUITIES THAT SURROUND THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT MAKE THE DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM A CENTRAL ISSUE. COMMONLY USED DEFINITIONS, LEGAL DEFINITIONS, COURT DECISIONS, AND RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE THE LACK OF CONSENSUS AMONG PROFESSIONALS ON THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. DISAGREEMENT WAS INDICATED BY: (1) THE FAILURE OF SOME TO DEFINE AS ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL INDIVIDUAL CASES THAT OTHERS PUT INTO THIS CATEGORY; (2) EMPIRICAL DATA ON DISSATISFACTION CONCERNING MUTUALITY OF DECISIONS ABOUT AN INDIVIDUAL CASE. SEVERAL FACTORS ARE BLAMED FOR THIS DISAGREEMENT: PSYCHODYNAMIC REASONS, SOCIOCULTURAL PLURALISM, DIFFERING PROFESSIONAL FUNCTIONS, AND LACK OF KNOWLEDGE IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT. ESTIMATES OF INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CITED, BUT THESE FIGURES ARE SUBJECT TO WIDE DISCREPANCY PARTLY DUE TO THE DIFFERENT DATA SOURCES USED FOR ESTIMATION -MANDATED REPORTS OR HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS. THE INHERENT FAILURES OF THE REPORTING SYSTEMS ARE DISCUSSED. DATA COLLECTION IS AFFECTED BY ACCURACY OF DETECTION, PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL AWARENESS, THE DEGREE OF ENFORCEMENT, CERTAIN REPORTING BIASES, LACK OF COMPARABILITY, AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES. PSYCHOSOCIAL ECOLOGY HAS BEEN STUDIED AS RELEVANT TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; INTRAPERSONAL FACTORS, LIFE SITUATION FORCES, AND CULTURAL ATTITUDES ARE EXAMINED IN THIS CONTEXT. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE ANALYZED. PREVENTION IS CONSIDERED IN THE CATEGORIES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION. PRIMARY PREVENTION INCLUDES EDUCATION FOR PARENTHOOD, PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS, AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES. SECONDARY PREVENTION CONSISTS OF SCREENING FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND FOR SPECIAL SERVICE NEEDS AND IDENTIFYING THE PROFILE OF THE ABUSER. TREATMENTS DISCUSSED ARE THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, THE EXTENDED FAMILY CENTER, FOSTER CARE, FAMILY ADVOCACY, AND BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. PRIMARY CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT ON THE VICTIM ARE OBVIOUS, BUT THERE ARE OTHER MORE SUBTLE, LONG-RANGE EFFECTS BOTH ON THE VICTIM AND ON SIBLINGS OF THE VICTIM. THESE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES TO SOCIETY STEMMING FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CONSIDERED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A SUBJECT INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-091-00223-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

36. **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE LITERATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AS IT RELATES TO PROTECTIVE SERVICES. By E. J. LAIRD.** REGION V CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 19 p. 1976. **NCJ-50175**

BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES DEALING WITH THE LEGAL, MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED IN A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY COVERING MATERIALS PUBLISHED FROM 1972 THROUGH AUGUST 1976. THE PURPOSE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS TO PROVIDE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AS IT RELATES TO THE FIELD OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES. EACH OF THE 92 LISTINGS INCLUDES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM AS WELL AS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION. A LIST OF OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON CHILD ABUSE IS ALSO INCLUDED, TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES THAT CAN PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

37. **APPROACH TO PRIMARY PREVENTION—THE 'AT-RISK' PROGRAM. By C. AYOUB and D. R. PFEIFER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 6, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1977), P 14-17. **NCJ-50551**

AN AT-RISK PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED THAT EMERGED AS THE RESULT OF KNOWLEDGE GAINED IN THE AREAS OF CHILD ABUSE AND MATERNAL-INFANT BONDING AND THAT ENCOMPASSES PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROBLEMS. DEVELOPED IN A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL IN TULSA, OKLA., THE PROGRAM BEGINS DURING A MOTHER'S PREGNANCY, WHEN A CHILD IS BORN, OR WHEN A CHILD IS PRESENTED TO THE PEDIATRIC UNIT FOR HOSPITALIZATION. MEMBERS OF THE AT-RISK TEAM INCLUDE PEDIATRICIANS, A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE COORDINATOR, A SOCIAL WORKER, A PEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH NURSE, AND A DIETITIAN. A CHILD AND FAMILY ARE ASSESSED IN TERMS OF CERTAIN AT-RISK CRITERIA WITH REGARD TO MEETING THE NEEDS OF NORMAL FAMILIES AND THE NEEDS OF FAMILIES SHOWING POTENTIAL FOR POOR PARENTING SITUATONS. AT-RISK TEAM MEMBERS, UPON REFERRAL OF A PARENT OR CHILD, OBTAIN GENERAL INFORMATON ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE FAMILY AND THE ROLES OF ITS MEMBERS AND ON THE FAMILY'S SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATUS. IN THE MOST SEVERE CASES OF CHILD ABUSE FOUND IN THE COURSE OF THE PROGRAM, THE MARITAL OR ONGOING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADULTS HAD CONSISTENTLY BROKEN DOWN SOME TIME BETWEEN THE CONCEPTION OF THE CHILD AND THE TIME ABUSE OCCURRED. PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOME HAVE ALSO BEEN ENCOUNTERED BY THE AT-RISK TEAM. PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON FAMILIES WHOSE ATTITUDES TOWARD HEALTH ARE POOR. INPATIENT PROTOCOLS AND TEACHING PROGRAMS ON CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH ARE CONDUCTED, AND FAILURE-TO-THRIVE INFANTS ARE OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO THE AT-RISK TEAM. CHILDREN FROM PEDIATRIC AND NEWBORN AREAS OF THE HOSPITAL AND CHILDREN REFERRED BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES ARE ACCEPTED AT A SPECIALTY CLINIC KNOWN AS THE PEDIATRIC AT-RISK OUTPATIENT CLINIC. GOALS AT THE AT-RISK PROGRAM ARE TO OFFER COORDINATED AND CONTINUOUS MEDICAL CARE FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, TO INCREASE A FAMILY'S FEELINGS OF PERSONAL WORTH AND PROVIDE PARENTS WITH INCREASED KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH MAINTENANCE TECHNIQUES, TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF FAMILY STRESS, TO FACILITATE REFERRAL AND FEEDBACK, AND TO EVALUATE THE LEVEL OF SAFETY OF A CHILD IN HIS OR HER HOME. (DEP)

38. **ARIZONA PROJECT—ARIZONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By B. E. PALMER.** ARIZONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT. 20 p. 1975. **NCJ-35595**

REPORT ON A COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF CHILD ABUSE THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF ARIZONA. PROJECT GOALS WERE TO INCREASE PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL AWARENESS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM; TO DEVELOP A SYSTEMATIC PROCESS OF DOCUMENTING EXISTING RESOURCES AND NEEDS IN THE PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; TO STRENGTHEN EXISTING RESOURCES AND DEVELOP NEW ONES; AND TO WORK TOWARD THE COORDINATION OF ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN THE FIELD. PROJECT ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THESE GOALS ARE REPORTED.

Sponsoring Agencies: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY, P O BOX 6123, PHOENIX, AZ 85005; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

39. **ARREST WARRANT FORMS—ABANDONMENT AND NONSUPPORT CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY, CHILD ABUSE, INDECENT LIBERTIES, TRESPASS, INJURY TO PROPERTY, WELFARE AND FOOD STAMP FRAUD—NORTH CAROLINA. By J. G. BRANDON, D. R. GILL, and M. CROWELL.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27515. 29 p. 1977. **NCJ-58403**

THIS HANDBOOK FOR CLERICAL PERSONNEL IN NORTH CAROLINA'S COURT SYSTEM CONTAINS SAMPLES OF CORRECTLY COMPLETED ARREST WARRANT FORMS FOR A VARIETY OF FAMILY OFFENSES, MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, AND WELFARE FRAUD OFFENSES. EACH SECTION CONTAINS A SAMPLE OF THE APPROPRIATE STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS FORM, EITHER A WARRANT FOR ARREST, A CRIMINAL SUMMONS, OR A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER. THE PREFERRED LANGUAGE IS PRINTED ON THE FORM. THE INSTRUCTIONS THEN SUGGEST STANDARD LANGUAGE FOR FILLING IN THE CHARGE, INDICATE WHERE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS NEEDED, AND EXPLAIN LEGAL POINTS SIMPLY. THE SAMPLE ALSO SHOWS CORRECT INSERTION OF THE APPROPRIATE CITATION FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL CODE. THESE FORMS COVER ABANDONMENT AND NONSUPPORT OF WIFE OR CHILD, ABANDONMENT AND NONSUPPORT OF CHILD FOR 6 MONTHS, ABANDONMENT OF CHILD UNDER 16 BY MOTHER, FAILURE TO SUPPORT PARENT, NONSUPPORT OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD, CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY AND NEGLECT OF CHILD, CHILD ABUSE, TAKING INDECENT LIBERTIES WITH CHILDREN, TRESPASSING, INJURY TO REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY, BLOCKING PUBLIC BUILDINGS, WELFARE FRAUD, AND FOOD STAMP FRAUD. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

40. **ART OF THE CRISIS LINE FOR CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION—A TRAINING MANUAL FOR VOLUNTEERS. By C. A. JOHNSTON.** PARENTAL STRESS SERVICE INC, 154 SANTA CLARA AVENUE, OAKLAND, CA 94610. 87 p. 1976. **NCJ-55161**

THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE, IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH-RISK CHILDREN AND PARENTS, TELEPHONE COUNSELING, THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF CRISIS INTERVENTION, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND MAKING REFERRALS ARE COVERED IN THIS TRAINING MANUAL. THE INTRODUCTION COVERS THE RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AND THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF SETTING UP A TRAINING COURSE. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIALS ARE ALSO SUGGESTED. INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS COVER NORMAL AND ABNORMAL CHILD-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS, BASIC CHILD DEVELOPMENT, SYMPTOMS OF CHILD ABUSE, TECHNIQUES FOR VOLUNTEERS STAFFING A TELEPHONE HOTLINE, WORKING WITH ABUSING PARENTS, RESOURCES, AND MAKING REFERRALS. A FINAL CHAPTER COVERS OFFICE PROCEDURES FOR THIS PARTICULAR PROJECT. EACH CHAPTER IS SET UP AS A CLASS SESSION, PRESENTING MATERIALS RELEVANT TO THE TOPIC, SUGGESTING TRAINING EXERCISES, AND RECOMMENDING MATERIALS TO BE HANDED OUT TO THE CLASS. THE APPENDED MATERIALS COVER HANDLING THE CHRONIC CALLER, HANDLING THE TRUE CRISIS CALL, NEEDS OF BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN, CHARTS ILLUSTRATING POSSIBLE INTERACTIONS AMONG CALLERS AND VOLUNTEERS AND AMONG PERSONS GENERALLY, LISTS OF KEY WORDS WHICH CALLERS USE TO DESCRIBE EMOTIONAL STATES, AND PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING CALLS. A HISTORY OF PARENTAL STRESS SERVICE, INC., IS ALSO APPENDED. (GLR)

41. **AT RISK—AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THE BATTERED CHILD RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, NSPCC. By E. BAHER, C. HYMAN, C. JONES, R. JONES, A. KERR, R. MITCHELL, and R. CASTLE.** 256 p. 1976. **NCJ-36808**

DETAILED STUDY OF TWENTY-FIVE FAMILIES REFERRED TO THE BATTERED CHILD RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ENGLAND'S NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND WHO RECEIVED HELP THERE OVER A THREE YEAR PERIOD. THE BOOK INCLUDES PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT DURING THE PERIOD WHICH FOCUSES NOT ONLY ON THEIR ABILITIES BUT ALSO ON THEIR PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND PERCEPTION OF THEIR FAMILIES. A LARGE SECTION OF THE BOOK IS DEVOTED TO MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT CONSIDERATION, WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE THERAPEUTIC NURSERY ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT AND THE USE OF ANCILLARY WORKERS. IN CONCLUSION, THE NEED FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL PROVISIONS WHICH NEED TO BE MADE FOR ABUSIVE FAMILIES IS CONSIDERED AS IS THE RELEVANCE OF CHANGES IN THE LAW REGARDING CHILDREN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108.

42. **ATLAS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By J. M. CAMERON and L. J. RAE.** 99 p. 1975. **NCJ-36809**

THIS BOOK DESCRIBES THE CONDITION OF BATTERED CHILDREN AND DISTINGUISHES THE ACCIDENTALLY INJURED CHILD FROM THE BATTERED CHILD ON RADIOLOGICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC FINDINGS. IT IS DESIGNED FOR DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND POLICE WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. TYPES OF INJURIES COVERED IN THIS WELL-ILLUSTRATED BOOK INCLUDE FRACTURES, BRUISES, LACERATIONS, SOFT TISSUE SWELLINGS, BURNS, AND INTERNAL ORGAN DAMAGE. X RAYS ARE DESCRIBED AS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL IN INVESTIGATION AND DIAGNOSIS. BY USING THEM, THE RADIOLOGIST SHOULD BE ABLE TO STATE THAT NOT ONLY ARE CERTAIN SKELETAL INJURIES CAUSED BY CHILD ABUSE, BUT THAT THESE INJURIES WERE CAUSED IN A CERTAIN WAY AND ARE OF A CERTAIN AGE. THE MAIN DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES ARE THE METAPHYSICAL LESIONS AND THE MULTIPLE RIB FRACTURES—INJURIES THAT CAN ONLY BE CAUSED BY NON-ACCIDENTAL TRAUMA, EXCEPT IN CASES OF BONE DISEASE OR THE BABY IS INVOLVED IN A VEHICULAR ACCIDENT. A CHAPTER IS ALSO INCLUDED ON THE OPHTHMALIC ASPECTS OF THE CONDITION. THE ILLUSTRATIONS WERE SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES OF PROVED BATTERED BABIES, MANY OF WHICH HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CORONER. THE BOOK STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN DOCTORS AND SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES. THE AUTHORS HOPE THAT THE ATLAS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME WILL PROVE TO BE OF SOME HELP IN ESTABLISHING THE DIAGNOSIS, ESPECIALLY TO THE POLICE OFFICER OR SOCIAL WORKER WHO MAY BE THE FIRST PERSON TO EXAMINE THE BABY AND UPON WHOSE CORRECT DECISION THE BABY'S LIFE MIGHT DEPEND. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED) (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

43. **ATTACHMENT AND CHILD ABUSE—A STUDY OF SOCIAL HISTORY INDICATORS AMONG MOTHERS OF ABUSED CHILDREN. By W. J. SCOTT.** 88 p. 1975. **NCJ-51220**

THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHILD ABUSE TO EXISTING SOCIALIZATION THEORIES, AND TESTS A HYPOTHESIS BASED ON ATTACHMENT THEORY. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE MOTHER PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE WHETHER SHE INJURES OR NEGLECTS THE CHILD HERSELF OR FAILS TO PROTECT THE CHILD FROM ANOTHER ABUSER. THE DISCUSSION ISSUES INCLUDED THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATTACHMENT AND THE EFFECTS ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S SUBSEQUENT AFFILIATIVE AND PARENTAL BEHAVIOR WHEN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS IMPAIRED. THE FOLLOWING PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTS WHERE DRAWN FOR THE STUDY: PROXIMITY MAINTENANCE, AFFECT, AND AFFILIATION. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE FOUR PHASES IN THE MOTHERS' LIFE SPAN (CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE, ADULTHOOD, AND PARENTHOOD). CASE RECORDS OF 81 MOTHERS OF ABUSED CHILDREN WERE REVIEWED FOR HISTORICAL INFORMATION. THE SAMPLE WAS DIVIDED INTO GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: MOTHERS WHO HAD INFLICTED INJURIES; MOTHERS GUILTY OF NEGLECT; AND MOTHERS WHO HAD PROTECTED THE ABUSER. CHI-SQUARE TESTS DETERMINED THAT THE ITEMS CONSIDERED DID NOT DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN THE GROUPS. ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION, A CONTROL STUDY WAS CONDUCTED COMPARING MOTHERS OF ABUSED CHILDREN WITH MOTHERS OF NONABUSED CHILDREN ON VARIOUS SOCIAL HISTORY INDICATORS. A HYPOTHESIS STATING THAT THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS WAS TESTED. THIRTY MOTHERS FROM THE ORIGINAL SAMPLE OF EIGHTY-ONE WERE COMPARED TO THIRTY MOTHERS IN THE CONTROL GROUP. DATA FOR THE CONTROL GROUP WAS COLLECTED THROUGH PERSONAL INTERVIEWS. CHI-SQUARE TESTS WERE USED TO COMPARE THE TWO GROUPS ON MULTIPLE INDICATORS. DIFFERENCES CONSISTENTLY WERE FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS, THUS INDICATING SUPPORT FOR THE ATTACHMENT THEORY. THE INVESTIGATION PROVED THAT MOTHERS OF ABUSED CHILDREN HAVE A HISTORY OF TRAUMATIC AND/OR ADVERSE EXPERIENCES. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS TABLES OF CHI-SQUARE VALUES. (JCP)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 75-12,155.

44. **ATTORNEY AD LITEM—GUARDIAN OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND INCOMPETENTS. By B. E. BERNSTEIN.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 60, N 8 (OCTOBER 1979), P 463-470. **NCJ-62179**

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND LIMITATIONS OF THE ATTORNEY AD LITEM ARE DISCUSSED. GUARDIANS AD LITEM ARE LAWYERS REPRESENTING PERSONS WHO CANNOT LEGALLY REPRESENT THEMSELVES IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS NAMELY, MINORS, INCOMPETENTS, PERSONS WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN, OR AN UNKNOWN PERSON WHOSE INTERESTS MAY BE, AND PROBABLY WILL BE, AFFECTED BY A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING. GUARDIANS AD LITEM ARE EMPOWERED TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS AND RIGHTS OF THEIR WARDS ONLY IN THE PARTICULAR PROCEEDINGS THAT GAVE RISE TO THE APPOINTMENT, AND THEIR AUTHORITY ENDS WITH THE FINAL JUDGMENT OR DECREE RESULTING FROM THE PROCEEDINGS. THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT A CHILD INSURES A FAIR AND EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY OF THE CHILD'S NEEDS. WHERE FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE COURT OR PRIVATE RESOURCES, CHILDREN INVOLVED IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS SHOULD HAVE SUCH REPRESENTATION. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY AD LITEM VARY, DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE PROCEEDING INVOLVES DIVORCE AND CUSTODY, A JUVENILE CRIMINAL TRIAL OR A CHILD ABUSE SITUATION. IN CUSTODY AND ADOPTION PROCEEDINGS THE ATTORNEY AD LITEM SHOULD (1) OBTAIN INFORMATION RELEVANT IN THE CASE, WITH THE RIGHT OF LEGAL DISCOVERY; (2) PRESENT TO THE COURT EVIDENCE AS TO THE CHILD'S VIEWPOINT AND FEELINGS; (3) CROSS-EXAMINATION WITNESSES PRESENTING EVIDENCE DEEMED ADVERSE TO THE CHILD'S INTERESTS; AND (4) APPEAL DECISIONS OF THE COURT. AN ATTORNEY REPRE-

SENTING AN ACCUSED JUVENILE SHOULD OBTAIN ALL FACTS AVAILABLE TO SHOW THE JUVENILE DID NOT COMMIT THE ALLEGED ACT. IF THE CLIENT DID COMMIT THE ALLEGED OFFENSE, THEN COUNSEL SHOULD ATTEMPT TO SECURE A COURT JUDGMENT WHICH WOULD BEST SUIT THE CLIENT. IN CHILD ABUSE PROCEEDINGS, THE ATTORNEY AD LITEM SHOULD (1) INSIST THAT THE CHILD'S INTERESTS BE CONSIDERED BY THE COURT; (2) REPRESENT ANY ESTABLISHED RIGHTS OF THE CHILD; (3) REPRESENT THE CHILD'S WISHES; AND (4) OFFER THE COURT A THIRD POINT OF VIEW, NOT NECESSARILY MORE CHILD CENTERED THAN THAT OF THE PARENTS OR THE PROFESSIONAL EXPERT, BUT PERHAPS REPRESENTING THE JUDGMENT OF THE PERSON IN THE STREET. A SOCIAL WORKER AND AN ATTORNEY AD LITEM MAY FUNCTION AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM, JOINTLY SERVING THE LONG-RANGE INTERESTS OF THEIR MUTUAL CLIENT AND SOCIETY. (RCB)

45. **ATTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN A WIFE-ABUSE CONTEXT. By D. KALMUSS.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 4, N 2 (1979), P 284-291. **NCJ-64090**
THIS STUDY INVESTIGATES ONE PARTICULAR ATTITUDE TOWARD WIFE ABUSE--HOW INDIVIDUALS ATTRIBUTE RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PARTICIPANTS--AND FINDS THAT THE ROLE-SEX CONFIGURATION IS AN IMPORTANT DETERMINANT. THE DATA FOR THIS STUDY, WHICH EXAMINES THE ATTITUDES OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TOWARD WIFE ABUSE, WERE DERIVED FROM A SURVEY OF 2 SAMPLES OF PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER AND RESIDING IN THE DETROIT, MICH., STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA. INTERVIEWS WERE MADE EITHER IN PERSON OR BY TELEPHONE, AND A MAIL-BACK QUESTIONNAIRE WAS OFFERED TO EACH RESPONDENT INTERVIEWED. THE ANALYSIS IS BASED ON A VIGNETTE IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE DEALING WITH A WIFE-ABUSE INCIDENT. THE ATTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY WAS EXAMINED ACROSS THREE SITUATIONAL VARIABLES: PAST PATTERN OF ABUSE, JUSTIFICATION OF THE ACT, AND SEVERITY OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACT. FINDINGS SHOW THAT 73 PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS ATTRIBUTE BLAME FOR THE INCIDENT TO THE ABUSER, WITH THE ATTRIBUTION INFLUENCED BY THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE ACT AND SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCES. THERE FINDINGS SUGGEST A NEED FOR ATTITUDE CHANGE AMONG THE PUBLIC FOCUSING ON THE UNACCEPTABLENESS OF WIFE BEATING REGARDLESS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES. THE DOCUMENTED REASONS THAT WOMEN STAY IN ABUSIVE SITUATIONS (LACK OF INDEPENDENT RESOURCES AND LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES) COMPLEMENTED BY THIS INFORMATION, SHOW THAT AT THE LEVEL OF INTERNAL PROCESSES, ATTRIBUTIONAL PATTERNS MAY BE RELEVANT DETERMINANTS OF WHY WOMEN STAY. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)
Supplemental Notes: RESULTS OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE DETROIT AREA STUDY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

46. **AVOIDING FAMILY VIOLENCE—THE NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR OF POLICE INTERVENTION AT FAMILY FIGHTS. By R. D. HICKS 3RD and G. DOLPHIN.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 46, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 50-55. **NCJ-54934**
NONVERBAL CUES THAT CAN EITHER PRECIPITATE OR PREVENT VIOLENCE DURING POLICE INTERVENTION IN FAMILY DISPUTES ARE DISCUSSED. THE EMOTIONAL CLIMATE OF A DISPUTE IS AFFECTED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS, SUCH AS THE LOCATION OF THE DISPUTE, THE AMOUNT OF SPACE BETWEEN DISPUTANTS, AND THE POSTURE AND GESTURES OF BOTH DISPUTANTS AND POLICE. OFFICERS NEED TO BE AWARE OF THESE FACTORS SO THEY CAN INITIATE AND RESPOND APPROPRIATELY TO NONVERBAL BEHAVIORS THAT TEND TO HAVE A CALMING INFLUENCE (E.G., MOVING A DISPUTE FROM THE BEDROOM TO THE LIVING ROOM, PHYSICALLY SEPARATING THE DISPUTANTS, SITTING DOWN), AND AVOID BEHAVIORS THAT ELICIT OR PERPETUATE HOSTILITY (E.G., PROLONGED DIRECT EYE CONTACT, INVASIONS OF PERSONAL SPACE, STANDING ERECT WITH CHEST EXPANDED AND HANDS ON HIPS). PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IS THE SYMBOLISM INVOLVED WHEN THE OFFICER MUST MAKE A TRANSITION FROM MEDIATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT (ARREST AND SEARCH). WHEN THIS TRANSITION IS MADE, THE ARRESTEE'S ANTAGONIST MAY FEEL BETRAYED BY THE OFFICER AND MAY SUDDENLY COME TO THE DEFENSE OF THE ARRESTEE, PERHAPS TURNING ON THE OFFICER. IN SOME RESPECTS, THE TYPES OF NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF POLICE THAT CAN CAUSE PROBLEMS DURING CRISIS INTERVENTION ARE THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH AN AUTHORITARIAN STANCE, CONSCIOUS OR UNCONSCIOUS. AWARENESS OF NONVERBAL CUES CAN HELP OFFICERS TO PLAN THEIR OWN NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR AND TO ASSESS THE VIOLENCE POTENTIAL OF DISPUTE SITUATIONS. IGNORANCE OF NONVERBAL CUES CAN LEAD UNNECESSARILY TO VIOLENCE. EXAMPLES OF NONVERBALS CUES IN CRISIS SITUATIONS (GAZE, SPATIAL POSITIONING, POSTURE, GESTURE), DRAWN FROM OBSERVATIONS OF POLICE-CITIZEN INTERACTIONS DURING DISPUTES, ARE PRESENTED. (LKM)

47. **BACKGROUND NOTES ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL CODE IN RESPECT OF INDECENT ASSAULT (BILL C-52)--CANADA. By M. H. RIOUX and J. L. MCGADYEN.** ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, 63 SPARKS STREET, BOX 1541, STATION B, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1P 5R5. 29 p. 1978. **NCJ-61593**
THE PROPOSED REVISIONS OF CANADIAN LAWS CONCERNING RAPE ARE ANALYZED AND AMENDMENTS ARE SUGGESTED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN. THE LEGISLATION REMOVES RAPE FROM THE CRIMINAL CODE AND EXPANDS THE CRIME OF INDECENT ASSAULT TO INCLUDE FORCIBLE SEXUAL PENETRATION OF ANY BODY ORIFICE, APPLICABLE TO BOTH SEXES. A NEW OFFENSE OF AGGRAVATED INDECENT ASSAULT FOR USE IN CASES OF SEVERE PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE IS PROPOSED. THE CHANGES IN THE CRIMINAL CODE ARE EXPLAINED ON A CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE BASIS. CRITICISMS OF THE LEGISLATION ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 1976 BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA ON REFORMING LAWS RELATING TO SEXUAL OFFENSES. THE LEGISLATION ONLY CHANGES CERTAIN SECTIONS AND DOES NOT DEAL WITH ALL SEXUAL OFFENSES IN THE CODE. THE PROVISIONS ON RAPE CONTINUE TO BE PART OF THE CODE DEALING WITH SEXUAL OFFENSES AND SHOULD BE MOVED TO THE SECTION CONCERNED WITH VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON. THE TERMS SEXUAL PENETRATION AND INDECENT ASSAULT NEED TO BE CLARIFIED. EXTORTION OF CONSENT SHOULD EXPLICITLY INCLUDE FEAR OF BODILY HARM TO SIGNIFICANT OTHERS AS WELL AS ONESELF. THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN INDECENT AND AGGRAVATED INDECENT ASSAULT SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT CIRCUMSTANCES AS WELL AS EFFECT, SO THAT AN ARMED ATTACK WOULD BE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVEN IF NO DAMAGE ENSUED. THE PROPOSED MAXIMUM SENTENCES ARE TOO SEVERE AND COULD PREJUDICE JUDGES AND JURIES AGAINST CONVICTION. SPOUSES LIVING TOGETHER ARE EXEMPT FROM THE LAW CONCERNING INDECENT ASSAULT AND THIS DENIES NEEDED PROTECTION TO BATTERED WIVES. THE NEW LAW DOES NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE RESTRICTIONS ON QUESTIONING A COMPLAINANT ABOUT PREVIOUS SEXUAL CONDUCT. MENTALLY HANDICAPPED SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE CRIMINAL

CODE. CERTAIN PROCEDURAL CHANGES HAVE TO BE INSTITUTED IF THE NEW LEGISLATION IS TO BE EFFECTIVE: JUDGES SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO JUSTIFY GRANTING AN ORDER TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC FROM THE COURT, INDECENT ASSAULT MUST BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF CRIMES FOR WHICH VICTIM COMPENSATION IS AVAILABLE, RAPE AND OTHER CRISIS CENTERS SHOULD RECEIVE REGULAR GOVERNMENT FUNDING, AND POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING FOR HANDLING SEXUAL OFFENSES. (MJM)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

48. **BASELINE EVALUATION—EVALUATING CONSISTENCY BETWEEN FEDERAL STANDARDS AND LOCAL PROVISIONS. By J. R. SEABERG and D. F. GILLESPIE.** JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE INCORPORATED SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, WEST HARTFORD, CT 06117. *JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE,* V 6, N 5 (SEPTEMBER 1979), P 657-672. **NCJ-60929**
A METHODOLOGY IS PROPOSED FOR EVALUATING LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMS IN THE LIGHT OF FEDERAL STANDARDS PRESCRIBED FOR MEETING PARTICULAR SOCIAL NEEDS. THE PRIMARY FEATURE DISTINGUISHING BASELINE EVALUATION FROM OTHER EVALUATION FORMS IS THE EXISTENCE OF A PREDETERMINED SET OF OBJECTIVES AND SUB-OBJECTIVES IMPOSED ON THE PROGRAM EVALUATED FROM OUTSIDE THE PROGRAM'S DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. WITH THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES THUS PREDETERMINED, THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION IS HOW TO MEASURE AT A PARTICULAR TIME THE EXTENT TO WHICH ACTUAL PROGRAM PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES COMPARE WITH SET OBJECTIVES. IN A CASE EXAMPLE, A CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAM IS EVALUATED AGAINST 'FEDERAL STANDARDS ON THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.' IN FIELD TESTING THE BASELINE EVALUATION PROCEDURE, MEASUREMENT FOR ALL ITEMS, OTHER THAN SERVICE ITEMS, WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS FOR EACH ITEM: (1) ARE EXISTING PROVISIONS CONSISTENT WITH THOSE PRESCRIBED IN THE STANDARDS? (2) IF NOT, HOW DO THEY VARY? (3) ARE THERE ANY PLANS FOR CHANGING EXISTING PROVISIONS OR DEVELOPING NEW ONES RELATED TO THE MAIN THEMES OF THE STANDARDS? AND (4) TO ACHIEVE THESE CHANGES, WHAT PROBLEMS WOULD NEED CONFRONTING? ATTENDANT TO THE BASIC DESIGN OF THE BASELINE EVALUATION PROCEDURE WAS THE PROBLEM OF CASTING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE STANDARDS INTO MEASURABLE UNITS OF ANALYSIS. THIS WAS DONE BY TREATING THE PRESCRIBED GUIDELINES FOR MEETING THE STANDARDS AS UNITS FOR MEASUREMENT. DATA SOURCES FOR ANSWERING THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY AND INTERPRETING INFORMATION ARE DESCRIBED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

49. **BATTERED—A SURVIVAL MANUAL FOR BATTERED WOMEN. By K. O. FRIEDMAN.** MARYLAND COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, 1100 NORTH EUTAU STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21201. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-52570**
THIS MANUAL FOR BATTERED WOMEN ADVISES VICTIMS AND POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF SPOUSE ABUSE ABOUT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL RESPONSES TO ABUSE AND LISTS CRISIS SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN MARYLAND. IN ADDITION TO DEFINING SUCH ABUSE AND PROVIDING NATIONAL STATISTICS ON ITS PREVALENCE, THE MANUAL OUTLINES WHAT TO DO WHEN FACED BY SPOUSE ABUSE OR THREATS OF ABUSE AND DISCUSSES THE INSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, WITH ATTENTION TO CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE AND WHAT TO DO WHEN THE POLICE ARRIVE. ADVICE IS ALSO PROVIDED REGARDING CIVIL ACTION (I.E., SEEKING LEGAL COUNSEL, THE ROLE OF DIVORCE, FEE ARRANGEMENTS) AND WHAT TO DO THE MORNING AFTER (E.G., OBTAIN COUNSELING, TRIAL SEPARATION, CONFIDING IN A FRIEND OR NEIGHBOR IN CASE OF A RENEWED ASSAULT). MARYLAND AGENCIES OR GROUPS PROVIDING BATTERED SPOUSE SERVICES ARE LISTED BY COUNTY; THE HOURS, PHONE NUMBER, ADDRESS, AND TYPE OF SERVICE OFFERED ARE NOTED. (KBL)
Availability: MARYLAND COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, 1100 NORTH EUTAU STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21201; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

50. **BATTERED BABIES—THE ROLE OF THE BATH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THOSE IN CONTACT WITH CONCEALED PARENTAL VIOLENCE (CPV).** BATH SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, LEWIS HOUSE, MANVERS STREET, BATH, ENGLAND. 7 p. 1974. **NCJ-19537**
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR FAMILIES IN WHICH CHILD ABUSE IS SUSPECTED AND A LIST OF DIAGNOSTIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BATTERED BABY SYNDROME. THE OBJECT OF THE COMMITTEE IS TO SAVE THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY, NOT TO PROSECUTE ABUSIVE PARENTS.

51. **BATTERED BABY SYNDROME. By E. J. CARTER.** BRAMSHILL POLICE COLLEGE, BRAMSHILL HOUSE, NEAR BASINGSTOKE, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. *POLICE COLLEGE MAGAZINE,* V 13, N 1 (1974), P 39-46. **NCJ-15126**
DISCUSSION OF THE DEFINITION, HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THIS TYPE OF CHILD ABUSE. THIS EXAMINATION CENTERS ON THREE DIFFERENT SURVEYS OF BATTERED CHILDREN. CONSIDERED ARE TYPES OF INJURIES INFLICTED, CHARACTERISTICS OF BATTERING PARENTS, AND THOSE BRITISH AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH THIS PROBLEM. THESE INCLUDE THE SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER, HOSPITALS, AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. EMPHASIZED IS THE NEED FOR GREATER AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING SUSPECTED CASES TO THE POLICE. THE AUTHOR ALSO DISCUSSES THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH CASES ALONG WITH THE CRITERIA USED TO ESTABLISH PROOF OF SUCH A CRIME. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

52. **BATTERED BABY SYNDROME. By J. M. CAMERON.** LONGMAN GROUP LTD, LONGMAN HOUSE, BURNT MILL, HARLOW, ESSES, ENGLAND. *PRACTITIONER,* V 209, N 1251 (SEPTEMBER 1972), P 302-310. **NCJ-51311**
PHYSICAL INJURIES SUFFERED BY VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED, THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IS CONSIDERED, AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS ARE DISCUSSED. REGARDLESS OF PERSONAL RELUCTANCE TO BECOME INVOLVED IN A CHILD ABUSE CASE, THE DOCTOR SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THERE IS A MORAL OBLIGATION TO THE CHILD. COMPLETE INVESTIGATION, INCLUDING A FULL RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY, IS SUGGESTED WHEN EXAMINING A CHILD WHO EXHIBITS POSSIBLE TRAUMA OR NEGLECT OR IF THERE IS A MARKED DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE CLINICAL FINDINGS AND THE PAST HISTORY AS SUPPLIED BY THE PARENTS. THE BATTERED BABY SYNDROME IS USED TO DEFINE A CLINICAL CONDITION IN YOUNG CHILDREN, USUALLY UNDER THE AGE OF 3, WHO HAVE RECEIVED NONACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, INJURY OR NEGLECT. CHARACTERISTIC INJURIES ARE SUBDURAL HEMORRHAGE, FRACTURED SKULLS, AND INJURIES TO THE ABDOMEN. PERMANENT IMPAIRMENT OF VISION IS A WELL-RECOGNIZED COMPLICATION OF BATTERED CHILDREN. DOCTORS ARE OFTEN HESI-

TANT TO DIAGNOSE CHILD ABUSE DUE TO A RELUCTANCE TO BELIEVE THAT A PARENT COULD BE GUILTY OF SUCH AN ATTACK, TO LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THEIR OWN JUDGMENT, OR TO A FEAR THAT THE PATIENT-DOCTOR RELATIONSHIP MAY BE JEOPARDIZED. CHILD ABUSE IS CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR MAJOR TYPES: (1) TRUE INFANTICIDE; (2) CHILD NEGLECT; (3) DELIBERATE CRUELTY OVER A PERIOD OF TIME; AND (4) THE BATTERED CHILD. THE VICTIM OF THE FOURTH TYPE SHOWS SURFACE MARKS SUCH AS ABRASIONS, BRUISES, AND BURNS, AS WELL AS VARIOUS SKELETAL AND VISCERAL INJURIES. THE VICTIM IS GENERALLY AN UNWANTED CHILD, AND ONE CHILD OF A FAMILY IS OFTEN TARGETED FOR ABUSE. THERE IS GENERALLY A HISTORY OF FAMILY DISCORD, LONG-STANDING EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, OR FINANCIAL STRESS. MOST OF THE BATTERING OCCURS IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, AND IN MOST CASES THERE IS DEFECT IN THE CHARACTER STRUCTURE OF THE ABUSING PARENT. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

53. **BATTERED BABY SYNDROME—AN ANALYSIS OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND CHILDREN'S OFFICERS.** 9 p. 1972. **NCJ-28999**
DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE CLINICAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILY ALONG WITH SOME ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM, WITH EMPHASIS ON GREAT BRITAIN. AREAS COVERED INCLUDE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE; PROTECTION OF THE CHILD (BOTH IN THE HOSPITAL AND IN THE FAMILY); REHABILITATION OF THE FAMILY SITUATION; CASE REVIEW COMMITTEES; COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MEDICAL, SOCIAL WORK, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS; PROFESSIONAL AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING; CASE REGISTERS; AND THE ROLE OF POLICE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

54. **BATTERED CHILD. By R. H. BROWN.** CALLAGHAN AND COMPANY, 165 NORTH ARCHER AVENUE, MUNDELEIN, IL 60060. *MEDICAL TRIAL TECHNIQUE QUARTERLY,* V 20 (1974), P 272-281. **NCJ-52125**
THE EXPERIENCE OF COOK COUNTY (ILL.) HOSPITAL IS CITED IN A DISCUSSION OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ABUSE, REHABILITATION OF ABUSERS, AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. AN ILLINOIS LAW PASSED IN 1965 REQUIRES MANDATORY REPORTING OF ALL DEFINITE OR SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES. ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN HOPED THAT THE REPORTING OF ABUSE, TOGETHER WITH PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION, WOULD SERVE AS A DETERRENT, 6 YEARS LATER THE PROBLEM REMAINED. COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, WHICH SERVES AN ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED POPULATION, HOSPITALIZES AN AVERAGE OF 60 SEVERELY ABUSED CHILDREN EACH YEAR AND TREATS MANY OTHERS AS OUTPATIENTS. THESE CHILDREN ARE VICTIMS OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF TRAUMA AND OFTEN SUFFER MULTIPLE AND/OR REPEATED INJURIES. THEIR AGES RANGE FROM 2 WEEKS TO 14 YEARS. IN A GROUP OF 395 HOSPITALIZED ABUSED CHILDREN, 21.4 PERCENT WERE UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, AND 67 PERCENT WERE UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE. THE DEATH RATE AMONG THESE CHILDREN WAS 10 PERCENT. MOST DEATHS RESULTED FROM SKULL FRACTURES, CEREBRAL CONCUSSIONS, SUBDURAL HEMATOMAS, SEVERE BURNS, INJURIES TO INTERNAL ORGANS, OR COMBINATIONS OF SUCH INJURIES. MANY VICTIMS WERE LEFT PHYSICALLY AND/OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED, SOME WITH CONVULSIVE DISORDERS. FOR MOST, PERSONALITY CHANGES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS COULD BE EXPECTED. MOTHERS ARE AMONG THE WORST OFFENDERS. OTHERS INCLUDE FATHERS, STEPFATHERS, BOYFRIENDS, SIBLINGS OR OTHER RELATIVES, BABYSITTERS, FOSTER PARENTS, AND GUESTS. ABUSERS COME FROM ALL STRATA OF SOCIETY AND USUALLY APPEAR QUITE NORMAL. MANY ABUSERS WERE THEMSELVES MISTREATED WHEN THEY WERE YOUNG. A DIAGNOSIS OF ABUSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR ANY CHILD WHO PRESENTS MULTIPLE INJURIES OR WHOSE INJURIES BELIE THE HISTORY GIVEN. X-RAYS ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN ESTABLISHING THE DIAGNOSIS OF ABUSE. ONCE THE DIAGNOSIS HAS BEEN MADE AND THE CHILD'S INJURIES TREATED, ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE FAMILY SITUATION. WHEN CASES ENTER THE LEGAL SYSTEM, A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS ARISE. PROSECUTORS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO PRODUCE PROOF OF ABUSE. JUDGES, WHO MUST ALSO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS SOMETIMES DENY PLEAS BY PEDIATRICIANS AND SOCIAL WORKERS FOR TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF A CHILD FROM A DANGEROUS SITUATION. ABUSING FAMILIES REQUIRE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO REHABILITATION INVOLVING SOCIAL WORKERS, PEDIATRICIANS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND ATTORNEYS. ATTEMPTS ARE BEING MADE TO IDENTIFY AND ASSIST POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSERS. ANTICIPATED REFORMS OF ABORTION LAWS MAY MEAN FEWER UNWANTED BABIES, WHICH MAY IN TURN REDUCE THESE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (LKM)
Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY MIDWEST CLINICAL CONFERENCE, MARCH 11, 1972.

55. **BATTERED CHILD—SELECTED READINGS. By J. E. LEAVITT.** GENERAL LEARNING PRESS, 250 JAMES STREET, MORRISTOWN, NJ 07960. 283 p. 1974. **NCJ-49366**
A COLLECTION OF READINGS REPRESENTING A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TOWARD THE SUBJECT OF CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED. ARTICLES RANGE FROM HISTORICAL VIEWPOINTS TO IDEAS ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CHILD ABUSE. INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES ARE ARRANGED IN SECTIONS DEVOTED TO A SPECIFIC DISCIPLINE. EACH SECTION BEGINS WITH AN INTRODUCTION; A SUMMARY OF POINTS PRESENTED IN THE READINGS CONCLUDES EACH SECTION, ALONG WITH A LIST OF PERTINENT STUDY QUESTIONS AND A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE OPENING SECTION DEALS WITH THE PROBLEM OF IDENTIFYING BATTERED CHILDREN AND THE HAZARDS IN DETERMINING CHILD ABUSE. EMERGENCY CHILD CARE SERVICES AND THE NECESSITY OF PRESERVING THE FAMILY OF IDENTIFIED VICTIMS ARE CONSIDERED. PSYCHOLOGISTS DISCUSS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM CHILD ABUSE, AND THERAPY AND OTHER PROGRAMS THAT COULD HELP IN REHABILITATING ABUSIVE PARENTS. WRITINGS INCLUDED BY CRIMINOLOGISTS STRESS THE NECESSITY OF DETECTION AND REPORTING OF ABUSE AND URGE THE PUBLIC AND PUBLIC AGENCIES TO EXERCISE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOLLOWING UP ON SUSPICIONS OF ABUSE. SOCIOLOGISTS DISCUSS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTIVE AGENCIES, AND THE CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS. SECTIONS WRITTEN BY MEDICAL WORKERS AND BY EDUCATORS EXAMINE THE RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND IMPLICATIONS OF REPORTING AND FOLLOWING UP ON CHILD ABUSE SUSPICIONS. HOSPITAL PROGRAMS FOR SUPPORTING NEW MOTHERS ARE CONSIDERED, AND EDUCATORS' DIFFICULTIES IN HANDLING EMOTIONALLY DAMAGED, BATTERED CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. THE CLOSING SECTION INCLUDES READINGS REGARDING PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND COPING WITH CHILD ABUSE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. THE COLLECTION IS RECOMMENDED FOR COURSES IN A NUMBER OF DISCIPLINES THAT ENCOMPASS THE STUDY OF CHILDREN, AND MAY CONSTITUTE A PART OF INSERVICE OR PRESERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS. (DAG)
Availability: GENERAL LEARNING PRESS, 250 JAMES STREET, MORRISTOWN, NJ 07960.

56. **BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By S. M. SMITH.** 312 p. 1975. **NCJ-32994**
THIS TEXT INCLUDES A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE AND A REPORT OF A RESEARCH STUDY ON THE BATTERED CHILD CONDUCTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, FROM 1970 TO 1974. THE LITERATURE REVIEW INCLUDES AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, A DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME, CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME, AND THE INCIDENCE OF THIS SYNDROME IN THE U.S.A., CANADA, AND GREAT BRITAIN. LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, TREATMENT OF THIS PROBLEM, AND COURT PROCEDURES IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS ALSO EXAMINED. THE RESEARCH STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE AUTHOR WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD-ABUSING PARENTS. THIS STUDY COMPARED AGE, PSYCHIATRIC STATUS, CRIMINALITY, AND INTELLIGENCE OF 214 PARENTS OF BATTERED CHILDREN AND 76 CONTROL PARENTS. IT ALSO REPORTED ON THE METHODS USED BY THE BRITISH SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTS AND THE POLICE IN MANAGING THESE 134 BATTERED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS. FINDINGS ARE REPORTED FOR THE PSYCHIATRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE PARENTS, THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSIVE FAMILIES, AND THE CHILD REARING PRACTICES OF THESE PARENTS.
Availability: BUTTERWORTH, 88 KINGSWAY, LONDON WC2B 6AB, ENGLAND.

57. **BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By R. H. BROWN.** AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS, 1916 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103. *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCE,* V 2, N 1 (JANURAY 1978), P 65-70. **NCJ-52120**
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES TREATED AT COOK COUNTY (ILL.) HOSPITAL, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN, AND EFFORTS BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND OTHERS TO COMBAT THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED. COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, WHICH SERVES AN ECONOMICALLY DEPRESSED POPULATION, HOSPITALIZES AN AVERAGE OF 60 SERIOUS CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS EACH YEAR AND TREATS MANY OTHERS AS OUTPATIENTS. CHARACTERISTICS OF A SERIES OF 531 HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN—AGE, SEX, NATURE OF INJURIES, DEATH RATE, REASONS PRESENTED FOR THE CHILD'S INJURIES, PERPETRATORS OF THE INJURIES—ARE REVIEWED. PHYSICIANS ARE URGED TO CONSIDER A DIAGNOSIS OF CHILD ABUSE FOR ANY YOUNG INFANT WITH ANY INJURY, FOR ANY CHILD WITH A HISTORY OF MULTIPLE INJURIES OR WITH MULTIPLE SCARS, AND FOR ANY CHILD WHOSE INJURIES ARE OUT OF PROPORTION TO THOSE THAT WOULD BE ANTICIPATED FROM THE HISTORY GIVEN. THE USE OF X-RAYS IN DIAGNOSING ABUSE AND THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. THE IMPORTANCE OF AUTOPSIES IN CASES IN WHICH ABUSED CHILDREN DIE AS A RESULT OF THEIR INJURIES IS NOTED, AS IS THE NEED TO ATTEND TO THE FAMILY SITUATION OF ABUSED CHILDREN WHO RECOVER, EITHER THROUGH SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION OR BY RECOURSE TO THE COURTS. ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE LEGAL COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IS SAID TO BE A MAJOR PROBLEM IN LITIGATING CHILD ABUSE CASES. IT IS FURTHER NOTED THAT PROSECUTORS ARE HANDICAPPED IN OBTAINING THE EVIDENCE REQUIRED IN SUCH CASES BECAUSE CHILD ABUSE IS USUALLY CONCEALED. BECAUSE THE CHILD'S LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE MUST RELY ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, THE FULL COOPERATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN PROVIDING MEDICAL RECORDS, X-RAYS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND SLIDES IS ESSENTIAL. PREPARATION OF SUCH EVIDENCE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES MUST BEGIN AT THE TIME THE CHILD IS BROUGHT TO THE HOSPITAL, WHEN THE PHYSICIAN FIRST SUSPECTS CHILD ABUSE. PHYSICIANS WHO ARE UNWILLING TO TESTIFY IN CHILD ABUSE CASES OR EVEN TO RECOGNIZE AND REPORT CHILD ABUSE ARE CRITICIZED. A CALIFORNIA CASE IN WHICH A PHYSICIAN WAS SUCCESSFULLY SUED FOR FAILING TO REPORT A CASE OF CHILD ABUSE PROMPTLY IS CITED. EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE -EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AND OF PROFESSIONALS, ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD ABUSE TEAMS IN HOSPITALS AND OF CHILD ABUSE CENTERS AND 'PARENTS ANONYMOUS' GROUPS IN COMMUNITIES, LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF ABUSED CHILDREN ON A PRO BONO PUBLICO BASIS, COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS, ESTABLISHMENT OF DAYCARE CENTERS AND OTHER FACILITIES TO RELIEVE STRESSED PARENTS, PROPOSALS FOR A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN—ARE NOTED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)
Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, CHICAGO (IL), FEB 18-21 1975.

58. **BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME—A SURVEY OF MEDICAL, FORENSIC AND PSYCHIATRIC CONSIDERATIONS. By D. SOLBERG.** 88 p. 1976. **NCJ-60916**
THIS SURVEY OF MEDICAL, FORENSIC, AND PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME (BCS) CONCLUDES THAT BCS DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM NEGLECT AND GENERAL ABUSE, A DISTINCTION THE LAW SHOULD RECOGNIZE. THE SURVEY PLACES PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON CANADIAN LAW AND RESEARCH. IDENTIFYING BCS SHOULD BE A MATTER OF MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS. WHEN AN INJURED CHILD IS EXAMINED, THE SYNDROME SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN THE CLINICAL FINDINGS DIFFER MARKEDLY FROM THE HISTORICAL DATA SUPPLIED BY THE PARENTS AND WHEN CERTAIN SURFACE MARKS, SKELETAL INJURIES, VISCERAL INJURIES, OR INTRACRANIAL INJURY ARE FOUND. DESPITE RESEARCH AND EMPIRICAL FINDINGS WHICH ESTABLISH A CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN BCS AND GENERAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CURRENT LAW COMBINES THE THREE SYNDROMES AND THEREFORE THWARTS EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT. LAWS SHOULD BE CHANGED TO EMPOWER MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE LIFE-SAVING TREATMENT WHENEVER THE BCS DIAGNOSIS IS MADE. SUCH LAWS WOULD BE ANALOGOUS TO MENTAL HEALTH LAWS PERMITTING INVOLUNTARY PSYCHIATRIC ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS. EQUALLY IMPORTANT AS THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF BCS ARE THE PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF FAMILIES INVOLVED. PSYCHIATRIC LITERATURE INDICATES NO REAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN ABUSERS AND BATTERERS, BUT SUGGESTS THAT ABOUT 35 PERCENT OF THE BATTERING SITUATIONS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO TREATMENTS OTHER THAN SEPARATION OF THE CHILD FROM THE FAMILY. INTERVENTION STRATEGIES SHOULD FOCUS ON ANY OF FOUR AREAS: LIMITS ON BEHAVIOR, DAILY ROUTINES, GIVING OF CARE, AND 'ANCHOR POINTS'—DAILY ISSUES WHICH PROVIDE SAFE OUTLETS FOR AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION. BECAUSE BATTERED CHILDREN COME FROM FAMILIES AND WILL THEMSELVES FORM FAMILIES, TREATMENT OF THE WHOLE FAMILY IS NECESSARY TO INTERRUPT THE CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT. ILLUSTRATIONS, FOOTNOTES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR EACH CHAPTER ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

59. **BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME—SOME RESEARCH ASPECTS. By S. M. SMITH.** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 4, N 3 (1976), P 235-243. **NCJ-58925**
RESEARCH ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME INCLUDE DISCUSSIONS ON CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING

PARENTS AND BATTERED CHILDREN, AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL WORKERS INVOLVED WITH ABUSE CASES. IN TERMS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE BATTERED CHILD IS A PROBLEM OF MAJOR CONCERN TO SOCIETY. DOCTORS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 10,000 TO 15,000 CASES ANNUALLY IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH A MORTALITY RATE OF 10 PERCENT. RECENT OBSERVATIONS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT BATTERING PARENTS ARE NOT CONFINED TO ANY PARTICULAR PERSONALITY TYPE, INTELLIGENCE LEVEL, OR SOCIAL CLASS. SOME AUTHORS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOTED THAT MOST BATTERING PARENTS ARE YOUNG AND FROM THE LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES; MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBNORMALITY HAVE ALSO BEEN NOTED, ALONG WITH CRIMINALITY AND ALCOHOLISM. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CAUSING STRESS SUCH AS DIVORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND SEPARATION HAVE ALSO BEEN REGARDED AS CONTRIBUTORY. THE BIRMINGHAM CHILD ABUSE STUDY EXAMINED 134 BATTERED CHILDREN WITH AN AVERAGE AGE OF 18.5 MONTHS; EQUAL NUMBERS OF BOTH SEXES WERE INVOLVED. BRUISES, FRACTURES, SUBDURAL HEMATOMA, MALNUTRITION, AND BURNING WERE THE MOST FREQUENTLY NOTED SIGNS OF ABUSE. FIFTEEN PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE HAD LOW BIRTH WEIGHTS; DIFFICULTIES DURING PREGNANCY DID NOT CORRELATE IN A STATISTICALLY MEANINGFUL WAY. RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE CHILDREN WERE IN SOME RESPECTS LETHARGIC, AND OFTEN EXHIBITED CLINGING BEHAVIOR. MOTHERS WERE FOUND TO BE YOUNG, WITH AN AVERAGE AGE OF 23.5 YEARS. THEY WERE ALSO NEARLY 4 YEARS YOUNGER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE WHEN THEY FIRST GAVE BIRTH. PARENTS WERE PREDOMINANTLY FROM THE LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES. LACK OF FAMILY COHESIVENESS, PREMARITAL CONCEPTION, AND ABNORMAL PERSONALITIES WERE ALSO NOTED IN A MAJORITY OF CASES. IT IS ARGUED THAT SOCIAL WORKERS HAVE BEEN 'TOO SOFT' AND HAVE MISJUDGED SITUATIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR ENTHUSIASM FOR KEEPING CHILD AND FAMILY TOGETHER. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT SOCIAL, MEDICAL, AND LEGAL ACTION MUST BE AUTHORITATIVE, INTRUSIVE, AND INSISTENT IF THE SITUATION IS TO BE IMPROVED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

60. **BATTERED CHILD. 2D ED. R. E. HELFER and C. H. KEMPE, Eds.** 276 p. 1974. **NCJ-32208**

COLLECTION OF EIGHT ARTICLES ON THE HISTORY AND MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AID INFANTICIDE. A STUDY OF TYPICAL CASES, THIS BOOK EMPHASIZES THE STATED AND IMPLIED MOTIVATIONS OF THE PARENTS, GUARDIANS, ETC., WHO BEAT THE CHILDREN. THE SPECIFIC TOPICS COVERED ARE AS FOLLOWS: HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND INFANTICIDE, THE RESPONSIBILITY AND ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN, RADIOLOGIC ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME, THE PATHOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE, A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF PARENTS WHO ABUSE INFANTS AND SMALL CHILDREN, THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER, THE LAW AND ABUSED CHILDREN, AND THE ROLE OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF SELECTED NEGLECT AND TRAUMATIC CASES, A STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARY OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS AS OF 1973, AND A COPY OF THE APRIL 1972 REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE. (FOR THE FIRST EDITION, SEE NCJ-1871).

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637.

61. **BATTERED CHILDREN—DOCTORS, PARENTS, AND THE LAW. By M. J. STAMM.** KENTUCKY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 3532 EP RAIN MCDOWELL DRIVE, LOUISVILLE, KY 40205. *JOURNAL OF THE KENTUCKY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,* V 74, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1976), P 89-93. **NCJ-52124**

A DESCRIPTION AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHILD ABUSE SYNDROME ARE DISCUSSED ALONG WITH THE OPERATION OF THE KENTUCKY CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW. EVIDENTIARY ASPECTS AND PROSECUTION OF ABUSING ADULTS ARE CONSIDERED ALSO. THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE, THE EXTENT OF ITS INCIDENCE, AND THE CLINICAL PROFILE OF THE ABUSIVE ADULT ARE DISCUSSED BRIEFLY TO PROVIDE BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE CREATION OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS. THE KENTUCKY CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW REQUIRES DOCTORS AND OTHER SPECIFIED PERSONNEL WHO COME IN FREQUENT CONTACT WITH CHILDREN TO REPORT SUSPECTED PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE. REFUSAL TO DO SO MAKES THEM VULNERABLE TO LITIGATION. UNDER KENTUCKY LAW, THE ABUSIVE PARENT VIOLATES THE PENAL CODE IN SECTIONS RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND MAY BE LIABLE ALSO TO CIVIL SUIT BY THE ABUSED CHILD. THE ABUSED CHILD, OR CHILD SUSPECTED OF BEING ABUSED, WILL GENERALLY BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY BY A JUVENILE COURT ORDER OF TEMPORARY CUSTODY. AN ABUSE CASE WILL OFTEN INVOLVE A CIVIL ACTION IN THE JUVENILE COURT. WHERE ABUSE IS FOUND, PARENTAL RIGHTS TO CUSTODY OF THE CHILD MAY BE SUSPENDED WHILE THE CHILD IS CARED FOR BY STATE OR LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. IN SEVERE CASES, PROCEEDINGS MAY BE INSTITUTED IN CIRCUIT COURT TO TERMINATE PERMANENTLY ANY RIGHTS TO CUSTODY OF THE CHILD. THE PRESENTING OF EVIDENCE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS VIEWED AS A PARTICULAR PROBLEM BECAUSE OF THE SECRETIVE NATURE OF MOST ABUSE. WITNESSES TO THE ACTUAL ABUSE ARE USUALLY LACKING, LEAVING ONLY CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, USUALLY PROVIDED BY MEDICAL PERSONNEL, AS THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF PROOF. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS, THEREFORE, IS VIEWED AS ESSENTIAL IN PROVIDING PROTECTION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN THROUGH COURT ACTION. WHILE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF ABUSIVE ADULTS IS CONSIDERED ADVISABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO BRING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC, IN MOST INSTANCES TREATMENT OF THE PARENTS WOULD NOT FAVOR A PUNITIVE APPROACH. (RCB)

62. **BATTERED CHILDREN—MYTH AND REALITY—SOME PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING SERVICE. By R. L. CASTLE.** 5 p. 1973. **NCJ-28569**

ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN TREATING BATTERED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS IS FINDING OUT ABOUT THE PROBLEM; THE PARENTS ARE LOATH TO TALK OF IT OR THEY DISSEMBLE, AND THE CHILD IS TOO YOUNG TO SPEAK. EVEN IF THE CASE IS RECOGNIZED AS BONA FIDE CHILD ABUSE, A SUPERVISION OR CARE ORDER MUST BE MADE IN ORDER TO ASSURE TREATMENT. MOST PARENTS WILL NOT SEEK HELP VOLUNTARILY.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

63. **BATTERED CHILDREN, THEIR PARENTS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION—REVIEW. By S. A. MARGRAIN.** BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS LTD, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OEL, ENGLAND. *CHILD—CARE,* HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT, V 3, N 1 (JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1977), P 49-63. **NCJ-53487**

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON BATTERED CHILDREN, THEIR PARENTS, MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION IS PRESENTED. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE PARENT IS SEEN AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS. THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE BATTERED CHILD IS 18.5 MONTHS. BOYS AND GIRLS ARE JUST AS LIKELY TO BE BEATEN IF UNDER THE AGE OF 5. IF OVER THE AGE OF 5, GIRLS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE BEATEN. THE BATTERED

CHILD TYPICALLY IS LETHARGIC AND IS NOT APT TO SMILE OR MAKE SOUNDS. IN GENERAL, HE OR SHE HAS A LOWER INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT. THE ABUSED CHILD IS ALSO LIKELY TO SHOW EXCESSIVE UNANTICIPATED VIOLENCE. OF THOSE BATTERED CHILDREN WHO DIE, MOST EITHER ARE KILLED WITHIN THE FIRST HOURS OF LIFE OR ARE KILLED AFTER THEIR ROLES IN THE FAMILY ARE ESTABLISHED. THE PARENTS OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE CHARACTERIZED AS COMING FROM LOW SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS, ISOLATED ENVIRONMENTS, AND FROM STRESSFUL HOME SITUATIONS. SIX CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE LISTED: (1) MARITAL CONFLICT, ECONOMIC PRESSURE, OR SOCIAL ISOLATION; (2) POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION; (3) SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS (E.G., ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ADDICTION); (4) THE PERSONALITY OF THE PARENTS; (5) PARENTAL IGNORANCE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND (6) THE BATTERING PARENT WAS HIMSELF A BATTERED CHILD. IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE MANAGEMENT, THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT TREND TOWARDS KEEPING THE FAMILY TOGETHER. DIFFERENT SETS OF OBJECTIVES FOR TREATMENT HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH BY DIFFERENT AUTHORS. ONE SUCH SET LISTS THE PROTECTION OF THE CHILD, THE TREATMENT OF THE PARENTS, AND COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO. PREVENTION EFFORTS CONCENTRATE ON EDUCATING PARENTS IN CHILDREN'S NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT DURING AND AFTER THE NEONATAL STAGE. CONTRACEPTION AND MEDICAL CARE FOR THE MOTHERS IS ALSO STRESSED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (MLC)

64. **BATTERED ELDER SYNDROME—AN EXPLORATORY STUDY. M. R. BLOCK and J. D. SINNOTT, Eds.** UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CENTER ON AGING, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20742. 142 p. 1979. **NCJ-70678**

A SURVEY OF THE ABUSED ELDERLY SHOWS THAT THEIR ABUSERS ARE SIMILAR TO CHILD AND SPOUSE ABUSERS AND THE PROBLEMS IS WIDESPREAD; RELATED ARTICLES ON FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE INCLUDED. THE ATTITUDES OF THE OLDER PERSON AND HIS FAMILY AS WELL AS SOCIETAL PREJUDICES FORM THE CAUSES OF ABUSE OF ELDERLY PERSONS AND NEED TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN RESEARCH AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS ALIKE. A STUDY OF ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY WAS CONDUCTED THROUGH A SURVEY OF POLICE RECORDS, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, AND THE ELDERLY THEMSELVES. VICTIMS WERE AT LEAST 60 YEARS OLD AND HAD SUSTAINED PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL INJURY. INCIDENCE OF ELDER ABUSE WAS FOUND TO BE AS FREQUENT AS CHILD OR SPOUSE ABUSE. VICTIMS TENDED TO BE SICK AND TO RESIDE IN MIDDLE-CLASS HOMES. ELDER ABUSE RESEMBLES SPOUSE OR CHILD ABUSE IN THAT THE ABUSERS ARE USUALLY FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER STRESS (OFTEN ECONOMIC), THE ABUSE RECURS, AND THE VICTIMS DO NOT SEEK OUTSIDE PROTECTION. ABOUT 33-47 PERCENT OF THE ABUSE WAS MODERATE, AND 19-42 PERCENT, SEVERE. ABUSE WAS CLASSIFIED AS PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, OR ECONOMIC. AN ARTICLE ON ELDER ABUSE AND PUBLIC POLICY REVEALS THAT NO COMPREHENSIVE POLICY EXISTS TO HELP THE ABUSED ELDERLY AND SUGGESTS LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. OTHER ARTICLES DISCUSS ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE, SUCH AS ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AND ALCOHOLISM; FORMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE; CHILD ABUSE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSERS; AND SPOUSE ABUSE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY (ABOUT 275 REFERENCES) IS PROVIDED, AND AN ABUSE REPORT FORM IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

65. **BATTERED HUSBAND SYNDROME. By S. K. STEINMETZ.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 499-509. **NCJ-46165**

THE PHENOMENON OF HUSBAND-BATTERING IS EXAMINED, UTILIZING HISTORICAL DATA, COMIC STRIPS AS A REFLECTION OF POPULAR VALUES, AND DATA DERIVED FROM SEVERAL EMPIRICAL STUDIES. HUSBAND-BATTERING HAS PROBABLY TAKEN PLACE JUST AS AS LONG AS WIFE-BATTERING, ALTHOUGH IT IS STILL COVERED UP IN MOST CASES. WITH REGARD TO DOMESTIC-TYPE COMIC STRIPS, STATISTICS REVEALED THAT IN 73 PERCENT OF THE STRIP THE WOMEN WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE IN 10 PERCENT HUSBAND AND WIFE WERE EQUAL; AND IN 17 PERCENT, THE MALE WAS MORE AGGRESSIVE. THE COMIC STRIPS HAD A SURPRISINGLY LARGE FOLLOWING—56 PERCENT OF BOTH MALE AND FEMALE READERS RANKED THEM AS MOST COMMONLY READ. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT COMIC STRIPS BOTH REFLECT FAMILY LIFE AND LIFE STYLES AND REINFORCING FAMILY-RELATED BEHAVIOR. THIS ALLOWS ONE TO BELIEVE THAT MEN ARE ALWAYS BATTERED. STATISTICS SHOW THAT A NUMBER OF HUSBANDS ARE BATTERED, WITH WIVES MANY TIMES USING VIOLENCE MORE THAN THE MALE. THE QUESTION OF WHY HUSBAND-BATTERING HAS BEEN IGNORED CAN BE ANSWERED IN SEVERAL WAYS: (1) IT IS EMBARRASING FOR BOTH THE HUSBAND AND THE WIFE; (2) THERE IS NO TERMINOLOGY TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM; (3) THERE IS A LACK OF INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT; AND (4) HUSBAND-BEATING IS LESS OBVIOUS PHYSICALLY THAN WIFE-BEATING. STUDIES SHOW THAT WOMEN ARE JUST AS APT AS MEN TO USE VIOLENCE AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE CHILD ABUSERS. HUSBANDS WILL NOT LEAVE THEIR WIVES BECAUSE (1) THE MEN WILL STILL BE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAMILY, (2) THE BATTERING AND ABUSING WIFE MAY GET CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN, AND (3) THE HUSBANDS WILL LOSE THE COMFORTS OF HOME. MEN WILL USUALLY NOT RETALIATE BECAUSE OF THE SOCIAL STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH HITTING A WOMAN, BUT WILL COUNTER THE BEATINGS OF THEIR WIVES BY TRYING TO MAKE THEM FEEL GUILTY. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE WIFE SHOULD BE DEEMPHASIZED, BUT THE AWARENESS OF ALL FORMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE SHOULD BE INCREASED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (BAC)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY STUDIES C/O SUZANNE K STEINMETZ, NEWARK, DE 19711.

66. **BATTERED LIVES. By B. WARRIOR.** KNOW, INC, P O BOX 86031, PITTSBURGH, PA 15221. 24 p. 1974. **NCJ-58870**

THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF WIFE BEATING ARE DISCUSSED IN A PAMPHLET FROM A FEMINIST ORGANIZATION. EVIDENCE THAT WIFE BEATING IS A RELATIVELY COMMON PRACTICE IS CITED, AND REASONS FOR THE LACK OF PUBLIC OUTCRY ABOUT THE PROBLEM ARE EXPLORED. MYTHS ABOUT THE OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP IN WIFE-BEATING SITUATIONS ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE ATTITUDES THAT HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR MOST MEN WHO BEAT THEIR WIVES TO ESCAPE LEGAL ACTION. A CASE STUDY ILLUSTRATES THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT WOMEN WHO ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM VIOLENT MARRIAGES. MANY OF THE PROBLEMS STEM FROM THE INSENSITIVITY OF PSYCHIATRISTS, WELFARE AGENCIES, POLICE, AND OTHERS TO WHOM SUCH WOMEN TURN FOR HELP. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY THAT BINDS WOMEN TO THEIR HUSBANDS, AND TO THE TENDENCY OF PSYCHIATRY TO VIEW WIFE BEATING AS A MATTER OF FEMALE PERSONALITY ABERRATIONS. PAST AND CURRENT CULTURAL PRACTICES INDICATIVE OF THE POWERLESSNESS OF WOMEN THROUGHOUT

THE WORLD AND OF THE BLATANT DISREGARD FOR THEIR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING ARE CITED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT MANY PEOPLE LIKE TO THINK OF WIFE BEATING AS AN EXPRESSION OF PERSONAL PROBLEMS BY TWO SICK INDIVIDUALS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE MEN WHO DO THE BEATING ARE SICK, BUT THAT THEIR SICKNESS IS A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ONE THAT ALSO AFFLICTS MANY OF THE PEOPLE WHO SHOULD BE SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM. IT IS FURTHER CONCLUDED THAT, WHILE PROVIDING BATTERED WOMEN WITH REFUGES OFFERS A SHORT-TERM SOLUTION, THE ONLY LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO WIFE BEATING LIES IN THE ELIMINATION OF ALL ASPECTS OF MALE PRIVILEGE AND DOMINATION. (LKM)

67. **BATTERED MISTRESS AND THE VIOLENT PARAMOUR. By H. A. FINLAY.** LAW BOOK CO, LTD, 19TH FLOOR, ST MARTINS TOWER, 31 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY 2000, AUSTRALIA. *AUSTRALIAN LAW JOURNAL,* V 52, N 11 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 613-625. **NCJ-63154**

THIS EXAMINATION OF AUSTRALIAN CASE LAW OF THE 1970'S REVEALS THAT A CHANGE IN LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL POLICY RESULTED IN THE PROTECTION OF ABUSED WOMEN WHO ARE COHABITING WITH, BUT NOT MARRIED TO, THE ABUSER. ALTHOUGH AUSTRALIAN COURTS HAD TRADITIONALLY REFUSED TO ENFORCE CONTRACTS IN THE EVENT THAT THE LITIGANTS WERE LIVING IN EXTRAMARITAL AND QUASI-MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS, THE MODERN COURT HAS EXTENDED PROTECTION TO BATTERED WOMEN WHO ARE NOT WIVES. THE COURTS HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGED TO ALTER THEIR DECISIONS PARTLY BECAUSE OF CHANGES IN LEGISLATION, BUT JUDICIAL OPINIONS HAVE ALSO GIVEN APPROPRIATE WEIGHT TO CHANGING PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND TO THE POLICIES WHICH THE LAWS ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, IN THE IMPORTANT 1978 CASE OF DAVIS V. JOHNSON, INTERPRETED THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS ACT OF 1976 TO CONFER UPON UNMARRIED WOMEN A RIGHT OF PROTECTION FROM ABUSE SIMILAR TO THE RIGHT AFFORDED TO MARRIED WOMEN. UNDER THE LAW, COURTS COULD SUSPEND OR RESTRICT THE RIGHTS OF A WOMAN'S PARTNER IN ORDER TO PRESERVE HER RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY IN THEIR HOME AND TO PROTECT THE WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN. EVEN WOMEN WITHOUT PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE COMMON DWELLING COULD BE GRANTED A LIMITED RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND OF EXCLUSION OF THE OTHER PARTY WHO OWNED THE DWELLING. THESE LEGAL RIGHTS ARE LIMITED AND BASED ON A STATUTORY LICENSE. PARTY TO THE RELATIONSHIP IS DEEMED TO GRANT THE OTHER PARTY A LICENSE TO OCCUPY THE HOME EVEN IF ONLY ONE PARTY POSSESSES AN INDEPENDENT PROPERTY RIGHT. LEGAL DOCTRINES INVOLVED IN THE DAVIS CASE ARE DISCUSSED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

68. **BATTERED PARENTS. By M. BRILEY.** *DYNAMIC YEARS,* (JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1979), P 24-27. **NCJ-66301**

THIS ARTICLE CALLS ATTENTION TO THE GROWING INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY BY THEIR MIDDLE-AGED CHILDREN. THE RANGE OF ABUSES IN THE CATEGORY OF BATTERING INCLUDE , LIFE OR HEALTH-ENDANGERING NEGLECT, ABANDONMENT, FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION, OVERUSE OF PACIFYING DRUGS, PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EMOTIONAL ABUSE, AND ACTIVE PHYSICAL MISTREATMENT. THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS BECAUSE NO SYSTEMATIC STUDY HAS BEEN DONE AND THE BATTERED ELDERLY OFTEN REFUSE TO REPORT ABUSE FOR FEAR OF RETALIATION, LACK OF ALTERNATIVES, AND SHAME. THE PROBLEM IS NOT ONLY WIDESPREAD, IT IS BOUND TO INCREASE FURTHER BECAUSE OF THE GREATER LONGEVITY OF OUR POPULATION INTO ADVANCED OLD AGE WITH THE ACCOMPANYING PROBLEMS OF FRAILTY, DEPENDENCE, AND NEED OF CARE. MOREOVER, SOCIAL AND GOVERNMENT PRESSURES ENCOURAGE SONS AND DAUGHTERS TO ASSUME CARE OF THEIR PARENTS WITHOUT PROVIDING ADEQUATE SUPPORT TO DO SO. COMPOUNDING THE PROBLEM ARE THE TRADITIONAL DISCORD BETWEEN GENERATIONS AND THE INABILITY OF SOME MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE TO COPE WITH ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES. THOSE VICTIMIZED MOST FREQUENTLY ARE THE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY INCAPACITATED ELDERLY WHO ARE TRULY DEPENDENT AND CAN NOT FIGHT BACK. THE ABUSERS MAY BE FAMILY MEMBERS, GREED-MOTIVATED NEIGHBORS, HOUSEKEEPERS, NURSING HOME STAFF, OR EVEN THEIR OWN CONTEMPORARIES REDRESSING SOME FORMER INEQUITY. COMPLEX FAMILY PSYCHODYNAMICS CONTRIBUTE TO PARENT BATTERING, AND A SON'S OR DAUGHTER'S VIOLENCE MAY OFTEN BE DELIBERATELY PROVOKED. IN MANY FAMILY SITUATIONS, THE PRESENCE OF AN ELDERLY PARENT AFTER MANY DECADES OF SEPARATION IS FELT AS INTRUSION. SUCH PARENTS REPRESENT ANOTHER STRESS FACTOR IN LIVES ALREADY BURDENED WITH FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL ANXIETIES AND PERSONALITY DISCORD. PROGRESS AGAINST THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED THROUGH BROADENED PUBLIC AWARENESS, FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAMS, DAY CARE FOR THE ELDERLY, AND OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES CARING FOR THEIR OWN ELDERLY. ILLUSTRATIONS ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)

69. **BATTERED PARENTS—A NEW SYNDROME. By H. T. HARBIN and D. J. MADDEN.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 136, N 10 (OCTOBER 1979), P 1288-1291. **NCJ-61657**

PARENT BATTERING, A NEW SYNDROME OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, IS DESCRIBED AND ITS IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS DISCUSSED. THE PAPER IS BASED ON CLINICAL WORK WITH 43 AFFECTED FAMILIES. THE TERM 'BATTERED' REFERS BOTH TO ACTUAL PHYSCIAL ASSAULT AND TO VERBAL AND NONVERBAL THREATS OF PHYSICAL HARM. IN PARENT BATTERING, PERPETRATORS ARE ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS AND VICTIMS ARE THEIR PARENTS. EXAMINATION OF THE 43 CASE STUDIES INDICATED THAT PARENT BATTERING HAS SYMPTOMOLOGY AND DYNAMICS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF CHILD ABUSE OR SPOUSE ABUSE AND IS THEREFORE A DISTINCT SYNDROME. MOST, BUT NOT ALL, OF THE CASES STUDIED HAVE INVOLVED MALES. FIRST AMONG THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF AFFECTED FAMILIES IS SOME DISTURBANCE IN THE AUTHORITY HIERARCHY. ONE OR BOTH PARENTS HAVE ABDICATED THE EXECUTIVE POSITION, OR COVERT COMPETITION BETWEEN THE PARENTS PREVENTS EITHER FROM RULING EFFECTIVELY. AS A RESULT, THE ADOLESCENT HAS AN EXAGGERATED SENSE OF POWER. SECOND, BATTERED PARENTS FREQUENTLY DENY THE PROBLEM AND THEREFORE MAINTAIN SECRECY ABOUT IT. AS A RESULT, THE CHILD'S VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS SANCTIONED, BOTH PARENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FEELINGS OF HELPLESSNESS BECOME ENTRENCHED, AND THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IS SABOTAGED. THIRD, THE NORMAL ADOLESCENT NEED TO ESTABLISH INDEPENDENCE HAS BEEN DISTURBED. THE ADOLESCENT FORCED TO BECOME INDEPENDENT BEFORE EMOTIONALLY READY TO DO SO BECOMES OVERLY ENMESHED IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. VIOLENCE MAY BE THE LATER EFFORT AT ESTABLISHING INDEPENDENCE. FINALLY, SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS SUCH AS INCONSISTENT ATTITUDES ABOUT VIOLENCE AND CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE CREATED AN UNSTABLE ATMOSPHERE POTENTIALLY CONDUCIVE TO FAMILY VIOLENCE. IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF PROBLEM FAMILIES IS NECESSARY TO CONTROL THIS AND OTHER EVER INCREASING

PROBLEMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (CFW)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 132ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, IL, MAY 12-18, 1979.

70. **BATTERED SPOUSES. By N. MILLER.** 69 p. 1975. **NCJ-34011**

THE PROBLEM OF THE BATTERED SPOUSE IS EXPLAINED IN A SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT; THE RESPONSES OF THE PUBLIC AND AGENCIES TO THE NEEDS OF THESE WOMEN ARE EXAMINED. THE FUTURE OF PROVISIONS FOR BATTERED WIVES IS ALSO DISCUSSED.

Supplemental Notes: OCCASIONAL PAPERS ON SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION NO. 57.

Availability: G BELL AND SONS LTD, PORTUGAL STREET, LONDON WC2, ENGLAND.

71. **BATTERED SPOUSES—RESOURCE MANUAL. By M. BRYAN and E. N. SMITH.** HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 42 p. 1978. **NCJ-59586**

THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF SPOUSE ABUSE, THE ROLES OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN DEALING WITH SPOUSE ABUSE, AND INFORMATION ABOUT PROGRAMS TO ASSIST ABUSED SPOUSES AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE PRESENTED. WIFE BATTERING IS ESTIMATED TO BE THE MOST FREQUENT CRIME COMMITTED, YET COMPILING STATISTICS TO VALIDATE THIS ESTIMATE IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE. BECAUSE SPOUSE ABUSE IS NOT CONSIDERED A CRIME CATEGORY, MOST INCIDENTS ARE HIDDEN IN POLICE AND COURT FILES UNDER SUCH HEADINGS AS ASSAULT AND/OR BATTERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, AND HOMICIDE. OTHER DATA ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE DUE TO THE SECRECY INVOLVED IN CASES OF SPOUSE ABUSE. LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO THE SPOUSE ABUSE PROBLEM REQUIRE COOPERATION AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, THE JUDICIARY, MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, AND THE MEDIA. SOCIAL SERVICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS. THOUGH SPOUSE BATTERING IS NOT A CRIME, EVERY STATE HAS CRIMINAL LAWS PROHIBITING ASSAULT AND/OR BATTERY, UNDER WHICH A PERSON CAN MAKE A COMPLAINT AGAINST A VIOLENT SPOUSE. INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCAL PROCEDURE FOR FILING A COMPLAINT CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE STATE'S ATTORNEY, THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, OR THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY. MANY ABUSING SPOUSES WERE EITHER VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE OR OBSERVERS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR BETWEEN THEIR PARENTS. ABUSIVE HUSBANDS FREQUENTLY SUFFER FROM LOW SELF-ESTEEM NURTURED BY LOW JOB STATUS AND INCOME. OUT OF FRUSTRATION AND AN OBSESSION TO ASSUME A DOMINATING ROLE, THEY INTIMIDATE AND BEAT THEIR WIVES. MANY ABUSED SPOUSES DO NOT ESCAPE THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES BECAUSE OF FEAR OF RETALIATION, ANXIETY ABOUT ECONOMIC SURVIVAL, AND GUILT ABOUT INITIATING A BREAKUP OF THE FAMILY. ALTHOUGH THE CHILDREN OF BATTERED SPOUSES WILL HAVE DIFFICULT ADJUSTMENTS FOLLOWING A MARITAL SPLIT, STUDIES SHOW THAT CONTINUED EXPOSURE TO VIOLENT PARENTAL BEHAVIOR WILL HAVE AN EVEN MORE PSYCHOLOGICALLY DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT. REFUGES AND SHELTER CARE, THE POLICE, CRIMINAL COURT,CIVIL COURT, FAMILY COURT, OR PROBATE COURT ARE SOME ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURES THAT CAN BE USED TO STOP VICTIMIZATION. ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE TO BATTERED WOMEN ARE LISTED BY STATE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ALSO PROVIDED. (RCB)

72. **BATTERED WIFE. By M. J. HENDRIX, G. E. LAGODNA, and G. A. BOHEN.** AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING COMPANY, 10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING,* V 78, N 4 (APRIL 1978), P 650-653. **NCJ-58554**

THE SCOPE OF WIFE BATTERING, REASONS WHY WIVES REMAIN IN A BATTERING SITUATION, IDENTIFICATION OF BATTERED WIVES, AND APPROACHES TO HELPING THEM ARE DISCUSSED. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO VALID STATISTICS DELINEATING THE EXTENT OF WIFE BATTERING, SOME RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE THAT THERE ARE OVER A MILLION WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE BATTERED WIVES; OTHERS THINK THIS IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE. ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION, WIFE BATTERING CUTS ACROSS ALL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEVELS. MANY BATTERED WOMEN REMAIN IN THE ABUSIVE SITUATION BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID TO CHALLENGE THE AUTHORITY OR CONTROL OF THEIR HUSBANDS. SOME FEAR THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OR A SENSE OF GUILT OR FAILURE THAT MAY FOLLOW FROM INITIATIVES TO DISRUPT THE MARRIAGE AND FAMILY. FEAR OF ECONOMIC INSECURITY, PARTICULARLY FOR HOUSEWIVES, IS ANOTHER REASON MANY BATTERED WIVES DO NOT LEAVE THEIR HUSBANDS. FOR PERSONS WHO TREAT THE PHYSICAL OR EMOTIONAL TRAUMAS OF THE BATTERED WIFE, IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE SYMPTOMS, BECAUSE MOST VICTIMS ARE RELUCTANT TO REPORT WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THEM. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS SUCH AS BRUISES, LACERATIONS, OR BROKEN BONES SHOULD ALERT AN EXAMINER TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE WOMAN HAS BEEN BEATEN. A DIRECT QUESTIONING OF THE VICTIM ABOUT WHETHER HER HUSBAND HAS BEATEN HER MAY BE SUFFICIENT TO ENCOURAGE HER TO SEEK HELP. IN COUNSELING A VICTIM, IT IS IMPORTANT NOT TO ASSUME EITHER A CONTROLLING ROLE BY ENCOURAGING HER TO TAKE SPECIFIC ACTION, OR A MORALISTIC ROLE IN SCOLDING HER FOR NOT HAVING LEFT HER HUSBAND. AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO PROBE INTO THE PERCEPTIONS AND EMOTIONS UNIQUE TO THE SITUATION AND TO ASSIST THE WOMAN IN EXAMINING ALTERNATIVES THAT COME TO HER MIND. INFORMATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON RESOURCES, AND ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE OFFERED IN CONTACTING THOSE RESOURCES. ON THE LEGAL LEVEL, EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE WIFE BATTERING A CRIME, AS BATTERED WOMEN MUST HAVE LEGAL OPTIONS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

73. **BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME—AND EXAMINATION OF VIOLENCE WITHIN MARRIAGE. By J. REDDINGTON.** BRAMSHILL POLICE COLLEGE, BRAMSHILL HOUSE, NEAR BASINGSTOKE, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. *POLICE COLLEGE MAGAZINE,* V 13, N 3 (UNDATED), P 30-34. **NCJ-27580**

ANALYSIS OF THE BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT BY SOCIAL, POLICE, AND MEDICAL SERVICES. INADEQUACIES OF EXISTING LEGISLATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEALING WITH WOMEN ASSAULTED BY THEIR HUSBANDS ARE ALSO REVIEWED.

74. **BATTERED WIVES. By D. MARTIN.** 286 p. 1976. **NCJ-36347**

WIFE-BEATING IS A COMPLEX PROBLEM THAT INVOLVES MUCH MORE THAN THE ACT ITSELF OR THE PERSONNAL INTERACTION BETWEEN A HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE—THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE CAUSES OF REACTIONS, TO, AND REMEDIES FOR THIS CRIME. IT HAS ITS ROOTS IN HISTORICAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN, THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE, THE ECONOMY, THE INTRICACIES OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAW, AND THE DELIVERY SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. BLAME IS NOT EASILY FIXED, NOR ARE THE CAUSES OF MARITAL VIOLENCE EASILY IDENTIFIED. THE TRIVIALITY OF THE INCIDENTS WHICH CAN LEAD TO AN

OUTBREAK OF THIS VIOLENT ABUSE IS PATHETIC. WIVES HAVE BEEN BEATEN FOR WEARING THE WRONG PERFUME, FOR PREPARING CASSEROLES INSTEAD OF FRESH MEAT, OR FOR HAVING THE MISFORTUNE TO BE MARRIED TO A MAN WHOSE DRIVER'S LICENSE HAS BEEN SUSPENDED. INCIDENTS SUCH AS THESE MAY SEEM TRITE, BUT THE CONSEQUENCES ARE CRIMINAL. AFTER THE BEATINGS, WHY DOES THE VICTIM STAY? THE MOST OBVIOUS SOLUTION WOULD BE TO PACK UP AND LEAVE. BUT THIS COURSE OF ACTION IS OFTEN PRECLUDED BY UNEMPLOYABILITY, PERCEIVED HELPLESSNESS, FEAR OF REPRISAL, THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BEATINGS WILL NOT BE RESUMED, OR, AND THIS MAY BE THE MOST TRAGIC, THE FAILURE OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE SOCIAL SERVICES TO PROVIDE VIABLE ALTERNATIVES TO THE VICTIM. TOO OFTEN, THE COURTS LOOK LIGHTLY UPON THE PROBLEM, RELYING ON THE MISGUIDED BELIEF THAT THINGS WILL RETURN TO NORMAL AFTER AFTER THE HEAT OF THE INCIDENT IS DISSIPATED. THE SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES OFTEN SEEM TO SHARE THE SOCIETY'S VIEW THAT WIFE BEATING IS SOMETHING THAT WOULD BE BETTER IGNORED. WHAT, THEN, IS THE ANSWER? SURVIVAL TACTICS, REMEDIAL LEGISLATION, AND REFUGES (A NUMBER OF WHICH ARE DESCRIBED) FOR BATTERED WOMEN SEEM TO HOLD SOME PROMISE. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: GLIDE PUBLICATIONS, 330 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102.

75. **BATTERED WIVES. By R. TRACEY.** 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-45970**

RESEARCH ON WIFE-BEATING IS REVIEWED, GOVERNMENTAL AND SOCIETAL RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN IS ASSESSED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THAT RESPONSE ARE OFFERED. RESEARCH POINTS TO THE EXTREME FORMS OF VIOLENCE INVOLVED IN MANY CASES OF WIFE-BEATING AND TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A MAN'S UPBRINGING IN DETERMINING WHETHER HE IS LIKELY TO BEAT HIS WIFE. WIFE-BEATERS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES: PSYCHOTICS; PSYCHOPATHS; ALCOHOLICS; AND BULLIES. THESE MEN COME FROM ALL SOCIAL CLASSES. THE BEATINGS THEY INFLICT ARE NOT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MATERIAL ARGUMENTS BUT ARE CALCULATED, REGULAR ACTS. MORE RESEARCH ON THE BACKGROUND OF WIFE-BEATERS AND ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF BEATINGS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN IS NEEDED. IN GREAT BRITAIN, BATTERED WIVES ENCOUNTER A NUMBER OF DIFFICULTIES WHEN THEY SEEK HELP FROM PHYSICIANS, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, OR THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THE RESPONSE OF PARLIAMENT TO THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMEN HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY DELAY. SELF-HELP EFFORTS THROUGH WOMEN'S AID PROGRAMS HAVE ALLEVIATED THE PROBLEM, BUT ALONE ARE NOT ENOUGH. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCREASING THE AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES TO BATTERED WIVES, FOR FUNDING RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEM, AND FOR IMPROVING THE RESPONSE OF THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS ARE OFFERED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

Availability: BOW PUBLICATIONS LTD, 240 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON WC1V 7DT.

76. **BATTERED WIVES. By P. D. SCOTT.** *BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* (1974), P 433-441. **NCJ-49761**

SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WIFE ABUSE ARE REVIEWED, WITH ATTENTION TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSE, CULTURAL FACTORS, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, REPORTING, AND POLICE PROTECTION FACTORS. A BATTERED WIFE IS A WOMAN WHO HAS SUFFERED SERIOUS OR REPEATED PHYSICAL INJURY AT THE HANDS OF THE MAN WITH WHOM SHE LIVES, AND ALTHOUGH THE INTENSITY AND EXTENT OF BATTERING CAN BE GRADED, THE INCIDENCE OF SUCH ABUSE IS NOT YET KNOWN. MANY VARIETIES OF BATTERED WIVES WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HELP IF IT IS AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, BATTERING IS NOT A CLINICAL ENTITY; RATHER IT IS ONE POSSIBLE RESULT OF A VARIETY OF SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS AND IS BEST TREATED AS A FAILURE OF ADAPTATION OR AS A FAILURE TO ACQUIRE ADEQUATE SOCIAL LEARNING AND NOT AS A DISEASE. CLASSIFICATION OF THIS DIVERSE CONDITION IS ESSENTIAL, AND MOST OF THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND CRIMINALITY CAN BE APPLIED. A VARIETY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS UNDERLIE THE BATTERING PROBLEM, INCLUDING IMMATURE PERSONALITIES; OTHER PERSONALITY DISORDERS, NOTABLY THE DEPENDENT AND AGGRESSIVE TYPES; JEALOUSY REACTIONS, WHICH RANGE FROM INTOLERANCE OF COMPETITION TO DELUSIONAL JEALOUSY; CERTAIN ADDICTIONS (I.E., ALCOHOL, DRUGS) WHICH PROBABLY MORE OFTEN COEXIST WITH BATTERING RATHER THAN CAUSE IT; AND PRACTICALLY ALL THE PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESSES. THE FREQUENTLY OBSERVED RETURN OF A BATTERED SPOUSE SUGGESTS SADO-MASOCHISM, BUT THIS IS PROBABLY LESS COMMON THAN IS SUPPOSED, BECAUSE OTHER CONDITIONS OFTEN STIMULATE A RETURN, ESPECIALLY DEPENDENCY, FEAR OF LONELINESS, AND IGNORANCE OF ANY ALTERNATIVE RELATIONSHIPS. IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE, IT IS COMMON TO FIND BATTERING FAMILIES AS OPPOSED TO A BATTERING HUSBAND OR FATHER. A BATTERING HUSBAND IS OFTEN A BATTERING FATHER, AND HE MAY WELL RECEIVE A GREAT DEAL OF AGGRESSION HIMSELF. THE BATTERED MOTHER IS QUITE LIKELY A BATTERING MOTHER AS WELL. POLICE PROTECTION, LIKE ALL OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS OF POWER, IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN THEORY THAN IN PRACTICE. A GREAT DEAL MORE NEEDS TO BE KNOWN ABOUT THE BATTERING PROBLEM AND THE GREATEST NEED IS FOR SOCIOLOGICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA INDICATING THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE ATTITUDES OF THOSE INVOLVED TOWARD SOCIAL AGENCY ASSISTANCE. FURTHER, BECAUSE OF THE VARIETY OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO PROMOTE A CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN COMPETENT AGENCIES (I.E., THE POLICE, THE CHURCH, HOSPITALS, HOUSING AUTHORITIES). OTHER MUCH NEEDED PROGRAMS INCLUDE A CENTRALLY PLACED 24-HOUR ADVISORY SERVICE, SHORT-TERM SHELTER FACILITIES FOR WIVES AND CHILDREN, AND A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL EDUCATION. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

77. **BATTERED WIVES—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. J. PETHICK, Ed.** SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 1205 PENDELTON STREET, COLUMBIA, SC 29201. 114 p. 1979. **NCJ-56223**

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON BATTERED WIVES INCLUDES REFERENCES TO AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, BRITISH, AND CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS OF THE 1970'S DEALING WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN THE CITED LITERATURE RANGE FROM ASSAULT TO MURDER WITHIN THE FAMILY AND COVER SOCIAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM, STUDIES AND RESEARCH ON ABUSERS AND ABUSED, POLICE INTERVENTION IN FAMILY CRISES, AND SOME SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF BATTERED WOMEN, PROVIDED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES OR SELF-HELP GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY. THE LITERATURE IS MAINLY FROM SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS (BOOKS, PERIODICALS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CONFERENCES AND OTHER REPORTS), ALTHOUGH SOME POPULAR PRESS AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLE REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. THE SELECTIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN FORMAT CATEGORIES (E.G., BOOKS, ARTICLES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES). AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY PUBLICATIONS OFFICER, 130 ST GEORGE STREET, RM 8001, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5S 1A1.

78. **BATTERED WIVES—A SOCIAL WORKER'S VIEWPOINT. By E. WILSON.** ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, 13 GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON SW1X 7EN, ENGLAND. *ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH JOURNAL,* V 95, N 6 (DECEMBER 1975), P 294-297. **NCJ-55747**

THE PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL WORKERS AND BRITISH SOCIETY VIS-A-VIS THE FAMILY AND WOMEN ARE EXAMINED AS THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO INATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF BATTERED WIVES. THIS PAPER ARISES FROM A GENERAL THEORETICAL WORK ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE WELFARE STATE TO THE POSITION OF WOMEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. WHILE IT IS NOT BASED ON A PARTICULAR PIECE OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH, IT IS INFORMED BY THE AUTHOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN SETTING UP A REFUGE FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND HIS WORK AS A MEMBER OF THE WORKING PARTY ON VIOLENCE IN THE HOME. THERE ARE TWO REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF SOCIAL WORKERS EITHER TO PERCEIVE OR ACT PROMPTLY IN REGARD TO THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES: (1) SOCIAL WORKERS HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO BELIEVE IN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY AS THE INSTRUMENT OF THE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN SO THAT THEY WORK TOWARD THE MAINTENANCE OF THE FAMILY AS A PRIORITY; AND (2) IN THEIR ROLE AS GUARDIANS OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES, SOCIAL WORKERS TEND TO AVOID CONFRONTING PROBLEMS THAT MAY INCREASE WELFARE SPENDING. BRITISH SOCIETY IN GENERAL HAS ALSO BEEN CONDITIONED TO VIEW THE PROBLEMS OF WOMEN AS OF LESS IMPORTANCE THAN THOSE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN GENERAL. WOMEN'S FEELINGS AS INDIVIDUALS EITHER TEND TO BE IGNORED OR WOMEN ARE EXPECTED TO HANDLE THEIR PROBLEMS QUIETLY AND IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE FAMILY UNIT AND THE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY OF THE MALE ARE NOT DISRUPTED. UNTIL SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE CHANGES TOWARD THE MALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIP, PARTICULARLY IN THE MARITAL FORM, WOMEN WILL CONTINUE TO BE BATTERED AND THE ATTITUDES OF SOCIAL WORKERS TO THIS PROBLEM WILL ALSO BE SLOW TO CHANGE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

79. **BATTERED WIVES—AN EMERGING SOCIAL PROBLEM. By M. SCHUYLER.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 21, N 6 (NOVEMBER 1976), P 488-491. **NCJ-37967**

THE CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORCES RELATING TO WIFE ABUSE ARE EXAMINED, AND A STRATEGY TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES AFFECTING BATTERED WIVES IS OUTLINED. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT WHILE WIFE ABUSE HAS BEEN A RELATIVELY COMMON PHENOMENON THROUGHOUT HISTORY, IT IS ONLY RECENTLY THAT ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON WIFE BEATING AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM. MANY VARIABLES ARE FOUND TO AFFECT THE DISTRIBUTION AND UNDERREPORTING OF THIS CRIME. CULTURAL FORCES SUCH AS THE TRADITION OF MALE SUBJUGATION OF FEMALES, WOMEN'S STATUS IN SOCIETY, AND THE 'MACHO' IMAGE OF MASCULINITY ARE SEEN TO PARTIALLY ACCOUNT FOR THE PHENOMENON OF WIFE ABUSE. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS ALSO AFFECT WOMEN'S ENDURANCE OF WIFE ABUSE. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT SUCH VIOLENCE MAY BE TOLERATED BECAUSE OF THE WOMAN'S NEED FOR SECURITY, NEED FOR SOCIAL APPROVAL, AND FEAR OF REPRISAL. IN ADDITION, SOCIAL AGENTS SUCH AS POLICE, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, OR THE COURTS OFTEN PROVIDE INADEQUATE SUPPORT AND AID TO THE ABUSED WIFE. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT GREATER ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PROBLEM OF WIFE ABUSE. THIS WOULD BRING INCREASED IDENTIFICATION OF THE ISSUES RELATED TO WIFE ABUSE AND GREATER INTERVENTION IN THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES THAT RELATE TO THE ABUSE OF WIVES. AMONG THE IMPROVEMENTS WHICH COULD BE INSTITUTED ARE AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, CREATION OF NEW SERVICES, SPONSORING OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE ATTITUDES WITH LEGAL RECOURSE, IMPROVEMENT OF THE ATTITUDES OF WORKERS DEALING WITH ABUSED WIVES, AND CREATION OF PROGRAMS OF COORDINATED SERVICES FOR BATTERED WIVES.

80. **BATTERED WIVES AND POWERLESSNESS—WHAT CAN COUNSELORS DO? By P. G. BALL and E. WYMAN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 545-552. **NCJ-46169**

FEMINIST THERAPY IS PRESENTED AS A METHOD OF TREATING BATTERED WIVES TO OVERCOME THEIR FEELINGS OF HELPLESSNESS. FEMINIST THEREAPY PROVIDES COUNSELING FOR WOMEN BY ENCOURAGING THEIR DEVELOPMENT AS HEALTHY, FULLY FUNCTIONING INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE NOT LIMITED, CONFINED, OR DEFINED BY SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPES. FEMINIST THERAPY CHANGES THE ATTITUDES OF THE WOMEN WHO FEEL GUILTY ABOUT BEING BATTERED. AFTER THERAPY, THESE WOMEN ARE MADE TO THINK THAT THEIR LIVES ARE PRODUCTIVE AND THAT THEY HAVE MORE PERSONAL POWER. ANOTHER ASPECT OF FEMINIST THERAPY IS TO TEACH THE WOMAN TO BE SELF-NURTURING; I.E., LEARNING TO SEEK HELP AND BECOMING SELF-SUFFICIENT. ONLY AFTER THIS HAS OCCURED CAN THE WOMAN CONSIDER LEAVING HER HUSBAND AND RETURNING TO SOCIETY AS A PRODUCTIVE MEMBER. MANY BATTERED WIVES EXHIBIT LEARNED HELPLESSNESS, WHICH IS THE BELIEF THAT BATTERING AND ABUSE ARE NORMAL AND IS USUALLY THE RESULT OF HAVING SEEN ONE'S MOTHER BEATEN OR OF HAVING BEEN BEATEN ONESELF AS A CHILD. HELPLESSNESS IS ALSO A RESULT OF OVERSOCIALIZATION INTO STEREOTYPED FEMININE ROLES. THESE WOMEN FEEL THAT THEY ARE NOT ABLE TO SURVIVE ON THEIR OWN AND HAVE NO EXPERIENCE IN DECISIONMAKING. LACK OF CONCERN ON THE PART OF NEIGHBORS AND LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES ADDS TO THE FEELING OF HELPLESSNESS. THERAPY BEGINS WITH THE DETERMINATION OF THE CRISIS LEVEL. SINCE THE WOMAN HAS COME FOR HELP, SHE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND TAUGHT WHERE ELSE SHE MAY SEEK ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE. THE WOMAN SHOULD BE CONTINUALLY ENCOURAGED, BUT NOT TO THE POINT OF THE THERAPIST PLAYING 'RESCUER' FOR HER. THERAPY ALSO INCLUDES SOME ACTIVITIES WHICH SHOULD GIVE THE WIFE A FEELING OF INDEPENDENCE—THE BUDGETING OF SOME FAMILY MONEY FOR HER OWN USE, PRIVATE SPACE IN THE HOUSE WHERE SHE MAY WORK OR RELAX, TIME SET ASIDE DURING THE DAY FOR HER OWN ACTIVITIES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTSIDE TALENTS. THE INITIIAL EMOTIONAL REACTIONS OF BATTERED WOMEN, SUCH AS HELPLESSNESS, FEAR, EMBARRASSMENT, ANGER, GUILT, AND INSANITY, SHOULD ALL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, AND A THERAPY PROGRAM OF ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING BEGUN. THE ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING CLARIFIES THE RIGHTS OF THE WOMAN AND DEVELOPS A PERSONAL BELIEF SYSTEM FOR HER. ALTHOUGH SOCIETAL VALUES MUST BE CHANGED IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE THE CAUSES OF WIFE BATTERING, THERAPY MUST SERVE IN THE MEANTIME TO REDUCE THE FEELINGS OF HELPLESSNESS EXPERIENCED BY BATTERED WOMEN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE APPALACHIAN CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL EQUITY C/O PATRICIA G BALL, 410 ALUMNI HALL, KNOXVILLE, TN 37916.

81. **BATTERED WIVES—FAMILY VIOLENCE SEEN IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. R. DEWSBURY.** ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, 13 GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON SW1X 7EN, ENGLAND. *ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH JOURNAL,* V 95, N 6 (DECEMBER 1975), P 290-294. **NCJ-55746**

WIVES, CHILDREN, HUSBANDS, AND OVERALL FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS ARE EXAMINED IN CASES OF BATTERED WIVES HANDLED IN A GENERAL PRACTICE OF FIVE DOCTORS IN ENGLAND. IN THIS STUDY, CASES IN WHICH ONE MARITAL PARTNER OR COHABITER BATTERED THE OTHER WERE IDENTIFIED WITHIN A GROUP PRACTICE (FIVE GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND ANCILLARY STAFF) IN A MODESTLY PROSPEROUS MIDDLE-CLASS SUBURB OF A MIDLAND (ENGLAND) CITY WITH A POPULATION OF 13,000. THE RESULTS REPORTED WERE DERIVED FROM A SURVEY OF THE PATIENTS' RECORDS AND PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECTS. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO AMPLIFY OR VALIDATE DATA, AND SINCE DATA WERE DERIVED FROM A LIMITED POPULATION, ANY GENERALIZATIONS MUST BE SPECULATIVE. FIFTEEN BATTERED WIVES WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE PRACTICE OVER A YEAR, AN INCIDENCE OF 1.15 PER 1,000. PERSONS WERE DEFINED AS BATTERED WHEN THEY HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO REPEATED DELIBERATE PHYSCIAL ASSAULT, INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE EXPERIENCE OF MODERATE INJURY. DATA ON THE WIVES INVOLVED ARE REPORTED IN TABLES AND NARRATIVE SUMMARY IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) PSYCHIATRIC STATUS, WITH A THIRD SHOWING GROSS PERSONALITY DISORDERS FROM SCARS OF AN ADVERSE UPBRINGING AND ANOTHER THIRD SHOWING NEUROTIC REACTIONS; (2) MENTAL HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS, WHICH WERE FREQUENT IN THE SAMPLE; (3) DRUG ABUSE, WITH TWO HAVING BAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF HEROIN; (4) ABORTION, WITH FOUR TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY AND PROBABLY TWO CRIMINAL ABORTIONS IN THE SAMPLE; AND (5) SEPARATION, CHARACTERIZED BY FREQUENT ATTEMPTS BUT SUBSEQUENT REUNION DUE TO ANXIETY. IN DISCUSSING THE CHILDREN OF THE SUBJECT FAMILIES, IT IS NOTED THAT 2 CHILDREN WERE BATTERED AND 12 HAD BEEN AT SOME TIME REMOVED FROM THE HOME TO THE CARE OF OTHERS. ALTHOUGH DATA ON THE HUSBANDS WERE LIMITED, A PROFILE OF PERSONALITY DIFFICULTIES, OFTEN AGGRAVATED BY PHYSICAL CAUSES, ESPECIALLY ALCOHOL, EMERGED. THERE WAS AN EXAGGERATED INCIDENCE OF CASES FROM CULTURES FOREIGN TO THE MIDLANDS. THIS IS BELIEVED DUE TO THE ALIENATION SUFFERED IN THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT AGGRAVATING THE 'PAIR BOND DILUTION' EXPERIENCED BY SUBJECTS AS CHILDREN IN THE LARGE FAMILIES GENERALLY CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CULTURES OF ORIGIN REPRESENTED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

82. **BATTERED WIVES—FIRST REPORT FROM THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS SELECT COMMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, SESSION 1975-76, TOGETHER WITH APPENDICES.** 36 p. 1976. **NCJ-38911**

AFTER A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BRITISH SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, THIS REPORT PRESENTS A SERIES OF APPENDED MEMORANDUMS AND LETTERS WHICH DESCRIBE PROGRESS OF SEVERAL WOMEN'S AID GROUPS. IN ADDITION, THE APPENDICES CONTAIN SOME STATISTICS ON THE PARTICIPANTS IN VARIOUS WOMEN'S AND CENTERS, AND DESCRIBE IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE CENTERS DESIGNED TO GIVE TEMPORARY SHELTER AND SUPPORT TO BATTERED WIVES. NOTES AND MEMORANDA FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S AID GROUPS ARE INCLUDED AS WELL....DMC

Availability: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, P O BOX 569, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND.

83. **BATTERED WIVES (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By J. J. GAYFORD.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-54636**

A SURVEY OF 100 BATTERED ENGLISH WIVES REPORTS ON VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WIVES, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, SEXUAL RELATIONS, PERCEPTIONS OF HUSBANDS, CHILDREN, AND TYPES OF SERVICES SOUGHT FOR HELP. A BATTERED WIFE IS DEFINED AS 'ANY WOMAN WHO HAS RECEIVED DELIBERATE, SEVERE, AND REPEATED DEMONSTRABLE PHYSICAL INJURY FROM HER MARITAL PARTNER (INCLUDING COHABITEE).' FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON BATTERED WIVES, RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM A 1974 SURVEY OF 100 BATTERED ENGLISH WIVES, WITH SUBJECTS DRAWN FROM PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE (11 PERCENT) AND FROM CHISWICK WOMEN'S AID (89 PERCENT). MOST WOMEN SURVEYED WERE STILL WITHIN THE CHILD-BEARING AGE GROUP; MEN WERE MARGINALLY OLDER, WITH THE MAJORITY BEING UNDER AGE 40. THERE WAS A HIGH INCIDENCE OF IMMIGRANTS AMONG BOTH THE MEN AND THE WOMEN, PARTICULARLY FROM THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND THE WEST INDIES. IN 25 PERCENT OF THE CASES, VIOLENCE STARTED BEFORE MARRIAGE, AND IN THE REMAINDER, IT STARTED SOON AFTER. IN 44 CASES, THE VIOLENCE ONLY OCCURRED AFTER THE HUSBAND HAD BEEN DRINKING. JEALOUSY WAS ALSO A COMMON FACTOR AMONG THE ABUSING HUSBANDS, WITH 66 WOMEN CLAIMING THEIR HUSBANDS WERE CONSTANTLY ACCUSING THEM OF FLIRTING OR HAVING EXTRAMARITAL AFFAIRS. STATISTICS ARE GIVEN FOR THE WOMEN'S EDUCATION, WORK RECORDS, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, CRIMINAL RECORDS, PATTERNS OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, AND SEXUAL RELATIONS DURING MARRIAGE. THE SUBJECTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR HUSBANDS ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH THEIR CURRENT FEELINGS TOWARD THEM. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS, AND PSYCHIATRISTS APPARENTLY WERE FRUSTRATED BY THE LACK OF SERVICES TO WHICH THEY COULD REFER THE WOMEN; MISDIAGNOSIS OF THE SUBJECTS' PHYSICAL OR MENTAL STATE WERE COMMON. THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN WIFE BATTERING AND THE HUSBAND'S ALCOHOLISM. SHORT- AND LONG-TERM SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND RESIDENCES FOR BATTERED WIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE RECOMMENDED. WHILE ABUSING HUSBANDS SELDOM VOLUNTARILY SEEK HELP, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SERVICES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

84. **BATTERED WIVES WHO KILL—DOUBLE STANDARD OUT OF COURT, SINGLE STANDARD IN? By N. FIORA-GORMALLY.** PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. *LAW AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR,* V 2, N 2 (1978), P 133-165. **NCJ-57804**

THE LAW REGARDING MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, AND SELF-DEFENSE AND ITS APPLICABILITY TO THE BATTERED-WIFE DEFENDANT ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH SOCIOCULTURAL NORMS IN REGARD TO WOMEN USING THE 'REASONABLE MAN' STANDARD. MANSLAUGHTER IS GENERALLY USED BY THE COURTS TO REDUCE THE HARSHNESS OF A PENALTY IMPOSED UPON A DEFENDANT IF IT COULD BE SHOWN THAT THE HOMICIDE OCCURRED UNDER EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES. TO DEFINE THESE 'EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES,' THE PRIMARY EMPHASIS HAS BEEN ON THE 'REASONABLE MAN' STANDARD AS APPLIED TO THE ELEMENTS OF PROVOCATION AND COOLING-OFF TIME. IF A REASONABLE MAN WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PROVOKED IN THE SAME CIRCUMSTANCES AS THE DEFENDANT, OR WOULD HAVE COOLED OFF BY THE TIME THE DEFENDANT ACTED, THEN THE HOMICIDE WOULD BE TREATED AS MURDER, NOT AS MANSLAUGHTER. FOR THE BATTERED-WIFE DEFENDANT TO REDUCE MURDER TO MANSLAUGHTER, SHE MUST BE ABLE TO SHOW THAT SHE WAS SO OVERCOME BY PASSION THAT SHE WAS UNABLE TO COOL DOWN IN THE INTERVAL OF TIME BETWEEN THE PROVOCATION AND THE HOMICIDE. FURTHER, SHE MUST

SHOW THAT, UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES, A REASONABLE PERSON WOULD HAVE BEEN SIMILARLY PROVOKED, CAUSING HER AROUSAL AND HER DEED TO BE JUSTIFIABLE OR AT LEAST UNDERSTANDABLE. DISCUSSIONS INVOLVING COOLING-OFF TIME, SELF-DEFENSE, IMPERFECT SELF-DEFENSE (IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT EITHER PRECIPITATED THE VIOLENCE OR REACTED UNDER A MISTAKEN, BUT HONEST AND REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF HARM), AND THE ABUSED WIFE AND THE REASONABLENESS STANDARD ILLUMINATE THE DIFFICULTIES FACING WOMEN WHO ARE HELD TO ONE SET OF STANDARDS REGARDING CONDUCT AND EXPECTATION OUTSIDE OF COURT AND QUITE ANOTHER WHEN BECOMING DEFENDANTS IN HOMICIDE TRIALS. THEREFORE, WHEN COURTS APPLY A 'REASONABLENESS' STANDARD, THEY MUST CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH WHAT A REASONABLE WOMAN WOULD DO UNDER THREATENING SITUATIONS AND RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENCE IN RESPONSES EXPECTED FROM THE DIFFERENT SEXES. OPINIONS OF LEGAL SCHOLARS AND NUMEROUS COURT CASES ADDRESS THE BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME AND JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF ITS APPLICABILITY TO SELF-DEFENSE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (WJR)

Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE.

Availability: PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011.

85. **BATTERED WOMAN. By L. E. WALKER.** HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 288 p. 1979. **NCJ-54451**

A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST DESCRIBES WIFE ABUSE IN A THREE-PHASED CYCLE AND EXPLAINS THAT A 'LEARNED HELPLESSNESS' SYNDROME KEEPS WOMEN IN RELATIONSHIPS WITH BATTERING MEN. CASE STUDIES ARE USED FOR ILLUSTRATION. THERE ARE SEVERAL MYTHS OR COMMON BELIEFS ABOUT BATTERED WOMEN: THEY MAKE UP ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION, ARE MASOCHISTIC OR CRAZY, ARE USUALLY FROM THE LOWER CLASS OR A MINORITY, ARE UNEDUCATED OR UNSKILLED, AND DESERVE TO GET BEATEN. THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL MYTHS ABOUT BATTERING MEN: THEY ARE ALCOHOLICS OR PSYCHOPATHS, ALSO BEAT THEIR CHILDREN, AND CAN BE CHANGED THROUGH THERAPY. THE BATTERED WOMEN IN THIS STUDY REPRESENT ALL AGES, RACES, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, CULTURES, AND SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS. THEY HAVE THESE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS: THEY EVIDENCE LOW SELF-ESTEEM, ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BATTERER'S ACTIONS, SUFFER FROM GUILT, PRESENT A PASSIVE FACE TO THE WORLD, HAVE SEVERE STRESS REACTION, AND BELIEVE THAT NO ONE WILL BE ABLE TO HELP THEM RESOLVE THEIR PREDICAMENT. THEIR HUSBANDS ARE EXCESSIVELY POSSESSIVE AND JEALOUS, TYPICALLY COME FROM VIOLENT HOMES, AND HAVE UNUSUAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR MOTHERS (OFTEN LOVE-HATE RELATIONSHIPS). WIFE BATTERING OCCURS IN THREE-PHASED CYCLES THAT INCLUDE A TENSION-BUILDING PHASE, THE EXPLOSION OR ACUTE BATTERING INCIDENT, AND THE CALM, LOVING RESPITE. BATTERERS USE VARIOUS COERCIVE TECHNIQUES ON THEIR VICTIMS INCLUDING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND ECONOMIC ABUSE, SOCIAL BATTERING, AND DISRUPTION THROUGH FAMILY DISCORD. BATTERED WOMEN BECOME VICTIMS BECAUSE THEY ARE CONDITIONED THROUGHOUT LIFE TO THINK THEY HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THEIR LIVES, AND THIS BELIEF IMPAIRS THEIR ABILITY TO RESPOND AGGRESSIVELY TO BATTERING. THIS EARLY-RESPONSE REINFORCEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT PASSIVE BEHAVIOR IS CALLED 'LEARNED HELPLESSNESS.' SEVERAL NEW POSSIBILITIES EXIST FOR HELPING BATTERED WOMEN INCLUDING SAFE HOUSES, LEGAL AND MEDICAL ALTERNATIVES, PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, AND PROGRAMS TO HELP EXTINGUISH THE SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPE THAT FACILITATES WIFE ABUSE. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

86. **BATTERED WOMAN AS A VICTIM. By R. M. KIRCHNER.** 14 p. 1977. **NCJ-53063**

NUMEROUS CASE STUDIES FROM VARIOUS STATES ILLUSTRATE THE INDIFFERENCE OF POLICE, COURTS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS TO THE PLIGHT OF A BATTERED WIFE. THE ROLE THIS LACK OF CONCERN PLAYS IN CONTINUING THE CRIME IS EXAMINED. STATISTICS FROM NEW YORK CITY, BROOKLYN LEGAL SERVICES, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., SHOW THAT WIFE BEATING IS COMMON, THAT IT IS OFTEN UNREPORTED, AND THAT IT IS NOT LIMITED TO LOW-INCOME FAMILIES. CASE HISTORIES AND QUOTATIONS ILLUSTRATE THE INDIFFERENCE FELT BY POLICE, COURTS, AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES TOWARD THIS OFFENSE. IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT PREGNANCY INCREASES BATTERING AND THAT MANY BATTERED WOMEN SUFFER MISCARRIAGES, STILL-BIRTHS, OR DEFORMED OR BRAIN-DAMAGED CHILDREN AS A RESULT OF THE BEATINGS. THE STORIES REPORT REPEATED INEFFECTIVE ATTEMPTS TO GET THE POLICE TO INTERVENE. COURTS REPEATEDLY RELEASE HUSBANDS ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCE REGARDLESS OF THE SEVERITY OF THE WIFE'S INJURIES, AND COURT WORKERS CONTINUE TO BE INDIFFERENT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS LACK OF CONCERN INCREASES WIFE BEATING. SOCIETY TENDS TO FEEL THAT THE FAMILY SHOULD BE PRESERVED AT ALL COSTS, THAT WOMEN STAY IN BATTERING SITUATIONS BECAUSE THEY GET SATISFACTION FROM THEM (WHEN THE TRUTH IS THAT THEY HAVE NO MONEY OR ARE AFRAID TO LEAVE) AND THAT WIFE BEATING IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR. CASES IN WHICH LACK OF SOCIAL SUPPORT HAS DRIVEN THE WIFE TO SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE ARE CITED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT POLICE AND COURT ATTITUDES NEED TO BE CHANGED AND SOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS TO BE MORE VISIBLE. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE FORDHAM UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, SYMPOSIUM ON BATTERED WOMEN, NOVEMBER 1977.

87. **BATTERED WOMEN—A LEGAL HANDBOOK FOR NEW JERSEY WOMEN. By R. BIAGGI-GARCIA and M. CORODOMUS.** SETON HALL UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER WOMEN'S LAW FORUM, 400 SOUTH ORANGE AVE, SOUTH ORANGE, NJ 07079. 25 p. 1979. **NCJ-65278**

A BOOKLET DESCRIBES WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO DO IF HUSBANDS OR MALE FRIENDS ARE PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE, EMPHASIZING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND USE OF THE COURTS IN NEW JERSEY. WOMEN HAVE A RIGHT NOT TO BE THREATENED OR BEATEN BY THEIR COMPANIONS. ALTHOUGH IT IS AGAINST THE LAW FOR HUSBANDS OR MALE FRIENDS TO BE PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE, THE POLICE, COURT OFFICERS, AND JUDGES ARE OFTEN RELUCTANT TO HELP. IF A WOMAN HAS BEEN BEATEN OR THREATENED, SHE SHOULD CALL THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY AFTER OR DURING THE INCIDENT. THE POLICE WILL ARREST THE ABUSER ON THE SCENE IF THEY SEE THE OFFENSE BEING COMMITTED OR IF THE WOMAN IS WILLING TO SIGN A COMPLAINT. THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE STATE WILL HANDLE SUCH CHARGES; CIVIL COURTS ARE RESERVED FOR OBTAINING REQUESTS FOR DIVORCE OR CHILD SUPPORT. WOMEN HAVE A RIGHT TO FILE A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT AGAINST MEN WHO THREATEN THEM, ATTEMPT TO INJURE THEM, OR ACTUALLY CAUSE INJURY. THE COMPLAINT IS FILED IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN WHICH THE INCIDENT TAKES PLACE. THE MOST COMMON CHARGES FILED IN THIS MANNER ARE ASSAULT

OR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY, ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL, AND ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON. ONCE THE COMPLAINT IS SIGNED THE CLERK OR JUDGE WILL DETERMINE WHETHER TO ISSUE AN ARREST WARRANT. A COURT HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AT WHICH BOTH THE WOMAN AND THE ABUSING MALE WILL TESTIFY. IF THE JUDGE IS CONVINCED THAT THE WOMAN IS TELLING THE TRUTH, THE OFFENDER WILL BE FOUND GUILTY OF THE CHARGE. POSSIBLE ACTIONS IN CIVIL COURT INCLUDE DIVORCE, SEPARATE MAINTENANCE ACTION, PENDENTE LITE, DAMAGE ACTIONS, ISSUANCE OF A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, OR MENTAL ILLNESS COMMITMENT. SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARE AVAILABLE INCLUDING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, WELFARE SERVICES, AND LEGAL AID. IN ADDITION, WOMEN'S CENTERS WHICH PROVIDE SHELTER AND EMERGENCY CARE HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS OF SUCH SERVICES IN NEW JERSEY ARE PROVIDED. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: SPANISH VERSION SEE NCJ 65277.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 3535 QUAKER BRIDGE ROAD, TRENTON, NJ 08625.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

88. **BATTERED WOMEN—A MEDICAL PROBLEM REQUIRING DETECTION. By B. ROUNSAVILLE and M. M. WEISSMAN.** BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY INC, 120 MARINE STREET, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY IN MEDICINE,* V 8, N 2 (1977-1978), P 191-202. **NCJ-56957**

A 1-MONTH STUDY OF THE SURGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE OF A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM WAS CONDUCTED TO ALERT PHYSICIANS TO THE MAGNITUDE OF WIFE ABUSE AND TO IDENTIFY PREVENTIVE MEASURES. THIRTY-SEVEN SUBJECTS WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE SURGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AT THE YALE NEW HAVEN, CONN., HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM AS PERSONS SUFFERING FROM CONTINUAL PHYSICAL ABUSE. THIRTY-THREE OF THE 37 WOMEN WERE PRESENTED AT THE SURGICAL SERVICES AND THEY REPRESENTED 3.8 PERCENT OF ALL SURGICAL ADMISSIONS. ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED ON THE WOMEN'S SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, FAMILY HISTORY, HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR, TYPE OF ABUSIVE SITUATION, AND PSYCHIATRIC STATUS SHOWS THAT THE MAJORITY OF THESE VICTIMS SUFFER FROM OTHER INJURIES BESIDES THE ONE THAT THEY ARE ADMITTED FOR, AND THESE INJURIES ARE USUALLY TO THE HEAD AND NECK. VICTIMS COME FROM ALL SOCIAL CLASSES AND ETHNIC GROUPS AND ARE OF ALL AGES. THE ABUSE TENDS TO BE SERIOUS, LONGSTANDING, FREQUENT, AND SEVERE AND IS ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER FAMILY VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY CHILD ABUSE. ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THE WOMEN WERE NOT CURRENTLY PSYCHIATRICALLY ILL, BUT FOR THOSE WHO RECEIVED A PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS, DEPRESSION WAS THE MOST COMMON MALADY. MOST OF THE WOMEN WERE RELUCTANT TO RECEIVE PSYCHIATRIC HELP--FEAR OF HUSBAND REPRISAL OR FEAR OF BEING BLAMED FOR THE ABUSIVE SITUATION APPEARS TO BE THE REASON--BUT MOST WERE WILLING TO DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS WITH EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIANS. THE FOLLOWING PREVENTIVE IMPLICATIONS CAN BE DRAWN: (1) PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE ALERT TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT BOTH MARRIED AND UNMARRIED FEMALE PATIENTS EVIDENCING DEPRESSION, TRAUMA, OR PROBLEMS WITH CHILDREN COULD BE ABUSE VICTIMS; (2) PHYSICIANS WHO PROVIDE PRIMARY CARE ARE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER ABUSE VICTIMS AND SHOULD MAKE ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE; AND (3) IN HELPING WOMEN INVOLVED IN THE ACUTE SOCIAL EMERGENCY OF BEING AFRAID TO RETURN HOME, THE DOCTOR SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH SOCIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE AREA. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

89. **BATTERED WOMEN—A NEW PERSPECTIVE. By M. D. PAGELOW.** 34 p. 1977. **NCJ-44559**

THE PAPER OUTLINES A THREE-PART THEORETICAL PRESPECTIVE ON WIFE BEATING CONTAINING SUGGESTIONS ABOUT ITS CAUSES, INITIAL RESPONSE OF VICTIMS, AND THE CONTINUANCE OF SOME WOMEN IN BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS. AS USED HERE, 'BATTERED WOMEN' REFERS TO ADULT WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN INTENTIONALLY PHYSICALLY ABUSED IN WAYS WHICH CAUSED PAIN OR INJURY, OR WHO WERE FORCED INTO INVOLUNTARY ACTION OR RESTRAINED BY FORCE FROM VOLUNTARY ACTION, BY ADULT MEN WITH WHOM THEY HAVE OR HAD ESTABLISHED RELATIONSHIPS, WHETHER OR NOT WITHIN A LEGALLY MARRIED STATE. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE SADOMASOCHISTIC SEX PLAY OR MUTUAL COMBAT. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE THEORETICAL SCHEMA: MODEL I—CAUSATION; MODEL II—PRIMARY BATTERING; AND MODEL III—SECONDARY BATTERING. MODEL II EXPLAINS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERACTING FEMALE AND MALE WHICH DETERMINE IF BATTERING MAY OCCUR, AND IF IT DOES, HOW THE FEMALE MAY RESPOND. THE BASIC CAUSATION OF WOMAN BATTERING IS SEEN IN TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGY, WHICH ENCOMPASSES A BROAD RANGE OF INTERNALIZED BELIEFS IN ACCEPTANCE OF THE 'RIGHTNESS' OF THE PATRIARCHAL-HIERARCHAL ORDER OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. PRIMARY BATTERING IS THE FIRST SINGLE INCIDENCE OF BATTERING; SECONDARY BATTERING IS A PHENOMENON OF SYSTEMATIC, REPEATED BATTERINGS. EACH INVOLVES A DIFFERENT SET OF EXPLANATORY VARIABLES. FOUR MAJOR PROPOSITIONS ARE PRESENTED CONCERNING WHY BATTERING BEGINS AND WHY IT CONTINUES: (1) THE GREATER THE ACCEPTANCE BY THE WEAKER PARTNER OF BATTERING AS A PROPER RESPONSE TO STRESS AND THE MORE INTENSE THE TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGY, THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD THAT BATTERING WILL OCCUR; (2) THE GREATER THE WILLINGNESS TO INVEST IN CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THE MORE INTENSE THE TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGY, THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD THAT BATTERING WILL NOT RESULT IN RETALIATION OR TERMINATION OF A CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIP; (3) THE MORE ONE PARTNER RESPONDS TO STRESSFUL SITUATIONS BY BATTERING, THE GREATER THE WILLINGNESS OF THE OTHER TO INVEST IN CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND THE MORE INTENSE THE TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGY OF BOTH, THE MORE LIKELY BATTERING WILL OCCUR; AND (4) THE LESS LIKELY RETALIATION DUE TO BATTERING, THE MORE LIKELY THE BATTERER WILL CONTINUE; THE LONGER THE BATTERING CONTINUES, THE MORE FREQUENTLY IT OCCURS, AND THE GREATER ITS INTENSITY. LITTLE DATA HAS BEEN GATHERED IN SUPPORT OF THESE PROPOSITIONS; THEY ARE BASED UPON IMPRESSIONISTIC OBSERVATIONS FROM A PILOT STUDY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SEMINAR ON SEX ROLES, DEVIANCE, AND AGENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL, DUBLIN, IRELAND, AUGUST 9-11, 1977.

90. **BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. M. ROY, Ed.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 352 p. 1977. **NCJ-45266**

ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES ARE EXAMINED IN THIS COLLECTION OF ARTICLES; HISTORICAL, PRESENT DAY, AND FUTURE IMPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED. AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW SHOWS THAT WIFEBEATING HAS ONLY RECENTLY COME TO BE REGARDED AS A CRIME; RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL TRADITIONS WHICH HAVE PERPETUATED

VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE ARE NOTED. A RESEARCH PROJECT PROBING A CROSS-SECTION OF 150 BATTERED WOMEN CORROBORATES THE PREMISE THAT WIFEBEATING IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM GENENERATED AND COMPOUNDED BY MANY FACTORS. THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE ISSUE ARE COVERED IN ARTICLES ON THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE, ON THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES, AND ON THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF WIFEBEATING. ADDITIONAL ARTICLES INVESTIGATE THE NEUROLOGICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INVOLVED. A SECTION ON THE LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EXAMINES THE TREATMENT OF WIFEBEATING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, LEGAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM, TRAINING KEYS DESIGNED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, THE POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND APPROACHES TO FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF WIFEBEATING, MEDIATION AND THE COMMUNITY DISPUTE CENTER, A STUDY OF 23 VIOLENT MATRIMONIAL CASES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OVER THE GENERATIONS WITHIN A FAMILY, LEGISLATIVE NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS, AND A MODEL FOR SERVICES BASED ON NEW YORK CITY'S ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC) PROGRAM ARE INCLUDED IN THE CHAPTER ON FUTURE TRENDS AND PREVENTION. APPENDIXES PRESENT THE AWAIC 1976-1977 PROGRESS REPORT, NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND LEGISLATION REGARDING WIFEBEATING, AND INFORMATON ON A 1975 NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE ENTITLED 'THE ABUSED AND BATTERED WOMAN IN CRISIS -A MULTI-FACETED APPROACH.' AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. FOR SEPARATE ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 13282, 17606, 38659, AND 45267-45279.

Availability: LITTON EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING INC, 7625 EMPIRE DRIVE, FLORENCE, KY 41042.

91. **BATTERED WOMEN—A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By S. PRESCOTT and C. LETKO.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 25 p. 1977. **NCJ-45271**

WIFEBEATING IS EXPLORED ON THE BASIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED BY 40 SELF-IDENTIFIED BATTERED WIVES; EFFECTS OF SOCIAL STRESS, LIMITATIONS IN RESOURCES, AND SEX ROLES ON WOMEN ARE SHOWN. THE 40 BATTERED WOMEN RESPONDED TO 53 QUESTIONS CONCERNING MARITAL VIOLENCE, EMPLOYMENT, AGE, EDUCATION, AND FAMILY BACKGROUND. THE WOMEN HAD RESPONDED TO A CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT IN 'MS.' MAGAZINE, AND THEREFORE CORRESPONDED TO THE RELATIVELY YOUNG, LIBERAL, WELL-EDUCATED, MORE FREQUENTLY EMPLOYED READERSHIP OF THAT MAGAZINE. STATISTICS WERE COMPILED FOR GROUPS OR AGENTS WOMEN CONTACTED REGARDING THEIR DURING THEIR MARRIAGE, COVERING MANY TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT AND LEVEL OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY THE WIFE, AND HUSBAND'S JOB SATISFACTION AND CONFLICT OVER SEX ROLE EXPECTATIONS. EXPERIENCES RELATING TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF HELP SOUGHT BY THE WOMEN ARE RECOUNTED: MANY UNPLEASANT OR NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES WERE REPORTED WHEN WOMEN CONTACTED SOMEONE OUTSIDE THE FAMILY FOR ASSISTANCE. GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAUSES OF MARITAL VIOLENCE AND ITS EFFECT ON WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN IS CALLED FOR, AND IT IS POINTED OUT THAT RESEARCH ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF WIFE ABUSE CAN BE HELPFUL, PARTICULARLY WHEN COMBINED WITH A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF LEGISLATURES, COURTS, POLICE AND SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY THAT HAVE AIDED IN KEEPING WOMEN TRAPPED IN THEIR MARRIAGES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

Sponsoring Agency: GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HUMAN LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT, PARK FOREST SOUTH, IL 60466.

92. **BATTERED WOMEN—A STUDY OF PHYSICAL ABUSE OF WOMEN.** UNITED WAY OF MINNEAPOLIS AREA COMMUNITY PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION, 404 SOUTH 8TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404. 91 p. 1977. **NCJ-54985**

IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF THE INCIDENCE OF BATTERED WOMEN ON A LOCAL LEVEL, MINNESOTA'S UNITED WAY TASK FORCE ON BATTERED WOMEN REVIEWED THE PROBLEM. THIS STUDY HAD THE FOLLOWING THREE OBJECTIVES: (1) TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM WHICH WOULD IDENTIFY THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF ABUSE AGAINST WOMEN BY A SPOUSE OR BOYFRIEND, (2) TO CREATE AN INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE BATTERED WOMEN TO SEEK HELP AND TO PROMOTE SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES, AND (3) TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES TO BATTERED WOMEN. THE TASK FORCE USED THREE SOURCES OF INFORMATION TO DOCUMENT THE DEGREE TO WHICH VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS A LOCAL PROBLEM. THESE SOURCES INCLUDE INFORMATION COLLECTED IN 12 COUNTY HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS, A SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED TO WOMEN IN SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, SOCIAL CLUBS, AND CLASSROOMS; AND A 1-MONTH REVIEW OF CURRENT CASE FILES IN A LARGE COUNSELING AGENCY. IT WAS FOUND THAT PHYSICAL ABUSE OF WOMEN OCCURRED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN COMMONLY BELIEVED. ABUSE WAS FOUND TO BE RECURRING AND OFTEN SERIOUS. BATTERED WOMEN WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE LOW-INCOME, SEPARATED OR DIVORCED, NONWHITE, LESS EDUCATED, AND FROM FAMILIES WHERE PARENTAL CONFLICT AND PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN COMMONLY OCCURRED. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT MANY BATTERED WOMEN REPORTED THAT THEY WERE HELPED THROUGH COUNSELING. IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AT HOSPITAL EMERGENCY FACILITIES TENDED TO BE LIMITED TO MEDICAL CARE, AND THAT POLICE DID NOT PLACE A HIGH PRIORITY ON FAMILY VIOLENCE. IT WAS FURTHER FOUND THAT PRESENT LEGAL PROCEDURES ARE OFTEN INEFFECTIVE FOR MANY BATTERED WOMEN, AND THAT THE MASS MEDIA HAS NOT ADEQUATELY PROMOTED PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM. A SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROPOSED DEALING WITH PROCEDURAL CHANGES, FUNDING, PREVENTION, AND FURTHER STUDY. FIGURES, TABLES, DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—MLC)

Availability: UNITED WAY OF MINNEAPOLIS AREA COMMUNITY PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION, 404 SOUTH 8TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404.

93. **BATTERED WOMEN—A STUDY OF WOMEN WHO LIVE WITH VIOLENT ALCOHOL-ABUSING MEN. By S. E. HANKS and C. P. ROSENBAUM.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 47, N 2 (APRIL 1977), P 291-306. **NCJ-52790**

A STUDY OF 22 BATTERED WIVES OF VIOLENT ALCOHOL-ABUSING MEN EXPLORED THE FACTORS THAT CAUSED THESE WOMEN TO ENTER INTO AND REMAIN IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH THESE MEN AND HOW THEY CONTRIBUTED TO THE VIOLENT EPISODES. WIVES OF PATIENTS AT THE ALCOHOL AND VIOLENCE CLINIC AT THE STANFORD (CALIF.) MEDICAL CENTER, WERE ADMINISTERED SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS RELATING TO ALCOHOL ABUSE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WERE ALSO

OBTAINED, AND WHEN THE DATA ON THE WOMEN'S CHILDHOODS AND FAMILIES OF ORIGIN WERE EXAMINED, IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE BATTERED WIVES HAD COME FROM THREE DIFFERENT, BUT DESCRIBABLE KINDS OF FAMILIES. A TYPOLOGY WAS DEVELOPED OF THE THREE TYPES OF FAMILIES OF ORIGIN: (1) THE SUBTLY CONTROLLING MOTHER/FIGUREHEAD FATHER FAMILY; (2) THE SUBMISSIVE MOTHER/DICTATORIAL FATHER FAMILY; AND (3) THE DISTURBED MOTHER/MULTIPLE FATHERS FAMILY. THE FOLLOWING WERE CONSIDERED FOR WOMEN OF EACH BACKGROUND FAMILY TYPE: CONTINUITY OF THE PARENTS' RELATIONSHIP, THE WOMAN'S REASON FOR SELECTING HER MATE, HER ADJUSTMENT TO HER OWN MARRIAGE, ATTITUDES TOWARD HER HUSBAND, TYPES OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED, HER RESPONSE TO THE VIOLENCE, MEANING OF VIOLENCE TO HER MARITAL RELATIONSHIP, STABILITY OF THE RELATIONSHIP, AND PARALLELS TO HER CHILDHOOD. THE NATURE OF THE WOMAN'S CHILDHOOD FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, PARTICULARLY WITH HER MOTHER, ALSO PREDICTED WHETHER SHE WOULD ENTER INTO THERAPY. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE VIOLENCE OCCURRING IN THE CLIENTS' LIVES CANNOT BE EXPLAINED AWAY BY EITHER PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF SADOMASOCHISTIC BEHAVIOR OR SOCIAL THEORIES OF MALE DOMINANCE AND FEMALE SUBMISSION. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE EARLY FAMILY HISTORIES OF BOTH HUSBANDS AND WIVES INFLUENCE THEIR SUBSEQUENT MARITAL BEHAVIOR. THE BATTERED WIFE, ESPECIALLY, MUST COME TO TERMS WITH THE EFFECTS OF HER EARLY LIFE ON HER CURRENT BEHAVIOR, EITHER TO RESTRUCTURE HER MARITAL RELATIONSHIP, OR TO TERMINATE IT AND AVOID REPEATING IT WITH ANOTHER ABUSIVE MATE. ONE TYPOLOGICAL CHART IS PROVIDED. NO REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (MLC)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.

Availability: SUSAN E HANKS, FAMILY SERVICE OF BERKELEY, 2015 6TH STREET, BERKELEY, CA 94710.

94. **BATTERED WOMEN—A SUMMARY. By S. F. WOOLLEY.** WOMEN'S EQUITY ACTION LEAGUE, 805 15TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. 31 p. 1978. **NCJ-55259**

THE WIDESPREAD NATURE OF THE PROBLEM, THE UNDERLYING SOCIAL ATTITUDES WHICH LEAD MANY PEOPLE TO THINK WIFE BEATING IS NORMAL, THE REASONS WHY MANY WOMEN STAY IN SUCH RELATIONSHIPS, AND THE LEGAL RESPONSE ARE REVIEWED. THIS SUMMARY POINTS OUT THAT NEITHER ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOR STATISTICAL DATA ON WIFE ABUSE ARE GENERALLY AVAILABLE BECAUSE MOST SOCIETIES CONSIDER THE PRIVACY OF THE HOME SACRED, AND THE 'RIGHT' OF THE HUSBAND TO 'MODERATELY CHASTISE' HIS WIFE IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED. THE NEED FOR CULTURAL CHANGE IS REVIEWED. THE REASONS WHY WOMEN STAY IN BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS ARE REVIEWED: LACK OF MONEY, LACK OF SKILLS WITH WHICH TO EARN MONEY; LACK OF EMOTIONAL SUPPORT, AND A BELIEF THAT THE WIFE IS SOMEHOW RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BATTERING. THE VIEW THAT THE WIFE IS RESPONSIBLE IS OFTEN REINFORCED BY MALE PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS. ALSO, THE WOMAN IS THE ONE WHO IS URGED TO 'SAVE' THE MARRIAGE. THE ROLE OF THE LAW IN KEEPING THE WOMAN TRAPPED IN A BATTERING SITUATION IS EXAMINED. THE INDIFFERENCE OF POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND ATTORNEYS IS DOCUMENTED THROUGH EXAMPLES AND WRITINGS. EVEN IF THE WIFE GETS A DIVORCE, THE HUSBAND MAY STILL BREAK INTO THE HOUSE OR ABUSE HER AT HER PLACE OF WORK. LEGAL REMEDIES NEEDED FOR SUCH SITUATIONS ARE REVIEWED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT A SUPPORTING NETWORK INCLUDING SHELTERS, LEGAL SUPPORT, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IS NEEDED TO ASSIST WOMEN WHO NEED TO GET OUT OF VIOLENT HOMES OR TO ENABLE THEM TO STAY IN THEIR HOMES IN PEACE. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

95. **BATTERED WOMEN—AN EMERGENCY ROOM EPIDEMIOLOGY WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A CLINICAL SYNDROME AND CRITIQUE OF PRESENT THERAPEUTICS (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By A. FLITCRAFT.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 53 p. 1978. **NCJ-56304**

THE CONTINUAL INTERACTION OF A MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM AND BATTERED WOMEN IS EXAMINED IN THIS 1978 STUDY OF 481 WOMEN WHO WERE PATIENTS AT THE YALE-NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM IN DECEMBER, 1975. THE HISTORY OF TREATMENT WOMEN HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY IS A VICIOUS ONE IN THAT THEY ARE MADE TO FEEL GUILTY ABOUT RAPES AND INJURIES THEY RECEIVE FROM MEN. THIS STUDY EXAMINES RESPONSES WHICH THIS EMERGENCY ROOM MADE TO BATTERED WOMEN. IT ALSO STUDIES SOME OF THE EXPLANATIONS USED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE PROBLEM. THE 481 SUBJECTS REPRESENT 92.5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FEMALE SAMPLE OF WOMEN EMERGENCY-ROOM PATIENTS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 98. DATA WAS OBTAINED ON SUCH ITEMS AS PROBABLE CAUSE OF INJURY, PATIENTS' AGE, MARITAL STATUS, MEDICATIONS PRESCRIBED, AND REFERRALS MADE AT DISCHARGE. DATA WERE ANALYZED USING A DATA TEXT SYSTEM. IF BATTERING IS CONSIDERED AS A LONG TERM PHENOMENON, THEN ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM JANUARY 1970 THROUGH MARCH 1976 SHOWED THAT 9.6 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN SUFFERED FROM WIFE ABUSE. SUCH DATA CONFIRMS THAT BATTERED WOMEN ACCOUNT FOR AN ABNORMALLY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF INJURIES IN EMERGENCY ROOMS. DIVORCED WOMEN SUFFER INCREASED RISKS OF BEING ABUSED. EVEN THOUGH POOR AND MINORITY WOMEN ARE MORE PRONE TO BATTERING, THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT THEIR INJURIES NEAR THE ONSET OF BATTERING, WHILE WHITE AND WEALTHIER WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO DELAY REPORTING UNTIL THEY ARE FACED WITH A SERIES OF PROBLEMS. INTERVENTION SERVICES WERE INADEQUATE IN PREVENTING DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNIFICANT PSYCHIATRIC AFTEREFFECTS FOR THESE WOMEN SUCH AS SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, ALCOHOL, AND DRUG ABUSE. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

Supplemental Notes: STATEMENT BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND COOPERATION, FEBRUARY 15, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

96. **BATTERED WOMEN AND LEARNED HELPLESSNESS. By L. E. WALKER.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 525-534. **NCJ-46167**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RATIONALE OF LEARNED HELPLESSNESS IS USED TO EXPLAIN WHY THE BATTERED WOMAN BECOMES A VICTIM AND HOW THE PROCESS OF VICTIMIZATION FURTHER ENTRAPS HER, RESULTING IN PSYCHOLOGICAL PARALYSIS EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT POWERFUL SOCIAL FACTORS HAVE CREATED AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH SOCIETY TOLERATES AND PERHAPS ENCOURAGES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. THE MAGNITUDE OF THIS PROBLEM IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT 28 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN IN A RANDOM SAMPLE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THIS PHENOMENON SHOULD BE EVALUATED IN AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL-SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE. LEARNED HELPLESSNESS IS A SOCIAL-LEARNING THEORY THAT CAN BE APPLIED AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL RATIONALE FOR WHY SOME

WOMEN REMAIN IN A BATTERING SITUATION AND WHAT HAPPENS TO THEM PSYCHOLOGICALLY. THE LEARNED HELPLESSNESS THEORY HAS THREE BASIC COMPONENTS: (1) INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN(I.E., THE CONTINGENCY); (2) COGNITIVE REPRESENTATION ABOUT THE CONTINGENCY (I.E., LEARNING, EXPECTATION, BELIEF, PERCEPTION); AND (3) BEHAVIOR. ACCORDING TO THIS THEORY, ABUSED WOMEN HAVE LEARNED WHAT THEIR VOLUNTARY RESPONSES REALLY DO NOT MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE IN WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM, AND IT IS THEREFORE VERY DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO ALTER THEIR COGNITIVE PRINCIPLES TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR COMPETENT ACTIONS CAN CHANGE THEIR LIFE SITUATION. INTERVIEWS HAVE SHOWN THAT BATTERED WOMEN DO NOT LIKE BEING BEATEN; THEY ARE NOT MASOCHISTIC; AND THEY WILL NOT LEAVE THEIR HUSBANDS BECAUSE OF ECONOMICS, DEPENDENCY, CHILDREN, FEARS, AND LACK OF ALTERNATIVES. THERE IS A CYCLE ASSOCIATED WITH BATTERING, CONSISTING OF A TENSION-BUILDING PHASE, THE EXPLOSION OF ACUTE BATTERING INCIDENTS, AND A LOVING RESPITE. BATTERED WOMEN FREQUENTLY RETREAT FROM ASSISTANCE BECAUSE THEY WANT TO PROTECT THEIR HUSBANDS AND THEMSELVES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF REFUGES FOR BATTERED WOMEN HAS HELPED THEM OVERCOME THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH BATTERING, BUT MORE MUST BE DONE TO RID THSE WOMEN OF LEARNED HELPLESSNESS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: COLORADO WOMEN'S COLLEGE MONTVIEW AND QUEBEC STREETS C/O LENORE E WALKER, DENVER, CO 80220.

97. **BATTERED WOMEN AND SOCIAL WORK (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634).** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-54646**

THE ATTITUDES AND IDEOLOGY GENERALLY HELD BY ENGLISH SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL ARE SHOWN TO UNDERMINE PRACTICAL HELP FOR BATTERED WIVES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE ARE OFFERED. IT IS NOTED THAT THE PRINCIPAL THRUST OF HELP FOR BATTERED WIVES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGES TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE HOUSING FOR WIVES WHO LEAVE ABUSING HUSBANDS, WAS STARTED AND CONTINUES TO OPERATE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS RATHER THAN LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTS. WHILE A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF BATTERED WIVES DO CONTACT SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL, IT IS BELIEVED THE HELP GENERALLY OFFERED IS USELESS AND SOMETIMES DESTRUCTIVE. HELP TO BATTERED WIVES IS GIVEN A LOW PRIORITY BY ENGLISH SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTS AND IS INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE OF THE CULTURALLY AND EDUCATIONALLY CONDITIONED ATTITUDES AND CONCEPTS HELP BY SOCIAL WORKERS. SINCE PRESERVING THE FAMILY STRUCTURE IS GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY, SOCIAL SERVICE COUNSELORS TEND TO ENCOURAGE WIVES TO ADJUST TO THE ABUSIVE SITUATION IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP THE MARRIAGE INTACT. ADDITIONALLY, THERE IS A PREVALENT PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION WHICH VIEWS BATTERED WIVES AS MASOCHISTIC TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY UNDULY AGGRAVATE THEIR HUSBANDS WITH THE AIM OF BEING BEATEN AND ABUSED. INFLUENCED BY THIS VIEW, SOCIAL WORKERS TEND TO COUNSEL BATTERED WOMEN TO BE MORE SUBMISSIVE AND LESS ANTAGONISTIC IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR WIFELY DUTIES. IT IS OBSERVED THAT WHEN SOCIAL WORKERS DO REFER CLIENTS TO REFUGES, THEY FREQUENTLY FAIL TO FOLLOWUP TO HELP THEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE PLANS. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE SAID TO REACT NEGATIVELY TO THE ABSENCE OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE RUNNING OF THE REFUGES, WHERE THE RESIDENTS THEMSELVES ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROGRAM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD RESPECT THE JUDGMENT OF THE WIVES WHO WISH TO LEAVE THEIR HUSBANDS AND REFER THEM TO REFUGES, WITH FOLLOWUP OFFERED TO HELP THEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE PLANS. CONTACTING THE HUSBAND SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE WIFE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

98. **BATTERED WOMEN AND THE LAW. By M. KEMP, B. KNIGHTLY, and M. NORTON.** INTER-ACTION ADVISORY SERVICE, 14 TALACRE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND. 31 p. 1975. **NCJ-34334**

THIS BOOKLET OUTLINES THE OPTIONS OPEN TO BATTERED WOMEN UNDER ENGLISH LAW, PROVIDES A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO THE USE OF THESE LAWS, AND COMMENTS ON THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S PROTECTION OF THE BATTERED WOMAN. AFTER DESCRIBING A BRITISH PROJECT WHICH PROVIDES AID AND SERVICES TO BATTERED WOMEN—CHISWICK WOMEN'S AID—THE BOOKLET DISCUSSES WHY BATTERED WOMEN RESORT TO USING THE LEGAL PROCESS. A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO USE OF THE LEGAL PROCESS IS FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE USE OF THE LAW. SEVERAL POSSIBLE AREAS OF DIFFICULTY THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED WHEN RESORTING TO THE LEGAL PROCESS ARE NOTED, INCLUDING DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING LEGAL COUNSEL, THE SLOW WORKINGS OF THE COURT, AND PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING EMERGENCY LEGAL AID.

Availability: INTER-ACTION IMPRINT, 14 TALACRE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

99. **BATTERED WOMEN AND THE LAW. By R. H. JENSEN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 585-590. **NCJ-46173**

THE RESPONSE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES TO THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMAN ARE EXAMINED, AND EXAMPLES OF HOW THE AGENCIES DO NOT RESPOND APPROPRIATELY ARE CITED. CASE STUDIES OF TWO MURDERS, COMMITTED IN SELF-DEFENSE, ARE PRESENTED, SHOWING HOW THE VICTIMS OF WIFE-BEATING ARE PROSECUTED WHEN THEY FINALLY TRY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES IN MANY STATES, THE VICTIMS OF WIFE-BATTERING ARE NOT PROTECTED UNDER THE LAW. THE ONLY PLACE FOR PROTECTION IS A FAMILY COURT; AND MANY TIMES, THIS RECOURSE IS INSUFFICIENT OR TOO SLOW. ACCORDING TO FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION (FBI) STATISTICS FOR 1973, ONE-FOURTH OF ALL MURDERS OCCURRED WITHIN THE FAMILY, AND HALF OF THESE WERE SPOUSE MURDERS. IN HOMICIDE CASES, NEARLY HALF WERE COMMITTED BY THE WIFE, BUT ASSAULTS WERE MAINLY PERPETRATED BY THE HUSBAND. TWO CASES ARE DISCUSSED WHICH SHOW HOW THE WIFE CANNOT MERELY HAVE THE HUSBAND ARRESTED FOR ASSAULTING HER. SHE MUST GO TO A FAMILY COURT AND OBTAIN AN ORDER OF PROTECTION BEFORE THE POLICE WILL MAKE AN ARREST AND SOMETIMES THEY WON'T ARREST THE HUSBAND EVEN WITH THE ORDER. THE WOMEN ARE ALSO NOT INFORMED OF THE LAWS AND DO NOT KNOW HOW TO GO ABOUT HAVING THEIR ATTACKERS ARRESTED. NEW LAWS IN NEW YORK STATE ALLOW THE BATTERED SPOUSE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN CRIMINAL OR FAMILY COURT AND INSURE THAT SHE IS GIVEN A WRITTEN EXPLANATION OF THE LAW WHEN SHE FIRST GOES TO COURT. IN OHIO, A WIFE MUST HAVE FILED FOR DIVORCE BEFORE SHE CAN ASK FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST HER HUSBAND. IN PENNSYLVANIA, A JUDGE, DISTRICT JUDGE, OR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CAN ORDER IMMEDIATE EVICTION OF A MAN ACCUSED BY HIS WIFE OF ABUSE WITHOUT EVEN HEARING THE HUSBAND'S SIDE. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT LAWS MUST BE CHANGED IN

ORDER TO PROTECT WOMEN FROM BEATINGS BY THEIR HUSBANDS. UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM IN MOST STATES, IT IS SOMETIMES TOO LATE TO HELP. (BAC)

Availability: RITA HENLEY JENSEN, 50 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, APT 64, NEW YORK, NY 10027.

100. **BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR ASSAILANTS. By B. E. CARLSON.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 22, N 61 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 455-460. **NCJ-44114**

DATA ON 101 BATTERED WOMEN IN ANN ARBOR, MICH., ARE EXAMINED IN A STUDY OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE STUDY SUBJECTS WERE CLIENTS OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT OF THE ANN ARBOR CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN. THE PROJECT PROVIDED EMERGENCY HOUSING, COUNSELING, REFERRAL, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. AMONG SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIMS AND THEIR ASSAILANTS ARE THE HIGH LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH; THE RELATIVELY LOW LEVEL OF EDUCATION, PARTICULARLY AMONG ASSAILANTS; AND CERTAIN STATUS INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES. THE FINDINGS SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT MALE POWER IS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE WHEN HUSBANDS ARE LOW IN RESOURCES. THE FINDING THAT FINANCIAL AND INTERPERSONAL STRESSES OFTEN WERE CITED BY VICTIMS AS CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BRINGS INTO QUESTION THE VIEW THAT SUCH VIOLENCE RESULTS FROM FACTORS WHICH RESPOND TO PSYCHOTHERAPY. OTHER OBSERVATIONS RELATE TO THE UNIFORMLY LOW SELF-ESTEEM OF THE VICTIMS, THE VICTIMS' INTENSE ATTACHMENT TO AND CONCERN FOR THEIR CHILDREN, AND THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE DATA CONTRADICT THE ASSERTION THAT VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT DO NOT LEAVE THEIR HOMES BECAUSE THEY ENJOY BEING BATTERED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, ALTHOUGH IMPROVING THE ABILITY OF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR FAMILIES IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ELIMINATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN WILL CONTINUE AS LONG AS MEN BELIEVE THAT AGGRESSION AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ARE ACCEPTABLE RESPONSES TO STRESS AND FRUSTRATION. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.

101. **BATTERED WOMEN ARE STILL IN NEED. By M. D. FIELDS and R. M. KIRCHNER.** 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-53085**

THIS IS A REBUTTAL OF AN ARTICLE TITLE 'THE BATTERED HUSBAND SYNDROME,' WHICH MAINTAINS THAT WIVES ASSAULT THEIR HUSBANDS AS OFTEN AS HUSBANDS ASSAULT THEIR WIVES AND THAT THE HUSBANDS' PLIGHT IS IGNORED. STATISTICS FROM STUDIES, WELFARE FIGURES, INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS, AND INTERVIEWS WITH DIVORCE LAWYERS ARE USED TO REFUTE EACH POINT MADE IN THE STEINMETZ ARTICLE. THE OMISSION OF CATEGORIES OF VIOLENCE IN STUDIES QUOTED BY STEINMETZ IS CRITICIZED. ONE STUDY FOUND THAT WIVES EXCEED HUSBANDS IN SLAPPING AND HITTING. HOWEVER, BY LEAVING OUT BEATING, THE STEINMETZ FIGURES FAIL TO REFLECT THE FACT THAT HUSBANDS EXCEED WIVES IN THE USE OF THE TWO MOST VIOLENT CATEGORIES (BEATING AND USE OF GUN OR KNIFE). STEINMETZ POINTS OUT THAT EQUAL NUMBERS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES ARE KILLED. INTERVIEWS AND STUDIES ARE CITED WHICH INDICATE THAT WIVES USUALLY KILL THEIR HUSBANDS AFTER BEING REPEATEDLY BEATEN WHILE HUSBANDS KILL WIVES FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, OFTEN WITHOUT PROVOCATION. THE CONTENTION THAT FINANCIAL PRESSURES FORCE HUSBANDS TO STAY WITH BATTERING WIVES IS REFUTED BY INTERVIEWS WITH DIVORCE LAWYERS, WELFARE FIGURES, AND STUDIES OF NONPAYMENT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT HUSBANDS CAN LEAVE AND SUFFER LITTLE FINANCIAL LOSS. IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT MANY STATES PROVIDE SHELTER FOR BATTERED 'SPOUSES' AND THAT BATTERED HUSBANDS ARE NOT IGNORED. THE STEINMETZ ARTICLE IS CALLED A DISSERVICE TO ALL BATTERED SPOUSES. (SEE NCJ #46165.) (GLR)

102. **BATTERED WOMEN—BATTERED CHILDREN (FROM BATTERED WOMEN A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By M. VARMA.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-45277**

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN WIFEBEATING AND CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED, AND WARNING SIGNS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE LISTED. IT HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE STATISTICALLY TRUE THAT MOST ADULTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN HAD NOT ONLY THEMSELVES BEEN BATTERED BY THEIR FATHERS, BUT HAD ALSO WITNESSED THEIR SIBLINGS AND MOTHERS BEING BATTERED. IT APPEARS THAT CHILDREN WHO WITNESS VIOLENCE IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES END UP BEING ABUSIVE ADULTS. LIFE PATTERNS OF AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE WHICH REPEAT THEMSELVES FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION ARE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING PSYCHOLOGICALLY STRESSFUL SITUATIONS, WHICH CAN LEAD TO CHILD AND WIFE ABUSE: UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE HUSBAND; AN UNWANTED PREGNANCY; A CHILD CONCEIVED OUT OF WEDLOCK; AND MARRIAGE PARTNERS OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS FAITHS. EIGHT CONDITIONS OF POOR CHILD CARE, AS ENUMERATED BY THE NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, ARE PHYSICAL NEGLECT, MORAL NEGLECT, EMOTIONAL NEGLECT, MEDICAL NEGLECT, EDUCATIONAL NEGLECT, PHYSICAL ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE, AND COMMUNITY NEGLECT. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT INTRAFAMILIAL VIOLENCE CANNOT BE ERADICATED BY GOOD POLICE WORK, GOOD PSYCHOTHERAPY, OR EVEN GOOD LEGAL ASSISTANCE; IT IS THE PATRIARCHAL NATURE OF THE NUCLEAR FAMILY WHICH GUARANTEES THAT VIOLENCE WILL BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE MORE OPPRESSED AND LESS LEGALLY PROTECTED FAMILY MEMBERS—WOMEN AND CHILDREN. A LIST OF INDICATORS OF A CHILD'S NEED FOR PROTECTION, COMPILED BY THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION AND DIRECTED TOWARD TEACHERS, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, NURSES, AND COUNSELORS, IS REPRODUCED, AND MAJOR WORKS ON CHILD ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. SUGGESTIONS FROM A HUMAN DEVELOPMENT POINT OF VIEW FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED CHILDREN AND BATTERED WIVES INCLUDE INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN HEAD START PRESCHOOL CENTERS AND DAY-CARE CENTERS, PARENT-ORIENTED WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COURSES, PRENATAL AND POSTNATAL EDUCATION COURSES, AND SEX EDUCATION COURSES. REFERENCES ARE SUPPLIED. (DAS)

103. **BATTERED WOMEN—HOW TO USE THE LAW. REV. ED. By T. GILL and A. COOTE.** COBDEN TRUST, 186 KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9DE, ENGLAND. 25 p. 1975. **NCJ-28498**

THIS BOOKLET EXPLAINS HOW THE LAW CAN BEST BE USED TO HELP WOMEN WHO ARE ASSAULTED BY THE MEN THEY LIVE WITH, WHETHER THEY ARE MARRIED OR NOT. IT DESCRIBES SOME OF THE MOST OBVIOUS DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM AND INCLUDES SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT. DIFFERENT LAWS APPLY TO MARRIED WOMEN AND SINGLE WOMEN. THESE DIFFERENCES ARE DISCUSSED.

Availability: COBDEN TRUST, 186 KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC1X 9DE, ENGLAND; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

104. **BATTERED WOMEN IN MINNEAPOLIS (MN).** MINNESOTA CRIME PREVENTION CENTER, 2344 NICOLLET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404. 10 p. 1977. **NCJ-52881**

POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WERE EXAMINED FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1974, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975, TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE BATTERED WOMAN PROBLEM. CRISIS CENTERS ARE RECOMMENDED. DURING THE STUDY PERIOD THE POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDED 21,909 CRIMES, OF WHICH 4,537 WERE ASSAULTS, AND 790 WERE ASSAULTS AGAINST WOMEN BY HUSBANDS, EX-HUSBANDS, OR BOYFRIENDS. THIS IS A 3.6 PERCENT OF ALL OFFENSES. RAPES, ACCOUNTED FOR 1.7 PERCENT OF ALL OFFENSES AND FEMALE VICTIMS OF ASSAULTS BY STRANGERS, 1.2 PERCENT. SINCE ONLY ABOUT A THIRD OF ALL ASSAULTS ARE REPORTED TO THE POLICE, AND SINCE DOMESTIC ASSAULTS HAVE A LOWER REPORTING RATE THAN MOST CRIMES, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 2,220 WOMEN WERE ACTUALLY BATTERED DURING THE YEAR. THE STUDY FOUND THAT MOST REPORTED CASES WERE NEAR THE CENTER OF THE CITY, 59.5 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN WERE 18 THROUGH 29 YEARS AND 72.6 PERCENT WERE AGED 18 THROUGH 35, AND THAT MINORITY WOMEN WERE OVERREPRESENTED. BLACK WOMEN, WHO MAKE UP 4 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION, ACCOUNTED FOR 24.9 PERCENT OF THE REPORTS. AMERICAN INDIANS MAKE UP 1 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION, ACCOUNTED FOR 10.3 PERCENT OF THE REPORTS. THE DATA ALSO INDICATED A NUMBER OF CROSS-RACIAL ASSAULTS. THE CRIMES WERE SPREAD EVENLY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK, BUT WERE CONCENTRATED DURING THE EVENING HOURS. TABLES AND MAPS PRESENT STUDY DATA. THE STUDY RESULTS ARE USED TO RECOMMEND 24-HOUR CRISIS CENTERS LOCATED NEAR THE CENTER OF THE CITY. (GLR)

Availability: MINNESOTA CRIME PREVENTION CENTER, 2344 NICOLLET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404.

105. **BATTERED WOMEN—ISSUES OF PUBLIC POLICY.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. 717 p. 1978. **NCJ-53356**

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONSULTATION ON BATTERED WOMEN SPONSORED BY THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS ARE PRESENTED. PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED EXPERTS IN LAW, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR WOMEN. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATION ARE TO IDENTIFY SOUND, EXISTING RESEARCH DATA ON WIFE ABUSE, RESEARCH GAPS, AND RESEARCH STRATEGIES. THE COMMISSION HOPED TO IDENTIFY NECESSARY STATE LEGAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT REFORMS FOR ASSISTING BATTERED WOMEN, NEEDED SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM SUPPORT SERVICES, AND THE PROPER FEDERAL ROLE IN BRINGING ABOUT LEGAL REFORMS AND SUPPORT SERVICES. THE CONSULTATION WAS ALSO INTENDED TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION AMONG RESEARCHERS, ACTIVISTS, POLICYMAKERS, AND OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ISSUE. THE CONSULTATION TOPICS ARE BROADLY DEFINED TO INCLUDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE, SUPPORT SERVICES, CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF WIFE ABUSE, AND THE FEDERAL ROLE. PAPERS ADDRESS SUCH ISSUES AS VARIOUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS' POLICIES OF NONARREST AND NONINTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S 'CAVALIER' TREATMENT OF BATTERED WOMEN (I.E., THE LOCAL COURT WILL OFTEN REFUSE TO GRANT RESTRAINING ORDERS AND THE POLICE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO KEEP THE HUSBAND IN CUSTODY), THE DEBATE OVER WHETHER INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE IS A CIVIL OR A CRIMINAL MATTER AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S FAILURE TO PROTECT BATTERED WIVES FROM ILLEGAL ATTACKS BY THEIR HUSBANDS OR TO PROVIDE THE VICTIMS WITH DUE PROCESS OF LAW. SEVERAL PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSED THE CAUSES OF ABUSE RANGING FROM THE INFLUENCE OF SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPES TO THE EFFECTS OF SPOUSES' CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON THEIR ADULT FAMILY LIFE. MEASURES FOR AIDING BATTERED WIVES INCLUDE PROVISION OF SHORT-TERM SERVICES AND LONG-TERM SUPPORT SERVICES, DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC-VIOLENCE-INTERVENTION TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR POLICE, AND INTRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVE POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS FOR ABUSIVE HUSBANDS. THE PAPERS ARE PROVIDED IN FULL AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN LISTS OF RESOURCES FOR AND ON BATTERED WOMEN, STATE STATUTES CONCERNING WIFE ABUSE, AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: CONSULTATION SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, WASHINGTON, D C, JANUARY 30-31, 1978.

Availability: US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS PUBLICATION MANAGEMENT DIVISION, 1121 VERMONT AVE, NW, ROOM 700, WASHINGTON, DC 20425; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

106. **BATTERED WOMEN—PART I.** NEW YORK STATE, OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER, CAPITOL, ALBANY, NY 12224. 95 p. 1978. **NCJ-53496**

A NEW YORK STATE STUDY OF BATTERED SPOUSES ATTEMPTS TO FIND OUT HOW MANY BATTERED WOMEN (AND MEN) THERE ARE, WHERE THEY ARE, AND HOW THEIR NEEDS ARE BEING MET BY THE SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM. IN THIS FIRST STATEWIDE STUDY OF BATTERED SPOUSES (WHO ARE PRIMARILY FEMALE) IN NEW YORK, QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES, LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS, WOMEN'S GROUPS, POLICE DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND HEALTH-RELATED FACILITIES. IN ADDITION, STATISTICS WERE GATHERED FROM THE OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION. RESPONDING AGENCIES REPORTED 10,165 BATTERED WOMEN OVER A 1-YEAR PERIOD. OF ALL THESE CASES, 25 PERCENT WERE FROM NEW YORK CITY. SURVEY RESULTS INDICATED THAT WIFE BATTERING USUALLY BEGINS EARLY IN MARRIAGE, AND TYPICALLY THE WIFE ENDURES IT FOR 8 YEARS. WIFE BEATING USUALLY OCCURS IN THE EVENING AND IS OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL; IT IS A CLASSLESS OFFENSE, BUT UNDERREPORTED IN THE MIDDLE CLASS. OUT OF 506 SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES SURVEYED, 181 RESPONDED. COUNSELING WAS REPORTED TO BE THE MOST SOUGHT-AFTER SERVICE, AND LEGAL AID WAS THE SECOND MOST REQUESTED. OUT OF 582 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES SURVEYED, 146 RESPONDED. IT WAS FOUND THAT MOST POLICE DEPARTMENTS DID LITTLE OR NO REPORTING OF INCIDENTS, AND OFFICERS ARE RELUCTANT TO ARREST OFFENDERS. IN ADDITION, 84 PERCENT OF THE DEPARTMENTS DID NOT REFER ANY CASES TO SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. FAMILY COURT DATA INDICATE THAT THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN ASSAULT CHARGES FILED STATEWIDE. HOSPITAL DATA INDICATE THAT HOSPITALS OFTEN TREAT THE PHYSICAL INJURY WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO LOOK INTO THE UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF THE ASSAULT. AN EXAMINATION OF SHELTERS REVEALED THAT THE DEMAND FAR EXCEEDED THE AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATIONS. THE REPORT MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THOSE WORKING IN THE FIELD OF BATTERED WIVES. SOME OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) ESTABLISH COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, (2) REQUIRE PHYSICIANS TO REPORT INSTANCES OF WIFE BATTERING, (3) OPEN MORE SHELTERS, (4) PROVIDE EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, AND (5) ESTABLISH 24 HOUR HOTLINES. TABLES, CHARTS BREAKING DOWN RESPONSE BY COUNTY, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. FOR THE

COUNTY-BY-COUNTY ANALYSIS, SEE THE APPENDIX, NCJ-53497. (MLC)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

107. **BATTERED WOMEN—PART 2.** NEW YORK STATE, OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER, CAPITOL, ALBANY, NY 12224. 184 p. 1978. **NCJ-53497**
PROFILES OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO BATTERED WOMEN ARE PRESENTED, COUNTY BY COUNTY, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. COUNTY COMMISSIONS PROVIDED INITIAL LISTS OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND OTHER AGENCIES WHICH OFFERED AID TO BATTERED WOMEN. QUESTIONNAIRES SURVEYING THE SERVICES OFFERED BY THESE AGENCIES WERE SENT TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE LIST. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO WOMEN'S GROUPS, POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND HEALTH-RELATED FACILITIES. FOR EACH COUNTY IN NEW YORK STATE, A PROFILE IS GIVEN SPECIFYING THE INCIDENCE OF BATTERED WOMEN IN THAT COUNTY, AND THE SERVICES OFFERED BY HOSPITALS AND FAMILY COURTS. EXISTENCE OF SHELTERS IS NOTED AND NOTEWORTHY POLICE COMMENTS ARE INCLUDED. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON EACH COUNTY WAS OBTAINED FROM THE SUMMARY OF TITLE 20 SERVICES PREPARED FOR EACH COUNTY AND FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS STATISTICAL REPORTS. THE FIVE COUNTIES COMPRISING NEW YORK CITY WERE GROUPED TOGETHER AND CALLED THE NEW YORK CITY SOCIAL SERVICES DISTRICT; I.E., NEW YORK (MANHATTAN), BRONX, KINGS (BROOKLYN), QUEENS, AND STATEN ISLAND. OUT OF THE 190 QUESTIONNAIRES MAILED TO AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 42 WERE RETURNED. ONLY TWO PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES WERE HEARD FROM. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE NEW YORK CITY WOMEN WHO CAME FOR HELP EITHER HAD BEEN REFERRED OR HAD STARTED WITH A HOTLINE CALL. OF THE MORE THAN 3,000 BATTERED WOMEN WHO SOUGHT HELP IN NEW YORK CITY IN THE PAST YEAR, THE MAJORITY WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 40. MORE THAN 80 PERCENT WERE MARRIED AND MOST HAD CHILDREN. VERY FEW OF THE WOMEN WERE EMPLOYED AND MOST LACKED FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THEIR OWN. THE SURVEY OF HOSPITALS IN NEW YORK CITY INDICATED THAT VERY FEW WOMEN CAME TO THEM FOR HELP. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOTED THAT RECORDKEEPING WAS INADEQUATE. POLICE DEPARTMENTS NOTED THAT MOST OF THE ASSAULTS ON WOMEN WERE DUE TO EXCESSIVE DRINKING BY EITHER HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND. NO TABLES OR REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR THE MAIN REPORT, SEE NCJ-53496. (MLC)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

108. **BATTERED WOMEN, REFUGES, AND WOMENS' AID—A REPORT ENGLAND.** 58 p. 1978. **NCJ-60380**
THE BOOKLET PROVIES INFORMATION ON OPERATING A SHELTER AND PROVIDING SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR BATTERED WIVES BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN'S AID GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN. THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S AID FEDERATION (NWAF) CONSISTS OF 98 LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS, MOST OF WHICH OPERATE SHELTER FACILITIES. WOMEN USUALLY ARRIVE AT A REFUGE AFTER A CRISIS AT HOME, BRINGING WITH THEM THEIR CHILDREN AND FEW POSSESSIONS. THE REFUGE IS A LAST RESORT, BUT IS ONE OF FEW SAFE ALTERNATIVES FOR A WOMEN WHO DECIDES TO LEAVE AN ABUSIVE SITUATION. THE NWAF REFUGES ARE ORGANIZED ON A COOPERATIVE BASIS WITH THE DAILY RUNNING OF THE HOUSE BEING LEFT TO THE WOMEN. THERE IS NO DIRECTOR, BUT MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S AID ASSOCIATION OFFER ADVICE AND SUPPORT. IN THE SHELTER THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY FOR DISCOVERING INDIVIDUAL STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES IS TALKING. LIVING IN A COMMUNAL SHELTER PROVIDES GROUP SUPPORT, BUT THERE ARE ALSO DIFFICULTIES IN SHARING ACCOMMODATIONS WITH OTHER WOMEN AND CHILDREN. PROBLEMS WHICH SHELTERS FACE INCLUDE ACQUIRING AND MAINTAINING THEIR PROPERTY AND PROVIDING SERVICES FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES. REFUGES HAVE BEEN STARTED IN VARIOUS WAYS AS A RESULT OF INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS IN A COMMUNITY OR AS OFFSHOOTS OF FEMINIST GROUPS. ONLY A FEW INVOLVE MEN, AN ISSUE SUBJECT TO CONSIDERABLE DEBATE. IN SETTING UP A SHELTER A GROUP MUST ASSESS ITS PUBLICITY NEEDS, RAISE FUNDS, DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO APPLY FOR CHARITABLE STATUS, AND LOCATE A SUITABLE HOUSE. THE GROUP MUST DEAL WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, POLICE, SCHOOLS, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, AND LAWYERS. LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE OFTEN CONCERNED ABOUT THE LACK OF A WARDEN OR HOUSEKEEPER IN THE REFUGE, BUT THIS IS CONSIDERED CONTRARY TO THE POLICY OF SELF-HELP, BUREAUCRATIC, AND AN UNNECESSARY EXPENSE. WOMEN ARE GAINING GREATER LEGAL PROTECTION FROM VIOLENT MEN, BUT CHANGE IS SLOW AND WOMEN MUST ACTIVELY SEEK THEIR OWN SOLUTIONS. THE PAMPHLET CONCLUDES WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTIVES, ORGANIZATION, AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE NWAF; A LIST OF ITS MEMBERS; AND PORTRAYAL OF FOUR SHELTERS' EXPERIENCES. (MJM)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

109. **BATTERED WOMEN—RIGHTS AND OPTIONS. By N. GIPSON and M. J. KANE.** WOMAN'S FUND INC, 505 WEST GREEN, URBANA, IL 61801; CHAMPAIGN COUNTY WOMEN AGAINST RAPE, 112 WEST HILL, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. 20 p. 1978. **NCJ-53843**
THIS BOOKLET EXAMINES MALE-FEMALE RELATIONAL PATTERNS THAT ARE ABUSIVE TOWARD WOMEN AND SUGGESTS STEPS WOMEN CAN TAKE TO REMEDY THE SITUATION. 'WOMEN-ABUSE' IS PORTRAYED AS A MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEM. ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WOMAN-BEATING IS AMERICA'S MOST FREQUENT, BUT LEAST REPORTED CRIME, OCCURRING THREE TIMES AS OFTEN AS RAPE. ABUSIVE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR BY MEN AGAINST WOMEN CROSSES ALL SOCIOECONOMIC AND ETHNIC LINES. EVEN THOUGH THE BEATING OF ANYONE, EVEN A FAMILY MEMBER, IS A CRIME IN ILLINOIS (UNLESS IN SELF-DEFENSE), CASES OF MALE-FEMALE VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY WITHIN THE FAMILY, RARELY MAKE IT TO THE COURTS. REASONS FOR LACK OF COURT ACTION INCLUDE THE BELIEF THAT SUCH INCIDENTS ARE PRIVATE RELATIONAL MATTERS BETWEEN THE SEXES AND THE VICTIM'S FEAR OF RETALIATION FROM HER HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND. ALTHOUGH CIRCUMSTANTIAL PRESSURES OR ALCOHOL ABUSE MAY EXACERBATE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, THEY DO NOT SUFFICIENTLY EXPLAIN THE CAUSES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR BY MEN AGAINST WOMEN. THE EXAGGERATED NEED OF INSECURE MEN TO CONTROL WOMEN FOR THEIR OWN NEEDS, REINFORCED BY CULTURAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN AS SACRIFICIAL, PASSIVE, AND OBEDIENT SERVANTS OF MEN, CONTRIBUTES GREATLY TO WOMEN-ABUSE. WOMEN ARE CAUTIONED TO AVOID BECOMING INVOLVED WITH MEN WHO EXHIBIT CONTROLLING AND DEMANDING TENDENCIES, BECAUSE VIOLENCE IS USED FREQUENTLY BY SUCH MEN TO GAIN SUBMISSION. BECAUSE THERE ARE FEW COMMUNITY AGENCIES OR PROFESSIONALS WHO WILL INTERVENE VOLUNTARILY IN AN ABUSIVE MALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIP, THE WOMAN USUALLY MUST TAKE ACTION TO FREE HERSELF FROM ABUSE. THE VARIOUS LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WOMEN IN ILLINOIS ARE EXPLAINED, AND A LIST OF HELPING RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR BATTERED

WOMEN IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH REFERENCES AND READING RESOURCES. (RCB)

110. **BATTERED WOMEN—SOCIETY'S PROBLEM (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN, 1978, BY J R CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377). By D. MARTIN.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 31 p. 1978. **NCJ-51381**
HISTORICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN AND WIFE BEATING, THE LACK OF LEGAL PROTECTION FOR WIVES, THE INADEQUACIES OF SOCIAL SERVICES, THE NEED FOR CHANGED ATTITUDES AMONG POLICE, AND THE NEED FOR SHELTERS ARE TOPICS COVERED. HISTORICALLY WIFE BEATING HAS BEEN VIEWED AS A PRIVATE PROBLEM AND TRADITIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES HAVE VIEWED IT AS A MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM. OFTEN IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE BEATING SATISFIES A MACHOCHISTIC NEED OF THE WIFE. THE FACT THAT WIFE BEATING IS A SERIOUS CRIME IS SHOWN BY FIGURES FROM KANSAS CITY: 40 PERCENT OF HOMICIDES IN 1971-1972 WERE SPOUSE KILLING SPOUSE AND IN 85 PERCENT TO THESE CASES POLICE HAD BEEN SUMMONED AT LEAST ONCE BEFORE THE MURDER OCCURRED. IN 50 PERCENT OF CASES THE POLICE HAD BEEN SUMMONED FIVE OR MORE TIMES IN A 2-YEAR PERIOD. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SOCIAL SERVICES WORKERS DROP OUTMODED STEREOTYPED VIEWS OF MARRIAGE AND REALIZE THAT THE WIFE DOES NOT 'ENJOY' BEATING. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT POLICE TREAT WIFE BEATING JUST AS THEY WOULD ANY OTHER ASSAULT. POLICE MANUALS WHICH URGE THE PATROL OFFICER TO MEDIATE ARE CITED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN NO OTHER CRIME IS THE VICTIM URGED TO MEDIATE WITH THE ATTACKER. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM LABEL ASSAULTS AND HOMICIDES WHICH OCCUR DURING DOMESTIC DISPUTES SO THAT A BETTER PICTURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CAN BE OBTAINED. THE EFFECT ON CHILDREN IS EXAMINED. FIGURES SHOW AT LEAST 40 PERCENT OF SUCH CASES OCCUR AROUND SMALL CHILDREN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WHEN POLICE TAKE THE VIOLENCE LIGHTLY THE EFFECT IS NOT LOST ON THESE CHILDREN AND VIOLENCE BECOMES ACCEPTED. SHELTERS AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR BEATEN WIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE URGED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

111. **BATTERED WOMEN—THE FIGHT TO END WIFE-BEATING. By B. JACOBSON.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. *CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST,* V 9, N 4 (SUMMER 1977), P 2-11. **NCJ-43607**
THE STATUS OF EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM OF WIFE-BEATING IN NEW YORK STATE AND ELSEWHERE IS ASSESSED. STATISTICS FROM A 1969 GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOW THAT WOMEN WHO COMMIT MURDER ARE MOTIVATED BY SELF-DEFENSE. SEVEN TIMES AS OFTEN AS MEN. OF ALL FEMALE MURDER VICTIMS, APPROXIMATELY ONE-FOURTH ARE KILLED BY THEIR HUSBANDS. ONLY ONE-TWELFTH OF ALL MALE MURDER VICTIMS ARE KILLED BY THEIR WIVES. WHEREAS ASSAULT AND BATTERY IS A READILY PUNISHED CRIME WHEN IT INVOLVES STRANGERS, IT IS NOT SO READILY PUNISHED WHEN IT INVOLVES MARRIED COUPLES. EXPERTS CITE HISTORICAL, ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, LEGAL, AND LEGISLATIVE REASONS FOR THIS DISCREPANCY. OFTEN FEAR PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME, WITH WOMEN ATTEMPTING TO PLACATE THEIR HUSBANDS IN ORDER TO AVOID VIOLENCE. BATTERED WOMEN WHO HAVE COME FORTH AGREE THAT THERE IS NO WAY OF AVOIDING VIOLENCE THROUGH PLACATORY BEHAVIOR, BECAUSE THE FACTORS THAT TRIGGER VIOLENCE ARE TOO DIVERSE AND UNPREDICTABLE. THE ACTIVITIES OF AN ATTORNEY WITH THE BROOKLYN LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING HER EFFORTS IN CLIENT ADVOCACY, PUBLICITY, AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM. SHE IS INVOLVED IN A CLASS ACTION SUIT BROUGHT ON BEHALF OF BATTERED WIVES AGAINST THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR REFUSING TO ARREST ABUSIVE HUSBANDS AND AGAINST FAMILY COURT OFFICERS FOR DENYING THE WOMEN ACCESS TO JUDGES. THE ATTORNEY IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE MOVEMENT TO CREATE SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WOMEN. DIFFERENCES OF OPINION CONCERNING THE KIND OF LEGISLATION THAT IS NEEDED TO PROTECT BATTERED WOMEN ARE NOTED, AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE RAISED BY THE SHELTER MOVEMENT IS EXAMINED. THE NEED FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO LIVE UP TO ITS MORAL AND LEGAL OBLIGATION TO HELP BATTERED WIVES IS CITED.

112. **BATTERED WOMEN—THE HIDDEN PROBLEM.** COMMUNITY PLANNING ORGANIZATION, INC, 333 SIBLEY STREET, ST PAUL, MN 55101. 58 p. **NCJ-50343**
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN IN THE ST. PAUL-RAMSEY COUNTY, MINN., AREA, CONDUCTED BY A COMMITTEE OF CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS, IS DOCUMENTED. THE REPORT OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE AND DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN, INCLUDING THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE TOWARD WOMEN AND THE REASONS BEHIND THE BATTERED WOMAN'S RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE THE MAN WHO IS ABUSING HER. THE LACK OF STATISTICS ON BATTERED WOMEN NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATES THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROBLEM IS HIDDEN. THE PROBLEM IS EXTREMELY COMPLEX, REPRESENTING AN EXTENSION OF THE BROADER ISSUES OF VIOLENCE AND SEXISM. ST. PAUL'S SHELTER AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE DESCRIBED. PROBLEMS IN ATTEMPTING TO DOCUMENT THE SEVERITY OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN IN ST. PAUL ARE DISCUSSED. ISSUES RELATED TO PHYSICAL ABUSE OF WOMEN--CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY, DIVORCE, CHILD ABUSE, HOMICIDE, PREGNANCY-ARE CONSIDERED. POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM INVOLVE LEGISLATIVE REFORM AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCREASING COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN, FOR EXPANDING THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THESE WOMEN, AND FOR IMPROVING THE ABILITY OF POLICE AND OTHER WORKERS TO ASSIST BATTERED WOMEN ARE DIRECTED TO THE BOARD OF ST. PAUL'S COMMUNITY PLANNING ORGANIZATION. AN OUTLINE OF STUDY METHODOLOGY, A PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN'S ADVOCATES, INC., WHICH PROVIDES MOST SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN ST. PAUL) ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)
Availability: COMMUNITY PLANNING ORGANIZATION, INC, 333 SIBLEY STREET, ST PAUL, MN 55101.

113. **BATTERED WOMEN—THE LAST RESORT. By C. Y. MCCORMICK.** 12 p. 1977. **NCJ-47451**
TO EXAMINE MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF HOMICIDES COMMITTED BY WOMEN, QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ADMINISTERED TO 132 WOMEN IN THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS (COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS) WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE. PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS WITH SOME OF THESE WOMEN INDICATE THAT CONTINUOUS ABUSE WAS A DOMINANT FACTOR IN THE MURDER OF A HUSBAND, COMMON-LAW HUSBAND, OR BOYFRIEND. OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE, 53 KILLED THEIR HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND. OF THESE, 46 WERE BLACK, 6 WERE WHITE, AND 1 WAS AMERICAN INDIAN. THE WEAPONS USED WERE KNIVES AND GUNS: 26 WERE SHOT, AND 27 WERE STABBED. THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF THE RELATIONSHIP WAS 6.3 YEARS FOR WIVES/COMMON-LAW WIVES, AND 3.7 YEARS FOR UNMARRIED

WOMEN WHO KILLED BOYFRIENDS. ALL 53 WOMEN CITED CONTINUOUS ABUSE AS A FACTOR: 31 LISTED EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL AS THE REASON FOR THE BEATINGS, AND THE REMAINING 22 GAVE SEVERAL REASONS INCLUDING 'MEANNESS' AND ANGER. ALL 53 WOMEN HAD CALLED THE POLICE ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS PRIOR TO THE HOMICIDE. REASONS GIVEN FOR REMAINING IN THE RELATIONSHIP INCLUDED CHILDREN (36) AND FEAR (17); 42 OF THE WOMEN HAD CHILDREN. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WAS 2.13, AND THEIR AVERAGE AGE WAS 11.5 YEARS. THE WOMEN RANGED IN AGE FROM 22 TO 63 YEARS; AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WAS 9.7 YEARS. MOST OF THE WOMEN WERE UNEMPLOYED HOUSEWIVES: 14 OF THE 53 WERE EMPLOYED. ONLY 22 OF THE WOMEN WERE BORN IN ILLINOIS, ALL IN THE CHICAGO/COOK COUNTY AREA. ONLY TWO OF THE WOMEN HAD PRIOR ARREST RECORDS, ONE FOR BATTERY OF HER HUSBAND AND THE OTHER FOR A TRAFFIC OFFENSE. RESULTS INDICATE THAT 40 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN ARRESTED FOR MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER OR INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER WERE BATTERED WOMEN. ALL HAD UNDERGONE SEVERE BEATINGS BUT REMAINED COMMITTED TO THE RELATIONSHIP UP UNTIL THE TIME OF THE MURDER. ALL OF THE WOMEN STATED THAT THEY FELT THEY WERE IN EMINENT DANGER OF LOSING THEIR LIVES PRIOR TO THE MURDER. OF THESE WOMEN, 25 WERE DISCHARGED ON BOND, 3 WENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, 4 WERE DISCHARGED AS NOT GUILTY, 4 RECEIVED WORK RELEASES, AND THE REMAINING 17 WERE FOUND GUILTY AND GIVEN AVERAGE SENTENCES RANGING BETWEEN 2 AND 9 YEARS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE AVAILABILITY OF SHELTERS AND THERAPY FOR THESE WOMEN MAY HAVE PREVENTED THEM FROM USING HOMICIDE AS A LAST RESORT IN DEFENSE OF THEIR OWN LIVES. THE CONCEPT OF REHABILITATING THESE WOMEN, WHO ARE NOT CRIMINALS, IS QUESTIONED. TABULAR DATA ARE OMITTED. (JAP)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

114. **BATTERED WOMEN'S PROJECT—INTERIM REPORT, NOVEMBER 1977.** UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, KEELE, STAFFORDSHIRE. 114 p. 1977. **NCJ-52805**
SERVICE DELIVERY TO BATTERED WOMEN IN STOKE-IN-TRENT AND NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, ENGLAND, AS WELL AS CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS OF THE WOMEN, ARE EXPLORED IN A 3-YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF STAFFORDSHIRE, KEELE. THE GROWING LIBERATION OF WOMEN AND THE CHANGE IN SOCIAL VALUES FROM PERCEIVING BATTERING AS NORMAL TO VIEWING IT AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM ARE SEEN AS REASONS FOR THE RECENT INTENSIFIED FOCUS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. IT IS NOTED THAT THE NEW CONCERN WITH ABUSE OF WOMEN MAY BE FOCUSED ON THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN OF VIOLENT FAMILIES RATHER THAN THAT OF THE WOMEN. IN 1976-1977 THE FIRST YEAR OF A 3-YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT, AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DESCRIBE AND ASSESS THE FUNCTIONING OF LOCAL AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN. SINCE FINDING BATTERED WOMEN TO INTERVIEW PROVED DIFFICULT, VARIOUS AGENCIES WERE SURVEYED TO DETERMINE THEIR POLICIES. BECAUSE OF CONFIDENTIALITY RESTRICTIONS, A SPECIAL SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO COUNSELORS AND CHURCHES. STATISTICS THUS OBTAINED ON BATTERING WERE CODED AND COMPUTERIZED. FINDINGS FROM THIS STUDY CENTERED ON A SAMPLE OF 102 BATTERED WOMEN; IT COVERED SUCH ITEMS AS AGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, PERSON WHO COMMITTED ASSAULT (73.5 PERCENT BY HUSBAND, 17.6 PERCENT BY COHABITEE), METHOD OF ASSAULT (40 PERCENT PUNCHING), DAY OF THE WEEK OF CONTACT WITH AGENCY (22.5 PERCENT MONDAY), REFERRAL AGENCIES, INITIAL REASON FOR CONTACT, SERVICES PROVIDED, AND LIAISON AGENCIES. THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING LIABILITY BEFORE ALLOTING SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS STIGMATIZED WOMEN CLAIMANTS WHO HAD BEEN BATTERED, AND THERE WERE SPECIAL HOUSING PROBLEMS FOR THESE WOMEN. PROBLEMS WITH POLICE TREATMENT OF ABUSED WOMEN, PARTICULARLY, POLICE INSENSITIVITY, WERE LARGELY REFLECTIVE OF THE OUTMODED 1961 OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON ACT, A COPY OF WHICH APPEARS IN THE APPENDIX. IN LESSER DETAIL THERE ARE REPORTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH PROBATION, THE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, SOLICITORS, AND WOMEN'S AID HOSTELS. EXCERPTS FROM INTERVIEWS WITH THREE BATTERED WOMEN ARE PRESENTED WITH REFERENCES TO THE DOCTOR, THE HEALTH VISITOR, THE LAWYER, AND THE POLICE WHO WERE INVOLVED WITH THE CASE. NOTES FOLLOW EACH CHAPTER, AND THE APPENDIX INCLUDES QUESTIONNAIRES AND LETTERS. PROPOSALS FOR METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS OF THIS STUDY ARE ALSO BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. (FCW)

115. **BATTERING CHILD. By L. ADELSON.** FORENSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOX 18, BOGNOR REGIS, PO22 7AA, ENGLAND. *CRIMINOLOGIST,* V 8, N 27 (WINTER 1973), P 26-33. **NCJ-14719**
CASE STUDIES OF FIVE INFANT HOMICIDES BY BLUNT INSTRUMENT COMMITTED BY ASSAILANTS WHO RANGED IN AGE FROM TWO AND A HALF TO EIGHT YEARS. THE CONCLUSION THAT THE FATAL INJURY HAD BEEN INFLICTED BY THE CHILDREN WAS REACHED ONLY AFTER ADULT INVOLVEMENT HAD BEEN EXCLUDED BY THOROUGHGOING STUDY OF EACH CASE FROM THE POLICE AND FORENSIC PATHOLOGIC STANDPOINTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

116. **BATTERING IN RELATION TO OTHER DEVIANT BEHAVIOR (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By P. SCOTT.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 8 p. 1977. **NCJ-57645**
THIS PAPER COMPARES STUDY OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME WITH SIMILAR EFFORTS TO UNDERSTAND AND RESPOND TO OTHER FORMS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. RESEARCH INTO THIS SYNDROME CAN BE AIDED BY AN AWARENESS OF THE 'BLIND ALLEYS' WHICH HAVE HINDERED STUDIES INTO OTHER DEVIANT BEHAVIORS SUCH AS DELINQUENCY. ONE OF THE MOST WASTEFUL EFFORTS HAS BEEN THE SEARCH FOR A SINGLE CAUSATIVE FACTOR; RESEARCH FINDINGS HAVE CLEARLY ESTABLISHED THAT ALL DEVIANT BEHAVIORS TURN OUT TO INVOLVE WIDELY DIFFERENT TYPES OF PEOPLE. INTERDISCIPLINARY, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES CAN GUARD AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEORIES WHICH REFLECT JUST ONE PROFESSIONAL APPROACH. FOR EXAMPLE, PURELY MEDICAL THEORIES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR ARE INADEQUATE. RESEARCH SHOWS THAT BOTH MENTALLY ILL AND NON-MENTALLY ILL PARENTS ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. HOWEVER, THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOW THESE TWO GROUPS ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY INCLUDED IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY THEORIES. THE MANNER IN WHICH SCHIZOPHRENIC OR DEPRESSED PARENTS ATTACK THEIR CHILDREN IS QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF NON-PSYCHOTIC PARENTS. THEREFORE, WHILE ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN BE PLACED IN BROAD CATEGORIES, THE FACT THAT THERE IS NO SINGLE PERSONALITY PROFILE FOR THE ABUSIVE PARENT DICTATES DEVELOPMENT OF SEVERAL TREATMENT APPROACHES. IN THIS REGARD, IT IS APPARENT THAT GROUP METHODS OF TREATMENT WILL PROVE MOST EFFECTIVE. PREVENTION RESEARCH MUST FOCUS ON CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD REARING PRACTICES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP).

117. **BATTERING PARENT AND HIS CHILD—A STUDY IN EARLY OBJECT RELATIONS. By D. A. FREEDMAN.** BAILLURE, TINDALL, 35 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND WC1R 4BG. *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF PSYCHONANALYSIS,* V 2, N 2 (1975), P 189-198. **NCJ-52023**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN ABUSED CHILD AND HIS ABUSING PARENT WHO WAS A BATTERED CHILD IS IDEAL FOR TESTING HYPOTHESES RELATING TO THE OBJECT RELATIONS PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY. THE OBJECT RELATIONS THEORY IS A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF THE INTERNALIZATION OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. IT IS USED TO STUDY HOW INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS DETERMINE INTRAPSYCHIC STRUCTURES AND HOW INTRAPSYCHIC STRUCTURES PRESERVE, MODIFY, AND REACTIVATE PAST INTERNALIZED RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF PRESENT INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. IN ORDER TO ADEQUATELY TEST HYPOTHESES AND INFERENCES DERIVED THROUGH USE OF THE OBJECT RELATIONS THEORY IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE DETAILED KNOWLEDGE OF BOTH THE SUBJECT'S EARLY EXPERIENCES, PARTICULARLY THOSE EXPERIENCED DURING THE EXTREMELY IMPRESSIONABLE AGES 1 TO 3 YEARS), AND THE SUBJECT'S LATER LIFE. THIS WOULD ENABLE THE ANALYST TO DISCERN HOW THESE EARLY EXPERIENCES HAVE MANIFESTED THEMSELVES IN LATER LIFE. BECAUSE THE NATURE OF PSYCHOANALYTIC RESERCH RARELY PERMITS EXTENSIVE FOLLOW-UPS OF CHILD SUBJECTS AND CHILDHOOD INFORMATION DERIVED FROM ADULT SUBJECTS IS UNRELIABLE, IT HAS BEEN DIFFICULT TO TEST THE USEFULNESS OF THE OBJECT RELATIONS THEORY. THIS LIMITATION CAN BE OVERCOME BY ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BATTERED CHILD AND THE BATTERING PARENT WHO WAS HIMSELF A BATTERED CHILD. RESEARCH HAS INDICATED THAT THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME IS HIGHLY REPETITIOUS. IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED AND DOCUMENTED IN ONE FAMILY OVER A SPAN OF THREE GENERATIONS. BY STUDYING BOTH THE PARENT AND THE CHILD, THE RESEARCHER CAN TEST THE OBJECT RELATIONS THEORY WITH RESPECT TO ONE NARROW MODE OF BEHAVIOR. (MPK)

118. **BEATEN WOMEN, BATTERED CHILDREN. By M. V. STOLK.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 6, N 2 (MARCH/APRIL 1976), P 8-12. **NCJ-50546**
THE PREVALENCE OF WIFE BEATING, COMMON INJURIES, AND CONTEMPORARY ATTITUDES TOWARDS ABUSE IN THE U.S., GREAT BRITAIN, AND CANADA ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE. IT IS STATED THAT WIFE BEATING FOLLOWS MUCH THE SAME PATTERN AS CHILD ABUSE. MANY WOMEN ARE BEATEN DURING PREGNANCY, POSSIBLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO STRIKE OUT AT OR TERMINATE THE UNBORN CHILD. IN CANADA, THE INCIDENCE OF WIFE BEATING IS NOT STATISTICALLY DETERMINED, AND GOVERNMENTS ARE UNAWARE OF THE EXTENT AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM. THIS PARALLELS THE POOR RECORDKEEPING ON CHILD ABUSE INCIDENCE. WIFE ABUSE IS TREATED AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM AND NOT A CRIME IN CANADA. WOMEN IN ALL THREE NATIONS OFTEN HESITATE TO REPORT BEATINGS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE FAMILY TOGETHER, BECAUSE THEY ARE FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON THE HUSBAND, OR BECAUSE THEY ARE ASHAMED THAT THEY ARE BEING BEATEN. WHEN THEY FINALLY SEEK HELP, IT IS OFTEN UNAVAILABLE. A 1970 BRITISH STUDY OF 100 BEATEN WIVES IS CITED TO DESCRIBE INJURIES ASSOCIATED WITH WIFE ABUSE. BRUISES, LACERATIONS, BROKEN BONES, AND BURNS ARE COMMON INJURIES. IT IS STATED THAT IN CANADA, BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES, WIFE ABUSE IS FOUND THROUGHOUT THE SOCIAL SPECTRUM. ALCOHOL PLAYS A LARGE PART IN THE BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME, AS IT DOES IN THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. NORTH AMERICAN POLICE ARE TRAINED TO VIEW WIFE BEATING AS A FAMILY MATTER AND THE HUSBAND IS ARRESTED ONLY AFTER SEVERAL BEATINGS ARE REPORTED. SOME POORLY TRAINED OFFICERS MAY IDENTIFY WITH THE HUSBAND. THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF OFFICER INJURIES DURING DOMESTIC QUARREL INTERVENTION IS NOTED. A STUDY IS CITED IN WHICH WOMEN WERE BEATEN BY MEN IN FRONT OF MALE WITNESSES. THE WATCHING MEN MADE NO ATTEMPT TO HELP THE VICTIM, ALTHOUGH IN ANY OTHER TESTED ASSAULT SITUATION (I.E., A WOMAN BEATING A WOMAN, A MAN BEATING A MAN) MALE WITNESSES INTERVENED. WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE IS CONSIDERED TO BE CONDONED OR ENCOURAGED THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. (DAG)

119. **BEATING CHILDREN IS AS AMERICAN AS APPLE PIE. By C. P. COHEN.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PRESS, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *HUMAN RIGHTS,* V 7, N 1 (SPRING 1978), P 24-27, 48-49. **NCJ-67370**
CRITICIZING THE SUPREME COURT RULING THAT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS DOES NOT VIOLATE THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT, THE ARTICLE ARGUES THAT SUCH PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED. ALTHOUGH COURT DECISIONS IN 1968 AND 1974 MADE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ILLEGAL IN PRISONS AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN MAY STILL BE BEATEN LEGALLY. IN INGRAHAM V. WRIGHT, STUDENTS FROM A FLORIDA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TESTIFIED THAT THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO EXTREME PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT FOR MINOR INFRACTIONS. AFTER SEVERAL APPEALS, THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED AGAINST THE CHILDREN STATING THAT THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT APPLIED ONLY TO CRIMINAL CASES. THE COURT FELT THAT COMMON LAW REMEDIES COULD INSURE DUE PROCESS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, BUT IN PRACTICE, PARENTS ARE RELUCTANT TO SUE TEACHERS FOR FEAR OF JEOPARDIZING THEIR CHILD'S SCHOOL CAREER AND COURTS ARE UNSYMPATHETIC TO SUCH LAWSUITS. ALTHOUGH PUBLIC OPINION SEEMS TO FAVOR CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT IT IS A NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENTS AND EXHIBITS LINKS WITH PARENTAL CHILD ABUSE AND MENTAL ILLNESS OF TEACHERS. PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS IS AN INEFFECTIVE MEANS OF SOLVING DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS. THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION HAS RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING REST PERIODS, STUDENT-TEACHER CONTRACTS, AND SPECIAL PROJECTS. THE COURT MAINTAINED THAT CHILDREN ARE SUPPORTED BY FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN CONFLICTS WITH TEACHERS, BUT THIS IS NOT TRUE FOR JUVENILES FROM EMOTIONALLY DEPRIVED, VIOLENT HOMES. THE COURT'S WILLINGNESS TO INTRUDE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL POLICY IS DEMONSTRATED IN ITS DECISION THAT SUSPENSION FROM PUBLIC SCHOOL MUST BE PRECEDED BY A DUE PROCESS HEARING. SINCE FOUR JUSTICES DISSENTED FROM THE INGRAHAM DECISION, MODIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT MAY YET OCCUR. DRAWINGS ARE INCLUDED. (MJM)

120. **BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATIONS OF ABUSED CHILDREN. By H. P. MARTIN and P. BEEZLEY.** SPASTICS INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS, 20-22 MORTIMER STREET, LONDON W1, ENGLAND. *DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE AND CHILD NEUROLOGY,* V 19, N 3 (JUNE 1977), P 373-387. **NCJ-56903**
THIS 1977 FOLLOWUP STUDY OF 50 ABUSED CHILDREN SHOWS THAT THEY SUFFER CONTINUED PSYCHIC INJURY EVEN THOUGH INTERVENTION WITH THE PARENTS MAY STOP THE THREAT OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. ABUSED CHILDREN HAVE BOTH PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WOUNDS. WHILE THE NEUROLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE SEQUELAE OF

PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN HAVE BEEN WELL DOCUMENTED, LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT. A WIDESPREAD ASSUMPTION IS THAT THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE PRIMARILY THE RESULT OF THE PHYSICAL ABUSE ITSELF. HOWEVER, THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE IMPACT OF HOME ENVIRONMENTS. THE 50 CHILDREN WERE ASSESSED 4 1/2 YEARS AFTER PHYSICAL ABUSE WAS FIRST IDENTIFIED. AGES RANGED FROM 22 MONTHS TO 13 YEARS WITH THE MEAN AGE BEING 6.5 YEARS. OVER HALF OF THE CHILDREN HAD SUFFERED ONLY SOFT-TISSUE DAMAGE. THE CHILDREN WERE GIVEN A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, INTELLIGENCE TESTING, INTERVIEWS, AND A NEURO-DEVELOPMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND WERE OBSERVED THROUGH A ONE-WAY MIRROR. IN ADDITION TO CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS, DATA ABOUT CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR AT HOME AND SCHOOL WERE OBTAINED BY INTERVIEWS WITH THE PARENTS DURING A HOME VISIT AND FROM REPORTS BY TEACHERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS. AN IMPAIRED ABILITY FOR ENJOYMENT WAS NOTED IN 33 OF THE 50 CHILDREN. BEHAVIORAL SYMPTOMS (E.G. ENURESIS, AND POOR PEER RELATIONSHIPS) WERE NOTED IN 31 CHILDREN. THESE ADDITIONAL BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS WERE FOUND IN AT LEAST 25 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN; WITHDRAWAL, OPPOSITION, HYPERVIGILANCE, COMPULSIVITY, PRECOCIOUS BEHAVIOR, AND SCHOOL LEARNING PROBLEMS. THE ACTUAL PHYSICAL ABUSE SUFFERED BY THE CHILDREN DID NOT ACCOUNT FOR THEIR SUBSEQUENT PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. RATHER SUCH HOME ENVIRONMENT FACTORS AS UNSTABLE FAMILY STRUCTURE AND EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE IN THE PARENTS IMPAIRED THE PSYCHIC DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

121. **BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. By R. L. POLAKOW and D. L. PEABODY.** ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY,* V 19, N 1 (1975), P 100-103. **NCJ-48617**
A CASE HISTORY OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE BEHAVIOR BY CONDITIONING POSITIVE PARENTAL CONTROL OF THE CHILD'S ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR IS PRESENTED. BELIEVING THAT CHILD ABUSE IS OFTEN AN INAPPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO SEVERE ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN, SEVERAL BEHAVIORAL TECHNIQUES WERE EMPLOYED TO PROVIDE MRS. A., A 28-YEAR-OLD WOMAN PLACED ON A 3-YEAR GRANT OF PROBATION FOR CHILD ABUSE, WITH THE BEHAVIORAL SKILLS NECESSARY TO EFFECTIVELY DEAL WITH HER 7-YEAR-OLD SON. THE TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED WERE CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING, ASSERTIVE TRAINING, AND DISCRIMINATION TRAINING. A COUNTERCONDITIONING MODEL WAS USED. BY THE 13TH WEEK OF TREATMENT, MOST OF THE ACTING-OUT BEHAVIORS OF THE SON HAD BEEN EXTINGUISHED, AND MRS. A. HAD LEARNED TO REINFORCE POSITIVE BEHAVIOR IN HER SON. BY THE 40TH-50TH WEEK, THE THERAPIST WITHDREW FROM THE CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CLIENT, AND COMPLETE CONTROL WAS TRANSFERRED TO HER. AT THE END OF THE YEAR, MRS. A. WAS MOVED TO A MAINTENANCE PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDED FOR A ONCE-A-MONTH CONTACT TO DISCUSS ANY PROBLEMS THAT AROSE, AS WELL AS TO CHECK ON HER GENERAL PROGRESS. FOLLOW-UP OVER A 1-YEAR PERIOD REVEALED THAT HER SON'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE WAS FAR SUPERIOR TO WHAT IT HAD BEEN BEFORE TREATMENT BEGAN. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWUP SHOWED THAT THE SON'S ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR, BOTH AT HOME AND IN SCHOOL, HAD CEASED. POLICE REPORTS ON MRS. A. SHOWED NO RECURRENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. A FINAL FOLLOWUP AT 18 MONTHS REVEALED THAT THE SON'S BEHAVIOR AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE WERE BEING MAINTAINED. (RCB)

122. **BERGEN COUNTY (NJ)—COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN—REPORT, V 1—CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN RAPE—BATTERED WOMEN. By E. FASSBERG, P. SEHAM, G. SCHWIMMER, J. BORDERS, G. CALIA, P. PERALTA, and M. BURDE.** BERGEN COUNTY COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, 170 STATE STREET, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. 156 p. 1977. **NCJ-54581**
THE PROBLEMS AND INCIDENCE OF RAPE AND SPOUSE ABUSE ARE EXPLORED IN THIS STUDY OF BERGEN COUNTY, N.J., PHYSICIANS, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL, AND POLICE OFFICERS. THIS STUDY ALSO PRESENTS DATA ON VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS AND DATA ON AVAILABLE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS. THE FIRST SECTION OF THIS REPORT DEALS WITH RAPE AND THE SECOND DEALS WITH BATTERED WOMEN. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO ALL PHYSICIANS IN BERGEN COUNTY. OUT OF AN ORIGINAL SAMPLE OF 1,197, 245 PHYSICIANS REPLIED. IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES, INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH VARIOUS HOSPITAL AND POLICE PERSONNEL. IT WAS FOUND THAT FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976 BERGEN COUNTY HAD A HIGHER RATE OF INCREASE IN RAPE AND ATROCIOUS ASSAULT THAN DID THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AS A WHOLE. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT 72 PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 40. ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RAPE VICTIMS ARE PROVIDED. DESCRIPTIONS OF EXISTING HEALTH CARE FACILITIES ARE PRESENTED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RAPE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN AND A COMMUNITY VICTIM SUPPORT SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED. TO PREVENT RAPE, A TOTAL SATURATION PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN THE INFORMATION MEDIA AND A COMPLEMENTARY SUPPORT SYSTEM, ARE PROPOSED. THE RECOMMENDED SUPPORT SYSTEM WOULD INCLUDE IMMEDIATE VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, COUNSELING, AND MEDICAL AGENCIES. THE SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY OF BATTERED WOMEN WAS THE SAME AS FOR THE RAPE STUDY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DESCRIBE THE CAUSES OF WIFE BATTERING, TO PROVIDE DATA ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS, AND TO ASSESS THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES AND DATA REGARDING COMMUNITY RESOURCES ARE PROVIDED. THE FOLLOWING SIX TYPES OF SERVICES ARE RECOMMENDED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BEATING: (1) EMERGENCY SERVICES, (2) ONGOING SERVICES, (3) INFORMATION PROGRAMS, (4) POLICE TRAINING, (5) INNOVATIVE USE OF PRETRIAL INTERVENTION, AND (6) LIAISON COMMITTEE OF RELEVANT AGENCIES. TABLES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED. (MLC)

123. **BETTER LAW FOR BATTERED WIVES (ISSUED IN TWO PARTS). By A. H. KHAN.** OYEZ PUBLISHING LTD, OYEZ HOUSE, 237 LONG LANE, LONDON SE1, ENGLAND. *SOLICITORS JOURNAL,* V 122, N 24, 25 (JUNE 16, 23 1978), P 391-392, 409-412. **NCJ-59034**
THIS TWO-PART ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE 1976 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS ACT IN ENGLAND AND NOTES THE NEED FOR CRISIS CENTERS, REFUGES, LEGAL SERVICES, AND LAW REFORM TO HELP BATTERED WOMEN. THE MOST IMPORTANT REFORM INTRODUCED BY THE 1976 ACT IS THE INCLUSION OF A PROVISION WHEREBY THE JUDGE OF A COUNTY COURT IN ADDITION TO EXISTING POWERS OF HIGH COURT JUDGES, CAN ATTACH THE POWER OF ARREST TO AN INJUNCTION AGAINST MOLESTATION OR EXCLUSION OF THE HUSBAND FROM THE MATRIMONIAL HOME IN THE CASE OF SPOUSE ABUSE. THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, HOWEVER, THAT JUDICIAL ATTITUDES HAVE CHANGED OR WILL CHANGE DUE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ACT. THE POWER OF JUDGES IS LIMITED TO A CERTAIN EXTENT BY THE ACT, BUT CONSIDERABLE DISCRETION IS STILL LEFT TO THE COURTS. A RELATED

PROBLEM IS THE RELUCTANCE OF THE COURTS TO GRANT EX PARTE INJUNCTIONS. IN GIVING THE COURTS AUTHORITY TO ATTACH THE POWER OF ARREST TO AN INJUNCTION, THERE ARE CIVIL LIBERTY IMPLICATIONS. AN ADDITIONAL IMPLICATION IS THAT THE ACT APPLIES ONLY TO MATRIMONIAL HOMES. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT IF A WIFE IS BEATEN IN A REFUGE OR IN A RELATIVE'S HOME, THE HUSBAND CANNOT BE EXCLUDED BY AN INJUNCTION UNDER THE ACT AND THE POWER OF ARREST MAY NOT BE ATTACHED. TO REMEDY THIS PROBLEM, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ACT SHOULD STIPULATE THAT A JUDGE MAY ATTACH THE POWER OF ARREST TO AN INJUNCTION IF HE OR SHE IS SATISFIED THAT ACTUAL BODILY HARM OR ASSAULT WAS CAUSED OR THREATENED. THIS SUGGESTION IS IN LINE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF A REPORT ON MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS RELATED TO THE POWER GIVEN TO MAGISTRATES IN ISSUING PERSONAL PROTECTION ORDERS AND EXCLUSION ORDERS. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ARE THAT THE DEFINITION OF MARITAL VIOLENCE BE EXTENDED TO COVER PEOPLE LIVING TOGETHER OUT OF WEDLOCK, THAT CRISIS CENTERS AND REFUGES BE ESTABLISHED FOR BATTERED WOMEN, THAT THE LEGAL PROFESSION BE MADE AWARE OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO HELP BATTERED WOMEN AND OF PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING INJUNCTIONS, AND THAT THE TERMS 'MATRIMONIAL HOME' AND 'PARTY TO A MARRIAGE' BE MORE CLEARLY DEFINED IN THE ACT. CASE LAW IS CITED, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

124. **BETTER PROTECTION FOR THE DEFENSELESS—TENNESSEE'S REVISED MANDATORY CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTE.** MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY, SOUTHERN AVENUE, MEMPHIS, TN 38152. *MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW,* V 4, N 3 (SPRING 1974), P 585-593. **NCJ-52573**
THE SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LAW OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING WHICH WERE MADE BY THE REVISIONS TO FORMER TENNESSEE STATUTES ARE DISCUSSED WITH EMPHASIS ON THE RESULTANT CASE FINDING DEVICE. RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN REQUIRE THE COORDINATION OF SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING THOSE WHICH DEAL IN LEGAL, SOCIAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES. ANY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM ALSO REQUIRES A FUNCTIONAL MEANS OF CASE FINDING. THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES SERVE THIS LATTER PURPOSE. IN TENNESSEE, THE STATE REPORTING STATUTE HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO BOTH STUDY AND REVISION. THE 1973 REVISED REPORTING STATUTE EXPRESSES THE PUBLIC POLICY OF PRESERVING FAMILY LIFE AND PREVENTING FURTHER ABUSES, RATHER THAN BEING PURELY PUNITIVE AGAINST OFFENDERS. THE REVISED STATUTE BROADENS THE LAW'S SCOPE BY ADDING 'MENTAL CONDITION' TO THE LIST OF SUBJECTS WHICH MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THE AGE RANGE OF CHILDREN WHO MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF A REPORT WAS WIDENED TO CONCERN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS. THE DUTY TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE REMAINS MANDATORY UNDER THE REVISED STATUTE, ALTHOUGH REPORTERS NO LONGER PROVIDE THE NAME OF THE PERSON 'PROBABLY CAUSING' THE ABUSE; THE ELIMINATION OF ACCUSATORY REPORTING IS FELT TO ENCOURAGE PHYSICIANS WHO MIGHT OTHERWISE BE DETERRED FROM ACCUSATIONS THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH MEDICAL TREATMENT. THE DUTY TO REPORT IS UNIVERSAL. THE REVISED STATUTE PROVIDES THE CASEWORKERS WITH ADDITIONAL ACCESS TO STATE AGENCY RECORDS, AND ESTABLISHES COURT PROCEDURES FOR ORDERING THE EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN. TO AID IN JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS THE TESTIMONIAL PRIVILEGES OF SPOUSES AND PHYSICIANS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. CENTRAL REGISTRIES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECORDING OF ABUSE REPORTS AND THE DETECTION OF REPETITIVE ABUSES. ADDITIONAL REVISIONS INCLUDE THE WIDENING OF THE SCOPE OF THE REPORT TO INCLUDE THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING AN INJURY OR CONDITION APPEAR TO INDICATE ABUSE OR NEGLECT. FOOTNOTES CITE REFERENCES AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS. (TWK)

125. **BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE BATTERED CHILD.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 15 p. 1974. **NCJ-13613**
REFERENCES OF EARLY AND CLASSIC WORKS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE PUBLISHED IN THE SIXTIES WHICH ARE NOT DUPLICATED IN OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES. REFERENCES ARE TO ARTICLES, BOOKS, REPORTS, EDITORIALS, THESES, DISSERTATIONS, CONFERENCE PAPERS, AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

126. **BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF HEW TO ESTABLISH A GRANT PROGRAM DESIGNED TO DEVELOP METHODS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND . . ., HR 7927 (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-57923**
IF PASSED THE LEGISLATION WOULD BE CALLED THE 'DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1977.' IT ASKS FOR $15,000,000 IN FISCAL YEAR 1979, INCREASING TO $25,000,000 IN 1981 FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION. THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH) WOULD BE IN CHARGE OF THE GRANT PROGRAM, WHICH WOULD AWARD FUNDS AND ENTER INTO CONTRACTS WITH STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. THESE MONEYS WOULD SUPPORT LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY THE CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DEVELOP PREVENTION OR TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THEY WOULD ALSO SUPPORT TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PROFESSIONAL., PARAPROFESSIONAL, AND VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL IN THE FIELDS OF LAW, SOCIAL SERVICE, MENTAL HEALTH, AND RELATED AREAS. DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS WHICH MIGHT BE FUNDED WOULD INCLUDE SELF-HELP PROGRAMS, EMERGENCY SHELTER PROGRAMS, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN EMERGENCIES, AND PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND TREAT SOCIAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. UNDER THIS BILL AT LEAST 60 PERCENT OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS ARE TO BE AWARDED AS GRANTS OR CONTRACTS. THE DIRECTOR OF NIMH ALSO SHALL ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A NATIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCE CLEARINGHOUSE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922 AND NJC 57924-57941. (GLR)
Supplemental Notes: HEW (HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE) MR STEERS (FOR HIMSELF AND MRS BOGGS) INTRODUCED THE BILL.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

127. **BILL TO ESTABLISH PROGRAMS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, HR 8948 (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 23 p. 1978. **NCJ-57924**
THIS BILL, TITLED THE 'FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT,' SETS UP A COORDINATING COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE TO COORDINATE FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND A NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL WOULD BE AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; JUSTICE; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; LABOR; COMMERCE; AGRICULTURE; THE ACTION AGENCY; COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY: AND SUCH OTHER AGENCIES AS THE PRESIDENT SHALL DESIGNATE. THE NATIONAL CENTER WOULD BE UNDER THE DIRECTOR OF THE ACTION AGENCY AND WOULD PROVIDE VOLUNTEER SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO WORK IN THE FIELD OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. IT ALSO WOULD GIVE INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUPS TO HELP THEM ORGANIZE, MANAGE, AND OPERATE EXISTING OR PROPOSED PROGRAMS TO COMBAT FAMILY VIOLENCE, TO ASSIST VICTIMS, AND TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. IT WILL DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE TO COORDINATE WITH OTHER FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSES; FINALLY, A NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF TEMPORARY SHELTER AND OTHER DIRECT SERVICE FACILITIES FOR THE VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE WILL BE CREATED. IT MAY ALSO SET UP A NATIONAL TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER TO RESPOND TO INQUIRIES FOR SUCH INFORMATION. THE BILL AMENDS THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT TO EXTEND ITS PROVISIONS TO ABUSED SPOUSES AND OTHER VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57923 AND NCJ 57925-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MS MIKULSKI (FOR HERSELF, MR BYRON, MRS CHISHOLM, MRS HECKLER, MS KEYS, MRS MEYNER, AND MRS SPELLMAN) INTRODUCED THE BILL.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

128. **BITE-MARKS ON BATTERED CHILDREN. (BISSVERLETZUNGEN BEI MISSHANDELTEN KINDERN.) By E. TRUBE-BECKER.** SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *ZEITSCHRIFT FUER RECHTSMEDIZIN,* V 79 (1977), P 73-78. (In *English* and *German*) **NCJ-41490**

THIS ARTICLE CONTAINS DESCRIPTIONS OF CASE HISTORIES OF CHILDREN IN GERMANY WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF ILL-TREATMENT AND WHOSE BODIES REVEALED HUMAN BITE MARKS AND OTHER FORMS OF ABUSE.—IN ENGLISH WITH GERMAN SUMMARY....KAP

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

129. **BLAMING THE VICTIM—PARALLELS IN CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN RAPE AND BATTERING. By M. D. PAGELOW.** 32 p. 1977. **NCJ-45500**

PARALLELS ARE DRAWN BETWEEN THE CRIMES OF RAPE AND WIFE BEATING, IN SOCIAL RESPONSE TO THE CRIME, CULTURAL STEREOTYPES OF TE VICTIMS, REACTIONS OF VICTIMS, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS. THE MOST OBVIOUS COMMON POINTS OF RAPE AND BATTERING ARE THAT: (1) BOTH ARE PHYSICAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON; (2) IN THE VAST MAJORITY OF CASES THEY ARE PERPETRATED BY MEN AGAINST WOMEN; (3) BOTH ARE EXTREMELY UNDERREPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; (4) BOTH ARE HEAVILY SCREENED OUT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM; AND (5) THE VERY SMALL PROPORTION WHICH DO REACH ADJUDICATION RESULT IN LOW RATES OF CONVICTION. IN ADDITION, PERPETRATORS OF THESE CRIMES ARE MOST LIKELY TO REPEAT, FOLLOWING ONLY AFTER BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT. FIVE FREQUENTLY CITED MYTHS ABOUT RAPE AND BATTERING ARE CONSIDERED: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THE VICTIM, PROVOCATION BY THE VICTIM, HIDDEN REASONS FOR REPORTING THE CRIME, LACK OF REAL DESIRE TO SEE THE OFFENDER PROSECUTED, AND RESTRICTION OF THE PROBLEM TO THE LOWER CLASSES. WRITERS, RESEARCHERS, AND EVEN SOCIAL WORKERS FREQUENTLY OPERATE ON THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION OF A WOMAN'S BASIC MASOCHISM—THE STEREOTYPE THAT 'A LOT OF THEM LIKE IT.' THIS CONCEPT AFFECTS THE WAY VICTIMS VIEW THEIR OWN SITUATION AND THE WAY THEY ARE VIEWED BY THE PERSONS TO WHOM THEY MAY TURN FOR HELP. THE EMERGING CONCEPT OF VICTIM PRECIPITATION IS A REFLECTION OF SOCIETY'S TENDENCY TO BLAME THE FEMALE VICTIM OF RAPE OR BATTERING. IN THE PROSECUTION OF ASSAULTS, A WOMAN IS REQUIRED TO PROVE HERSELF A 'WORTHY VICTIM,' THAT IS, SHE MUST PROVE THAT SHE DID NOTHING TO PROVOKE THE ASSAULT. NO SUCH PROOF IS REQUIRED OF A ROBBERY VICTIM. ONE RESULT IS THAT MANY WOMEN ASSUME THE CULTURALLY ASSIGNED GUILT AND FEEL REMORSE FOR THE CRIME OF WHICH THEY WERE THE VICTIM. OFTEN WHEN A WOMAN REPORTS AN ASSAULT, HER CREDIBILITY IS CALLED INTO QUESTION. AUTHORITIES SEEK HIDDEN REASONS FOR HER REPORT—SHE CONSENTED BUT WAS LATER ASHAMED, SHE GOT PREGNANT, SHE WANTED REVENGE ON THE ACCUSED. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS OFTEN BLAME THE VICTIM FOR THE LOW CONVICTION RATE FOR RAPE AND BATTERING, ALTHOUGH WOMEN FACE SYSTEMIC BUILT-IN BIAS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF LEGAL PROCESSING. FINALLY, THE STEREOTYPICAL VIEW OF RAPE AND BATTERING AS LOWER-CLASS CRIMES IS REFUTED BY MANY STUDIES SHOWING A HIGH INCIDENCE OF SUCH ASSAULTS AMONG MIDDLE-AND UPPER-CLASS FAMILIES. LOWER-CLASS VIOLENCE IS SIMPLY MORE VISIBLE, AS THE MORE AFFLUENT HAVE ACCESS TO PRIVATE COUNSELING AND SHELTERS. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VA)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1977.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

130. **BODY PLEASURE AND THE ORIGINS OF VIOLENCE. By J. W. PRESCOTT.** EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR NUCLEAR SCIENCE KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 102024 EAST 58TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS,* V 31, N 9 (NOVEMBER 1975), P 10-20. **NCJ-46058**

A SERIES OF STUDIES EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOMATOSENSORY AND SEXUAL VARIABLES AND VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION ARE DISCUSSED, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND WORLD PEACE ARE CONSIDERED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT HARSH PUNISHMENTS WILL NOT SERVE TO REDUCE VIOLENCE AND CRIME, BECAUSE THE BASIC CAUSES OF VIOLENCE LIE IN BASIC VALUES AND CHILDREARING PRACTICES. PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT, VIOLENT TELEVISION PROGRAMS, AND FILMS REINFORCE NORMS OF VIOLENCE EVEN IN YOUNG CHILDREN. HOWEVER THESE EARLY EXPERIENCES ARE NOT THE ONLY OR EVEN THE MAIN SOURCE OF VIOLENCE. A LARGE BODY OF RESEARCH NOW SUPPORTS THE VIEW THAT DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL PLEASURE AND BODY CONTACT ARE A MAJOR INGREDIENT IN THE EXPRESSION OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. INFANT MONKEYS SEPARATED FROM THEIR MOTHERS AT BIRTH SHOWED A LARGE VARIETY OF EMOTIONAL DISORDERS. A THREE-GENERATION STUDY OF CHILD-ABUSIVE FAMILIES INDICATED THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF AFFECTION AS CHILDREN, DEPRIVED THEIR OWN CHILDREN OF AFFECTION, AND HAD UNSATISFACTORY SEX LIVES. A STUDY OF 49 SOCIETIES SHOWED THAT THOSE SOCIETIES WHICH GIVE THEIR INFANTS THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION

WERE GENERALLY CHARACTERIZED BY LOW THEFT, LOW RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY, AND NEGLIGIBLE KILLING OR TORTURING OF ENEMIES. THERE WERE 13 EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE: OF 6 SOCIETIES WITH HIGH INFANT PHYSICAL AFFECTION AND HIGH VIOLENCE, 5 EXHIBIT PREMARITAL SEXUAL REPRESSION; 7 SOCIETIES CHARACTERIZED BY LOW INFANT PHYSICAL AFFECTION AND LOW VIOLENCE ALL WERE CHARACTERIZED BY PERMISSIVE PREMARITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIORS. VIOLENCE MAY STEM FROM SOMATOSENSORY DEPRIVATION IN EITHER INFANCY OR ADOLESCENCE. FURTHER, PUNISHMENT AND PREMARITAL SEXUAL REPRESSION WERE FOUND TO BE RELATED TO SMALL EXTENDED FAMILIES, LARGE COMMUNITY SIZE, CLASS STRATIFICATION, AND PURCHASE OF WIVES. AN ATTITUDINAL SURVEY ADMINISTERED TO 96 COLLEGE STUDENTS SUPPORTS THIS CONNECTION BETWEEN REJECTION OF PHYSICAL PLEASURE AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL NATIONS AS WELL AS IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES. THE ROOTS OF MANY OF OUR VIOLENCE-ORIENTED VALUES CAN BE TRACED TO THE JUDEO-CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS WHICH PRESENT BODILY PAIN AND DEPRIVATION AS MORAL, AND PHYSICAL PLEASURES AS IMMORAL AND WHICH UNDERVALUE AND REPRESS WOMEN. RAPE IS DISCUSSED AS AN EXPRESSION OF THOSE TRADITIONS. IF ONE ACCEPTS THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOMATOSENSORY AND SEXUAL DEPRIVATION AND VIOLENCE, THEN AGGRESSION CAN BE COMBATTED BY PROMOTING PLEASURE AND AFFECTIONATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP. FEMALE SEXUALITY MUST BE ENCOURAGED, MEN AND WOMEN MUST SHARE CHILDREARING, THERE MUST EXIST ALTERNATIVES TO THE NUCLEAR MONOGAMOUS FAMILY, EMPHASIS MUST BE PLACED ON LOVE AND COOPERATION RATHER THAN ON COMPETITIVENESS, THERE MUST BE GREATER OPENNESS AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE HUMAN, FAMILY PLANNING WILL BE REQUIRED SO THE INFANT'S AFFECTIONAL NEEDS CAN BE MET, AND ENRICHED SOMATOSENSORY ENVIRONMENTS MUST BE PROVIDED. WHEN PLEASURE IS HIGH, VIOLENCE WILL BE LOW BOTH IN INDIVIDUALS AND IN NATIONS. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT FROM FUTURIST (APRIL 1975).

131. **BOWEN (IL) CENTER PROJECT FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN—REPORT OF A DEMONSTRATION IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES. By M. SULLIVAN, M. SPASSER, and G. L. PENNER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. 147 p. 1977. **NCJ-45245**

THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES BY A VOLUNTARY CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY IN CHICAGO, ILL., IS DOCUMENTED. THE 5-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, KNOWN AS THE BOWEN CENTER, WORKED WITH 35 FAMILIES FROM IMPOVERISHED NEIGHBORHOODS ON CHICAGO'S NORTH SIDE. THE FAMILIES, CHARACTERIZED BY PERVASIVE AND CHRONIC DYSFUNCTION IN NEARLY ALL AREAS AND BY THE PRESENCE OF SUBSTANTIAL CHILD NEGLECT, WERE REFERRED BY OTHR AGENCIES AND BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT WAS TO DELIVER A FULL RANGE OF INTEGRATED SERVICE TO AT-RISK CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE PROJECT FOCUSED ON TREATMENT OF THE TOTAL FAMILY, APPLICATIONS OF EGO PSYCHOLOGY, AND DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE TREATMENT STRATEGIES. PROJECT SERVICES INCLUDED CASEWORK, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, HEALTH CARE SERVICES, DAY CARE, GROUP WORK, PUPIL SUPPORT, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE, FOSTER CARE, AND EDUCATIONAL THERAPY. DETAILS OF THE PROTECT'S DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION, CLIENTELE, AND SERVICES ARE PRESENTED TOGETHER WITH CASE STUDIES AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EACH SERVICE. THE PROJECT FOUND THAT CHILDREN WHO WERE ABLE TO REMAIN IN THEIR OWN HOMES WHILE RECEIVING SERVICES MADE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT. IMPROVEMENT IN PARENTAL FUNCTIONING CAME MORE SLOWLY, RANGING FROM SUBSTANTIAL TO MINIMAL. THESE AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE BOWEN CENTER'S EXPERIENCE ARE DISCUSSED, AND FINDINGS OF FOLLOWUP CONTACTS WITH PROJECT FAMILIES ARE NOTED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

132. **BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE. By C. C. HERBRUCK.** WINSTON PRESS, 25 GROVELAND TERRACE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55403. 212 p. 1979. **NCJ-58979**

THIS BOOK CONTAINS REPORTS OF PERSONS WHO ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN AND WHO, IN DESPERATION, CALLED PARENTS ANONYMOUS FOR HELP IN CRISIS SITUATIONS. THE REPORTS ILLUSTRATE THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE WITH REGARD TO THE NEED FOR HELP, THE DEFINITION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE CYCLE OF ABUSE, STRESS AND ABUSE, SIGNS OF OVERWHELMING STRESS, HIGH-RISK INDICATORS OF TROUBLED PARENTING, TIMES OF CRISIS, THE SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVES TO ABUSE, AND IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGE IN ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE ROLE OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS TO HELP PARENTS WHO HAVE ABUSED OR WHO FEAR THEY MIGHT ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. PARENTS MEET ON A WEEKLY BASIS WITH A SPONSOR WHO ACTS AS A FACILITATOR. PARENTS WORK TOGETHER TO DISCOVER HOW THEY CAN LEARN NOT TO ABUSE AND HOW TO SUPPORT EACH OTHER IN TIMES OF CRISIS TO PREVENT ABUSE. FAMILY-TYPE RELATIONSHIPS ARE FORMED IN GROUPS, AND A CRISIS TELEPHONE CONTACT NUMBER FOR GROUP MEMBERS IS AVAILABLE. THE RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS BY PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO LEARNING TO ACCEPT ONSELF AS AN INDIVIDUAL, REMEMBERING-FORGETTING THE PAST, THE HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, SHARING GROWTH, AND LEARNING ABOUT DEEPLY ROOTED FEELINGS. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: GEORGE GUND FOUNDATION, ONE ERIEVIEW PLAZA, CLEVELAND, OH.

Availability: WINSTON PRESS, 25 GROVELAND TERRACE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55403.

133. **BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE. By D. C. ACKLEY.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK (JANUARY 1977),* P 21-24. **NCJ-40420**

THIS ARTICLE, WRITTEN IN LAY TERMS, IS A BASIC PRIMER FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO USE IN EDUCATING AND CONSULTING WITH OTHERS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE. IT CAN ALSO BE USED IN A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR NONPROFESSIONALS. THE FACTORS CONSIDERED INCLUDE THE MOTIVATION FOR A PARENT TO PHYSICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ABUSE HIS CHILD, THE KINDS OF CHILDREN LIKELY TO BE ABUSED, THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE ON A CHILD AND THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE ON A PARENT. ...MSP

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

134. **BUILDING A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT. By D. J. BESHAROV.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 4 p. 1975. **NCJ-57097**

THE KEY TO THE COORDINATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS AND THEIR PARENTS IS AN INFORMED CITIZENRY. EDUCATION SHOULD ADDRESS THE DISBELIEF AND AVOIDANCE COMMON IN THE COMMUNITY. WHILE MANY PROFESSIONALS FEEL THAT THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM CAN BE MET ONLY BY INCREASING

THE AMOUNT SPENT ON PROTECTIVE SERVICES, THE FACT IS THAT CURRENT SERVICES COULD DO MUCH IF THEY WERE EFFICIENTLY COORDINATED AND UTILIZED. CURRENTLY, THE SYSTEM LIMITS THE INVOLVEMENT OF ANY ONE AGENCY OR OF CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS AND THE ABUSED CHILD FREQUENTLY 'FALLS THROUGH THE CRACKS.' PROGRAMS WHICH HELP PARENTS LEARN HOW TO PARENT AND WHICH OFFER SUPPORTING SERVICES TO PARENTS ARE OFTEN NOT SEEN AS PART OF CHILD PROTECTION. WITHOUT STRONG TREATMENT PROGRAMS, THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION OFTEN ARE FORCED TO OVERUSE FOSTER CARE. GENERAL PREVENTION MEASURES ARE SELDOM SEEN AS ESSENTIAL. TO BUILD A BASE OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR COORDINATED CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES, PEOPLE MUST BE EDUCATED. INDIVIDUAL CASES HAVE LEAD TO OVERREACTIONS OF OUTRAGE AND HORROR. HOWEVER, THE MORE COMMON REACTION IS DENIAL AND A REFUSAL TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY. A GOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM WILL HELP CITIZENS UNDERSTAND THAT ABUSING PARENTS ARE NOT MONSTERS, THAT THE FAMILY CAN BE HELPED THROUGH APPROPRIATE SERVICES, AND THAT REPORTING ABUSE CAN HELP BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN. EFFORTS TO REACH POTENTIALLY ABUSING PARENTS ALSO MUST BE MADE AND IMMEDIATE HELP MUST BE OFFERED WHEN THEY VOLUNTARILY SEEK ADVICE. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM CHILDREN TODAY, V 4, N 5 (SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1975), P 2-4.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

135. **CALIFORNIA—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—HANDBOOK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. 75 p. 1979. **NCJ-54535**

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS INTENDED TO ASSIST VICTIMS, FAMILIES, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AND OTHER PEOPLE WHO AID VICTIMS TO LEARN THE LEGAL PROTECTIONS, EMERGENCY AND LONG RANGE VICTIM SERVICES PROVIDED IN CALIFORNIA. THE EXTENT, CHARACTER, AND POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, AS IT INVOLVES WOMEN, MEN, CHILDREN, AND THE POLICE. IT IS NOTED THAT 25 PERCENT OF ALL MURDERS IN THE UNITED STATES OCCUR WITHIN THE FAMILY, AND 50 PERCENT OF THESE ARE HUSBAND-WIFE KILLINGS. A SIMPLIFIED OVERVIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STEPS, PROCEDURES, AND ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE IN PROCESSING A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE IS PROVIDED. LAWS APPLYING TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. POSSIBLE RESPONSES BY POLICE AND VICTIMS TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE CONSIDERED, AND PROSECUTORIAL AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURES ARE DESCRIBED. JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. A SUMMARY IS PROVIDED OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAWS THAT RELATE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A DIRECTORY OF SERVICES FOR VICTIMS IS INCLUDED UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFORMATION. UNDER EMERGENCY SERVICES, TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE LISTED FOR WOMEN'S SHELTERS, CRISIS CENTERS, AND THE SHERIFF ON A COUNTY-BY-COUNTY BASIS. IN PROVIDING INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY SERVICES, FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS ARE PROVIDED FOR SERVICES IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, EMPLOYMENT, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, CHILD CARE, IMMIGRANTS, EMERGENCY FOOD AND CLOTHING, ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE, MEDICAL SERVICES, AND HOUSING. IN ONE CHAPTER, SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE DISCUSSED. MATTERS CONSIDERED INCLUDE PROTECTING OFFICERS AGAINST INJURY, SPECIALIZED POLICE TRAINING IN CRISIS INTERVENTION, POLICE REFERRAL OF VICTIMS TO EMERGENCY SERVICES, AND VICTIM-WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. A DIRECTORY OF VICTIM-WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN THE STATE FOR 1978 IS ALSO INCLUDED, ALONG WITH AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED READINGS IN THE AREAS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND INTERVENTION SERVICES. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

136. **CALL FOR ACTION ON THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM. By V. G. MORRIS and V. TANEJA-JAISINGHANI.** AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION, 2010 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS,* V 68, N 3 (MAY 1976), P 17-20. **NCJ-48634**

THE LEVEL OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION THROUGHOUT THE STATES IS DISCUSSED, AND THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS IS CONSIDERED. IT IS NOTED THAT DURING THE LAST DECADE, ALL 50 STATES HAVE ENACTED CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION WHICH GRANTS IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY TO ANY PERSON WHO, IN GOOD FAITH, REPORTS CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THIS IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY, COUPLED WITH THE MANDATORY REPORTING OF STATISTICS WITHIN EACH STATE AND THE PROTECTION OF THE INFORMER'S ANONYMITY, IS BELIEVED TO HAVE INCREASED THE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED. IN ADDITION, MANY STATES NOW MAINTAIN CENTRAL REGISTRIES OF KNOWN OR SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. A TABLE IS INCLUDED THAT PRESENTS A STATE-BY-STATE GUIDE TO THE CURRENT STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION. WRITTEN PRIMARILY TO BE READ BY HOME ECONOMISTS, THE ARTICLE PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME ECONOMISTS FOR INFLUENCING EXPANDED CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION: PROVIDE EXPERT TESTIMONY TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES; TAKE ACTIVE STANDS ON LEGISLATIVE ISSUES; INITIATE OR WRITE BILLS FOR CONSIDERATION; BECOME ELECTED OR APPOINTED OFFICIALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT. RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS FOR THE DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE INCLUDE FAMILY LIFE AND PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS, WHICH WOULD TEACH FAMILY PLANNING, PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS OF CHILDREN AT VARIOUS AGES AND STAGES OF GROWTH, DISCIPLINE, ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS, AND THE USE OF MONEY. SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS ON FAMILIES INCLUDE THE PROVISION OF HOMEMAKER AND HOUSEKEEPING SERVICES, MOTHERS' HELPERS, BABYSITTING SERVICES, AND FAMILY AND GROUP DAY CARE FACILITIES FOR PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN. AN ARRAY OF SOCIAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES IS URGED FOR BOTH THE ABUSED CHILD AND THE ABUSING PARENT. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE 1974 FEDERAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION ACT IS ALSO PROVIDED. (RCB)

137. **CAN CHILD FATALITIES, END PRODUCT OF CHILD ABUSE, BE PREVENTED? By L. G. FEIN.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW,* V 1, N 1 (SPRING 1979), P 31-53. **NCJ-61675**

CASE RECORDS OF 45 RECIDIVIST CHILD ABUSING FAMILIES WERE STUDIED IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY INDICES OF POTENTIAL CHILD MURDER AND TO EXAMINE WEAKNESSES IN CURRENT INVESTIGATIVE AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. FAMILIES WERE ALL FROM ONE LARGE METROPOLITAN CITY. THEIR RECIDIVISM RATE, 120 REPORTS OVER A 7-YEAR PERIOD, WAS THE SAME AS FOR ALL ABUSING FAMILIES. RESULTS SUPPORTED PREVIOUS FINDINGS THAT FAMILIES WITH A CHILD FATALITY, UNLIKE OTHER ABUSING FAMILIES, ABUSE MORE THAN ONE CHILD. HOWEVER, MEAN AGE AND AGE

RANGE OF CHILDREN KILLED WAS THE SAME AS FOR ALL ABUSING FAMILIES. ALL THE SAMPLE FAMILIES WERE WELFARE DEPENDENT, PROBABLY DUE TO THE AREA FROM WHICH THE SAMPLE WAS DRAWN. IN ADDITION, FAMILY CONSTELLATIONS WERE CHAOTIC, WITH 109 FATHER FIGURES VISITING THE HOMES SPORADICALLY OVER THE 7-YEAR PERIOD. MOTHERS WERE THE PERPETRATORS IN 82 PERCENT OF THE ABUSE AND 80 PERCENT OF THE FATALITIES, AND COLLUDED WITH THE FATHER OR PARAMOUR IN 13 PERCENT OF THE KILLINGS. LIMITED DATA ON PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS INDICATED THAT BEHAVIOR-CONTROL WAS LARGELY CHAOTIC, WITH ARBITRARY SHIFTS FROM RIGID TO PERMISSIVE CONTROL PATTERNS. RECORDS ALSO SHOW A PREVALENCE OF STRESS FACTORS INCLUDING HUMAN STRESS (CHRONIC HEALTH PROBLEMS IN MOTHERS, FATHER FIGURES, AND CHILDREN), MILIEU STRESS FACTORS (FREQUENT MOVES, INADEQUATE SPACE AND FACILITIES), POOR QUALITY OF CHILD CARE, AND POOR FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEMS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT A CHILD FATALITY IS MOST LIKELY IN AN ABUSING FAMILY WHERE THE MOTHER IS THE ONLY CONTINUING ADULT IN THE HOME, WHERE MORE THAN ONE CHILD IS ABUSED, WHERE THE FAMILY CONSTELLATION IS CHAOTIC, WHERE THE MOTHER IS THE PERPETRATOR OF THE ABUSE, AND WHERE THERE ARE MANY HUMAN AND MILIEU STRESSES. RESULTS INDICATED THAT AGENCIES SERVICING SUCH FAMILIES LACK ADEQUATE DATA COLLECTION AND DATA USE SYSTEMS AND THEREFORE FAIL TO PREVENT FATALITIES. A PREVENTIVE PROGRAM SHOULD INCLUDE SCREENING OF ALL ABUSING FAMILIES FOLLOWING THE FIRST REPORT OF ABUSE, ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE THE FAMILY MILIEU, REMOVING THE CHILD FROM THE HOME IF NECESSARY, AND TEAM RATHER THAN INDIVIDUAL DECISIONMAKING BY WORKERS INVOLVED. ONE TABLE AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

138. **CAN THIS MARRIAGE BE SAVED?—BATTERY AND SHELTERING. By D. KLEIN.** CRIME AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATES, P O BOX 4373, BERKELEY, CA 94704. *CRIME AND SOCIAL JUSTICE,* V 12, (DECEMBER 1979), P 19-33. **NCJ-64831**

AN EXAMINATION OF WIFE ABUSE ANALYZES SUCH FACTORS AS VICTIM BLAMING, INTERACTIONISM, THE RELATIONSHIP OF WOMEN AND THE STATE, THE FEMINIST RESPONSE, AND THE ANTI-BATTERING MOVEMENT. A 1977 REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES AND U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS ESTIMATES THAT WIFE BEATING HAS OCCURRED AT LEAST ONCE IN HALF OF ALL MARRIAGES. RESEARCH INDICATES THAT WIFE BEATING CUTS ACROSS CLASS LINES, ALTHOUGH SOME STUDIES FIND HIGHER INCIDENCES OF ADMITTED ATTACKS AMONG THE WORKING CLASS. THEORETICAL TENDENCIES FOUND IN DIFFERENT RESEARCH APPROACHES PROCLAIM THAT THE INNATE NATURE OF WOMAN (MATERNAL INSTINCT, SEXUAL PASSIVITY) COMPLEMENTS THE INNATE NATURE OF MAN (AGGRESSION), THAT AN ABUSED WIFE UNCONSCIOUSLY ENCOURAGES THE ABUSE BY VIOLATING THE NORMS OF FEMALE CONDUCT (I.E., A VICTIM PRECIPITATED CRIME), AND THAT THE ABUSED WOMAN IS A MASOCHIST. THE ORIGINS OF THESE INTERPRETATIONS ARE LOCATED IN REAL SOCIAL PHENOMENA, INCLUDING WOMEN'S ROLES IN PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION, STATE FAMILY POLICY, THE CONTEMPORARY FEMINIST MOVEMENT, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WOMEN. PRESSURE IS BEING EXERTED UPON LEGISLATORS, POLICE, AND THE JUDICIARY TO TREAT WIFE BEATING AS A CRIME RATHER THAN AS A PRIVATE DOMESTIC PROBLEM. LAWS ARE BEING PASSED WHICH, IF ENFORCED, WILL MAKE IT EASIER FOR WOMEN TO OBTAIN RESTRAINING ORDERS, FOR POLICE TO MAKE ARRESTS, AND FOR PROSECUTORS TO PRESS CHARGES AGAINST BATTERERS. REFUGES, LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, CRISIS TEAMS, SELF-DEFENSE CLASSES, AND SUPPORT GROUPS ARE WELL ESTABLISHED IN LARGE CITIES AND ARE BEING STARTED ELSEWHERE. THESE ATTEMPTS ARE TEMPORARY LIFESAVERS AS WELL AS NEEDED SYMBOLIC ACTS OF CONDEMNATION OF BATTERING AND SUPPORT FOR THE VICTIMS. BUT ONLY THE LIBERATION OF FAMILY AND SEXUAL RELATIONS WILL ASSURE THAT SUCH STEPS ARE MEANINGFUL IN THE LONG RUN. NUMEROUS QUOTATIONS ARE CITED, MANY FROM CASE HISTORIES, AND FOOTNOTES, RESOURCES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)

139. **CASE FOR LEGAL REMEDIES FOR ABUSED WOMEN. By T. L. FROMSON.** NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 249 SULLIVAN STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10012. *NEW YORK UNIVERSITY REVIEW OF LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE,* V 6, N 2 (SPRING 1977), P 135-174. **NCJ-52338**

THE ABUSE OF WOMEN IS VIEWED AS A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEM, AND THE ABILITY OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM TO PROTECT VICTIMS, DETER PERPETRATORS, AND REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE IS EXAMINED. BECAUSE OF ATTITUDES WHICH HAVE SHAPED A SOCIETY IN WHICH ABUSED WOMEN ARE OFTEN DENIED PROTECTION AND ARE MADE TO FEEL ASHAMED TO SEEK OUTSIDE AID, MANY INCIDENTS OF ABUSE GO UNREPORTED. THE NUMBER OF BATTERED WOMEN NATIONWIDE IS CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED TO BE OVER 1 MILLION, ALTHOUGH RESEARCH INDICATES THAT 28 MILLION IS A MORE ACCURATE FIGURE. THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE COURTS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS FROM ABUSED WOMEN AND HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT STATISTICS REVEALS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ABUSE PROBLEM. ABUSED WOMEN SUFFER PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND EMOTIONAL INJURY, WITH MANY INJURIES REQUIRING HOSPITAL CARE. REASONS WHY MEN INFLICT INJURIES ON THIER WIVES AND FEMALE FRIENDS ARE NOT CLEAR. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS PECULIAR TO ANY SOCIOECONOMIC, RACIAL, AGE, OR EDUCATIONAL GROUP. ACTS AND INJURIES CONSTITUTING ABUSE FALL WITHIN STATE STATUTORY AND CASE LAW DEFINITIONS OF THE TRADITIONAL CRIMES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, INTENT TO ASSAULT OR TO COMMIT MURDER, AND RAPE WITHIN THE NONTRADITIONAL CRIME OF WIFE ABUSE. CRIMINAL LAWS ARE ONLY THEORETICALLY AVAILABLE TO ABUSED WOMEN, AND THE CRIME OF RAPE BETWEEN MARRIED PERSONS IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY LAW. POLICE RESPONSE IS MINIMAL BECAUSE WOMAN ABUSE CALLS ARE UNIFORMLY ASSIGNED A LOW PRIORITY STATUS. THE RELUCTANCE OF POLICE TO ARREST AND PRESS CHARGES IS ACCOUNTED FOR, IN PART, BY LEGAL PREREQUISITES FOR MISDEMEANOR AND FELONY ARRESTS. AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO POLICE ARREST, AN ABUSED WOMAN MAY FILE A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT DIRECTLY WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. THIS IS A LENGTHY PROCESS, HOWEVER, AND DOES NOT PROVIDE IMMEDIATE AID TO THE WOMAN. CIVIL REMEDIES, LIKE CRIMINAL REMEDIES, ARE EITHER NOT SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF THE WOMAN OR ARE NOT ENFORCED WHEN THE PARTIES INVOLVED ARE MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER. CIVIL REMEDIES INCLUDE PROTECTIVE ORDERS (IMMEDIATE PROTECTION) AND CIVIL ACTIONS FOR TORT DAMAGES AND DIVORCE. BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ABUSED WOMEN CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH IMPROVED DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING, MORE AGGRESSIVE POLICE AND COURT ACTIONS, INCREASED SOCIAL SERVICES, AND REFORM THROUGH LEGISLATION. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF BATTERED WOMEN ARE DISCUSSED. SUPPORTING CASE LAW IS CITED, AND EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

140. CASE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. By R. W. WEINBACH. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 20, N 5 (SEPTEMBER 1975), P 396-397. **NCJ-29512**

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE SOURCES OF DIFFICULTY AND PROPOSES AN APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOR HOSPITAL PERSONNEL. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT ALTHOUGH THERE IS AGREEMENT ON THE GOAL—PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM—A NUMBER OF DEFINABLE OBSTACLES EXIST IN THE MEDICAL SETTING THAT PREVENT THE EFFECTIVE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. THESE INCLUDE A LOW LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF INJURIES, BEHAVIORS, AND CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, UNWILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO REPORT INCIDENTS TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES, AMBIGUITY OF REPORTING PROCEDURES, A LACK OF RELEVANT TREATMENT, AND A LACK OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES.

141. CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. COUNCIL OF EUROPE DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, STRASBOURG, FRANCE. 53 p. 1979. **NCJ-71007**

THIS REPORT, PRODUCED BY A CONSULTANT EXPERT FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, ITS CAUSES, DETECTION, MANAGEMENT, AND POSSIBLE PREVENTION. A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE IS DRAWN UP FOR THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, WHICH IS THEN DEFINED IN TERMS OF BOTH PHYSICAL INJURY AND DEPRIVATION. THE INCIDENCE AND MORBIDITY OF CHILD ABUSE ARE RECOGNIZED AS VERY HIGH, AND THE MAIN THRUST OF THIS REPORT, AS WELL AS THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED BY IT, ARE AIMED AT STUDYING PREVENTION SCHEMES RATHER THAN INCIDENCE STATISTICS. FOUR CRUCIAL FACTORS PRECIPITATING ABUSE ARE OUTLINED UNDER A DISCUSSION OF THE ETIOLOGY OF THE PHENOMENON: (1) THE POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE IN PARENTS; (2) A VIEW OF THE CHILD AS DESERVING BASHING; (3) A CRISIS OR A SERIES OF CRISES; AND (4) NO PARENTAL LIFELINE OR FRIEND TO TURN TO IN TIMES OF TROUBLE. THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED FROM THE DIAGNOSTIC PERSPECTIVE; DESCRIPTIONS OF COMMON TYPES OF BATTERED CHILDREN'S INJURIES, SYMPTOMS OF THE MATERNAL REJECTION SYNDROME, AND PARENTAL PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ARE OFFERED. FAMILY DIAGNOSIS AS A UNIT AND MATTERS OF CONFIDENTIALITY ARE DISCUSSED AS PREREQUISITE CONSIDERATIONS TO CASE MANAGEMENT AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL THERAPEUTIC TEAM. POLICE AND COURT ROLES AND LEGAL SYSTEMS AND LAWS RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE ARE SUMMARIZED, AS ARE CENTRAL ABUSE REGISTERS AND REPORTING SYSTEMS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DEVOTED TO ABUSED CHILDREN'S GENERAL WELFARE AND THEIR CHANCES FOR A WHOLESOME FUTURE EXISTENCE. SEVEN BROAD AREAS OF PREVENTIVE ACTIVITY ARE EXPLORED, INCLUDING EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE, EARLY DETECTION, IMPROVED LEGAL SYSTEMS, AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PARENTS.

Availability: COUNCIL OF EUROPE DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, STRASBOURG, FRANCE; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

142. CAVEAT PARENS—A DEMYSTIFICATION OF THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM. By R. S. LEVINE. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, 4200 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA 15213. *UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LAW REVIEW,* V 35, N 1 (FALL 1973), P 1-52. **NCJ-17862**

THIS ARTICLE OUTLINES THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM, AND, USING PENNSYLVANIA AS A MODEL, SUGGESTS THAT RECENT LEGISLATION STILL FAILS TO PROVIDE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS IN THE AREA OF AGENCY INTERVENTION. THE HISTORY AND VEHICLE THROUGH WHICH STATES HAVE SOUGHT TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM NEGLECT AND ABUSE ARE TRACED. BY EXAMINING THE OPERATION OF CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES AND THE INTERESTS OF PARENTS SUSPECTED OF NEGLECTING THEIR CHILDREN, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES HOW THE INTERVENTION BY THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM LACKS PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PARENTS. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES BY PRESENTING A DUE PROCESS MODEL WHICH MAY BE CONSTITUTIONALLY REQUIRED AND ADVOCATES GREATER REVIEW OF AGENCY DECISIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

143. CEDAR HOUSE—A TREATMENT FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEMS. By C. LOWRY and B. KENDIG. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 1 (OCTOBER 1978), P 28-33. **NCJ-51894**

THE OPERATION OF CEDAR HOUSE IN LONG BEACH, CALIF., TO TREAT AND PREVENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DESCRIBED. PLANNING INVOLVED IN THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF CEDAR HOUSE EVOLVED FROM ONE GOAL, TO PENETRATE THE ISOLATION OF ABUSIVE FAMILIES. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT PARENTS OF BATTERED CHILDREN TENDED TO FEEL ISOLATED FROM THOSE AROUND THEM AND COULD NOT REACH OUT FOR HELP. GROUP MEETINGS AT THE HOUSE TAKE PLACE AROUND A DINING ROOM TABLE, WITH COFFEE, JUICE, AND SNACKS AVAILABLE. OUTREACH IS A MAJOR TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED TO DECREASE ISOLATION THROUGH VISITS TO HOMES. IT IS ASSUMED THAT PARENTS DO NOT REALLY WANT TO HURT THEIR CHILDREN; THUS, WHEN A CHILD IS HURT, THE PARENTS ARE ALSO HURT. THE APPROACH OF THE HOUSE IS SUPPORTIVE RATHER THAN CONFRONTIVE. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT MOST CHILDREN WHO ARE REMOVED FROM THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT FOR REASONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LATER RETURN TO THEIR PARENTS. WORK IS UNDERWAY TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE COURT SYSTEM. IN SEEKING ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, PARENTS BECOME PART OF THE HOUSE TEAM. BASIC COMPONENTS OF COUNSELING (GROUP THERAPY, INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, MARITAL COUNSELING, AND AN EXPERIMENTAL CLASS TEACHING PARENTS TO DO PLAY THERAPY WITH THEIR OWN CHILDREN) ARE UTILIZED. THE PROGRAM OF CEDAR HOUSE HAS A CONTRACT TO SERVE AT LEAST 30 FAMILIES, AND THE STAFF INCLUDES TWO SOCIAL WORKERS, A PSYCHOLOGIST, THREE PARAPROFESSIONALS, A SECRETARY, AND A NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS. CEDAR HOUSE PARTICIPATES IN THE GREATER LONG BEACH CHILD TRAUMA COUNCIL, AN ORGANIZATION WHICH AGENCIES AND INTERESTED PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY ATTEND VOLUNTARILY. BETWEEN JANUARY 1975 AND EARLY JULY 1978 THE PROGRAM SERVED 116 FAMILIES (172 ADULTS AND 234 CHILDREN). CEDAR HOUSE DEALS WITH HIGH-RISK FAMILIES IN ALL CASES. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

144. CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR CHILD ABUSE CASES—RETHINKING BASIC ASSUMPTIONS. By L. WHITING. CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 56, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 761-767. **NCJ-61993**

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS ARE EVALUATED ABOUT THE NEED FOR A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO COMPUTERIZED REGISTRIES AND CONFIDENTIALITY PROBLEMS. THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SEEKS TO HELP STATES UPDATE THEIR LAWS AND TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS TO GUIDE STATES THAT RECEIVE FEDERAL GRANTS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECTS. IN MANY STATES, THERE IS A STRONG MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH COMPUTERIZED CENTRAL REGISTRIES OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. THESE REGISTRIES ARE GENERALLY PLANNED TO PERFORM FOUR FUNCTIONS: (1) RECEIVE REPORTS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON A STATEWIDE, TOLL-FREE, 24-HOUR REPORTING LINE; (2) PROVIDE FOR THE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE OF HOW CASES ARE HANDLED BY LOCAL DEPARTMENTS AND COMMUNITIES; (3) KEEP A FILE OF NAMES THAT IDENTIFY ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND SUSPECTED PERPETRATORS; AND (4) PROVIDE A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REPORTED CHILDREN WHO ARE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED. CENTRAL REGISTRIES ARE NOT CONSIDERED USEFUL IN TRACKING. IF ABUSIVE FAMILIES MOVE, A STATEWIDE REGISTRY BECOMES INEFFECTIVE. IN ANY CASE, CENTRAL REGISTRIES CANNOT TRACK FAMILIES; THEY CAN ONLY RECEIVE REPORTS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE AFTER ABUSE OCCURS. IT MAY NOT ALWAYS BE NECESSARY OR FEASIBLE TO HAVE A COMPLEX SYSTEM FOR RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT OR TO MONITOR SERVICE GAPS. HOWEVER, A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IS USEFUL IN DEVELOPING PROGRAMS TO HELP CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE BEST ARGUMENT FOR COMPUTERIZED DATA CAN BE MADE FOR STATISTICAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE INFORMATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON DATA ANONYMITY. ONCE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION IS COMPUTERIZED, CAREFUL STEPS MUST BE TAKEN TO ARRANGE FOR EXPUNGEMENT. THERE IS A NEED FOR ACCURATE AND PROMPT DATA ABOUT ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, BUT THERE IS NO CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT IDENTIFYING NAMES HAVE TO BE INCLUDED IN CENTRAL REGISTRIES. (DEP)

145. CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE. A. W. FRANKLIN, Ed. 310 p. 1977. **NCJ-57643**

PROCEEDINGS OF A 1976 CHILD ABUSE CONFERENCE HELD BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE CHALLENGE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS AS TO HOW SOCIETY (ESPECIALLY THE COURTS AND PROFESSIONS) CAN RESPOND. MANY DIAGNOSTIC AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS FACE THOSE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR AIDING TROUBLED FAMILIES AND ABUSED CHILDREN. THESE PROBLEMS MAY BE AVOIDED BY DRAWING UPON THE EXPERIENCES OF EARLIER RESPONSES TO OTHER TYPES OF DEVIANCE. UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF AGGRESSION IS IMPORTANT IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE. SUCH RESEARCH WILL HELP THE CARING PROFESSIONS TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS. IN FACT, THE FAILURE OF CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS TO DEAL WITH FAMILIAL AND SOCIETAL DYNAMICS HAS REDUCED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE PROGRAMS. THIS FAILURE RESULTS IN PART FROM THE LACK OF COORDINATION, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN THE HELPING PROFESSIONS (SUCH AS DOCTORS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS) AND THE COURTS, AND IN PART FROM THE REFUSAL TO GIVE THE PUBLIC THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS ACTIONS. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE, HOWEVER, TO REINVOLVE THE COMMUNITY. ARTICLES DEALING WITH THESE ISSUES INCLUDE STUDIES OF CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS, THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE, CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION, PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES, AND PSYCHIATRIC CONSIDERATIONS. A REENACTMENT OF A CASE CONFERENCE ON AN ABUSIVE FAMILY IS APPENDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR MOST OF THE ARTICLES. FOR SPECIFIC ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57614-57661 AND 51768. (KCP)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, JUNE 2-4, 1976.

Availability: ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND.

146. CHARACTER-DISORDERED FAMILY—A COMMUNITY TREATMENT MODEL FOR FAMILY SEXUAL ABUSE. By L. M. ANDERSON and G. SHAFER. AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 29 N 3 (JULY 1979), P 436-445. **NCJ-60063**

A COLLAPORATIVE APPROACH TO TREATING SEXUALLY ABUSIVE FAMILIES IS DESCRIBED IN WHICH SUCH FAMILIES ARE VIEWED AS ANALOGOUS TO 'CHARACTER-DISORDERED' INDIVIDUALS. A MODEL FOR THE TREATMENT OF SEXUALLY ABUSIVE FAMILIES WAS DEVELOPED BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF AN URBAN INTERAGENCY CHILD ABUSE TEAM INVOLVING A VARIETY OF AGENCIES, INCLUDING WELFARE, POLICE, MEDICAL, AND NURSING SERVICES, SCHOOLS, AND LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES. THIS MODEL, UNLIKE TRADITIONAL VOLUNTARY TREATMENT MODELS, ASSUMES THAT EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION REQUIRES AUTHORITATIVE CONTROL AND CAREFUL COORDINATION OF ALL PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY. SEXUAL ABUSE IS DEFINED HERE AS ANY SEXUAL MISTREATMENT OF A MINOR CHILD BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN; IT INCLUDES ALL FORMS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR FROM FONDLING TO INTERCOURSE. THE SEXUALLY ABUSIVE FAMILY IS VIEWED AS BEING PREDOMINANTLY CHARACTER DISORDERED; THIS HAS MAJOR IMPLICATIONS FOR EFFORTS TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. EFFECTIVELY COORDINATING SERVICES IS CRUCIAL, TOGETHER WITH IMPOSING CRIMINAL CHARGES AND COURT ORDERS PLACING CHILDREN OUTSIDE THE HOME. BEFORE TREATMENT IS INITIATED, A THOROUGH DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF THE PARENTS INDIVIDUALLY, AS WELL AS THE FAMILY AS A WHOLE, HAS BEEN FOUND USEFUL. THE TREATMENT MODEL CONSISTS OF THREE PHASES. IN THE FIRST PHASE, THE FAMILY IS BROKEN DOWN INTO SMALLER UNITS FOR TREATMENT. THE VICTIM IS INVOLVED IN A GROUP WITH OTHER VICTIMS, AND THE ABUSIVE PARENT AND SPOUSE ARE INVOLVED IN SUITABLE THERAPY. THE ABUSIVE PARENT MIGHT BE PUT IN A BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION REGIME TO CHANGE BASIC SEXUAL ORIENTATION. DURING THIS TIME, THE AUTHORITY OF THE THERAPIST IS BASED ON POSSIBLE OR PENDING COURT ACTION. THE FAMILY IS THEN REUNITED IN THERAPY BUT TYPICALLY NOT UNDER PREEXISTING LIVING CONDITIONS; THAT IS, THE ABUSIVE PARENT DOES NOT RETURN HOME OR THE VICTIM REMAINS IN A FOSTER HOME. USUALLY, BOTH FAMILY AND MARITAL THERAPY ARE PROVIDED OFTEN BY MALE AND FEMALE COTHERAPISTS . TREATMENT AT THIS POINT FOCUSES ON PRODUCING NEW BEHAVIOR AND ON EXPRESSING PAINFUL AND AMBIVALENT FEELINGS. DURING THE FINAL PHASE, FAMILY THERAPY IS CONTINUED AFTER THE MISSING MEMBER RETURNS HOME. THE PURPOSE OF THE CONTINUED THERAPY IS REINFORCEMENT OF NEW ROLES AND ENSURING THAT OLD PATTERNS DO NOT RETURN. TO ILLUSTRATE THE TREATMENT MODEL, A CASE HISTORY IS DESCRIBED. ALTHOUGH THIS TREATMENT MODEL EVOLVED EMPIRICALLY AND APPEARS SUCCESSFUL, IT WOULD BENEFIT FROM FURTHER VALIDATION. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (PRG)

147. CHILD ABUSE. By H. A. DENSON. US DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY US ARMY MILITRY POLICE SCHOOL, ATZN-TD-T, FORT MCCLELLAN, AL 36205. *MILITARY POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL,* V 5, N 1 (SPRING 1978), P 8-13. **NCJ-46809**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CAUSES AND NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AND OF PUNITIVE AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM IS PRESENTED. THE DISCUSSION OPENS WITH CASE STUDIES OF CHILD ABUSE, FOLLOWED BY ESTIMATES OF THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM. REASONS BEHIND THE APPARENT RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF SOCIETY TO SECURE RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN AND TO PASS LAWS TO PROTECT THEM ARE CONSID-

ERED. DIFFERENCES AMONG PHYSICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, PSYCHIATRISTS, LAW ENFORCERS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL GROUPS CONCERNING THE NATURE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM AND THE APPROPRIATE SOLUTION ARE NOTED. COMMON MYTHS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE ARE NOTED. CHARACTERISTICS GENERALLY EXHIBITED BY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND BY ABUSING/NEGLECTING PARENTS ARE LISTED. FACTORS THOUGHT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LIKELIHOOD OF ABUSE ARE OUTLINED. REASONS FOR FAVORING A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO MANAGING CHILD ABUSE OVER A PUNITIVE APPROACH ARE EXAMINED. THE IMPORTANCE OF POLICE CONDUCT IN RESPONDING TO CHILD ABUSE IS NOTED. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

148. **CHILD ABUSE. By A. E. BRODEUR.** EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, INC. *EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES,* V 6, N 2 (MARCH/APRIL 1977), P 49-60. **NCJ-52021**

CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED, ITS EXTENT INDICATED, VARIOUS MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF ITS INCIDENCE IDENTIFIED, AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING IT ARE EXPLAINED. CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED AS 'PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA INFLICTED OR PERMITTED BY A PARENT OR PARENT SUBSTITUTE.' THE SPECTRUM OF ABUSE IS INDICATED TO COVER MULTIPLE BRUISING, DEPRIVATION, NEGLECT, INFANTICIDE, AND SEVERE PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE. PHYSICAL ABUSE IS SAID TO BE MOST EVIDENT IN THE EXISTENCE OF MULTIPLE INJURY/MULTIPLE TRAUMA. IT IS INDICATED THAT STUDIES OF BATTERED CHILDREN HAVE SHOWN THAT 80 PERCENT HAD SIGNS OF REPEATED INJURY. THE NATURE OF NEGLECT AND DEPRIVATION IN CHILD ABUSE IS DESCRIBED, AND IT IS ADVISED THAT THE NEGLECTED CHILD IS USUALLY UNCLEAN, HAS DIAPER RASH, AND FREQUENTLY HAS A NUMBER OF SMALL BRUISES. IF THE PARENT IS OBSERVED TO BE DETACHED AND INATTENTIVE WHILE THE CHILD IS BEING TREATED, THIS IS CONSIDERED TO BE, ALONG WITH OTHER EVIDENCE, AN INDICATION OF A PATTERN OF PARENTAL NEGLECT. SOME EXAMPLES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE ALSO PROVIDED. IN PROVIDING GUIDELINES FOR DIAGNOSING CHILD ABUSE, EMPHASIS IS UPON DETECTING IT BEFORE ABUSE IS SO SEVERE TO BE OBVIOUS EVEN TO A LAYMAN. HISTORY, PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, X-RAYS, AND PARENTAL ATTITUDES ARE DISCUSSED AS THE MAJOR SOURCES OF EVIDENCE OF ABUSE. WHAT TO LOOK FOR AS EVIDENCE OF ABUSE FROM EACH OF THESE SOURCES AND IN COMBINATION IS SPECIFIED IN DETAIL. IN DISCUSSING THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION, IT IS INDICATED THAT THE FIRST STEP SHOULD BE THE SETTING UP OF AN INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR APPROPRIATE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL. A SECOND STEP IS TO HAVE AVAILABLE (PREFERABLY 24 HOURS A DAY) A CONTACT PERSON OR TEAM WHO CAN BE CALLED FOR INFORMATION, SUPPORT, OR SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE REGARDING A POSSIBLE CHILD ABUSE DIAGNOSIS. THE RECORDING OF THE FIRST HISTORY IN SOME DETAIL IS INDICATED TO BE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT. PRECISE STEPS FOR PHYSICIANS TO TAKE TO PREPARE FOR ANY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THAT MAY ATTEND THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE DESCRIBED. SOME STATISTICS INDICATING THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

149. **CHILD ABUSE. By R. S. KEMPE and C. H. KEMPE.** HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 79 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 144 p. 1978. **NCJ-52341**

THIS BOOK DESCRIBES WAYS IN WHICH CHILD ABUSE OCCURS, CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSERS AND VICTIMS, PREVENTION MEASURES, AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND LEGAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS IS NOTED. CHILD ABUSE OCCURS IN THE PRESENCE OF FOUR FACTORS: (1) THE PARENTS MUST HAVE A BACKGROUND OF EMOTIONAL OR PHYSICAL DEPRIVATION AND PERHAPS ABUSE; (2) A CHILD MUST BE SEEN AS UNLOVABLE OR DISAPPOINTING; (3) THERE MUST BE A CRISIS; AND (4) NO EFFECTIVE LINES OF COMMUNICATION ARE AVAILABLE TO AID THE PARENT AT THE MOMENT OF CRISIS. ABUSIVE PARENTS SUFFER FROM FEELINGS OF HELPLESS FRUSTRATION AND ISOLATION, AND ARE GENERALLY LACKING IN CHILD-CARE SKILLS. CHILD ABUSE USUALLY OCCURS DURING THE FIRST 3 YEARS OF THE CHILD'S LIFE; A CHILD'S CRYING TRIGGERS MOST CHILD ABUSE. EARLY EVIDENCE OF NEGLECT IS THE FAILURE-TO-THRIVE SYNDROME; ABUSE CAN BE DETECTED IN THE CHILD'S DELAY IN MOTOR, SOCIAL, COGNITIVE, AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT. BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF ABUSE IN OLDER CHILDREN CAN INCLUDE AGGRESSIVE AND HYPERACTIVE ACTIVITY, DEPRESSION, LACK OF TRUST IN OTHERS, AND UNDERACHIEVEMENT IN SCHOOL AND IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS. TYPES OF SEXUAL ABUSE INCLUDE PEDOPHILIA, VIOLENT MOLESTATION AND RAPE, AND INCEST. EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE ON THE VICTIMS' BEHAVIOR AND TREATMENT FOR VICTIMS AND FAMILIES ARE DESCRIBED. ABOUT 90 PERCENT OF ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN BE AIDED BY LONG-TERM THERAPY, CRISIS NURSERIES THAT WILL CARE FOR CHILDREN TEMPORARILY, AND HOTLINES FOR CRISIS INTERVENTION. THE REMAINING 10 PERCENT OF ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE UNTREATABLE. THIS GROUP INCLUDES PSYCHOTICS WHOSE CHILDREN FORM PART OF THEIR DELUSIONAL SYSTEMS, AGGRESSIVE SOCIOPATHS, FANATICS WITH AN ENCAPSULATED PSYCHOSIS WHO COULD KILL THEIR CHILDREN, RETARDED PARENTS, ALCOHOLICS, AND DRUG ADDICTS. TREATMENT FOR ABUSED CHILDREN CAN INCLUDE CRISIS TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS, INDIVIDUAL PLAY THERAPY, THERAPEUTIC PLAY SCHOOL, AND REMOVAL FROM THE HOME. THE CONCLUDING CHAPTERS CONSIDER THE EVENTUAL OUTCOMES OF CHILD ABUSE ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S BEHAVIOR AND LIFE, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT CHILD ABUSE, AND LEGAL RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN. REFERENCES, A LIST OF SUGGESTED READINGS, AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF THE DEVELOPING CHILD SERIES.

Sponsoring Agencies: ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION; WILLIAM T GRANT FOUNDATION, 130 EAST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

Availability: HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 79 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138.

150. **CHILD ABUSE. By G. M. ANDERSON.** JESUITS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. *AMERICA,* V 136, N 21 (MAY, 1977), P 478-482. **NCJ-52458**

THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS WHICH CAUSE, SUPPORT, AND SPREAD THE EPIDEMIC OF CHILD ABUSE ARE EXAMINED WITH REFERENCE TO PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION. RECENT CONCERN FOR THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE CHALLENGES THE LONG-STANDING PUBLIC ATTITUDE OF NONINTERFERENCE WITHIN FAMILIES, WHICH HAD BEEN REINFORCED BY THE PUBLIC'S ACCEPTANCE OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT AS A NECESSARY ELEMENT OF CHILD RAISING. THE DEGREE AND THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE WHICH HAS BEEN PERPETRATED ON CHILDREN HAS RESULTED IN OVER TWO THOUSAND FATALITIES EACH YEAR, AND OVER A MILLION CHILDREN SUFFERING PERMANENT INJURY. ADOLESCENTS AS WELL AS VERY YOUNG CHILDREN ARE VICTIMIZED. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ABUSE PROBLEM WARRANTS ITS BEING REFERRED TO AS AN EPIDEMIC, WITH THIS DESCRIPTION APPLYING ALSO TO THE APPARENT TRANSMITTAL OF THE PROPENSITY TO VIOLENCE FROM PARENTS TO THEIR OFFSPRING. ALTHOUGH MANDATORY REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ABUSE HAS LIKELY MADE THE INCREASE IN ABUSE APPEAR TO BE

MORE RAPID THAN IT REALLY IS, THE KNOWN INCREASE IN CHILD DEATHS IS BELIEVED TO INDICATE THE EXISTENCE OF AN ACTUAL INCREASE IN ABUSE. ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE RARELY PSYCHOTIC; RATHER, THEY THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF ABUSE AND NEVER ACQUIRED OR EXPERIENCED A DIFFERENT METHOD OF 'PARENTING.' WHILE ABUSE IS FELT BY THE CHILDREN OF ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY, THE CONDITIONS OF POVERTY PRODUCE STRESSES THAT ADD TO THE DANGER OF MALTREATMENT. WITH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAUSES OF ABUSE, THE EMPHASIS OF CHILD-PROTECTION PROGRAMS MAY BE PLACED ON PREVENTION, SUCH AS PROGRAMS WHICH ASSIST YOUNG MOTHERS, AND REHABILITATION THROUGH PARENT AIDES. ADDITIONAL PROJECTS INCLUDE THE PROVISION FOR THE TEMPORARY FOSTER CARE OF CHILDREN, WITHOUT THE EXTENDED REMOVAL OF THE CHILDREN WHICH IS BELIEVED TO CAUSE ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED INTO THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE. (TWK)

151. **CHILD ABUSE—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By D. BAKAN, M. EISNER, and H. G. NEEDHAM.** CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. 110 p. 1976. **NCJ-55333**

APPROXIMATELY 900 BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES, TELEVISION SCRIPTS, AND DISSERTATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE MATERIALS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ARRANGED IN THREE PARTS: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE; AN ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF THE MATERIALS BY AUTHOR; AND A SUBJECT INDEX. MOST OF THE ITEMS COVER THE PERIOD 1965 THROUGH 1975. MATERIALS ARE INCLUDED FROM CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, INDIA, ICELAND, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND. THE INTRODUCTION COVERS THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND ITS RECOGNITION AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM, SYMPTOMS AND DIAGNOSIS OF ABUSE, EFFECTS OF ABUSE ON THE CHILD, ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE, MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE, AND LEGAL INTERVENTION. THE MATERIALS THEMSELVES COVER THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, MEDICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS. A NUMBER OF FORENSIC PATHOLOGY MATERIALS COVER CHILD ABUSE AS A CAUSE OF DEATH AND THE COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE IN CASES OF INFANTICIDE. ENTRIES PROVIDE AUTHOR, TITLE, PUBLICATION DATE, AND JOURNAL CITATION OR PUBLISHER. (GLR)

152. **CHILD ABUSE—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By G. DAVIS and J. HIGGINS.** R R BOWKER COMPANY, 1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10036. *SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL,* V 23, N 3 (NOVEMBER 1976), P29-33. **NCJ-58644**

THIS ILLUSTRATED SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE IS INTENDED FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. THE ANNOTATED LIST WAS COMPILED FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW--THAT OF A SPECIAL FIELD LIBRARIAN FIELDING MORE THAN 1,200 REQUESTS A YEAR FOR MATERIAL ON CHILD ABUSE AND THAT OF A HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIAN SELECTING AND CIRCULATING THE RIGHT MATERIAL IN ANSWER TO CONTINUOUS REQUESTS. TECHNICAL MATERIAL ORIENTED PRIMARILY TO SOCIAL WORKERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS HAS BEEN EXCLUDED. ALL MATERIAL LISTED IS CURRENTLY IN PRINT. SINCE THE SUBJECT OF CHILD ABUSE IS BEST HANDLED BY 11TH OR 12TH GRADERS, THE LIST IS GEARED TOWARDS THOSE GRADES. OLDER BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ARE INCLUDED IF THE PROBLEM IS STATED SIMPLY AND THE WRITING IS NONTECHNICAL ENOUGH FOR THE AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL READER. INCLUDED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE 9 BOOKS, 11 PAMPHLETS, 14 ARTICLES, 3 FILMS, AND ONE FILMSTRIP. A LIST OF SOURCES ALSO IS GIVEN. PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATE THE ARTICLE. (MJW)

153. **CHILD ABUSE—A CASE FOR A DIFFERENT APPROACH. By Z. WELNER, A. WELNER, and E. ROBINS.** AMERICAN PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRY,* V 18, N 4 (JULY/AUGUST 1977), P 363-368. **NCJ-50946**

TO MAKE DATA ON CHILD ABUSE MORE USABLE FOR STUDIES PROPOSED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, LITERATURE WAS REVIEWED, AND ELIMINATING INTENT TO INJURE AS A VARIABLE IS SUGGESTED. AT THE TIME OF WRITING THERE WERE NO RELIABLE AND VALID DATA ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONSEQUENTLY, THE INCIDENCE, OF CHILD ABUSE. THE SPECTRUM OF DEFINITIONS IS VERY BROAD AND SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES EXIST IN THE AMERICAN POPULATION CONCERNING APPROPRIATE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. MOST CURRENT DEFINITIONS INCLUDE 'ACCIDENTAL' AND 'NONACCIDENTAL' INJURY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER INVOLVES THE PRESENTATION OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS: (1) THE MAGNITUDE OF DISAGREEMENT ON THE CONCEPT OF CHILD ABUSE; (2) THE DEMONSTRATION OF UNTESTED HYPOTHESES REGARDED AS SPECULATIONS BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF SYSTEMATIC DATA; AND (3) A DEFINITION FOR SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH. THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE CONSIDERED: WITHDRAWAL, PSYCHOMOTOR RETARDATION IN INFANTS, AND SUPERFICIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN OLDER CHILDREN. ABUSING PARENTS FORM A HETEROGENOUS GROUP INCLUDING ALL TYPES OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS, NEUROSES, AND PSYCHOSES. THUS, CLASSIFICATION CAN BE MADE BY AGE, RELATIONSHIP OF THE ADULT TO THE CHILD, TYPE OF PHYSICAL INJURY, AND THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THE ADULT OR CHILD, WITHOUT RESORTING TO DETERMINATION OF THE PARENTS' INTENTION TO INJURE THE CHILD. THE ISSUES CONCERNED WITH ACCIDENTAL VERSUS INTENTIONAL CANNOT BE SEPARATED NOR CAN THEY BE RELIABLY MEASURED: THEREFORE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEY BE REMOVED FROM ANY APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE AND THAT STUDIES INCLUDE ALL CHILDREN RECEIVING MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR PHYSICAL INJURIES ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR PARENTS' OR CARETAKERS' BEHAVIOR.

Availability: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY C/O ZILA WELNER, 500 SOUTH KINGSHIGHWAY, ST LOUIS, MO 63110.

154. **CHILD ABUSE—A CONTROLLED STUDY OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY FACTORS. By S. J. CERESNIE.** 160 p. 1976. **NCJ-51222**

THIS MATCHED CONTROL SAMPLE OF 40 LOW-INCOME ABUSING AND NONABUSING MOTHER-CHILD PAIRS FINDS MATERNAL VARIABLES, PARTICULARLY CHILDREARING ATTITUDES, LOW INTELLIGENCE, AND SOCIAL ALIENATION ARE SIGNIFICANT ABUSE PREDICTORS. THE STUDY MATCHED 20 MOTHERS AGAINST WHOM CHILD ABUSE REPORTS HAD BEEN FILED WITH 20 MOTHERS WHO BROUGHT THEIR CHILDREN TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF MICHIGAN FOR EMERGENCY ILLNESSES. THIS CONTROL GROUP WAS SELECTED BECAUSE THE STRESS PLACED ON A CHILD AND FAMILY IS SIMILAR FOR BOTH TYPES OF HOSPITAL ADMISSION. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRES, AND PERSONNEL VISITS WERE USED TO INVESTIGATE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE AS REPORTED IN EXISTING LITERATURE. THE STUDY WAS PRESENTED TO THE MOTHERS AS A GENERAL SURVEY OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA. (THE RECRUITMENT LETTER AND SURVEY INSTRUMENTS ARE INCLUDED, AS ARE TABLES PRESENTING STUDY FINDINGS.) IN GENERAL IT WAS FOUND THAT ABUSED CHILDREN ARE YOUNG (MOST UNDER 3 YEARS), THAT THEIR INJURIES ARE MULTIPLE, AND THAT DEATH OR SERIOUS DISABILITY OFTEN RESULTS. MATERNAL FACTORS ARE FOUND TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT PREDICTORS. ABUSIVE MOTHERS ARE MORE

ALIENATED AND SOCIALLY NONCONFORMING. WHEN SOCIALLY ACCEPTED ANSWERS ON A QUESTIONNAIRE ARE OBVIOUS, THEY GIVE SOCIALLY ACCEPTED ANSWERS. HOWEVER, LESS OBVIOUS QUESTIONS SHOW THAT THESE MOTHERS HAVE UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS FOR THEIR CHILDREN. IT ALSO FOUND THAT SIBLINGS WERE FREQUENTLY ABUSED. INVESTIGATORS ARE WARNED AGAINST THE MYTH THAT ABUSE FOCUSES ON ONLY ONE CHILD. AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE, ABUSING MOTHERS HAD LOWER INTELLIGENCE AND FEWER SOCIAL RESOURCES. CONTRARY TO PREVIOUS REPORTS, TREATMENT AS A CHILD WAS NOT SIGNIFICANT. AS MANY NONABUSING AS ABUSING MOTHERS REPORTED HARSH PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. CHILD-RELATED FACTORS DID NOT SEEM SIGNIFICANT IN ABUSE PREDICTION. THE SURVEY FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 77-9378.

155. **CHILD ABUSE—A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH AND THE THEORY (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By L. J. ALLAN.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 37 p. 1978. **NCJ-54637**

THE DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEFINING CHILD ABUSE, THE CONTENT AND VALIDITY OF CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH, THE DIRECTION PROVIDED BY CURRENT KNOWLEDGE, AND NEW DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED. DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEFINING CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED, BECAUSE SUCH A DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS THE COMPLEX NATURE OF THE PHENOMENON AND THE EFFECT WHICH DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS WILL HAVE ON THE SCOPE AND RESULTS OF RESEARCH. ALSO, AN EXAMINATION OF DEFINITION IS CONSIDERED TO ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFICULTIES FACED IN TRYING TO DRAW GENERAL CONCLUSIONS FROM STUDIES WHICH HAVE STARTED WITH DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS. THEORIES AND FINDINGS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF ABUSING PARENTS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGIES OF ABUSING PARENTS, THE CHILDHOOD HISTORY OF ABUSING PARENTS; MARITAL DIFFICULTIES OF ABUSING PARENTS, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSED CHILD, AND THE CHARACERISTICS OF SOCIAL STRESSES ON ABUSING PARENTS. A LONG LIST OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSE IS NOTED, AND IT IS CONCLUDED THAT WITHOUT SOME ATTEMPT TO WEIGHT OR ORDER THE FACTORS SO THEIR RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION CAN BE ASSESSED, THE INFORMATION DOES LITTLE TO FURTHER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THE VARIABLES IDENTIFIED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A MORE ADEQUATE MODEL OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY BE DEVELOPED WHICH ACKNOWLEDGES BOTH THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL FACTORS AND THAT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THEIR INEVITABLE INTERACTION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A SYSTEM BE DEVISED WHICH WOULD WEIGHT FACTORS THOUGHT TO BE MOST INFLUENTIAL IN PRODUCING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS, WITH FOUR INITIAL CATEGORIES: (1) PARENTS WHOSE VIOLENCE STEMS LARGELY FROM EXTERNAL PRESSURES, (2) PARENTS WHOSE EARLY LEARNING EXPERIENCES ARE LIKELY TO GIVE A PREDISPOSITION TOWARD VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, (3) PARENTS WHOSE VIOLENCE STEMS FROM EMOTIONAL DEFICITS THAT LEAD TO EXTREME EGOCENTRICITY, AND (4) PARENTS WHOSE VIOLENCE IS A SYMPTOM OF SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS. A SUMMARY TABULATION IS PROVIDED OF RESEARCH STUDIES INVOLVING THE USE OF CONTROL GROUPS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

156. **CHILD ABUSE—A CURRENT STUDY. By J. L. FORNEY.** METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, 1225 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 67 p. 1977. **NCJ-44306**

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA (DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA) IS ASSESSED, INCLUDING EXTENT, CAUSES, APPLICABLE LAWS, AND STATISTICS. WITH INCREASED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS BEING REVEALED AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM OF FAR-REACHING DIMENSIONS. IN ADDITION, GROWING EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT ABUSE VICTIMS TEND TO BECOME ABUSIVE PARENTS, ARE OVER-REPRESENTED AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND EXHIBIT MORE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND VIOLENT CRIME. THE LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS AND EMPHASES OF THE VARIOUS WASHINGTON AREA JURISDICTIONS IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE ARE WIDELY DIVERGENT; DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES ABUSE, REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTING INCIDENTS, AND POLICIES ON PROSECUTION OF ABUSE CASES VARY. A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE IS FOLLOWED BY SPECIFIC ANALYSES OF THE PROBLEM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TWO MARYLAND COUNTIES, AND FIVE COUNTIES OR INDEPENDENT CITIES OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. EACH CONTAINS SUMMARIES OF REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION LEGISLATION AND POLICIES; EXTENT OF COURT INVOLVEMENT; SERVICES PROVIDED THE CHILD AND THE PARENTS; AND STATISTICS ON NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS, TYPE OF ABUSE, AND OTHER DATA. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORTING COMMISSION INCLUDE: PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE; INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM; EMPHASIS ON INCREASED REPORTING OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT; A CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR COMPILATION OF RECORDS; INCREASED TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS WHO MAY ROUTINELY COME INTO CONTACT WITH CHILDREN; DEVELOPMENT OF PARENTING EDUCATION PROGRAMS: IMPROVED TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE ABUSER AND FOR READJUSTMENT OF THE VICTIM; AND RESEARCH INTO THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Sponsoring Agency: MARYLAND GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

157. **CHILD ABUSE—A PLAN FOR PREVENTION. By R. E. HELFER.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 42 p. 1978. **NCJ-54454**

MODIFICATIONS IN THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS ARE PROPOSED IN ORDER TO PREVENT MAJOR AND FREQUENT BREAKDOWNS IN THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN. THE PREVENTION PROGRAM PROPOSED DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SINGLE OUT FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT PERSONS WHO SHOW, UNDER RELIABLE TESTING, POTENTIAL FOR CHILD ABUSE. IT IS BELIEVED THAT BREAKDOWN IN PARENT-CHILD INTERACTIONS IS SO WIDESPREAD THAT COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO AID ALL PARENTS IN PARENTING SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE ARE REQUIRED. THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM ARE IDENTIFIED AS THE PRINCIPAL DELIVERERS OF THE PREVENTION SERVICES PROPOSED. PHASE ONE OF THE PREVENTION PROGRAM AIMS AT ENHANCING THE PARENTS-BABY ATTACHMENT DURING THE PERINATAL PERIOD. THE PROGRAM DESCRIBED WOULD REQUIRE EACH HOSPITAL TO HIRE A FULL-TIME DIRECTOR FOR THE PERINATAL ATTACHMENT PROGRAM, AND A VOLUNTEER STAFF WOULD SERVE AS 'COACHES' FOR PARENTS DURING THE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, THE PERIOD OF DELIVERY, AND

IN THE HOME FOR A BRIEF PERIOD AFTER LEAVING THE HOSPITAL. THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM IS TO DEVELOP PATTERNS OF HEALTHY INTERACTION WITH THE BABY, BASED UPON EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PARENTING SKILLS AND BEHAVIOR MOST NURTURING FOR THE BABY'S EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH. PHASE TWO OF THE PREVENTION PROGRAM DEALS WITH THE ENHANCEMENT OF POSITIVE PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IN THE FIRST 5 OR 6 YEARS OF THE CHILD'S LIFE. TWO ALTERNATIVE PLANS ARE PROPOSED WHEREBY PARENTS WILL BE TAUGHT CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION. THE CURRICULUM WOULD BE TAUGHT BY CHILD DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS AND PHYSICIANS. THE THIRD AND FINAL PHASE OF THE PREVENTION PROGRAM WOULD BE INSTITUTED IN THE PERIOD FROM KINDERGARTEN THROUGH THE 12 GRADE AND IS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE INTERPERSONAL SKILLS OF ALL CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. THIS PROGRAM WOULD INVOLVE INCLUDING IN PUBLIC EDUCATION COURSES FOR EACH SCHOOL YEAR COURSES THAT WOULD TEACH INTERPERSONAL SKILLS APPROPRIATE FOR THE AGE GROUP BEING TAUGHT. IT IS PROPOSED THAT A FEDERAL CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND BE ESTABLISHED TO FUND THE PROPOSED PROGRAM NATIONWIDE. PROCEDURES FOR GETTING STARTED, RESEARCH, AND EVALUATION ARE BRIEFLY CONSIDERED. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: MCDONALD'S CORPORATION, MCDONALD'S PLAZA, OAK BROOK, IL 60521.

Availability: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601.

158. **CHILD ABUSE—A PROBLEM AND A SYMPTOM (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976—SEE NCJ-42975). By S. B. THOMAS.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 4 p. 1976. **NCJ-42976**

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED AS A SYMPTOM OF THE EROSION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PARENTING. PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE, AND EDUCATING PARENTS ABOUT BETTER PARENTING. THE PRIMARY ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE IS IN THE AREA OF CHANNELING RESOURCES INTO VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH EFFORTS. THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THESE EFFORTS DEPENDS UPON THE COOPERATION AND JUDGMENT OF REGIONAL ANL LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS. RECOGNITION OF THE EXTENT OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM HAS BEEN SLOW. CHILDREN ARE THE MOST SOCIALLY IMPOTENT GROUP IN THE COUNTRY; THEY LACK THE CAPACITY TO CONCEPTUALIZE AND THE ABILITY TO ARTICULATE THEIR NEEDS AND CONCERNS. ADULTS MUST THEREFORE DEDUCE WHAT IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF AFFECTED CHILDREN. EFFORTS AT CORRECTING THE PROBLEM ARE ALSO HAMPERED BY A RESPECT FOR THE INTEGRITY AND SANCTITY OF THE FAMILY AND FOR THE PRIVACY OF ITS INTERRELATIONSHIPS. IN OPPOSITION TO THIS RELUCTANCE TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY LIFE IS AN EMERGING SENSE OF SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALL CHILDREN. INTERVENTION IS A PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE ISSUE AS NO ONE YET KNOWS HOW TO RECONSTRUCT A COMPLETE AND FULFILLING ENVIRONMENT FOR A CHILD TOTALLY OUTSIDE THE FAMILY. THUS IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM BY SIMPLY REMOVING ALL ABUSED CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES AND PUNISHING THEIR PARENTS. TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE MUST BE DESIGNED TO HELP PARENTS FIND WAYS TO COPE WITH THEIR PROBLEMS. THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL CONTEXT IN WHICH PARENTS MUST REAR THEIR CHILDREN HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROBLEM; THE RAPID PACE OF SOCIAL CHANGE HAS ERODED MANY SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR PARENTING. PARENTS OFTEN HAVE NO ONE TO CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN FOR A FEW HOURS AT A TIME AND SO HAVE LITTLE REFIEF FROM THE CONSTANT FRUSTRATIONS OF CHILD-REARING. MORE FRAGMENTED FAMILIES, LESS STABLE MARRIAGES, AND A LESS PREDICTABLE ECONOMY COMBINE TO PRODUCE VOLATILE SITUATIONS IN MANY HOMES. UNDERLYING THESE FACTORS IN THE TRADITIONAL ACCEPTABILITY OF THE USE OF A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE IN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS. DEFINING PRECISE LIMITATIONS AND DETERMINING THE POINT AT WHICH OUTSIDE INTERVENTION BECOMES NECESSARY IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT. IN ORDER TO BOTH TREAT AND PREVENT CHILD ABUSE, IT IS NECESSARY TO REBUILD SOCIAL SYSTEMS WHICH HAVE IN THE PAST SUPPORTED PARENTS AND ENABLED YOUNG PEOPLE TO LEARN ABOUT CHILDREN. THIS MUST BE DONE AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL; THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT DO IT. (VDA)

159. **CHILD ABUSE—A PROGRAM FOR INTERVENTION. By A. HURWITZ.** AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING COMPANY, 10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *NURSING OUTLOOK,* V 25, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1977). **NCJ-60569**

A NEW YORK NURSING SCHOOL COURSE TEACHES CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION SKILLS. ITS MAIN GOALS ARE PREVENTION, STRENGTHENING FAMILY CARE, AND ADVOCACY BY THE COMMUNITY. UNDER THIS NURSING SCHOOL PROGRAM, CAREFULLY SELECTED STUDENTS ENTER THE FAMILY AS A FAMILY ADVOCATE, NOT MERELY AS A CHILD'S ADVOCATE. THEY TRY TO BREAK INTO THE MAIN CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT ACT AS CATALYSTS TO ABUSE. THE PROGRAM IS AN ELECTIVE FOR UPPER DIVISION, MOTIVATED, AND NATURE STUDENTS AND IS 10 WEEKS LONG, ALTHOUGH THE COURSE ACTUALLY COVERS 1 YEAR OF VOLUNTEER FIELD WORK WITH SUPERVISION. IT INCLUDES WORK DIRECTLY WITH THE FAMILY, WEEKLY SEMINARS, AND WRITING RECORDS OF CONTACT. THE STUDENTS ARE ASSESSED ON THEIR ABILITY TO COMPREHEND AND APPLY THE NURSING PROCESS. THE STUDENTS ARE SEEN AS THE COMMUNITY ARM OF A CHILD ABUSE TEAM OF PSYCHIATRISTS, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES, AND SOCIAL WORKERS. THE IDEA IS TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE BY GIVING GOOD FAMILY CARE BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND COMMUNITY ADVOCACY. TWO HALLMARKS OF THE PROGRAM ARE ITS UNIQUE RECRUITING AND SCREENING. NEW STUDENTS ARE RECRUITED BY NURSES ALREADY IN THE PROGRAM AND TRAINED ON-THE-JOB WHILE SHARING A CASE WITH THEIR RECRUITER. THE USE OF A STUDENT WITHIN THE POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE FAMILY SEEMS TO BE LESS THREATENING TO THE FAMILY THAN WOULD THE USE OF AN AUTHORITY FIGURE. THIS THE STUDENTS MAY OBSERVE, TEACH, MAKE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS, AND REFERRALS MORE EFFECTIVELY. (RFC)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

160. **CHILD ABUSE—A PROTECTIVE SERVICE RESPONSIBILITY (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By D. W. CHRISTY.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 5 p. 1972. **NCJ-48642**

THE ROLE OF PROTECTIVE OR PREVENTIVE SERVICES IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED, WITH ATTENTION TO A CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY'S NEED FOR SUBSTANTIVE AUTHORITY. THE ROLE OF PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES TARGETED TOWARD CHILD ABUSE CONSISTS OF IDENTIFYING THE PRIORITY NEEDS OF THE FAMILY AND TAKING STEPS TO ELIMINATE OR CURTAIL THE CONDITIONS MOST DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTING TO CHILD ABUSE. A NUMBER OF FREQUENTLY OCCURRING CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED, AND SPECIFIC STEPS THAT MIGHT BE

TAKEN TO DEAL WITH EACH CIRCUMSTANCE ARE SUGGESTED. THE AUTHORITY NEEDED BY AN EFFECTIVE CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY INCLUDES: THE POWER TO SUMMARILY (OR WITH POLICE COOPERATION) REMOVE CHILDREN FROM AN ENVIRONMENT FOUND TO BE HAZARDOUS; THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS OF CHILDREN RESIDING IN THEIR OWN HOMES, AND WITH CONSENT, TO PLACE AND SUPERVISE THESE CHILDREN IN THE HOMES OF RELATIVES; THE POWER TO RESTRAIN PARENTS FROM REMOVING BATTERED CHILDREN FROM HOSPITALS AGAINST MEDICAL ADVICE; AND THE AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE 24-HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICE AND A PLACEMENT FACILITY FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF EMERGENCY CARE. IN ADDITION, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY INCLUDE ON ITS STAFF AN ATTORNEY EXPERIENCED IN SOCIAL WORK AND ABLE TO ACT AS A CHILD ADVOCATE IN COURT. ALSO, IT IS ADVISED THAT A CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY HAVE RECOURSE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANTS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING, WITHIN THE HOME SETTING, COUNSELING AND TESTING OF FAMILY MEMBERS. (RCB)

161. **CHILD ABUSE—A REVIEW OF RESEARCH (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE, 1979, BY EUNICE CORFMAN—SEE NCJ-66054). By J. SEGAL.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 30 p. 1979. **NCJ-66056**

A REVIEW OF RECENT RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE, THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE CAUSES OF ABUSE, ITS EFFECTS ON THE CHILD, AND HOW TO HELP BOTH THE VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND THEIR ABUSERS. ONE TEAM OF RESEARCHERS STUDYING A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,143 FAMILIES FOUND THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A DRAMATIC ASPECT OF A MUCH BROADER PATTERN OF VIOLENCE THAT CHARACTERIZES THE AMERICAN FAMILY TODAY. THE STUDY REVEALED A SURPRISING RANGE AND SEVERITY OF PARENTAL VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN. FOR EXAMPLE, 20 PERCENT OF THE PARENTS HAD HIT A CHILD WITH AN OBJECT AND OVER 4 PERCENT INDICATED THEY HAD BEATEN UP THEIR CHILD. NEARLY 3 PERCENT OF ABUSING PARENTS USED A KNIFE OR GUN ON THEIR CHILD. EACH YEAR OVER ONE AND A HALF MILLION AMERICAN CHILDREN FROM AGES 3 TO 17 ARE ATTACKED BY THEIR PARENTS. STUDIES SHOW THAT ABUSED CHILDREN SUFFER IMPAIRED INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING, AS WELL AS PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT SCAR NOT ONLY THEM BUT ALSO THEIR FUTURE CHILDREN. PSYCHOSOCIAL DWARFISM IS OFTEN A DIRECT OUTCOME OF SEVERE AND MALIGNANT CHILD ABUSE. IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE YOUNG BODY STOPS GROWING NORMALLY AND THE RESULT IS A CHILD STUNTED IN BOTH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL GROWTH, WITH LOW IQ, AN INABILITY TO HANDLE LANGUAGE, LOW SENSE OF SELF-ESTEEM, AND CONFUSED SEXUAL IDENTIFICATION. PERHAPS THE MOST MALIGNANT OUTCOME OF CHILD ABUSE, HOWEVER, IS THE SEED OF VIOLENCE IT SOWS IN THE HEART AND MIND OF THE YOUNG VICTIM. IN FACT, THE MOST OVERRIDING CHARACTERISTIC OF ADULTS WHO VIOLATE THEIR CHILDREN IS A BACKGROUND OF ABUSE IN THEIR OWN CHILDHOODS. STUDIES ALSO INDICATE THAT LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT, PREMATURE INFANTS SEEM TO INVITE VIOLENCE, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THEY ARE SEPARATED FROM MOTHERS AT THE START OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP. PROGRAMS THAT OFFER HOPE FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE INCLUDE PARENT GROUPS, HOME SUPPORT PROGRAMS, HOTLINE TELEPHONE SERVICE, CRISIS NURSERIES AND DROPOFF CENTERS, CHILD CARE INSTRUCTION, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION. ULTIMATELY, HOWEVER, THE BEST WAY TO PREVENT ABUSE LIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNIQUES FOR ANTICIPATING THE ABUSE AND PREVENTING IT. A RESEARCH TEAM IN DENVER STATES THAT FAMILIES IDENTIFIED AS BEING IN NEED OF EXTRA SERVICES MUST HAVE ACCESS TO INTENSIVE, CONTINUOUS INTERVENTIONS TO PREDICT AND PREVENT ABUSE. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (MJW)

162. **CHILD ABUSE—A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.** COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, 1920 ASSOCIATION DRIVE, RESTON, VA 22091. 24 p. 1976. **NCJ-54977**

THIS SELECTED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 80 ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DOCUMENTS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES PUBLISHED FROM 1968 TO 1975. SELECTED FROM THE COMPUTER FILES OF THE COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN'S INFORMATION SERVICES AND THE EDUCATION RESOURCE INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC), THE MATERIALS DEAL WITH A VARIETY OF CHILD ABUSE CONCERNS, INCLUDING CHILD CARE ATTITUDES AND EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE AMONG MOTHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN, THE NEGLECTED CHILD SYNDROME AND ROLE REVERSAL IN PARENTS, THE SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ON PHYSICAL ABUSE, THE PRACTICE OF SHAKING INFANTS, SEVERE DEPRIVATION IN TWINS, PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO PROTECTING ABUSED CHILDREN, SOCIAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF VISION IMPAIRMENT IN THE BATTERED CHILD, COMMUNITY AND CLINICAL APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, EDUCATORS' ROLE IN ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN, CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON ABUSE, AND THE ROLE OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS. ALSO PROVIDED ARE INSTRUCTIONS ON USING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, A LIST OF JOURNALS FROM WHICH ARTICLES WERE ABSTRACTED, AND AN ORDER FORM FOR OBTAINING MICROFICHE OR PAPER COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS THROUGH ERIC. NO INDEX IS PROVIDED. (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: EXCEPTIONAL CHILD BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES N 601.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

Availability: COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, 1920 ASSOCIATION DRIVE, RESTON, VA 22091; ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210. Stock Order No. ED 129 002. (Microfiche)

163. **CHILD ABUSE—AN EMERGING SOCIAL PRIORITY. By S. ANTLER.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 23, (JANUARY 1978), P 58-61. **NCJ-57079**

ALTHOUGH PHYSICIANS HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING CHILD ABUSE TO PUBLIC ATTENTION, THE GRAFTING OF A MEDICAL APPROACH ONTO WHAT IS BASICALLY A SOCIAL WORK PROBLEM SHIFTS PUBLIC PRIORITIES AWAY FROM ROOT CAUSES. IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1961, WHEN C. HENRY KEMPE AND HIS ASSOCIATES AT THE DENVER, COLO., MEDICAL CENTER COINED THE TERM 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME,' THAT PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL INTEREST IN CHILD ABUSE DEVELOPED. SOON AFTER, STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS BEGAN TO PASS CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS AND THE PROBLEM SEEMED TO ASSUME CRISIS PROPORTIONS. HOWEVER, AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (SPCC) WAS WORKING TO PREVENT JUVENILE ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ALL ITS FORMS VIA COMMUNITY ACTION. BY 1920, THE NEW YORK SPCC WAS PROVIDING FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION SERVICES IN CHILD CRUELTY AND NEGLECT CASES. WHEN THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY BECAME INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEM, BROAD-BASED APPROACH WAS ALTERED. TODAY MOST CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION TEAMS ARE HOSPITAL BASED, WITH THE SOCIAL WORKER CALLED

IN AFTER PHYSICIANS HAVE MADE THE DIAGNOSIS. THERE IS A TENDENCY TO BLAME ABUSE ON PARENTAL PATHOLOGY, ALTHOUGH PHYSICIANS AND SOCIAL WORKERS AGREE THAT FEWER THAN 10 PERCENT OF ABUSING PARENTS ARE SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL. THE ROOT CAUSES INCLUDE INFANTILE PARENTAL PERSONALITIES, FAMILY STRESS, AND LACK OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT. THE MEDICAL MODEL REINFORCES THE NOTION THAT THE SOLUTION TO CHILD MALTREATMENT LIES IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PARENT AND IS NOT THE BEST ANSWER. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE URGED TO PUT THEIR TRAINING AND INSIGHT TO WORK AND TO RECAPTURE THE ENTHUSIASM OF EARLY SOCIAL WORKERS IN ATTACKING THIS PROBLEM. THE DISCUSSION CONTAINS NOTES AND REFERENCES. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: LONGER VERSION OF THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED AT THE 22ND ANNUAL PROGRAM MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1976.

164. **CHILD ABUSE—AN ILLNESS OR A CRIME? By C. J. SCHRIER.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 58, N 4 (APRIL 4, 1979), P 237-244. **NCJ-57700**

IT IS ARGUED THAT THE STRUCTURE AND GOALS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HINDER ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM. THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS BEEN THE FOCUS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS WELL AS CIVIL INTERVENTION BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES. CHILD ABUSE IS BEST PREVENTED AND TREATED THROUGH CIVIL PROCEEDINGS, RATHER THAN THROUGH CRIMINAL ACTION. THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS POSITION IS FOUND THROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE FIVE KEY ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LAW. FIRST, CRIMINAL LAW HAS FIVE MAIN PURPOSES: RETRIBUTION, PREVENTION, RESTRAINT, DETERRENCE, AND REHABILITATION; THE FIRST FOUR GOALS CALL FOR THE CHILD ABUSER TO SUFFER IMPRISONMENT, OFTEN PRECLUDING ANY HOPE OF REHABILITATION. SECOND, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS ACCUSATORY, ITS TARGET BEING THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERPETRATOR; IGNORING THE VICTIM, PREVENTIVE MEASURE ARE OFTEN NOT TAKEN. IN CONTRAST, CIVIL PROCEEDINGS FOCUS ON THE VICTIM, AND COMPENSATION IS THE KEY. THIRD, THE RANGE OF REMEDIES AVAILABLE UNDER THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM TO REHABILITATE THE ABUSER IS LIMITED. BY FOCUSING ON THE DEFENDANT, THE SYSTEM IGNORES THE POSSIBILITY THAT ALTHOUGH ONE PARENT MAY BE THE ACTIVE ABUSER, THE OTHER IS OFTEN A SILENT SUPPORTER. IN ADDITION, IMPRISONMENT RARELY RESULTS IN REHABILITATION OF THE ABUSER; IT SERVES TO FURTHER ISOLATE THE PARENTS FROM DESPERATELY NEEDED REHABILITATIVE SERVICES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. FINALLY, FOCUS ON THE DEFENDANT RESULTS IN FAILURE TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE VICTIM. THEREFORE, THE CIVIL SYSTEM, IN WHICH DECISIONS ARE BASED UPON ACCOMMODATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS, OFFERS A BETTER, MORE EFFICIENT ALTERNATIVE. IN ADDITION, CIVIL COURTS REQUIRE LOWER STANDARDS OF PROOF OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT, AND FEWER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS OF DUE PROCESS WHICH TEND TO DISCOURAGE INTERVENTION BY THIRD PARTIES WHO SUSPECT EXISTENCE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE SUPPORTIVE CHILD ADULT NETWORK FORUM AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1978.

165. **CHILD ABUSE—AN INTEGRATION OF THE RESEARCH RELATED TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN HANDICAPPED AS A RESULT OF CHILD ABUSE—FINAL REPORT. By D. F. KLINE and M. A. HOPPER.** 136 p. 1975. **NCJ-31160**

CONCEPT ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPROXIMATELY 550 JOURNAL ARTICLES, 18 BOOKS, 6 DISSERTATIONS, AND 40 PAMPHLETS ON CHILD ABUSE. BRIEFLY REVIEWED IS THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF CHILD ABUSE. A CONCEPT ANALYSIS OF CHILD ABUSE IS OFFERED WHICH SUGGESTS THAT ANY INDIVIDUAL UNDER THE AGE OF 18 WHO IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF A CARETAKER AND WHO IS NONACCIDENTALLY INJURED SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AS AN ABUSED CHILD. A GLOSSARY OF APPROXIMATELY 55 TERMS IS GIVEN. THE REVIEW OF EDUCATIONALLY RELEVANT LITERATURE NOTES THE FREQUENT LACK OF DEFINITIONS AND NARROW FOCUS. SEVEN FOLLOWUP STUDIES OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE SUMMARIZED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED IN AREAS SUCH AS THE EDUCATIONAL CORRELATES OF CHILD ABUSE. APPENDED ARE EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF CONCEPT ANALYSIS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF ABUSED CHILDREN. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ALPHABETICAL BY AUTHOR WITHIN FORMAT CATEGORIES AND INCLUDES BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA AND A BRIEF NONEVALUATIVE DESCRIPTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, 400 MARYLAND AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 107 056; ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. EC 072 717 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

166. **CHILD ABUSE—AN INVESTIGATOR'S OPINION. By R. R. KANGAS.** US DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. *MILITARY POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL,* V 1, N 4 (FALL 1974), P 25-28. **NCJ-29386**

AN OUTLINE OF THE MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND INVESTIGATIVE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN DEALING WITH SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. IN AN EFFORT TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEM OF UNREPORTED DEATHS DUE TO CHILD ABUSE AMONG MILITARY FAMILIES, OVER 50 SUSPECTED CASES INVOLVING THE DEATH OF A CHILD DURING THE PERIOD 1958 TO 1972 WERE EXAMINED. TWO OF THE CASES FROM THAT STUDY ARE OUTLINED IN THIS ARTICLE. AMONG THE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN INVESTIGATING THIS TYPE OF CASE ARE THE DIFFICULTY IN DETERMINING HOW INJURIES WERE INFLICTED, TREATMENT OF THE BATTERED CHILD, RESENTMENT BY PARENTS OF THE ACCUSATION OF CHILD ABUSE, PROBLEMS OF JURISDICTION, LACK OF WITNESSES TO THE INCIDENT, PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE, LACK OF CONCRETE EVIDENCE IN CHILD BATTERING CASES, AND INCONSISTENT OR INCOMPLETE RECORDS OF CHILDREN'S INJURIES THROUGH POSSIBLE ABUSE.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

167. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH—ANNUAL REVIEW, 1978. By M. P. MARTIN and KLAUS S L.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 100 p. 1978. **NCJ-59328**

A SUMMARY OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN 1977 IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS PRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (NCCAN) GIVING A BROAD OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF THIS FIELD OF STUDY. THE OVERVIEW IS BASED ON DATA CONTAINED IN NCCAN'S INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE DATA BASE WHICH CONSISTS OF ABSTRACTS OF COMPLETED AND ONGOING RESEARCH STUDIES. THE CLEARINGHOUSE WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER TO COLLECT, PROCESS, AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. ABSTRACTS ARE USED AS THE SOLE DATA SOURCE, AND THEREFORE A LARGE BODY OF

MATERIAL IS CITED IN A FORMAT WHERE DIFFERENT METHODOLOGIES ARE EASILY APPARENT AND WHERE PERTINENT TOPICS ARE CLEARLY DISTINGUISHED. THE MATERIAL WAS CATEGORIZED INTO SUBSTANTIVE AREAS: DEFINITION, INCIDENCE, PSYCHOSOCIAL ECOLOGY, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, AND EFFECTS SEQUELAE. A SUMMARY OF RESEARCH STUDIES RELATED TO THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS WELL AS A SUMMARY OF LEGAL ISSUES AND OPINIONS RELATED TO THIS DEFINITION IS GIVEN. ONE SECTION DEALS WITH INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND PROVIDES ESTIMATES OF THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INCIDENCE OF BOTH ABUSE AND NEGLECT. ONGOING RESEARCH STUDIES EXAMINING INCIDENCE ARE CITED AND SOURCES OF DISCREPANCIES IN THE ESTIMATES GIVEN. INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES, SITUATIONAL FACTORS, ATTITUDES AND VALUES, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL FACTS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ECOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE PRIMARY PREVENTION, SECONDARY PREVENTION, AND THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. FINALLY, THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON THE CHILD ARE DEALT WITH. EACH CHAPTER CONTAINS ANNOTATED LISTS OF RESEARCH STUDIES INCLUDING THOSE THAT ARE ONGOING. AN APPENDIX AND EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (MJW)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

168. **CHILD ABUSE AND CANADIAN LAW. By M. STOLK VAN.** UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1Y 1E5, CANADA. *CRIME ET/AND JUSTICE,* V 5, N 4 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 275-293. **NCJ-53811**

THE CANADIAN LAW REGARDING CHILD ABUSE REPORTING AND PROCESSING IS DISCUSSED. THE LAWS VARY AMONG THE PROVINCES AND THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE IS NONSTANDARD. ALTHOUGH THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT CHILD ABUSE IS WIDESPREAD IN CANADA, THE TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF THE PARENT AS CARETAKER AND THE CHILD AS THE PARENTS' POSSESSION INTERFERES WITH DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE LEGAL MEASURES TO DEAL WITH ABUSE. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF ABUSIVE PARENTS IS EXPENSIVE AND TIME-CONSUMING. CONVICTION IS DIFFICULT SINCE WITNESSES ARE USUALLY NON-EXISTENT OR RELUCTANT TO TESTIFY. FAMILY COURTS, WHICH HEAR MOST OF THE CHILD ABUSE CASES, ARE INFORMAL AND INFLUENCED GREATLY BY THE TYPE OF PRESIDING JUDGES. COURT RECORDS AND REPORTS ON THESE PROCEEDINGS ARE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL, AND THUS, CANNOT BE USED TO BUILD CASE LAW FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY ARISING IN ABUSE PROCEEDINGS HAS BEEN THE QUESTION OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PHYSICIANS AND PARENTS, AND IN SOME CASES BETWEEN PSYCHIATRISTS OR SOCIAL WORKERS AND PARENTS. THERE IS A PREVAILING BELIEF AMONG THESE PROFESSIONALS THAT REPORTING CHILD ABUSE CASES IS A FORM OF MEDDLING, A VIOLATION OF A CONFIDENTIALITY BOND BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THE PARENTS, OR ULTIMATELY WORKS TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE CHILD. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT LAWS BE INTRODUCED REQUIRING BOTH CHILDREN AND PARENTS TO BE LEGALLY REPRESENTED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES AND THAT AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE CASES BE DEVELOPED INVOLVING SOCIAL WORKERS, TEACHERS, PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS, PHYSICIANS, AND LAWYERS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

169. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. E. C. VIANO, Ed.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-46203**

ARTICLES ON THE DETECTION, PREVENTION, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE ARE PRESENTED, MANY WITH EMPIRICAL DATA SUPPORTING THEIR CLAIMS. THE VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN IS A CONSTANTLY INCREASING WORLDWIDE PROBLEM. CHILDREN ARE ABUSED, LEFT UNTREATED WHEN SUFFERING FROM MENTAL DISORDERS, SEXUALLY ASSAULTED, SUFFER FROM MALNUTRITION, AND LIVE IN POVERTY. CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION INCLUDE WHETHER COURT PROCEEDINGS DO IRREPARABLE PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM TO THE CHILD, WHETHER JAILING OR TREATMENT OF PARENTS HAVE BENEFICIAL OR HARMFUL EFFECTS ON THE CHILD, AND WHETHER THE REPORTING LAWS HAVE BOTH ADVERSE AND POSITIVE EFFECTS ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. THESE AREAS HAVE VIRTUALLY NO EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THEM; THE ARTICLES STRESS THAT MORE RESEARCH IS NECESSARY ON CHILD ABUSE. ARTICLES INCLUDE STUDIES ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN, SOCIETAL NEGLECT OF ABUSING PARENTS, THE SCHOOLS' ROLE IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, AND THE INCIDENCE OF DELINQUENCY IN ABUSED CHILDREN. RESEARCH AND PROJECT NOTES ARE PROVIDED. BOOK REVIEWS ON LITERATURE IN THIS AREA AND A NEWSLINE, PROVIDING PERTINENT INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE, ARE ALSO INCLUDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 46191—46202. (BAC)

Availability: VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314.

170. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. (ENFANCE MALTRAITEE ET NEGLIGEE.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 91 p. 1977. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-47111**

APPROPRIATE LEGISLATIVE AND SERVICE DELIVERY MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN CANADA ARE CONSIDERED. JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LIES WITH BOTH THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH MAY ENGAGE IN PROTECTIVE ACTIONS ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN, AND WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH THROUGH ITS CRIMINAL LAW PROVIDES REINFORCEMENT FOR PROVINCIAL LAWS. LIKEWISE, SERVICE DELIVERY IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROVINCES, WHICH ACT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THROUGH COSTSHARING ARRANGEMENTS. EVIDENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INDICATES THAT THERE IS NO ACCURATE INCIDENCE FIGURE BECAUSE OF REPORTING DEFICIENCES. CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE MULTITUDINOUS, AND MUCH ABUSE APPEARS TO OCCUR WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DISCIPLINARY PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. IN GENERAL, THE CRIMINAL CODE OFFERS LITTLE AID IN FACILITATING PREVENTION OF TREATMENT IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND SERVICES TEND TO CONCENTRATE ON INTERVENTION SUBSEQUENT TO THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILY UNIT. THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION. CLARIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION ON SERVICE AVAILABILITY ARE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE. WHILE MUCH HAS BEEN DONE IN THE AREA OF TREATMENT AND IDENTIFICATION, PREVENTION ACTIVITIES COULD HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE PROBLEM. ADDITIONAL ISSUES CONSIDERED INCLUDE: (1) PROVINCIAL MANDATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; (2) THE ADVISABILITY OF ENACTING MANDATORY REPORTING AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL; (3) PROCEDURES AND PROBLEM AREAS IN PROVINCIAL REGISTRIES, AND THE ADVISEABILITY OF A FEDERAL REGISTRY; (4) CURRENT CRIMINAL REMEDIES FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

AND THE DESIRABILITY OF PROVIDING FURTHER CRIMINAL SANCTIONS; (5) PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS; AND (6) THE NEED FOR MORE EXTENSIVE PREVENTIVE SERVICES. GREATER GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AND TO COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES IS RECOMMENDED. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND COOPERATION IS ADVISED, AND RESEARCH INTO ALL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS SUGGESTED. ALSO RECOMMENDED IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STATISTICAL DATA BASE AND A RESOURCE AND INFORMATION SERVICE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT EVIDENCE OF A SPOUSE BE PERMITTED IN CRIMINAL CASES; THAT MANADATORY PROVINCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ARE ADEQUATE; AND THAT CENTRAL PROVINCIAL REGISTRIES, RATHER THAN A FEDERAL REGISTRY, BE ESTABLISHED. THE NEED FOR PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF CHILD AND ABUSE NEGLECT IS EMPHASIZED. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS, BRIEFS, PROVINCIAL STATUTORY DEFINITIONS OF 'NEGLECTED CHILD', AND PROVINCIAL REPORTING PROVISIONS AND SPECIFIC CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION ARE APPENDED. (JAP)

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. Stock Order No. XC28-301/1-65-1.

171. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. By M. E. YOUNG.** NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, 5285 PORT ROYAL ROAD, SPRINGFIELD, VA 22151. 83 p. 1978. **NCJ-60388**

MISTREATMENT AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN ARE THE TOPICS OF THE REPORTS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOBGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS; THE REPORT PERIOD COVERED IS FROM 1971 THROUGH MARCH 1979. THE RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL STUDIES INCLUDED WILL BE OF INTEREST TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, MEDICAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, AND OTHERS CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN. IT CONTAINS A TOTAL OF 76 ABSTRACTS, 31 OF WHICH ARE NEW ENTRIES TO THE PREVIOUS EDITION. ENTRIES INCLUDE THE REPORT TITLE, THE CORPORATE AUTHOR, SPONSORING AGENCY, NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE SUBJECT CATEGORIES, PAGES IN THE REPORT, REPORT DATA, THE ABSTRACT, DESCRIPTORS, ORDER NUMBER, MICROFICHE PRICE CODE, AND PAPER COPY PRICE CODE. EXAMPLES OF AVAILABLE TOPICS REPRESENTED INCLUDE ELIMINATION OF TRAUMA IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PROTECTIVE INTERVENTION IN MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, A PARENT INTERVIEW AND CASE RECORD STUDY, COORDINATION OF SERVICES IN CHILD ABUSE, PROFILE OF NEGLECT, AND A SURVEY OF THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD NEGLECT. THIS WORK REPRESENTS THE CENTRAL SOURCE FOR THE PUBLIC SALE OF DOCUMENTS RESULTING FROM GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH AND PREPARED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES, THEIR CONTRACTORS OR GRANTEES, OR BY SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY GROUPS. AN ORDER FORM IS PROVIDED WITH THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: SEARCH PERIOD COVERED—1971-MARCH 1979.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. NTIS/PS-79/0303. (Microfiche)

172. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS SEARCH PERIOD COVERED 1971—APRIL 1977. M. E. YOUNG, Ed.** 30 p. 1977. **NCJ-44069**

MISTREATMENT AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN ARE THE TOPICS OF THE REPORTS CITED. FOR MANY YEARS AN UNDOCUMENTED TOPIC, THE PROBLEM HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN RESEARCHED TO ANY EXTENT OUTSIDE THE MEDICAL LITERATURE. RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL STUDIES WILL BE OF INTEREST TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, MEDICAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, AND OTHERS CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS 26 ABSTRACTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT).

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. NTIS/PS-77/0264.

173. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1973-1975. By D. D. RAGAN and J. V. KREIENSIECK.** IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, BOISE, ID 83720. 24 p. 1975. **NCJ-35727**

A FOUR PART BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PREPARED IN IDAHO, AND EMPHASIZING DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE IN IDAHO. PERIODICAL ARTICLES ARE PRESENTED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE, WITH A NUMERICAL CODE IDENTIFYING IDAHO LIBRARIES WHICH RECIEVE THE JOURNAL. THE SECOND SECTION CONTAINS CITATIONS FROM THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS FAMILY LAW REPORTER, ARRANGED BY PAGE NUMBER AND SOMETIMES ANNOTATED. A SHORT LIST OF MONOGRAPHS IS ARRANGED BY TITLE. A LISTING OF US GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS IS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ISSUING AGENCY.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

174. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A GUIDEBOOK FOR EDUCATORS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS. By E. L. ERICKSON, A. W. MACEVOY, and N. D. COLUCCI JR.** LEARNING PUBLICATIONS, INC, P O BOX 1326, HOLMES BEACH, FL 33509. 242 p. 1979. **NCJ-60979**

THIS HANDBOOK ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND PREVENTION OF FUTURE ABUSE IS DESIGNED TO HELP EDUCATORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS DEVELOP PROGRAMS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS IN THEIR SCHOOLS. AFTER TEACHERS OR OTHERS IN DAILY CONTACT WITH CHILDREN ARE AWARE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM, BOTH GENERALLY AND AS IT AFFECTS AN INDIVIDUAL CHILD, STEPS MUST BE TAKEN TO DEAL WITH IT. THIS HANDBOOK OFFERS SUGGESTIONS INCLUDING AWARENESS OF THE STRUCTURES WHICH HINDER SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT AND HOW TO DEVELOP PLANS WHICH WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN THIS CONTEXT. MEANS TO IDENTIFY NEGLECT AND ABUSE ARE STATED, ALONG WITH PREVENTIVE MEASURES, PROCEDURES TO INITIATE REFERRAL PROCESSES, RELATIONS WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS, DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTION, AND SPECIAL AID TO TEENAGE PARENTS, INCLUDING SPECIAL CLASSES. EACH CHAPTER OFFERS SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL. APPENDIXES INCLUDE FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION, SAMPLE SCHOOL POLICY STATEMENT AND REPORT FORMS, AND AN ANNOTATED LISTING OF FILMS AND PAMPHLETS. A MODEL OF SCHOOL RESPONSE TO A CHILD ABUSE SITUATION IS INCLUDED, ALONG WITH A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AN INDEX. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RFC)

Availability: LEARNING PUBLICATIONS, INC, P O BOX 1326, HOLMES BEACH, FL 33509.

175. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. ESKIN.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 121 p. 1980. **NCJ-62013**

THIS OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LITERATURE REVIEWS THE MAJOR HISTORICAL, LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND MEDICAL ISSUES, DISCUSSES TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, AND PRESENTS A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. ALTHOUGH THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME HAS ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION SINCE DR. KEMPE COINED THE TERM IN 1962, THE PHENOMENON IS ANCIENT. IN FACT, MANY OLDER CULTURES HAVE CONDONED ABUSE IN SUCH FORMS AS INFANT EXPOSURE AND SACRIFICE, BINDING, CASTRATION, SERVITUDE, AND ABANDONMENT. THE INCREASED PUBLIC, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOCIAL WORK, MENTAL HEALTH, AND MEDICAL CONCERN WITH ABUSE IN THE U.S. ARISES PARTLY

FROM A SHIFT AWAY FROM EARLIER AMERICAN BELIEFS THAT CHILDREN WERE PROPERTY OF THEIR PARENTS. THE CONCERN HAS CAUSED ALL 50 STATES TO ENACT CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PASS THE 1974 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT AND TO CREATE THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. UNFORTUNATELY, THE STATE LEGISLATION HAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY STEMMED THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE, NOW ESTIMATED AT FROM 60,000 TO OVER 1 MILLION OCCURRENCES ANNUALLY. VAGUE AND NONUNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS WHICH RESTRICT THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION HAVE BOTH BEEN HELD RESPONSIBLE. CHILD ABUSE DOES, HOWEVER, SHOW SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS COMMON IN THE ABUSERS, THE VICTIMS, AND THE FAMILY SITUATIONS. ABUSERS ARE OFTEN YOUNG MOTHERS WHO WERE THEMSELVES ABUSED AS CHILDREN, ARE ISOLATED FROM FAMILY AND FRIEND SUPPORT, AND ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE THEIR CHILDREN IN FOR ROUTINE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE. THE VICTIMIZED CHILD OFTEN CARRIES THE MARKS OF ABUSE, POSSIBLY UNDER HEAVY AND CONCEALING CLOTHING, IS WARY OF PHYSICAL CONTACT, AND IS UNDULY AFRAID OF HIS PARENTS. SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ABUSE REQUIRES, ABOVE ALL, CONTINUED RESEARCH. THE OVERVIEW IS FOLLOWED BY A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 78 WORKS ON NEGLECT AND ABUSE COVERING A PERIOD FROM 1973 TO 1978 AND CONTAINING ABSTRACTS OF ALL ENTRIES PLUS BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND ORDERING INFORMATION. REFERENCES TO THE OVERVIEW ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES LIST SOURCES, RESOURCE AGENCIES, AND CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00913-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

176. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A MINNESOTA UPDATE—1977 BEYOND THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By D. K. RUNYAN and R. BENSEL TEN.** MINNESOTA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 101 EAST FIFTH STREET, ST PAUL, MN 55101. *MINNESOTA MEDICINE,* V 60, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1977), P 141-144. **NCJ-61539**

REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE IN MINNESOTA HAVE INCREASED DRAMATICALLY IN THE LAST 5 YEARS, INDICATING INCREASING PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROBLEM. IN HENNEPIN AND RAMSEY COUNTIES 1,285 CASES OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE WERE REPORTED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1977, 396 CASES IN THE TWO COUNTIES IN 1975 ALONE. THE 1975 MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE ENACTED A NEW MALTREATMENT OF MINORS REPORTING LAW WHICH CLARIFIED THE DEFINITION OF ABUSE AND EXPANDED IT TO INCLUDE SEXUAL ABUSE. IT INCLUDED AS ABUSE THE EXISTENCE OF ANY PHYSICAL INJURY TO A CHILD WHICH CANNOT BE REASONABLY EXPLAINED BY THE PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT. THE NEW LAW ALSO EXPANDED THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE MANDATED TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE CASES TO INCLUDE ANY PROFESSIONAL OR HIS DELEGATE WHO IS ENGAGED IN THE HEALING ARTS, SOCIAL SERVICES, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION, PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD CARE, EDUCATION, OR LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE LAW ALSO PROVIDED FOR VOLUNTARY REPORTING OF NEGLECT. THESE CHANGES IN THE LAW AND THE INCREASE IN REPORTED CASES WILL AFFECT THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN THE PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS ROLE PRIMARILY INVOLVES AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF MALTREATMENT, JUDGMENT ABOUT SUSPECT CASES REPORTED, DOCUMENTATION OF INJURIES, AND COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITH THE PROBLEM. REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MJW)

177. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE RESEARCH. By M. HURT JR.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 93 p. 1974. **NCJ-16289**

DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS IN THIS FIELD, WITH INFORMATION ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. THE BACKGROUND OF OUR PERCEPTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DESCRIBED ALONG WITH THE PAST DIFFICULTIES OF DEFINING AND SOLVING THE PROBLEMS. THE FOCUS IS ON THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN INVOLVED, THEIR ENVIRONMENT, AND HOW THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE PROBLEMS OF DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INCLUDING PUBLIC AWARENESS, OBSTACLES TO REPORTING, AND THE SPECIAL ROLE OF THE HOSPITAL EMERGENCY TEAM IN DIAGNOSING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE, ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. A DISCUSSION ON INTERVENTION IN THE FAMILY TO PREVENT OR REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECURRENCE OF ABUSE IS ALSO INCLUDED. IN ADDITION TO THE CITED REFERENCES, THREE APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED—THE TEXT OF THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT, ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 1792-00015; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

178. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE RESEARCH. By M. HURT JR.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 63 p. **NCJ-29524**

A REPORT ON THE STATUS OF RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INCLUDING A COPY OF THE CHILD ABUSE ACT AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE INITIAL SECTION OF THE REPORT PROVIDES A DISCUSSION OF THE BROAD PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND RELATED RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. THE BACKGROUND OF OUR PRESENT PERCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM AND PAST DIFFICULTIES OF DEFINITION AND SOLUTION IS PRESENTED ALONG WITH A FOCUS ON THE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARENT, CHILD, SITUATION, AND ABUSE. PROBLEMS OF DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE, DIAGNOSING, REPORTING, AND RECORDING ITS INCIDENCE ARE DISCUSSED. A DESCRIPTION OF PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL PROGRAMS IS ALSO PROVIDED. INFORMATION ON FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH IS PRESENTED IN ABSTRACT FORM.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 1792-00015; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

179. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A REPORT TO THE FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE CONTAINING RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT SOCIAL SERVICES INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE. By M. J. ALLRED.** UTAH OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114. 63 p. 1977. **NCJ-56369**

THIS 1977 STAFF REPORT OF THE UTAH JOINT SOCIAL SERVICES INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE SUMMARIZES THE STATE'S RESPONSES TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEMS AND PROPOSES OTHER RESPONSES. NATIONWIDE TRENDS ARE ALSO MENTIONED. IN 1976, THE UTAH DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES RECEIVED A VALID REPORT OF CHILD ABUSE ON THE AVERAGE OF ONCE EVERY 2 HOURS AND 37 MINUTES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ONE OR TWO DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN THE STATE

OCCUR EVERY MONTH. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES HAS INCREASED FROM 4,500 IN 1975 TO 6,852 IN 1977, WITH 1 IN 5 CASES BEING INVALID. A SURVEY OF DAVIS COUNTY RESIDENTS SUGGESTS THAT REPORTED CASES MAY ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN HALF OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OCCURING IN THE STATE. ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONWIDE RESPONSES TO THESE PROBLEMS SHOW THAT DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS ESSENTIALLY A THREE-STEP PROCESS INVOLVING PREVENTION, REACTION, AND TREATMENT. MEASURES DESIGNED TO PREVENT HIGH RISK PARENTS FROM ABUSING HAVE PRESENTED SEVERAL PROBLEMS. IN ORDER TO REACT TO ABUSE OR NEGLECT, SOCIAL SERVICES MUST BE INFORMED OF A CASE AFTER THE CASE HAS BEEN DETECTED. THERE ARE A WIDE VARIETY OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS BEING OFFERED ACROSS THE NATION AND IN UTAH. AS OF MARCH 1976, UTAH WAS ONE OF THREE STATES WHICH DID NOT HAVE A CENTRAL REGISTER. SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES FOR UTAH TO CONSIDER, INCLUDING A CENTRAL REGISTRY, INCREASED STAFF, CRISIS NURSERIES, AND SHARING-PARENTS PROGRAMS, ARE MENTIONED. THE REPORT CONTAINS SUGGESTIONS FOR A MAJOR REVISION OF UTAH'S CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LAW. A GLOSSARY OF TERMS, REQUIREMENTS OF P.L. 93-247, APPROPRIATE UTAH STATUTES AND LEGISLATION, AND MATERIALS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE ARE APPENDED. FOOTNOTES AND STATISTICAL TABLES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB286 335. (Microfiche)

180. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. B. J. KALISCH, Ed.** GREENWOOD PRESS, 88 POST ROAD WEST, WESTPORT, CT 06881. 566 p. 1978. **NCJ-51322**

THIS REFERENCE TOOL INCLUDES LITERATURE ENTRIES FROM THE LATE 1800'S TO 1977 ON A NUMBER OF DISCIPLINES. IT IS DIRECTED TOWARD RESEARCHERS, HUMAN SERVICE WORKERS, AND LAY PERSONS INTERESTED IN CHILD ABUSE. THE ENTRIES ON THE SUBJECT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INCLUDE GENERAL SURVEYS, HISTORICAL STUDIES, PROBLEM DEFINITIONS, DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, AND LEGAL ISSUES. ENTRIES ARE ALSO INCLUDED ON PREDICTION, DETECTION, PREVENTION, CAUSATIVE FACTORS, MANIFESTATIONS, TREATMENTS, SEXUAL ABUSES, AND LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVING THESE SUBJECTS. EACH SUBJECT SECTION IS DIVIDED INTO SUBSECTIONS, WITH ENTRIES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ISSUE. A USER'S GUIDE, AUTHOR INDEX, AND SUBJECT-KEY-WORD INDEX ARE PROVIDED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN LISTS OF BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS AND OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY ALSO CONTAIN A REPRODUCTION OF THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT THAT IS PART OF TEXAS LAW. A LIST OF JOURNAL ABBREVIATIONS IS INCLUDED ALSO.

Supplemental Notes: NO 2 OF A BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES ON CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD.

Availability: GREENWOOD PRESS, 88 POST ROAD WEST, WESTPORT, CT 06881.

181. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—AN EXAMINATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE. By J. M. GIOVANNONI, J. CONKLIN, and P. LLYAMA.** R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303. 109 p. 1978. **NCJ-52450**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND FACTORS INFLUENCING CHILDREN'S MENTAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ARE EXAMINED WITH A FOCUS ON LESS OVERT FORMS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THE OPENING CHAPTER OF THIS BOOK DEALS WITH NONUNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE SPANNING SEVERAL DISCIPLINES, INCLUDING LAW, MEDICINE, AND SOCIAL WORK. FIRST, DIFFERENCES IN CHILD TEMPERAMENT, MOTHER-CHILD INTERACTION, AND CHILD PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL TREATMENT AND OF HARM ARE DISCUSSED, THEN FACTORS AFFECTING PHYSICAL GROWTH DEVELOPMENT ARE EXAMINED. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, SLOW EARLY GROWTH, AND CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT OBESITY ARE PROBLEMS THAT CAN RESULT FROM FAULTY MATERNAL NUTRITION DURING PREGNANCY, FAILURE TO TEACH CHILDREN GOOD EATING HABITS, PROVISION OF NONNUTRITIVE FOOD, AND EXTERNAL FACTORS SUCH AS DOMESTIC STRESS. IN TURN, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, UNDERNUTRITION, OTHER VARIABLES OF EARLY TRAUMA, MATERNAL BEHAVIOR, PATERNAL ABSENCE, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE IDENTIFIED AS FACTORS WHICH CAN PRODUCE SUBNORMAL MENTAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN. PARENTAL BEHAVIOR, THE MOTHER'S, IS DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO EARLY INFANT FUNCTIONING, CHILD BEHAVIOR, AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. EXTERNAL FACTORS, SUCH AS THE SIZE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY, ARE ALSO RELATED TO THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN. IT IS STRESSED THAT THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE WILL VARY WITHIN CULTURES, AND THAT RECOGNIZABLE ENTITIES THAT CAN BE DEFINED AS CHILD ABUSE DO NOT EXIST. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF SOME VARIABLES AFFECTING MEDIATING EFFECTS OF MALNUTRITION ON COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT. REFERENCES CONCLUDE EACH CHAPTER. WORKSHEETS ILLUSTRATE THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED TO SEARCH TWO BIBLIOGRAPHIC COMPUTERIZED DATA BASES, MEDLINE AND THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC). AN INDEX AND A LIST OF CONSULTANTS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303.

182. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PROTECTIVE INTERVENTION IN MERCER COUNTY (NJ)—A PARENT INTERVIEW AND CASE RECORD STUDY. By L. H. PELTON.** NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, TRENTON, NJ 08625. 77 p. 1977. **NCJ-55392**

USING A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 100 CHILD WELFARE CASES DRAWN FROM THE FILES OF THE MERCER COUNTY, N.J., DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE COUNTY WAS ANALYZED. ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES WERE FOUND TO CONSTITUTE 60 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THERE WERE 1,060 ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ON THE MERCER COUNTY NON-WIN (WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM) CASELOAD ACTIVE AS OF AUGUST 31, 1975. IN 81 PERCENT OF THE CASES, THE FAMILIES INVOLVED WERE ON PUBLIC WELFARE. BLACKS AND HISPANICS CONSTITUTED MORE THAN HALF THE SAMPLE, AND ALTHOUGH THE MOTHERS OF MOST OF THE CHILDREN HAD BEEN MARRIED AT SOME TIME, 83 PERCENT OF THE PARENTS INVOLVED WERE LIVING APART; 12 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN LOST A PARENT THROUGH DEATH. ALTOGETHER, 38 PERCENT OF THE MOTHERS WERE KNOWN TO BE EITHER ALCOHOLIC, HEROIN ADDICTED, OR PSYCHOTIC. IN ADDITION, MOTHERS IN ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES HAD BORNE AN AVERAGE OF 5.5 CHILDREN, AND 19 PERCENT OF THE MOTHERS WERE WERE UNDER AGE 16 WHEN THEY GAVE BIRTH FOR THE FIRST TIME. OVER HALF (52 PERCENT) OF THE CASES INVOLVED NEGLECT ALONE, 20 PERCENT SOLELY ABUSE, AND 28 PERCENT SOME MIXTURE OF THE TWO. BEATINGS WERE THE MOST PREVALENT FORM OF

ABUSE, AND LEAVING A CHILD UNATTENDED THE MOST COMMON FORM OF NEGLECT. SEVERE HARM WAS TWICE AS LIKELY TO STEM FROM NEGLECT THAN FROM ABUSE. NO MOTHER INTERVIEWED EXPRESSED A LACK OF LOVE OR CONCERN FOR HER CHILDREN, ALTHOUGH A FEW ADMITTED THAT SOME TIME IN THE PAST THEY WERE UNABLE TO EFFECTIVELY CARE FOR THEM. THE ATTITUDES EXPRESSED BY PARENTS TOWARD CASEWORKERS WERE MOSTLY POSITIVE, A NUMBER INDICATING AN EXTRAORDINARY CONCERN ON THE PART OF THE SERVICE STAFF. WHILE 68 PERCENT OF CHILDREN WERE AT SOME TIME PLACED OUTSIDE OF THE HOME, A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF THE PARENTS (38) PERCENT) SAID THAT THEY WERE AGAINST PLACEMENT AT THE TIME THEY SIGNED FOSTER CARE AGREEMENTS. HOWEVER, THE REACTIONS OF PARENTS TO THE CARE THAT THEIR CHILDREN HAD RECEIVED IN PLACEMENT WERE MORE FAVORABLE THAN THEIR REACTIONS TO THE CHILD'S BEING PLACED. THE RECORDS ANALYSIS UNCOVERED SEVERAL DEFICIENCIES IN CASE RECORDING ON THE PART OF THE DIVISION, INCLUDING INACCURATE CATALOGING OF THE ACTUAL HARMS THE CHILDREN SUFFERED AND A LACK OF CLEAR SPECIFICATION REGARDING WHEN AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS A PLACED CHILD WILL BE RETURNED TO HIS OR HER PARENTS. RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO UPGRADING DIVISION PROCEDURES ARE INCLUDED. (KBL)

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. SHR-0002238. (Microfiche)

183. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE LAW—CASES AND MATERIALS FOR ATTORNEYS AND LAW STUDENTS. By J. A. GOLDNER.** UNIVERSITY OF IOWA INSTITUTE FOR CHILD BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENT C/O WILLIAM M THEISEN, OAKDALE CAMPUS, IOWA CITY, IA 52242. 179 p. 1979. **NCJ-60631**

ATTORNEY TRAINING IN MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE CASES SHOULD AIM TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM. THESE INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS HAVE THIS GOAL. ATTORNEYS SHOULD KNOW THE VARIETY OF EVIDENTIARY AND LITIGATION PROBLEMS WHICH OCCUR IN CHILD ABUSE CASES, PARTICULARLY WHEN DEALING AS HOSPITAL COUNSEL OR PARTICIPATING IN ABUSE TRIALS. THESE MATERIALS AND CASES, DESIGNED FOR SECOND OR THIRD YEAR LAW STUDENTS, COVER INFORMATION ON FAMILY LAW. THEY INCLUDE A HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE; AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM; THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT; STATISTICAL DATA ON THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS, ABUSERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES. FEDERAL LEGISLATION, REVISED STATE STATUTES, AND FUNDING PROJECTS ARE PRESENTED ALSO. STATUTES COVERING ABUSE ARE ILLUSTRATED BY A MODEL LAW. STATE STATUTES GENERALLY COVER PURPOSE, DEFINITION, MAXIMUM AGE, (MAXIMUM AGE OF CHILDREN COVERED BY LAW HAS INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS) MANDATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AND IMMUNITY PROVISIONS, AND PENAL SANCTIONS. MEDICAL REPORTS, X RAYS, AND HOSPITAL RECORDS ARE A PRIMARY SOURCE OF EVIDENCE TO PROVE ABUSE IN COURT PROCEEDINGS. FINALLY, VARIOUS APPROACHES TO SOLVING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXPLORED. A TABLE OF CASES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND INDEX CONCLUDE THE BOOK. (RFC)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

184. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASE STUDIES—50 CASE HISTORIES RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By A. R. FOSSON and H. O. KAAK.** 196 p. 1977. **NCJ-44323**

VARIOUS TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE COVERED IN THIS TEXT WHICH PRESENTS CASE STUDIES IN A MEDICAL REPORT FORMAT; IMMEDIATE REPORTING AND TREATMENT OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS IS ENCOURAGED. DETAILS OF EACH CASE HISTORY ARE OFFERED IN CLINICAL LANGUAGE, FOLLOWED BY TRUE/FALSE AND MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS DESIGNED TO TEST KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICAL FACT AND SOCIOLOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE. ANSWERS AND REFERENCES FOR EACH CASE ARE ALSO GIVEN, AS WELL AS SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS WHERE APPLICABLE. CHARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATE EACH CASE STUDY. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Availability: MEDICAL EXAMINATION PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 65-35 FRESH MEADOW LANE, FLUSHING, NY 11365.

185. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—EPIDEMIOLOGY IN KANSAS. By L. GONZALEZ-PARDO and M. THOMAS.** KANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1201-1205 BLUFF ST, FULTON, MO 05251. *JOURNAL OF THE KANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY,* V 78, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1977), P 65-69. **NCJ-56922**

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 13,456 KANSAS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS TO THE KANSAS SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICES FROM JULY 1972 TO DECEMBER 1975. A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENT OF THE STATE'S CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEM TO AID PLANNERS IN DEVELOPING A PROGRAM OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION, AND REHABILITATION. STATISTICS SHOWED THAT THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES DURING THIS PERIOD WAS 1,756 PER MILLION POPULATION. THE INCIDENCE RATE VARIED AMONG COUNTIES AS IS SHOWN IN STATISTICAL TABLES. EXPLANATIONS FOR SUCH VARIANCE IN COUNTY CASES INCLUDE AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM, DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES SUCH AS INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND URBAN OR RURAL COUNTY CONDITIONS. CHARTS SHOW THE TYPES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOUND IN THE STUDY. BRUISES AND WELTS WERE THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF PHYSICAL INJURY FOR ALL AGE GROUPS FROM UNDER 1 TO 18. OVERALL, SUCH INJURIES WERE FOUND IN 43 PERCENT OF THE CASES. INADEQUACY OF SUPERVISION, ENVIRONMENT, FOOD, CLOTHING, AND HYGIENE OCCURED IN 70 PERCENT OF THE NEGLECT CASES. IN 88 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTED CASES, PARENTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR ABUSING OR NEGLECTING THEIR CHILDREN. OF 1,505 CHILDREN INFLICTED WITH PHYSICAL INJURY FROM JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975, SEVEN DIED. DURING 1976, THE FIGURE INCREASED TO 21, AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TRIPLED IN THE SUCCEEDING YEAR. MORBIDITIES IN TERMS OF BRAIN DAMAGE, MENTAL RETARDATION, EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE, AND SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT ARE UNKNOWN. KANSAS LAW STATES THAT PROFESSIONALS MUST REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. OTHER CONCERNED PARTIES CAN ALSO REPORT SUCH CASES. IT IS EVIDENT THAT COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW IS NOT ABSOLUTE SINCE ONLY ONE IN THREE CASES IS REPORTED. HOWEVER, SINCE 1972 THERE HAS BEEN A DISTURBING INCREASE OF 2,761 PERCENT IN THE REPORTING RATE. CHARTS, TABLES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

186. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—GRANTS PROGRAM, FY 1978.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 146 p. 1978. **NCJ-47443**

PROGRAMS FOR SEVERAL TYPES OF RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND SERVICE-RELATED PROJECTS ARE ANNOUNCED, AND INFORMATION ABOUT APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND THE REVIEW AND AWARD OF GRANTS IS PROVIDED. GRANT FUNDS FOR PROJECTS WHICH ADDRESS GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CAUSES AND AFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND PROJECTS WITH CREATIVE APPROACHES TO THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM BY

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN THE FIELD ARE ANNOUNCED. THE OBJECTIVE OF ONE OF THE GRANTS IS TO ADVANCE, THROUGH FIELD-INITIATED RESEARCH, THE UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD MALTREATMENT AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF CURRENT PROGRAMS OR PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO NEW APPROACHES FOR PREVENTING AND REDUCING CHILD ABUSE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. UNDER THIS SAME ANNOUNCEMENT, FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH ON THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. A SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT IS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE OPERATIONAL DESIGN, TESTING, AND EVALUATION OF NEW AND REFINED SERVICE TECHNIQUES AND SERVICE DELIVERY APPROACHES IN PREVENTING AND TREATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF A THIRD ANNOUNCEMENT IS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPONENTS OF PROVEN, EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS USED BY EXISTING CHILD PROTECTION AND OTHER HUMAN SERVICE AGENCIES WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR PROVIDING SERVICES FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A FOURTH ANNOUNCEMENT OFFERS SUPPORT TO STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND TREAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IT IS INDICATED THAT ONE REGIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY A GRANT AWARDED ON A COMPETITIVE REVIEW BASIS IN EACH OF THE 10 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE FEDERAL REGIONS. APPLICATION FORMS ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING APPLICATIONS. THERE IS ALSO A DIRECTORY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES OF CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILY UNITS. (RCB)

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

187. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—HANDBOOK FOR SOCIAL WORKERS IN GEORGIA.** UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, ATHENS G, 3 602. 15 p. 1976. **NCJ-46372**

GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED FOR SOCIAL WORKERS IN REPORTING CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS REQUIRED BY GEORGIA LAW, TOGETHER WITH DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT. THIS HANDBOOK PRESENTS INFORMATION ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, DISCUSSES UNDERSTANDING OF THE PARENTS, GIVES GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING HIGH RISK FAMILIES, AND GIVES DETAILS ON HOW TO MAKE A REPORT. OTHER CHAPTERS DISCUSS PROTECTIVE SERVICES, WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A REPORT IS MADE, CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS, IMMUNITY FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER WHO MAKES A REPORT IN GOOD FAITH, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORKER IN BREAKING THE CHAIN OF CHILD ABUSE WHICH PASSES FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 127 742 (Microfiche); REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

188. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HELPLINES—A SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AUGUST 1978.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-55716**

THIS LIST OF HELP LINES BY DHEW REGION WAS COMPILED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FUNCTIONS OF HELP LINES ARE DESCRIBED. HELP LINES REPRESENT AN INNOVATION IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND MOST ARE MODELED AFTER CRISIS INTERVENTION HOTLINES RESULTING FROM THE WAVE OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE LATE 1960'S. THE MAJORITY OF COMMUNITY CRISIS INTERVENTION HOTLINES RECEIVE CHILD ABUSE CALLS AND MANY INCLUDE CHILD ABUSE AS ONE TOPIC IN VOLUNTEER TRAINING. TWO PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HELP LINES ARE TO PROVIDE PARENT OR CHILD CALLERS WITH SYMPATHETIC AND NONJUDGMENTAL LISTENERS AND TO OFFER INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES. IN LIFE-THREATENING SITUATIONS, MOST HELP LINES HAVE VOLUNTEERS AVAILABLE TO VISIT HOMES OR CONTACT APPROPRIATE PUBLIC AGENCIES (RESCUE SQUAD, POLICE, OR PROTECTIVE SERVICES) TO INTERVENE. SOME CHILD ABUSE HELP LINES ARE RUN DIRECTLY BY HOSPITALS, PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES, AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. IN ADDITION THERE ARE AUTONOMOUS AND GENERAL CRISIS INTERVENTION HELP LINES. AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF MANY CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT PROGRAMS IS THE 24-HOUR HELP LINE. THE LIST OF HELP LINES INCLUDING ORGANIZATION NAMES, ADDRESSES (CITIES AND STATES), AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, WAS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION COLLECTION IN SEMIANNUAL NATIONAL SURVEYS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN FROM 1975 TO 1978. APPROXIMATELY 50 HELP LINES ARE NOTED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

189. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN FAMILIES WITH AN ALCOHOL OR OPIATE ADDICTED PARENT. By J. MAYER and R. BLACK.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 85-98. **NCJ-47089**

A REVIEW IS UNDERTAKEN OF A STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE BY PARENTS SUFFERING AN ALCOHOL OR OPIATE DEPENDENCE. A STUDY IN BOSTON INVESTIGATED AND COMPARED THE NATURE OF CHILD CARE AND THE FREQUENCY AND TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOLISM AND OPIATE ADDICTION; EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAGES IN THE CYCLES OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE (ACQUISITION, INGESTION, WITHDRAWAL, AND ABSTINENCE), THE ADEQUACY OF CHILD CARE, AND THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; AND DETERMINED THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOCIAL AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE PRESENT IN FAMILIES OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTS WITH DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF CHILD CARE. INTERVIEWS INCLUDED 100 ALCOHOLICS AND 100 OPIATE ADDICTS CARING FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18, AND INFORMATION WAS GATHERED ON DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, HISTORY OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, CHILDHOOD HISTORY, CARE/ABUSE/NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAGES IN ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND CHILD CARE, ABUSE, OR NEGLECT. ADDITIONAL MEASURES INCLUDED THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY, THE SURVEY ON BRINGING UP CHILDREN, AND THE SCHEDULE OF RECENT EXPERIENCE. SUBJECTS WERE INTERVIEWED AND TESTED IN TWO 2-HOUR SESSIONS BY PROFESSIONALS SKILLED BOTH IN INTERVIEWING AND IN THE ADDICTIONS. THE RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH THE INITIAL 78 SUBJECTS—54 ADDICTED TO OPIATES AND 24 TO ALCOHOL—CONDUCTED BETWEEN APRIL AND AUGUST 1976 ARE PRESENTED. A TABULAR BREAKDOWN OF SUBJECT CHARAC-

TERISTICS IS PROVIDED REGARDING SEX, RACE, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, ARRESTS, TREATMENT ATTEMPTS, PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, AND WHETHER OR NOT THE SUBJECTS LIVED WITH THEIR PARENTS UNTIL THE AGE OF 18. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT CERTAIN OR PROBABLE ABUSE OCCURRED IN 10 FAMILIES, OR 13 PERCENT OF THE 78 SUBJECTS. NINE OF THE CASES WERE CLASSIFIED AS PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ONE AS SEXUAL. CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE 10 CHILD-ABUSE FAMILIES ARE EXAMINED. SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE, AS INDICATED BY REPORTED LOSS OF CONTROL, OCCURRED IN 24 OF THE 78 FAMILIES, AND A MUCH GREATER NUMBER, 38 OF 60, WERE IDENTIFIED AS AT RISK OF HAVING SEVERE PROBLEMS IN CHILD REARING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

190. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN MONTANA—REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1974—JUNE 30, 1974. By P. W. SURDOCK JR.** MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, P O BOX 4210, HELENA, MT 59601. 26 p. 1974. **NCJ-18319**

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE CASES AND/OR FAMILIES REFERRED FOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT DURING THIS SIX-MONTH PERIOD. THE RESULTS REPORTED ARE FROM 37 COUNTIES. SPECIFIC COUNTY STATISTICS ON ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE REPORTED IN 30 INDIVIDUAL TABLES WHICH GIVE INFORMATION ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILDREN AND THE PARENTS AND SOME SPECIFICS ON THE REFERRAL SOURCES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

191. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS SELECTED READINGS ON PREVENTION, INVESTIGATION, AND CORRECTION.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 215 p. 1978. **NCJ-51946**

READINGS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN TREATMENT CENTERS, TEMPORARY AND LONG-TERM SHELTERS, DETENTION HOMES, CENTERS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED, AND GROUP HOMES ARE PRESENTED. AN EXCERPT FROM AN ISSUE OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS, THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (NCCAN), PROVIDES BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NCCAN'S ROLE IN DEALING WITH MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS AND DISCUSSES RELATED ISSUES CONFRONTING THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL LITIGATION IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THE MAIN BODY OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE 1977 NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE INSTITUTIONAL MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN EXAMINES THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN RESIDENTIAL CAREGIVING INSTITUTIONS (INCLUDING TREATMENT, CORRECTIONAL, CUSTODIAL, AND EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS), IDENTIFIES ISSUES, AND OFFERS RECOMMENDATIONS. THE REPORT INCLUDES A SECTION DEALING SPECIFICALLY WITH JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN WHICH SUCH ISSUES AS SECURE VERSUS NONSECURE FACILITIES, INDETERMINATE SENTENCING, MONITORING, AND RESTRAINTS ON JUVENILES BY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. EXCERPTS ON INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN FROM A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY ARE PRESENTED. EXCERPTS FROM THE DRAFT VERSION OF THE FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS, PUBLISHED BY NCCAN IN MARCH 1978, INCLUDE THE SECTION THAT DEALS SPECIFICALLY WITH THE PREVENTION AND CORRECTION OF INSTITUTIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. NCCAN'S DRAFT OF A MODEL CHILD PROTECTION ACT IS ALSO PROVIDED. INFORMATION ABOUT RESOURCE MATERIALS INCLUDES A REVIEW OF A MANUAL SUGGESTING GUIDELINES FOR INSPECTING CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS, A DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING MATERIALS FOR RESIDENTIAL CHILDCARE WORKERS, AND NCCAN CLEARINGHOUSE ABSTRACTS OF MATERIALS ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

192. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE AMERICAN SOCIETY. By J. ALEXANDER.** *CENTER MAGAZINE,* V 11, N 2 (MARCH/APRIL 1978), P 70-77. **NCJ-56379**

FOCUSING ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN U.S. SOCIETY, THIS REPORT ON A CONFERENCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE CONTAINS COMMENTS BY VARIOUS REPRESENTATIVES OF PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXPLORED BY SUCH PROFESSIONALS AS THE FOUNDER OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS UNDER STRESS IN CHICAGO, ILL., THE PRESIDENT OF THE DAY CARE CRISIS COUNCIL IN CHICAGO, THE DEAN OF DEPAUL UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATE SCHOOL, AN ATTORNEY, A REEPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES IN ILLINOIS, THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AT THE COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES IN CHICAGO, A PROFESSOR OF SPEECH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, A PROGRAM SPECIALIST IN THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF DHEW, THE COORDINATOR OF THE CHILD ABUSE TRAINING PROJECT IN CHICAGO, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTER FOR LEARNING CAPACITIES IN CHICAGO, A PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY AT DEPAUL UNIVERSITY, A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY (ILLINOIS), THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, AND THE ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CITIZENS FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS UNDER STRESS. THESE INDIVIDUALS PRESENT THEIR OPINIONS CONCERNING SIGNIFICANT ISSUES IN CHILD ABSUE AND NEGLECT. ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE, PARENTING, STATE LAWS, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE RELATION BETWEEN ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND SUBSEQUENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TEENAGE PREGNANCY, REPORTING BY PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS, CHILD ADVOCACY, COSTS OF CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND SERVICES, IDENTIFICATION AND DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, THE FAMILY STRUCTURE, SOCIAL VALUES, PARENTAL STRESS, COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE, AND SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO HELP CHILDREN. (DEP)

193. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE LOWER NAUGATUCK VALLEY. By J. M. BERNIER and P. M. BERGER.** LOWER-NAUGATUCK VALLEY MENTAL HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL, INC. 93 p. 1975. **NCJ-43211**

RESULTS OF A FORMAL INVESTIGATION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE LOWER NAUGATUCK VALLEY, CONNECTICUT, ARE PRESENTED. THE PROJECT ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF REPORTED AND NONREPORTED CASES OF ABUSE/NEGLECT, IDENTIFY 'HIGH RISK' FAMILIES BASED ON SPECIFIC CASE DATA, AND ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CURRENT LOCAL AND STATE SYSTEM FOR DETECTING, REPORTING, AND PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES. DATA WERE COLLECTED FORM LOCAL SCHOOLS, NURSERY/DAY CARE PROGRAMS, HUMAN SERVICE AGENCIES, HOSPITALS, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE REPORT INCLUDES AN HISTORICAL AND LEGAL OVERVIEW, DESCRIBES ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE (E.G., WHAT CONSTITUTES ABUSE, WHO ABUSES WHOM, AND REASONS FOR ABUSE), DEMOGRAPHY OF LOWER NAUGATUCK VALLEY, AND METHODOLOGY. FINDINGS ON THE STUDY IDENTIFY TYPES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AGENTS OF ABUSE. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED: INSERVICE EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AGENCIES, AND DAYCARE/NURSERY PROGRAMS FOR DETECTING AND DIAGNOSING CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT; A PARENT/CHILD ADVOCATE GROUP; SECURING THE SERVICES OF A PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKER TO INVESTIGATE SUSPECTED CASES AND EMPLOYING A PROFESSIONAL TO OFFICIALLY REPORT CASES; AND TREATMENT DIVIDED AMONG A PARENT ANONYMOUS GROUP, A REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM FOR PARENTS WHO HAVE HAD OR FEEL THEY WILL HAVE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS, AND PARENT GROUPS TO PROVIDE COUNSELING FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOCUS ON IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION. FINALLY, HOT LUNCH PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AT FREE OR REDUCED RATES ARE RECOMMENDED.

Availability: NTIS. (Microfiche)

194. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1—NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ANNUAL, 2ND—PROCEEDINGS, APRIL 17-20, 1978. M. L. LAUDERDALE, R. N. ANDERSON, and S. E. CRAMER, Eds.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 383 p. 1978. **NCJ-59268**

WRITTEN BY LEADERS IN THE FIELDS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH, SOCIAL WELFARE, AND GOVERNMENT, THESE PAPERS FROM THE SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE DISCUSS ABUSE AT THE SOCIAL SYSTEM LEVEL. ACKNOWLEDGING THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS BY ITSELF NOT A PREEMINENT CONCERN AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, THE PAPERS EXAMINE THE POTENTIAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN FAMILIES AND TO SET GOALS FOR THE RESPONSIBLE EXERCISE OF POLITICAL POWER AT LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LEVELS. THESE CONSIDERATIONS ARE COMPLEMENTED BY OVERVIEWS OF THE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL ECOLOGY OF ABUSE. AMONG THE TOPICS EXPLORED IN THE INITIAL SECTION ARE THE FAMILY SYSTEMS IN SOCIETY, CULTURAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES, CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH, EMOTIONAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN, NEGLECT, PREVENTION, PUBLIC AWARENESS, AND REPORTING SYSTEMS. PAPERS DISCUSS POVERTY-LEVEL SURVIVAL OF FAMILIES AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ABUSE, THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY, THE COMMUNITY ROLE IN ABUSE PREVENTION, CHANGING FAMILY ROLES, FAMILY MOVES, AND CHANGES INSIDE THE FAMILIES AND THEIR PART IN ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, AND CAUSES OF ABUSE. TYPES OF RESEARCH INTO CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE ARE DOCUMENTED. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CENTRAL CHILD ABUSE REGISTRIES ARE CONSIDERED. PAPERS IN THE FINAL SECTION FOCUS ON GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION AND DELINEATE FEDERAL STATE, AND LOCAL ROLES FOR THE PLANNING AND PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INCLUDING THAT OF FACILITATOR AND FINANCIER, CREATOR AND ADMINISTRATOR OF SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMS, AND PROVIDER OF SERVICES TO FAMILIES IN NEED. LEGISLATORS ARE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CREATION OF AN EFFECTIVE REPORTING ACT AND FUNDING CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND PROGRAMS FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 59285. (DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

195. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2—NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ANNUAL, 2ND—PROCEEDINGS, APRIL 17-20, 1978. M. L. LAUDERDALE, R. N. ANDERSON, and S. E. CRAMER, Eds.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 390 p. 1978. **NCJ-59285**

WRITTEN BY LEADERS IN THE FIELDS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH, SOCIAL WELFARE, AND GOVERNMENT, THESE PAPERS FROM THE SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE DISCUSS DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND INTERVENTION. THE CONCEPT OF DELIVERY SYSTEMS USED IN THE PAPERS GOES BEYOND THE TRADITIONAL CASEWORKER AND CLIENT INTERACTION AND PINPOINTS THE FORM THAT DELIVERY SYSTEMS WILL TAKE, THE SORTS OF PROFESSIONALS OR NONPROFESSIONALS WHO WILL ACT AS THE PRIMARY SERVICE PROVIDERS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE VARIOUS DISCIPLINES INVOLVED IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE FAMILY. IN THE AREA OF COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, IDEAS RANGE FROM ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS IN UNIQUE SETTINGS, SUCH AS INDIAN RESERVATIONS, TO EXPANDED USE OF EXISTING SYSTEMS, SUCH AS SCHOOL SYSTEMS, HEADSTART, AND NURSING EDUCATION. IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR ANY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT ARE THE RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND FUNDING SOURCES SUCH AS TITLE XX, THE VALUES AND PRIORITIES OF THE COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED, AND THE INCLUSION OF A SPECTRUM OF COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION. PAPERS ON COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES TO FAMILIES DESCRIBE THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SYSTEMS AS WELL AS SPECIALIZED SERVICES SUCH AS FOSTER CARE. SPECIAL POPULATIONS SUCH AS THE MILITARY, AND CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION ARE CONSIDERED. ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY SYSTEMS, USING VOLUNTEERS, LAY THERAPISTS, AND SELF-HELP, ARE DISCUSSED, AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT ARE ADDRESSED. THE FINAL SECTION ON INTERVENTION STRATEGIES LOOKS AT THE PROCESS FROM SEVERAL ENTRY POINTS INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, TOTAL FAMILY SYSTEMS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MEDICINE, NURSING, LAW, MENTAL HEALTH, AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROFESSIONS. THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF A FAMILY SITUATION IS EMPHASIZED SO THAT THE DEGREE OF RISK TO THE CHILD CAN BE PREDICTED. PAPERS OFFER A SELECTION OF SELF-REPORT, BEHAVIORAL, AND OBSERVATIONAL TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING A PARENT'S POTENTIAL TO ABUSE A CHILD. A GROUP ON TREATMENT AND EVALUATION OF TREATMENT PRESENTS A WIDE RANGE OF OPTIONS AND HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF INVOLVING PARENTS IN TREATMENT PLANNING AND THE NEED TO KEEP THE FAMILY INTACT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

196. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION. By D. DAVIS, V. HEBBERT, R. HUNTER, and F. LODA.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27515. *POPULAR GOVERNMENT,* V 41, N 4 (SPRING 1976), P 1-4, 14. **NCJ-41708**

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING AND NEGLECTING FAMILIES, WAYS TO HELP THESE FAMILIES INCREASE THEIR ABILITY TO PROTECT THEIR CHILDREN, AND EXTERNAL FORCES THAT CAUSE STRESS IN FAMILIES. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT SOCIAL ISOLATION, MARITAL STRESS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND OTHER STRAINS ASSOCIATED WITH LIVING IN OUR COMPLEX SOCIETY ARE MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY FOUND IN ABUSIVE FAMILIES THAN MENTAL ABERRATIONS. THEREFORE, ONE CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, IT IS SUGGESTED, COULD EVOLVE FROM AN APPRECIATION OF THESE FACTORS. IN CONSIDERING THIS APPROACH, CHILD ABUSE CAN BE CONCEPTUALIZED AS HAVING THREE BASIC COMPONENTS: 1) A POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE; 2) A VERY SPECIAL KIND OF CHILD; AND 3) A CRISIS OR SERIES OF CRISES. THE FIRST STEP IN HELPING AN ABUSING FAMILY THEN WOULD BE TO ASSESS ITS WEAKNESSES AND STRENGTHS, HELPING THE PARENT REALIZE THAT THE GOAL IS TO HELP RATHER THAN CONDEMN. PROGRAMS TO HELP FAMILIES IN STRESS SHOULD EMPHASIZE THE TIMELINESS OF HELP, THE NEED TO SUPPORT THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE CHILD'S LIFE, AND THE NEED FOR ALTERNATE WAYS TO MEET THE VARYING NEEDS OF FAMILIES IN STRESS. THE FIRST NEED IN PROVIDING BETTER CARE OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IS AN ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY GROUPS IN EACH COUNTY TO COORDINATE SERVICES. OTHER MAJOR AREAS OF NEED INCLUDE COMMUNITY EDUCATION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEMS, AND THE PROVISION OF RESPITE CARE FOR STRESSED FAMILIES....ELW

197. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LEGAL HANDBOOK. By T. N. TALAN, C. DEFRANK, and S. GAMM.** CHILD ADVOCATE ASSOCIATION. 45 p. 1978. **NCJ-53452**

THE CHILD ADVOCATE ASSOCIATION PREPARED THIS HANDBOOK ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN AN ATTEMPT TO CLARIFY LAWS AND LEGAL PROCEDURES RELEVANT TO THE WORK OF SOCIAL WORKERS, THE POLICE, AND SCHOOL AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL. THE ASSOCIATION IS A NONPROFIT TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATION BASED IN COOK COUNTY, ILL., THAT PROVIDES LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE ADVOCACY FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. LEGAL AND SOCIAL WORK CONSULTATION IS PROVIDED TO HOSPITAL-BASED INTERDISCIPLINARY CHILD ABUSE TEAMS AND TO STATE AND COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. THE ASSOCIATION ALSO PROVIDES ONGOING TRAINING AND EDUCATION TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, TEACHERS, MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, AND VOLUNTEER GROUPS. CASE ADVOCACY FOR ABUSED, NEGLECTED, AND SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CHILDREN IS PROVIDED BY REPRESENTING THESE CHILDREN IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS AND IN CRIMINAL AND DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS AS APPROPRIATE. THE ASSOCIATION HAS EXPANDED ITS SERVICES TO INCORPORATE CRISIS COUNSELING AND TREATMENT REFERRAL FOR SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CHILDREN AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS. THE HANDBOOK CONTAINS SUBSTANTIVE SECTIONS ON THE FOLLOWING: (1) PROVISIONS OF THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD REPORTING ACT IN ILLINOIS (DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, WHO MUST REPORT, WHEN TO REPORT, HOW A REPORT IS MADE, FOLLOWUP BY ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES, THE PHYSICIAN'S POWER TO TAKE CUSTODY, PRIVILEGE AND CONFIDENTIALITY, AND IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY; (2) IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN (MEDICAL AND NONMEDICAL INDICATORS); (3) ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DEPENDENCY (STATUTORY FRAMEWORK AND CASE LAW); AND (4) COURT PROCEEDINGS (PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF WARDSHIP, TEMPORARY CUSTODY HEARING, ADJUDICATORY HEARING, FINDINGS AT THE CLOSE OF EVIDENCE, DISPOSITIONAL HEARING, AND POSTDISPOSITIONAL CONCERNS). APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD REPORTING ACT, A MEDICAL GLOSSARY, SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR MEDICAL WITNESSES, AND THE SUPERVISION ORDER USED IN COOK COUNTY. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: SERVICE CLUB OF CHICAGO, 900 N MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL.

198. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—LEGISLATION, REPORTING, AND PREVENTION. By G. K. NELSON and G. R. NELSON.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 435 p. 1978. **NCJ-57796**

THIS REFERENCE BOOK ON ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROVIDES A 1,590-ITEM BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A DIRECTORY OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, LAWS, PROGRAMS, AND AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. THE FOREWORD AND INTRODUCTION OFFER A STATE-OF-THE-ART OVERVIEW OF DEFINITIONS, CULTURAL SANCTIONS, CONCEPTS OF CAUSALITY, INTERVENTION, TREATMENT, AND OTHER ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE FULL TEXT OF A MODEL STATE ABUSE/NEGLECT LAW THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATUTE (P.L. 93-247) GOVERNING FEDERAL FUNDING OF STATE AND LOCAL PROJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES IS PRESENTED. THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE DESCRIBED. FOR EACH STATE AND PROVINCE, A SUMMARY OF ABUSE/NEGLECT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, LEGISLATION, SERVICE AGENCIES, AND PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED. THE SUMMARIES INCLUDE LISTINGS OF ALL RELEVANT OFFICES (WITH NAMES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF CONTACT PERSONS) AT THE STATE/PROVINCIAL, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL LEVELS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS CATEGORIZED BY SUBJECT (DEFINITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT, LAWS AND ENFORCEMENT, FAMILY RELATIONS, TREATMENT OF ABUSING PARENTS AND ABUSED CHILDREN, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS, EDUCATION, PREVENTION). AN AUTHOR INDEX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (LKM)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

199. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—MODEL LEGISLATION FOR THE STATES. By B. FRASER.** EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295. 64 p. 1976. **NCJ-35699**

THIS BOOKLET PRESENTS MODEL LEGISLATION ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHICH IS IN KEEPING WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974. THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUGGESTED LEGISLATION ARE: TO ENCOURAGE COMPLETE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES BY ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE CONTACT WITH YOUNG CHILDREN; TO ENCOURAGE A THERAPEUTIC AND TREATMENT ORIENTED APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, RATHER THAN A PUNITIVE APPROACH; TO ENCOURAGE UNIFORMITY IN TERMS AND CONCEPTS AND TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION AMONG STATES; AND TO ENABLE EACH STATE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION. THE MODEL ACT OUTLINED IN THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS PROVISIONS DEALING WITH PERSONS MANDATED TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE AND NEGLECT, MANDATORY REPORTING, PROTECTIVE CUSTODY, REPORTING PROCEDURES, IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR THOSE WHO REPORT CHILD ABUSE, AND ABROGATION OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS. ALSO COVERED IN THIS MODEL LEGISLATION ARE PROVISIONS ON FAILURE TO REPORT, CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, STATE AND LOCAL CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS, THE CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR CHILD ABUSE, AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

200. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—MODEL LEGISLATION FOR THE STATES—REPORT NO 71—EARLY CHILDHOOD REPORT NO 9.** EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295. 73 p. 1975. **NCJ-56926**

A MODEL FOR STATE LEGISLATION FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHICH MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC LAW 93-247, ENACTED IN 1974, IS PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TERMS ARE LEGALLY DEFINED, AND THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION DISCUSSED. AMONG THE TOPICS TOUCHED UPON ARE PERSONS MANDATED TO REPORT ABUSE AND THE OBLIGATORY REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ABUSE. INSTRUCTIONS ARE PROVIDED ON TAKING COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS AND X RAYS OF PURPORTEDLY ABUSED CHILDREN. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF ABUSE OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN IS DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH CHILD ABUSE REPORTING PROCEDURES AND THE IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR REPORTERS OF CHILD ABUSE. CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE ARE OUTLINED. COMMENTS ARE GIVEN ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AS ARE DETAILS ON CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS, LOCAL PLANS FOR CHILD PROTECTION, STATEWIDE PLANS FOR CHILD PROTECTION, AND A CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FINAL SECTIONS DEAL WITH CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS; EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STATE AND LOCAL STAFF; AND THE APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS FOR VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MJW)

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED-119-834 (Microfiche); EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295.

201. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PART I—HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, LEGAL MATRIX, AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES. By M. P. THOMAS JR.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514. *NORTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW,* V 50 (1975), P 293-349. **NCJ-36788**

THIS ARTICLE, THE FIRST IN A TWO-PART SERIES, EXAMINES THE HISTORY OF MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND TRACES THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW MOVEMENT THROUGH REFORM RESPONSES TO BRITISH COMMON LAW PRACTICES. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE PRACTICES IS PRESENTED, AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS FOR MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN BRITISH LAWS ARE REVIEWED. REFORM EFFORTS ARE SURVEYED FROM COLONIAL TIMES THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT AND REFORM OF THE JUVENILE COURTS, WITH CITATIONS TO RELEVANT CASE LAW. TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS RESULTING FROM SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN DETECTING CHILD ABUSE AND FROM THE EMERGING RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN ARE ALSO DISCUSSED, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE DRAFTING OF NEW CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS IN SEVERAL STATES IN THE 1960'S. FOR THE SECOND ARTICLE IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-36792.

202. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PART 2—HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, LEGAL MATRIX AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES ON NORTH CAROLINA. By M. P. THOMAS JR.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514. *NORTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW,* V 54, N 5 (JUNE 1976), P 743-776. **NCJ-36792**

THIS ARTICLE, THE SECOND IN A TWO-PART SERIES, REVIEWS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN NORTH CAROLINA. IT EXAMINES THE COMMON LAW PRINCIPLES OF FAMILY GOVERNMENT, SUBSTITUTE METHODS OF CHILD CARE OUTSIDE OF THE TRADITIONAL FAMILY UNIT, THE EMPHASIS ON LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CARE OF PUBLIC CHARGES, AND THE GENERAL UNWILLINGNESS TO INVEST STATE AND LOCAL TAX FUNDS IN CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS. ATTENTION IS ALSO GIVEN TO THE INFLUENCE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND FUNDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. STATE ENACTMENT OF TWO CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS IN 1965 AND 1971 IS ANALYZED WITH CERTAIN AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR REFORM. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW DOES NOT ADEQUATELY DEAL WITH THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS RELATED TO PARENTAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FOR THE FIRST ARTICLE IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-36788.

203. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PHYSICIANS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND EXPERIENCES. By A. CHANG, A. C. OGLESBY, H. M. WALLACE, H. GOLDSTEIN, and A. C. HEXTER.** AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, 1015 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH,* V 66, N 12 (DECEMBER 1976), P 1199-1201. **NCJ-40755**

RESULTS OF A 1974 NATIONWIDE SURVEY TO INVESTIGATE METHODS THEN BEING USED BY PEDIATRICIANS, RADIOLOGISTS, AND OTHER PHYSICIANS IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. ONE IMPORTANT FINDING OF THE STUDY WAS A REALIZATION OF THE GAP BETWEEN STATED ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE IN REGARD TO REPORTING CHILD ABUSE. OTHER NEEDS NOTED IN THIS STUDY WERE CONCISE AND PRACTICAL REFERENCES AND BROCHURES DELINEATING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, ADDITIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PHYSICIANS, RELIABLE SYSTEMS OF DETECTION AND REPORTING, AND CLARIFICATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

204. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS. By J. C. ADAMS.** UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, ATHENS G, 3 602. 28 p. 1976. **NCJ-46373**

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—DEFINITIONS, CAUSES, TREATMENT, PREVENTION—IS PRESENTED, AND EXAMPLES OF INNOVATION EFFORTS TO PREVENT, IDENTIFY, AND TREAT CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED. THE DISCUSSION TOUCHES ON DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN ABUSIVE AND DISCIPLINARY BEHAVIOR, STATE LAWS AGAINST CHILD ABUSE, PROBLEMS IN DEFINING CHILD NEGLECT, THE CAUSES BEHIND MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN, AND THE NEED FOR TREATMENT BOTH FOR THE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD AND FOR THE ABUSING OR NEGLECTING PARENTS. IT IS STRESSED THAT TREATMENT MUST FOCUS ON THE NEEDS OF THE FAMILY RATHER THAN ON THE NEEDS OF ONE OR TWO SPECIFIC FAMILY MEMBERS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 19[illegible] IS NOTED, AS ARE MODEL CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES. SEVERAL APPROACHES TO TREATMENT, PREVENTION, AND IDENTIFICATION ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING PARENT SELF-HELP GROUPS, DIAGNOSTIC TEAMS, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS. BRIEF

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED: PANEL FOR FAMILY LIVING (TACOMA, WASH.); PRO-CHILD (ARLINGTON, VA.); TEXAS PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN; PACER PROJECT (ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.); PARENTAL STRESS CENTER (PITTSBURGH, PA.); AND CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION PROGRAM (CHICAGO, ILL.). A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 127 741 (Microfiche); REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

205. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAM EVALUATION. By S. L. KLAUS.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 18 p. 1977. **NCJ-49472**

THE RESULTS OF A SYMPOSIUM HELD FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING QUESTIONS AND MAKING SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE PROCESS OF EVALUATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS ARE PRESENTED. THE SYMPOSIUM'S PURPOSE WAS TO BRING TOGETHER KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THOSE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT EVALUATION IN ORDER TO CONSIDER ISSUES RELATED TO PROGRAM EVALUATION AND TO SUGGEST WAYS IN WHICH FUTURE EVALUATIVE RESEARCH MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO FURTHER PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS. THE SYMPOSIUM WAS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A PROTOTYPE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL. A SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL APPEARS IN THE REPORT. IT OUTLINES THE BROAD FUNCTIONS WHICH HAVE TO BE PERFORMED IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN, REGARDLESS OF THE PERSONS OR AGENCIES WHO PROVIDE THE SERVICES. THE BROADER CONTEXT WITHIN WHICH SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS CONSIDERED THIS MODEL IS DESCRIBED. CONTENT AND CONTEXT VARIABLES, AS WELL AS OUTCOME MEASURES, ARE DEFINED. A SEPARATE SECTION PRESENTS EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH ISSUES BROUGHT OUT BY PARTICIPANTS. THE QUESTIONS ARE CATEGORIZED INTO THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF CONCERN: IDENTIFICATION/REPORTING; INTAKE/INVESTIGATION; ASSESSMENT/PLANNING; AND TREATMENT/REFERRAL/FOLLOWUP. EACH SET OF QUESTIONS IS ACCOMPANIED BY A FLOW CHART WHICH PROVIDES MORE DETAIL ABOUT THE PARTICULAR STAGE OF THE PROCESS MODEL COVERED BY THE QUESTIONS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE SYMPOSIUM DID NOT DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE THEORY, IT DID FIND THAT THE USE OF A PROCESS MODEL FACILITATES THE CLASSIFICATION OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND ISSUES. A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: A REPORT FROM A SYMPOSIUM ON EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH ISSUES, WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 17-18, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

206. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 76 p. 1976. **NCJ-44267**

OVER 200 CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS OPERATED BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ARE IDENTIFIED AND DESCRIBED. THE LISTING SUPPLEMENTS A JUNE 1976 PUBLICATION, WHICH CONTAINED DESCRIPTIONS OF 1,704 PROGRAMS. THE ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS CITED IN THE NOVEMBER 1976 EDITION WERE IDENTIFIED THROUGH A NATIONAL SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE SPRING OF 1976. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS ARE PRESENTED BY FEDERAL REGION AND BY STATE OR TERRITORY WITHIN FEDERAL REGIONS. EACH ENTRY INCLUDES THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ADMINISTERING ORGANIZATION, PROGRAM TITLE, DIRECTOR, STARTING DATE, AND AN ABSTRACT DESCRIBING PROGRAM SERVICES, CLIENTELE, STAFFING, ORGANIZATION, COORDINATION, AND FUNDING. PROGRAM DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATION, AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB-259 001 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

207. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS—A NATIONAL OVERVIEW. By S. Z. NAGI.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY-JUNE 1975), P 13-17. **NCJ-31953**

THE FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF AGENCIES INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES IN 129 COUNTIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. AMONG THE ASPECTS SURVEYED WERE THE RATE OF REPORTING OF CASES TO THE AGENCIES, THE SERVICES THE AGENCIES PROVIDE, DECISIONS THE AGENCIES MAKE WHICH AFFECT EACH CASE, AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION. THE AGENCIES WERE ASKED TO RANK THEMSELVES IN TERMS OF LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

208. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY. T. BELL, Ed.** REGION V CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 10 p. 1977. **NCJ-49746**

BOOKS, ARTICLES, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, FILMS, AND OTHER MATERIALS RELEVANT TO DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CITED. MATERIALS THAT PROVIDE BOTH GENERAL SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR PLANNING A PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE LISTED, AS ARE EXAMPLES OF PAMPHLETS AND FILMS THAT MAY BE USED IN SUCH CAMPAIGNS, AND SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL CAMPAIGN MATERIALS. PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES LIST PUBLICATIONS PERTAINING TO PLANNING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS, CONDUCTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS, EMPLOYING A MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTIAGENCY APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND EVALUATING ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

209. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS—PRACTICE AND THEORY.** COMMUNITY RESEARCH APPLICATIONS, INC, 1560 B-WAY, NEW YORK, NY 10036. 214 p. 1977. **NCJ-46133**

THIS DOCUMENT PRESENTS A COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF SPECIFIC CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION

AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED ACROSS THE U.S. MOST OF THE PUBLISHED LITERATURE IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOCUSES ON CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE/NEGLECTFUL FAMILIES AND ON ISSUES RELATED TO REPORTING AND NONREPORTING OF CASES. THERE IS RELATIVELY LITTLE INFORMATION WHICH DEALS WITH THE STATE-OF-THE-ART IN PROGRAM PLANNING, CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT, AND THE ROLES OF GOVERNMENT IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS. THE PRIMARY INTENT OF THIS WORK IS TO TAKE AN INITIAL STEP TOWARD FILLING THIS GAP. THIS DOCUMENT IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS: THE FIRST PRESENTS EIGHT PROGRAM CASE STUDIES, AND THE SECOND A SYNTHESIS OF WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED BOTH FROM THE LITERATURE AND FROM SITE VISITS TO EACH OF THE EIGHT PROGRAMS. THE PROGRAMS INCLUDE TWO HOSPITAL-BASED PROGRAMS; TWO PRIVATE, NONPROFIT, AGENCY-BASED PROGRAMS; TWO PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY PROGRAMS; AND TWO COMMUNITY-BASED TEAM PROGRAMS. EACH PROGRAM SITE WAS VISITED FOR UP TO A WEEK BY A CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST AND A PROGRAM ANALYST. THE SUPERVISOR AND TREATMENT STAFFS WERE INTERVIEWED, AND THE PROGRAMS WERE EVALUATED REGARDING THEIR STARTUP, OBJECTIVES, AUSPICES, COSTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDING, FACILITIES, COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS, STAFFING, PRIMARY AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM, AND COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION. THE SECTIONS ON CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT PRESENTED WITHIN EACH PROGRAM CASE STUDY PROVIDE DETAILED REPORTS ON THE TREATMENT OF ACTUAL CASES. EACH OF THE PAIRS OF PROGRAMS OPERATING UNDER A SINGLE TYPE OF AUSPICE IS INTRODUCED WITH A BRIEF STATEMENT WHICH HIGHLIGHTS DIFFERENCES IN APPROACH AND EMPHASIS. PART II PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE THEMES AND ISSUES DETAILED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE FIRST PART. CRITERIA FOR AND DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DEALT WITH, AS ARE CASE REPORTING AND INCIDENCE, CHARACTERISTICS AND DYNAMICS OF ABUSERS/NEGLECTERS, CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT, IDENTIFICATION, CASE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, SOCIAL SERVICES, HEALTH AND CHILD CARE SYSTEMS, AND EDUCATIONAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT EACH PROGRAM SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST TWO STAFF MEMBERS EXTENSIVELY TRAINED IN THE PROBLEMS AND TREATMENT OF ABUSE, AT LEAST ONE CONTINUING THERAPY GROUP FOR ADULTS, A DEMONSTRATED CAPABILITY FOR WORKING WITH CLIENTS IN THEIR HOMES, A WEEKLY CASE CONFERENCE WITH THE CHILD ABUSE TEAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHARING CASES AND TREATMENT SKILLS, AND ONE MEMBER OF THE TEAM WHO PARTICIPATES ON A COMMUNITY CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT COMMITTEE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED, AS ARE REFERENCE NOTES AT THE CLOSE OF EACH CHAPTER. (KBL)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00569-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

210. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH—PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS.** 478 p. 1976. **NCJ-36918**

COLLECTION OF INFORMATIVE ABSTRACTS OF ABOUT 1100 PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ABOUT 110 ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS. THE PUBLICATIONS ARE DATED 1965 TO 1975 AND REPRESENT MEDICAL, LEGAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MANY OTHER VIEWPOINTS OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEM. THE RESEARCH PROJECTS INCLUDE BOTH FEDERALLY AND PRIVATELY FUNDED PROJECTS AND WERE IDENTIFIED IN A NATIONAL SURVEY CONDUCTED IN SUMMER 1975 BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES FOR PUBLICATIONS, AND INVESTIGATOR, ORGANIZATION, FINANCIAL SPONSOR, AND SUBJECT INDEXES FOR PROJECTS ARE INCLUDED. AN INTRODUCTORY SECTION ON HOW TO USE THIS VOLUME DESCRIBES THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS, PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DATA, AND USE OF THE AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES. A SAMPLE OF THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE IS INCLUDED. FOR THE COMPANION VOLUME, 'CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS.' SEE NCJ-36917. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 251 010; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

211. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH—PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 206 p. 1976. **NCJ-44266**

OVER 260 PUBLICATIONS AND 140 RESEARCH PROJECTS CONCERNED WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DESCRIBED IN THE NOVEMBER 1976 EDITION OF A LISTING PUBLISHED SEMIANNUALLY. THE RESEARCH PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS WERE DRAWN FROM SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1975 AND SPRING OF 1976. EACH PROJECT ENTRY INCLUDES THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERFORMING ORGANIZATION, PROJECT TITLE, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS, PROJECT DATES, FINANCIAL SPONSOR, AND AN ABSTRACT DESCRIBING THE PROJECT'S PURPOSE, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS. THE PUBLICATIONS CITED DATE FROM 1965 TO 1976 AND WERE SELECTED FROM JOURNALS, BOOKS, AND OTHER SOURCES READILY ACCESSIBLE TO SCHOLARS AND PRACTITIONERS. EACH PUBLICATION ENTRY INCLUDES FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND AN ABSTRACT. THE PROJECT SECTION INCLUDES INVESTIGATOR, ORGANIZATION, FINANCIAL SPONSOR, AND SUBJECT INDEXES. THE PUBLICATION SECTION INCLUDES SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB-260 800 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

212. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH—PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS, MARCH 1978.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 425 p. 1978. **NCJ-49471**

THIS ANNUAL PUBLICATION IS DESIGNED TO MAKE THE INFORMATION IN THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DATA BASE AVAILABLE FOR DIRECT PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL REFERENCE. THIS VOLUME CONTAINS INFORMATIVE ABSTRACTS OF OVER 700 PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS AND UP-TO-DATE DESCRIPTIONS OF ABOUT 160 PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS. THE PUBLICATIONS ARE DATED 1965-1977 AND REPRESENT MEDICAL, LEGAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND OTHER VIEWPOINTS OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEM. ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE PROJECTS WERE ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN EARLIER EDITIONS OF THE PUBLICATION AND WERE UPDATED IN THE FALL OF 1977. ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE PROJECTS, WHICH WERE IDENTIFIED IN 1977, ARE DESCRIBED FOR THE FIRST TIME. PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN SEPARATE SECTIONS, AND EACH SECTION HAS ITS OWN INDEXES. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS ARE ALPHABETIZED BY PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR'S NAME; INDEXES OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS, OR-

GANIZATIONS PERFORMING THE RESEARCH, ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT, AND SUBJECT DESCRIPTORS ASSIGNED TO THE PROJECTS ARE PROVIDED. THE SECOND SECTION IS DEVOTED TO ABSTRACTS OF PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS; THEY ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY PRIMARY AUTHOR'S NAME. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE PROVIDED FOR THIS SECTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--VDA)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

213. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—STATE REPORTING LAWS, MAY 1978. By D. E. BERNINGER and J. F. FITZPATRICK.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 35 p. 1978. **NCJ-49474**

KEY ELEMENTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATUTES IN EFFECT ON APRIL 30, 1977 ARE SURVEYED, AND REPORTING LAWS, CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS ARE CONSIDERED. THE FIRST SECTION EXAMINES SEVERAL BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE STATUTES OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND UNITED STATES TERRITORIES DEALING WITH THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED OR KNOWN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE ELEMENTS ARE: (1) THE PURPOSE OF THE STATE'S REPORTING LAWS; (2) THE REQUIRED STATE OF MIND OF THE REPORTER; (3) AGE LIMITS OF CHILDREN; AND (4) PERSONS WHO MUST AND MAY REPORT. IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING, FOR THE RETENTION OR REMOVAL OF A CHILD, AND FOR TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND/OR X-RAYS IS EXAMINED IN RELATION TO THE STATUTES, AS ARE ABROGATION OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS, RELIGIOUS IMMUNITY OR EXCLUSION, AND PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. MOST STATES REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ACTION IN REPORTING WHICH MUST BE CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO PRESCRIBED PROCEDURES. IN THE MAJORITY OF STATES, THE REPORT MUST BE FOLLOWED BY MANDATED ACTION TO PROTECT THE CHILD. THERE HAS BEEN A TREND TOWARD ESTABLISHING A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. INFORMATION ON INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES CAN ASSIST MEDICAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE PERSONNEL IN THE PROPER DIAGNOSIS OF MALTREATMENT AND IN EVALUATING THE EXTENT OF DANGER TO A CHILD. AS A SOURCE OF RESEARCH DATA, CENTRAL REGISTRIES COULD PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION; HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN REPORTED FAILURE IN SUCH REGISTRIES TO CARRY OUT THIS ROLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT STAFF AND SPACE, AND PROBLEMS IN CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO RECORDS. MANY JURISDICTIONS REQUIRE STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES TO OPERATE PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR THE PUBLIC, STAFF PERSONNEL, AND PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT ON CHILD ABUSE AND INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS ARE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. MOST STATES ALLOW FOR PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF VICTIMIZED CHILDREN, EITHER BY POLICE OR OTHER AUTHORITIES. FEDERAL LAW REQUIRES THAT THE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD BE REPRESENTED FOR THE PARENTS AND THE AGENCY, IN THE CASE OF INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE OR NEGLECT, IS NOT WIDELY ESTABLISHED. THE MOST PROMINENT TRENDS IN THE AREA ARE THE EXPANSION OF THE CATEGORIES OF MANDATED REPORTERS AND A BROADENING OF THE CONCEPT OF REPORTABLE ABUSE AND NEGLECT. EXTENSION OF IMMUNITY TO REPORTERS AND THE IMPOSITION OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SANCTIONS FOR FAILURE TO REPORT ARE NOW BEING ADOPTED BY MANY JURISDICTIONS. A GROWING NUMBER OF STATES ARE DIRECTING REPORTS TO SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES AND MANDATING THE OPERATION OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES. STATES HAVE BEGUN TO MANDATE OR ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS. REPORTING PROCEDURES FOR THE STATES AND TERRITORIES ARE LISTED IN A TABLE. APPENDIXES INCLUDE FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A STATUTE COMPILATION BY JURISDICTION. (DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-000-00208-2; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

214. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. By R. E. HELFER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 44 p. 1975. **NCJ-35134**

THIS MANUAL IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE PHYSICIANS AND NURSES WITH THE NECESSARY BACKGROUND TO UNDERSTAND THE BASIC PROCESS IN DEVELOPING THE DIAGNOSIS AND THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE ABUSED CHILD AND HIS FAMILY. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT HELPING THE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD AND HIS FAMILY IS FEASIBLE IN THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CASES, BUT REQUIRES THE COOPERATION OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL FIELDS. THIS MANUAL OUTLINES ONE SUCH COOPERATIVE SYSTEM THAT MAY BE USED TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. AN OVERVIEW OF THIS SYSTEM, CALLED THE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT PROCESS, IS FIRST PRESENTED, USING A FLOW CHART OF THE STEPS INVOLVED. AMONG THE DIAGNOSTIC PHASES OF THIS APPROACH ARE THE INITIAL DIAGNOSIS OF POSSIBLE CHILD ABUSE, THE EMERGENCY ROOM OR OFFICE PHASE, AND THE DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT PHASE, WHICH INVOLVES DIAGNOSIS BY A SPECIAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM OF SUCH PERSONNEL AS PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS, HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS, PHYSICIANS, A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE, A PSYCHIATRIST, LAWYER, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. SPECIFIC STEPS IN THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS ARE DESCRIBED. THE ACUTE TREATMENT PHASE AND LONG TERM TREATMENT PHASE ARE THEN OUTLINED. SPECIFIC TREATMENT OPTIONS AND METHODS ARE DELINEATED.

215. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE FAMILY AND THE COMMUNITY. R. E. HELFER and C. H. KEMPE, Eds.** 458 p. 1976. **NCJ-38824**

A COLLECTION OF TWENTY ARTICLES WHICH PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE CURRENT APPROACHES, IDEAS, AND PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD OF FAMILY INTERACTION AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF THIS VOLUME IS TO HELP THOSE NOW WORKING IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT, AND COORDINATED PROGRAMS OF FAMILY ASSESSMENT, TREATMENT, AND LEARNING. ARTICLES IN THIS ANTHOLOGY DEAL WITH THE FOLLOWING MAJOR SUBJECT AREAS: DYSFUNCTION IN FAMILY INTERACTION; ASSESSING FAMILY PATHOLOGY; FAMILY ORIENTED THERAPY; THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE; THE FAMILY AND THE LAW; AND EARLY RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS WITH FAMILY INTERACTION.

Availability: BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138.

216. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE MYTH OF CLASSLESSNESS. By L. H. PELTON.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 48, N 4 (OCTOBER 1978), P 608-617. **NCJ-51442**

EVIDENCE ASSOCIATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WITH SOCIAL CLASS IS REVIEWED. REASONS WHY THE MYTH OF CLASSLESSNESS IS PROMULGATED AND THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THIS MYTH ARE EXAMINED. THE FIRST PORTION OF THE PAPER COUNTERS THE ARGUMENT THAT CHILD ABUSE OCCURS PROPORTIONALLY AMONG ALL SOCIAL CLASSES. EVERY NATIONAL SURVEY INDICATES A PREPONDERANCE OF REPORTED ABUSE CASES AMONG LOW-INCOME FAMILIES; PROFESSIONALS ATTRIBUTE THIS TO A SUPPOSEDLY HIGHER REPORTING OF ABUSE BY WELFARE AGENCIES THAN BY PRIVATE PHYSICIANS. TO COUNTER THIS ARGUMENT, TWO STUDIES OF CHILD DEATHS ARE CITED, ONE FROM PHILADELPHIA AND ONE FROM NEW YORK CITY. THESE STUDIES WERE CHOSEN BECAUSE THE DEATH OF A CHILD IS DIFFICULT TO HIDE AND SUSPICIOUS AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS ARE USUALLY INVESTIGATED IN A MAJOR CITY. IN PHILADELPHIA 80 PERCENT OF THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN WHO DIED AS THE RESULT OF ABUSE HAD RECEIVED SOME FORM OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; IN NEW YORK, 70 PERCENT HAD. NEARLY ALL OF THE CHILDREN WHO DIED AS THE RESULT OF MULTIPLE ABUSIVE INCIDENTS CAME FROM POOR FAMILIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MYTH OF CLASSLESSNESS ENABLES BOTH POLITICIANS AND SOCIAL WORKERS TO INCREASE THE PRESTIGE OF THE PROBLEM AND GARNER SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, THE MYTH OBSCURES THE REAL CAUSE OF CHILD ABUSE: THE TENSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH POVERTY. IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT NEGLECT CASES ARE TWICE AS COMMON AS ABUSE CASES AND THAT MOST OF THESE CAN BE DIRECTLY TRACED TO POVERTY: LACK OF MONEY FOR FOOD, LACK OF CHILD CARE FOR MOTHERS WHO MUST WORK AND MUST LEAVE THEIR CHILDREN ALONE IN DANGEROUS SITUATIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MYTH OF CLASSLESSNESS KEEPS CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES FROM ATTEMPTING TO REMEDY THE REAL CAUSES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

217. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE PROBLEM AND ITS MANAGEMENT, V 1—AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 70 p. 1976. **NCJ-34665**

THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES CHILD MALTREATMENT FROM VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES, INCLUDING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN, EFFECTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND A PSYCHIATRIST'S VIEW OF THE PROBLEM. A DISCUSSION OF STATE REPORTING LAWS IS INCLUDED. IT ALSO EXAMINES THE MANY PROBLEMS THAT MAKE THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN DIFFICULT TO COMPREHEND AND MANAGE, FROM PROBLEMS OF DEFINITION AND INCIDENCE TO DEFICIENCIES WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF CHILD PROTECTION. A NINE-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. FOR VOLUMES TWO AND THREE, 'THE COMMUNITY TEAM APPROACH TO CASE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION' AND 'THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONALS,' SEE NCJ-34666 AND 67. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-092-00018-9; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

218. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE PROBLEM AND ITS MANAGEMENT, V 2—THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONALS.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 96 p. 1976. **NCJ-34666**

THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES THE ROLES OF SOME OF THE PROFESSIONALS AND AGENCIES INVOLVED IN CASE MANAGEMENT: THOSE WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS, CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES, PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS, AND THE POLICE. ALSO EXAMINED ARE THE ROLES OF THE TEACHER AND THE SCHOOL IN PROTECTING THE WELFARE OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNIT OF THE HENNEPIN COUNTY (MN) WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND THE ABUSED AND BATTERED CHILD UNIT OF THE LOS ANGELES (CA) POLICE DEPARTMENT. A NINE PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. FOR VOLUMES ONE AND THREE, 'AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM' AND 'THE COMMUNITY TEAM APPROACH TO CASE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION,' SEE NCJ-34665 AND 67.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-092-00017-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

219. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE PROBLEM AND ITS MANAGEMENT, V 3—THE COMMUNITY TEAM—AN APPROACH TO CASE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 216 p. 1976. **NCJ-34667**

THIS APPROACH UTILIZES A BODY OF PROFESSIONALS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SERVICE AGENCIES AND GROUPS WORKING TOGETHER, USING SOME FORM OF COORDINATION, TO ENSURE MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE 'COMMUNITY-TEAM APPROACH,' VARIOUS RESOURCES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND EDUCATION ARE DISCUSSED. INCLUDED ARE SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING A COORDINATED COMMUNITY PROGRAM, EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PROGRAMS, AND IDEAS ON THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A NINE PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. FOR VOLUMES ONE AND TWO, (AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM' AND 'THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONALS,' SEE NCJ-34665 AND 66. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-092-00019-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

220. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND THE NEEDS OF THEIR CHILDREN. By A. P. DERDEYN.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 47, N 3 (JULY 1977), P 377-387. **NCJ-43002**

THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF PARENTS RELATIVE TO CUSTODY OF THEIR CHILDREN ARE REVIEWED AND EXAMINED IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONSIDERATION OF THE NEEDS AND RIGHTS OF CHILDREN. THE TRENDS IN TREATMENT AND IN LEGAL DECISIONS WITH RESPECT TO CUSTODY OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE REVIEWED. PARENTAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING A FAMILIAL RIGHT TO TREATMENT, ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN FOR THEIR PARENTS AND FOR A SAFE HOME ENVIRONMENT. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE CRITICAL POINT FOR THE ASSERTION OF PARENTS' RIGHTS IS NOT THE ULTIMATE CUSTODY HEARING BUT THE INITIAL DECISION TO REMOVE THE CHILD FROM ITS HOME....RCB

221. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT THESAURUS, MAY 1978.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 127 p. 1978. **NCJ-48478**

THIS COMPILATION OF STANDARDIZED WORDS AND PHRASES USED TO CHARACTERIZE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INFORMATION NOTES CONTEMPORARY TERMINOLOGY IN THE FIELD, SPELLINGS, USAGES, AND TERM RELATIONSHIPS. THE THESAURUS, DEVELOPED FOR INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, IS USED FOR INDEXING COMPUTER-BASED DATA. AS SUCH, IT SERVES AS THE AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE TO SPELLING AND TERM USE, RESOLVES QUESTIONS OF SYNONYMOUS TERMS, AND PROVIDES FOR CONSISTENT USE OF WORD FORMS. IN ADDI-

TION, THE THESAURUS REFERENCES RELATED AND BROADER AND NARROWER TERMS. IN ADDITION TO THE ALPHABETIC LISTING OF TERMS, IT CONTAINS A PERMUTED DISPLAYS, WHICH EXTRACTS THE SIGNIFICANT WORDS IN EACH DESCRIPTOR AND DISPLAYS THEM ALPHABETICALLY TOGETHER WITH THE ENTIRE DESCRIPTOR THIS ALLOWS THE USER TO SEE ALL USAGES OF A WORD WITHOUT REGARD TO ITS POSITION IN A PHRASE OR MULTIWORD DESCRIPTOR. THE DISPLAY CAN ALSO SUGGEST RELATED DESCRIPTORS OR DESCRIPTORS OF LIKE OR SIMILAR DERIVATION. A THIRD SECTION, THE DESCRIPTOR GROUP, ARRANGES ALL TERMS UNDER BROAD SUBJECT AREAS—ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATION, BEHAVIOR, DEMOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, AND THE LIKE. THE SUBJECT RANGES OF THE 20 DESCRIPTOR GROUPS ARE OUTLINED AND A DESCRIPTOR REVIEW FORM IS INCLUDED. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

222. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—TOWARD A FIRMER FOUNDATION FOR PRACTICE AND POLICY. By E. H. NEWBERGER.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 47, N 3 (JULY 1977), P 374-376. **NCJ-43001**

IT IS HELD THAT WE HAVE YET TO DEVELOP A THEORETICAL BASE FOR DEALING COMPETENTLY WITH THE FAMILY PROBLEMS THAT CULMINATE IN THE SYMPTOMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS ARTICLE MAINTAINS WE NEED NOT ONLY BETTER KNOWLEDGE, IN TERMS OF UNDERSTANDING TYPE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY PROBLEMS, BUT ALSO A MORE ACCURATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDREN'S SYMPTOMS TO FAMILY DYSFUNCTIONS. KNOWLEDGE OF RESOURCES THAT ENABLE PARENTS TO COPE AND REALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY COMPETENCY AND STRENGTH IS CONSIDERED PRESENTLY LACKING. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE ACQUIRING OF SUCH KNOWLEDGE WILL MAKE FOR A MORE INFORMED AND RATIONAL CLINICAL PRACTICE...RCB

223. **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—WHEN AND HOW SHOULD SOCIETY INTERFERE?** CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOUNDATION, 6310 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90048. *BILL OF RIGHTS IN ACTION,* V 13, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1979), P 8-11. **NCJ-56783**

ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE ARE ADDRESSED, INCLUDING PROBLEM RECOGNITION, ABUSING PARENTS, REPORTING LAWS, JUVENILE COURTS, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION. THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS ALWAYS EXISTED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, BUT FEW PEOPLE HAVE BEEN WILLING TO INTERFERE WITH HOW PARENTS RAISE THEIR CHILDREN. IN MANY CASES, PHYSICIANS, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL, TEACHERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND POLICE OFFICERS HAVE IGNORED EVEN OBVIOUS CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ORDER TO STAY OUT OF FAMILY MATTERS. SINCE THE 1960'S, HOWEVER, THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS A DISEASE REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR BOTH CHILDREN AND PARENTS. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS IS THAT ALMOST ALL WERE ABUSED THEMSELVES AS CHILDREN. ABUSING PARENTS ALSO TEND TO BE LONELY AND ISOLATED AND SHUN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS. DISAPPOINTMENT IN MARRIAGE SOMETIMES DRIVES POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE PARENTS TO WANT A CHILD AS THE LAST DESPERATE HOPE FOR HAPPINESS, AND THE CHILD OFTEN BECOMES A VICTIM OF THE MEMORIES AND SHORTCOMINGS OF THE PARENTS. ABUSED CHILDREN ARE FREQUENTLY LABELED BY PARENTS AS RETARDED, BAD, OR SELFISH. RESPONDING TO NEITHER PRAISE NOR DISCIPLINE, THESE CHILDREN OFTEN BECOME VIOLENT TOWARD OTHERS. REPORTING LAWS HAVE BEEN ENACTED TO HELP ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A SURVEY BY THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION INDICATES THAT THE NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS ROSE FROM 294,796 IN 1975 TO 357,533 IN 1976. JUVENILE COURTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT AND REHABILITATE MINORS. MANY COMMUNITIES, HOWEVER, LACK PROGRAMS TO TREAT AND STRENGTHEN THE FAMILY UNIT THROUGH JUVENILE COURTS. ESTABLISHED WAYS OF TREATING AND PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE ARE PROGRAMS FUNDED UNDER THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT PASSED BY CONGRESS IN 1974 AND PARENTS ANONYMOUS. DISCUSSION AND WRITING ACTIVITIES TO EXPLORE CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS ARE LISTED. (DEP)

224. **CHILD ABUSE AND THE CENTRAL REGISTRY (FROM CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT, 1975, BY NANCY B EBELING AND DEBORAH A HILL—SEE NCJ-32566). By G. GARINGER and J. N. HYDE.** PUBLISHING SCIENCES GROUP, INC. 5 p. 1975. **NCJ-48067**

A HYPOTHETICAL CASE STUDY IS USED TO ILLUSTRATE SOME OF THE POTENTIAL SHORTCOMINGS OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES FOR CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. IN MOST STATES, CENTRAL REGISTRIES ARE DESIGNED TO SERVE BOTH AS CENTRAL WAREHOUSES FOR RESEARCH DATA AND AS PRACTICAL TOOLS TO ASSIST PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN DAY-TO-DAY CASE MANAGEMENT. HOWEVER, SOME ALSO VIEW THE REGISTRIES AS A FIRST AND NECESSARY STEP IN TRACKING INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE PRONE TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. REGISTRY ENTRIES USUALLY INCLUDE THE NAME, ADDRESS, AGE, AND SEX OF THE CHILD BELIEVED TO BE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED; THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE PARENTS OR CARETAKERS; THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INJURIES; AND EVIDENCE OF PRIOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT. FEW STATES PROVIDE SPECIFIC STATUTORY GUIDELINES DELINEATING WHO MAY GAIN ACCESS TO THE REGISTRY. OTHER PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REGISTRIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) ALTHOUGH THE REGISTRIES OFTEN INCLUDE CASES OF SUSPECTED AS WELL AS PROVEN ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PARENTS USUALLY ARE NOT AWARE THAT THEIR NAMES HAVE BEEN LISTED; (2) CRITERIA FOR SPECIFYING THOSE WHO MAY MAKE ENTRIES IN THE REGISTRY TEND TO BE BROAD; AND (3) USUALLY THERE ARE NO PROVISIONS GOVERNING THE TIME PERIOD FOR WHICH A NAME SHOULD REMAIN LISTED. A HYPOTHETICAL CASE STUDY ILLUSTRATES THE POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THESE AND OTHER PROBLEMS AND RAISES RELATED LEGAL AND CLINICAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES. (LKM)

225. **CHILD ABUSE AND THE LAW—A LEGAL PRIMER FOR SOCIAL WORKERS. By B. A. CAULFIELD.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 66 p. 1979. **NCJ-63710**

THIS LEGAL PRIMER ACQUAINTS SOCIAL WORKERS AND OTHERS WITH THE BASIC OF LAWS AND LEGAL PROCEDURES DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF WHEN TO GO TO COURT, THE BOOKLET DESCRIBES SUCH IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTIONS AS THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND THE LEGAL LIABILITIES FOR REPORTING INSTANCES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF EMERGENCY CUSTODY PROVISIONS AND CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURES. IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THE BOOK PROCESSES RELATED TO THE TRIAL ARE DESCRIBED AND COURT PROCEDURES EXPLAINED. AN OVERVIEW OF COURT PROCEDURES DETAILS PROGRESS OF A CASE THROUGH TWO COURT STAGES--ADJUDICATION (DECIDING WHETHER PROPER EVIDENCE EXISTS TO SUBSTANTIATE THE CHARGES), AND DISPOSITION (DECIDING ON THE BEST LEGAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM). AN EXPLANATION IS ALSO GIVEN OF THE VITAL ROLES PLAYED BY WITNESSES AND OF THE NATURE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF EVIDENCE. CASE CITATIONS ARE SCATTERED THROUGH THE TEXT, AND APPENDIXES CONTAIN A GLOSSARY OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY AND A LIST OF ELEMENTS OF THE ADJUDICATIVE AND DISPOSITIONAL STAGES OF JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS. (MJW)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601.

226. **CHILD ABUSE AND THE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS—IN SEARCH OF A PROPER DEFENDANT. By A. VELCOFF.** NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF LAW, 126 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MA 02116. *NEW ENGLAND AND LAW REVIEW,* V 13, N 4 (1978), P 802-834. **NCJ-66236**

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATION EXEMPLIFIES THE SHIFT OF LIABILITY FROM THE ABUSER TO PERSONS REQUIRED BY STATUTE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES; GENERAL LEGAL REMEDIES AND BASIC ELEMENTS OF SUCH CASES ARE ALSO NOTED. CHILD ABUSE IS WIDESPREAD IN THE UNITED STATES AND CUTS ACROSS ALL SOCIAL STRATA. THE TYPICAL ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD IS LESS THAN 3 YEARS OLD AND IS USUALLY INJURED BY PARENTS WHO ARE ARE RIGID, EMOTIONALLY IMMATURE INDIVIDUALS, ABUSE CAN RANGE FROM MURDER TO EXCESSIVE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND IS LIKELY TO REOCCUR ONCE IT BEGINS. THE MOST HELPFUL DIAGNOSTIC TOOL IS THE X RAY COMBINED WITH OBSERVATION OF THE CHILD'S PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS. LEGAL RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEM CONSIST OF IMPOSING CRIMINAL OR CIVIL TORT LIABILITY ON THE ABUSER, INTERVENTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (DPW) OR THE JUVENILE COURT TO PROTECT THE CHILD, AND REPORTER STATUTES WHICH IMPOSE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AND CIVIL TORT LIABILITY ON INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED TO REPORT ABUSE CASES WHO FAIL TO DO SO. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, EXCEPT IN SERIOUS CASES, CAN CAUSE GREATER ABUSE AND PRECLUDES THE POSSIBILITY FOR REHABILITATION. COMMON LAW TORT RECOVERY INVOLVES ISSUES OF PARENT-CHILD IMMUNITY AND IS AN INADEQUATE METHOD FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE WHEN REHABILITATION IS DESIRABLE. CHILD PROTECTION LAWS PERMITTING INTERVENTION BY SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES OFFER THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH, SINCE THEY PROVIDE SAFETY FOR THE CHILD WHILE COUNSELING THE FAMILY. PERSONS MANDATED TO REPORT ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN INCLUDE MEDICAL PERSONNEL, TEACHERS, COUNSELORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND POLICE OFFICERS. THE DPW MUST INVESTIGATE ALL REPORTS AND TAKE ACTION IF NECESSARY. THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE HAS RECENTLY ENACTED CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT, BUT IT IS UNCERTAIN IF THE COURT WILL ALSO IMPOSE CIVIL TORT LIABILITY. WHETHER THE COURT DEFINES DUTY TO REPORT AS ARISING FROM COMMON LAW OR THE REPORTER STATUTES WILL AFFECT PROFESSIONALS' LIABILITY. REGARDLESS OF COURT DECISIONS, THE STATUTE WIL HAVE THE GREATEST IMPACT ON PHYSICIANS WHO, IN A SENSE, BECOME THE GUARDIAN OF THE CHILD. HOWEVER, PARENTS MIGHT BE RELUCTANT TO BRING A CHILD FOR TREATMENT UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND PHYSICIANS COULD BE UNWILLING TO REPORT A CASE THAT WAS NEGLECTED BY A COLLEAGUE. THE DPW MAY LACK THE RESOURCES TO INVESTIGATE AN INCREASED NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE CASES AND TECHNICALLY COULD BE SUBJECTED TO LAWSUIT. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MJM)

227. **CHILD ABUSE AND THE LAW—THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM. By G. S. GOODPASTER and K. ANGEL.** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW, 198 MCALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. *HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL,* V 26, N 5 (MARCH 1975), P 1081-1125. **NCJ-27977**

STUDY OF HOW THE CALIFORNIA CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW AND RELATED CRIMINAL, JUVENILE, AND WELFARE STATUTES OPERATE TOGETHER IN PRACTICE TO FORM A SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING, REPORTING, AND PROCESSING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES. PORTIONS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM THAT DO NOT APPEAR TO BE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY ARE ISOLATED AND EXAMINED. STATUTORY CHANGES BASE ON AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH ARE RECOMMENDED. FINDINGS ARE BASED ON FIELD STUDIES AND INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY THE AUTHORS IN LOS ANGELES AND YOLO COUNTIES.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION, 33 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10011.

228. **CHILD ABUSE AND THE LAW—THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM. By G. S. GOODPASTER and K. ANGEL.** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW, 198 MCALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. *HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL,* V 26 (MARCH 1975), P 1081-1125. **NCJ-53706**

THIS STUDY DETAILS HOW CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE REPORTED, HANDLED, AND VIEWED IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE ROLE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS PLAY. THE EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE. EACH SECTION OF THE REVIEW PROVIDES AN AGENCY BY AGENCY DESCRIPTION OF THE HANDLING OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD NEGLECT CASES. THE DISCUSSION BEINGS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE CALIFORNIA JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL CODES, THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, AND THE OPERATION OF THE CENTRAL REGISTRY OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE ORGANIZATION OF WELFARE DEPARTMENTS IS ALSO EXAMINED. IN LOS ANGELES THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES DIVISION OF THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT RECEIVES A FEW REPORTS FROM PRIVATE PHYSICIANS, A LARGE NUMBER OF REPORTS FROM HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS, AND A FEW REPORTS FROM SCHOOLS. (IN 1972-73 THERE WERE 183 REPORTS FROM A STUDENT POPULATION OF 630,000.) THE REACTIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, COURTS, AND MEDICAL AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL TO THE CURRENT IMPLEMENTATIONS OF REPORTING PROCEDURES ARE EXAMINED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT PHYSICIANS UNDERREPORT BECAUSE THEY ARE RELUCTANT TO SUBJECT THEIR PATIENTS TO CRIMINAL CHARGES, WHILE SCHOOL PERSONNEL UNDERREPORT BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN TRAINED TO LOOK FOR SIGNS OF ABUSE. THE IMPORTANCE OF POLICE RESPONSE IS DESCRIBED, AND THE LOS ANGELES POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM IS PRAISED. PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE AT THE COURT LEVEL ARE EXAMINED AT LENGTH. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE: CHILD ABUSE LAWS SHOULD BE CHANGED TO EXPLICITLY PROVIDE FOR NONCRIMINAL DIVERSION IN LESS SERIOUS CASES; CLEARER STANDARDS SHOULD BE SPECIFIED FOR REMOVING THE CHILD FROM THE HOME; FOSTER CARE SHOULD BE FOR SHORTER PERIODS OF TIME; AND TRAINING SHOULD BE GIVEN TO POLICE, COURT PERSONNEL, SCHOOL PERSONNEL, AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. PROVISION SHOULD EXIST FOR MAKING INFORMAL ORAL REPORTS. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS NUMBEROUS FOOTNOTES. (GLR)

229. **CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE. D. G. GIL, Ed.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 614 p. 1979. **NCJ-56404**

THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD ABUSE AND ITS RELATION TO VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY ARE PRESENTED IN A COLLECTION OF 31 ARTICLES. THE ARTICLES, ONE-THIRD OF WHICH APPEARED ORIGINALLY IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, WERE SELECTED FOR THEIR INSIGHTS INTO INDIVIDUAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND SOCIETAL VIOLATIONS OF THE NEEDS, RIGHTS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, AND INTO THE SOURCES AND DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE. THE ARTICLES REPRESENT ATTEMPTS TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES (FRAGMENTATION, UNIDIMENSIONALITY, VICTIM BLAMING, SUPERFICIALITY, VALUE NEUTRALITY IN PROBLEM DEFINITION) THAT PERSISTENTLY LIMIT COMPREHENSION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS CHILD ABUSE. THE FIRST OF THE BOOK'S THREE SECTIONS INCLUDES ARTICLES ON THE NATURE AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, GOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CONTROLLING ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE AS PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION AS A SOURCE OF VIOLENCE, THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CHILD ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE AS AN EVOLUTIONARY MECHANISM ASSOCIATED WITH POPULATION-RESOURCE BALANCE, AND PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF AND OPINIONS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE. MANIFESTATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AT THE INTERPERSONAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND SOCIETAL LEVELS ARE EXPLORED IN ARTICLES ON CONDITIONS IN A JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER, THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN, CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SCHOOLS, SERVICE PROVIDERS' RESPONSIBILITIES TO CHILDREN, THE ECOLOGY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN, ATTITUDES OF AMERICANS TOWARD CHILDREN, VIOLENCE AMONG GHETTO CHILDREN, PEDIATRIC PRACTICE AND CHILD ABUSE, AND ABUSE PREVENTION. OTHER ARTICLES LINK CHILD MALTREATMENT TO THE LARGER ISSUE OF INTERPERSONAL AND STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY, DISCUSSING SUCH TOPICS AS FAMILY VIOLENCE, SOCIALIZATION, SOCIAL CLASS AND CORPOORAL PUNISHMENT IN CHILD REARING, AGGRESSION ON THE PLAYGROUND, FAMILY EXPERIENCE AND SUPPORT OF THE DEATH PENALTY, ABORTION, THE EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD, WAR AND CHILDREN, AND THE SOCIETAL ROOTS OF SUICIDE. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, SEE NCJ-07931, 19304, 19307, 19308, 26370,32162, 42980, 44716, 50691, 53274, 55455, AND 56405-56414. (LKM)

Availability: AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003.

230. **CHILD ABUSE AS A WORK-RELATED PROBLEM. By B. JUSTICE and D. F. DUNCAN.** MARTIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC, MID-CONTINENT HOSPITAL, 122 NORTH COOPER, OLATHE, KS 66061. *CORRECTIVE AND SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY,* METHODS AND THERAPY, V 23, N 2 (1977), P 53-55. **NCJ-42393**

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO THE CAUSE OF CHILD ABUSE, USING THE SOCIAL READJUSTMENT RATING SCALE (SRRS) TO COMPARE ABUSIVE AND NON-ABUSIVE PARENTS. THE SRRS WAS ADMINISTERED TO MATCHED GROUPS OF PARENTS WHO HAD ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN AND TO PARENTS WHO HAD NOT ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN, BUT WHO HAD EXPERIENCED PROBLEMS WITH THEM. THE RESEARCHERS FOUND FOUR TYPES OF WORK-RELATED SITUATIONS TO BE PERILOUSLY STRESSFUL SITUATIONS FOR PARENTS SUSCEPTIBLE TO CHILD ABUSE. THESE ARE: UNEMPLOYED FATHERS CARING FOR CHILDREN AT HOME; WORKING MOTHERS WITH JOB AND DOMESTIC OBLIGATION OVERLOADS; HUSBANDS, ESPECIALLY PROFESSIONALS, WORKING SO HARD THAT THEY NEGLECT THEIR WIVES; AND TRAUMATIC WORK EXPERIENCES RESULTING IN UNDISPELLED TENSION. PREVENTION STRATEGIES SUGGESTED BY THE AUTHORS INCLUDE PASSAGE OF A FEDERAL LAW GUARANTEEING TOTAL EMPLOYMENT; REDUCING THE POSSIBILITIES OF ON-THE-JOB HAZARDS; INCREASING THE NUMBER OF EASILY ACCESSIBLE CHILD CARE FACILITIES; AND MINIMIZING SEXISM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...EB

231. **CHILD ABUSE AS PSYCHOPATHOLOGY—A SOCIOLOGICAL CRITIQUE AND REFORMULATION. By R. J. GELLES.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 43, N 4 (JULY 1973), P 611-621. **NCJ-32162**

THIS PAPER CRITICALLY EXAMINES THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL THEORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND FINDS A NUMBER OF DEFICIENCIES WITH THE MODEL; A BROADER, SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE IS THEN PROPOSED. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE IS TOO NARROW. HE STATES THAT IT POSITS A SINGLE CAUSAL VARIABLE (A PRESUMED MENTAL ABBERATION OR DISEASE) TO ACCOUNT FOR CHILD ABUSE, WHILE IT IGNORES OTHER VARIABLES THAT MAY BE EQUALLY OR MORE IMPORTANT CAUSAL FACTORS. SECONDLY, HE ARGUES THAT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THEORY IS INCONSISTENT IN STATING THAT ABUSE IS CAUSED BY A PATHOLOGY, WHILE MANY OF THE RESEARCH REPORTS STATE ALL ABUSERS ARE NOT PSYCHOPATHS. FINALLY, THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT CLOSE EXAMINATION OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE SHOWS THAT IT IS NOT BASED ON RESEARCH THAT MEETS EVEN THE MINIMAL STANDARDS OF EVIDENCE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. THIS PAPER PROVIDES A MORE DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE GENERATIVE SOURCES OF CHILD ABUSE. THE ANALYSIS GOES BEYOND THE UNI-CAUSAL APPROACH OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY MODEL; IT ANALYZES SOCIOCULTURAL FEATURES OF THE ABUSER SUCH AS SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, SEX, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH VIOLENCE, AND IT RELATES THESE TO SUCH FACTORS AS THE AGE, TEMPERAMENT, AND SIB-ORDER OF THE ABUSED CHILD. IN ADDITION, THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF CHILD ABUSE IS EXAMINED. THE PAPER CONCLUDES WITH A BROADER, SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE AND DISCUSSES THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS APPROACH FOR STRATEGIES OF INTERVENTION IN CHILD ABUSE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

232. **CHILD ABUSE—ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM BY REPORTING LAWS. By R. H. BROWN.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *WOMEN LAWYERS JOURNAL,* V 60, N 2 (SPRING 1974), P 73-78. **NCJ-52020**

A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS IS GIVEN OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS IS TO IDENTIFY CHILDREN WHO ARE BEING ABUSED SO THEY MAY RECEIVE APPROPRIATE THERAPY AND PROTECTION AND, SECONDARILY, TO PROVIDE MORE ACCURATE STATISTICS ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. ALL STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS HAVE REPORTING LAWS, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH ARE MODELED AFTER A PROTOTYPE SUGGESTED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. MANDATORY REPORTING EXISTS IN ALL BUT 6 STATES; IN 47 STATES PHYSICIANS AND OTHER SPECIFIED PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO FILE REPORTS, AND IN 23 OF THESE STATES ONLY PHYSICIANS ARE TO REPORT. THE NUMBER OF STATES THAT REQUIRE MANDATORY REPORTING FROM PARTICULAR IDENTIFIED PROFESSIONAL GROUPS IS INDICATED. THE TYPES OF INJURIES EXPECTED TO BE REPORTED BY PHYSICIANS ARE DE-

SCRIBED, ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF STATUTES DO NOT DEFINE THE TERMS 'ABUSE' OR 'NEGLECT.' MOST STATES DO NOT REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ABUSE OF A DEAD CHILD. MALNUTRITION MUST BE REPORTED IN ILLINOIS, NEW MEXICO, AND SOUTH DAKOTA. AGENCIES DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE REPORTS ARE USUALLY EITHER THE POLICE, THE PROSECUTOR, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, OR THE JUVENILE COURT. A SOCIAL SERVICE OR WELFARE AGENCY IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE AGENCY MOST LIKELY TO BE EFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM IN OTHER THAN A PUNITIVE WAY. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL REGISTRY RECORD ALL INSTANCES OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE IS CONSIDERED AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE REPORTING SYSTEM. IT IS URGED THAT CARE BE TAKEN TO REMOVE FROM THE REGISTRY THE IDENTITY OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES NOT CONFIRMED TO BE INVOLVED IN ABUSE. PROVISIONS FOR IMMUNITY FROM LAW SUITS OF THOSE REPORTING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE IN 'GOOD FAITH' ARE PART OF REPORTING STATUTES IN ALL BUT 3 STATES. THE KINDS OF LIABILITY PRESCRIBED FOR FAILURE TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. THE MAJOR IMPACT OF REPORTING LEGISLATION IS THE REVELATION OF THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. WHILE IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT MANY PEOPLE ADVOCATE MORE RIGID CHILD LAWS WITH MORE SERIOUS PENALTIES, IT IS ADVISED THAT STRICT ADHERENCE TO EXISTING LAWS, COMMITMENT BY APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS TO PRESCRIBED DUTIES, ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR AGENCIES AND SERVICES, PLUS THE STIMULATION OF A 'WATCH DOG' ATTITUDE IN THE PUBLIC AND PRESS COULD DO MUCH TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM OF ABUSE. (RCB)

233. **CHILD ABUSE BY ADOLESCENT BABYSITTERS. By J. E. MARTIN and F. C. KOURANY.** *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 4, N 1 (1980), P 15-22. **NCJ-67757**

THIS ARTICLE STUDIES PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE BY TEENAGE BABYSITTERS AND PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION AND OF CHILD ABUSE IN BABYSITTING SITUATIONS. OFTEN THE ABUSER IS A PASSIVE PERSON WHO VENTILATES FRUSTRATIONS ON WEAKER OBJECTS AND HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN ABUSED. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSER INCLUDE INSECURITY, INADEQUACY, NARCISSISM HYPERSENSITIVITY, AND POOR IMPULSE CONTROL. CHILDREN WITH MANAGEMENT OR BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS MAY PROVOKE UNPREPARED ADOLESCENTS WITH EMOTIONAL LIMITATIONS INTO MOMENTARY RAGE. A SURVEY OF 480 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SHOWS THAT 46.5 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS GOT VERY ANGRY AT CHILDREN WHILE BABYSITTING, 33.3 PERCENT SPANKED THEM, 13.3 PERCENT CALLED FOR HELP, 8.3 PERCENT HAD AN ATTACK OF FEAR OR PANIC, 7.7 PERCENT STRUCK THEM, AND 7.7 PERCENT GOT FRUSTRATED AND CRIED. THESE RESULTS INDICATE THAT POTENTIAL ABUSE AND LOSS OF IMPULSE CONTROL CAN OCCUR DURING BABYSITTING SITUATIONS. EARLY CHILDHOOD INTIMACY FAILURES MAY LEAD ADOLESCENTS TO BELIEVE THAT CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS ARE DANGEROUS AND PREDETERMINED TO CAUSE FRUSTRATION, MISTRUST, AND DISAPPOINTMENTS. THE BABYSITTER'S LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL SENSITIVITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL, COGNITIVE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS, ALONG WITH FACTORS SUCH AS AGE, CRISIS, GRIEF, LOVE, ILLNESS, EXAMS, AND GEOGRAPHIC CHANGES, CAN AFFECT THE BABYSITTER'S OVERALL COPING MECHANISMS AND INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF ABUSE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PARENTS TAKE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY IN SELECTING TEENAGERS AND MAKE NECESSARY INQUIRIES ABOUT THE BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCES OF POTENTIAL SITTERS. IF ABUSE OCCURS, THE EXAMINER SHOULD MAKE SURE IT IS NOT REPEATED. PROFESSIONAL EVALUATION SHOULD INCLUDE THE CHILD, THE BABYSITTER, AND THE FAMILY, WHILE PROPER AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE NOTIFIED, AND SUPPORTIVE PHOTOGRAPHS AND RADIOLOGICAL STUDIES SHOULD BE MADE. THERE ARE 27 REFERENCES. (JLF)

234. **CHILD ABUSE CASE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING. By S. L. KLAUS.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 23 p. 1977. **NCJ-49475**

THE REPORT FOCUSES UPON THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFYING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINES MOST CLOSELY INVOLVED: LAW ENFORCEMENT, MEDICINE, SOCIAL WORK, AND EDUCATION. THE REPORT RESULTED FROM THE SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE CASE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING, WHICH EXPLORED THE APPROACHES USED BY DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL WORKERS INVOLVED IN IDENTIFYING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE. PROFESSIONAL PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED TO PRESENT COMMON ATTITUDES AMONG MEMBERS OF THEIR PROFESSIONS IN THEIR PREPARED STATEMENTS. EACH PRESENTED TWO STATEMENTS: THE FIRST ON THE INDICATORS USED BY THEIR PROFESSION FOR RECOGNIZING PHYSICAL ABUSE; THE SECOND DEALING WITH THOSE FACTORS THAT MIGHT PREVENT A PARTICULAR PROFESSIONAL FROM IDENTIFYING AND REPORTING A POSSIBLE CASE OF ABUSE. THE REPORT PRESENTS IN NARRATIVE FORM THE ISSUES AND VIEWS BROUGHT OUT BY THE SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS IN THESE STATEMENTS AND IN THE GENERAL DISCUSSIONS THAT FOLLOWED. THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT DISCUSSES THOSE GENERAL INFORMATION NEEDS, CONSIDERATIONS, AND DECISIONMAKING PROCESSES THAT SEEM TO BE HELD IN COMMON ACROSS PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINES. THE WAYS IN WHICH A PARTICULAR PROFESSIONAL'S BACKGROUND, TRAINING, AND WORK SETTING CAN AFFECT THE IDENTIFICATION PROCESS AND INFLUENCE THE DECISION TO REPORT ARE ALSO EXAMINED. A FINAL SECTION SUMMARIZES THE SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSIONS BY COMPARING THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVES THAT WERE REPRESENTED. A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED. (VDA)

Supplemental Notes: A REPORT FROM A SYMPOSIUM ON PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS, THE SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE CASE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING, HOUSTON, TEXAS, APRIL 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

235. **CHILD ABUSE—CAUSES, EFFECT AND PREVENTION. By B. BAILEY.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 337-342. **NCJ-46201**

RESEARCH REPORTS ON THE CAUSES, PREVENTION, AND EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE PRESENTED, EMPHASIZING THE USE OF STATISTICS. THREE RESEARCH PROJECTS ON CHILD ABUSE IN PROGRESS AS OF THE TIME OF WRITING ARE DESCRIBED. THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY PERSONALITY FACTORS WHICH MAY BE PREDICTIVE OF AN INDIVIDUAL LIKELY TO CAUSE CHILD ABUSE. THE RESULTS OF PERSONALITY TESTS FOR THREE GROUPS—IDENTIFIED ABUSERS, POTENTIAL ABUSERS, AND NORMALS—ARE COMPARED TO SEE WHETHER THERE IS SOME ELEMENT WHICH CAN ALLOW PSYCHOLOGISTS TO PREDICT WHO WILL BECOME AN ABUSER. THE SECOND PROJECT IS STUDYING ABUSED CHILDREN TO DETERMINE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF ABUSE. THE FINAL PROJECT DISCUSSES A CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROJECT. SURVEYS WERE TAKEN TO DETER-

MINE WHICH GROUPS MAY EVIDENCE CHILD ABUSE, AND PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS WERE GEARED TO REACH THESE GROUPS. THE CAMPAIGN RAISED AWARENESS, BUT MORE DATA INTERPRETATION IS NECESSARY, THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE MAJOR RESULT OF THE THIRD STUDY WAS TO ESTABLISH THE USAGE OF EMPIRICAL DATA TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)
Availability: S F AUSTIN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY C/O BRUCE BAILEY, NACOGDOCHES, TX 75961.

236. **CHILD ABUSE DEATHS IN ONTARIO (FROM ONTARIO—RESEARCH PAPERS FOR THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE CANADA—CANADA, 1978—SEE NCJ-65120). By C. GREENLAND.** ONTARIO MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES, HEPBURN BLOCK, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M7A 1E9. 52 p. 1978. **NCJ-65122**
CASE SUMMARIES ARE USED TO EXAMINE DECISIONMAKING BY MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES (OACAS) (CANADA) IN CHILD ABUSE CASES RESULTING IN DEATH. THIRTEEN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE DEATHS, IN 1976-1977 ARE STUDIED, AND 11 CASES NOT INVOLVING DEATH, BUT EVIDENCING GOOD CASE MANAGEMENT ARE INCLUDED. IN EXAMINING THE CASE RECORDS, PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO WHO REPORTED AND WHO RECEIVED THE INITIAL COMPLAINT (AS MANY OF THE DECEASED CHILDREN WERE KNOWN TO THE OACAS), HOW IT WAS INVESTIGATED, AND WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN. THE CASE SUMMARIES SHOW THAT INFANTS UNDER AGE 2 HAVE A SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER RISK OF DEATH FROM CHILD ABUSE. SINCE 5 OF THE 13 MOTHERS INVOLVED WERE 19 OR YOUNGER, CASE WORKERS SHOULD PAY ESPECIALLY CLOSE ATTENTION TO COMPLAINTS ABOUT YOUNG, UNSTABLE PARENTS HAVING VERY YOUNG CHILDREN. RISK-TAKING IN THESE CASES SHOULD BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM AND YOUNG MOTHERS TAUGHT BIRTH CONTROL. SINCE IN MANY ABUSE CASES, THE OACAS IS DEALING WITH MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES, COOPERATION WITH OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES IS ESSENTIAL. OACAS SHOULD REMEMBER THE THE FIRST DUTY IS CHILD PROTECTION, NOT FAMILY THERAPY, AS MANY CHILDREN DIED AFTER THE OACAS WAS RELUCTANT TO TAKE THEM INTO CUSTODY. MOREOVER, FAILURE OF ABUSIVE PARENTS TO KEEP APPOINTMENTS OR ALLOW OACAS PERSONNEL INTO THEIR HOMES SHOULD BE VIEWED WITH ALARM AND ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY, SINCE SERIOUSLY ABUSIVE PARENTS OFTEN AVOID THE OACAS. FINALLY, INQUESTS SHOULD BE HELD IN ALL CHILD ABUSE DEATHS, AND THE CENTRAL CHILD ABUSE REGISTRY SHOULD BE NOTIFIED MORE REGULARLY OF CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN CASE SUMMARIES, CASE TRAJECTORIES EXAMPLES, AND A REPORT ON CHILD BATTERY. A TABLE IS INCLUDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 65120-21. (PAP)
Supplemental Notes: NCJ 65122 AVAILABLE ON MICROFICHE FROM NCJRS UNDER NCJ 65120.

237. **CHILD ABUSE—DETECTION AND PREVENTION. By L. SANDERS, R. W. KIBBY, S. CREAGHAN, and E. TYRREL.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN, 1834 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *YOUNG CHILDREN,* V 30, N 5 (JULY 1975), P 332-338. **NCJ-51128**
BECAUSE OF THEIR CONSTANT AND CLOSE DAILY CONTACT WITH CHILDREN, TEACHERS CAN AND SHOULD PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN TREATING THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. ALL 50 STATES HAVE ENACTED CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES AND HAVE ESTABLISHED CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES STAFFED BY PROFESSIONAL CASEWORKERS. IN MANY STATES, CERTAIN PROFESSIONALS, SUCH AS PHYSICIANS, PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS, AND TEACHERS, ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO REPORT SUSPECTED INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE. FAILURE TO REPORT CAN GIVE RISE TO CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AND CIVIL LIABILITY. REASONABLE SUSPICION THAT A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED OR NEGLECTED, NOT POSITIVE PROOF, IS ALL THAT IS REQUIRED FOR REPORTING, AND THE IDENTITY OF THE REPORTING INDIVIDUAL IS KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. ONCE A SUSPECTED CASE OF CHILD ABUSE IS REPORTED THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES CARRY THE BURDEN OF INITIATING THE REHABILITATION OF THE ABUSING PARENTS. SUCH PROGRAMS CURRENTLY ARE UNDERGOING PROFOUND CHANGES IN PERSPECTIVE AND APPROACHES, AND THE PERSONNEL INVOLVED ARE LEARNING NEW SKILLS TO MAKE THEIR INTERVENTION IN FAMILY INTERRELATIONSHIPS MORE EFFECTIVE. THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY SEEKS TO PRESERVE THE FAMILY AS A UNIT AND TO PROVIDE NONPUNITIVE THERAPY DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN PARENTAL CAPACITY TO PROVIDE GOOD CHILD CARE. ONE SCHOOL'S EXPERIENCE IN ATTEMPTING TO EDUCATE ITS TEACHERS IN THIS AREA AND TO ENCOURAGE ACTIVE TEACHER INVOLVEMENT IN TREATING THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (MPK)

238. **CHILD ABUSE—EARLY WARNING IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL. By M. A. LYNCH, J. ROBERTS, and M. GORDON.** SPASTICS INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS, 20-22 MORTIMER STREET, LONDON W1, ENGLAND. *DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE AND CHILD NEUROLOGY,* V 18 (1976), P 759-766. **NCJ-43040**
EARLY DETECTION OF FAMILIES WITH A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE CAN LEAD TO EFFECTIVE PREVENTION. THIS PAPER PRESENTS RESULTS OF A STUDY WHICH IDENTIFIED FACTORS THAT MAY BE USED TO PREDICT POTENTIAL ABUSE BY NEW MOTHERS. THE STUDY POPULATION FOR THIS RESEARCH WAS 29 ABUSED CHILDREN WHOSE FAMILIES HAD BEEN REFERRED TO THE HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKER EITHER DURING THE PREGNANCY OR THE NEONATAL PERIOD. A CONTRAST GROUP OF 55 NON-ABUSED CHILDREN WHOSE FAMILIES HAD ALSO BEEN REFERRED TO THE SOCIAL WORKER WAS ALSO ESTABLISHED, AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO GROUPS WERE COMPARED. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE TWO GROUPS COULD BE DISTINGUISHED BY THREE VARIABLES: (1) THE ABUSED CHILDREN WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN IN THE SPECIAL CARE NURSERY: 59 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 24 PER CENT (2) THEIR FAMILY'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS AT DELIVERY WERE 'DIFFUSE' RATHER THAN 'DEFINED': 90 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 27 PER CENT. (3) CONCERN OVER MOTHERING WAS RECORDED IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL RECORDS IN 72 PER CENT OF THE CASES COMPARED WITH 15 PER CENT OF THE CONTRAST GROUP. IT IS CONCLUDED THEREFORE THAT FAMILIES 'AT RISK' CAN, IN PRACTICE, BE ASCERTAINED IN THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...DMC

239. **CHILD ABUSE—EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION. By J. A. BALDWIN.** 52 p. 1977. **NCJ-51171**
SEVERE CHILD ABUSE WAS ASCERTAINED IN NORTHEAST WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND, A MIXED URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITY, IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM AMONG PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED. THE SELECTION OF FAMILIES FOR DETAILED STUDY WAS LIMITED TO THOSE WHERE THE PRESENTING CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO SEVERE PHYSICAL MALTREATMENT. THE PERIOD 1965-1970 WAS STUDIED RETROSPECTIVELY, AND THE YEAR 1971 WAS ALSO STUDIED TO ALERT PROFESSIONALS TO THE EXTENT AND COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM. CHILDREN ENCOUNTERING SEVERE ABUSE FROM JANUARY 1972 TO 1973 WERE COMPARED WITH CHILDREN FROM THE EARLIER PERIOD. THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE WAS DETERMINED FROM DATA REPORTED BY AND FROM CONTACT WITH MEDICAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS. THE RATE OF ABOUT 1 NEW CASE REFERRED PER 1,000 CHILDREN UNDER 4 YEARS OLD PER YEAR, EXTRAPOLATED TO ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE, WOULD ENTAIL THE REFERRAL OF OVER 3,000 CHILDREN YEARLY. THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN THE RESTROSPECTIVE SERIES WITH BRAIN DAMAGE WAS OVER 40 PERCENT, AND THIS FIGURE IS CONSIDERED RELIABLE. A TOTAL OF 38 CHILDREN WERE SEVERELY ASSAULTED BETWEEN 1965 AND 1971 AND CAME FROM 34 FAMILIES. AN ADDITIONAL 22 CHILDREN WERE SEVERELY ASSAULTED DURING THE 1972-1973 PERIOD. OF THE CHILDREN 80 PERCENT WERE UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE AT THE ONSET OF SEVERE ABUSE; FOUR DEATHS RESULTED FROM ABUSE. A TOTAL OF 225 SEPARATE INCIDENTS CONSISTING OF ONE OR MORE INJURIES WERE ASCERTAINED AMONG THE 38 CHILDREN, A MEAN OF 5.9 INCIDENTS PER CHILD. TYPES OF INJURIES INCLUDED SKULL AND OTHER FRACTURES, BRAIN DAMAGE, NUTRITIONAL DEPRIVATION, AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA. MAJOR ASSAULTS TENDED TO OCCUR SOON AFTER MARRIAGE OR THE START OF COHABITATION. THE MEAN AGE OF FEMALE ABUSING PARENTS WAS 25 YEARS, AND THE MEAN AGE OF MALE ABUSING PARENTS WAS 25 YEARS. FAMILIES OF SEVERELY ABUSED CHILDREN ARE DESCRIBED IN RELATION TO FAMILY SIZE, YOUTHFULNESS, SOCIAL CLASS, STABILITY, PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY, AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY. DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE IDENTIFICATION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND SOME POSSIBLE DETERMINANTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

240. **CHILD ABUSE—EXTENSION'S ROLE. By D. IMIG.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN MADISON EXTENSION JOURNAL INC, 805 EXTENSION BUILDING, 432 N LAKE STREET, MADISON, WI 53706. *JOURNAL OF EXTENSION,* V 16 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1978), P 24-28. **NCJ-54473**
A MODEL AND PLAN OF ACTION IS SUGGESTED TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTENSION TO PROVIDE THE COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP. THE MODEL PROPOSED IS BASED ON THE DIMENSIONS OF SERVICE, EDUCATION, AND ADVOCACY IMPLEMENTED BY AN OVERALL COORDINATING STRUCTURE. SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES ARE NOT ABLE TO HANDLE THE REQUIRED SERVICES TO CHILD-ABUSING FAMILIES, PARTICULARLY IN AREAS WHERE MANDATORY REPORTING HAS INCREASED THE IDENTIFIED NEED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT NONAGENCY AS WELL AS AGENCY SERVICES MUST BE COORDINATED TO COVER ALL THE NEEDS OF IDENTIFIED FAMILIES. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS WOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD PARTICULAR TARGET AUDIENCES WITH THE AIM OF PREVENTING POSSIBLE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR BY HIGH-RISK PARENTS. THE ADVOCACY ASPECT OF THE ACTION MODEL INVOLVES INFLUENCING APPROPRIATE POLITICAL BODIES AND INFLUENTIAL INDIVIDUALS TO TAKE ACTION ON ISSUES RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT EXTENSION, A NATIONWIDE COUNTY-ORIENTED ORGANIZATION CONCERNED WITH THE FAMILY, COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, AND 4-H, IS UNIQUE IN ITS POTENTIAL TO ORGANIZE THE TOTAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM NEEDED. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS IS SUPPORTING THE COMMUNITY'S NEED FOR GOOD PARENTING, WHILE THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STAFF UNDERSTANDS COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP, STRUCTURE, PROCESSES, AND POLITICS. THE 4-H PROGRAM INCLUDES MEMBERS AND LEADERS WHO ARE THE CHILDREN AND PARENTS OF THE COMMUNITY. WAYS IN WHICH THESE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN EXTENSION CAN INITIATE AND SUPPORT THE SERVICE, EDUCATIONAL, AND ADVOCACY ASPECTS OF THE ACTION MODEL ARE DISCUSSED. (RCB)

241. **CHILD ABUSE—FAMILY VIOLENCE—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 41 p. 1978. **NCJ-49763**
CITATIONS, ABSTRACTS, AND RESEARCH PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED, INDICATING THE MANY ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE BEING STUDIED. THIS INFORMATION WAS SELECTED FROM THE DATA BASES OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS: THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, THE NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION, AND SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, INC. ABSTRACTS FROM A BIBLIOGRAPHY PRODUCED BY THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN HUMAN SERVICES, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WERE ALSO USED. THE MATERIALS COVER THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE, INCLUDING WIFE-BEATING, SPOUSE ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INCEST, AND VIOLENCE AND PREGNANCY. THE MATERIALS DATE FROM 1971 TO 1978. PUBLICATION DATA (I.E., TITLE, AUTHORSHIP, SOURCE, AVAILABILITY, AND PRICE) ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH STANDARD ANNOTATIONS. AN EXCERPT IS APPENDED OF TESTIMONY BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

242. **CHILD ABUSE (FROM PARENTS AND CHILDREN, 1977 BY BRENDA HOGGETT). By B. M. HOGGETT.** SWEET AND MAXWELL, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. 28 p. 1977. **NCJ-45122**
PROVISIONS UNDER BRITISH AND WELSH LAW FOR PUNISHING CHILD ABUSERS AND PROTECTING VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DETAILED. THE DEFINITION OF A CHILD ABUSER AS SET FORWARD IN THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1933 IS PRESENTED. CARE PROCEEDINGS FOR CHILDREN ARE PROVIDED FOR IN THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1969; THE PARTIES INVOLVED, INTERIM ORDERS, GROUNDS FOR PROVIDNG CARE, AND APPEALS TO CARE PROCEEDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. THE ORDERS AVAILABLE TO THE COURT FOR HANDLING ABUSED CHILDREN INCLUDE PARENTAL RECOGNIZANCE FOR PROPER CARE AND CONTROL, SUPERVISION ORDERS, CARE ORDERS, HOSPITAL ORDERS, AND GUARDIANSHIP ORDERS; EACH IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF ITS LEGAL BACKGROUND. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR 'PLACE OF SAFETY' POWERS UNDER THE FOLLOWING ACTS ARE DESCRIBED: THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1969; THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1933; THE CHILDREN ACT OF 1958; AND THE ADOPTION ACT OF 1958. ADVICE FOR THE SOCIAL WORK PRACTITIONER WHO IS CONFRONTED WITH OR SUSPECTS CHILD ABUSE IS PROVIDED. (DAS)

243. **CHILD ABUSE (FROM RAGE, HATE, ASSAULT AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE, 1976, BY D J MADDEN AND J R LION—SEE NCJ-38825). By R. M. SARLES.** HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016; SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 16 p. 1976. **NCJ-38826**
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE EXAMINES ITS DEFINITION, DIAGNOSIS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES, ETIOLOGY, OUTCOME, AND TREATMENT. MANY AUTHORS FEEL THAT THE TRADITIONAL VIEW OF THE 'BATTERED CHILD' AS ONE WHO RECEIVES NONACCIDENTAL PHYSICAL

INJURY DUE TO ACTS OR OMISSIONS ON THE PART OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE EMOTIONAL AND NUTRITIONAL DEPRIVATION, NEGLECT, AND BOTH PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE. THIS 'MALTREATMENT SYNDROME' ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ABUSE NEED NOT BE. WILLFUL AND THAT CHILD ABUSE REPRESENTS PUNISHMENT-ABUSE, ACCIDENT-ABUSE, AND NEGLECT-ABUSE. CLINICAL SIGNS WHICH MAY LEAD TO A DIAGNOSIS OF CHILD ABUSE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) PARENTS' HISTORY OF THE EVENT AT VARIANCE WITH THE CLINICAL FINDING; (2) RELUCTANCE OF PARENTS TO DIVULGE INFORMATION; (3) CHILD BROUGHT TO PHYSICIAN WITH COMPLAINTS OTHER THAN THE ABUSE; (4) PARENTS' INAPPROPRIATE REACTION TO THE SEVERITY OF THE INJURY, EITHER APATHETIC OR OVERRESPONSIVE; (5) INCONSISTENT SOCIAL HISTORIES; (6) PARENTS' AGGRESSIVE OR ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE CHILD; (7) DATE OF INJURY PRIOR TO EXAMINATION; (8) MULTIPLE VISITS TO VARIOUS MEDICAL FACILITIES; AND (9) FAMILY DISCORD, FINANCIAL STRESS, ALCOHOLISM, PSYCHOSIS, ETC. HISTORICALLY, CHILD ABUSE HAS RANGED FROM INFANTICIDE TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS AND HOMES FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES AND OUTRIGHT SLAVERY. IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY THAT CHILD PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS AND LEGISLATION BEGAN TO APPEAR. CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE IDENTIFIED THREE FACTORS WHICH MUST BE PRESENT IN ORDER FOR AN ADULT TO MALTREAT AND ABUSE A CHILD: THE POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE; A CRISIS OR SERIES OF CRISES; AND A SPECIAL CHILD. THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE LIMITED TO A PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MODEL, A SOCIOECONOMIC MODEL, OR A CULTURAL MODEL. LONG-TERM SEQUELAE OF ABUSE UPON CHILDREN INCLUDE NEUROLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND LANGUAGE RETARDATION, AS WELL AS A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. TREATMENT IN THE PAST CENTERED AROUND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND INCARCERATION OF THE ABUSING PARENT; MODERN METHODS INVOLVE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP THERAPY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS OF COUNSELORS, PARENT'S AIDES OR FOSTER GRANDPARENTS, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, AND PARENT ANONYMOUS. INHERENT TO THE GOAL OF AIDING PARENTS IN MAINTAINING THEIR PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND ENSURING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN ARE THE NEED FOR EDUCATION IN PARENTING; COMMUNITY EDUCATION ABOUT ABUSE AND NEGLECT; A CHANGE IN ATTITUDES ABOUT WORKING MOTHERS; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAYCARE CENTERS, NURSERIES, AND COMMUNITY CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTERS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (DAS)

244. **CHILD ABUSE—HEARING BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, DECEMBER 17, 1973.** CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE, STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 296 p. 1973.
NCJ-39443

TESTIMONY ON WHY CHILD ABUSE OCCURS AND HOW IT CAN BE CURBED. THE 27 WITNESSES WHO TESTIFIED AT THE HEARING INCLUDED EDUCATORS, CHILD DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, AND AN AUTHOR ON THE SUBJECT. THE WITNESSES TOLD HOW THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AFFECTS THEIR RESPECTIVE AGENCIES AND HOW THEY ARE COPING WITH IT. THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SAID THE LEGISLATURE HOPED TO DRAFT A BILL ON CHILD ABUSE, A PROBLEM THAT AFFECTS 60,000 CHILDREN EACH YEAR. THERE IS PRESENTLY NO LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA PROTECTING ABUSED CHILDREN... BS

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

245. **CHILD ABUSE IN A COURT REFERRED, INNER CITY POPULATION. By D. E. JENSEN, J. R. PRANDONI, H. R. HAGENAU, P. A. WISDOM, and E. A. RILEY.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SECTION ON CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY,* V 6, N 3 (WINTER 1977), P 59-62. **NCJ-46123**

TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF A NUMBER OF COMMON ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND ABUSERS, 37 COURT-REFERRED CHILD BATTERERS WERE EVALUATED THROUGH PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEWS, PSCHOLOGICAL TESTING, AND A SOCIAL HISTORY. SUBJECTS WERE INNER-CITY RESIDENTS REFERRED TO A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY DIVISION BETWEEN JANUARY 1974 AND DECEMBER 1975, WHO COMPLETED THE REQUISITE EVALUATIVE STUDIES AND ASSESSMENTS. THE SAMPLE WAS 86 PERCENT FEMALE AND 14 PERCENT MALE. THE MEAN AGE WAS 25.33 YEARS, MEAN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 10.94 YEARS, AND MEAN INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT WAS 91.30; 95 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION WAS BLACK. DESPITE PROBLEMS OF WORKING WITH A COURT-REFERRED CLINICAL SAMPLE, SUCH AS SMALL SIZE, POSSIBLE BIAS RESULTING FROM A HIGH NO-SHOW RATE, AND THE LACK OF CONTROLS, A NUMBER OF SAMPLE-SPECIFIC GENERALIZATIONS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND ABUSER FACTORS CAN BE MADE. CONTRARY TO THE ASSUMPTION THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A LEARNED BEHAVIOR WITH AN INTERGENERATIONAL PATTERN, OVER HALF OF THESE ABUSERS REPORTED THAT THEY HAD NOT BEEN ABUSED AS CHILDREN, ALTHOUGH ALMOST HALF HAD UNSTABLE FAMILY BACKGROUNDS AND A MAJORIY CAME FROM LARGE FAMILIES. THIS SUGGESTS THAT EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION MAY BE A FACTOR IN CHILD ABUSE. THE ASSUMPTION OF SOCIAL ISOLATION OF CHILD ABUSING PARENTS WAS SUPPORTED IN ALL ASPECTS OF THESE PARENTS' LIVES. ALMOST ALL ABUSERS REPORTED A LACK OF CLOSE AND SATISFACTORY INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. WHILE THE LITERATURE SUGGESTS THAT MOST ABUSERS WILL DENY ABUSE, AS MANY ABUSERS ADMITTED THE EVENT AS DENIED IT IN THIS SAMPLE. HOWEVER, ONLY 16 PERCENT ADMITTED PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BATTERING EPISODE. AGAIN CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION, THE INCIDENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN THIS SAMPLE WAS QUITE LOW, AS WAS THE NUMBER OF BORDERLINE MENTAL DEFECTIVES. A MAJORITY OF THE SAMPLE DID EXHIBIT PERSONALITY DISORDERS INCLUDING IMPULSIVITY, CHRONIC ANGER, AND DEPENDENCY. FINDINGS PERTINENT TO CHILD CHARACTERISTICS OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSE WERE AGAIN CONTRARY TO GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS; FOR EXAMPLE, NO CHILD OF A PARTICULAR AGE GROUP WAS MORE FREQUENTLY ABUSED; THE PROBLEM CHILD (PHYSICAL, MENTAL, OR EMOTIONALLY HANDICAPPED) WAS NOT MORE FREQUENTLY ABUSED; AND GIRLS WERE FREQUENTLY THE VICTIMS OF ABUSE. THERE WAS A TENDENCY FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD TO BE MORE OFTEN ABUSED THAN OTHER SIBLINGS. PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE ABUSED CHILD WERE GENERALLY NEGATIVE, SUGGESTING THAT A CERTAIN INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PARENT AND A PARTICULAR CHILD TRIGGERS THE CHILD ABUSE. FURTHER RESEARCH IS RECOMMENDED TO VALIDATE THESE FINDINGS IN OTHER SAMPLES AND POPULATIONS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

246. **CHILD ABUSE IN GEORGIA, 1975-1977.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL, ATLANTA, GA 30333. *MMWR (MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT),* V 28, N 3 (JANUARY 26, 1979), P 33-36.
NCJ-59177

THIS STUDY IS BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE CHILD ABUSE REGISTRY IN GEORGIA AND REVIEWED BY LOCAL COUNTY CHILD PROTECTIVE WORKERS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1975 TO 1977. OF 2,281 CASES REPORTED

DURING THE STUDY PERIOD, 1,319 OR 58 PERCENT REPORTS WERE VERIFIED AS CASES OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE. A CONFIRMED CASE WAS ONE IN WHICH A LOCAL COUNTY WORKER DETERMINED THAT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE HAD BEEN OBTAINED TO CONFIRM ABUSE. CASES OF NEGLECT WERE NOT INCLUDED, AND NO ASSESSMENT OF THE COMPLETENESS OF REPORTING WAS MADE. ALMOST HALF OF THE REPORTS OF POSSIBLE ABUSE WERE MADE BY THREE SOURCES (MEDICAL CLINICS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND CONCERNED CITIZENS). PRIVATE PHYSICIANS AND PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS WERE NOT COMMON SOURCES OF REFERRAL. PERSONS WHO REPORTED A CASE THAT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CONFIRMED WERE MOST LIKELY TO BE SCHOOL OFFICIALS, THE POLICE, AND JUVENILE COURTS. REPORTS MADE BY CITIZENS AND RELATIVES WERE THE LEAST LIKELY TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY CONFIRMED AS ACTUAL ABUSE CASES. ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN IN CONFIRMED CASES HAD A HISTORY OF BEING PREVIOUSLY ABUSED. COURT ACTION WAS TAKEN TO PROTECT CHILDREN IN 23 PERCENT OF ALL CASES. FOR ALL AGE GROUPS, CHILD ABUSE RATES IN URBAN AREAS WERE AT LEAST 1.3 TIMES HIGHER THAN RATES IN RURAL AREAS. CHILD ABUSE RATES WERE HIGHER FOR FEMALES THAN FOR MALES IN BOTH URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. BRUISES REPRESENTED THE MOST COMMONLY SUSTAINED INJURY, ALTHOUGH 22 PERCENT OF ALL CASES HAD MULTIPLE INJURIES. IN 14.3 PERCENT OF CONFIRMED CASES, CHILDREN WERE SEXUALLY ABUSED. TWENTY-SIX CHILDREN DIED FOLLOWING ABUSE, WITH THE DEATH-TO-CASE RATIO BEING 20 PER 1,000. IN 39 PERCENT PERCENT OF CONFIRMED CASES, BOTH NATURAL PARENTS WERE LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD. TO DETERMINE IF THE ABUSE OF YOUNGER CHILDREN WAS ASSOCIATED WITH OR PREDICTED BY EVENTS BEFORE OR AT THE TIME OR BIRTH, REPORTS OF CONFIRMED CASES INVOLVING CHILDREN LESS THAN 4 YEARS OF AGE WERE LINKED WITH THE CHILDREN'S BIRTH CERTIFICATES. THREE PERINATAL CHARACTERISTICS (MARITAL STATUS, COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY, AND BIRTH WEIGHT) WERE EXAMINED, BUT THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION WITH SUBSEQUENT CHILD ABUSE WAS OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS. THE MEAN AGE OF CHILD ABUSERS WAS 30 YEARS, AND 58 PERCENT WERE MALES. AN EDITORIAL NOTE ACCOMPANYING THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE ABILITY TO DRAW INFERENCES ABOUT DIFFERENCES IN CHILD ABUSE RATES IN RELATION TO THE COMPLETENESS OF REPORTING AND BIAS INTRODUCED BY REPORTING PRACTICES. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

247. **CHILD ABUSE IN IRELAND—DOES IT OCCUR? By S. SMITH and P. DEASY.** IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 10 FITZWILLIAM PLACE, DUBLIN, IRELAND. *JOURNAL OF THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,* V 70, N 3 (MARCH 19, 1977), P 65-69. **NCJ-46311**

SOCIAL AND MEDICAL CASE NOTES FROM A DUBLIN HOSPITAL ARE REVIEWED IN A STUDY AIMED AT DETERMINING THE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE COMMUNITY SERVED BY THE HOSPITAL. SOCIAL WORKERS AT OUR LADY'S HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN ROUTINELY SEE PATIENTS REFERRED BY HOSPITAL MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES. ALL SOCIAL WORK RECORDS FOR 1971 THROUGH 1975 WERE REVIEWED, AND PATIENTS REFERRED WITH ONE OR MORE ABUSE-INDICATIVE FACTORS (POSSIBLE NONACCIDENTAL INJURY, POISONING AND OVERDOSE, BURNS, SEXUAL ABUSE, FAILURE TO THRIVE, UNEXPLAINED SLOW DEVELOPMENT) WERE EXTRACTED FOR FURTHER STUDY. OF 1,800 RECORDS, 141 (REPRESENTING 126 FAMILY UNITS) WERE SELECTED AS CONTAINING EVIDENCE OF ABUSE. THE STUDY GROUP WAS CATEGORIZED BY CERTAINTY OF EVIDENCE (SUSPECT OR PROVEN), NATURE OF ABUSE (ACTIVE OR PASSIVE), AND SEVERITY OF ABUSE (MILD, MODERATE, OR SEVERE). CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE CATEGORIES ARE ANALYZED AND COMPARED. THE ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT CHILD ABUSE ACCOUNTS FOR A MINIMUM OF 1 IN 700 CHILDHOOD HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS. ABUSED CHILDREN GENERALLY SHOW MULTIPLE FEATURES OF ABUSE, WITH PASSIVE ABUSE (UNEXPLAINED FAILURE TO THRIVE OR SLOW DEVELOPMENT, NEGLECT, UNDERNOURISHMENT, ACCIDENTAL INGESTION) BEING MORE COMMON. ABUSED CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO BE UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE. IN MOST CASES, ONLY ONE CHILD IN A FAMILY IS A VICTIM OF ABUSE. WHERE SIBLINGS ARE INVOLVED, PATTERNS OF ABUSE TEND TO BE SIMILAR FOR ALL. NO DEATHS WERE RECORDED IN THE STUDY GROUP. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

248. **CHILD ABUSE IN MEGALOPOLIS. By V. J. FONTANA.** NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, 420 LAKEVILLE ROAD, LAKE SUCCESS, NY 11040. *NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE,* V 76, N 11 (OCTOBER 1976), P 1799-1802.
NCJ-49645

FACTORS IN THE INCREASED INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN NEW YORK CITY FROM 1974 TO 1975 ARE EXAMINED, AND ONE HEALTH CARE FACILITY'S TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS IS DESCRIBED. IN NEW YORK CITY, A TOTAL OF 25,631 CASES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT WERE REPORTED IN 1975, COMPARED TO 21,807 IN 1974. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE SOCIAL-MEDICAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE HAS ASSUMED CRITICAL PROPORTIONS IN NEW YORK, IN PART DUE TO THE STRAINS CREATED BY POVERTY, HUNGER, RACISM, POOR HOUSING, DRUG ADDICTION, ALCOHOLISM, AND OTHER STRESSFUL CONDITIONS COMMON TO AN URBAN SETTING. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT HEALTH CARE SYSTEM PROGRAMS DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE MUST TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A COMPREHENSIVE EFFORT BY CITY GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS UNDERLYING CHILD ABUSE. THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CENTER FOR PARENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT OPENED A COMPREHENSIVE INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT PROGRAM IN SEPTEMBER 1972. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM ARE TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF PARENTS AND CHILD WHENEVER POSSIBLE, TO PREVENT PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS, TO ENCOURAGE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-CARE STATUS ON THE PART OF PARENTS, TO STIMULATE SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR THE FAMILY UNIT, AND TO PREVENT FURTHER ABUSE OR NEGLECT BY REMOVING CHILDREN FROM FAMILIES WHO ARE UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO PROFIT FROM THE TREATMENT PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM HAS SIX MAJOR COMPONENTS: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH; USE OF SURROGATE MOTHERS (LAY THERAPISTS WHO FILL THE ABUSING MOTHER'S NEED TO BE MOTHERED HERSELF); A HOTLINE SERVICE FOR CRISIS SITUATIONS; A RESIDENT FACILITY FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN; A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN; AND FAMILY SUPPORTIVE SERVICES. THE NEED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION IN COMBATING CHILD ABUSE IS STRESSED. (LKM)

249. **CHILD ABUSE IN ONTARIO. By C. GREENLAND.** ONTARIO MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH HEPBURN BLOCK, 7TH FLOOR, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M7A 1E9. 74 p. 1973. **NCJ-50169**

A STUDY OF THE NATURE AND INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN ONTARIO, CANADA, IS DOCUMENTED, AND RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE--REPORTING, LEGISLATION, CENTRAL REGISTER, THE MEDIA--IS EXAMINED. THE CENTRAL REGISTER, WHICH IS MAINTAINED BY ONTARIO'S MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES, CHILD WELFARE BRANCH, RECEIVED 1,603 REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE FROM CHILDREN'S

AID SOCIETIES FROM 1966 THROUGH 1970. THERE WERE 40 DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 IN WHICH PHYSICAL ABUSE OR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE WAS THE PROBABLE CAUSE. THE STUDY, WHICH INCLUDED DETAILED ANALYSES OF CASES, FOUND THAT PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IN ONTARIO IS NOT LIMITED TO VERY YOUNG CHILDREN, ALTHOUGH THE VERY YOUNG OFTEN SUFFER THE MOST SERIOUS INJURIES AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO DIE FROM THEIR INJURIES THAN ARE OLDER CHILDREN. ANALYSIS OF 359 CASES OF ABUSE INVOLVING 397 CHILDREN REPORTED TO THE CENTRAL REGISTER IN 1970 FOUND THAT MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE CHILDREN RECEIVED ONLY BRUISES OR WELTS, AND THAT 10 PERCENT HAD NO APPARENT INJURY. FIFTEEN PERCENT WERE INJURED SUFFICIENTLY TO REQUIRE HOSPITAL ADMISSION. MORE MEN THAN WOMEN WERE REPORTED AND VERIFIED AS HAVING ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN. EXCESSIVE USE OF DISCIPLINE, NOT DELIBERATE OR MALICIOUS ABUSE OR NEGLECT, WAS THE MOST APPARENT CAUSE OF INJURIES. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN ONTARIO PROBABLY IS GREATER THAN REPORTS TO THE REGISTER INDICATE, THE NOTION THAT A VERY GREAT NUMBER OF CASES GO UNREPORTED IS NOT SUBSTANTIATED. HOWEVER, IT WAS ALSO CONCLUDED THAT PHYSICIANS HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE, PARTICULARLY WHEN EVIDENCE CANNOT BE SUBSTANTIATED. THE STUDY'S FINDINGS ON THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND DEATH, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSERS, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING ABUSE ARE SUMMARIZED. A TYPOLOGY OF ABUSIVE SITUATIONS--PSYCHOLOGICAL REJECTION, ANGRY AND UNCONTROLLED DISCIPLINARY RESPONSE, ABUSE BY BABY SITTERS, PERSONALITY DEVIANCE AND REALITY STRESS, CHILD-ORIGINATED ABUSE, CARETAKER QUARRELS--IS NOTED. SOURCES OF REFERRAL OF ABUSE CASES TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES (SCHOOLS, NATURAL MOTHERS, NEIGHBORS, HOSPITALS, POLICE, FAMILY RELATIVES, PRIVATE PHYSICIANS, PUBLIC NURSES--IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY) ARE IDENTIFIED. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY INTERVENTION IN ABUSE CASES IS DESCRIBED, AS ARE LEGAL ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST ABUSERS. THE PROCESS OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING IN ONTARIO IS REVIEWED, WITH EMPHASIS ON SHORTCOMINGS OF THE CENTRAL REGISTER. PROBLEMS WITH THE RECORDKEEPING PRACTICES OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES ARE ALSO NOTED. HIGHLIGHTS FROM PRESS COVERAGE OF CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS ARE REVIEWED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: ONTARIO MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH HEPBURN BLOCK, 7TH FLOOR, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M7A 1E9.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

250. **CHILD ABUSE IN TEXAS—A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF TEXAS RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES. By A. D. SAPP and D. L. CARTER.** SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES SURVEY RESEARCH PROGRAM, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77341. 18 p. 1978. **NCJ-61791**

THE REPORT SUMMARIZES THE RESPONSES OF TEXAS CITIZENS TO A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH CITIZEN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND EXPECTATIONS OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ABOUT CHILD ABUSE. THE STUDY EXAMINED OPINIONS OF 1,339 TEXAS RESIDENTS REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THREE PRIMARY AREAS OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES WERE EXAMINED: (1) IDENTIFICATION OF THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, SEXUAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS SEEN BY THE PUBLIC; (2) THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE EXTENT; (3) IDENTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC'S BELIEF REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WHICH AGENCY OF LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT FOR FUNDING AND PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE ABUSED CHILDREN AND ABUSING ADULTS. THE ANSWERS RECEIVED WERE GENERALIZED TO THE TEXAS POPULATION AFTER IT WAS FOUND THAT THE DIFFERENCE IN THE SAMPLE OF BLACK, WHITE, SPANISH AND OTHER RESPONDENTS WAS STATISTICALLY REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE POPULATION OF THE STATE. TABLES SUMMARIZE THE AGE, RACE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION AND FAMILY SIZE OF THE RESPONDENTS. DETAILED SECTIONS EXPLAIN THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY. PHYSICAL ABUSE INCLUDED PADDLING BUT NOT SHAKING; THERE ARE WIDE VARIATIONS IN OPINION AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES EMOTIONAL ABUSE; HOWEVER, GENERAL AGREEMENT EXISTS AMONG RESIDENTS CONCERNING CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AND THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT CONCERNING WHAT CONSTITUTES NEGLECT. BASED ON THE RESPONSES CONCERNING THE EXTENT AND AWARENESS OF CHILD ABUSE AS PERCEIVED BY CITIZENS IT IS CONCLUDED THAT BETWEEN 8.5 PERCENT AND 12 PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN TEXAS ARE AT RISK AT ANY GIVEN TIME. ALMOST 30 PERCENT OF THOSE ANSWERING REPORTED THAT THEY KNEW OF CASES OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN THEIR COMMUNITY. OVERALL THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT INDICATES PUBLIC AWARENESS OF FUNDING AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCIES DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE. THE PUBLIC IS WILLING TO HAVE TAX MONEY SPENT TO HELP BOTH THE CHILDREN AND THE ABUSING ADULTS. REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS BY CITIZENS ON VARIOUS TOPICS OF THE SURVEY ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

Sponsoring Agency: SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES SURVEY RESEARCH PROGRAM, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77341.

Availability: SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES SURVEY RESEARCH PROGRAM, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77341; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

251. **CHILD ABUSE IN THE NAME OF DISCIPLINE. By V. J. FONTANA.** 6 p. 1976. **NCJ-46716**

THIS PAPER BRIEFLY EXAMINES CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AS A FORM OF CHILD ABUSE. CHILDREN ARE OFTEN STRUCK BY A PARENT OR TEACHER AS PUNISHMENT FOR A REAL OR IMAGINED TRANSGRESSION. ONE WHO DISCIPLINES A CHILD IN A CONTROLLED MANNER HAS THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD IN MIND, BUT THE ONE WHO BECOMES ENRAGED AND PHYSICALLY ABUSES THE CHILD IS ONLY INDULGING HIMSELF. THIS VIOLENT LAYING ON OF HANDS IS CLEARLY AN ACT WHICH IS UNRELATED TO DISCIPLINE, BUT WHICH DEVOLVES FROM THE ADULT'S OWN SADISTIC TENDENCIES. THOSE PERSONS WHO PROMOTE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE STUDIED IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS. (DJM)

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 133 930 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

252. **CHILD ABUSE IN THE SOUTHEAST—ANALYSIS OF 1172 REPORTED CASES. By C. L. JOHNSON.** UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, ATHENS G, 3 602. 169 p. 1974. **NCJ-37056**

REPORT ON THE FINDINGS OF A REGIONAL STUDY WHICH EMPLOYED QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS TO DETERMINE AND EVALUATE THE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE. THE SEVEN STATES SURVEYED WERE ALABAMA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TENNESSEE. COMPARATIVE DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSED CHILD, THE ABUSE INCIDENCE, THE NATURE OF THE ABUSE, THE PARENT/SUBSTITUTE(S) OF THE ABUSED CHILD, AND THE PERPETRATOR. ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENTS OF REPORTED CASES OVER THE FIVE-YEAR STUDY PERIOD (1968 TO 1972) SUGGESTS THAT WHILE ABUSIVE INCIDENTS MAY BE ON THE INCREASE, CHANGES IN THE REPORTING OF INCIDENTS MAY BE MORE ADEQUATELY EXPLAINED BY CHANGES IN CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, THE MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE LAWS, AND/OR HEIGHTENED PUBLIC AWARENESS. MOST ABUSED CHILDREN WERE UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE, MALE, AND WHITE. THE MAJORITY OF THE PARENTS OR PARENT SUBSTITUTES WERE OVER THE AGE OF 25, LIVING WITH THEIR SPOUSE, AND EMPLOYED, AND HAD LOW EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS. FACTORS POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH CONFIRMED ABUSE CASES INCLUDED THE EXISTENCE OF PRIOR ABUSE, FORMAL SOURCES OF REFERRAL, PROMPT OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE IN REPORTED CASES, SERIOUS INJURIES, THE NEED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND MALE PERPETRATORS. THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN WERE MORE SERIOUSLY INJURED THAN WERE OLDER ONES AND PERPETRATORS TENDED TO INJURE CHILDREN OF THEIR OWN SEX. OTHER VARIABLES AFFECTED BY THE SEX OF THE PERPETRATOR WERE TYPE OF INJURY, TIME OF INCIDENT, AND SERIOUSNESS OF INJURIES. SEE NCJ-37059 FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

253. **CHILD ABUSE IN WEST GERMANY. By G. KAISER.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL,* V 2, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE (SUMMER 1977), P 294-306. **NCJ-43613**

PRESENT FINDINGS OF INVESTIGATORS IN WEST GERMANY SHOW THAT CHILD ABUSE HAS A LONG HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS AND FACTORIES, THAT ATTENTION HAS ONLY RECENTLY SHIFTED TO ABUSE IN THE HOME, AND THAT FEW GENERALITIES CAN BE MADE. SPECIAL PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE WAS NOT FORMALLY ORGANIZED IN GERMANY UNTIL THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, ALTHOUGH SUCH BEHAVIOR COULD BE PUNISHED AS BODILY INJURY. IN THE 1890'S, MAIN EFFORTS WERE DIRECTED AT PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ABUSIVE EMPLOYEES. IN 1898, THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION MADE AN APPEAL TO RESTRICT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS, WHICH IMPLIES THAT WIDESPREAD EXCESSES MUST HAVE EXISTED. CRIME STATISTICS REVEAL THAT FROM 1960 TO 1977, REPORTED CHILD ABUSE CASES HAVE INCREASED 300 PERCENT AND THAT UP TO 90 CHILDREN A YEAR ARE BATTERED TO DEATH IN ANY GIVEN YEAR BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. THIS HAS GIVEN THE COUNTRY A BAD REPUTATION, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SIMILARLY HIGH RATES WOULD BE FOUND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IF REPORTING WERE COMPLETE. FOR COMPARISON, ABOUT 300,000 CHILDREN UNDER AGE 15 IN WEST GERMANY MEET WITH AN ACCIDENT EACH YEAR, OF WHICH 3300 ARE FATAL. STATISTICS RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE WERE PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1969. EXCLUDING SEXUAL OFFENDERS, 1084 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED IN 1967 FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF CHILDREN; 100 OF THESE WERE GUILTY OF HOMICIDE. ON AN AVERAGE, 200-300 CONVICTIONS YEARLY ARE OBTAINED FOR CHILD ABUSE CASES IN THE STRICT SENSE OF THE WORD. BOYS AND GIRLS ARE BATTERED NEARLY EQUALLY. THERE IS DISPUTE AS TO THE AGE GROUP MOST FREQUENTLY BATTERED: INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN COME TO THE ATTENTION OF MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, BUT OTHER STUDIES HAVE FOUND THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VICTIMS WERE AGED 6-14. ABUSE IS MOST FREQUENTLY PROSECUTED AMONG POORLY EDUCATED, LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC FAMILIES. THIS MAY BE DUE TO THE UNWILLINGNESS OF AUTHORITIES TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY MATTERS IN MIDDLE-CLASS SITUATIONS. GENERALLY, THE ABUSED CHILD IS SEEN AS A DISCIPLINE PROBLEM, IS UNWANTED, IS BORN INTO GREAT ECONOMIC NEED, IS BORN OF RAPE OR REMINDS THE MOTHER OF A FATHER SHE DETESTS, IS DEFORMED AND REGARDED AS A 'PERSONAL OFFENSE' BY THE PARENTS, OR IS ILLEGITIMATE OR THE CHILD OF A FORMER MARRIAGE. THE PERSONALITIES OF ABUSING PARENTS FALL INTO FEW DEFINITE PATTERNS. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED ON WAYS TO ALLEVIDATE SOCIAL TENSIONS LEADING TO CHILD ABUSE AND TO INCREASE JUVENILE PROTECTION.

254. **CHILD ABUSE—INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT. By N. B. EBELING and D. A. HILL.** 198 p. 1975. **NCJ-32566**

THIS BOOK IS A COMPILATION OF PAPERS SELECTED FROM THOSE GIVEN AT THE 1972 AND 1974 CHILDREN'S ADVOCATES, INC., NEW ENGLAND CHILD ABUSE SYMPOSIA, PLUS ADDITIONAL MATERIAL WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY FOR THE BOOK. REPRESENTING THE THINKING AND EXPERIENCE OF PEOPLE FROM THE MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIAL WORK, LEGAL, AND LAY COMMUNITIES, THESE 26 PAPERS DESCRIBE A POSITIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM, VIEWING CHILD ABUSE AS A SYMPTOM OF SERIOUS FAMILY PROBLEMS MERITING CAREFUL AND THOROUGH EVALUATION AND TREATMENT. SOCIAL WORKERS, DOCTORS, PSYCHIATRISTS, NURSES, PROBATION OFFICERS, PROJECT DIRECTORS, PARENTS, AND ATTORNEYS DISCUSS THE MULTIPLICITY OF CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS AND ILLUSTRATE VARIOUS METHODS WHICH HAVE PROVED HELPFUL IN WORKING WITH FAMILIES. TOPICS DISCUSSED ARE PREVENTION CAUSES, INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO CHILD ABUSE, LEGAL ISSUES, AND THE DYNAMICS OF SEPARATION AND PLACEMENT. ALSO INCLUDED ARE DISCUSSIONS OF RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS FOR PARENTS AND PROFESSIONALS WHICH MAY ENHANCE FAMILY FUNCTIONING. (CHILDREN'S ADVOCATES, INC., CONSISTS OF A GROUP OF 23 HOSPITALS AND AGENCIES IN THE BOSTON AREA DESIGNED TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC AND FACILITATE AND COORDINATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES).

255. **CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION—PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By A. SCHUCHTER.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. 172 p. 1976. **NCJ-32333**

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING A FULL-SERVICE, COMMUNITY BASED CHILD ABUSE PROGRAM WHICH UTILIZES EXISTING TRAINED PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL PROFESSIONALS AS THE INITIAL SPECIALIZED INTERVENTION AND ENTRY SUB-SYSTEM. IN ADDITION, THIS MODEL SYSTEM, A NON-CRIMINAL DIAGNOSTIC AND CIVIL LEGAL PROCESS OF HANDLING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, DELINEATES AND PRESCRIBES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THOSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES WHICH REGULARLY DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE. THE ROLES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DEFINED AS INITIAL DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE ABUSE (THE POLICE) AND THE APPLICATION OF JUDICIAL SERVICES AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICE ALTERNATIVES (THE COURTS). THE MODEL SYSTEM ALSO PRESCRIBES THE APPROPRIATE INPUT OF THE MEDICAL AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY THE COMMUNITY HOSPITALS WHOSE RESPONSIBILITIES LIE IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS, DATA MAINTENANCE, AND PROVISION OF JUDICIAL EVIDENCE, IF IT IS

DETERMINED THAT COURT ACTION IS WARRANTED. THE AUTHOR'S OVERRIDING CONCERN IS FIRST THE PROVISION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION TO THE INJURED CHILD, AND SECOND, THE PROVISION OF DUE PROCESS PROTECTION FOR BOTH THE ASSAULTED AND THE ASSAILANT. PART ONE OF THIS PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE CONCENTRATES ON PRESENTING AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES AND ON DEVELOPING A STRATEGY FOR MODEL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT. PART TWO TRANSLATES THE PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE MODEL SYSTEM INTO THE ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS AND PROCEDURES OF THE MODEL SYSTEM BY PRESENTING A HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO FOR HANDLING A SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASE IN THE MODEL SYSTEM. PART THREE CONCLUDES THE PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE WITH A DETAILED COMPARISON OF THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED MODEL SYSTEMS; A DECISION-MAKING GUIDE FOR THE PROPOSED MODEL SYSTEM, STRUCTURED AROUND THE SEQUENCE OF KEY DECISIONS TO BE MADE BY SPECIFIED DECISION-MAKERS BASED ON RECOMMENDED CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES; AND A CHECKLIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR JUSTICE PERSONNEL KEYED TO THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00387-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

256. **CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION—PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE APPENDIXES.** BOSTON UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. 234 p. 1975. **NCJ-32334**

LISTING OF 114 BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS COVERING THE SOURCES OF ABUSING BEHAVIOR AND COMMUNITY AND LEGAL INTERVENTION (DATED 1958 THROUGH 1975) WITH SUBJECT, AUTHOR AND TITLE INDEXES. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PART OF THE APPENDIX OF NCJ-32333, A PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE FOR A MODEL SYSTEM FOR HANDLING PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE. ALSO INCLUDED IS A LIST OF THE ISSUES AND QUESTIONS ADDRESSED IN THE PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE, REPORTS ON NINE ON-SITE VISITS, A DISCUSSION OF THE NASHVILLE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES SYSTEM, AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION DATA COLLECTION FORM FOR THE NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE.

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

257. **CHILD ABUSE—ITS PREVENTION, DETECTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS—PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES.** 177 p. 1977. **NCJ-62110**

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE LAWS GOVERNING CHILD ABUSE AND METHODS USED THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA TO HANDLE THE PROBLEM WERE PRESENTED TO THE STATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE DESCRIBED LAWS AND STATUTES APPLICABLE TO CHILD ABUSE CASES AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS. PANELS FROM ORANGE COUNTY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY DESCRIBED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS AND THE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN SUCH CASES. EACH PANEL WAS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM COUNTY AGENCIES WHICH DEALT WITH CHILD ABUSE CASES, INCLUDING THE POLICE, SOCIAL SERVICES, COMMUNITY GROUPS, PUBLIC HEALTH, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY A LOS ANGELES COUNTY JUVENILE COURT JUDGE AND LETTERS FROM A PHYSICIAN INVOLVED IN A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES PROJECT ON CHILD ABUSE, AN OFFICER OF THE SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY. THE LETTERS RESPONDED TO REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES. (MJM)

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB-282-552. (Microfiche)

258. **CHILD ABUSE LAWS—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. By D. P. WILCOX.** AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS, 1916 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103. *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCE,* V 21, N 1 (JANUARY 1976), P 71-75. **NCJ-52121**

THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE, DEVELOPMENTS IN CHILD ABUSE DETECTION, AND TRENDS IN STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD ABUSE LAWS ARE REVIEWED. A CALIFORNIA CASE IN WHICH A FATHER SUCCESSFULLY SUED FOUR PHYSICIANS FOR FAILING TO REPORT ATTACKS THAT RESULTED IN THE PERMANENT DISABILITY OF HIS CHILD IS CITED AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND OF THE TRAGEDY THAT CAN RESULT IF PROTECTIVE SERVICES ARE NOT PROVIDED TO ABUSED CHILDREN. AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE NOTES THE INCIDENT OF ABUSE THAT SPURRED THE FOUNDING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICINE THAT LED TO IDENTIFICATION OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME ARE OUTLINED. REVISIONS IN STATE CHILD ABUSE LAWS SINCE 1970 ARE DISCUSSED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE EXTENSION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO PROFESSIONS OTHER THAN MEDICINE. A TREND TOWARD EXPANDING THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE TO INCLUDE BOTH PHYSICAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS NOTED, AS IS A TREND TOWARD REQUIRING THAT CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE BE REPORTED TO WELFARE DEPARTMENTS RATHER THAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS. OTHER LEGISLATIVE TRENDS RELATE TO STATUTORY IMMUNITY FOR REPORTERS OF ABUSE, WAIVER OF THE PHYSICIAN-PATIENT CONFIDENTIALITY PRIVILEGE IN CHILD ABUSE MATTERS, CHILD ABUSE REGISTRIES, THE PHYSICIAN'S RIGHT TO HOLD AN ABUSED CHILD AGAINST THE PARENT'S WISHES, AND EXAMINATION AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTS' CONSENT. STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IS SAID TO REFLECT A DETERMINATION TO PROVIDE WHATEVER LAWS ARE NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY AND PROTECT ALL CHILDREN WHO ARE SUBJECT TO ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THE MAJOR PROVISIONS AND FUNDING CRITERIA OF THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT ARE OUTLINED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MODEL CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW UNDER A GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE TO THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IS NOTED. PROFESSIONALS ARE URGED TO BE AWARE OF AND ACT UPON THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES IN PROTECTING ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR FORENSIC SCIENCES, CHICAGO (IL), FEB 18-21, 1975.

259. **CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L. LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By A. LINDEMAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 4 p. 1978. **NCJ-59234**

THE INITIATION AND INTRODUCTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LEGISLATION ARE DISCUSSED, AND LEGISLATIVE TRENDS IN CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION STATUTES ARE CONSIDERED. THERE ARE THREE WAYS AN IDEA OR PROBLEM MAY BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF A STATE LEGISLATURE; THE LEGISLATURE OR A LEGISLATOR MAY ACT ON ITS OWN; THE LEGISLATURE MAY REACT TO PUBLIC OUTCRY ON A PARTICULAR ISSUE; OR INTEREST GROUPS MAY BRING A PROBLEM BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. THIS PRESENTATION DEALS WITH INTEREST GROUPS AND THEIR ATTEMPTS TO MAKE LEGISLATURES RECOGNIZE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. TO INITIATE LEGISLATION EFFECTIVELY, ONE OF THE PRIMARY STEPS IS TO FORM A BROAD BASE OF SUPPORTERS. SEVERAL MODELS EXIST IN CHILD ABUSE SERVICE SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. IN ORDER TO FORM AN EFFECTIVE COALITION, THE GROUPS WORKING OUT OF THESE MODELS MUST CROSS-FERTILIZE ONE ANOTHER IN ORDER TO BROADEN THE KNOWLEDGE BASE OUT OF WHICH A COALITION GROUP WILL PRESENT THE PROBLEM AND SUGGESTED LEGISLATION. SUCH MODELS ARE THE MEDICAL MODEL (COMPOSED OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL, COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, MEDICAL SCHOOLS, AND RELATED FACILITIES), THE LEGAL MODEL (INVOLVES BROADENING THE BASE OF THOSE MANDATED TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INCIDENTS), THE PUBLIC EDUCATION MODEL (INVOLVING VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL), AND THE SOCIAL SERVICE MODEL (STATE PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES OR WELFARE SERVICE PERSONNEL). EACH OF THESE MODELS AND ITS ROLE IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED. ONCE A COALITION IS FORMED AND AN ACCURATE POOL OF MATERIALS EXISTS, COMMUNITY EDUCATION MUST BE UNDERTAKEN, FOLLOWED BY CONTACT WITH LEGISLATORS. A WELL-INFORMED PERSON FROM EACH GROUP IN THE COALITION AND AN OVERALL COORDINATOR SHOULD PRESENT AN OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION TO A RECEPTIVE SPONSOR. THE PROCEDURE FOR INFLUENCING THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION AS IT PROCEEDS THROUGH COMMITTEE TO THE FLOOR OF THE LEGISLATURE IS DISCUSSED. MANDATORY REPORTING LAWS, A CHILD'S RIGHT TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION, THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS VERSUS INSTITUTIONS IN EACH STATE, AND A CENTRAL RECEIVING AGENCY FOR DATA ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CONSIDERED FOCAL POINTS FOR LEGISLATIVE TRENDS PERTAINING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. (RCB)

260. **CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION IN THE 1970'S, REV ED. By V. DE FRANCIS and C. L. LUCHT.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 205 p. 1974. **NCJ-50028**

FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE PHILOSOPHY AND PURPOSE OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS AND THE MAIN ISSUES COVERED BY SUCH LEGISLATION, A STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARY OF CHILD ABUSE LAWS IS PROVIDED. THIS REPORT CONSISTS OF AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM AND THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL FACTORS SURROUNDING CHILD ABUSE CASES, A STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON OF LEGISLATION, AND A SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS INCLUDING DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. THE ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION COVERS MAJOR CHANGES IN STATE LAWS DURING THE PERIOD 1970-1974. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO AGE LIMITS, WHAT IS REPORTABLE, DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE, THE NATURE OF THE REQUIRED REPORT, WHO SHOULD REPORT, ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING OF REPORTS, IMMUNITY FOR THOSE REPORTING IN GOOD FAITH, WAIVERS, PENALTIES FOR FALSE OR MALICIOUS REPORTS, CENTRAL REGISTRIES, AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. SIX TABLES COMPARE THE MAJOR ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION FOR EACH OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GUAM, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. ITEMS COVERED INCLUDE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A PURPOSE CLAUSE, AGE LIMITS, THE ACCUSATORY ELEMENTS, MANDATES, IMMUNITIES, PENALTIES, THE INCLUSION OF DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PROVISIONS FOR A CENTRAL REGISTRY, AND ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING. OTHER TABLES COMPARE DETAILED ASPECTS OF THE VARIOUS REPORTING STATUTES. A SEPARATE SECTION SUMMARIZES THE MAIN FEATURES OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION IN EACH OF THE 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GUAM, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. TRENDS TOWARD MORE INCLUSIVE CHILD ABUSE LAWS, PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION CLAUSES, AND NEEDS FOR FURTHER REFORM ARE EXAMINED. IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS FOR A MODEL ACT AND FOR SUGGESTED LANGUAGE TO USE IN REVISING CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, SELECTED PHRASES ARE OFFERED FROM THE 53 LAWS STUDIED IN THE REPORT. THE LANGUAGE WAS CHOSEN AS THAT MOST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILOSOPHY AND PROCEDURES CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

Availability: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110.

261. **CHILD ABUSE—LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION, CAUSAL DIMENSIONS, AND PRIMARY PREVENTION. By D. G. GIL.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 186-194. **NCJ-46191**

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS EXAMINED, WITH ITS MANIFESTATIONS IN THE HOME AND IN INSTITUTIONS, CAUSES, AND PREVENTION THROUGH ELIMINATION OF THE CAUSAL CONTEXTS. CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED AS THE WASTE OF CHILDREN'S INTRINSIC POTENTIAL OR DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES CONDUCIVE TO OPTIMAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND THE ACTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. TWO ANALYTIC CONCEPTS ARE USED TO STUDY THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AND TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS FOR ITS PREVENTION: LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION, AND LEVELS OF CAUSATION. LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION IDENTIFY THE AGENTS AND SETTINGS IN WHICH CHILDREN MAY EXPERIENCE ABUSE. THE INTERACTION OF VARIOUS LEVELS OF CAUSATION RESULTS IN ABUSIVE ACTS AND ABUSIVE CONDITIONS AT THE THREE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION: THE HOME, INSTITUTIONS, SUCH AS DAY-CARE CENTERS, SCHOOLS, COURTS, AND CHILD CARE AGENCIES; AND SOCIETY ITSELF. ABUSIVE ACTS IN THE HOME MAY BE INTENTIONAL OR UNINTENTIONAL, ONE-TIME EVENTS OR A REGULAR PATTERN. AT THE INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL, ABUSE CONSISTS OF ACTS AND POLICIES WHICH INHIBIT A CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT OR WHICH DO NOT PROVIDE MEANS FOR OPTIMAL DEVELOPMENT. ABUSE AT SCHOOL OFTEN HAS AN INDIRECT EFFECT UPON ABUSE AT HOME, AS PARENTS MAY VIEW ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR BY EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES AS APPROPRIATE AND CORRECT, SANCTIONED BY 'EXPERTS.' SOCIETAL CHILD ABUSE STEMS FROM SOCIAL POLICIES WHICH SANCTION DEFICITS BETWEEN ACTUAL AND OPTIMAL CONDITIONS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT. THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL LEVEL OF CHILD ABUSE CONSISTS OF A COMBINATION OF SOCIETY'S BASIC CONCEPT OF HUMANS; THE NATURE OF ITS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS; AND THE PARTICULAR QUALITY OF HUMAN RELATIONS PREVAILING IN THE SOCIETY. A SECOND LEVEL CONCERNS THE DEFINITION OF CHILDHOOD PREVALENT IN THE SOCIETY—HOW IT DEFINES THEIR RIGHTS, HOW MUCH SUBMISSION IT EXPECTS OF THEM, AND HOW IT SOCIALIZES THEM. ANOTHER DEPENDS UPON SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE USE OF FORCE AS A LEGITIMATE MEANS FOR ATTAINING ENDS. TRIGGERING CONTEXTS, SUCH AS THE STRESS AND FRUSTRATION OF

POVERTY, ALSO PRECIPITATE THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN. PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE (I.E., PREVENTION BY REMOVAL OF CAUSAL CONTEXTS) WOULD REQUIRE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY, THE ELIMINATION OF POVERTY, AND THE ELIMINATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ILLNESS. PRIMARY PREVENTION IS THUS A POLITICAL ISSUE WHICH CANNOT BE RESOLVED THROUGH PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES. IF COMPLETE SOCIETAL CHANGE IS NOT ACCOMPLISHED, THE MOST THAT CAN BE EXPECTED IS SOME MEASURE OF AMELIORATION OF THE PROBLEM. (VDA)

Availability: BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY FLORENCE HELLER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE C/O DAVID G GIL, WALTHAM, MA 02154.

262. **CHILD ABUSE—MANDATE FOR TEACHER INTERVENTION? By D. DIVOKY.** EDUCATION TODAY COMPANY INC, 530 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94301. *LEARNING,* V 4, N 8 (APRIL 1976), P 14-22. **NCJ-52325**

FLAWS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE ARE POINTED OUT, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHERS UNDER THE MODEL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT. THE ABUSE-REPORTING PROVISIONS OF THE MODEL ACT ARE REVIEWED, AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ACT, TOGETHER WITH THE GROWING CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD ABUSE, CONSTITUTES POSSIBLY THE MOST EXTENSIVE INTERVENTION INTO FAMILY LIFE EVER SEEN IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS FURTHER ASSERTED THAT A SOCIAL PROGRAM WITH THE BEST OF INTENTIONS--SAVING BATTERED CHILDREN FROM TRULY PSYCHOPATHIC OR INCOMPETENT PARENTS AND RECLAIMING THE MOST DYSFUNCTIONAL OF FAMILIES--HAS BECOME A 'GLAMOUR INDUSTRY,' IN WHICH RESEARCHERS AND CLINICIANS VIE FOR PUBLIC FUNDS WHILE CIVIL LIBERTIES AND FAMILY AUTONOMY ARE THREATENED. THE SITUATION IS ATTRIBUTED TO SEVERAL MYTHS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE: THE IDEA THAT THE CHILD ABUSER IS A PATHOLOGICAL MISFIT IN A CULTURE THAT GENERALLY TREATS CHILDREN VERY WELL, THE MORE CURRENT IDEA THAT EVERYONE IS A POTENTIAL ABUSER AND THAT THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE CONSTITUTES AN EPIDEMIC, THE IDEA THAT ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE READILY RECOGNIZABLE, AND THE BELIEF THAT BENEFICIAL AND SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL INTERVENTION WILL AUTOMATICALLY FOLLOW WHENEVER CHILD ABUSE IS IDENTIFIED. EVIDENCE THAT THESE IDEAS ARE, INDEED, MYTHS IS CITED. THE POSSIBLITY IS RAISED THAT THE CHILDREN WHO REALLY ARE MOST VULNERABLE TO ABUSE MAY BE 'LOST IN THE SHUFFLE' AS ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO IDENTIFY AND PROVIDE SERVICE TO FAMILIES WHO ARE IN ANY WAY DELINQUENT OR DEVIANT IN THEIR CHILD-REARING PRACTICES. IT IS ALSO NOTED THAT FEW TEACHERS HAVE THE EXPERTISE TO DO MORE THAN GUESS WHETHER A TRUANT, SHABBILY DRESSED, REBELLIOUS, OR WITHDRAWN CHILD IS AN ABUSED CHILD, AND THAT FEW SOCIAL WORKERS ASSIGNED TO INTERVENE IN SUCH CASES CAN DO MORE THAN PERFORM HOLDING OPERATIONS. TEACHERS ARE URGED TO DEMAND NARROWLY FOCUSED ABUSE REPORTING LAW, TO FIGHT FOR VOLUNTARY CHILD WELFARE SERVICES, AND TO HELP PROMOTE SOCIAL POLICIES TO ASSURE THAT NO CHILDREN GO HUNGRY, ILL-CLOTHED, OR POORLY HOUSED, AND THAN NO PARENTS MUST LIVE UNDER STRESSES THAT TURN THEM AGAINST THEIR CHILDREN. (LKM)

263. **CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT—A GUIDE FOR DETECTION, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT IN BCHS (BUREAU OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES) PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857. 28 p. 1977. **NCJ-46744**

A GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONALS FUNDED BY THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES (BCHS), DESIGNED TO AID IN DEVELOPING MORE EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, IS PRESENTED. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS EXISTED OVER THE CENTURIES IN VIRTUALLY ALL SOCIETIES. IT IS ONLY IN THE 1960'S THAT THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE U.S. BECAME APPARENT AND THAT EFFORTS WERE EXPENDED TO COMBAT IT. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REFERS TO THE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL INJURY, SEXUAL ABUSE, NEGLIGENT TREATMENT, OR MALTREATMENT OF A CHILD UNDER 18 BY A CARETAKER. WHILE THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, THE BEST ESTIMATES ARE THAT 1.0 PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IS PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED OR SEVERELY NEGLECTED. EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT IS IMPORTANT TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF THE PROBLEM AND INCREASES IN MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY. THIS WILL REQUIRE THE COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS OF THE HELPING SERVICES AND AGENCIES, THE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE COMMUNITY, AND OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS. INDICATORS OF ABUSE IN THE CHILD MAY INCLUDE ANY INJURIES IN CHILDREN UNDER 12 MONTHS, GROSS OR MULTIPLE INJURIES IN ANY CHILD, INTRACRANIAL INJURIES, OR REPEATED INJURIES. WEIGHT LOSS, MALNUTRITION, OR DEHYDRATION ARE SIGNS OF NEGLECT. GENITAL TRAUMA OR VENERAL DISEASE MAY BE SIGNS OF SEXUAL ABUSE. LESS SERIOUS CASES REQUIRING ACTION MAY INVOLVE REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, BRUISES, DIAPER RASH, OR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF OLDER CHILDREN. INDICATORS OF RISK FOR CHILD ABUSIVE BEHAVIORS IN CARETAKERS MAY INCLUDE INAPPROPRIATE AFFECT, INADEQUATE HISTORY OF INJURY OR FAILURE TO SEEK PROMPT MEDICAL CARE, INAPPROPRIATE EXPECTATIONS OF THE CHILD OR UNREASONABLE DISCIPLINE, ANGRY/IMPULSIVE BEHAVIORS, STRESS, ISOLATION, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, AND CHILDHOOD HISTORY OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. IN CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE, DETAILED AND ACCURATE INTERVIEWING AND OBSERVATION ARE NECESSARY. IN MOST STATES PROVED AND SUSPECTED ABUSE/NEGLECT MUST BE REPORTED. TREATMENT SHOULD BE MULTIDISCIPLINARY, COMPREHENSIVE, AND INVOLVE THE ENTIRE FAMILY; FOLLOWUP IS CRUCIAL TO ULTIMATE CASE OUTCOME. SPECIAL PREVENTIVE EFFORTS SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON HIGH RISK CHILDREN AND PARENTS (I.E., HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, SOCIALLY ISOLATED PARENTS). INSERVICE EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION ARE URGED. THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION IS STRESSED. PROGRAM EVALUATION IS ESSENTIAL TO EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. CHILD ADVOCACY AND UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. A LIST OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT IS APPENDED. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

264. **CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT AND THE FAMILY WITHIN A CULTURAL CONTEXT. K. MILEA, Ed.** 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-52722**

PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS THEY RELATE TO SPECIFIC CULTURAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS ARE ADDRESSED IN THIS SPECIAL REPORT. THE INTRODUCTION PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR THE SERIES OF ARTICLES. IT STATES THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN CHILD REARING PATTERNS, BUT LITTLE SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE BY CHILD PROTECTIVE AND FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES TO DETERMINE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE DIFFERENCES. AN ARTICLE ON THE

SAMOAN CULTURE DELINEATES THE SAMOAN FAMILY STRUCTURE, AN EXTENDED FAMILY THAT INCLUDES ALL RELATIVES NO MATTER HOW DISTANT. IN SAMOA CHILD REARING IS STRICT, SANCTIONS ARE CARRIED OUT BY RIDICULE OR PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT, AND CHILDREN OFTEN ADOPT SURROGATE PARENTS WITHIN THE EXTENDED FAMILY. CHILD ABUSE IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS IS DISCUSSED VIS A VIS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. ANOTHER ARTICLE DISCUSSES MINORITY GROUP REPRESENTATION IN THE SELF-HELP GROUP PARENTS ANONYMOUS, FINDS IT TO BE LOW, AND SUGGESTS THAT A SYSTEMATIC NATIONAL EFFORT BE MADE TO REACH MINORITY GROUPS. A FEDERALLY FUNDED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECT IN ALASKA WHICH SEEKS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM OF ISOLATED NATIVE FAMILIES BY OUTREACH SOCIAL WORKERS IS OUTLINED. IN OTHER ARTICLES IT IS STATED THAT THE AMERICAN FAMILY MUST BE REASSESSED WITHIN AN ETHNICALLY PLURALISTIC CONTEXT AND PROGRAMS MUST BE DEVELOPED THAT RELATE TO SPECIFIC NEW ETHNIC NEEDS AND CONSTITUENCIES. PROFESSIONALS IN HUMAN SERVICES MUST CONSIDER CULTURAL DIFFERENTIALS AND CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS MUST BE DEVELOPED. LASTLY, CHILD ABUSE AND FAMILY SERVICES TO CHICANOS AND BLACKS MUST BE IMPROVED. TITLES AND ADDRESSES OF 12 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE FUNDED CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DESIGNED TO MEET NEEDS OF SPECIFIC CULTURAL GROUPS ARE LISTED. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT FROM PSRI (PROTECTIVE SERVICES RESOURCE INSTITUTE) REPORT, V 2, N 7, SPECIAL ISSUE (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1977), COMPLETE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

265. **CHILD ABUSE—PERSPECTIVES ON DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. By R. KALMAR.** 158 p. 1977. **NCJ-44596**

ESSAYS DEFINE THE PROBLEM AND DISCUSS THE CHILD AS VICTIM AND THE PARENT AS BOTH VICTIMIZER AND VICTIM. APPROACHES TOWARD PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE ARE SUGGESTED. DISCUSSIONS DEAL WITH: OBSERVATIONS ON CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN PHYSICALLY ABUSED AND THEIR PARENTS; THE CHILD-ABUSING PARENT; FAMILIAR PATTERNS OF PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN; AND A FAMILY STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE. IN ORDER TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE EFFECTIVELY, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL STATES PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES; THAT EDUCATORS, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS BE TRAINED TO IDENTIFY CHILD ABUSE AND BE SENSITIZED TOWARDS THEIR FEELINGS REGARDING ABUSIVE PARENTS; AND THAT SUCH PERSONNEL BE INFORMED OF REPORTING PROCEDURES IN THEIR STATES AND BE REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, WITH GUARANTEED IMMUNITY FROM LAWSUITS. A CENTRAL REGISTER SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN EACH OF THE STATES WHICH WOULD BOTH COORDINATE EFFORTS AT INVESTIGATING ABUSE AND MONITOR CHILD ABUSE CLINICS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE REGISTER SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO DELEGATE CASES TO A VARIETY OF AGENCIES WITHIN CERTAIN DISTRICTS. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: TOPICS IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR SERIES.

Availability: KENDALL HUNT PUBLICATIONS, 2460 KERPER BOULEVARD, DUBUQUE, IA 52001.

266. **CHILD ABUSE—PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOW UP. By A. W. FRANKLIN.** CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 224 p. 1978. **NCJ-58628**

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE SECOND TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP OF 1976 COVER THE EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, ITS PREVENTION AND PREDICTION, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FOLLOWUP. IN ORDER TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR PEDIATRICIANS, GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, PROBATION OFFICERS, AND THE POLICE, THE STUDY GROUP FOCUSED ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE FAMILIES AND ON THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. A DISCUSSION OF THE CHILD-ORIENTED APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION OF ABUSE SHOWS THAT THE CONCEPTS OF ABUSIVE PARENTING, THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE PARENT-CHILD DYAD, AND THE ISSUE OF PRIMARY INTERVENTION CAN BE CRUCIAL TO THE REDUCTION OF CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS. THE KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE, IDENTIFIED HERE IN THEIR SOCIAL FRAMEWORK AND EXPLAINED AS RESULTS OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS OR CHILD REARING PRACTICES, ARE LISTED AS THEY MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN CHILDREN. PROBLEMS OF PRACTICE ARE PRESENTED FROM THE VIEWPOINTS OF PROFESSIONALS, THE POLICE, PROBATION OFFICERS, AND THOSE WHO MUST DEAL WITH AFTERCARE SERVICE. LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE REVIEWED, INCLUDING THE CHILDREN ACT 1975, THE PREPARATION OF EVIDENCE IN CARE PROCEEDINGS, WARDSHIP JURISDICTION, AND THE CONTROVERSIAL STATUTORY REMOVAL OF A NEWBORN BABY. OTHER TOPICS EXAMINED ARE THE EARLY ALERTING SIGNS OF CHILD ABUSE, A NURSE'S OBSERVATIONS OF MOTHERS AND BABIES INSIDE THE NURSERY, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN FROM ABUSIVE FAMILIES. THE EDUCATION OF MOTHERS AND PARENTS IS STRESSED AS AN INFLUENTIAL ASPECT OF PREVENTIVE CARE, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS. THE OPINIONS AND REFLECTIONS OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, MAGISTRATES, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND HEALTH VISITORS ARE PRESENTED. AMONG RESOLUTIONS FROM THIS SECOND MEETING WAS THE SUGGESTION THAT, IN FAMILIES JUDGED TO BE AT RISK, GREATER USE SHOULD BE MADE OF COMMUNITY MIDWIVES IN THE ANTENATAL SUPERVISION OF WOMEN EITHER IN THEIR HOMES OR IN HEALTH CENTERS. OTHER RESOLUTIONS ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH TOOLS, AND FURTHER RESEARCH. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A SYLLABUS FOR A COURSE IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND THE FAMILY, AND A SURVEY AND QUESTIONNAIRE. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. (MHP)

Supplemental Notes: PAPERS PRESENTED BY THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP ON CHILD ABUSE, FARNHAM, SURREY, OCTOBER 18-21, 1976.

Availability: LONGMAN INC, 19 WEST 44 STREET, SUITE 1012, NEW YORK, NY 10036.

267. **CHILD ABUSE PRIMER.** PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA 17120. 19 p. 1979. **NCJ-61050**

THIS BOOKLET ON CHILD ABUSE, PREPARED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, PRESENTS IN SIMPLE TERMS THE HISTORY AND NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AND LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS TO RECTIFY THE PROBLEM. THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY, CHILDREN HAVE BEEN TREATED CRUELLY BY TODAY'S STANDARDS. THE MARY ELLEN CASE IN 1874 WAS THE FIRST TIME AN AMERICAN COURT INTERVENED TO PROTECT A CHILD FROM ABUSE. THIS CASE SPARKED A NEW AWARENESS OF THE NEED TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM SITUATIONS OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE. IN 1875, THE NEW YORK CITY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (SPCC) WAS INCORPORATED, FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR ORGANIZA-

TIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, CALIFORNIA, MASSACHUSETTS, AND PENNSYLVANIA. DURING THE 1890'S, CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES WERE FORMED TO HELP BANDS OF HOMELESS YOUTHS WORKING AS NEWSBOYS OR BOOTBLACKS AND SLEEPING IN THE STREETS. HOWEVER, THESE HOMELESS YOUTHS USUALLY WERE SENT TO FARM FAMILIES, WHERE THEY WERE EXPLOITED AS CHEAP LABOR RATHER THAN BEING GIVEN SECURE AND LOVING HOMES. IN 1912, THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU WAS FORMED TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP AND NATIONAL PLANNING ON CHILD-RELATED ISSUES. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON SIGNED THE FIRST CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1917. BY 1922, THERE WERE 57 SPCC CHAPTERS AND 307 HUMANE SOCIETIES IN THE U.S. TO PROTECT CHILDREN. BY 1968, ALL 50 STATES HAD ENACTED SOME FORM OF LAW REGARDING THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES TO AUTHORITIES, USUALLY POLICE OR WELFARE DEPARTMENTS. THE CURRENTLY PREVAILING PHILOSOPHY AMONG EXPERTS ON CHILD ABUSE IS THAT BOTH THE PARENT AND THE CHILD ARE VICTIMS WHO NEED HELP IN ORDER TO STOP THE CYCLE OF ABUSE. PARENTS MAY ABUSE CHILDREN DUE TO UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS ABOUT CHILDREN, STRESS, IMMATURITY, OR THEIR OWN HISTORY OF CHILDHOOD ABUSE. FEW PARENTS SEEK OUT HELP BUT MOST WILL ACCEPT HELP OFFERED TO THEM. MOST ABUSED CHILDREN ACT PASSIVE, ACCEPTING OR FRIGHTENED, AND DENY THEIR ABUSE. THE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY'S MAIN GOAL IS TO RESTORE, IF POSSIBLE, HEALTHY PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS RATHER THAN TO PUNISH ABUSING PARENTS. CITIZENS SHOULD REPORT ABUSE IN ORDER TO HELP PARENTS AND CHILDREN GET THE NEEDED HELP. PEOPLE WHOSE PROFESSIONS BRING THEM INTO CONTACT WITH CHILDREN ARE LEGALLY REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE. ADDRESSES FROM WHICH TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE CHALLENGE, FALL, 1978.

268. **CHILD ABUSE—PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE IN JUVENILE COURTS. By J. G. HALL and B. H. MITCHELL.** BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. 132 p. 1978. **NCJ-58892**

BRITISH CARE PROCEEDINGS AND RULES OF EVIDENCE DISCUSSED IN THIS REFERENCE BOOK ARE INTENDED TO BE APPLICABLE TO ANY SITUATION INVOLVING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. TWO AIMS CHARACTERIZE THE CONTENTS OF THIS LISTING: (1) TO PROVIDE DEFINITIVE RULES OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE IN CASES INVOLVING NONACCIDENTAL INJURY AND (2) TO PROVIDE THOSE WITHOUT LEGAL TRAINING A GUIDE TO THE RULES OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES BROUGHT BEFORE JUVENILE COURTS. THE TEXT IS WRITTEN FOR DOCTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND HEALTH VISITORS WHO ARE EXPERTS IN THEIR OWN FIELDS BUT ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH LEGAL TERMS AND PROCEDURES. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE JUVENILE PANEL MAY ALSO FIND IT USEFUL. OPINIONS OF WHAT THE LAW OUGHT TO BE, AND AMBIGUITIES IN THE PROCEDURES AND RULES OF EVIDENCE ARE EXPRESSED. THE TEXT CAN BE READ WITHOUT REFERRING TO THE FOOTNOTES, WHICH STATE THE REFERENCES, CLARIFY SOME OF THE MORE OBSCURE POINTS, OR NOTE EXCEPTIONS WHICH ARE NOT CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTANDING CARE PROCEEDINGS. THERE ARE EIGHT MAJOR CATEGORIES FOR PROCEDURE DISCUSSION: (1) JURISDICTION OF JUVENILE COURTS--STATUTORY PROVISIONS TO CHILD ABUSE, WELFARE OF THE CHILD, WHO MAY BRING CARE PROCEEDINGS, AND WHO ARE THE PARTIES; (2) THE COURT'S FINDINGS IN A CARE CASE--WHAT MUST BE PROVED EITHER IN THE INITIAL PROCEEDINGS OR TO DISCHARGE AN ORDER; (3) ORDERS FOR THE CHILD'S PROTECTION--PLACE OF SAFETY ORDERS, INTERIM ORDERS, AND GENERAL ORDERS IN CARE PROCEEDINGS; (4) PROCEDURE IN JUVENILE COURTS--THE ORDER OF PROCEDURE, AND RULES CONCERNING WITNESSES; (5) EVIDENTIARY CONCEPTS USED IN CARE PROCEEDINGS--DEFINITIONS, RELEVANCE IN CARE PROCEEDINGS; (6) RULES OF EVIDENCE, AND DOCUMENTS; (7) EXCLUSIONARY RULES OF EVIDENCE-PRIVILEGE, OPINION EVIDENCE, AND RULE AGAINST HEARSAY EVIDENCE; AND (8) APPEALS AND ALTERNATIVE PROCEEDINGS SUCH AS WARDSHIPS. EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES SUPPORT THE TEXT. TABLES OF STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS AND CASES PRECEED THE TEXT, ALONG WITH DEFINITIONS AND A LIST OF BOOKS, REPORTS, AND GUIDES. AN INDEX IN INCLUDED. (MHP)

Availability: BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND.

269. **CHILD ABUSE—PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY—JUVENILE COURT RELATIONSHIPS. By C. L. JOHNSON.** 6 p. 1974. **NCJ-37062**

DISCUSSION OF THE MAJOR INTERAGENCY PROBLEM AREAS IN ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES FACED BY PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS AND JUVENILE COURT WORKERS IN THE EIGHT SOUTHEASTERN STATES IN REGION IV. REGION IV INCLUDES THE STATES OF ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TENNESSEE. CONSIDERED ARE THE LACK OF LEGAL RESOURCES WHICH RESULT IN UNTRAINED CASEWORKERS PREPARING AND PRESENTING CASES IN COURT AND THE LACK OF WELL-DEFINED CRITERIA FOR DEFINING ABUSE WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE AGENCY'S DETERMINATION OF CASE STATUS AND THAT OF THE JUVENILE COURT. ALSO NOTED IS THE HIGH DEGREE OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGE DISCRETION WHICH LEADS TO CONFLICTS BETWEEN AGENCY AND COURT DISPOSITIONS OF SOME CASES, PARTICULARLY ON THE ISSUE OF PLACEMENT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

270. **CHILD ABUSE REPORTING. By J. E. GEORGE.** MED-LAW PUBLISHERS INC, P O BOX 293, WESTVILLE, NJ 08093. *EMERGENCY PHYSICIAN LEGAL BULLETIN,* V 3, N 2 (SPRING 1977), P 5-10. **NCJ-52795**

THREE COURT CASES INVOLVING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF AN EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIAN TO REPORT SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE REVIEWED. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES ARE DISCUSSED AS GUIDES FOR PHYSICIANS. THE TWO CASES FROM CALIFORNIA CONCERN CASES OF ACTUAL ABUSE; THE ONE FROM WISCONSIN IS A CASE OF FALSE ABUSE REPORT. IN THE FIRST CASE, (LANDEROS V. FLOOD, WHICH REACHED THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT) IT WAS HELD THAT A BATTERED CHILD COULD BRING A MALPRACTICE ACTION AGAINST THE EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIAN WHO DID NOT DIAGNOSE BATTERING AND DELAYED REPORTING THE ABUSE, SUBJECTING HER TO FURTHER ABUSE. THE CASE WAS BROUGHT BY A GUARDIAN AD LITEM. IN THE SECOND CALIFORNIA CASE, A NATURAL FATHER SUCCESSFULLY SUED A GENERAL PRACTITIONER, A PEDIATRICIAN, AND THE CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE FOR NOT INTERVENING WHEN THE MOTHER'S NEW BOY FRIEND SEVERELY BATTERED AN INFANT BOY. IN THIS CASE, AN EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIAN HAD VOICED HIS SUSPICIONS TO THE TWO OTHER DOCTORS, WHO IGNORED HIM. HE FINALLY CALLED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY CALLED THE SHERIFF OF ARROYO GRANDE, WHO, IN VIOLATION OF STATE LAW, DID NOTHING. IN THE WISCONSIN CASE A COUPLE WAS FALSELY REPORTED FOR BATTERING A CHILD. THE CHILD WAS LATER DIAGNOSED AS HAVING MENKES SYNDROME, A RARE CONDITION CHARACTERIZED BY AMONG OTHER THINGS, BRITTLE BONES WHICH FRACTURE EASILY. THE COUPLE SUED THE EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIANS WHO WERE UPHELD BECAUSE THE REPORT WAS NOT ACCUSATORY BUT FOLLOWED PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN WISCONSIN LAW. IT WAS ALSO HELD THAT THE REPORT WAS IN GOOD FAITH BECAUSE BATTERING WAS A MUCH MORE LIKELY POSSIBILITY THAN MENKES SYNDROME. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT PHYSICIANS HAVE DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITIES TO REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, BUT THAT THEY SHOULD BE READY TO JUSTIFY SUCH REPORTS. (GLR)

271. **CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW—PROTECTING CHILDREN BECOMES A BROADER COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY, 2D ED. By M. P. THOMAS JR.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27515. 22 p. 1976. **NCJ-40765**

EXPLANATION OF THE 1971 MANDATORY CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW, ENACTED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH PLACES LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY ON PROFESSIONALS AND THE PUBLIC TO REPORT CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THIS EDUCATIONAL MANUAL, WHICH IS INTENDED TO FACILITATE THE LAW'S IMPLEMENTATION, CONTAINS INFORMATION ON WHO IS OBLIGATED TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE CASES, THE MECHANICS OF PREPARING THE REPORT, AND PROTECTION OF THE IDENTITY OF THE REPORTER. ALSO COVERED ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, THE PROTECTIVE AUTHORITY OF HOSPITALS OR MEDICAL FACILITIES, AND THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE FOR DEALING WITH ABUSE CASES. THE FINAL SECTION DESCRIBES THE ROLE SPECIFIC PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD PLAY FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW....KAP

272. **CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS—ACTION AND UNCERTAINTY. By G. K. NELSON, J. DAINAUSKI, and L. KILMER.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 59, N 4 (APRIL 1980), P 203-212. **NCJ-67013**

THE STUDY ASSESSED THE IMPACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW ON THE CASEWORKERS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR INVESTIGATING REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE. IN ALL STATES PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN MUST BE REPORTED TO A STATE OR LOCAL AGENCY, AND THE CATEGORIES OF PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT HAVE BEEN BROADENED TO INCLUDE PHYSICIANS, TEACHERS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, AND DAY CARE WORKERS. BECAUSE OF THE PUBLICITY FOCUSED ON THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME AND NEW LEGISLATION, THE NUMBERS OF REPORTED ABUSE CASES HAS INCREASED SUBSTANTIALLY. IN PENNSYLVANIA INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE CALL A 24-HOUR-A-DAY TELEPHONE HOTLINE, CHILDLINE. THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES MUST BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION WITHIN 24 HOURS AND COMPLETE IT WITHIN 30 DAYS. THE CASEWORKER ALSO HAS TO PROTECT THE CHILD FROM FURTHER ABUSE, SEEK EMERGENCY CARE IF NECESSARY, AND COLLECT EVIDENCE FOR THE INVESTIGATION WHILE ATTEMPTING TO PRESERVE THE FAMILY UNIT. AN EVALUATION BY A STATE COMMISSION FOUND THAT MANY OF THE CHILDLINE REPORTS WERE NOT LEGALLY CASES OF ABUSE AND THAT INVESTIGATIONS WERE MORE EFFICIENT WHEN THE INITIAL REFERRAL CAME FROM A COUNTY AGENCY. A SURVEY OF 50 EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF PENNSYLVANIA CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES INDICATED SOME CONFUSION ABOUT THE DEFINITION OF AN ABUSED CHILD. MOST BELIEVED THAT CHILDLINE SHOULD SCREEN REPORTS, GIVING PRIORITY TO SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY AND SEXUAL ABUSE. OVER 75 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS WANTED TO EXTEND THE 24-HOUR PERIOD OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY, BUT BELIEVED THAT THE INVESTIGATION SHOULD NOT TAKE MORE THAN 30 DAYS. AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS WOULD LIKE A COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICE LAW THAT WOULD PROTECT ALL CHILDREN AT RISK AND AVOID PROBLEMS CAUSED BY NARROW DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE REPORTING ACT TO OTHER JUVENILE LEGISLATION IS UNCLEAR IN TERMS OF TAKING CHILDREN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND RULES OF EVIDENCE IN COURT PROCEEDINGS. MOREOVER, LEGAL OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS HAVE ADDED TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN OF THE CASEWORKER RESULTING IN NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LAW. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJM)

273. **CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST—CONSIDERATIONS FOR REPORTING STATUTES. By C. L. JOHNSON.** 29 p. **NCJ-46664**

THE ELEMENTS OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT REPORTING STATUTES IN EIGHT SOUTHEASTERN STATES ARE SUMMARIZED AND COMPARED WITH AN EXISTING MODEL LAW, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE MODEL LAW ARE PRESENTED. IN 1963, THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU PUBLISHED 'THE ABUSED CHILD—PRINCIPLES AND SUGGESTED LANGUAGE FOR LEGISLATION ON REPORTING OF THE PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILD' ('PRINCIPLES') AS A BASIS ON WHICH STATES COULD MODEL THEIR REPORTING LAWS. THROUGHOUT THIS STUDY, THE STATE REPORTING STATUTES CONSIDERED ARE COMPARED WITH THE MODEL PRESENTED IN 'PRINCIPLES.' THE DEFINING AND RESTRAINING ELEMENTS OF THE STATUTES STUDIED ARE: THE PURPOSE CLAUSE, REPORTABLE AGE LIMITS, NATURE AND CAUSE OF ABUSE, PROVISIONS AND CONDITIONS OF IMMUNITY, ABROGATION OF EVIDENTIARY PRIVILEGES, AND PENALTY FOR ABUSING. THE SECTIONS OF THE STATUTES HAVING TO DO WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTS INCLUDE: MANDATED REPORTERS, CONDITIONS INITIATING REPORTING, RECIPIENTS OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTS, THE TYPE OF REPORT, HOW REPORTS ARE MADE, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTIONS, PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT, AND RELIGIOUS PROVISIONS. IN TERMS OF THE ELEMENTS CONSIDERED, NONE OF THE STATE STATUTES EXAMINED WAS FOUND TO APPROXIMATE THE ORIGINAL MODEL (IN 'PRINCIPLES') IN ALL OF ITS ELEMENTS, AND SOME STATES DEVIATED SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THE MODEL ON A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC PARTS. WHILE IT IS BELIEVED THAT SOME OF THE DEVIATIONS MAY HAVE A DAMPENING EFFECT ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REPORTING STATUTES, OTHERS ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE RESULTED IN MORE EFFECTIVE LAWS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT NO STATUTE IN THE STATES STUDIED CAN BE DEFINED AS A 'MODEL' LAW, ADEQUATE TO REPLACE THE ONE IN 'PRINCIPLES.' THE COMPARATIVE DISCUSSIONS CONTAINED IN THIS PAPER ARE INTENDED TO POINT TOWARD THE FRAMING OF EVEN MORE EFFECTIVE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

274. **CHILD ABUSE SCREENING—IMPLICATIONS OF THE LIMITED PREDICTIVE POWER OF ABUSE DISCRIMINANTS FROM A CONTROLLED FAMILY STUDY OF PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESS. By J. H. DANIEL, E. H. NEWBERGER, R. B. REED, and M. KOTELCHUCK.** 30 p. 1977. **NCJ-56927**

THE VALUE OF A CHILD ABUSE SCREENING INSTRUMENT FOR UNSELECTED POPULATIONS IS ILLUSTRATED FOR VARIOUS LEVELS OF CHILD ABUSE PREVALENCE TO DEMONSTRATE OUTCOMES OF A HYPOTHETICAL NATIONAL SCREENING PROGRAM. AT ANY LEVEL OF APPLICATION, THE

PREDICTION OF FALSE POSITIVES (NONABUSING FAMILIES LABELED AS ABUSING OR POTENTIALLY ABUSING) AND FALSE NEGATIVES SUGGEST LOW PRACTICAL UTILITY AND A LARGE SOCIAL COST. THE REPORT DISCUSSES VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THE MEANING OF THIS POSSIBLE MISCLASSIFICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SEVERAL PROGRAM MODELS. IT THEN POSES THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES FOR THE MISCLASSIFICATION: SUBJECTS ARE REALLY MISCLASSIFIED DUE TO A WRONG DIAGNOSIS BASED ON EITHER MISINFORMATION OR SOCIALLY INDUCED BIAS; SUBJECTS ONLY APPEAR MISCLASSIFIED BECAUSE OF A LIMITED ABILITY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN TYPES OF CASES; AND SUBJECTS ARE MISCLASSIFIED BECAUSE DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES ARE OVERLAPPING (FOR EXAMPLE, CHILD ABUSE IS NOT A DISTINCT CATEGORY FROM ACCIDENTS.) THE REPORT GIVES THREE SHORT CASE EXAMPLES THAT DEMONSTRATE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE TYPES OF MISCLASSIFICATION FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE PROGRAM AND POLICY. IN CONCLUSION, THE REPORT NOTES THAT THE GOAL OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE FAMILY AND CHILD HEALTH ACTIVITIES WHICH ADDRESS THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE. IN CLINICAL PRACTICE THERE SHOULD BE LESS NEED FOR THE LABELING ASSOCIATE WITH ACTIVITIES DIRECTED TOWARD CHILD ABUSE AND ABUSERS AS SUCH. A MORE NEARLY ADEQUATE AND HUMANE TAXONOMY FOR PEDIATIC SOCIAL ILLNESS WOULD ACKNOWLEDGE CHILDREN'S INJURIES AS SYMPTOMS OF COMPLEX INTERACTIONS BETWEEN A PARTICULAR CHILD, FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT. LASTLY, BETTER CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION AND PRACTICE WOULD ORIENT PROFESSIONALS FROM THE SEVERAL DISCIPLINES CONCERNED WITH CHILDREN'S HEALTH, DEVELOPMENT, AND WELFARE TOWARD THESE CAUSES RATHER THAN SIMPLY TO PREDICT AND PROTECT THE VICTIMS. THE REPORT INCLUDES REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MJW)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT, MARCH 19, 1977—ERIC REPORTS.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED-142 010 (Microfiche); CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER C/O ELI H NEWBERGER, DIRECTOR, FAMILY DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 300 LONGWOOD AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02115.

275. **CHILD ABUSE—SOCIAL LEARNING TECHNIQUES WITH ABUSING PARENTS. By R. MOSKO.** AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE/ LAMBDA ALPHA EPSILON, 4048 MARLOW COURT, CARMICHAEL, CA 95608. *LAE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION,* V 41, N 2 (SUMMER 1978), P 39-50. **NCJ-55952**

CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED; ITS CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED, AND SOCIAL LEARNING TECHNIQUES USED TO MODIFY THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PARENTS ARE DISCUSSED. CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED AS PARENTAL BATTERING AND SEVERE NEGLECT. DR. C. HENRY KEMPE AND HIS ASSOCIATES HAVE DISCOVERED THAT APPROXIMATELY 5 PERCENT OF THE BATTERING CASES ARE FATAL AND 5 TO 10 PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS WILL SUSTAIN INJURIES SEVERE ENOUGH TO CAUSE PERMANENT DAMAGE. THE SYMPTOMS OF CHILD ABUSE MOST OFTEN NOTED BY PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL STAFFS INCLUDE A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE ALLEGED ACCIDENT AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES SEEN, A TIME LAG BETWEEN THE ALLEGED TIME OF THE ACCIDENT AND THE TIME THE CHILD IS BROUGHT TO THE HOSPITAL, AND BRUISES AND CUTS FAILING TO REAPPEAR WHEN THE CHILD IS REMOVED FROM THE HOME. THE ABUSING PARENT IS SEEN BY PSYCHOLOGISTS AS HAVING TRAITS OF ANGER, RIGIDITY, COMPULSIVENESS AND CONCERN WITH HIS OWN PLEASURES. SOME ARE PASSIVE AND DEPENDENT AND ALL ARE UNABLE TO TOLERATE TENSION AND FRUSTRATION. CHILD ABUSERS USUALLY HAD CRUEL, UNLOVING PARENTS THEMSELVES AND WERE RAISED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF BATTERING AND UNREASONABLE DEMANDS. THE CHILD-ABUSING PARENT OFTEN DISPLAYS SERIOUS PROBLEMS WITH INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, TENDING TO BE MARKEDLY IMMATURE AND DEPENDENT IN THEIR ADULT RELATIONS. MOST IMPORTANTLY, ALMOST ALL SUCH PARENTS LACK THE CAPACITY FOR NURTURING. CURRENT METHODS OF HELPING THESE PARENTS INCLUDE TRADITIONAL COUNSELING TECHNIQUES AS WELL AS BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. PARENTAL SKILLS ARE DEVELOPED IN FORMAL CLASSES GIVEN BY GROUPS SUCH AS PARENT EFFECTIVENESS TRAINING. MORE EXPLORATION IS NEEDED TO FIND OTHER BEHAVIORAL TECHNIQUES THAT CAN BE USED. SPECIFIC AREAS THAT NEED RESEARCH ARE (I) THE ROLE OF THE CHILD IN THIS PATTERN, (2) THE TRIGGERING MECHANISM, (3) SELF-CONTROL TECHNIQUES, AND (4) WAYS TO HELP PARENTS EXPLORE METHODS OF SELF-REINFORCEMENT. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (STB)

276. **CHILD ABUSE—STATE LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMS IN THE SOUTHEAST. By C. L. JOHNSON.** UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, ATHENS G, 3 602. 117 p. 1973. **NCJ-37059**

REPORT ON A STUDY DESIGNED TO DETERMINE AND EVALUATE CHILD ABUSE LEGILSATION AND REPORTING SYSTEMS IN THE REGION AND TO DETERMINE AND DESCRIBE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROGRAMS AND STAFF. ANOTHER STUDY OBJECTIVE WAS TO DETERMINE AND DESCRIBE THE EXTENT AND QUALITY OF SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS CURRENTLY DIRECTED TO THE CHILD ABUSE FIELD. THE EIGHT STATES IN THIS REGION (ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TENNESSEE) ARE COMPARED TO EACH OTHER, AND WHERE APPROPRIATE, TO PREVIOUSLY ARTICULATED GUIDELINES. THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING AREAS: DEFINING AND RESTRAINING ELEMENTS OF THE REPORTING STATUTES; IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTS UNDER THE STATUTES; STAFF, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICES; THE CENTRAL REGISTRY; AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS. IT IS BASED ON AN ASSESSMENT OF DATA FROM PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND TWO QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS ON THE PROVISIONS OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION AND REPORTING SYSTEMS AND THE STATES' STAFF, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND CONTENT. SEE NCJ-37056 FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT ON THIS TOPIC.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

277. **CHILD ABUSE—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ROLE. By R. L. RUSSEL and E. J. RODGERS JR.** NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 708 NORTH PENDLETON STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *PROSECUTOR,* V 10, N 2 (1974), P 129-132. **NCJ-14677**

DISCUSSION OF THE EFFORTS OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN IDENTIFYING CHILD ABUSE CASES, SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION, COOPERATION WITH POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKERS, AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE AUTHORS EMPHASIZE COOPERATION WITH SOCIAL SERVICES AND DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS IN HANDLING MARGINAL CHILD ABUSE OFFENDERS. WITH MORE SERIOUS CASES, SUCH AS HOMICIDE, RAPE, AND ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON, PROSECUTION MUST UTILIZE ALL INVESTIGATORY SERVICES AND AVAILABLE CASE PREPARATION PERSONNEL TO PROCEED TO TRIAL. COOPERATION WITH PHYSICIANS WAS FACILITATED BY FORMING A CHILD ABUSE BOARD AT A LOCAL HOSPITAL, ELIMINATING THE NEED FOR PRIVATE PHYSICIANS TO TESTIFY AGAINST THEIR PATIENTS.

278. **CHILD ABUSE—THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (CANADA). By J. P. CHERTKOW.** PERGAMON PRESS LTD, HEADINGTON HILL HALL, OXFORD OX3 0BW, ENGLAND. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, V 3, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE, PART 2 (1979), P 623-632. **NCJ-61001**

THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IN ONTARIO, CANADA, IS ADDRESSED IN THIS ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT LEGAL ACTION IS COMPLICATED DUE TO THE PROVINCE'S CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION OF POWERS. IN ONTARIO, CRIMINAL LAW FALLS WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHICH ENACTS THE CRIMINAL CODE; SOCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS REGARDED AS A MATTER OF CIVIL RIGHTS WITHIN THE PROVINCE. INFLICTION OF PHYSICAL HARM AGAINST CHILDREN IS NOT GIVEN SPECIFIC RECOGNITION IN THE CRIMINAL CODE, ALTHOUGH THE CODE DOES AIM AT CERTAIN OMISSIONS AFFECTING CHILDREN. THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PIECE OF LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN IS THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT WHICH INTRODUCED SEVERAL IMPORTANT CONCEPTS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESERVED IN MODERN LEGISLATION, INCLUDING RECOGNIZING THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AS THE PRIMARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCY FOR PROVIDING SERVICES TO CHILDREN. THE ACT UNDERWENT MAJOR REVISIONS IN 1965. TWO NOTABLE CONCEPTS OF THIS REVISION WERE CROWN WARDSHIP (UNDER THIS A JUDGE CAN ORDER THAT A CHILD IN NEED OF PROTECTION BE MADE A WARD OF THE CROWN) AND A REQUIREMENT TO ENCOURAGE SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING. THE ACT ALSO CONTAINS SPECIAL POWERS FOR THE APPREHENSION OF CHILDREN SUSPECTED OF BEING IN NEED OF PROTECTION. RECENT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS, INCLUDING ENHANCED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CHILD ABUSE REGISTRY, AND SEPARATE LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF CHILDREN, ARE DISCUSSED. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (MJW)

279. **CHILD ABUSE—THE PROBLEM OF THE ABUSED AND THE NEGLECTED CHILD.** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1315 FIFTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 25 p. 1976. **NCJ-42858**

THIS IS A PUBLIC INFORMATION PAMPHLET DIRECTED AT HEIGHTENING CITIZEN AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. STRESSED ARE THE DETECTION, TREATMENT AND EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS ARE EXPLAINED. ALSO OUTLINED ARE THE LAWS PERTAINING TO CHILD PROTECTION PARTICULARLY NOTING CALIFORNIA'S CIVIL PROTECTIONS. THE COMMUNITY'S INVOLVEMENT WITH THE PROBLEM AND ITS INTERFACING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT IS NOTED. FINALLY, INFORMATION IS GIVEN ON WHO TO CALL IN CASE CHILD ABUSE IS DETECTED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A SAMPLE MEDICAL FORM FOR REPORTING CHILD ABUSE TO BE FILLED OUT BY PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL PERSONNEL....KAP

280. **CHILD ABUSE—THE ROLE OF ADOPTION AS A PREVENTATIVE MEASURE. By M. S. KAIZEN.** JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL, 315 S PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO, IL 60604. *JOHN MARSHALL JOURNAL OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE,* V 10, N 3 (SPRING 1977), P 546-556. **NCJ-58564**

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ILLINOIS ADOPTION STATUTE AND ITS USE IN COMBATING CHILD ABUSE IS EXPLORED IN THIS ARTICLE. THE STATE LAW MUST BE CHANGED TO INDICATE THE GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS. THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE HAS REACHED EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. ILLINOIS HAS NOT BEEN SPARED AND HAS RELIED LARGELY UPON THE JUDICIARY AND THE PUBLIC IN DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM. ADOPTION, BY ITS DEFINED PURPOSE OF BENEFIT TO THE CHILD AS WELL AS TO SOCIETY, IS A HIGHLY REALISTIC AND VIABLE AVENUE FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ABUSE. RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN BE AS HIGH AS 90 PERCENT. THE QUESTION THEN ARISES AS TO WHY CHILDREN ARE RETURNED TO ABUSIVE PARENTS. IN ILLINOIS, THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM ALLOWS THE RETURN OF CHILDREN TO THEIR PARENTS AFTER CUSTODY OF THE CHILD HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REVOKED. THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS ENACTED TWO AMENDMENTS TO THE JUVENILE COURT ACT DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM. ONE REQUIRES THAT FOSTER PARENTS BE GIVEN ADEQUATE WARNING OF CUSTODY HEARINGS AND THE OTHER DENIES THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF CUSTODY TO ANY PARENT WHOSE CUSTODY WAS REVOKED ON A FINDING OF CHILD NEGLECT RESULTING FROM PHYSICAL ABUSE. HOWEVER, SUCH AMENDMENTS ARE ONLY A FIRST STEP IN PROTECTING ABUSED CHILDREN. THE ILLINOIS ADOPTION ACT REQUIRES TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OR PARENTAL CONSENT BEFORE AN ADOPTION DECREE MAY BE JUDICIALLY RENDERED. CLARIFICATION OF THE GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS WILL HEIGHTEN THE PROTECTION WHICH ADOPTION CAN PROVIDE ABUSED CHILDREN. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

281. **CHILD ABUSE—THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By J. W. POLIER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59270**

THE COMMUNITY'S ROLES IN DEALING WITH INDIVIDUAL CHILD ABUSE BY A PARENT OR CUSTODIAN, INSTITUTIONAL CHILD ABUSE, AND COMMUNITY ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CRITIQUED IN TERMS OF PAST PERFORMANCE, AND PROPER ROLES ARE DEFINED. IN THE AREA OF INDIVIDUAL CHILD ABUSE CASES, THE COMMUNITY HAS TENDED TO ACCEPT THE TRADITIONAL AMERICAN CHILDREARING PHILOSOPHY BASED ON THE RIGHT OF PARENTS TO DO AS THEY SEE FIT WITH THEIR CHILDREN, INCLUDING THE USE OF FORCE. AT THE SAME TIME, COMMUNITIES ARE READY TO PUNISH PARENTS WHOSE ACTIONS ARE SO EXTREME AS TO BE REPUGNANT. THE APPROPRIATE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IS TO BECOME SUPPORTIVE TOWARD ABUSING PARENTS TO THE EXTENT OF TRYING TO HELP THEM DEAL WITH PROBLEMS WHICH RESULT IN CHILD ABUSE, WHILE TAKING STEPS TO ASSURE THAT THE RIGHTS OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE PRESERVED IN THE PROCESS OF HELPING THE PARENTS. WHEN PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS HAVE AUTHORITY TO CARE FOR CHILDREN OUTSIDE THEIR HOMES, THE COMMUNITY ROLE THUS FAR HAS BEEN MINIMAL, EXCEPT AS IT HAS RESPONDED TO SPECIFIC CASES OF SERIOUS INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE PRESENTED BY CHILD ADVOCATES. TWO FACTORS APPARENTLY INFLUENCE THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE COMMUNITY TO CHALLENGE CHILD ABUSE WHEN SCHOOLS, FOSTER CARE AGENCIES, HOSPITALS, MENTAL INSTITUTIONS, OR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE AUTHORITY OVER THE LIVES OF CHILDREN. FIRST, AS IN THE RELUCTANCE TO INTERFERE WITH PARENTAL CONTROL, THERE IS A RELUCTANCE TO INTERFERE WITH THE AUTHORITY OF INSTITUTIONS IN CONTROLING CHILDREN, EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF USING FORCE. SECONDLY, COMMUNITIES ARE RELUCTANT TO CHALLENGE EXISTING INSTITUTIONS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY ARE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF POWERFUL ESTABLISHMENTS. HOWEVER, COMMUNITY CONCERN MUST FINALLY DETERMINE THE RATE AT WHICH INSTITUTIONAL ABUSES OF CHILDREN ARE ENDED. COMMUNITY FACTFINDING AND ACTION THEREFORE ARE CRUCIAL IN THIS AREA. THE FAILURE OF COMMUNITIES TO CORRECT CONDITIONS IN WHICH HEALTHY CHILD DEVEL-

OPMENT IS AT GREATEST RISK ALSO IS PREVALENT. THE COMMUNITY ROLE IN THIS REGARD SHOULD INCLUDE A DETERMINATION TO END PRACTICES INVOLVING UNJUSTIFIED SNOOPING OR THE IMPOSITION OF MORAL STANDARDS NOT APPLIED TO ALL CITIZENS IN DEALING WITH LOW INCOME FAMILIES. AT THE SAME TIME, THE COMMUNITY MUST OVERCOME CALLOUSED, PREJUDICED, OR INDIFFERENT ATTITUDES THAT DENY ADEQUATE SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES BECAUSE THEY ARE POOR. REFERENCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

282. **CHILD ABUSE—THE UNITED KINGDOM—ANOTHER COUNTRY, ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By R. L. CASTLE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-59273**
THIS BRITISH PAPER HIGHLIGHTS RESEARCH FACTORS AND CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS. FAMILY PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IS CONSIDERED AND PREVENTION METHODS ARE DISCUSSED. FOLLOWING A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, IT IS NOTED THAT ALTHOUGH STATUTORY WELFARE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED AS A RIGHT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THEY HAVE NOT PROVEN ADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF DEPRIVED CHILDREN, DUE TO STAFF SHORTAGES AND A CONSEQUENT MULTIPLICITY OF DEMANDS ON STAFF TIME. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, THE OLDEST ENGLISH ORGANIZATION DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, HAS A 24-HOUR ON-CALL SERVICE PROVIDED FOR THE HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITIES OF FOUR LONDON BOROUGHS. FAMILIES ARE REFERRED FOR HELP AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT, AND SELF-REFERRALS ARE ENCOURAGED. SERVICES PROVIDED, ALONG WITH RESEARCH ENDEAVORS, ARE DESCRIBED FOR THIS ORGANIZATION. GENERAL FINDINGS FROM BRITISH RESEARCH ON ABUSED CHILDREN AND ABUSING PARENTS ARE DISCUSSED. RESULTS ARE SIMILAR TO FINDINGS FROM UNITED STATES STUDIES, NOTABLY THE VERY YOUNG AGE OF MANY OF THE ABUSED CHILDREN AND THE LOW POINTS OF TOLERANCE SHOWN BY THEIR PARENTS. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 3,500 TO 4,000 CHILDREN UNDER 4-YEARS OLD SUFFER NONACCIDENTAL INJURY INFLICTED BY THEIR PARENTS ANNUALLY IN GREAT BRITAIN. LACK OF COMMUNICATION, CHANGES OF WORKER DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF TREATMENT, A PRIMARY WORKER OVERBURDENED AND NOT SURE OF HER ROLE, INADEQUACY OF THE CASE CONFERENCE, AND INADEQUACY OF THE JUVENILE COURT ARE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT HAVE REDUCED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE DELIVERY. WAYS OF REDUCING THESE PROBLEMS ARE OUTLINED. MODELS OF SERVICE DELIVERY CURRENTLY USED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE (1) CRISIS NURSERIES, WHICH PROVIDE STAFFS GEARED TO COPE WITH CHILDREN AT-RISK BROUGHT IN FOR VARYING PERIODS AND AT ANY TIME; (2) DROP-IN FOSTER MOTHERS, WHO ARE PAID A SMALL RETAINER TO PROVIDE SHORT-STAY EMERGENCY PLACEMENTS FOR CHILDREN; AND (3) FAMILY DEVELOPMENTAL CENTERS, WHICH PROVIDE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR WHOLE FAMILES WHERE SIGNIFICANT CHILD ABUSE HAS OCCURRED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

283. **CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By B. BARRETT.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 4 p. 1978. **NCJ-59288**
TREATMENT APPROACHES TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXAMINED THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CAUSAL RELATION BETWEEN SOCIAL POLICY SYSTEMS AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PROVIDE AN ACTION OR TREATMENT PLAN. THE TREATMENT APPROACHES ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS: CHILDREN HAVE A RIGHT TO THEIR NATURAL HERITAGE; ALL CHILDREN ARE OF EQUAL WORTH; ALL CHILDREN AND FAMILIES ARE ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TOTAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PICTURE; PUNISHMENT SERVES NO PURPOSE FOR CHILDREN OR PARENTS; THE MEDICAL-PATHOLOGICAL MODEL IS NOT USEFUL IN DEALING WITH PEOPLE IN CRISIS AND IS LIMITED IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; VOLUNTARY RATHER THAN COERCIVE SERVICES ARE PREFERRED; AND PEOPLE CAN CHANGE AND, WHEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY, WILL MAKE CHOICES REFLECTING VALUE PREMISES OF OPTIMAL DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-ACTUALIZATION. THE FIRST TREATMENT APPROACH REPRESENTS A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY DYNAMICS AND IS DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE DISRUPTION OF FAMILIES AND MAXIMIZE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN. IT IS EMBODIED IN A DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE-FUNDED DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA) FAMILY STRESS CENTER. MAJOR TREATMENT COMPONENTS OF THE YMCA CENTER PROGRAM ARE POSITIVE PARENTING, PARENT AIDES, EMERGENCY CARETAKERS, CHILD CARE, INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING, MARRIAGE GROUP COUNSELING, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, A MOTHERS' GROUP, ADVOCACY, AND TRANSPORTATION. THE SECOND TREATMENT APPROACH IS A SYSTEM OF COORDINATED SERVICES INTENDED TO MEET EMERGENCY NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS, PROVIDING OPTIONS IN CARE AND TREATMENT THAT PROTECT CHILDREN AND REDUCE TRAUMA. THE APPROACH IS REFLECTED IN THE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES SYSTEM IN NASHVILLE, TENN., AND INVOLVES A CONCENTRATED EFFORT TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY SERVICES TO NEGLECTED, DEPENDENT, AND ABUSED CHILDREN ON A 24-HOUR BASIS, INCLUDING WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS. EMPHASIS IN THE APPROACH IS ON MAINTAINING CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES. WHEN REMOVAL IS NECESSARY, HOWEVER, SERVICES ARE PROVIDED TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES THAT PROMOTE ORDERLY PLACEMENT AND MINIMIZE DAMAGE. BASIC COMPONENTS OF THE APPROACH ARE 24-HOUR EMERGENCY INTAKE, EMERGENCY CARETAKERS, EMERGENCY HOMEMAKERS, EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR FAMILIES, EMERGENCY FOSTER FAMILY HOMES, EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR ADOLESCENTS, AND OUTREACH AND FOLLOWUP. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

284. **CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS—ARE THEY ALSO VICTIMS OF AN ADVERSARIAL AND HIERARCHIAL COURT SYSTEM? By L. ADLER.** PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 8035 SOUTH VERMONT AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90044. *PEPPERDINE LAW REVIEW,* V 5, N 3 (1978), P 717-739. **NCJ-52504**
COURT SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES HAVE HAMPERED INTEGRATED PROFESSIONAL EFFORTS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. ADJUSTMENTS RELATED TO THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM AND COURT HIERARCHIES ARE SUGGESTED WHICH STRESS CHILDREN'S NEEDS. DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE PRESENTED AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSERS ARE DESCRIBED. HISTORICALLY THE JUVENILE COURT HAS STRUGGLED WITH THE DILEMMA OF WHETHER TO VIEW THE DEPENDENT, ABUSED, AND NEGLECTED CHILD AS A SOCIAL OR LEGAL PROBLEM. THE GAULT DECISION RESULTED IN AN EMPHASIS ON FACTFINDING IN CHILD ABUSE CASES AND THE POLARIZATION OF THE TWO INVOLVED ATTORNEYS. THIS ADVERSARIAL SYSTEM MAKES PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE DIFFICULT, SINCE THERE ARE USUALLY NO EYE WITNESSES, MAKING IT HARD TO PROVE LEGALLY. ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS CAN HAVE THE EFFECT OF REINFORCING AND PERPETUATING FAMILY FRAGMENTATION AND VIOLENCE. JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS, WHICH HAVE JURISDICTION OVER CHILD ABUSE CASES, ARE OF SUCH LOW STATUS THAT THESE ARE DISHEARTENING TO PERSONS SEEKING TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE. THE USERS OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ARE OFTEN THE ESSENTIALLY POWERLESS PERSONS FROM THE LOWEST SOCIOECONOMIC SECTORS OF THE POPULATION. THE LOW STATUS OF THE COURTS IS REFLECTED IN THE FREQUENT ROTATION OF JUDGES, INSUFFICIENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR JUDICIAL PERSONNEL, AND THE SMALL AMOUNT OF COURT TIME ALLOTTED TO SUCH CASES (ESTIMATED AT 5 PERCENT OF TOTAL COURT TIME). SPECIFIC ADJUSTMENTS THAT CAN HAVE THE EFFECT OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION ARE WIDER UTILIZATION OF A FAMILY COURT STRUCTURE, FORMALIZED AND LEGITIMIZED MULTIDISICIPLINARY PREJUDICIAL CONFERENCES AMONG PROFESSIONALS (DOCTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LEGAL PERSONNEL), AND EXPANDED USE OF COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT PLANS FOR NONCOOPERATIVE PARENTS WITH SANCTIONS PROVIDED FOR NONCOMPLIANCE. JUVENILE COURTS CAN ELEVATE THEIR STATUS BY INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMUNITY AND ASSISTING IN EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ON THE UNMET NEEDS OF CHILDREN. LAW SCHOOLS SHOULD ELEVATE THE STUDY OF FAMILY LAW BY INCLUDING CURRICULUMS THAT EMPHASIZE CHILD WELFARE SPECIALITES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DAG)

285. **CHILD ABUSE—WHAT RESOURCES FOR MEETING THE PROBLEM? By G. GARBARINO.** CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICA, WASHINGTON, CT 06793. *VITAL ISSUES,* V 28, N 2 (1978), P 1-4. **NCJ-53067**
THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DESCRIBED BRIEFLY, CASE IDENTIFICATION METHODS AND TREATMENT STRATEGIES ARE OUTLINED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION ARE OFFERED. WHILE INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD ABUSE IS INADEQUATE, IT IS KNOWN THAT CHILD ABUSE RESULTS IN OVER 5,000 DEATHS A YEAR; ABOUT 4 PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN ARE SERIOUSLY MISTREATED; MORE THAN 100,000 MISTREATED CHILDREN A YEAR ARE PLACED IN FOSTER CARE; AND MISTREATMENT FIGURES PROMINENTLY IN MANY SOCIAL PROBLEMS. WHILE CASE IDENTIFICATION IS DIFFICULT, FIVE CONDITIONS PLACE A FAMILY AT RISK OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT: (1) SICK PARENTS (I.E., ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS; (2) DIFFICULT CHILDREN (I.E., HYPERACTIVITY, MENTAL RETARDATION); (3) INAPPROPRIATE PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS ABOUT CHILD-REARING; (4) STRESS ON PARENTS; AND (5) SOCIAL ISOLATION OF THE FAMILY. TRADITIONALLY, AN ABUSED CHILD MAY BE REMOVED FROM THE HOME, THE PARENTS MAY BE COUNSELED, OR MORE OBJECTIVE ASSISTANCE MAY BE PROVIDED TO THE FAMILY, SUCH AS HOMEMAKING OR FINANCIAL AID. STRATEGIC COMBINATION OF THESE APPROACHES WORKS BEST. FIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION ARE GIVEN: (1) A REPRESENTATIVE OF A HEALTH CARE SYSTEM SHOULD VISIT THE FAMILY BEFORE THE BABY IS BORN AND SHOULD MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH THE FAMILY; (2) PARENTS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO BE INVOLVED PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND EMOTIONALLY WITH THE BIRTH OF THEIR CHILD; (3) SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO HELP WHEN NEEDED AND FAMILIES SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THE NATURAL HELPING NETWORKS IN THEIR COMMUNITY; (4) CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS SHOULD USE TRAINED VOLUNTEERS AND SELF-HELP GROUPS WHENEVER POSSIBLE; AND (5) COMMUNITIES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO CREATE AND SUPPORT COMMUNITY COUNCILS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (MLC)
Availability: CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICA, WASHINGTON, CT 06793. (News Media)

286. **CHILD ABUSE—WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, FEBRUARY 18-20, 1977. S. ARSHACK, Ed.** CHILD PROTECTION CENTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, 111 MICHIGAN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20010. 186 p. 1977. **NCJ-46783**
SIX ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, RANGING FROM CAUSES AND FORMS OF CHILD ABUSE TO NEEDS FOR COURT REFORM IN HANDLING OF ABUSE CASES, ARE COVERED BY THE 45 PAPERS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME OF PROCEEDINGS FROM A NATIONAL CONFERENCE. THIS CONFERENCE WAS SPONSORED BY THE CHILD PROTECTION CENTER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C., IN FEBRUARY, 1977. PARTICULAR ATTENTION WAS PAID TO THE ISSUES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AT HOME AND IN THE SCHOOLS, PARENTAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, COURT REFORM, AND SEX ABUSE, AS WELL AS TO THE CLASSICAL SUBJECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ETIOLOGY AND TREATMENT MODALITIES. THE SESSION ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SCHOOLS ANALYZED STATE LEGISLATION ON THE TOPIC, PRESENTED ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST, REVIEWED THE IMPACT OF THE INGRAHAM DECISION BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT WHICH ALLOWS CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, AND PRESENTS THREE THEORETICAL PAPERS ON THE VALUE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. THE SECTION ON THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE FOCUSED ON THE INCREASING PROBLEMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE FOUND IN COMINGLED FAMILIES. WITH THE INCREASE IN ALTERNATIVE FAMILY ARRANGEMENTS, THE TRADITIONAL SEX ROLES OF THE NUCLEAR FAMILY ARE ABSENT AND SEXUAL PROBLEMS INCREASE. THE PROBLEMS OF THE STEP-PARENT AND THE MOTHER'S 'BOYFRIEND' ARE PARTICULARLY DISCUSSED. OTHER PAPERS DEAL WITH 'BONDING' FAILURE DURING THE EARLY MOTHER-INFANT RELATIONSHIP AND THE TYPES OF MOTHER-CHILD INTERACTION WHICH SEEM TO PARTICULARLY LEAD TO CHILD ABUSE. INTERVENTION STRATEGIES ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXUAL ABUSE AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR ARE EXAMINED; SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE FOUND A STRONG ASSOCIATION. PREVENTION TECHNIQUES AND THERAPY FOR BOTH PARENT AND CHILD WERE DISCUSSED IN THE SECTION ON TREATMENT MODALITIES. THE SECTION ON COURT REFORM URGED THAT MORE ATTENTION BE GIVEN TO THE TRAUMA A CHILD SUFFERS IN COURT HEARINGS, THAT CHILD ABUSE CASES ESPECIALLY BE HELD IN AN INFORMAL ATMOSPHERE, AND THAT THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL WHO INVESTIGATES FOR THE COURT NOT BE REQUIRED TO MAKE SUCH DIDACTIC STATEMENTS THAT FURTHER WORK WITH THE FAMILY IS IMPOSSIBLE. A FINAL WORKSHOP ON PARENTAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES CONSIDERED REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAMS WHICH PROTECTED PARENTS' RIGHTS TO REAR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE, AT THE SAME TIME, PROVIDING FOR REMOVAL OF THE CHILD TO SAFE CUSTODY WHEN THE SITUATION DEMANDS IT. THE USE OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES OF CHILD ABUSE INFORMATION AND THE POSSIBLE THREAT THESE MAY CAUSE TO CIVIL LIBERTIES WAS DISCUSSED. (GLR)
Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.
Availability: CHILD PROTECTION CENTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, 111 MICHIGAN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20010.

287. **CHILD ABUSE, 6TH ED.** MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA. 20 p. 1978. **NCJ-57474**
THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE HAS FAR-REACHING AND SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE. THIS

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CANADIAN PAMPHLET TREATS IN CLEAR, CONCISE LANGUAGE THE MANY ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM. AFTER DEFINING THE TERMS CHILD ABUSE, BATTERED CHILD, AND CHILD ABUSER, THE PAMPHLET DISCUSSES THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REACTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF PROTECTIVE AND ABUSING PARENTS TOWARD CHILDREN'S INJURIES. PROTECTIVE PARENTS IDENTIFY WITH THE INJURED CHILD'S FEELINGS WHEN HE IS HURT, WHEREAS ABUSING PARENTS ARE CRITICAL OF THE CHILD AND ANGRY WITH HIM FOR BEING INJURED. THE DIFFERENCE IN BEHAVIOR BETWEEN WELL-NURTURED CHILDREN IN A MEDICAL SETTING AND ABUSED CHILDREN IN THE SAME SITUATION IS NOTED. WELL-NURTURED CHILDREN TURN TO PARENTS FOR ASSURANCE AND COMFORT DURING AND AFTER EXAMINATION WHILE THE ABUSED CHILD IS APPREHENSIVE, WITHDRAWN, AND WARY OF PHYSICAL CONTACT. IT IS DIFFICULT TO GAUGE THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE SINCE IT USUALLY OCCURS IN VERY YOUNG CHILDREN OR INFANTS IN THE PRIVACY OF THE HOME. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT CANADA HAS BETWEEN 4,275 TO 4,810 REPORTED CASES EACH YEAR. MANY CASES, HOWEVER, GO UNREPORTED. THE PAMPHLET CONSIDERS TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSERS PREFERABLE TO INTERVENTION OF CRIMINAL LAW, STATING THAT 75% OF ABUSERS CAN BE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY. SUCCESS IN TREATMENT DEPENDS, HOWEVER, ON MANY FAVORABLE FACTORS: THE DEGREE OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE OF THE ABUSER, THE AVAILABILITY OF PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES, THE SUPPORT OF SPOUSE AND CLOSE RELATIVES, AND THE ABUSER'S WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT HELP. THE PAMPHLET ENDS WITH STATEMENT ON WHAT MANITOBA COUNTY IS DOING ABOUT CHILD ABUSE; THE MECHANICS OF REPORTING CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS; AND WHAT STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN AFTER THE INCIDENT HAS BEEN REPORTED. TWO APPENDIXES GIVE THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES AND A REGISTER OF PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN IN MANITOBA. (MJW)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

288. **CHILD ABUSER—A STUDY OF CHILD ABUSERS IN SELF-HELP GROUP THERAPY. By M. C. COLLINS.** PUBLISHING SCIENCES GROUP, INC. 134 p. 1978. **NCJ-46942**

THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS, A SELF-HELP THERAPY GROUP ARE EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE CHANGES IN PARTICIPANT SELF-CONCEPTS. THE STATED OBJECTIVE OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS TO ACT AS A CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN HELPING PREVENT DAMAGING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN. IT IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE ABUSING PARENTS WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE THEIR FEELINGS WITH OTHER PARENTS EXPERIENCING SIMILAR PROBLEMS. THE GROUP LEADER OR CHAPTER CHAIRPERSON IS ALWAYS A PARENT WITH ABUSE EXPERIENCE; IT IS BELIEVED THAT SHARING IS BEST FACILITATED IN A GROUP WHERE THE FOCAL PROBLEM HAS BEEN EXPERIENCED BY THOSE PERCEIVED AS LEADERS. A CHILD-REARING MODEL IS PRESENTED TO THE GROUP WITH CARE THAT IT NOT BE VIEWED OR USED AS A SOURCE OF JUDGMENT OR STIMULUS FOR GUILT. THE CENTRAL THEME OF THE STUDY MAINTAINS THAT CHILD ABUSERS WHO ARE SUCCESSFULLY HELPED BY PARENTS ANONYMOUS ACHIEVE SELF-ACCEPTANCE AND MORAL REINSTATEMENT. THE WAY IN WHICH THE MORAL REINSTATEMENT OCCURS WITHIN THE SETTING OF THE GROUP AND THE ATTENDANT EFFECTS OF SUCH A REINSTATEMENT ARE EXAMINED. CONCLUSIONS DERIVED FROM THE AUTHOR'S INTERACTION WITH FOUR INDEPENDENT PARENTS ANONYMOUS GROUPS ARE PRESENTED. BASED ON THE OBSERVATION OF SUBJECTS BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF GROUP ACTIVITIES AND ON INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT A PLURALITY OF EXPERIENCE AND BEHAVIOR EXISTS, APART FROM SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, OR GENDER. THE STUDY DETERMINES THAT SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN SELF-IMAGE AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OCCURS IN A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS, RESULTING IN THE EMERGENCE OF A PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP APPROACHING THAT PRESENTED IN THE MODEL. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS THE INTERVIEW FORM. (RCB)

289. **CHILD ABUSER (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By B. F. STEELE.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-55026**

AN OVERVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS PRESENTED. THE MALFUNCTIONING CARETAKING BEHAVIOR THAT LEADS TO CHILD MALTREATMENT CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD BY CLASSIFYING THE KIND, SEVERITY, AND FREQUENCY OF INJURIES TO CHILDREN. IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER THE MOTIVATION OF THE ABUSING CARETAKER, THE SPECIFIC MEANINGS OF THE ABUSED CHILD AND THE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR FOR THE CARETAKER, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMMEDIATE INTERACTION BETWEEN CARETAKER AND CHILD, AND THE CARETAKER'S TOTAL LIFE SITUATION, PAST AND PRESENT. ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR IS NOT AN ISOLATED, RANDOM PHENOMENON, AND IT CAN BE UNDERSTOOD COMPREHENSIVELY ONLY WHEN VIEWED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ABUSER'S LIFE EXPERIENCE. STUDIES AND SURVEYS INDICATING UNIQUE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSERS HAVE CONTAINED SOME BIASED IMPLICATIONS. NO TWO ABUSERS ARE EXACTLY ALIKE. THEIR ONLY COMMON FEATURE IS THAT THEY MALTREAT CHILDREN. IN MOST OTHER SPHERES, THEIR LIVES MAY NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE OF PEOPLE WHO DO NOT MALTREAT CHILDREN. NO SINGLE CHARACTERISTIC CLEARLY DIFFERENTIATES THE ABUSER FROM THE NONABUSER. RATHER, SEVERAL ELEMENTS INTERACT TO PRODUCE A PSYCHOLOGICAL SET THAT MAKES THE CARETAKER PRONE TO BECOMING ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL WHEN UNDER STRESS. THESE ELEMENTS INCLUDE THE CARETAKER'S OWN EXPERIENCES AS A CHILD, A TENDENCY TO BELIEVE THAT CHILDREN ARE THE PROPERTY OF PARENTS, FAILURE TO SEE THE CHILD REALISTICALLY, AND STRONG BELIEF IN THE CORRECTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. CHILD ABUSERS TEND TO REFLECT THEIR EARLY YEARS OF EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION AND THEIR INABILITY TO FIND PLEASURE IN LIFE AS ADULTS IN THE WAY THEY TREAT THEIR CHILDREN. WITHIN THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTELLATION, OTHER FACTORS, OFTEN SOCIOECONOMICALLY LINKED, PRECIPITATE SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF ABUSE. THE CHILD ABUSER IS IN THE POSSIBLY UNIQUE POSITION OF BEING A PRIMARY TRANSMITTER OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE CULTURE. REPEATING THE PATTERN OF THEIR OWN UPBRINGING, ABUSIVE CARETAKERS CREATE BY THEIR STYLE OF CHILD REARING THE NEXT GENERATION OF ABUSIVE AND NEGLECTFUL PARENTS. THE CHILD ABUSER OFFERS AN IMPORTANT EXAMPLE FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF VIOLENCE. (LKM)

290. **CHILD ABUSERS AS PARENTS AND CHILDREN—A REVIEW. By S. JAYARATNE.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 22, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 5-9. **NCJ-38880**

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE CONCERNING TWO WIDELY HELD BELIEFS ABOUT PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. DISCUSSED IS THE VALIDITY OF THE IDEAS THAT CHILD ABUSERS ARE INADEQUATE PARENTS AND THAT THEY EXPERIENCED ABUSE THEMSELVES AS CHILDREN. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT WHERE STUDIES IN THE LITERATURE FAIL IN THE EXAMINATION AND DELINEATION OF DIFFERENT PARENTING STYLES BETWEEN ABUSING AND NONABUSING FAMILY SYSTEMS. THIS QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCE SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FROM DIFFERENT CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES BEFORE PARENT TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE IMPLEMENTED. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THERE IS LITTLE OR NO EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THE IDEA THAT ABUSING PARENTS FOLLOW PARENTING PRACTICES THAT ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF NONABUSING PARENTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

291. **CHILD ADVOCACY AND THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST. By R. S. LEVINE.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHOTHERAPISTS. *VOICES,* V 13, N 3 (FALL 1977), P 77-80. **NCJ-45088**

THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST IN THE GROWING MOVEMENT OF CONCERN FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IS EXAMINED. CHILD ADVOCACY IS SEEN AS THE UNDERTAKING OF ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH THE PRACTITIONER MUST RECONCILE WITH THE DEMANDS OF HIS OR HER PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT WITH A CHILD. PSYCHOTHERAPISTS ARE CAUTIONED TO REVIEW CAREFULLY THEIR OWN MOTIVES BEFORE ENTERING INTO THE ROLE OF CHILD ADVOCATE. STUDIES HAVE REVEALED THAT PROFESSIONALS WHO DEAL WITH CHILDREN ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO 'RESCUE FANTASIES' AND THE TEMPTATION TO 'SAVE' CHILDREN. A CASE IS RELATED IN WHICH A THERAPIST'S 'RESCUE' EFFORTS RESULT IN THE DEATH OF A CHILD, AND HE IS SUBSEQUENTLY SUED BY HER PARENTS. IT ILLUSTRATES THE FACT THAT THE ROLE OF CHILD ADVOCATE IS NOT ALWAYS REWARDING OR NECESSARILY EVEN IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. AT TIMES, THERAPISTS ARE ACTUALLY FORCED INTO THE ROLE OF CHILD ADVOCATE, AS IS THE CASE IN STATES WHICH HAVE ENACTED LEGISLATION REQUIRING THAT THERAPISTS REPORT SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES. THIS CONFLICTS WITH THE NOTION OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION AND PRESENTS SIGNIFICANT ETHICAL PROBLEMS FOR THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PSYCHOTHERAPISTS WHO PRACTICE WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACT DECISIVELY TO CORRECT 'CHILD-SAVING' LEGISLATION WHICH MIGHT HAVE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE TRADITIONAL THERAPIST-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP. IN ADDITION, THEY MUST REASSESS THEIR ROLES AS BOTH THERAPISTS AND ADVOCATES IF THEY ARE TO BE EFFECTIVE IN EITHER CAPACITY.

292. **CHILD AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SWEDEN. By B. OLOFSSON.** SVENSKA INSTITUT, BOX 7072, S-103 82 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. *CURRENT SWEDEN,* N 154 (APRIL 1977), COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-46898**

INCIDENCE, LEGAL MANAGEMENT, AND SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF CHILD AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SWEDEN ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. AS IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS SHOWN A CONTINUOUS INCREASE IN THE PAST 50 YEARS, PARTICULARLY AMONG THE 15-TO 20-YEAR-OLD AGE GROUP. OFFENSES COMMITTED BY YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PRIMARILY PROPERTY OFFENSES; VIOLENT OFFENSES CONSTITUTE ONLY ABOUT 5 PERCENT OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY 15- TO 17-YEAR-OLD YOUTHS AND 10 PERCENT OF THOSE COMMITED OF 18 TO 20 YEARS OLDS. SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY AMONG YOUTH INDICATES THAT ALMOST EVERY CHILD COMMITS SOME OFFENSE BETWEEN 7 AND 16 YEARS OF AGE. GIRLS COMMIT SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER OFFENSES THAN BOYS, AND SHOPLIFTING IS THE OFFENSE MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED. DESPITE THE FACT THAT SELF-REPORTED OFFENSES ARE SO COMMON, ONLY ABOUT 15 PERCENT OF THE MALE JUVENILE POPULATION HAS EVER BEEN THE OBJECT OF POLICE INVESTIGATION. IN SWEDEN, THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IS 15; THOSE JUVENILES UNDER 15 SUSPECTED OF AN OFFENSE BECOME THE OBJECT OF INQUIRY OF THE CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE. INQUIRIES FOCUS ON THE CHILD'S ADJUSTMENT AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND A SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER VISITS THE HOME AND SOMETIMES THE SCHOOL TO OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION. ON THE BASIS OF THIS INFORMATION RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR ACTIONS WHICH MAY INCLUDE NO ACTION, A WARNING, PREVENTIVE MEASURES, OR PLACEMENT IN A FOSTER OR REMAND HOME. JUVENILES OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ARE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE AND MAY BE PROSECUTED FOR OFFENSES. IN MOST CASES, JUVENILES BETWEEN 15 AND 18 ARE SELDOM PROSECUTED OR SENTENCED, BEING MORE USUALLY PLACED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE. ALTHOUGH THE RATE OF DELINQUENCY HAS BEEN INCREASING, THE RESPONSE TO JUVENILE CRIME HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY LENIENT IN THE PAST DECADE. SWEDISH INVESTIGATIONS INTO FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INDICATE STRONG RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS, EARLY AND CONTINUING DIFFICULTIES IN SCHOOL, BREAKDOWN IN THE FAMILY AND LACK OF ADEQUATE SUPERVISION, AND IMPULSIVE AND ACTING-OUT BEHAVIORS. ONLY A WEAK RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILIAL SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS BEEN FOUND. ADDITIONAL STUDIES OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT INDICATE THAT SELF-CONTROLLED, INHIBITED, AND INTELLIGENT JUVENILES TEND TO SHOW BETTER ADULT ADJUSTMENT THAN THEIR IMPULSIVE PEERS. ADDITIONAL FACTORS WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVALENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SWEDEN INCLUDE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION WITH THE CONCOMITANT BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY AND FRIENDSHIP BONDS AND REDUCED SOCIAL CONTROL, INCREASED WELFARE, INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF GOODS AND TEMPTATIONS, LATE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF YOUTH, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISOLATED AND NEW FAMILY STRUCTURES. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

293. **CHILD AND THE FAMILY DURING THE COURT PROCESS (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND S M SGROI SEE NCJ-45153). By A. W. BURGESS and L. L. HOLMSTROM.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 26 p. 1978. **NCJ-45166**

THE EXPERIENCES OF CHILD ASSAULT VICTIMS AND THEIR PARENTS DURING TRIAL PREPARATION AND IN THE COURTROOM ARE DISCUSSED, AND WAYS IN WHICH VICTIM COUNSELORS CAN HELP CLIENTS THROUGH THE TRIAL PROCESS ARE DESCRIBED. THE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE PREPARATION OF A CASE BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE COURTROOM EVENTS DURING THE TRIAL, AND COUNSELING TECHNIQUES THAT CAN REDUCE STRESS FOR THE CHILD VICTIM AND HIS OR HER FAMILY. VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL STYLES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (INDIFFERENT, TASK-ORIENTED, HUMANISTIC) ARE DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED IN CASE EXAMPLES OF ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND CHILD VICTIMS. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ARE URGED TO SHOW CONCERN AND UNDERSTANDING WITH REGARD TO THE VICTIM AND THE TRAUMATIC NATURE OF THE RAPE EXPERIENCE. THE KINDS OF QUESTIONS THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ARE LIKELY TO ASK VICTIM COUNSELORS ARE ALSO NOTED. TACTICS OFTEN USED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL TO GAIN INFORMATION FROM VICTIMS AND FROM COUNSELORS ARE NOTED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ADDITIONAL STRESS ON THE VICTIM THAT MAY RESULT FROM QUESTIONING BY DEFENSE COUNSEL. OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE BEHAVIOR OF VICTIMS IN COURT, REACTIONS BY VICTIMS AND BY PARENTS TO THE

TRIAL, AND TASKS THAT CAN BE PERFORMED BY PARENTS DURING THE TRIAL ARE NOTED. COUNSELING TECHNIQUES OF USE IN PREPARING THE CHILD FOR THE COURT PROCESS AND IN DECREASING THE STRESS GENERATED BY HAVING TO GO TO COURT AND TALK ABOUT THE SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE SUGGESTED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

294. **CHILD-BEATERS—SICK BUT CURABLE. By R. S. JOHNSON.** DOW JONES AND COMPANY, 22 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10007. 6 p. 1973. **NCJ-35700**

DESCRIPTION OF AN APPROACH TO PREDICTING AND PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE THROUGH IDENTIFYING AND TREATING ABUSIVE PARENTS. THE DISCUSSION IS CENTERED AROUND THE THEORIES AND FACILITIES OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT THAT FORM THE BASES OF OPERATION FOR THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. EXAMINATIONS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME AS A WESTERN CULTURAL PATTERN AND THE TRAITS AND NEEDS OF BATTERING PARENTS ARE UNDERTAKEN. THE THREE MAJOR CRITERIA THAT ESTABLISH THE BATTERING PARENT'S ABUSIVE PATTERN ARE IDENTIFIED AND PREDICTIVE AND PREVENTIVE INNOVATIONS DEVELOPED BY THE CENTER AND ADOPTED ELSEWHERE ARE DESCRIBED. THE EXPERIENCES OF SOME ABUSIVE PARENTS ENROLLED IN ONE OF THE CENTER'S TREATMENT PROGRAMS—FAMILIES ANONYMOUS—ARE EXPLORED.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT—THE NATIONAL OBSERVER, 1973.

295. **CHILD IS BEING BEATEN—VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY. By N. F. CHASE.** 225 p. 1975. **NCJ-25850**

CASE HISTORIES AND ANECDOTES ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM IN THE U.S., AS WELL AS ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIETY. THE THESIS OF THE BOOK IS THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM THAT GOES BACK TO THE BEGINNINGS OF HISTORY. EVERY SOCIETY HAS HAD A POLICY, IMPLICIT OR EXPLICIT, FOR DEALING WITH MOUTHS IT COULDN'T FEED; INFANTICIDE HAS OFTEN BEEN PRACTICED. PARTICULARLY IN RECENT MODREN HISTORY, SOCIETIES HAVE HAD POLICIES FOR DEALING WITH THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR. IN ORDER TO MAKE SERIOUS EFFORTS TO PROTECT CHILDREN AGAINST ABUSE, IT IS NECESSARY TO LOOK AT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN THE CONTEXT OF A VIOLENT SOCIETY THAT SANCTIONS SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL NEGLECT. PRACTICES OF ANCIENT SOCIETIES REGARDING THE TORTURE, SACRIFICE, OR OTHER VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN ARE DESCRIBED. THE GREAT VARIETY IN DIFFERENT CULTURES' ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREN IS ALSO EXAMINED. THE ORIGINS OF WESTERN SOCIETY'S CONCEPTION OF CHILDREN AS A SEPARATE SUBGROUP FROM ADULTS, AS WELL AS AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR AND MINORITIES, ARE TRACED. DISCRIMINATION BY AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS--SCHOOLS, JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES—AGAINST YOUTHS, PARTICULARLY POOR MINORITY YOUTHS, IS DISCUSSED. CASES OF CHILD ABUSE BY THESE INSTITUTIONS ARE ALSO RECORDED. HISTORICAL EVENTS, PARTICULARY INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION, WHICH HAVE ACTED TO INCREASE THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN MODERN SOCIETY ARE EXAMINED. ONE SPECIFIC CASE OF ABUSE, IN WHICH A 3-YEAR-OLD CHILD WAS MURDERED BY HER STEPFATHER WHILE HER DRUG ADDICT MOTHER LOOKED ON, EVEN THOUGH THE PARENTS WERE BEING 'HELPED' BY PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS AT THE TIME, IS EXAMINED IN DETAIL, WITH ALL OF ITS REPERCUSSIONS FOR THE FAMILY COURT AND THE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM. ONE CHAPTER EXAMINES THE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES OF SUCH PEOPLE AS CHARLES MANSON AND JACK RUBY. MANY CASES ARE DESCRIBED OF VIOLENT ADULTS WHO HAD BEEN ABUSED AS CHILDREN OR WHO HAD EXHIBITED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AS JUVENILES, BUT WHO HAD RECEIVED NO HELP FROM AMERICAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. STATISTICS ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE, PROFILES OF ABUSING PARENTS, FAMILY INCOME, AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH AFFECT THE PROBLEM ARE PRESENTED. AN ANALYSIS OF THE TYPES OF PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN AND CAUSES OF THE PROBLEM ARE EXAMINED, AND THE AUTHOR SUMMARIZES HER CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE SOCIETY WHICH PRODUCES SUCH ABUSE. NOTES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

Availability: HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

296. **CHILD MALTREATMENT—A NEW APPROACH IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. By P. DURYEA, V. J. FONTANA, and J. D. ALFARO.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 7, N 5 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1978), P13-16, 35. **NCJ-55315**

ISSUES DISCUSSED AT A NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE SYMPOSIA LED BY PANELS OF HUMANISTS AND PROFESSIONALS ARE IDENTIFIED AND COMMENTS ON EACH WERE SUMMARIZED. THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT WAS AWARDED A GRANT IN 1977 FROM THE NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES TO HOLD A SERIES OF SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIA IN 10 COMMUNITIES IN NEW YORK STATE. THE AIM OF THE SYMPOSIA WAS TO APPLY A HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVE TO THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. IN EACH OF THE SYMPOSIUM LOCATIONS, ONE OR MORE COMMUNITY GROUPS SHARED SPONSORSHIP OF THE SYMPOSIUM WITH THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE. AT EACH SYMPOSIUM, A PANEL OF HUMANISTS AND PROFESSIONALS EXAMINED ONE OF FOUR ISSUES EMBODIED IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (1) SHOULD PUNISHMENT BE USED TO DETER CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, (2) SHOULD SOCIETY INTERVENE IN A FAMILY BECAUSE OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CHILD WILL BE HARMED, (3) SHOULD AN EXPECTANT MOTHER BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HEALTH OF AN UNBORN CHILD, AND (4) SHOULD CHILDREARING VALUES BE IMPOSED ON OTHERS? TO ILLUSTRATE SOME OF THE ISSUES BEING DISCUSSED, A FILM WAS USED AS A POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR EACH QUESTION. IN DISCUSSING THE ISSUES OF WHETHER PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE USED TO DETER CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF REHABILITATION AND PUNISHMENT WERE DISCUSSED. WHILE REHABILITATION IS USUALLY CONSIDERED TO BE THE MORE HUMANE APPROACH IN SOCIAL CONTROL, IT MAY BE AS RESTRICTIVE AS CERTAIN FORMS OF PUNISHMENT. THE POSSIBILITY OF FINES FOR ABUSING PARENTS WAS ALSO CONSIDERED. ETHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON USING PREDICTIVE INSTRUMENTS TO JUSTIFY EARLY INTERVENTION IN POTENTIAL ABUSE CASES ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH CONSIDERATION OF WHETHER ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT LAWS SHOULD EXTEND TO AN EXPECTANT MOTHER'S CARE FOR HER CHILD IN THE WOMB. IN DEFINING CHILD MALTREATMENT IN STATUTES, IT WAS NOTED THAT VARYING VIEWS OF CHILDREARING ARE INVOLVED, WITH CORPORAL PUNISHMENT BEING A PRINCIPAL CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE. THE DIFFICULTY OF FRAMING CHILD ABUSE LAWS THAT DO NOT VIOLATE SOME GROUP'S COMMONLY ACCEPTED PRACTICES OF CHILDREARING IS DISCUSSED. (RCB)

297. **CHILD MALTREATMENT AND THE FEDERAL ROLE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404). By C. P. GERSHENSON.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 19 p. 1979. **NCJ-56406**

HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN THE CHILD WELFARE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN FOR TWO GENERATIONS. BEGINNING WITH A DUAL CONCERN FOR ASSURING THE SURVIVAL OF CHILDREN AND PREVENTING THEIR EXPLOITATION, IT SHIFTED ITS ATTENTION TO CHILD REARING IN THE FAMILY OR SUBSTITUTE FAMILY, THEN TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT, COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT, AND EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, AND MORE RECENTLY TO CHILD MENTAL HEALTH, ABUSE, AND NEGLECT. THERE HAS BEEN A CONTINUING CONCERN WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND, MORE RECENTLY, WITH STATUS OFFENDERS. THE APPROACH TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO MOST OF THESE ISSUES HAS BEEN THE SAME: PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, TARGET GROUP SPECIFICATION, SERVICE DELIVERY SUPPORT THROUGH THE STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SERVICE PROVIDERS, TRAINING AND RESEARCH, EVALUATION OF LIMITED DEMONSTRATIONS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR LEGISLATION AND SERVICES. UNDERLYING THESE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN THE BELIEFS THAT THE NATION'S POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND VALUES ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND THAT ANY FAILURE TO RESOLVE SOCIAL ILLS IS THE FAULT OF SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS, WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL BE MADE EFFECTIVE. THE MECHANICS OF FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE FAMILIAR, BUT THERE IS A NEED FOR A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM, ONE THAT RECOGNIZES ITS SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS. THERE IS ALSO A NEED FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO REDEFINE AND RESTRUCTURE ALL POLICIES AND SERVICES SO THAT THE FOCUS IS ON THE PRIMARY SOCIAL UNIT--THE FAMILY--RATHER THAN ON THE INDIVIDUAL. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

298. **CHILD MALTREATMENT IN MILITARY COMMUNITIES. By M. ALLEN.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE JUSTICE,* V 26, N 2 (MAY 1975), P 11-20. **NCJ-26097**

INCLUDED IN THIS ARTICLE ARE A DESCRIPTION OF A U.S. ARMY CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAM, A REVIEW OF ARMY-WIDE CHILD PROTECTION EFFORTS, AND AN EXAMINATION OF JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS IN MILITARY CHILD ABUSE CASES. ONE OF THE EARLIEST MILITARY EFFORTS IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WAS INITIATED IN 1967 AT THE WILLIAM BEAUMONT ARMY MEDICAL CENTER NEAR FORT BLISS, EL PASO, TEXAS. ALTHOUGH THE EL PASO EXPERIMENT APPROACH IS HOSPITAL BASED, THE PROGRAM IS ADMINISTERED BY A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM CALLED THE INFANT AND CHILD PROTECTION COUNCIL (ICPC). THE OPERATIONS AND CASE INTAKE OF THIS PROGRAM ARE OUTLINED. A PROPOSED ARMY-WIDE REGULATION TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS ALSO DESCRIBED. THE FOUR GENERAL CATEGORIES WHICH DESCRIBE THE LEGAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A MILITARY RESERVATION AND THE STATE IN WHICH IT IS LOCATED ARE LISTED. PROBLEMS IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE CASES WHICH MAY BE CAUSED BY JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES ARE DISCUSSED. PROBLEMS IN JURISDICTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ARE ALSO REVIEWED. SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE EXPLORED. THESE INCLUDE THE RETURN OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITY TO THE STATE, USE OF FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS, USE OF AN ARMY-WIDE REGULATION, AND INSTITUTION OF A CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENT.

299. **CHILD MALTREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—A CHALLENGE TO SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. By S. Z. NAGI.** COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10025. 162 p. 1977. **NCJ-53450**

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS IS THE BASIS OF AN EXAMINATION OF ISSUES SURROUNDING CHILD MALTREATMENT AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM. INTERVIEWS WERE COMPLETED WITH 1,696 PERSONS IN 1,760 ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AGENCIES, SCHOOL SYSTEMS, HOSPITALS, JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS, AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE ORGANIZATIONS WERE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF A PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES POPULATION. IN ADDITION, INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN A NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH JUDGES, PHYSICIANS, POLICE OFFICERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES, AND OTHERS IN ORGANIZATIONS ENCOUNTERING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. RESEARCHERS ALSO ATTENDED COURT SESSIONS AND TOURED PEDIATRIC WARDS AND OTHER FACILITIES. BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THESE EFFORTS, THE STUDY REPORT EXAMINES THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS, THE STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE, THE RELATIVE MERITS OF PUNITIVE AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES, AND THE DOMAINS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PROFESSIONS INVOLVED IN COMBATING CHILD MALTREATMENT. VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE COMPARED, AND AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IS SUGGESTED FOR OBTAINING CONFIRMABLE ESTIMATES WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF EXISTING STATUTES AND ORGANIZATIONAL PRACTICES. ELEMENTS OF AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL THEORY OF CHILD MALTREATMENT ARE OUTLINED. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN ATTEMPTING TO DEAL WITH CHILD MALTREATMENT (CASE IDENTIFICATION, RESPONSE TO REPORTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PROVISION OF SERVICES, CUSTODY AND PLACEMENT, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND IMPROVEMENT) ARE ANALYZED. AN OPTIMAL CHILD ABUSE-NEGLECT PROGRAM IS OUTLINED, AND THE STATUS OF EXISTING PROGRAMS IS ASSESSED. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSE TO CHILD MALTREATMENT TOUCH ON SPECIFIC PROGRAM COMPONENTS, COORDINATION AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL, THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS BESETTING THE INSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY, AND THE FEDERAL ROLE. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Availability: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10025.

300. **CHILD MALTREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—A CRY FOR HELP AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSE. By S. Z. NAGI.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, 1800 CANNON DRIVE, COLUMBUS, OH 43210. 230 p. 1976. **NCJ-42536**

A SURVEY OF SOME 1700 CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FACILITIES AND AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES WAS CONDUCTED TO GAIN AN ANALYTICAL, NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE PICTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SUCH SERVICES. CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES, SCHOOL SYSTEMS, HOSPITAL MEDICAL PERSONNEL, HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTS, JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS, AND POLICE AND SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS WERE INTERVIEWED IN RELATION TO CONTEXTUAL ISSUES AND DILEMMAS, THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PATTERNS, AND STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF PROGRAMS. THIS REPORT PRESENTS

SURVEY FINDINGS IN THESE AREAS AS WELL AS RECOMMENDS IMPROVEMENTS IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM. IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUGGESTED IN THE AREAS OF PRIMARY PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING, CRISIS INTERVENTION, SERVICES TO CHILDREN, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, PROGRAM GUIDELINES, AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION. EXTENSIVE TABULATIONS OF INTERVIEW DATA ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...ELW

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB 259 323.

301. **CHILD MALTREATMENT WORKSHOP—REPORT.** VICTORIA—HEALTH COMMISSION PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION, P O BOX 4003 GPO, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. 101 p. **NCJ-54015**

RECOMMENDATIONS DERIVED FROM WORKSHOP GROUPS ARE PRESENTED, AND A SHORT AND LONG TERM ACTION PROGRAM IS PROPOSED, ALONG WITH A STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA. THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CHILD MALTREATMENT WORKSHOP WAS HELD IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA IN JUNE, 1975. THE AIM OF THE WORKSHOP WAS FOLLOWS: (1) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM TO BRING ABOUT ATTITUDINAL CHANGE WHICH WOULD LEAD TO APPROPRIATE APPROACHES TO THE PREVENTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT, AND (2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS FOR TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT. WORKSHOP GROUPS DEALT WITH THESE SUBJECTS: THE EXAMINATION OF PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILD MALTREATMENT; THE DETERMINATION OF THE NEED FOR PREVENTIVE SERVICES AND HOW THESE MAY BE DEVELOPED; THE ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT METHODS OF EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT, AND TREATMENT, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE METHODS; THE EXAMINATION OF SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES ON CHILD MALTREATMENT; AND THE STUDY OF THE LAW IN RELATION TO CHILD MALTREATMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISION. THE GROUPS EXAMINING THESE ISSUES MET REGULARLY, GENERALLY MONTHLY, FROM JUNE, 1975, THROUGH APRIL, 1976. THIS BOOKLET REPORTS THE OUTCOMES OF THESE GROUP DELIBERATIONS. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON CHILD MALTREATMENT, A CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PROMOTING INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING, ALL OF WHICH ARE PREDICATED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT AN IMPROVEMENT IN THESE AREAS WILL PREVENT CHILD MALTREATMENT. IN A CHAPTER ON SERVICE DELIVERY, THE NEED FOR RESOURCES IN THE HEALTH/WELFARE FIELD IS EMPHASIZED. ANOTHER CHAPTER DISCUSSES THE MAIN AREAS OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION RECOMMENDED TO IMPLEMENT CHANGES OUTLINED IN THE REPORT. ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE ARE PRESENTED, WITH THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS GENERAL FAVORING VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF ABUSE. AREAS FOR NEEDED RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED, AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS ARE CONSIDERED. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE A BILL TO AMEND EXISTING CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION, A CHILD CARE BILL, MODEL PROVISIONS, A LIST OF ACTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS, A LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS, AND A LIST OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS. (RCB)

302. **CHILD NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY—A DIGEST OF CASE LAW. By E. W. BROWNE.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. 53 p. 1973. **NCJ-11038**

JURISDICTION, PROCEDURES, AND DISPOSITION OF CASES CONCERNING SUCH ISSUES AS CHILD ABUSE, PARENTAL RIGHTS AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL CUSTODY. IN NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES, THE COURT MUST WEIGH THE RIGHTS OF A PARENT, THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, AND THE RIGHTS OF SOCIETY. THIS PUBLICATION DISCUSSES JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITION, DEFINES THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AND TREATS SUCH POINTS OF PROCEDURE AS PETITION AND NOTICE, COUNSEL, HEARING, EVIDENCE, AND RIGHT TO TRANSCRIPT. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS ARE EXHIBITING SOME EVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN THE AREAS OF DUE PROCESS, BURDEN OF PROOF AND QUANTUM OF EVIDENCE, AND THE STANDING OF VARIOUS PERSONS (GRANDPARENTS AND UNWED FATHERS), IN PRESENTING THEIR CASES IN COURT. CASES CITED IN THIS DOCUMENT COVER SUCH DIFFICULT ISSUES AS CHILD ABUSE, REFUSAL TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE, AND PARENTAL INCAPACITY. OTHER DECISIONS CONCERN CUSTODY, TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND ADOPTION. CHILD NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CONSISTS OF DISCUSSION ILLUSTRATED BY CASE EXCERPTS WHICH INDICATE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS OF DECISION-MAKING AND CHANGES IN CASE LAW. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON LEGAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND SUPREME COURT DECISIONS REFER TO NCJ-10028 AND NCJ-11040. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED) (SNI ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: JUVENILE JUSTICE TEXTBOOK SERIES.

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507.

303. **CHILD NEGLECT—UNDERSTANDING AND REACHING THE PARENT GUIDE FOR CHILD WELFARE WORKERS. By N. A. POLANSKY, C. DESAIX, and S. A. SHARLIN.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 101 p. 1972. **NCJ-52278**

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC AGENCY SOCIAL WORKERS WHO DEAL WITH NEGLECTFUL PARENTS ARE PRESENTED IN A BOOK BASED ON CASEWORK EXPERIENCES WITH MOTHERS IN A RURAL MOUNTAIN AREA OF THE SOUTH. THE BOOK OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD NEGLECT--HISTORY, RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD ABUSE, DEFINITION, IDENTIFICATION, CAUSES. GUIDELINES FOR MAKING A PSYCHODIAGNOSIS OF THE NEGLECTFUL MOTHER ARE OFFERED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ASSESSMENT OF VERBAL ACCESSIBILITY--THE READINESS OF THE CLIENT TO TALK OPENLY AND DIRECTLY ABOUT HER ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS. CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTILE PERSONALITIES IN NEGLECTFUL MOTHERS ARE DISCUSSED. FIVE TYPES OF NEGECTFUL MOTHERS ARE IDENTIFIED: THE APATHETIC-FUTILE MOTHER, THE IMPULSE-RIDDEN MOTHER, THE MENTALLY RETARDED MOTHER, THE MOTHER IN A REACTIVE DEPRESSION (DEPRESSION IN RESPONSE TO A SPECIFIC EXTERNAL STIMULUS), AND THE PSYCHOTIC MOTHER. FOR EACH TYPE, CLUES TO IDENTIFICATION ARE CITED, ETIOLOGY IS DISCUSSED, EFFECTS ON CHILDREN ARE DESCRIBED, AND TREATMENT GUIDELINES ARE OFFERED--ALL WITH REFERENCE TO CASE EXAMPLES. A SEPARATE CHAPTER ON PROCESSES OF TREATMENT TOUCHES ON THE AIMS OF CASEWORK TREATMENT, MAKING THE INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE CLIENT, CRITICAL DECISIONS IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS, THE USE OF AUTHORITY, FOSTERING DEPENDENCY, AND PROMOTING VERBAL ACCESSIBILITY. AN INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING THE CONDITIONS OF CARE UNDER WHICH CHILDREN ARE BEING REARED, TOGETHER WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE INSTRUMENT, IS APPENDED, AS IS A MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS SCALE USED IN OBSERVING THE PERSONALITIES OF RURAL APPALACHIAN MOTHERS AND THE LEVEL OF CARE THEY WERE

PROVIDING THEIR CHILDREN. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ACCOMPANY THE INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS. (LKM)

Availability: CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003.

304. **CHILD-ORIENTED APPROACH TO PREVENTION OF ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE—PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOWUP, 1978, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-58628). By H. MARTIN.** CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-58629**

THREE NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE STUDIED IN THIS ARTICLE. THEY ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES, OF CHILDREN, AND THE DANGER THAT ABUSED CHILDREN WILL BECOME ABUSING PARENTS. ABUSED CHILDREN GROW UP IN A HOME ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH CHILD ABUSE IS ONLY ONE PROBLEM, THOUGH A MAJOR ONE. ABUSED CHILDREN ARE OFTEN BORN TO WOMEN WHO HAVE UNREALISTIC AND DISTORTED EXPECTATIONS OF WHAT CHILDREN WILL MEAN IN THEIR LIVES. STUDIES BY KLEIN AND STERN (1971) AND KLEIN AND SMITH (1976) SUGGEST THAT ANY FACTOR WHICH INTERRUPTS THE EARLY ATTACHMENT PROCESS BETWEEN CHILDREN AND MOTHERS PLACES CHILDREN AT A GREATER RISK OF BEING ABUSED. CHILDREN WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS ALSO RAN A GREATER RISK OF BEING ABUSED: CHILDREN WHO ARE DIFFICULT TO CARE FOR; CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT OF THE SEX THE PARENTS WANTED OR WHO IN OTHER WAYS FAIL TO MEET THE EXPECTATIONS OF THEIR PARENTS; CHILDREN AT PARTICULAR STAGES IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT MAKING THEM MORE PRONE TO ABUSE; AND CHILDREN WHO INVITE ABUSE FROM THEIR PARENTS. EVEN THOUGH IT IS EVIDENT THAT SOME CHILDREN DO INVITE ABUSE, FURTHER RESEARCH IS ESPECIALLY NEEDED IN THIS AREA. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT ABUSED CHILDREN SUFFER INTELLECTUAL DEFICITS, LEARNING DISABILITIES, POOR SELF-CONCEPT, LACK OF JOY AND PLAY ABILITY, POOR SENSE OF SELF, AND DEVIANT RELATIONS WITH OTHERS. SINCE ABUSED CHILDREN OFTEN GROW UP TO BECOME ABUSIVE PARENTS EFFORTS TO BREAK THIS CYCLE ARE GREATLY NEEDED. PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS MUST BE AIMED AT CHANGING THE TYPE OF PARENTING CHILDREN RECEIVE IN ADDITION TO ENSURING THAT THEY ARE NO LONGER ABUSED. PSYCHOTHERAPY, SOCIAL CASEWORK, PARENTS GROUPS, AND EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS TO CHANGE CHILDREARING PRACTICES HAVE ALL HAD SOME LIMITED SUCCESS WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS. THOSE WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS MUST WORK AT IMPROVING THEIR ATTITUDES, FEELINGS, AND BEHAVIORS TOWARD THEIR CHILDREN. A TABLE AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

305. **CHILD PROTECTION TEAM HANDBOOK—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO MANAGING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. B. D. SCHMITT, Ed.** 434 p. 1978. **NCJ-44603**

THIS MANUAL PROVIDES PRACTICAL GUIDELINES REQUIRED TO DEVELOP AN ADEQUATE DATA BASE FOR FAMILY DIAGNOSIS, ASSESS RISKS OF REPEATED ABUSE, AND CLARIFY TREATMENT CHOICES. THE TEXT WAS PREPARED FOR MEMBERS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS AND FOR THOSE IN THE FIELDS OF MEDICINE, NURSING, SOCIAL WORK, PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, LAW, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND EDUCATION WHO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. PART I DISCUSSES THE BASICS OF SELECTING TEAM MEMBERS AND THE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR CASE FINDING AND SUBSEQUENT OPTIMAL TREATMENT. PART II CONTAINS A CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATIVE ROLE OF EACH TEAM MEMBER—PHYSICIAN, NURSE, SOCIAL WORKER, PSYCHIATRIST, PSYCHOLOGIST, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENT, AND COORDINATOR. PART III PROVIDES GROUND RULES FOR AN EFFECTIVE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM MEETING. PART IV EXAMINES THE REHABILITATION OF ABUSIVE FAMILIES AND REVIEWS THE SPECIAL ROLES OF COURT, COUNTY ATTORNEY, PARENTS' ATTORNEY, CHILD'S ATTORNEY, SOCIAL WORKER, PHYSICIAN, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE, AND THE SUPERVISOR IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES. APPENDIXES PRESENT PROTOCOLS AND POLICIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AT COLORADO GENERAL HOSPITAL; A CHART AUDIT ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES INVESTIGATED IN JANUARY AND MAY OF 1974 BY THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES UNIT IN HONOLULU, HAWAII; COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRES ON BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENT; AND SOCIAL WORKER EVALUATION FORMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Availability: GARLAND PUBLISHING, INC, 136 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

306. **CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD—MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHAROV ET AL—SEE NCJ-56313). By K. DREWS.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 34 p. 1978. **NCJ-56314**

THIS ARTICLE FROM THE ATTORNEYS' HANDBOOK DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE DISCUSSES THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, ESPECIALLY IN THE USE OF REPORTING LAWS AND RECORDS. MOST STATES HAVE A DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES WHICH IS DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE AGENCY COORDINATES THE INVESTIGATION OF THESE REPORTS, AND PROVIDES OR ARRANGES FOR FAMILY ASSISTANCE. USUALLY A SPECIFIC SUBUNIT FOR CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES DEALS DIRECTLY WITH THE INVESTIGATORS, CHILDREN, AND PARENTS. REPORTING LAWS AND PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME' RESULTED IN AN INCREASE IN THE CASELOAD FOR THESE AGENCIES. EMPLOYEES OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES CONFRONT NUMEROUS DIFFICULTIES IN SUBJECTIVELY DEFINING EACH CASE OF SUSPECTED ABUSE, AND PROVIDING THE APPROPRIATE SOLUTION FROM LIMITED RESOURCES. MOST STATES HAVE A CENTRAL REGISTER OF CHILD PROTECTION CASES IN ORDER TO IMPROVE DIAGNOSIS AND MONITORING. HOTLINES ARE USUALLY AVAILABLE FOR THE RECEIPT OF REPORTS AND REFERRALS. MANY FACILITIES ARE UNDERSTAFFED AND POORLY MANAGED. ADDITIONALLY, THE EXISTENCE OF RECORD KEEPING SYSTEMS MAY INFRINGE UPON THE PARENTS' RIGHTS OF PRIVACY AND DUE PROCESS, UNLESS SUCH SYSTEMS ARE USED SOLELY FOR SOCIAL WORK, AND ADEQUATE NOTICE OF THE DATAS' USE IS GIVEN TO THE PARENTS. THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS CONSISTS OF THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT, SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE INVESTIGATOR, AND THE LEGAL EVALUATION AND DISPOSITION. THE IMMEDIATE SAFETY OF THE CHILD AT HOME ALWAYS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS. FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

307. **CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ORIENTATION—COURSE BOOK.** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, REAGAN BUILDING, AUSTIN, TX 78701. 313 p. **NCJ-57167**

A MODULAR ORIENTATION AND REFERENCE BOOK ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PREPARED FOR USE BY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS IN THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, IS PRESENTED. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK IS TO HELP CASEWORKERS REMEMBER WHAT THEY LEARN IN THEIR ORIENTATION COURSE ON PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND TO ASSIST THEM ON THE JOB. THE BOOK PRESENTS IN MODULAR FORMAT INFORMATION ON THE STRUCTURE, LEGAL FOUNDATION, AND STATUS OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN TEXAS AND THROUGHOUT

THE UNITED STATES; CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AT VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT (INFANCY THROUGH ADOLESCENCE); CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, CASEWORKERS' RESPONSIBILITIES, ETC.); INTAKE PROCEDURES; COURT ACTION; CHILD PLACEMENT DECISIONS AND RESOURCES; RECORDKEEPING AND REPORT WRITING; SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN; AND SEPARATION TRAUMA EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN WHO ARE REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES. THROUGHOUT THE TEXT, EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON GUIDELINES THAT WILL ASSIST CASEWORKERS IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH PARENTS, CHILDREN, AND PERSONS INVOLVED PROFESSIONALLY IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING THE PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS, AND CASEWORK TECHNIQUES OUTLINED IN THE TEXT ARE NUMEROUS AND DETAILED. EACH MODULE CLOSES WITH A LIST OF REVIEW QUESTIONS. THE MODULE ON SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN INCLUDES A GLOSSARY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. SEE NCJ-52780 FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

308. **CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES—WHERE HAVE WE BEEN? WHERE ARE WE NOW? WHERE ARE WE GOING? FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By C. H. KEMPE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-59269**

RECENT PAST PATTERNS OF DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT THROUGH PROTECTIVE SOCIAL SERVICES ARE DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY AN EXAMINATION OF CURRENT APPROACHES AND FORESEEABLE TRENDS IN INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION. THE 1955 MODEL OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WHICH HAD REMAINED VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED FOR 30 YEARS VIEWED THE SOCIAL WORKER PRIMARILY AS A COUNSELOR WHO COULD BEST DEAL WITH FAMILY DIFFICULTIES, INCLUDING CHILD ABUSE, BY COUNSELING WITH THE MOTHER WITH A VIEW TOWARD MODIFYING HER BEHAVIOR AND THUS ENABLING HER TO BECOME INSTRUMENTAL IN CHANGING THE FAMILY SITUATION FOR THE BETTER. SUCH AN APPROACH WAS UNFAIR BOTH TO THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER AND THE CLIENT FAMILY, SINCE IT PLACED A VERY COMPLEX PROBLEM IN THE HANDS OF A SINGLE CASEWORKER AND DID LITTLE TO ALTER A FAMILY'S SITUATION. CURRENT STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INVOLVE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH (SOCIAL WORKER, NURSE, PEDIATRICIAN, AND PSYCHIATRIST OR PSYCHOLOGIST). STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH PARTICULAR ABUSE CASES ARE BOTH DEVISED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE TEAM AS A WHOLE, THUS PROVIDING AN ARRAY OF SKILLS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM, WHILE REDUCING THE BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY FORMERLY HELD BY A SINGLE CASEWORKER. THE PROFESSIONAL TEAM ALSO SHOULD MAKE EFFORTS TO INVOLVE PRIVATE CITIZENS' GROUPS, SUCH AS THE JUNIOR LEAGUE, SERVICE CLUBS, AND CHILD PROTECTION COUNCILS, IN EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM IN A GIVEN COMMUNITY. DAY CARE, FOSTER CARE,ADVANCES IN TREATMENT OF INCEST, EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-WIDE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED AND CRITIQUED AS MEANS FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE SITUATONS. COMPONENTS FOR A COMMUNITY CHILD PROTECTIONS SYSTEM ARE LISTED. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DETECTION OF CHILD NEGLECT AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE ARE ALSO BRIEFLY DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY A SHORT CONSIDERATION OF THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE LISTED FOR STATE DEPARTMENTS OF WELFARE AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR DEVELOPING PREVENTIVE AND DIVERSE TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR GENERAL RECOMMENDATONS FOR OTHER AGENCIES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

309. **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASE HANDLING IN FLORIDA. By C. L. JOHNSON.** REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 468 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 207 p. 1979. **NCJ-59096**

FINDINGS FROM A STUDY FOCUSING ON THE HANDLING OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES IN FLORIDA ARE PRESENTED; TYPES OF CASES, BROAD TASKS PERFORMED BY PROFESSIONALS, AND SPECIFIC TREATMENT METHODS EMPLOYED ARE EMPHASIZED. A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF SUCH CASES WAS IMPLEMENTED FOR THE EIGHT SOUTHEASTERN STATES; RESULTS FROM THE FLORIDA SAMPLE ARE PRESENTED HEREIN. THE SURVEY OF PUBLIC AGENCIES HANDLING THE CASES WAS CARRIED OUT AS PART OF A LARGER STUDY OF PUBLIC AGENCY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO STAFFS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. PARTICIPATION IS PRESENTED BY 47 OF FLORIDA'S COUNTIES. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 146 RESPONDENTS WITH EXPERIENCE IN WORKING WITH CHILD SEX ABUSE CASES. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY WERE TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASES HANDLED BY PUBLIC AGENCY WORKERS, TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF THE TASK PERFORMED AND TASK RELATED TRAINING NEEDS, AND TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH WORKERS FELT QUALIFIED TO DELIVER SERVICES. SURVEY RESULTS SHOWED THAT OVER THREE-FOURTHS OF THE EXPERIENCED WORKERS HAD ENCOUNTERED MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASE WHEN CONSIDERING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OFFENDER TO THE VICTIM. PARENTS OR OTHER CLOSE RELATIVES ARE MOST OFTEN THE PERPETRATOR IN REPORTED CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE. UNLIKE THE RAPE VICTIM, THE SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILD IS GENERALLY SUBJECT TO ABUSE OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. THE MOST PREVALENT AGE OF ABUSED CHILDREN IS BETWEEN 10 AND 14 YEARS. THE COMMON FEATURES OF THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES ENCOUNTERED INVOLVE A FATHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIP, AN ENDURING OR HABITUAL RELATIONSHIP, ACTUAL PENETRATION, AND THE YOUNG ADOLESCENT. WORK IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES HAS BEEN PRIMARILY RELATED TO INITIAL HANDLING AND CASE PROCESSING; LESS THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE WORKERS HAD PERFORMED BROAD TREATMENT TASKS. CLEARLY, WORKERS VIEW TREATMENT IN SUCH CASES TO BE THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY OF SOME OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCE. FEW WORKERS PERFORMED TASKS FOCUSING ON FAMILY REHABILITATION OR INVOLVING THE SPOUSE OF THE ABUSER. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TRAINING BE PROVIDED TO WORKERS IN THE SPECIALIZED AREA OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, THAT THE NEEDS OF ALL PARTIES IN THE SITUATION BE ASSESSED AND MET, AND THAT TREATMENT BE PROVIDED THROUGH AN IDENTIFIED PRIVATE COUNSELING AGENCY THAT IS EXPERIENCED IN SUCH CASES. STATISTICAL TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED IN THE STUDY. (LWM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

310. **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASE HANDLING IN KENTUCKY. By C. L. JOHNSON.** REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 468 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 181 p. 1979. **NCJ-60295**

THIS 1977 SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE NATURE OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASES HANDLED BY PUBLIC AGENCY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE (CPS) WORKERS, TASKS PERFORMED AND RELATED TRAINING NEEDS, AND CPS WORKER QUALIFICATIONS. THE SURVEY SAMPLE INCLUDED 194 RESPONDENTS FROM 104 COUNTIES WITH DIRECT EXPERIENCE IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES; 38 RESPONDENTS WITH NO SUCH EXPERIENCE ALSO COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES. GENERAL CASE WORKERS WITH SOME CPS RESPONSIBILITIES ACCOUNTED FOR THE SINGLE LARGEST GROUP OF WORKERS, WHILE INTAKE-INVESTIGATION WORKERS ACCOUNTED FOR THE SMALLEST GROUP. THE NATURE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES WAS ANALYZED IN FOUR AREAS: TYPE CASE BY RELATIONSHIP OF THE OFFENDER; TYPE CASE BY DURATION OF RELATIONSHIP; TYPE CASE BY EXTENT OF CONTACT; AND AGE OF SEXUALLY-ABUSED CHILDREN. CASE HANDLING IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES WAS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF WORKER TASKS, WORKER SEX, WORKER PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR TASK PERFORMANCE, TRAINING NEEDS OF WORKERS, AND THE INFLUENCE OF TRAINING ON PERCEPTIONS OF TASK RESPONSIBILITY. SPECIFIC TREATMENT TASKS PERFORMED IN THE COURSE OF WORKING WITH BOTH CHILDREN AND OFFENDING PARENTS/SUBSTITUTES AND WITH UNINVOLVED SPOUSES WERE ALSO ASCERTAINED. OVER 80 PERCENT OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS HAD ENCOUNTERED OR HANDLED CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES, AND 70 PERCENT OF EXPERIENCED WORKERS HAD BEEN INVOLVED WITH MORE THAN 1 TYPE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASE. CASE HANDLING WAS DIFFICULT, AND IT SEEMED THAT CASE ASSIGNMENT BASED ON CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKERS AND SEXUALLY-ABUSED CHILDREN MIGHT ENHANCE CASE HANDLING. FOR EXAMPLE, WORKING WITH YOUNG SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN WAS FOUND TO BE MOST DIFFICULT FOR YOUNGEST WORKERS. DIRECT SERVICE WORKERS, PARTICULARLY INTAKE AND CPS CASE WORKERS, WERE MORE LIKELY THAN SUPERVISORS TO HAVE HANDLED CASES INVOLVING A FATHER-DAUGHTER AND A PARAMOUR-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. IN GENERAL, PUBLIC AGENCY WORKERS PERFORMED TASKS RELATED TO THE INITIAL HANDLING AND PROCESSING OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES. WORKERS VIEWED TREATMENT TASKS AS BEING MORE APPROPRIATE FOR OTHER PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES. THE NOTION OF TRAINING DID NOT APPRECIABLY AFFECT WORKER PERCEPTIONS OF TASK RESPONSIBILITY, ALTHOUGH POSITION, SEX, AND AGE OF WORKERS APPEARED TO HAVE SOME BEARING ON WORKER READINESS TO PERFORM BROAD TASKS WITH TRAINING. RECOMMENDATIONS TO FACILITATE THE HANDLING OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES ARE OFFERED, AND SUPPORTING SURVEY DATA ARE TABULATED. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

311. **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE—INCEST. ASSAULT, AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION—A SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By R. A. ROTH.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 33 p. 1978. **NCJ-57111**

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE--ITS NATURE, EXTENT, DYNAMICS, EFFECTS, PREVENTION, TREATMENT--IS PRESENTED IN A BOOKLET DIRECTED TO PROFESSIONALS AND LAY PERSONS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM. SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ENCOMPASSES MANY BEHAVIORS AND INVOLVES VARYING DEGREES OF VIOLENCE AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA. THERE ARE NO STATISTICS ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, BUT IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 60,000 AND 100,000 CASES OCCUR ANNUALLY. MOST ESTIMATES EXCLUDE THE VICTIMS OF PORNOGRAPHIC EXPLOITATION AND CHILD PROSTITUTION, AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IS UNDERREPORTED. USUALLY THE SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILD KNOWS THE ABUSER. RAPE AND SADISM DO OCCUR, BUT VIOLENCE IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IS THE EXCEPTION RATHER THAN THE RULE. THE DYNAMICS OF ABUSE DEPEND ON THE CHILD'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE ABUSER. CERTAIN TRAITS (E.G., SOCIAL ISOLATION, FEARS OF FAMILY DISINTEGRATION) ARE COMMONLY FOUND IN INCESTUOUS FAMILIES. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, BUT SEVERAL VARIABLES--THE CHILD'S AGE AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS, THE VICTIM-PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP, THE AMOUNT OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE INVOLVED, THE DEGREE OF SHAME OR GUILT EVOKED IN THE CHILD, AND PARTICULARLY THE REACTIONS OF PARENTS, PROFESSIONALS, AND THE COMMUNITY--SEEM TO BE CRITICAL DETERMINANTS OF THE CHILD VICTIM'S REACTION TO ABUSE. THERE ARE SIGNS OF A TREND AWAY FROM PUNISHMENT AND TOWARD THERAPY IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INTERVENTION. THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF., JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAM HAS PROVED PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE. IF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IS TO BE PREVENTED, PROFESSIONALS MUST BECOME SENSITIVE TO THE PROBLEM, PARENTS AND CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED, AND SOCIETAL ATTITUDES MUST BE CHANGED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-090-000-43-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

312. **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE—ULTIMATE IN MALTREATMENT SYNDROME. By M. L. BLUMBERG.** NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, 420 LAKEVILLE ROAD, LAKE SUCCESS, NY 11040. *NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE,* V 78, N 4 (MARCH 1978), P 612-616. **NCJ-58608**

PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND SOCIAL CONCEPTS EMBODIED IN THE DEFINITION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUALLY ABUSING CHILDREN ARE MORE OFTEN PSYCHOLOGICAL THAN PHYSICAL. SINCE SEXUAL INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN BY ADULTS IS NOT OFTEN A VIOLENT ACT, IN CONTRAST TO THE CRIMINAL RAPE OF ADOLESCENTS OR ADULT WOMEN, ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TRUE NUMBER OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASES RECEIVES ATTENTION. FACTORS AFFECTING THE REPORTING OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE PERSONAL EMBARRASSMENT, LACK OF MEDICAL CORROBORATION, AND RELUCTANCE OF MANY TO BECOME INVOLVED. THE MAJORITY OF SEXUAL VICTIMS ARE GIRLS, ALTHOUGH BOYS ARE OFTEN OBJECTS OF ABUSE. INCEST IS A PHENOMENON OF CONVENIENCE AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER MOTIVATION FOR THOSE WHO WOULD SEEK CHILD PARTNERS. BROTHER-SISTER INCEST IS PROBABLY THE MOST COMMON FORM OF INCEST IN UPPER-CLASS AND MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES. FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST IS NEXT IN FREQUENCY IN LOWER-CLASS HOMES. MOTHER-SON, FATHER-SON, AND MOTHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONS ARE LESS FREQUENT OCCURRENCES. SEX DRIVE AND THE DESIRE FOR GRATIFICATION ARE NOT PRIMARY MOTIVATIONS FOR CHILD MOLESTATION. STUDIES INDICATE THAT INCESTUOUS PARENTS WERE OFTEN SEXUALLY MALTREATED DURING CHILDHOOD. ADULTS WHO SEXUALLY MISUSE CHILDREN ARE CHARAC-

TERIZED AS HAVING NORMAL INTELLIGENCE WITH NO PSYCHOTIC OR EXHIBITING OVERT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THESE ADULTS USUALLY HAVE A PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER WITH FEELINGS OF INFERIORITY. THEY HAVE STRONG DEPENDENCY NEEDS AND ARE OFTEN INEFFECTIVE IN THEIR JOBS. AS A RULE, PEDOPHILES ARE MORE PASSIVE THAN RAPISTS. THE MOST DEPRAVED FORM OF SEXUAL ABUSE OCCURS WHEN CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED TO ACTS OF INTERCOURSE, SODOMY, OR PEEP SHOWS AND FILM MAKING. YOUNG CHILDREN, IN REACTING TO SEXUAL ABUSE, ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR ACTIONS. OLDER CHILDREN MAY FEEL FLATTERED AND EXCITED BY THE STIMULATION AND, THEREFORE, MAY BECOME WILLING PARTICIPANTS. MANY TIMES, CHILDREN ARE BRIBED WITH CANDY, TOYS, MONEY, OR OTHER MATERIAL GOODS, AND SOME FEAR PUNISHMENT IF THEY DO NOT COOPERATE OR IF THEIR ACTIVITIES ARE REVEALED. LONG-TERM MEDICAL CARE, WITH PSYCHIATRIC FOLLOWUP WHEN INDICATED, ARE NECESSARY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN AND PARENTS INVOLVED IN SEXUAL ABUSE. GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC ABOUT SEXUAL ABUSE IS ALSO ESSENTIAL. PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS AND MEDICAL AND EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

313. **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE—WHAT HAPPENS NEXT? By L. BERLINER.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V2, N2 (SUMMER 1977), 327-331. **NCJ-46199**

EMOTIONAL TRAUMA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. CHILDREN WHO ARE SEXUALLY ABUSED SHOULD BE TREATED THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION COUNSELING. THE PARENTS, AS WELL AS THE CHILD, ARE IN NEED OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT. IF THE CHILD IS TREATED IMMEDIATELY AND PROPERLY, THERE WILL PROBABLY BE NO SEVERE EMOTIONAL SCARS; BUT IF THE ABUSE IS LONG-TERM AND AT THE HANDS OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, THE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ARE MORE SEVERE. THE CHILD HAS TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE ABUSER AS WELL. PROTECTION BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS NOT VERY GOOD BECAUSE THERE IS RARELY SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO TRY A CASE, AND THE CHILD RISKS FURTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA INVOLVED IN A TRIAL. GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN EXPLAINING WHAT PARENTS SHOULD DO WHEN A CHILD REPORTS AN INCIDENT AND HOW TO HELP THE CHILD. THE MOST COMMON IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF SEXUALLY MOLESTED CHILDREN ARE LISTED, AND DATA ON SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE PRESENTED IN OUTLINE FORM. (BAC)

314. **CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT BY A FAMILY MEMBER—DECISIONS FOLLOWING DISCLOSURE. By A. W. BURGESS, L. L. HOLMSTROM, and M. P. MCCAUSLAND.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL,* V 2, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE (SUMMER 1977), P 236-249. **NCJ-43615**

TO STUDY THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN LOYALTY TO THE VICTIM AND LOYALTY TO THE OFFENDER WHICH OCCUR WHEN A FAMILY MEMBER SEXUALLY ASSAULTS A CHILD, 44 CASES WERE FOLLOWED; 22 ENTERED THE COURT SYSTEM. IN THIS STUDY, THE ASSAULT WAS DISCOVERED BY A CLUE, SUCH AS BLOOD OR INJURY TO THE GENITAL AREA, IN 43 PERCENT OF THE CASES; THE CHILD TOLD SOMEONE IN 36.5 PERCENT; THERE WERE WITNESSES IN 9 PERCENT; AND NO INFORMATION FOR THE REST. IN 8 OF THE 44 CASES, THE HOSPITAL, BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL PEDIATRIC WALK-IN CLINIC, MASS., RECOMMENDED IMMEDIATE COURT PLACEMENT IN A FOSTER HOME. IN THE OTHER INSTANCES, 9 WERE HANDLED AS A FAMILY MATTER, 7 ASKED FOR MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION, 2 HAD PROBATE COURT INTERVENTION, AND 22 CRIMINAL COURT INTERVENTION. THE MOLESTER WAS GENERALLY THE FATHER, STEPFATHER, A MAN LIVING IN A CONSENTUAL UNION WITH THE MOTHER, AN UNCLE, OR COUSIN. MOST OF THE ATTACKS TOOK PLACE IN THE HOME. THE DECISION TO CALL THE POLICE OR PRESS CHARGES WAS ALMOST ALWAYS A DISTRESSING ONE, AND THE ENTIRE PROCESS OFTEN TOOK A PERIOD OF WEEKS. THIRD PARTIES WERE FREQUENTLY ASKED TO INTERVENE. USUALLY IT WAS THE NURSE AT THE HOSPITAL WHO DISCOVERED THE ATTACK AND OFTEN SHE WAS ASKED FOR ADVICE. IN THE TWO PROBATE COURT CASES, THE MOTHER FILED FOR DIVORCE AND CUSTODY OF THE CHILD. IN THE CRIMINAL CASES, THE SAME PROBLEMS OCCURRED IN PROSECUTION AS OFTEN OCCUR WITH ADULT RAPE. THE OFFENDER DISAPPEARED BEFORE THE PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING IN 10 CASES. IN ONE CASE, A 14-YEAR-OLD GIRL WAS SENT BACK TO HER NATIVE STATE AND CHARGES DROPPED. IN OTHER CASES, THE MOTHER MOVED TO ANOTHER STATE WITH THE CHILD OR THE CHILD WAS SENT OUT OF THE HOME AND CHARGES DROPPED. THREE CASES COMPLETED TRIAL. IN ONE, THE OFFENDER PLEADED GUILTY TO ASSAULT ON HIS 5-YEAR-OLD NIECE AND WAS GIVEN A 2-YEAR PROBATIONARY SENTENCE AND ORDERED TO SEEK PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. ONE FATHER WAS FOUND NOT GUILTY OF ASSAULT ON HIS 14-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER. A THIRD CASE HAS BEEN APPEALED. THREE CASES ARE STILL PENDING. AGENCIES WHICH WORK WITH THE CHILD MUST UNDERSTAND THAT THE LACK OF TERRITORIAL SAFETY AND THE FEELING OF BEING BETRAYED BY A FAMILY MEMBER AFFECTS LONG-TERM BEHAVIOR. THE CHILD MAY ALSO FEEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISRUPTION OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS.

315. **CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT—SOME GUIDELINES FOR INTERVENTION AND ASSESSMENT (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND S M SGROI—SEE NCJ-45153). By S. M. SGROI.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-45161**

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE COUNSELING OF YOUNG VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE DISCUSSED, AND GUIDELINES FOR INTERVIEWING, EVALUATING, AND TREATING VICTIMS ARE OUTLINED. THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS INFLUENCING THE BASIC APPROACH TO SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS ARE THE FREQUENCY OF THE PROBLEM, ITS SPECTRUM AND MECHANICS, THE DYNAMICS OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PERPETRATOR AND THE VICTIM, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE PERPETRATOR, AND THE REACTIONS OF THE CHILD AND OF THE CHILD'S FAMILY. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT A BROAD SPECTRUM OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT IS EMERGING, WITH A GREATER NUMBER OF INTRAFAMILY CASES PERPETRATED BY PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT PEDOPHILES. THE MECHANICS OF SEXUAL CONTACT BETWEEN CHILDREN AND ADULTS ARE POORLY UNDERSTOOD, BUT FOR THE MOST PART INVOLVE NONVIOLENT INTERACTION. THE DYNAMICS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY THE IDENTITY OF THE PERPETRATOR AND HIS RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHILD. THE REACTION OF THE VICTIM AND OF THE VICTIM'S FAMILY MAY BE HIGHLY VARIABLE. PROFESSIONALS ARE URGED TO GUARD AGAINST MISINTERPRETING BEHAVIORAL SIGNS WHEN TRYING TO DETERMINE WHETHER CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT HAS ACTUALLY OCCURRED. THE NEED FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIALIZED SKILLS IN INVESTIGATIVE AND THERAPEUTIC INTERVIEWING OF CHILD VICTIMS IS POINTED OUT, AS IS THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETE MEDICAL EVALUATION OF ALL CHILD VICTIMS, INCLUDING TESTS FOR VENEREAL DISEASE AND DOCUMENTATION OF FOREIGN OBJECTS. IT IS

NOTED THAT INTRAFAMILY CASES TEND TO BE THE MOST DISRUPTIVE AND DIFFICULT TO RESOLVE, AND THAT THE SUCCESS OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN SUCH CASES IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON THE PRESENCE OF AUTHORITATIVE INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS. PROFESSIONALS ARE URGED TO AVOID CHARACTERIZING UNRESOLVED OR UNPROVED CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT AS UNFOUNDED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

316. **CHILD TRAUMA INTERVENTION—A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO FAMILY VIOLENCE. By M. J. PAULSON.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY,* V 4, N 3 (FALL 1975), P 26-29. **NCJ-32191**

INCLUDED IN THIS ARTICLE ARE A REVIEW OF THE THEORIES OF CHILD ABUSE CAUSATION, A DISCUSSION OF FACTORS WHICH MAY PREDISPOSE PERSONS TO CHILD ABUSE, AND A DESCRIPTION OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION APPROACH. AMONG THE THEORETICAL CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE DISCUSSED ARE PARENTAL INABILITY TO DEAL WITH FRUSTRATION-AGGRESSION, PARENTAL FEELINGS OF INADEQUACY, AND INADEQUATE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES OF PARENTS. THE PREDISPOSING FACTORS TO CHILD ABUSE MAY INCLUDE POOR MARITAL RELATIONS, BEHAVIOR OF THE ABUSED CHILD, AND AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES PRECEDING THE ATTACK. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT EFFECTIVE CHILD TRAUMA INTERVENTION MUST INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING GOALS: 1) IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH-RISK PARENTS; 2) INTERVENTION TO REDUCE THE RISK OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE BY SUCH PARENTS; 3) REHABILITATION; AND 4) AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR PROFESSIONALS AND FOR CITIZENS. A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM OF CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION ARE THEN OFFERED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

317. **CHILD VICTIMS (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT—A LITERATURE ANALYSIS, 1977, BY STANLEY L BRODSKY ET AL—SEE NCJ-47151). By S. H. KLEMMACK.** UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, BOX 2968, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-47156**

LITERATURE ON CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THEIR TREATMENT IS REVIEWED. THE LITERATURE ON CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT IS AS EXTENSIVE AS THAT ON VICTIMS IN GENERAL, BUT NEITHER IS EXTENSIVE RELATIVE TO THE LITERATURE ON OTHER ASPECTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. IN PART BECAUSE OF THE DISCOMFORT INVOLVED IN CONSIDERING ISSUES OF SEXUALITY AND VIOLENCE WHEN CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED, TOO OFTEN THE FOCUS HAS BEEN ON THE COMPLICITY OF THE CHILD RATHER THAN ON THE TRAUMA OF THE EVENT AND THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER. MANY ARTICLES AND BOOKS ARE DEVOTED TO COUNTERING MYTHS ABOUT CHILD ASSAULT. MOST RESEARCHERS AGREE THAT THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS SEVERELY UNDERESTIMATED. A FEW STUDIES HAVE BEEN BASED ON SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATIONS OF CHILDREN AS VICTIMS. MOST OTHER INVESTIGATIONS ARE CASE REPORTS FOCUSING ON CAUSATIVE FACTORS, PARTICULARLY FAMILY STRUCTURE OR VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS, OR ON PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS. TWO CONCERNS STAND OUT: THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AS A CHILD ON ADULT PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING; AND THE CHILD AS A WILLING PARTICIPANT, IF NOT THE INSTIGATOR, OF SEXUAL CONTACTS. STUDIES ALSO HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO INCEST AND TO THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN CONTRIBUTING TO ASSAULT. COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES CONCERNED WITH THE OFFENSE OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT, THE VICTIM'S ROLE AND PERSONALITY, AND ADULT FUNCTIONING, RELATIVELY LITTLE HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE POSTASSAULT NEEDS OF THE CHILD VICTIM. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

318. **CHILD VICTIMS OF INCEST. By Y. M. TORMES.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 40 p. **NCJ-50103**

THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST ARE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE WHAT PREDISPOSING FACTORS CAN BE DIAGNOSED AND TREATED AT AN EARLY STAGE TO PREVENT THEIR DEVELOPMENT INTO A CLIMATE RECEPTIVE TO INCEST. THIS SUBSTUDY IS PART OF A LARGER PROJECT TO ASSESS THE PROBLEM OF SEX VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN BY ADULTS. THE DATA CAME FROM THE CLOSED RECORDS OF FAMILIES SERVED BY THE BROOKLYN (NEW YORK) SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, A PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY WITH QUASI-LEGAL FUNCTIONS WHICH THE COURT HAS EMPOWERED TO HANDLE CASES OF PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CHILD ABUSE. THE INTENSIVE STUDY OF 20 FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST CASES FOUND THAT THE INCESTUOUS ACT IS RARELY A SINGLE OCCURRENCE. BEFORE THE BEHAVIOR IS DISCOVERED IT HAS BECOME, IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, A PERMANENT PART OF THE FAMILY STRUCTURE. THIS IS CONTRASTED WITH THE RAPE CASES STUDIED, WHICH WERE NEARLY ALL ISOLATED EVENTS. IN ALL THE INCEST CASES THE MOTHER WAS EITHER UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO CONTROL THE FATHER'S BEHAVIOR. THE SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS FOR THIS ARE EXPLORED, AND CONTRASTED WITH THE EMOTIONAL CLIMATE SURROUNDING THE RAPE OF A CHILD. ETHNIC DIFFERENCES WHICH AFFECT THE MOTHER'S RESPONSE ARE ALSO EXAMINED. A MAJOR FINDING IS THAT THE INCEST VICTIM USUALLY DOES NOT GO TO CHURCH NOR DOES SHE HAVE MANY FRIENDS OUTSIDE THE FAMILY. MOST OF THE GIRLS HAD PASSIVE PERSONALITIES AND WERE AFRAID OF THEIR FATHERS. THE OUTSIDE APPEARANCE OF STABILITY MAINTAINED BY THE FAMILY WAS FOUND TO BE A FACADE COVERING UP A NUMBER OF OTHER SEVERE PROBLEMS. CHRONIC BRUTALITY AND ALCOHOLISM WERE FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH INCEST. THE CASE OF THE CONTRASTING, OVERLY AFFECTIONATE FATHER IS ALSO EXAMINED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE PERSONALITY OF THE FATHER DOMINATES THE INCESTUOUS HOUSEHOLD, TREATMENT SHOULD CENTER ON HIM. A LIST OF NINE WARNING SIGNALS ARE GIVEN TO HELP SOCIAL WORKERS IDENTIFY FAMILIES IN WHICH THE 'INCEST CLIMATE' MIGHT APPEAR. THE PROBLEM OF PENETRATING FAMILY DEFENSES IS DISCUSSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE INCEST WILL BE REVEALED ONLY DURING FAMILY CRISIS OR WHEN SOME OTHER FAMILY PROBLEM IS BEING AIRED. TABLES COMPARE CHARACTERISTICS ISOLATED BY THE STUDY. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Availability: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110.

319. **CHILD VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE—A REPORT ON THE FINDINGS OF NSPCC (NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN) SPECIAL UNITS' REGISTERS—GREAT BRITAIN. By S. J. CREIGHTON and P. J. OWTRAM.** NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 1 RIDING HOUSE STREET, LONDON W1P 8AA, ENGLAND. 52 p. 1975. **NCJ-63209**

THIS REPORT ON CHILD VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE BY ENGLAND'S NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN EXAMINES THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN USING

1975 REGISTERS. SIMILAR TO THE 1974 REGISTER REPORT, THIS REPORT DIFFERS IN THREE IMPORTANT DIMENSIONS: THE REGISTER SAMPLES WERE DRAWN FROM A LARGER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ENGLAND, THE AGE RANGE OF CHILDREN WAS FROM NEW-BORN TO 16 AS OPPOSED TO NEW-BORN TO 4 IN 1974, AND THE 1975 SAMPLE CONTAINED ALMOST FIVE TIMES AS MANY CHILDREN (562) AS ITS PREDECESSOR (124) AND NEARLY THREE TIMES AS MANY NEW-BORN TO 4-YEAR OLDS. THE LARGER SAMPLE CONTAINING A WIDER RANGE REINFORCED SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATIONS FOUND IN 1974: THE MAJORITY OF THE INJURED CHILDREN SUSTAINED SOFT TISSUE INJURIES ONLY; THE AGE GROUP WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED CASES WAS THE YOUNGEST--THE NEW-BORN TO 1-YEAR OLDS, PARTICULARLY AMONG THE SERIOUSLY INJURED; LOW BIRTH WEIGHT WAS AGAIN A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR; YOUNG PARENTS, LARGE FAMILIES, AND ATYPICAL PARENTAL SITUATIONS WERE OVERREPRESENTED COMPARED TO NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF SIMILAR SOCIAL CLASS; AND HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS WERE STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THESE FAMILIES. THE 1975 REPORT CONTAINS A NUMBER OF ENCOURAGING INDICATORS OF SUCCESS IN THE FIELD OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN. THE REINJURY RATE WAS LOW AND SHOWED A DECLINE FROM PREVIOUS YEARS. REINJURIES WERE MODERATE AND CONSISTED LARGELY OF BRUISING. IN THE 1975 COHORT THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN SUSTAINED MODERATE INJURY. THE EVIDENCE FROM THE STUDY ALSO CONFIRMS THAT CENTRAL REGISTERS CAN AID IN THE DETECTION AND SEQUENCE OF CHILD ABUSE, BUT THAT MORE ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. TABULAR DATA, A LIST OF REFERENCES, AND APPENDIXES ACCOMPANY THE REPORT. (MJW)

Availability: NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 1 RIDING HOUSE STREET, LONDON W1P 8AA, ENGLAND.

320. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ISSUE NO 15—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 15—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 35 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48779**

A NEUROPSYCHOLOGIST AND RESEARCHER DISCUSSES HIS WORK ON HUMAN VIOLENCE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION EARLY IN LIFE. THE DISCUSSION IS IN THE FORM OF TESTIMONY PRESENTED BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE WITNESS DISCUSSES HIS STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF EARLY EXPERIENCES ON BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR, INCLUDING CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES INDICATING A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION AND NURTURANCE IN THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THESE STUDIES LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT FAILURE OF NURTURANCE IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS, BEGINNING WITH THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, IS THE PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALIENATION, PSYCHOPATHY, VIOLENCE, AND AGGRESSION. THE BULK OF THE TESTIMONY CONSISTS OF THE WITNESS' COMMENTS ACCOMPANYING FILM AND SLIDE PRESENTATIONS IN WHICH THE FINDINGS OF EXPERIMENTAL (ANIMAL) AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES ON THE ORIGINS OF HUMAN VIOLENCE ARE ILLUSTRATED. THE WITNESS ALSO RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, APRIL 11, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

321. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 13—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 13—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 48 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48777**

IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE, AN ANTHROPOLOGIST AND A RESEARCHER DISCUSS THEIR OBSERVATIONS OF VALUE SYSTEMS IN A NIGERIAN VILLAGE AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. THE ANTHROPOLOGIST DESCRIBES ASPECTS OF CHILDHOOD IN A NORTHERN NIGERIA VILLAGE OF 600 PEOPLE AND DRAWS CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE WAYS IN WHICH CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT VALUES IN MODERN SOCIETIES, AND IMPLICATIONS WITH REGARD TO CRIMINALITY. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT CRIME TENDS TO RESULT WHEN CHILDREN LEARN VALUES BUT NOT THE MEANS TO ACHIEVE THEM. TEACHING THAT WEALTH AND MATERIAL GOODS ARE ULTIMATE VALUES WITHOUT PROVIDING PLAUSIBLE AND LEGITIMATE PATHWAYS TO ACHIEVING THESE VALUES MAKES CRIMINAL ACTIVITY TEMPTING. THE SECOND WITNESS DISCUSSES SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN—CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, INCIDENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES, AND MYTHS. QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSIONS ACCOMPANY THAT TESTIMONY. PAPERS PREPARED BY THE WITNESSES ARE APPENDED.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, MARCH 14, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

322. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 14—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 14—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 33 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48778**

A CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE DISCUSSES POLICE EFFORTS TO COMBAT AND PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE OFFICER DESCRIBES POLICE PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP CHILDREN WITH BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, DISCUSSES DIVERSION, CITES EXAMPLES OF DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS, AND TOUCHES ON CHILD ABUSE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. IN A QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSION, THE OFFICER COMMENTS ON THE POLICE ROLE IN PREVENTING DELINQUENCY AND RESPONDING TO FAMILY CRISIS SITUATIONS, FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQUENCY, COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE SCHOOLS, AND RELATED MATTERS. THE WITNESS EMPHASIZES THE NEED TO DEVELOP COMMUNITY INTEREST IN LEARNING TO IDENTIFY FAMILIES IN STRESS AND IN PROVIDING A LOCAL NETWORK OF SUPPORT FOR THESE FAMILIES. THE POLICE ARE VIEWED AS A MECHANISM FOR PROVIDING SUCH SUPPORT.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, MARCH 21, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

323. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 19—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 19—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 41 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-49652**

A MEDICAL DOCTOR AND EXPERT IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TESTIFIES ON HISTORICAL VIEWS OF CHILD ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH, AND FACTORS WHICH INDICATE THAT A CHILD IS ABUSED OR THAT PARENTS ARE POTENTIAL ABUSERS. THERE WAS LITTLE MEN-

TION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE EFFECTS OF THIS KIND OF TREATMENT IN A CHILD'S LATER BEHAVIOR UNTIL THE WRITINGS OF HOGARTH, DICKENS, AND JACOB RIIS IN THE 1700 AND 1800'S. IN 1966 AND 1967, THE FIRST U.S. STUDIES WHICH CONSIDERED THE EARLY CHILDHOOD OF PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN LATER CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIME WERE CONDUCTED. A 1967 STUDY FOUND THAT FIVE FACTORS APPARENT IN THE PERSONAL HISTORIES OF A SAMPLE OF MURDERERS, INCLUDE SEVERE EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION IN CHILDHOOD, PARENTAL SEDUCTION, EXPOSURE TO BRUTALITY AND EXTREME VIOLENCE IN THE HOME, AND EARLY INCLINATIONS TO FIRESETTING AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT SOME CHILDREN REACT DIFFERENTLY TO CHILD ABUSE BECAUSE CHILDREN HAVE DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENTS AND COPING SKILLS, AND THEY HAVE DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS AND CONTACTS OUTSIDE THE HOME. THE BASIC DYNAMIC IN PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS ROLE REVERSAL, WHICH IS THE INTERCHANGING OF TRADITIONAL ROLE BEHAVIORS BETWEEN THE PARENT AND THE CHILD. PARENTS IN THESE ROLE REVERSAL CASES USUALLY WANT THEIR CHILDREN BUT PLACE UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS ON THE CHILD; THEY OFTEN HAVE HAD ABUSING PARENTS. UNWANTED CHILDREN ARE ALSO SUBJECT TO NEGLECT. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAVE CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. THEY USUALLY LACK COMMON SENSE OR A DEVELOPED SENSE OF HUMOR, AND GENERALLY ARE NOT ABLE TO APPRECIATE MORAL BOUNDARIES OR RULES LEARNED FROM PARENT MODELS. RESEARCH IS CITED WHICH INDICATES THAT VIOLENT ADULT BEHAVIOR IS PREDICTABLY LINKED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THAT CHILD ABUSE RISK IS APPARENT AND CAN BE CONTROLLED THROUGH USE OF VISITS BY A HEALTH NURSE OR SOCIAL WORKERS OR OTHER CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS. EFFECTS OF TELEVISION, CHILDHOOD PETS, AND ADOPTION SITUATIONS ON LATER BEHAVIOR ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, JULY 4, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

324. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 4—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 4—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 38 p. 1977. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48768**

THE POSSIBILITY THAT PERSONS WHO COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMES ARE MERELY REPEATING THAT WHICH WAS DONE TO THEM WHEN THEY WERE CHILDREN IS DISCUSSED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT, ALTHOUGH SUCH THINGS AS PRENATAL INJURIES, BIRTH INJURIES, DEVELOPMENTAL LEARNING DISABILITIES, TOXINS, TUMORS, AND VARIOUS DEFICIENCIES CAN LEAD PEOPLE TO COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS, THESE THINGS DO NOT NECESSARILY LEAD TO CRIMINAL ACTS. MANY PEOPLE SUFFERING THESE CONDITIONS DO NOT COMMIT CRIMES; MANY WHO DO COMMIT CRIMES APPARENTLY ARE BIOLOGICALLY INTACT AND COME FROM SOCIALLY FAVORABLE BACKGROUNDS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MOST OF THE VIOLENCE THAT DEVELOPS IN THE LIVES OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO BECOME MISCREANTS—THIEVES, BULLIES, RAPISTS, MURDERERS—CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR THESE PEOPLE EXPERIENCED AS CHILDREN. THE CHILD WHO IS BEATEN ALMOST INEVITABLY PURSUES AS AN ADULT THE ROLE OF THE ONE WHO IS BEATEN OR THE ONE WHO BEATS. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW TO PREDICT WHICH CHILD WILL SHOW VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AS AN ADULT. THE NEED FOR CLINICIANS WHO DEAL WITH CHILDREN AND ADULTS AT RISK (I.E., THOSE WHO ACT VIOLENTLY) TO BECOME INVOLVED IN RESEARCH IN THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS NOTED. THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE AMONG THOSE TOUCHED UPON IN A QUESTION-AND-ANSWER EXCHANGE BETWEEN COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND THE WITNESS: DISTURBANCES IN APPARENTLY NORMAL FAMILIES; DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE; VULNERABILITY OF PREMATURELY BORN CHILDREN TO ABUSE; VIOLENCE AS PLEASURE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR; HUNTING AND AGGRESSION; EFFECTS OF DAYCARE CENTERS ON CHILDREN; THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS (E.G., BRAIN DAMAGE) IN THE CHILD AND NEGLECT BY PARENTS; EARLY DETECTION OF PSYCHOPATHIC TENDENCIES; AND RESEARCH NEEDS.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1977.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

325. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 6—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 6—CANADA.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 37 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48770**

RESEARCH FINDINGS RELEVANT TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN ADULT LIFE ARE SUMMARIZED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE WITNESS, A SOCIAL WORK PROFESSOR AND RESEARCHER WITH SPECIAL INTERESTS IN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, CHILD ABUSE, AND SEX OFFENSES, REVIEWS HIS CAREER, DESCRIBES HIS RESEARCH FINDINGS OVER A 10-MONTH PERIOD, AND RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS. THE MOST IMPORTANT RESEARCH FINDING IS SAID TO BE THAT VIOLENT CRIME, INCLUDING HOMICIDE, IS NOT A UNITARY PHENOMENON; I.E., THERE ARE NO SINGLE CAUSES OR SIMPLE SOLUTIONS. A TYPOLOGY BASED ON STUDIES OF 300 VIOLENT AND DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IS OUTLINED. THE FOUR TYPES IDENTIFIED ARE CHRONIC ANTISOCIAL OFFENDERS, THOSE WHOSE VIOLENCE IS ACCOMPANIED BY ACUTE PSYCHOTIC EPISODES, OFFENDERS WHO ARE INTERMITTENTLY OR SITUATIONALLY VIOLENT, AND OFFENDERS (PRIMARILY WOMEN) WHO HAVE KILLED OR INJURED THEIR CHILDREN OR SPOUSES IN A STATE OF DEPRESSION. THE RESEARCH FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENCE USUALLY IS INTERMITTENT AND PERIODIC AND IS RARELY A PERSISTENT FEATURE OF A PERSON'S CHARACTER. ABUSE OF ALCOHOL WAS ASSOCIATED WITH 50 TO 60 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT CRIMES STUDIED. THE LARGE MAJORITY OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS WERE YOUNG MEN. OVER HALF OF THE OFFENDERS STUDIED HAD BEEN SEVERELY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED AS CHILDREN. MOST HAD BEEN SHUFFLED BETWEEN FOSTER HOMES. TYPICALLY, THE VIOLENT OFFENDER WAS UNWANTED AT BIRTH, HAD FREQUENT PLACEMENTS IN INFANCY, AND THEN GRADUATED FROM MINOR OFFENSES TO MAJOR CRIMES AND THROUGH THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FROM PROBATION TO THE PENITENTIARY. IN HIS RESPONSES TO SENATORS' QUESTIONS, THE WITNESS SUGGESTS THAT THE COMMITTEE CALL AS WITNESSES SOME OF THE CRIMINALS WHOSE ORIGINS ARE BEING DISCUSSED.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, FEBRUARY 7, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

326. **CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 7—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASSICULE NO 7.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 32 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-46771**

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE—CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME—IS PRESENTED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE WITNESS, A PSYCHIATRIST, RESEARCHER, AND AUTHOR OF A TEXT ON THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME, FOCUSES ON CHILD ABUSE AS AN ANTECEDENT TO CRIME; I.E., THE IDEA THAT VIOLENCE BREEDS VIOLENCE. THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION IS REVIEWED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE TENDENCY OF THE MEDICAL, SOCIAL WORK, AND LEGAL PROFESSIONS TO DENY THE EXISTENCE OF THE PROBLEM. STATISTICS ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND ENGLAND ARE REVIEWED, AND THE TYPES OF INJURIES SEEN ON BATTERED CHILDREN ARE DESCRIBED. A CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT—INFANTICIDE, THE WASTED AND NEGLECTED CHILD, THE BEATEN, BURNT, OR SADISTICALLY INJURED CHILD, AND THE BATTERED CHILD—IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO CASE EXAMPLES OF EACH CLASSIFICATION. CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTS WHO INFLICT TRAUMA ON THEIR CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT EMOTIONAL OR PHYSICAL MALTREATMENT DURING CHILDHOOD IS A COMMON EXPERIENCE OF CHILD-ABUSING PARENTS AND OTHER VIOLENT OFFENDERS. THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE BY SOCIAL AGENCIES, THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND THE COURTS IS CRITICIZED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE INADEQUACY OF SUPERVISION ORDERS BY THE COURT AS A MEANS OF PROTECTING A BATTERED CHILD. THE SENATE COMMITTEE IS URGED TO FOCUS ITS EFFORTS ON PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE. IN HIS RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS POSED BY SENATORS, THE WITNESS DISCUSSES OTHER ASPECTS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM, THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE ON CHILDREN, AND RELATED MATTERS--IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, FEBRUARY 9, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

327. **CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT EXPERIENCE AND ADULT VIOLENCE. By H. S. ERLANGER.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHIDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW,* N 1 (SPRING 1979), P75-86. **NCJ-61676**

SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM A 1968 NATIONAL SURVEY WAS USED TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT EXPERIENCES AND ADULT VIOLENCE. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. A TOTAL OF 1,176 ADULTS OVER AGE 18, IN 100 CLUSTERS THROUGHOUT THE U.S., WERE INTERVIEWED. DATA SHOWED THAT ABOUT 22 PERCENT OF THOSE WHO WERE SPANKED FREQUENTLY AS A CHILD HAD BEEN AGGRESSIVE FOUR OR MORE TIMES, COMPARED WITH ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THOSE WHO WERE NOT SPANKED FREQUENTLY. THE ZERO-ORDER CORRELATION, HOWEVER, WAS ONLY ABOUT 0.11, AND AGGRESSORS COULD NOT BE STEREOTYPED AS HAVING BEEN SPANKED. ANALYSIS OF TWO TYPES OF ADULT AGGRESSION ALSO SHOWED LOW CORRELATION WITH CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT. NEVERTHELESS, THE LOW CORRELATIONS MAY RESULT FROM THE FACT THAT OVER 60 PERCENT OF THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS REPORTED BEING SPANKED 'SOMETIMES,' RATHER THAN 'FREQUENTLY' OF 'NEVER.' EXAMINATION OF UNSTANDARDIZED REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS DID INDICATE THAT VARIATION IN SPANKING EXPERIENCE WAS FAIRLY STRONGLY RELATED TO ADULT AGGRESSION. THEREFORE, CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT EXPERIENCE MAY BE QUITE RELEVANT TO ADULT AGGRESSION, BUT A VARIABLE USING A SIMPLE DISTINCTION BETWEEN CORPORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PUNISHMENT IS UNLIKELY TO BE A POWERFUL PREDICTOR. FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD FOCUS ON DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF PUNISHMENT PRACTICES, SITUATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE USED, EXTREME EXPERIENCES SUCH AS FREQUENT USE OF STRAP OR STICK RATHER THAN AN OPEN HAND, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDHOOD AGGRESSION TO CHILDHOOD PUNISHMENT. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY, MADISON, WI 53706.

328. **CHILDREN ACT OF 1975 AND CHILD ABUSE—UNITED KINGDOM (FROM CHILD ABUSE—PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOW UP, 1978, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-58628). By R. A. H. WHITE.** CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 9 p. 1978. **NCJ-58634**

AN ANALYSIS OF THREE PROVISIONS OF THE 1975 BRITISH CHILDREN ACT IN RELATION TO CHILD ABUSE IS UNDERTAKEN. THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION ON PREDICTION OR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE NEGLIGIBLE. HOWEVER, THE 1975 ACT SHOULD INCREASE THE ABILITY OF AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT CHILDREN FROM RETURNING TO CONDITIONS IN WHICH THEIR WELFARE WOULD SUFFER AND TO PROVIDE BETTER LEGAL BASES FOR SATISFACTORY PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN. SECTION 56 OF THE ACT PLACES RESTRICTIONS ON THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS TO REMOVE THEIR CHILDREN FROM CARE INSTITUTIONS AFTER THEY HAVE VOLUNTARILY PLACED THE CHILDREN IN SUCH INSTITUTIONS. PARENTS, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES BEFORE THEY REMOVE THEIR CHILDREN. HOWEVER, THE ACT DOES NOT INDICATE A PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED REMOVAL. SECTION 57 CONSOLIDATES AND AMENDS PREVIOUS LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE ASSUMPTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARENTS WITH REGARD TO CHILDREN. NEVERTHELESS, THIS SECTION CREATES DIFFICULTIES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES TRYING TO REMOVE ABUSED CHILDREN FROM ABUSING PARENTS AND THUS, THE LEGAL FATE OF SUCH CHILDREN CAN BE THROWN INTO DOUBT FOR A LENGTHY PERIOD. SECTION 62 ALLOWS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO REPRESENT CHILDREN IN COURT PROCEEDINGS. THIS PROVISION SHOULD INCREASE THE IMPORTANCE OF LAWYERS WORKING AS A PART OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM IN RESPONDING TO CHILD ABUSE CASES. FURTHER RESEARCH IS NEEDED ON THE IMPACT THIS ACT HAS HAD ON THE DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN FROM CARE INSTITUTIONS, THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION IT OFFERS CHILDREN, AND ON THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN. NO REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

329. **CHILDREN ALONE—WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT ABUSE AND NEGLECT. M. A. THOMAS, Ed.** COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, 1920 ASSOCIATION DRIVE, RESTON, VA 22091. 125 p. 1977. **NCJ-48907**

THIS COLLECTION OF REPORTS ON CHILD ABUSE FOLLOWS A NATURAL SEQUENCE BEGINNING WITH THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL NEGLECT AND SEXUAL ABUSE IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. THE 'INVISIBLE COLLEGE' TOOK THE STAND THAT THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BELONGS TO EVERYONE, AND THEREFORE ITS ALLEVIATION ALSO BELONGS TO EVERYONE. CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS WERE CHOSEN BASED ON THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE INTERVENTIONS FROM MEDICINE, THE LEGAL PROFESSION, EDUCATION, SOCIAL WORK, PSYCHIATRY, AND THE COMMUNITY. THE PUBLICATION ATTEMPTS TO SHOW THE WIDE ARRAY OF INTEGRATED SERVICES NEEDED TO INITIATE PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS FOR ABUSED, NEGLECTED, BATTERED, INJURED, AND MOLESTED INDIVIDUALS. THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE PUBLICATION IS TO SHOW WHAT SCHOOLS CAN AND SHOULD BE DOING IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE SYMPTOMS OF WHICH THE TEACHER, AS OMBUDSMAN, SHOULD BE AWARE ARE DETAILED. IN DISCUSSING THE ABUSE OF ADOLESCENTS, ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO INDICATIVE SYMPTOMS IN BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS AND COPING ABILITIES. THE PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE OF ADOLESCENTS AND THE MYTHS SURROUNDING SUCH ABUSE ARE TREATED IN DEPTH. ONE CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO FAMILY STRUCTURE AND PROFESSIONAL ROLES. THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL IS DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS OTHER SHIFTS AWAY FROM THE FAMILY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILD-REARING. EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIALIZATION IN THIS AND OTHER SOCIETIES ARE DISCUSSED. REPORTING, BY EDUCATORS, OF CHILD ABUSE OR SUSPICION OF CHILD ABUSE IS VIEWED AS A RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SCHOOL IN ONE CHAPTER; THIS IS FOLLOWED BY A CHAPTER OFFERING AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING. SCHOOL REFERRAL PROGRAMS, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, AND THE CONCEPT OF THE INTERAGENCY TEAM ARE EXAMINED. OTHER CHAPTERS DEAL WITH THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE COST OF INVOLVEMENT TO THE INTERVENING PARTY, THE CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECTED CASES, AND THE COST TO THE CHILD IF ABUSE IS NOT REPORTED. THESE CHAPTERS INCLUDE DISCUSSIONS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITIES, THE RIGHTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF ABUSE SUCH AS: ACADEMIC, PERSONALITY, AND ADJUSTMENT DEFICIENCES; RETARDATION; NEUROLOGICAL PROBLEMS, AND PERMANENT PHYSICAL INJURIES. THE NEXT TWO SELECTIONS COVER PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT IN CHILD ABUSE AND HOW PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PROFESSIONAL AND CITIZENS' GROUPS SHOULD GET STARTED IN THE ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT OF ABUSED CHILDREN. CHILD ABUSE IN THE CONTEXT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ON THE REGIONAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FAMILY LEVELS. THE CHAPTER ON THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS EXAMINES THE EVOLUTION OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, TYPES OF INTERVENTION, TREATMENT APPROACHES, THE CHILD'S ROLE IN OUR CULTURE, BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS OF MALTREATED CHILDREN, AND THE PARENTS' ROLE IN TREATMENT. THE FINAL CHAPTER DEALS WITH STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND REABUSE. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTIONS ARE EXAMINED INDIVIDUALLY AND IN SUCH CONTEXTS AS THE SYSTEMS APPROACH AND THE TEAM APPROACH. EACH SELECTION IS FOLLOWED BY A LIST OF REFERENCES, AND SOME CHAPTERS CONTAIN CHARTS. (RBS)

Supplemental Notes: CULMINATION OF AN INVISIBLE COLLEGE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, NOVEMBER 11-12, 1976.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, 400 MARYLAND AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

Availability: COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, 1920 ASSOCIATION DRIVE, RESTON, VA 22091.

330. **CHILDREN ARE FOR LOVING—VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By I. CHAPIN.** NATIONAL CENTER FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION. 42 p. 1978. **NCJ-58939**

THIS BOOKLET IS ABOUT AND FOR VOLUNTEERS INVOLVED IN PROGRAMS CONTENDING WITH THE REALITIES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. VARIOUS TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE HIGHLIGHTED. WHEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT OCCURS, THERE ARE AT LEAST TWO VICTIMS--THE CHILD AND THE PARENT. PARENTS ANONYMOUS CONSIDERS ALL PEOPLE IN SOCIETY TO BE VICTIMS WHENEVER CHILD ABUSE OCCURS. STUDIES COLLECTING DATA ON THE AFTEREFFECTS OF ABUSE--DEATH, EMOTIONAL SCARS AND DISFIGUREMENT, PERMANENT PHYSICAL DAMAGE AND DISABILITY, CRIME, PRISON, MORE CRIME, AND MORE PRISON--REINFORCE THE IDEA THAT THE WHOLE COMMUNITY IS AFFECTED. WITH 600,000 CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTED ANNUALLY AND AN ESTIMATED 400,000 UNREPORTED, THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE IN CHICAGO CONSIDERS THE SITUATION AN EPIDEMIC. ENDING THE SILENCE ABOUT CHILD ABUSE IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD INITIATING CHANGE. ONCE THE SUBJECT IS OUT IN THE OPEN, LOCAL AGENCIES, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS, PAID STAFF, VOLUNTEERS, LEGISLATORS, AND FAMILIES WITH ABUSE PROBLEMS CAN CONTRIBUTE RELEVANT ANSWERS TO THIS PROBLEM. LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE VARY FROM STATE TO STATE. RATHER THAN A SINGLE ACT, CHILD ABUSE IS A PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME. THE LONGER IT CONTINUES, THE MORE SERIOUS IT BECOMES AND THE MORE DEVASTATING ITS EFFECTS UPON THE CHILD. THEORIES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED BRIEFLY AND MANY VOLUNTEER GROUPS ARE EXAMINED. INCLUDED IN THIS EXAMINATION ARE PROGRAMS THAT USE PARENT AIDES, MULTIPLE-SERVICE GROUPS, SELF-HELP GROUPS, CRISIS LINES, TEMPORARY HOMES, THERAPEUTIC DAY CARE, ADOLESCENT COUNSELING, LEGAL HELP, AND ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMS. PROGRAM ADDRESSES, RESOURCE GROUP LISTINGS, REFERENCES, AND SAMPLE FORMS ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)

Sponsoring Agency: ITTLESON FAMILY FOUNDATION, 660 MADISION AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021.

331. **CHILDREN AT RISK. By D. MAY.** POLICE REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD, 14 SAINT CROSS STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON EC1N 8FE, ENGLAND. *POLICE REVIEW,* V 87, N 4497 (MARCH 30, 1979), P 292-495. **NCJ-57697**

A BRITISH COMMUNITY'S MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO PROTECTING ABUSED CHILDREN AND TO HELPING ABUSING PARENTS IS DESCRIBED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POLICE ROLE. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S EFFORTS TO CURB CHILD ABUSE BEGAN IN THE EARLY 1970'S WHEN THE COMMUNITY'S POLICE SURGEON INITIATED LIAISON AMONG POLICE, THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. IN 1975, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN OPENED A SPECIAL UNIT (ONE OF SEVEN THROUGHOUT ENGLAND) IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, PROVIDING A FOCAL POINT FOR THE HANDLING OF ALL CASES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE COUNTY. EVERY AGENCY THAT HAS ANYTHING TO DO WITH CHILDREN INCLUDING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL PRACTICES, AND POLICE, HAS A SET OF GUIDELINES INDICATING WHAT ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN WHEN ABUSE IS SUSPECTED. WHENEVER A CASE OF SUSPECTED ABUSE IS REPORTED, THE UNIT CALLS A CASE CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL RELEVANT AGENCIES, AND A DECISION IS MADE CONCERNING HOW BEST TO PROTECT THE CHILD INVOLVED. THE SPECIAL UNIT COORDINATES ALL CASEWORK, MAINTAINS A CHILD ABUSE REGISTER, AND OPERATES A CASE-MONITORING SYSTEM TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT NO ABUSED CHILD IS FORGOTTEN. THE UNIT ALSO OPERATES AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM OF COUNSELING AND HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR ABUSING PARENTS. POLICE, WHO ATTEND ALL CASE CONFERENCES, RETAIN THE RIGHT TO MAKE THE FINAL DECISION ABOUT PROSECUTING ABUSING PARENTS. BUT THERE IS AN AGREEMENT

AMONG ALL AGENCIES INVOLVED THAT THE CHILD'S WELFARE ALWAYS COMES FIRST. THERE ARE SEVERAL INDICATIONS THAT THE SYSTEM IS WORKING, INCLUDING REDUCTIONS IN THE OCCURRENCE OF SERIOUS INJURIES AND REINJURIES. THE COST OF MAINTAINING THE SPECIAL UNIT IS 80,000 POUNDS PER YEAR, 75 PERCENT OF WHICH IS PAID BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A COPY OF THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POLICE GUIDELINES FOR CHILD ABUSE CASES AND TWO CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATING HOW THE SPECIAL UNIT WORKS ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

332. **CHILDREN EXPERIENCES AS CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ISSUE NO 9—CANADA. (DELINQUANCE IMPUTABLE AUX EXPERIENCES DE L'ENFANCE FASCICULE NO 9.)** PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA. 88 p. 1978. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-48773**

CHILD ABUSE AND THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS BY THE SOCIAL WORK AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND THE COURTS ARE DISCUSSED IN TESTIMONY PRESENTED BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN SENATE. THE WITNESS, A LEADER OF CHILD WELFARE EFFORTS IN CANADA, OFFERS AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND ADULT CRIMINALITY, THE EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN, AND THE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE. MOST OF THE TESTIMONY CONSISTS OF RESONSES TO QUESTIONS POSED BY SENATORS REGARDING THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE. THE TESTIMONY TOUCHES ON PROBLEMS OF DIAGNOSING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND OF PROTECTING A CHILD ONCE AN ABUSIVE SITUATION IS KNOWN TO EXISTS. APPENDED TO THE TESTIMONY TRANSCRIPT IS A PAPER PREPARED BY THE WITNESS ON CHILD ABUSE. INCLUDED ARE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH, LEGISLATION, AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.—IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA, FEBRUARY 16, 1978.

Availability: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SUPPLY AND SERVICES CANADA, OTTAWA K1A 0S9, CANADA.

333. **CHILDREN IN DANGER—THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF BABY BATTERING. By J. RENVOIZE.** 203 p. 1974. **NCJ-25922**

THIS BOOK DISCUSSES THE FAMILY PATTERNS AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS THAT GIVE RISE TO CHILD ABUSE AND THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY MEMBERS OF THE HELPING PROFESSIONS IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM. THE AUTHOR SPENT TWO YEARS INTERVIEWING THE BATTERING PARENTS THEMSELVES, AS WELL AS SOCIAL WORKERS, THE POLICE AND PSYCHIATRISTS. THE TAPED STORIES OF SEVERAL PARENTS COVER NOT ONLY THEIR LIVES AND THE EVENTS WHICH LED THEM TO THEIR ACTIONS, BUT ALSO THEIR VIEWS ON THE HELP THAT WAS GIVEN THEM OR THE LACK OF IT. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE THE WAYS THF VARIOUS PROFESSIONS REGARD EACH OTHER. THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT ALTHOUGH LIP SERVICE IS PAID TO THE IDEA OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ALL PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN THE FIELD, THE TRUTH IS THAT TOO FREQUENTLY A DEEP DISTRUST EXISTS BETWEEN THEM, PARTICULARLY BETWEEN SOCIAL WORKERS AND THE POLICE AND THAT THIS DISTRUST RESULTS IN HAVING THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN FALL THROUGH THE SOCIAL WELFARE NET EVERY YEAR. SEVERAL PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH THESE PROBLEMS ARE SUGGESTED, INCLUDING IMPLEMENTING 'NEW-MOTHERS' CLUBS' (ON THE ORDER OF PRE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS), NIGHT NURSERIES FOR PARENTS SUFFERING FROM THE 'CRYING CHILD' SYNDROME, CHILDREN'S ADOVOCATES, AND A BRITISH VERSION OF MOTHERS ANONYMOUS.

Availability: ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 39 STORE STREET, LONDON WC1E 7DD, ENGLAND.

334. **CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF OFFENDERS. By J. J. PETERS.** ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY,* V 30, N 3 (JULY 1976), P 398-421. **NCJ-48406**

THIS REVIEW OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND CASE HISTORIES FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SEX OFFENDER AND RAPE VICTIM CENTER SUGGESTS THAT CHILDREN ARE RAPE VICTIMS MORE OFTEN THAN SOCIETY ADMITS AND THE DAMAGE IS LASTING. WHEN FREUD BEGAN HIS WORK IN PSYCHOANALYSIS, HE EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY SEXUAL TRAUMA IN CASES OF ADULT HYSTERIA, BUT EVEN FREUD HAD DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING THE POSSIBILITY OF INCEST. AFTER 1924, THE NOTION THAT HYSTERICAL SYMPTOMS WERE BASED ON ACTUAL SEXUAL ASSAULTS UPON CHILDREN FELL OUT OF FAVOR AND FANTASY WAS OFTEN USED AS THE EXPLANATION. WHEN PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL STARTED ITS RAPE VICTIM CENTER, FEW SUSPECTED THAT 150 TO 175 OF THE 1,000 CASES OF RAPE REPORTED ANNUALLY WOULD INVOLVE VICTIMS UNDER AGE 13. SEVERAL CASE HISTORIES FROM PRIVATE PRACTICE AND DATA FROM THE RAPE CENTER PROGRAM ILLUSTRATE THE LONG-LASTING EMOTIONAL TRAUMA RESULTING FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT WITHIN THE FAMILY. IN ALL BUT ONE CASE, THE ASSAULT WAS INDEPENDENTLY CORROBORATED BY A THIRD PARTY. IN THESE CASES, SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION OF THE PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR BECAME POSSIBLE ONLY WHEN THE ASSAULT WAS FACED AND THE EMOTIONS INVOLVED UNRAVELED. A PROFILE OF A CHILD MOLESTER IS GIVEN. AN EXTENSIVE STUDY OF MEN CONVICTED OF PEDOPHILIC ACTIVITIES FOUND THAT THEIR MEAN INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT SCORE (IQ) WAS 94.5, THE LOWEST AVERAGE OF ALL SEXUAL OFFENDER GROUPS AND SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN THE IQ OF EXHIBITIONISTS (101.2). OF THE PEDOPHILES, 33 PERCENT HAD IQ'S BELOW 85 WHILE ONLY 15 PERCENT WERE ABOVE 115. PERSONALITY TESTS REVEALED THAT THEY TENDED TO VIEW THEMSELVES AS INFERIOR, THEY FELT UNABLE TO COMPETE WITH OTHER MEN IN ATTRACTING ADULT WOMEN, AND OFTEN HAD JOB PROBLEMS RESULTING IN ECONOMIC STRESS. THE PATTERN OF CHILD MOLESTATION SEEMS TO INVOLVE AN EMOTIONALLY DEPENDENT HUSBAND EAGER FOR THE APPROVAL OF AN ACTIVE, DOMINANT WIFE. ONLY WHEN THE WIFE, UNDER INCREASED PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL PRESSURES, BEGINS TO SEEK EMOTIONAL SUPPORT FROM THE HUSBAND DOES THE RELATIONSHIP BREAK. THE HUSBAND USUALLY BEGINS DRINKING AND SEXUALLY MOLESTS AN ACCESSIBLE LITTLE GIRL, GENERALLY ONE OVER WHOM HE EXERTS AUTHORITY. WHEN CHILD MOLESTATION IS DISCOVERED, AN IMMEDIATE SUPPORTIVE RESPONSE BY PARENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL, DOCTORS, AND NURSES IS CRUCIAL TO PRESERVE THE EMOTIONAL HEALTH OF THE CHILD. NOTES ARE PROVIDED AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 16TH EMIL A GUTHEIL MEMORIAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, NEW YORK (NY), NOVEMBER 9, 1975.

335. **CHILDREN'S RIGHTS—PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITIES.** BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BMA HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1 H9JR, ENGLAND. *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,* V 2, N 6039 (OCTOBER 2, 1976), P 775-776. **NCJ-48878**

SOME OF THE FEATURES OF GREAT BRITAIN'S 1975 CHILDREN'S ACT RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE AND FOSTER CARE ARE DISCUSSED. THE MAIN THRUST OF THE 1975 CHILDREN'S ACT WHICH EMPHASIZES THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IS COMMENDED. IT IS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE RIGHTS PROTECTED CAN ONLY BE REALIZED IF PEDIATRICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND LAWYERS COOPERATE TO IDENTIFY

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF PLAN FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YOUTHS CHILDHOOD YEARS. IF A CARE ORDER IS SOUGHT IN THE COURTS, THE ACT PROVIDES THAT THE COURT MUST BE SATISFIED THAT PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD HAS BEEN AVOIDABLY NEGLECTED OR IMPAIRED. CONTEMPORARY DETAILED INSIGHTS INTO WHAT IS INVOLVED IN ADEQUATE CHILD DEVELOPMENT GIVE THE COURTS OBJECTIVE STANDARDS FOR MEASURING ABUSE, AND SCIENTIFIC TESTS FOR DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT CAN PROVIDE THE COURTS WITH LEGITIMATE EVIDENCE TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT ABUSE HAS OCCURRED. THE ACT'S INTENTION TO 'FIRST CONSIDER THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD' IS ALSO SHOWN TO APPLY TO FOSTER CARE. THE LAW PROVIDES THAT IF A CHILD HAS BEEN UNDER FOSTER FOR AT LEAST 5 YEARS, AND THE PARENTS APPLY TO HAVE THE CHILD RETURNED TO THEM, THE FOSTER PARENTS CAN APPLY TO THE COURT FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF 'FREEZE' DURING WHICH THE CHILD STAYS WITH THEM WHILE SOCIAL WORKERS ASSESS THE PROBLEM AND PREPARE THE CHILD FOR ANY CHANGE THAT MAY OCCUR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE IMPLICATIONS OF 'CHILDREN'S RIGHTS' FOR 'PARENTS' RIGHTS' BE EXPLORED. (RCB)

336. **CIVIL LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE. By N. J. LEHTO.** DETROIT COLLEGE OF LAW, 136 EAST ELIZABETH STREET, DETROIT, MI 48201. *DETROIT COLLEGE LAW REVIEW,* V 1, N 1 (SPRING 1977), P 135-166. **NCJ-51948**

PHYSICIANS' CIVIL LIABILITY FOR SUBSEQUENT INJURIES INFLICTED UPON CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS WHOM THEY FAIL TO REPORT IS DISCUSSED. DESPITE THE FACT THAT 35 STATES IMPOSE CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, CRIMINAL PROSECUTION HAS NEVER BEEN BROUGHT FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. IN 1970, A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST FOUR PHYSICIANS AND A CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS SETTLED OUT OF COURT. NEW YORK, IOWA, ARKANSAS, COLORADO, AND MICHIGAN SOON ADDED CIVIL LIABILITY CLAUSES TO THEIR REPORTING LAWS, AND THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE INCLUDED A CIVIL LIABILITY CLAUSE IN ITS DRAFT MODEL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT. NONE OF THESE STATUTORY PROVISIONS HAS BEEN TESTED BY THE APPELLATE COURTS. HOWEVER, ON JUNE 30, 1976, IN THE CASE OF LANDEROS V. FLOOD, THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA RULED THAT A PHYSICIAN WHO FAILS TO REPORT A CHILD ABUSE VICTIM CAN BE HELD LIABLE FOR SUBSEQUENT INJURIES INFLICTED ON THE CHILD BY HIS OR HER PARENTS. THE LANDEROS DECISION IS ANALYZED, AND THREE THEORETICAL BASES FOR PROVING CIVIL LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS--MEDICAL MALPRACTICE, STATUTORY NEGLIGENCE, AND LIABILITY PER SE--ARE CONSIDERED. THE LANDEROS DECISION IS SAID TO EXPOSE REPORTING LAWS AS INEFFECTIVE AND UNWORKABLE, TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE LAWS HAVE BEEN LARGELY IGNORED, AND TO POSE SQUARELY THE DILEMMA OF ENFORCING THE LAWS. IN REEXAMINING THEIR CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, STATE LEGISLATORS ARE URGED TO CONSIDER ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS OTHER THAN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY PROVISIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PENALTY FOR FAILING TO REPORT FOR PHYSICIANS MIGHT BE A PUBLIC REPRIMAND OR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A STATE LICENSE TO PRACTICE. THERE MAY BE ADVANTAGES TO ENFORCING CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS AT AN ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL RATHER THAN THROUGH CIVIL OR CRIMINAL CHANNELS. THE MODEL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT'S RECOMMENDATION THAT EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IS SAID TO BE A MORE REALISTIC APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM THAN TOUGHENING CIVIL, CRIMINAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES, BECAUSE MANDATORY CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS ONLY FORMALIZE THE GENERAL MORAL OBLIGATION TO AID BATTERED CHILDREN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

337. **CIVIL LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE. By O. R. ENDICOTT.** PERGAMON PRESS LTD, HEADINGTON HILL HALL, OXFORD OX3 0BW, ENGLAND. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, V 3, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE, PART 2 (1979), P 633-641. **NCJ-61002**

THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF A STATUTE MAKING FAILURE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE CIVILLY LIABLE WHEN THE OMISSION MEANS THAT A CHILD IS RETURNED TO THE ABUSING ENVIRONMENT ARE DISCUSSED. MOST OF THE LAWS PROVIDE A PUBLIC REMEDY FOR NONREPORTING. THE QUESTION POSED IN THIS PAPER IS WHETHER A CHILD WHO SUFFERS FURTHER INJURIES AFTER A PERSON FAILED TO TAKE THE NECESSARY ACTION TO HAVE HIM REMOVED FROM THAT DANGER, HAS A PRIVATE REMEDY IN NEGLIGENCE AGAINST THAT PERSON FOR THE DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE SUBSEQUENT INJURIES. THE PAPER EXAMINES THIS QUESTION IN THE LIGHT OF THE COMMON LAW AND THE EXISTING STATUTE LAW, POSSIBLE BREACH OF A PENAL STATUTE BY THE DEFENDANT, THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT, AND THE PROBLEMS OF PROOF OF LIABILITY AND CAUSATION. MANY UNCERTAINTIES INVOLVED IN THE PAPER ALSO SUGGEST THAT IT WOULD BE VALUABLE TO HAVE A STATUTE WHICH EXPRESSES AS CLEARLY AS POSSIBLE WHAT THE CIVIL CONSEQUENCES ARE OF THE BREACH OF A PENAL CLAUSE REQUIRING CERTAIN GROUPS OF PEOPLE TO REPORT ACTUAL OR SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. WHILE A CIVIL REMEDY IN BEHALF OF INJURED CHILDREN IS NOT LIKELY IN ITSELF TO REMOVE THE DANGER OF CHILD ABUSE, IT CAN, ALONG WITH MORE EFFECTIVE MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND LEGAL INTERVENTION, CONTRIBUTE TO A SIGNIFICANT AMELIORATION OF THE PROBLEM. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJW)

338. **COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED AND FAILURE-TO-THRIVE CHILDREN. By M. J. FITCH, R. V. CADOL, E. GOLDSON, T. WENDELL, D. SWARTZ, and E. JACKSON.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), 0 32-37. **NCJ-44714**

A RESEARCH PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED IN DENVER, COLORADO, TO DETERMINE WHAT DIFFERENCES EXIST IN THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ABUSED. THE CHILD STUDY PROGRAM IS A 4-YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR NONORGANIC FAILURE TO THRIVE (FTT) OR NONACCIDENTAL TRAUMA (NAT). THE RESULTS OF TWO DEVELOPMENTAL EVALUATIONS ON THE FIRST 63 ABUSED CHILDREN, DONE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION AND 6 MONTHS AFTERWARD, ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST 19 NONABUSED (CONTROL) SUBJECTS. THE CONTROL SUBJECTS, MATCHED TO THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP BY AGE AND SEX, WERE OBTAINED FROM PATIENTS AT THE WELL-CHILD CLINICS OPERATED BY THE DENVER DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS AND WERE CONTROLLED FOR SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS BY VIRTUE OF THE FACT THAT PRIMARILY LOW-INCOME RESIDENTS UTILIZE CLINIC SERVICES. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA PERTAINING TO AGE, SEX, ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF THE CHILD, AND NATURE OF THE ABUSE WERE OBTAINED FROM HOSPITAL CHARTS AND FROM PARENT INTERVIEWS. INFORMATION WAS ALSO COLLECTED ON THE AMOUNT OF PRENATAL CARE THE MOTHER RECEIVED AND WHETHER SHE WANTED TO BREAST-FEED THE INFANT. THE TESTS USED FOR MEASURING DEVELOPMENT WERE EITHER THE BAYLEY SCALES OF INFANT DE-

VELOPMENT (AGES 2-30 MONTHS), WHICH CONSIST OF A MENTAL SCALE AND A MOTOR SCALE, OR THE MCCARTHY SCALES OF CHILDREN'S ABILITIES (28 AND 1/2 MONTHS TO 8 AND 1/2 YEARS), WHICH COMPRISE VERBAL, PERCEPTUAL-PERFORMANCE QUANTITATIVE, MEMORY, AND MOTOR SCALES. FINDINGS SUGGESTED THAT SEX IS NOT A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR, BUT THAT AGE IS; THE MAJORITY OF ABUSE OCCURS AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT THERE WAS A MUCH HIGHER PROPORTION OF ANGLOS AND A MUCH LOWER PROPORTION OF CHICANOS WITHIN THE ABUSED POPULATION THAN WAS EXPECTED; CHILDREN WHO FAIL TO THRIVE WERE HOSPITALIZED AT A YOUNGER AGE THAN CHILDREN WHO ARE NONACCIDENTALLY TRAUMATIZED; ABUSED CHILDREN APPEAR TO BE AT A GREATER RISK FOR SCORING LOWER IN MORE AREAS OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT THAN ARE CHILDREN WHO ARE NOT ABUSED, AND CHILDREN WHO FAIL TO THRIVE MAY BE AT GREATER RISK FOR SCORING LOWER ON MEASURES OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT THAN CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCE NONACCIDENTAL TRAUMA. SUPPORTING STATISTICS AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

339. **COLORADO ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN TODAY—A STATEWIDE COALITION FOR CHILDREN—DOCUMENTATION.** COLORADO ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN TODAY INC, C/O 1623 ONEIDA STREET, DENVER, CO 80220. 40 p. 1980. **NCJ-67106**

THE HISTORICAL BACKROUND OF THE COLORADO ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN TODAY (ACT), ITS ORGANIZATION, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE DESCRIBED, AND MATERIALS FOR DEVELOPING ADVOCACY GROUPS ARE PROVIDED. FORMED IN MARCH 1978, ACT IS A STATEWIDE COALITION OF INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND AGENCIES THAT FOCUS THEIR EFFORTS ON A WIDE RANGE OF CHILDREN'S ISSUES. VOLUNTEERS DID THE PRELIMINARY PLANNING FOR ACT WITH FUNDING FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM LOCAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES. AFTER AN INITIAL, WELL ATTENDED CONFERENCE ON CHILD ADVOCACY, AN INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE INCORPORATED ACT, DEVELOPED BYLAWS, APPLIED FOR TAX EXEMPT STATUS, AND RAISED LIMITED FUNDS. AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING IN OCTOBER 1978, PARTICIPANTS SELECTED FOUR PRINCIPAL ISSUES FOR ACT'S ATTENTION: DAY CARE FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN, SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, JUVENILE JUSTICE, AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN. THE COALITION PUBLISHED REGULAR REPORTS AND HAS SUPPORTED LEGISLATION CONCERNING SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND CHILD PLACEMENT POLICIES. PROBLEMS INCLUDE DEVELOPING LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL AREAS, INADEQUATE FUNDING, AND DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS AMONG CHILD WELFARE GROUPS. FUTURE GOALS ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL TO INCLUDE PUBLICATION OF A HANDBOOK AND MEMBERSHIP EXPANSION. A CHART IS INCLUDED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN ACT BROCHURES, GUIDELINES FOR BUILDING A CHILD ADVOCACY COALITION, AND THE ACT BYLAWS. (MJM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

340. **COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND CHILD ABUSE—LABELING AND GATEKEEPING. By R. J. GELLES.** 27 p. 1975. **NCJ-54912**

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES IN DIAGNOSING AND THEN LABELING SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE RESULTS OF THIS LABELING ARE EXAMINED. THE FACTORS UNDERLYING DECISIONS TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE CASES ARE DISCUSSED. HOSPITALS, HEALTH CARE CLINICS, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES, PRIVATE SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES, AND THE POLICE PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE CHANNELING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES INTO THE HEALTH AND WELFARE SYSTEM. THE CURRENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD ABUSE IS HEAVILY DEPENDENT UPON THIS DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS BECAUSE MOST STUDIES DEAL WITH CASES LABELED AS ABUSE BY SUCH SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES. THE FACTORS WHICH LEAD PROFESSIONALS TO DIAGNOSE ONE CASE AS POSSIBLE ABUSE AND ANOTHER AS AN 'ACCIDENT' ARE EXAMINED. THE MAJOR FACTOR IS SEEN AS THE PROFESSIONALS' VIEW OF THEIR ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE. A SURVEY OF COMMUNITY WORKERS FOUND THAT NURSES, SOCIAL WORKERS, CLERGY, AND THE POLICE WERE THE ONLY PROFESSIONAL GROUPS WHO STATED THEY WOULD GET PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN AN ABUSE CASE. EDUCATORS AVOID PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT BECAUSE OF THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED. PHYSICIANS MAY REPORT ABUSE IN AN EMERGENCY ROOM OR CLINIC SETTING BUT ARE UNLIKELY TO REPORT IT IN PRIVATE PRACTICE. INSTANCES IN WHICH PHYSICIANS DELIBERATELY IGNORED ABUSE SYMPTOMS ARE CITED. BECAUSE OF THIS PROCESS THE FAMILIES LABELED AS ABUSIVE TEND TO BE THOSE WITH LITTLE SOCIAL POWER, THE POOR, AND MINORITIES, AND EVEN THESE CASES ARE NOT WELL-SERVED. ONE STUDY FOUND THAT THOSE WHO ACTIVELY SEEK HELP OFTEN ARE SHUFFLED FROM AGENCY TO AGENCY UNTIL THEY ARE LOST FROM THE SYSTEM. THE NEED FOR COORDINATION, FOR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, AND FOR GREATER EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THE RESISTANCE TO REPORTING ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: REVISED VERSION OF A PAPER PRESENTED TO THE STUDY GROUP ON RESEARCH AND THE FAMILY, OCTOBER 1975.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

341. **COMMUNITY APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By D. M. MCNAIRY, M. SHARPLESS, C. DOYLE, and L. T. CLIFFORD.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27515. *POPULAR GOVERNMENT,* V 41, N 4 (SPRING 1976), P 10-12, 14. **NCJ-41709**

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE ORIGINS, GOALS, IMPLEMENTATION, AND CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE GREENSBORO (NC) CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES (CAPS) PROGRAM. THE CAPS IS A MULTI-FACETED APPROACH TO HELPING ABUSIVE PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN THAT INVOLVES DOCTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH STAFFERS, LAWYERS, AND THE COURTS. CAPS HAS RECEIVED A MIX OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FUNDING AND IS ALREADY BEING USED AS A MODEL FOR SIMILAR PROGRAMS IN COMMUNITIES OF VARYING SIZES ACROSS NORTH CAROLINA. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROGRAM ARE DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION, EDUCATION AND TRAINING, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. SPECIFIC SERVICES AVAILABLE INCLUDE A CRISIS HOTLINE, A 'PARENTS ANONYMOUS' CHAPTER, A PARENTS AIDE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, REFERRAL SERVICES TO OTHER CHILD-RELATED SERVICES, AND A CRISIS DAY-CARE NURSERY....DMC

342. **COMMUNITY APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. By H. D. LOVENS and J. RAKO.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 54, N 2, (FEBRUARY 1975), P 83-87. **NCJ-50777**

THIS PAPER DESCRIBES EFFORTS OF A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY IN MASSACHUSETTS TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVENE IN CASES WHERE CHILDREN ARE DESIGNATED AS VULNERABLE TO ABUSE. THE COMMUNITY APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE OPERATES THROUGH A COORDINATED SYSTEM OF INTERAGENCY AND HOSPITAL COMMUNICATION, A COMMUNITY CROSS-INDEXING REGISTER OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN, AND A SYSTEM OF QUALITY CONTROL. VULNERABLE CHILDREN ARE DEFINED AS THOSE UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE IN A HIGH-RISK SITUATION WITH SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT (PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH) BUT WITH NO ACTUAL EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL TRAUMA. THE VULNERABLE CHILD COMMITTEE (VCC) WAS FORMED IN 1970, AND ITS MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH INVOLVES NURSES, PHYSICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, SCHOOL HEALTH PERSONNEL, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, HEAD START AND DAY CARE PERSONNEL, JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, ATTORNEYS, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, AND HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM PERSONNEL. THE EXPANSION OF THE VCC HAS RESULTED IN THE FORMATION OF TWO SUBCOMMITTEES DEALING WITH CASE REVIEW AND DISPOSITION AND GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR INDEXING. GENERAL GOALS OF THE VCC ARE TO ESTABLISH THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN VULNERABLE TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT, TO PROVIDE THEIR FAMILIES WITH PREVENTIVE RESOURCES TO HELP THEM MAINTAIN ADEQUATE CARE FOR THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, AND TO OFFER PUBLIC EDUCATION AND CONSULTATION TO LAY AND PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITIES IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE VCC HAS FOUR SPECIFIC GOALS: (1) TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AMONG PROFESSIONALS IN THE COMMUNITY HANDLING PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; (2) TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN; (3) TO PROVIDE CONSULTATION AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT; AND (4) TO DEVELOP A CENTRAL INDEX FOR CROSSINDEXING AMONG HOSPITALS AND AGENCIES. BETWEEN DECEMBER 1970 AND FEBRUARY 1974, 224 CHILDREN WERE INDEXED AND 29 OF THESE WERE CROSSINDEXED. EXAMPLES ARE PROVIDED OF SITUATIONS WHICH CONCERN THE VCC, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

343. **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—POSSIBILITIES FOR EFFECTIVE INDIAN RESERVATION CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT EFFORTS. By B. E. PALMER and S. G. PABLO.** 13 p. 1977. **NCJ-65692**

A SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING INTERACTION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE ARIZONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ACDAN) AND THE INDIAN COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE'S RESERVATIONS IS PRESENTED. BACKGROUND INFORMATION INTRODUCES THE 14 TRIBES LIVING IN ARIZONA AND EXPLAINS THEIR SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WHEREBY TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY IS RECOGNIZED AND EACH TRIBE IS ENTITLED TO OPERATE ITS OWN COURTS WITH ITS OWN CODES. TRIBAL-STATE RELATIONS ARE COMPLICATED BY THE TRIBES' OPTION TO ACCEPT OR REJECT STATE-PROVIDED SOCIAL SERVICES ON THE ONE HAND, AND STATE WORKERS' DISDAIN FOR INDIAN LIFESTYLE ON THE OTHER. FURTHER COMPLICATIONS ARISE FROM THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES, WHICH ALSO HAVE THEIR OWN RULES AND REGULATIONS IN CONTRAST TO TRIBAL CUSTOMS. THE ACDAN PROJECT, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO 17 RESERVATIONS AND 1,200 PEOPLE; ITS SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE ON RESERVATIONS UPON REQUEST. BASED ON THE IDEA THAT THE STATE'S MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE IS ITS PEOPLE, ACDAN IS ORGANIZED IN SIX PLANNING DISTRICTS, EMPLOYING COORDINATORS INTENSIVELY TRAINED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT, AND ORGANIZATIONAL METHODS. THE PROJECT ENCOURAGES COMMUNITY SOCIAL ACTION, WHICH DRAWS UPON GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES ONLY WHEN NECESSARY. THE SUCCESS OF THE ACDAN COMMUNITY APPROACH IS DUE TO ITS CORRESPONDENCE TO INDIAN ATTITUDES THAT SIMILARLY VALUE COOPERATION, RESOURCE UTILIZATION, THE EXTENDED FAMILY SYSTEM, AND MEMBER COLLABORATION IN THE COMMUNITY PROBLEMSOLVING PROCESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MRK)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 2ND, HOUSTON, TEXAS, APRIL 17-20, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210. Stock Order No. ED-144-757. (Microfiche)

344. **COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTRES—A BACKGROUND PAPER AUSTRALIA—(FROM CRIME AND THE FAMILY—PROCEEDINGS..., 1979—SEE NCJ-64534). By J. CHART.** INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY, 2000, AUSTRALIA. 11 p. 1979. **NCJ-64537**

THE LAW CANNOT PROVIDE A SOLUTION TO THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD ABUSE, BUT IT CAN BE A MEANS OF OFFERING A SERVICE AND A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH ASSISTANCE CAN BE ADMINISTERED. SINCE THE LAW PRESCRIBES COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION BY DOCTORS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES, IT BECOMES POSSIBLE FOR FAMILIES TO OBTAIN HELP AND SERVICES OF WHICH THEY WOULD OTHERWISE NOT AVAIL THEMSELVES. THE CURRENT SERVICES AVAILABLE, HOWEVER, ARE INSUFFICIENT FOR DEALING WITH THE NEED. SOCIETY HAS ONLY RECENTLY RECOGNIZED THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN ABUSED BY THEIR PARENTS, PREFERRING TO IGNORE THE DESTRUCTIVE POTENTIAL OF PARENTAL MISTREATMENT. CHILD ABUSE USUALLY OCCURS IN THE SETTING OF A FAMILY WHICH IS PREDISPOSED TO ABUSING THEIR CHILD, AND DOES SO UPON CONFRONTING A CRISIS THAT PRECIPITATES MISTREATMENT. PREDISPOSING FACTORS ARE PARENTS' CHILDHOOD DEPRIVATIONS AND ABUSE, UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CHILD, AND THE FAMILIES' ISOLATION FROM EXTENDED FAMILY NETWORKS AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES. PRECIPITATING FACTORS MAY BE THE ACTUAL BIRTH OF THE CHILD WHICH INTERFERES WITH THE HABITUAL COPING MECHANISMS OF THE PARENTS, OR SOME ACCIDENTAL CRISIS. THE FIRST TAKS IN TREATMENT IS GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE FAMILY. REMOVAL OF THE CHILD IS THE MOST DRASTIC MEASURE. ASSESSING CHILDREN AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO ABUSE SITUATIONS IS IMPORTANT, AND LONG-TERM INVOLVEMENT OF CONCERNED SOCIAL WORKERS IS NECESSARY. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE MOTHERS BEFORE THE BIRTH OF THEIR BABIES WOULD EFFECTIVELY PREVENT THE CYCLE OF GENERATIONS OF CHILD ABUSERS. THE HELPING AND LEGAL PROFESSIONS SHOULD DEVELOP A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE TENSIONS INVOLVED, TO BETTER PROTECT THE CHILD FROM A POSITION OF NEUTRALITY IN THE FAMILY CONFLICT. (MRK)

345. COMMUNITY MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD PROTECTION TEAM. By L. WHITING. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 6, N 1 (JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1977), P 10-12. **NCJ-50545**

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TASK FORCE WAS ESTABLISHED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., TO DEVELOP A PLAN THAT INCLUDES INCREASING HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE STAFF TO COVER REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE TASK FORCE WAS ESTABLISHED IN RESPONSE TO THE MURDER OF A 9-YEAR-OLD GIRL BY HER FATHER AND STEPMOTHER. IT RECOMMENDED THE PROVISION OF RESPONSE TO REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WITHIN 24 HOURS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUVENILE POLICE AND PROTECTIVE SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHILD PROTECTION TEAM WITH A POSITION OF CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATOR. THE FUNCTION OF THE TEAM WAS TO BE ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE IN NATURE IN WORKING WITH ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. ADMINISTRATIVELY, THE TEAM IS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COUNTY'S OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES. TEAM MEMBERS INCLUDE THE CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATOR, A PROTECTIVE SERVICE SUPERVISOR, A PEDIATRICIAN, A COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSE, A SUPERVISOR OF PUPIL SERVICES, AN ATTORNEY, A CHILD PSYCHIATRIST, AND AN OFFICER FROM THE JUVENILE SECTION OF THE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE TEAM MEETS WEEKLY FOR 3 TO 4 HOURS AND CONSIDERS CASE PRESENTATIONS, AS WELL AS PROBLEMS RAISED BY PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS REGARDING CASE MANAGEMENT AND BROAD SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IT ALSO FULFILLS AN EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION BY PROVIDING INSERVICE TRAINING TO COUNTY HOSPITALS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND LAY GROUPS ABOUT THE IMPLICATIONS AND REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. EXPANSION EFFORTS ARE PLANNED TO IMPROVE THE TEAM'S DELIVERY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICES. CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES HANDLED BY THE TEAM ARE DESCRIBED. THE UTILITY OF THE TEAM APPROACH IN DEVELOPING BETTER COMMUNICATION AMONG AGENCIES, IN DECISIONMAKING, AND IN DEVISING PLANS AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES IS DISCUSSED. (DEP)

346. COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN. By C. MCSHANE. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 24, N 1 (JANUARY 1979), P 34-39. **NCJ-54044**

A STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO BATTERED WOMEN IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO SUCH SERVICES AS POLICE PROTECTION, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL AID, EMERGENCY SHELTER, AND COUNSELING. THE EMERGENCE OF WIFE ABUSE AS A SOCIAL ISSUE HAS ENABLED MANY WOMEN TO DISCUSS OPENLY THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING BEATEN. THE ADEQUACY OF TRADITIONAL SERVICES IS BEING CHALLENGED AS ALTERNATIVE SERVICES ARE ESTABLISHED FOR ABUSED WIVES. SOME PROFESSIONALS ESTIMATE THAT WIFE ABUSE OCCURS IN 50 PERCENT OF ALL HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES. HOMICIDE RECORDS ATTEST TO THE EXTENSIVENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. ABUSED WOMEN ARE FOUND IN ALL RACIAL, ETHNIC, AND SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS. BECAUSE SOCIETY HAS LARGELY IGNORED THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BEATING, COMMUNITY SERVICES ARE OFTEN NOT AVAILABLE FOR BATTERED WIVES. STANDARD FORMS OF LEGAL, JUDICIAL, AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE DO NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF THESE WOMEN IN MANY CASES. IMPROVED SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN THE AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, LEGAL AND JUDICIAL, MEDICAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICES (E.G., TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ENABLE THE WIFE TO MOVE OUT AND ESTABLISH A HOME, DAY CARE, COUNSELING, AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES). THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES IS HINDERED BY SERVICE FRAGMENTATION, DISCONTINUITY AND INACCESSIBILITY, AND PROFESSIONAL NONACCOUNTABILITY. A MAJOR GOAL OF GROUPS THAT PROVIDE SERVICES FOR ABUSED WOMEN SHOULD BE TO HEIGHTEN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF SEX DISCRIMINATION OF THOSE IN TRADITIONAL AGENCIES, PERHAPS THROUGH WORKSHOPS, AS A MEANS OF ALTERING PROFESSIONAL ROLES AND IMPROVING THE OVERALL DELIVERY OF SERVICES. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COORDINATED LINKAGES AMONG COMMUNITY SERVICES CAN IMPROVE SERVICES, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO ACCESS AND CONTINUITY. OTHER WAYS TO IMPROVE SERVICES ARE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN WOMEN'S GROUPS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, TELEPHONE HOTLINES, THE INCORPORATION OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE NETWORK SYSTEM INTO STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TO PROVIDE GREATER CONTINUITY OF SERVICES, AND CASE INTEGRATION (I.E., COORDINATION OF SERVICES FOR EACH WOMAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH HER NEEDS). NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

347. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS AND STATE PRACTICES, V 6—ABUSE AND NEGLECT. AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 417 p. 1977. **NCJ-40299**

TWENTY-FIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES COVER A WIDE RANGE OF JURISDICTIONAL, PROCEDURAL, AND OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO LAWS GOVERNING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS VOLUME IS ONE OF NINE IN A SERIES OF WORKING PAPERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. ISSUES WITHIN EACH ANALYSIS ARE ORGANIZED BY TITLE, DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF MAJOR POSITIONS, SUMMARY OF STATE PRACTICES, SUMMARY OF POSITIONS RECOMMENDED BY OTHER STANDARDS GROUPS, ANALYSIS, AND TASK FORCE STANDARDS AND RATIONALE. THE FIRST PAPER IN THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES DEPENDENCY AS A BASIS FOR A FAMILY COURT'S JURISDICTION. THE NEXT TWO ANALYSES FOCUS ON WHETHER THE CONCEPT OF NEGLECT SHOULD BE SPECIFICALLY DEFINED; AND SECOND, WHETHER THE STATUTORY BASES FOR COURT INTERVENTION BE DEFINED IN TERMS OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR OR SPECIFIC HARMS TO CHILDREN. ANALYSES 4 THROUGH 17 DISCUSS ALL OF THE CURRENT BASES FOR NEGLECT JURISDICTION. THE LAST 8 ANALYSES COVER EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF CHILDREN PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION, RULES OF EVIDENCE, DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES, STANDARDS OF PROOF, POST-ADJUDICATORY PROCEDURES, AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. FOR OTHER VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES SEE NCJ-40289, 40290, 40051, 40192, 40181, 40024, 40183 AND 40283. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00549-7; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

348. COMPARING BATTERED AND NON-BATTERED WOMEN. By B. STAR. VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 3, N 1-2 (1978), P 32-44. **NCJ-54220**

THE PSYCHOSOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 46 BATTERED AND 12 NONBATTERED WOMEN WHO SOUGHT REFUGE AT HAVEN HOUSE, A SHELTER IN THE LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AREA, ARE COMPARED. ALL 58 SUBJECTS PROVIDED DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT THEMSELVES, AND THEIR SPOUSES, 46 COMPLETED A HOSTILITY-GUILT INVENTORY, AND 54 COMPLETED A PERSONALITY TEST. ANALYSIS OF

THEIR RESPONSES INDICATES THAT PASSIVITY, NOT MASOCHISM, IS THE FACTOR UNDERLYING WOMEN'S ENDURANCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. MOST OF THE BATTERED WOMEN SHOWED NO SIGNS OF BEING UNUSUALLY SUBMISSIVE BUT DID TEND TO REPRESS ANGER, TO BE TIMID, TO BE EMOTIONALLY RESERVED, AND TO HAVE LOW COPING ABILITIES. SUCH FACTORS POINT TO PASSIVITY RATHER THAN A NEED FOR MALTREATMENT. THE FINDINGS ALSO SUGGEST THAT LACK OF EDUCATION AND STRICT RELIGIOUS UPBRINGING MAY CONTRIBUTE TO BATTERED WOMEN'S PASSIVE BEHAVIOR. HUSBANDS WERE MORE LIKELY THAN WIVES TO HAVE EXPERIENCED OR WITNESSED ABUSE IN THEIR FAMILIES AS CHILDREN. ALTHOUGH THE DIFFERENCE WAS NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT, VIOLENCE WAS MORE PREVALENT IN THE BACKGROUNDS OF NONBATTERED WOMEN THAN OF BATTERED WOMEN. SUCH FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT MARITAL VIOLENCE MAY BE MORE A FUNCTION OF THE MAN'S EARLY EXPERIENCES THAN OF THE WOMAN'S, AND THAT THERE MAY BE A CORRELATION BETWEEN WOMEN'S EARLY EXPERIENCE WITH VIOLENCE AND SELECTION OF A VIOLENT MATE. SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE SUBJECTS' RESPONSES REGARDING THEIR HUSBANDS INDICATE THE IMPACT OF EARLY FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON SUBSEQUENT ADULT BEHAVIOR. IT APPEARS THAT PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIMS OF WIFE BEATING ADDRESSES ONLY HALF THE PROBLEM. CRISIS INTERVENTION AND COUNSELING SERVICES FOR ABUSING MEN ARE ALSO NEEDED. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

349. COMPARISON OF THE STATES' CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING STATUTES. 12 p. 1976. **NCJ-43835**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MARCH 1976 IS PRESENTED IN CHART FORM. INFORMATION INCLUDES THE YEAR THE LATEST SUBSTANTIVE REVISION OF THE REPORTING LAW WAS ENACTED, THE EFFECTIVE DATE, PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION (MANDATORY REPORTING), REPORTABLE AGE, AND DEFINITIONS. LAWS PERTAIN TO PERSONS IN THE EDUCATION/SCHOOL FIELD ONLY. FURTHER INFORMATION REFERS TO IMMUNITY, INVESTIGATION, CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS, COOPERATION WITH LAW COURTS AND STATE AGENCIES, GUARDIAN AD LITEM, ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND TRAINED PERSONNEL, AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295.

350. COMPASSION VS CONTROL—CONCEPTUAL AND PRACTICAL PITFALLS IN THE BROADENED DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE. By A. A. ROSENFELD and E. H. NEWBERGER. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60610. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,* V 237, N 19 (MAY 9, 1977), P 2086-2088. **NCJ-43147**

LACK OF CLEAR-CUT LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES MAKES SOUND CLINICAL JUDGEMENT ESSENTIAL WHEN DEALING WITH PARENTS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE QUESTION OF WHEN TO USE COMPASSION AND WHEN TO USE CONTROL IS DISCUSSED. A BROADENED UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD ABUSE HAS ENABLED SOCIAL WORKERS TO SEE ABUSING PARENTS NOT AS EVIL MURDERERS, BUT AS HUMAN BEINGS CAUGHT IN A WEB OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. THIS CHANGE IN ATTITUDE HAS BROUGHT ITS OWN DANGERS. OVERIDENTIFICATION WITH THE PARENT CAN LEAD TO INJURIES OR DEATH FOR THE CHILD. SOCIAL WORKERS MAY REJECT THE IDEA OF EXERTING CONTROL OVER UNACCEPTABLE PARENTAL BEHAVIOR FOR SEVERAL REASONS: (1) IT IS SEEN AS FAILURE OF THE COMPASSIONATE APPROACH DEEMED APPROPRIATE FOR THE HELPING PROFESSIONS; (2) CHILD-CARE PROFESSIONALS ARE RELUCTANT TO SET LIMITS FOR OTHER ADULTS, EVEN WHEN THE SITUATION SCREAMS FOR ACTION; AND (3) THE RAGE OFTEN FELT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES CANNOT BE CHANNELED DIRECTLY AT THE PARENTS WITH WHOM ONE MUST WORK AND GETS DISPLACED, LEADING TO INEFFECTIVE ACTION. STANDARDS FOR DECISIONMAKING ARE GIVEN. IN GENERAL, FIRM CONTROL IS CALLED FOR IF THE INJURIES TO THE CHILD ARE CHRONIC, IF THE ABUSE IS EXTREME, IF THE PARENTS FEEL LITTLE REMORSE, IF HATE IS SEEN FOR THE CHILD, IF THE PARENTS CANNOT SEE THE CHILD AS A SEPARATE HUMAN BEING, AND IF THE PARENT SHOWS LITTLE PERSONALITY STRENGTH WITH POOR ABILITY TO CONTROL IMPULSES. AT TIMES, ONLY THE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF A COURT MAY GIVE SUFFICIENT LEVERAGE FOR A TRULY COMPASSIONATE, HELPING RELATIONSHIP TO BE FORMED.

Supplemental Notes: READ IN PART BEFORE THE 28TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., NOVEMBER 12, 1976.

351. COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, PART 1—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PART 2—CRISIS INTERVENTION, 1977. CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES, 2000 P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036; KANSAS CITY (MO) POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1125 LOCUST STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO 64106. 22 p. 1977. **NCJ-55167**

OVER 200 PUBLICATION TITLES ARE PRESENTED IN THESE TWO SEPARATE BIBLIOGRAPHIES TREATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WAS DEVELOPED BY THE CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. TOPICS COVERED INCLUDED BATTERED WIVES, MARITAL CONFLICT, FAMILY INTERACTION AND CONFLICT, LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE ABUSED, PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ALCOHOLISM, POLICE RESPONSE TO FAMILY DISPUTES, CULTURAL NORMS REGARDING VIOLENCE, SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE ABUSED WIFE, JEALOUSY-RELATED VIOLENCE, AND SEX-RELATED VIOLENCE. INCLUDED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, GUIDELINES, HANDBOOKS, MAGAZINE ARTICLES, AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES. THE MAJORITY OF WORKS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE 1970'S, ALTHOUGH SOME EARLIER WORKS ARE INCLUDED. EARLIEST PUBLICATION DATE LISTED IS 1945, WHILE THE MOST RECENT IS 1976. ANNOTATIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED. THE CRISIS INTERVENTION BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS PREPARED BY THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROJECT IN KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE FAMILY DYNAMICS, PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS, AGGRESSION, PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNS OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS, POLICE INTERVENTION, VIOLENCE IN AMERICA, CRIMES OF PASSION, MENTAL HEALTH, AND HOMICIDE. PUBLICATIONS ARE IN THE FORM OF BOOKS, REPORTS, ARTICLES, OR MONOGRAPHS. AVERAGE PUBLICATION DATE FOR THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS 1970. THE EARLIEST WORK INCLUDED IS DATED 1958, AND THE LATEST PUBLICATION DATE IS 1976. NO ANNOTATIONS ARE PROVIDED. (MLC)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

352. COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES SYSTEM FOR NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN. By M. R. BURT and R. R. BALYEAT. 123 p. 1977. **NCJ-44939**

THE OPERATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES SYSTEM FOR THE CARE OF ABUSED CHILDREN IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, IS EVALUATED AND COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS SYSTEM IN TERMS OF QUALITY AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS. IN 1970, EFFORTS WERE BEGUN TO

IMPROVE THE CARE OF NEGLECTED, DEPENDENT, AND ABUSED CHILDREN IN NASHVILLE AND SURROUNDING DAVIDSON COUNTY. FEDERAL FUNDS WERE PROVIDED FOR A THREE-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES (CES) SYSTEM. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CES WERE: (1) REDUCING THE NUMBER OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY PETITIONS FILED AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUBJECTED TO THE SYSTEM BY SCREENING OUT THOSE CASES IN WHICH A PETITION IS NOT JUSTIFIED; (2) KEEPING THE CHILD IN HIS OR HER OWN HOME OR IN A FAMILY ENVIRONMENT WHEN POSSIBLE UNTIL A THOROUGH STUDY CAN BE CONDUCTED AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE COURT CASE DECIDED; (3) PLACING THE CHILD IN A STABLE ENVIRONMENT TO WHICH HE OR SHE CAN ADJUST AND WHERE THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER NEGLECT OR FUTURE DELINQUENCY IS ELIMINATED; AND (4) OPERATING THE SYSTEM EFFICIENTLY SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE COST OF ACHIEVING ALL OF THE PRECEDING OBJECTIVES OR TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES FOR THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHEN RESOURCES ARE LIMITED. THE WAYS IN WHICH COMPONENTS OF THE NEW SYSTEM FUNCTIONED TO IMPROVE SERVICES ARE DESCRIBED, AND HOW AN ACTUAL CASE WAS HANDLED BY CES IS CONTRASTED WITH HOW SUCH A CASE WOULD FORMERLY HAVE BEEN HANDLED. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SYSTEM TO CHILDREN FOR WHOM FILING OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY PETITIONS WAS AVOIDED ARE ALSO EXPLAINED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE CES PROGRAM FULFILLED ALL OF ITS OBJECTIVES. DATA SUPPORTING THIS CONCLUSION ARE PRESENTED, AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY IS DESCRIBED. DATA COLLECTION FORMS USED ARE REPRODUCED IN AN APPENDIX. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM BE CONTINUED, PERIODICALLY EVALUATED, AND IMPLEMENTED IN OTHER COMMUNITIES.

Sponsoring Agency: TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Availability: VANTAGE PRESS, 516 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10001.

353. **COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT DIAGNOSTIC, THERAPEUTIC, AND CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM...—SEE NCJ-45153). By S. M. SGROI.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 15 p. 1978. **NCJ-45162**

THE ELEMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE DESCRIBED, WITH REFERENCE TO CLINICAL CASES. THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT INCLUDES A COMPLETE MEDICAL EVALUATION OF THE CHILD, INTERVIEWS WITH THE CHILD, MEDICAL EVALUATION OF AND INTERVIEWS WITH SIBLINGS (OR OTHER CHILDREN WHOSE SITUATION IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE TARGET CHILD), INTERVIEWS WITH CARETAKING ADULTS, INTERVIEWS WITH SUSPECTED PERPETRATORS, AND CAREFUL OBSERVATION OF INTERACTIONS AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO THE CHILD IN QUESTION. NO SINGLE AGENCY IS EQUIPPED TO CARRY OUT ALL OF THESE TASKS, AND THE POINT AT WHICH THE CHILD AND HIS OR HER FAMILY ENTERS THE HELPING/INVESTIGATIVE/SERVICES SYSTEM VARIES. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ALL POTENTIAL ENTRY POINTS—HOSPITALS, CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES AGENCIES, POLICE DEPARTMENTS, FAMILY SERVICE AGENCIES, MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS—BE PREPARED TO PERFORM PORTIONS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION SO THAT THE CHILD AND HIS OR HER FAMILY WILL NOT WITHDRAW FROM THE SYSTEM. METHODS AND CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO THE COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION, AND INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWING ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. AN OUTLINE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT INCORPORATES THE FOLLOWING POINTS: GENERAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM (KEEPING AN OPEN MIND, REMAINING CALM, AND BEING ALERT); APPROACHES TOWARD INVESTIGATON (THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION, INTERVIEWING FOR FACTS AND FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES); AND THE APPROACH TOWARD CHILD PROTECTION (REPORTING, AVOIDING CONFRONTATION, OFFENDER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, SEX BIAS CONCERNING TARGETS, CONTINUUM OF EXPOSURE, AND IRRESOLUTION). A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

354. **CONCEPTUAL DESIGN—REVISION TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORT AND INQUIRY SYSTEM (CANRIS).** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE. 75 p. 1976. **NCJ-52249**

THE TEXAS AUTOMATED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORT AND INQUIRY SYSTEM (CANRIS), A STATEWIDE REPORTING AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, IS DESCRIBED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED. CANRIS LINKS THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE'S CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNITS FOR THE PURPOSE OF REPORTING AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION ON INSTANCES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE SYSTEM'S REPORT, INQUIRY, AND STATISTICS COMPONENTS ENABLE THE DEPARTMENT TO IDENTIFY, TRACK, AND EVALUATE CHILD ABUSE AND TO PLAN FOR PREVENTION AT THE STATE POLICYMAKING LEVEL AND AT THE LEVEL OF THE INDIVIDUAL CASEWORKER. ON THE BASIS OF AN ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM FLOW AND INTERVIEWS WITH WORKERS WHO OPERATE AND USE THE SYSTEM, REVISIONS IN FORMS, OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE ARE SUGGESTED. THE REVISIONS ARE INTENDED TO REDUCE ACCESS AND TURNAROUND TIMES, TO IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION, AND TO PROVIDE FOR LINKAGE BETWEEN CANRIS AND THE STATE'S SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE CHANGES WILL BRING SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN REPORT METHODS, DATA FLOW, IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN REPEATED INCIDENTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND LINKAGE BETWEEN TEXAS' TWO MAJOR SOCIAL SERVICES INFORMATION SYSTEMS. OVERVIEWS OF CANRIS AND THE PROPOSED REVISIONS ARE PROVIDED, TOGETHER WITH DETAILS OF CHANGES IN DATA FLOW, REPORT FORMATS, AND PROCEDURES. (LKM)

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. SHR-0000960. (Microfiche)

355. **CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE—PAPERS PRESENTED BY THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP ON NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN. A. W. FRANKLIN, Ed.** 203 p. 1975. **NCJ-26797**

TWENTY-SIX PAPERS COVERING THE CAUSES AND INCIDENCE OF CHILD BATTERING, THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS AGENCIES IN THE MANAGEMENT, CARE AND TREATMENT OF FAMILIES INVOLVED IN BATTERING, AND POSSIBLE PREVENTIVE MEASURES. IN AN AGE IN WHICH INCREASINGLY GREATER EFFORTS ARE BEING DIRECTED AT PROVIDING AN ENVIRONMENT FIT AND SAFE FOR THE REARING OF CHILDREN, SOCIETY VIEWS WITH PARTICULAR ABHORRENCE, AND HOPEFULLY NOW WITH DEEPER INTEREST, THOSE PARENTS WHO TURN AGAINST THEIR CHILDREN AND DO THEM HARM. THE AIM OF ALL ATTEMPTS TO FATHOM SUCH ACTIONS MUST BE PREVENTION. BUT SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION REQUIRES THAT SOCIETY RECOGNIZE THE MANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH IN VARIOUS COMBINATIONS LEAD FAMILIES INTO DEPRIVATION AND ABUSE. THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP WAS FORMED TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND SHARING OF EXPERIENCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE MOST DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM—DOC-

TORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, POLICE OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, AND OTHERS. THE FIRST MEETING OF THESE PROFESSIONALS YIELDED 26 PAPERS WHICH ARE PRESENTED IN THIS BOOK IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: MEDICAL, SOCIAL WORK, POLICE, LEGAL AND EDUCATIONAL. THE APPENDIXES DESCRIBE PROPOSALS FOR THE FUNCTIONS AND COMPOSITION OF AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES AND OF CASE CONFERENCES, AND OUTLINE GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ASSESSING THE EFFECT WHICH A PLAN OF SUPERVISION OR CARE IS HAVING ON A CHILD. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; LONGMAN GROUP LTD, LONGMAN HOUSE, BURNT MILL, HARLOW, ESSES, ENGLAND.

356. **CONCILIATION COURT—CRISIS INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. By M. BLOOM.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 1 (OCTOBER 1978), P 19-27. **NCJ-51893**

THE INITIATION OF A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM IN 1977 BY THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY CONCILIATION COURT IN CALIFORNIA TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AND COUNSELING TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY IS EXAMINED. IN MANY FAMILIES WHERE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAS OCCURRED, AN EXAMINATION OF THE DYNAMICS OF RELATIONSHIPS AND INDIVIDUAL PARTIES SHOWS THAT THERE ARE SERIOUS EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS WITHIN THE FAMILY UNIT AND THAT VIOLENCE IS MERELY A SYMPTOM OF THESE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS. UNTIL THE PROGRAM'S ESTABLISHMENT, THERE WERE TWO LEGAL REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WIVES: FILING A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT; AND FILING FOR DISSOLUTION, SEPARATION, OR NULLITY OF THE MARRIAGE. THE CONCILIATION COURT IS THE ONLY COUNSELING SERVICE THAT PROVIDES MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING IN THE STATE WITH THE AUTHORITY TO INSIST UPON THE APPEARANCE OF A RELUCTANT SPOUSE. THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURES STATES THAT SPOUSES MAY PETITION TO INVOKE THE JURISDICTION OF THE CONCILIATION COURT TO PRESERVE THE MARRIAGE BY EFFECTING A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES OR FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SPOUSES SO AS TO AVOID FURTHER LITIGATION. THE CONCILIATION COURT EXISTS TO ASSIST PARTIES IN OBJECTIVELY EVALUATING THEIR SITUATION, IDENTIFYING THEIR PROBLEMS, AND DOING SOMETHING ABOUT THE PROBLEMS WITH PROFESSIONAL HELP. A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MAY CONTACT THE CONCILIATION COURT BY TELEPHONE AND ARRANGE FOR A PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW. THE COURT IS NOT STAFFED TO CONDUCT ONGOING COUNSELING, AND IT INITIALLY SEES PARTIES ONE OR TWO TIMES AND THEN REFERS THEM TO A COMMUNITY AGENCY. AFTER REFERRAL, A FOLLOWUP CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED IN THE CONCILIATION COURT TO BE HELD APPROXIMATELY 2 MONTHS AFTER REFERRAL. IN ALL CASES, EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE EFFECTS OF THE MARITAL SITUATION ON CHILDREN. OTHER REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE ARE EXAMINED. A SAMPLE PETITION TO THE CONCILIATION COURT, A SAMPLE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, AND A FORM LETTER SENT TO PARTIES ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CONCILIATION COURT ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

357. **CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE HEARING ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT FORMAL TESTIMONY (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By K. BELLFIELD.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-57926**

THE HARRIET TUBMAN WOMEN'S SHELTER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SERVES AN INTERRACIAL CLIENTELE AND FOCUSES ON THE DOUBLE PROBLEMS OF RACISM AND SEXISM FACED BY MINORITY WOMEN WHO ARE ABUSED BY THEIR SPOUSES. THE SHELTER WAS CONCEIVED AND DEVELOPED BY THE WOMEN'S UNION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY. IN ADDITION TO PHYSICAL SHORT TERM SHELTER IN A LARGE OLD HOUSE, THE PROGRAM OFFERS COUNSELING, CHILD CARE, AN ACTIVE INTERVENTION PROGRAM TO HELP THE CHILDREN OF ABUSED WIVES COPE WITH THE SITUATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES AID. STAFF WORKERS HELP THE BATTERED WOMAN CONTACT THE PROPER CITY AND COUNTY AUTHORITIES TO ENROLL IN JOB-TRAINING PROGRAMS, RECEIVE FINANCIAL AID, AND SECURE OTHER LONG TERM ASSISTANCE FOR HERSELF AND HER CHILDREN. WHILE ALL BATTERED WOMEN EXPERIENCE THE CONSTANT THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND A LACK OF ADEQUATE PROTECTION ON THE PART OF THE LAW, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE, WOMEN OF COLOR SUFFER FROM THE COMPLEX PHENOMENON OF RACISM. THE TRANSLATION OF RACIAL OPPRESSION TO BLACK WOMEN WHO ARE BATTERED STEMS FROM THE ASSUMPTION THAT BLACK PEOPLE ARE INHERENTLY MORE VIOLENT. BLACK WOMEN ALSO ARE RELUCTANT TO SEEK HELP FROM A WHITE SOCIAL SYSTEM THEY PERCEIVE AS PART OF THE PROBLEM. FURTHER THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE LOCKED INTO MENIAL, LOWPAYING JOBS WHICH INCREASE THEIR SENSE OF HELPLESSNESS. ANY WOMAN MAY NEED HELP WHEN ESCAPING AN ABUSIVE SITUATION, BUT THE MINORITY WOMAN HAS SPECIAL NEEDS WHICH HELPING PROFESSIONALS MUST BE TRAINED TO MEET. A FACT SHEET AND BUDGET FOR THE HARRIET TUBMAN WOMEN'S SHELTER IS APPENDED. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57925 AND NJC 57927-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 17, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

358. **CONJUGAL ASSAULTS—THE INCARCERATED OR LIBERATED WOMAN. By D. A. LOWENBERG.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION,* V 41, N 2 (JUNE 1977), P 10-13. **NCJ-43390**

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE PIMA COUNTY (ARIZ.) ATTORNEY'S OFFICE VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE (VWA) PROGRAM TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN PHYSICALLY ABUSED BY THEIR MATES ARE DESCRIBED. MANY OF THE WOMEN ENCOUNTERED BY THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN BEATEN SEVERAL TIMES BUT REMAIN HESITANT TO SIGN CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS OR TO END CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIPS. MOST PERCEIVE THEMSELVES AS UNABLE TO ESCAPE FROM THEIR OWN HOUSEHOLDS, WHERE THEY ARE IMPRISONED BY EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL, AND FINANCIAL TIES. FOUR PRIMARY SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ARE RENDERED TO BATTERED WOMEN WHO WISH TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES IMMEDIATELY: (1) MEETING THE WOMEN AT THEIR HOMES; (2) TRANSPORTING THEM TO A HOSPITAL FOR MEDICAL CARE OR TO A FRIEND'S HOME FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING; (3) FINDING EMERGENCY HOUSING IF NECESSARY (INCLUDING VWA STAFF MEMBERS' HOMES IN SOME INSTANCES); AND (4) OBTAINING FOOD FOR THE WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. SECONDARY SUPPORTIVE SERVICES RENDERED TO BATTERED WOMEN WHO WISH TO END THEIR CONJUGAL RELATIONSHIPS INCLUDE LEGAL AID, REFERRAL TO PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS, PROVISION OF MORAL SUPPORT, AND JOB PLACEMENT. THE VWA PROGRAM COOPERATES WITH THE COURT'S PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM BY TRANSMITTING TO JUDGES THE WISHES OF BATTERED WOMEN WITH REGARD TO THE PRETRIAL DISPOSITION OF THEIR MATES. MOST OF THE WOMEN HAVE EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO SEE THEIR MATES RECEIVE TREATMENT RATHER THAN PUNISHMENT. THE VWA STAFF ALSO COOPERATES WITH

LOCAL WOMEN'S GROUPS TO EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMEN.

359. **CONJUGAL CRIME—UNDERSTANDING AND CHANGING THE WIFEBEATING PATTERN. By T. DAVIDSON.** 282 p. 1978. **NCJ-46147**
A HISTORY OF ATTITUDES AND LEGISLATION CONCERNING WIFEBEATING, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNS OF THE WIFE AND THE WIFE-BEATER, EFFECTS UPON THE CHILDREN, AND GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED. A HISTORY OF SOCIALLY SANCTIONED VIEWS OF THE SANCTITY OF THE FAMILY AND THE HUSBAND-WIFE RELATIONSHIP IS TRACED TO REVEAL A LONG-STANDING RELUCTANCE TO DEAL WITH WIFE-BEATING AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM REQUIRING LEGISLATION AND CONCERTED COMMUNITY ACTION. USING DATA FROM CASE STUDIES, INTERVIEWS WITH THERAPISTS AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS IN CONTACT WITH THE PROBLEM, AND ESTABLISHED RESEARCH FINDINGS, IN ADDITION TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE FROM THE AUTHOR'S FAMILY BACKGROUND, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES AND BEHAVIOR OF THE WIFE-BEATER ARE DETAILED, AS ARE THOSE OF THE BEATEN WIFE. INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL FACTORS KEEPING A BEATEN WIFE IN THE MARRIAGE ARE DELINEATED. THE EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY UPON CHILDREN ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. THE EXISTENCE OF WIFE-BEATING AS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN MIDDLE-CLASS, 'RESPECTABLE' FAMILIES IS PARTICULARLY NOTED. HAVING GROWN UP IN A FAMILY WHERE HER FATHER REGULARLY BEAT HER MOTHER AND THREATENED THE CHILDREN, THE AUTHOR GIVES PERSONAL TESTIMONY TO THE TRAUMA OF LIVING IN FEAR AND FRUSTRATION, WITH NO RESORT TO ANY SOURCE OF OUTSIDE INTERVENTION TO CHANGE A DESTRUCTIVE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT. A CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO THE DELINEATION OF GUIDELINES TO SECURE HELP FOR BATTERED WIVES, WIFE-BEATERS, AND CHILDREN, TOGETHER WITH GUIDELINES FOR FRIENDS AND FAMILY, COUNSELORS, AND CLERGY IN PROVIDING HELP FOR THE ABUSED AND THE ABUSER. A HOPEFUL FUTURE IS PORTRAYED AS NEW LEGISLATION AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS ARE CITED. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE A DIRECTORY OF MORE THAN 50 SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN, INCLUDING HOTLINE TELEPHONE NUMBERS; RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS AND USEFUL ADDRESSES; AND LEGAL PROCEDURES TO TAKE IMMEDIATELY AFTER OR DURING WIFEBEATING. AN INDEX IS ALSO INCLUDED. (RCB)
Availability: HAWTHORNE BOOKS ELSEVIER DUTTON PUBLISHING CO, 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

360. **CONNECTICUT-DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT RUNAWAY YOUTH.** CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES, 345 MAIN STREET, HARTFORD, CT 06115. 96 p. 1978. **NCJ-54649**
FOUR PAPERS DELIVERED AT A LEAA-FUNDED WORKSHOP ON RUNAWAY YOUTHS AND JUVENILE STRESS SPONSORED BY THE CONNECTICUT DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS PROJECT ARE PRESENTED. THE OPENING PAPER DESCRIBES A STUDY OF ADOLESCENT RUNAWAYS' PERCEPTIONS OF CONFLICTS WITH THEIR PARENTS. RUNAWAYS PERCEIVED MORE CONFLICT THAN DID NONRUNAWAYS ON 15 OUT OF 39 ITEMS MEASURED. A KEY ISSUE FOR RUNAWAYS WAS THEIR PARENTS' FAILURE TO EXPRESS LOVE. THE STUDY FINDINGS ARE DOCUMENTED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR HELPING RUNAWAYS AND POTENTIAL RUNAWAYS ARE OFFERED. A DISCUSSION OF RUNAWAY YOUTH AND INCEST DRAWS ON THE EXPERIENCES OF A SEXUAL TRAUMA TREATMENT PROGRAM THAT HAS TREATED 75 SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN, INCLUDING INCEST CASES. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS AND PHYSICAL MECHANICS OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY BETWEEN ADULTS AND CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY IN INCEST, ARE EXAMINED, WITH A VIEW TO MAKING COUNSELORS WHO WORK WITH RUNAWAYS AWARE OF THE COMPLEXITY OF THE TRAUMAS EXPERIENCED BY YOUTHS WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN INCESTUAL RELATIONSHIPS. A DISCUSSION OF RUNAWAYS AND PROSTITUTION SURVEYS THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, THE WAYS IN WHICH JUVENILES ARE RECRUITED INTO PROSTITUTION, AND THE LIVES THEY LEAD AS PROSTITUTES. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP JUVENILE PROSTITUTES--OUTREACH, TIMELINESS, PROTECTION FROM PIMPS, HOUSING, CHILD CARE, PUBLIC INFORMATION, ETC.--ARE IDENTIFIED, AND THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR SUCH PROGRAMS IS NOTED. THE FINAL PAPER EXPLORES RUNNING AWAY AS AN HISTORICALLY AND SOCIALLY DETERMINED RESPONSE TO REAL OR PERCEIVED STRESS, DISADVANTAGES, OR ALIENATION. TOUCHING ON THE VALUES AND NORMS THAT DOMINATE NUCLEAR FAMILIES, THE MEANING OF ADOLESCENCE IN POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, AND THE VALUES, MYTHS, AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE GENERAL AMERICAN CULTURE, THE DISCUSSION CONCLUDES THAT SOCIETY MUST ACCEPT THE FACT THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF YOUTHS RUN AWAY FROM HOME AND MUST HELP THESE YOUTHS EITHER TO LEAVE THEIR FAMILIES OR TO REENTER THEIR FAMILIES IN SAFETY AND DIGNITY. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ACCOMPANY TWO OF THE PAPERS. (LKM)
Availability: CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES, 345 MAIN STREET, HARTFORD, CT 06115; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

361. **CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE—THE TRAUMA OF INCEST. By S. BUTLER.** NEW GLIDE PUBLICATIONS INC, 330 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. 220 p. 1978. **NCJ-55712**
THROUGH PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS, AGGRESSORS, FAMILY MEMBERS, AND PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS, THE ETIOLOGY AND CONSEQUENCES OF INCEST ARE DISCUSSED AND SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OFFERED. IN THIS STUDY, 'INCESTUOUS ASSAULT' REFERS TO 'ANY MANUAL ORAL, OR GENITAL SEXUAL CONTACT OR OTHER EXPLICIT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR THAT AN ADULT FAMILY MEMBER IMPOSES ON A CHILD, WHO IS UNABLE TO ALTER OR UNDERSTAND THE ADULT'S BEHAVIOR BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER POWERLESSNESS IN THE FAMILY AND EARLY STAGE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.' ALTHOUGH THE AGGRESSORS ARE MOST OFTEN THE VICTIMS' FATHERS, GRANDFATHERS, OR UNCLES, THEY ARE ALWAYS ADULTS WHOM THE VICTIMS HAD REASON TO TRUST IN A NORMALLY LOVING AND INTIMATE CONTEXT. ALTHOUGH THE STATISTICS ON THE EXTENT OF INCESTUOUS ASSAULT ARE INCOMPLETE, CONFUSING, AND OFTEN CONTRADICTORY, THEY POINT TO A PROBLEM OF ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS. THE DYNAMICS OF LONG-TERM VICTIM REACTIONS TO ASSAULT ARE DISCUSSED THROUGH QUOTED INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS. MOST OFTEN THE RELATIONSHIP, USUALLY FATHER-DAUGHTER, BUILDS UP THE NORMAL DESIRE OF THE CHILD FOR CLOSENESS WITH THE PARENT, BUT THE SEXUAL DIMENSIONS OF IT EVENTUALLY STIMULATE SHAME, GUILT, AND HOSTILITY AS INTERACTION WITH SOCIETY AND ACCEPTED CULTURAL STANDARDS REVEALS THE STRONG TABOO AGAINST WHAT HAS HAPPENED. THE PROFILE OF THE AGGRESSOR, OBTAINED THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH ABUSERS AND WITH THOSE WHO HAVE COUNSELED IN INCEST CASES, REVEAL NO DISTINCTIVE SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BUT SHOWS EARLY CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION, AN INABILITY TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL AND SEXUAL INTIMACY WITH ADULTS, A GENERAL

LACK OF SUCCESS IN ACHIEVEMENT IN TRADITIONAL MASCULINE ROLES, AND A TENDENCY TO EXPECT FEMALES TO BE SUBMISSIVE AND COMPLIANT IN MEETING MALE NEEDS. AN EXAMINATION OF COUNSELING SERVICES GENERALLY AVAILABLE FOR FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS EXPECTED A LACK OF AWARENESS OF INCEST AS A PREVALENT PROBLEM AMONG TROUBLED JUVENILES, VERY LITTLE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM, AND FEW PROGRAMS EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH IT. THE IMPORTANCE OF SYMPATHATIC AND TACTFUL RESPONSE ON THE PART OF THE ADULT TO WHOM THE CHILD REPORTS THE INCEST IS EMPHASIZED; CHILDREN RARELY REPORT INCEST IF IT HAS NOT OCCURRED AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO LIE TO PROTECT THEIR FAMILY. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE CALIFORNIA STATE PENAL CODE SECTIONS RELATING TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND THE MANDATORY CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING LAW FOR CALIFORNIA. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (RCB)
Availability: NEW GLIDE PUBLICATIONS INC, 330 ELLIS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102.

362. **CONTROLLING CHILD ABUSE IN AMERICAN—AN EFFORT DOOMED TO FAILURE (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976—SEE NCJ-42975). By E. ZIGLER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 7 p. 1976. **NCJ-42980**
THE KNOWLEDGE BASE IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE IS MUCH TOO LIMITED AND PRIMITIVE TO MAKE EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION POSSIBLE. THE AUTHOR PROPOSES MEASURES TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN. INADEQUATE, POOR-QUALITY THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE, RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON RESEARCH FUNDING BY THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974, AND SOCIETY'S LACK OF COMMITMENT TO REDUCE CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED AS SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THE LACK OF SUCCESS IN CONTROLLING THIS SOCIAL PROBLEM. TREATING THE SYMPTOMS RATHER THAN THE CAUSE OF CHILD ABUSE CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIETY'S INABILITY TO SOLVE THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM. VARIOUS ESTABLISHED FACTS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE ARE CONVEYED, AND SUGGESTED PROGRAMS TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE ENUMERATED. THESE MEASURES INCLUDE: A RESEARCH AND DATA-COLLECTION PROGRAM; INCREASED EFFORTS IN THE FAMILY PLANNING AREA TO REDUCE THE BIRTH OF UNWANTED CHILDREN; THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARENTHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS; AN EFFORT TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS (ACCORDING TO FINDINGS, PREMATURE CHILDREN EXPERIENCE A GREATER INCIDENCE OF ABUSE); AN INCREASE IN THE AVAILABILITY OF HOME-MAKER SERVICE TO AID IN CHILDREARING; AND AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN THE AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE. BESIDES IMPROVING GENERAL SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS, SOCIETY SHOULD EXAMINE ITS VALUE SYSTEM. TOLERATING AND EVEN GLORIFYING VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION CAN ONLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE MALADY OF CHILD ABUSE.

363. **CONTROLLING CHILD ABUSE—REPORTING LAWS. By R. H. BROWN.** LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, AQUEDUCT BUILDING, ROCHESTER, NY 14603. *CASE AND COMMENT,* V 80, N 1 (JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1975), P 10-11, 14-16. **NCJ-16654**
VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF STATE 'BATTERED CHILD REPORTING LAWS' ARE LISTED AND THE STATES WHICH REQUIRE EACH PROVISION ARE INDICATED. AMONG THE PROVISIONS DISCUSSED ARE MANDATORY REPORTING PROCEDURES, STATUTES ON WHO IS REQUIRED TO REPORT INCIDENCES OF CHILD ABUSE, THE TYPES OF INJURIES WHICH ARE TO BE REPORTED, AND THE AGENCY WHICH IS TO RECEIVE THE REPORT UNDER THE STATUTE. STATUTES WHICH CALL FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF A STATE-WIDE REGISTRY OF ABUSED CHILDREN, ISSUES OF IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR REPORTING, AND LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. PROBLEMS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD ABUSE SUCH AS INADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS, INADEQUATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, AND LACK OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FOR THE ABUSER ARE ALSO DISCUSSED.

364. **COOPERATIVE APPROACHES TO CHILD PROTECTION—A COMMUNITY GUIDE. By M. URZI.** MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, CENTENNIAL BUILDING, ST PAUL, MN 55155. 160 p. 1977. **NCJ-45093**
THIS HANDBOOK DELINEATES PROCEDURES, STRATEGIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY, COMMUNITY CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN MINNESOTA. THE HANDBOOK'S CENTRAL PREMISE IS THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS BOTH A FAMILY AND A COMMUNITY PROBLEM. IT IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTIONS THAT: (1) THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE CAN BE REDUCED; (2) MOST AGENCIES AND PROFESSIONALS ARE COMMITTED TO REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE; (3) AGENCIES AND PROFESSIONALS NEED TO COLLABORATE IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE; AND (4) THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY, INTERAGENCY APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM WILL, IN THE LONG RUN, BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT APPROACH. AN OVERVIEW IS GIVEN OF THE GOALS OF A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PROGRAM, I.E., TO PROVIDE: COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES WHICH ACT TO SUPPORT FAMILY LIFE; EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF 'HIGH RISK' FAMILIES, PARTICULARLY SUPPORTING THOSE UNDER STRESS; AND CRISIS INTERVENTION, EMERGENCY, THERAPEUTIC AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR FAMILIES IN WHICH ABUSE HAS OCCURRED. THE ACTUAL STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF A COMMUNITY-BASED TEAM TO PROVIDE THESE SERVICES IS OUTLINED. GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED FOR A COMMUNITY SEEKING TO IMPLEMENT SUCH A PROGRAM, AND AN ASSESSMENT GUIDE IS PROVIDED TO AID IN EVALUATING A COMMUNITY'S EXISTING CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES. POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO COOPERATION ARE IDENTIFIED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR OVERCOMING THEM ARE PRESENTED. PROVISIONS OF THE MINNESOTA DATA PRIVACY ACT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR A COMMUNITY PROGRAM ARE DISCUSSED. THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SEVERAL AGENCIES ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM—WELFARE, HEALTH, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, MENTAL HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND CHILD CARE—ARE OUTLINED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE: A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CHILD PROTECTION; BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY-BASED TEAMS IN MINNESOTA; A SUMMARY OF MINNESOTA STATUTES RELATING TO CHILD MALTREATMENT, CURRENT AS OF 1977; AND A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND FILMS WHICH CAN BE USED AS SOURCES OF INFORMATION.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.
Availability: MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, CENTENNIAL BUILDING, ST PAUL, MN 55155.

365. **COORDINATED COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF INCEST (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND SM SGROI—SEE NCJ-45153). By H. GIARRETTO, A. GIARRETTO, and S. M. SGROI.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-45167**

THE APPROACH TAKEN BY THE CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF., TO WORKING WITH INCESTUOUS FAMILIES AND TO COOPERATING WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IS DESCRIBED. MOST OF THE 600 FAMILIES TREATED BY THE PROGRAM SINCE ITS INITIATION IN 1971 ARE WHITE AND MIDDLE CLASS. NO REAL PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INCESTUOUS FAMILY HAS EMERGED. OF ALL FAMILIES WHO WERE TREATED AND FORMALLY DISMISSED FROM THE PROGRAM, NON REPORTED REPEATED INCIDENCES OF INCEST. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING EARLY TREATMENT FOR OFFENDERS AND IN RETURNING CHILDREN TO THEIR FAMILIES SOONER. IN MOST FAMILIES, REESTABLISHMENT OF A NORMAL FATHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIP HAS BEEN POSSIBLE. GREATER COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG PREVIOUSLY COMPETITIVE AND FRAGMENTED SERVICES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. THE PROGRAM PLACES PRIMARY EMPHASIS ON MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE FAMILY, OFTEN COMBINING INITIAL INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND SUBSEQUENT GROUP THERAPY IN COUNSELING VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE AUTHORITY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS PROVED ESSENTIAL IN TREATING INCEST. THE FEW DROPOUTS FROM THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN FAMILIES WHO WERE NOT INVOLVED WITH THE POLICE. THE PROGRAM'S APPROACH TO WORKING WITH CHILD VICTIMS, MOTHERS, FATHERS, AND WHOLE FAMILIES IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF INCEST IS OUTLINED. GUIDELINES FOR STARTING SIMILAR PROGRAMS IN OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE OFFERED. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA'S FUNDING OF A TRAINING PROGRAM ON INCEST COUNSELING METHODS IS NOTED.

Supplemental Notes: ADAPTED FROM A WORKSHOP SPONSORED BY THE CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES THROUGH THE CONNECTICUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEMONSTRATION CENTER ON JUNE 21, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES, 345 MAIN STREET, HARTFORD, CT 06115.

366. **COPING WITH ABUSE—ADOLESCENTS' VIEWS. By B. AMSTERDAM, M. BRILL, N. W. BELL, and D. EDWARDS.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 4, N 2 (1979), P 278-284. **NCJ-64089**

ADOLESCENT RECIPIENTS' VIEW OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, AND THEIR MECHANISMS FOR COPING WITH SUCH PUNISHMENT, ARE EXPLORED IN A STUDY USING A 107-QUESTION SELF-REPORT SURVEY WITH A SAMPLE OF 103 CALIFORNIA YOUTH. TEENAGERS AND YOUNG PERSONS AGES 15 TO 23 YEARS WERE SOLICITED FROM 5 GROUPS REPRESENTING A DIVERSE POPULATION (SUBJECTS FROM A HIGH SCHOOL, CITY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, AND A FACILITY FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH). THE GROUPS WERE TREATED AS ONE FOR DATA ANALYSIS BECAUSE THEY DID NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY ON SUCH VARIABLES AS PARENTAL DIVORCE AND SEPARATION, FAMILY SIZE, ETHNICITY, OR AGE WHEN LEAVING HOME. RESULTS SHOW THAT WHILE THE FEMALE ADOLESCENTS MAY ASSUME A MORE PASSIVE, CONFORMING ATTITUDE TO PUNISHMENT AND ABUSE AND SEE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AS JUSTIFIED, ADOLESCENTS OF BOTH SEXES COPED WITH ABUSE BY VIEWING IT AS (1) A SIGN OF PARENTAL CARING, (2) A PARENTAL EFFORT TO MAKE THEM A 'GOOD CHILD'. VICTIMS TEND TO BECOME HYPERVIGILANT, INHIBITED, AND WITHDRAWN. SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT WAS CORRELATED WITH VICTIM'S FEELING OF GUILT FOR CAUSING ABUSE. THREE MAJOR ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS--DELINQUENCY, RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME, AND SUICIDE--APPEAR TO BE RELATED TO FREQUENT AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT AND TO CHILD ABUSE. THIS STUDY INDICATES THAT THE DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT SHOULD BE TREATED AS A VICTIM OF AGGRESSION RATHER THAN AS INSTIGATOR OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR. FURTHER RESEARCH IS CALLED FOR ON INTERVENTIONS THAT WOULD BE EFFECTIVE IN BOTH PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND ASSISTING OLDER CHILDREN IN RECOGNIZING AND COPING WITH AN ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

367. **CORRELATES OF SEVERE CHILD ABUSE. By D. M. FERGUSON and G. DICKINSON.** NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND. 19 p. 1973. **NCJ-18265**

REPORT ON A STUDY WHICH ANALYZED THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL FACTORS WHICH DISTINGUISH ABUSED CHILDREN WHO SUFFER SERIOUS INJURY FROM THOSE WHO SUFFER NON-SERIOUS INJURY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ANALYSIS WAS TO PROVIDE SOCIAL WORKERS AND OTHERS WITH SOME INDICATION OF THE TYPE OF FEATURES TO LOOK FOR WHEN DEALING WITH FAMILIES. DISPLAYING INCIPIENT CHILD ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE 255 CASES OF ESTABLISHED CHILD ABUSE WHICH CAME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE NEW ZEALAND CHILD WELFARE DIVISION DURING 1967 WERE STUDIED USING 28 PREDICTOR VARIABLES. THESE INCLUDED SUCH VARIABLES AS THE CHILD'S AGE, LEGITIMACY, AND HOME; THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOMES, COHABITATION STABILITY; FATHER'S VIOLENCE; MOTHER'S PREGNANCY; AND MARITAL DISCORD. STUDY RESULTS INDICATED THAT THE VARIABLE WHICH BEST DESCRIMINATED BETWEEN THE SERIOUSLY AND NON-SERIOUSLY ABUSED GROUPS WAS THE AGE OF THE CHILD, WITH CHILDREN UNDER FIVE HAVING A FIVE TIMES GREATER RISK OF BEING SERIOUSLY ASSAULTED. WITHIN THE UNDER FIVE AGE GROUP, YOUNG CHILDREN NOT LIVING WITH BOTH NATURAL PARENTS WERE FOUND TO HAVE TWICE AS GREAT A RISK OF BEING SEVERELY ABUSED AS THOSE LIVING WITH BOTH NATURAL PARENTS. THE MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY ARE SUMMARIZED IN TABULAR FORM. A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE PREDICTOR VARIABLES USED IN THE STUDY APPEARS IN THE APPENDIX. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (FOR A MORE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ-18264, 'FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SERIOUS ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.'

Availability: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

368. **COST ANALYSIS DESIGN AND PRETEST RESULTS—EVALUATION, NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By D. B. CLEMONS, A. H. COHN, F. C. COLLIGNON, B. DEGRAAF, R. DODSON, T. EVERETT, and M. K. MILLER.** BERKELEY PLANNING ASSOCIATES, 2320 CHANNING WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704. 44 p. 1975. **NCJ-47040**

A SYSTEM FOR COLLECTING AND ANALYZING INFORMATION FROM 11 CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IS DESCRIBED, AND RESULTS OF A PRETEST OF THE SYSTEM ARE REPORTED. THE COST ANALYSIS IS A COMPONENT OF THE EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE PURPOSE OF THE ANALYSIS IS TO DETERMINE HOW PROJECT RESOURCES ARE ALLOCATED TO DIFFERENT PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND TO ASSESS THE UNIT COSTS OF VARIOUS SERVICES IN INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS. THE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED FOR COLLECTING, PROCESSING, AND ANALYZING INFORMATION FROM THE PROJECTS REQUIRES THE IDENTIFICATION OF DISCRETE PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO WHICH RESOURCES ARE ALLOCATED AND THE MONITORING OF PROJECT RESOURCES IN RELATION TO THESE ACTIVITIES. THE 41 SERVICE COMPONENTS IDENTIFIED ARE DEFINED, THE UNITS OF SERVICE USED WITH EACH COMPONENT ARE NOTED, AND THE COST ANALYSIS DESIGN IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES THAT AROSE OUT OF A PRETEST OF

THE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED, AND REFINEMENTS THAT ARE TO BE MADE IN THE COST ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY ARE NOTED. RESULTS OF THE PRETEST, INCLUDING COMPARISONS ACROSS PROJECTS AND FINDINGS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS, ARE REPORTED. COMPUTER PRINTOUTS CONTAINING COST DATA FOR THE 10 PROJECTS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE PRETEST ARE APPENDED, TOGETHER WITH COPIES OF COST DATA-GATHERING FORMS. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: BERKELEY PLANNING ASSOCIATES, 2320 CHANNING WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704.

369. **COUNSELING YOUNG VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND S M SGROI—SEE NCJ-45153). By A. W. BURGESS, L. L. HOLMSTROM, and M. P. MCCAUSLAND.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 24 p. 1978. **NCJ-45165**

TECHNIQUES IN COUNSELING YOUNG VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE DESCRIBED, WITH REFERENCE TO CASE EXAMPLES. THE TWO MAIN TECHNIQUES RECOMMENDED FOR SETTLING SEXUAL TRAUMA IN CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF DISCLOSURE ARE ENCOURAGING THE CHILD TO TALK AND USING MEDIA AND AGE-RELATED TOYS. THE VICTIM CRISIS CONCEPTS THAT FORM THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THESE AND OTHER COUNSELING TECHNIQUES ARE NOTED, AS ARE AREAS OF ASSESSMENT TO BE COVERED BY THE COUNSELOR. ASSESSMENT AREAS INCLUDE DEVELOPMENTAL BASELINE (INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE EVALUATION AND MONITORING OF CHANGES), THE CHILD'S RESPONSE TO STRESS, FAMILY INTEGRITY, FAMILY RESPONSE TO STRESS, AND IMPACT OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT. DETAILS OF METHODS FOR APPLYING THE TWO MAJOR COUNSELING TECHNIQUES IN WORKING WITH VICTIMS OF VARIOUS AGES ARE DISCUSSED AND ILLUSTRATED IN CASE EXAMPLES. A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF VICTIM COUNSELING IN A CASE OF RAPE-INCEST POINTS UP FOUR CONCEPTUAL MODELS—MEDICAL, SOCIAL NETWORK, BEHAVIORAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL—FOR UNDERSTANDING AND INTERVENING IN CRISIS PROBLEMS. WAYS OF HELPING PARENTS AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL TEACH CHILDREN ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT BEFORE IT HAPPENS ARE SUGGESTED. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING IN PREVENTING INTERVENING IN SEXUAL ASSAULT ON CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

370. **COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE—THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD. By C. RAY-BETTINESKI.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JOURNAL,* V 29, N 3 (AUGUST 1978), P 65-70. **NCJ-51284**

THE VOLUNTEER GUARDIAN AD LITEM PROGRAM OF KING COUNTY (SEATTLE), WASH., IS DESCRIBED. THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE PROGRAM, RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, TRAINING, AND PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION ARE DISCUSSED. THE PURPOSE OF THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE JUVENILE COURT JUDGES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHAT COURSE OF ACTION IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF AN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD. THIS ACTION MAY OR MAY NOT BE WHAT PARENTS, CASEWORKERS, FOSTER PARENTS, EDUCATORS, OR THE CHILDREN THEMSELVES ADVOCATE. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COURT ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING ISSUES: (1) WHERE THE CHILD SHALL RESIDE; (2) VISITATION WITH PARENTS; (3) TREATMENT PLAN FOR PARENTS; (4) TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE CHILD; AND (5) DATE FOR THE NEXT COURT HEARING. IN MOST CHILD ABUSE CASES THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT IS THE PLAINTIFF AND THE ADULT INFLICTING THE INJURY IS THE DEFENDANT. THE GUARDIAN PROGRAM PROVIDES A TRAINED, IMPARTIAL PERSON TO FOLLOW THE CASE OF EACH CHILD THROUGH TO A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION. THIS PERSON, WHO IS NOT NECESSARILY AN ATTORNEY, IS TO ASK THE DIFFICULT QUESTIONS OFTEN ASKED BY NO ONE ELSE. IN THE SEATTLE PROJECT THIS GUARDIAN IS CALLED THE 'COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL COUNSEL.' THE PROGRAM, WHICH IS ADMINISTERED BY A PROJECT DIRECTOR WHO IS A DEPARTMENT HEAD IN THE COURT, BEGAN IN JANUARY 1977, AND DURING ITS FIRST YEAR PROVIDED 376 TRAINED GUARDIANS FOR 498 CHILDREN. CASES ARE REFERRED TO PROGRAM BY THE JUDGES. ONLY ABOUT A THIRD OF THE VOLUNTEERS WORK PROFESSIONALLY IN THE HUMAN, HEALTH, OR LEGAL SERVICES. EACH VOLUNTEER UNDERGOES A TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH DESCRIBES THE FOUR SEPARATE SEQUENTIAL ROLES REQUIRED: INVESTIGATOR, ADVOCATE OF THE CHILD, COUNSEL, AND FINALLY A GUARDIAN. A MONTHLY SEMINAR IS HELD TO INCREASE VOLUNTEERS' KNOWLEDGE. TIME SPENT ON ANY ONE CASE HAS RANGED FROM 12 TO 100 HOURS. GUARDIANS CAN AND DO REQUEST HEARINGS FOR UNRESOLVED ISSUES. THE JUDGES VALUE THE PROGRAM SO HIGHLY THAT IT HAS BECOME A PERMANENT PART OF THE KING COUNTY JUVENILE COURT. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (GLR)

371. **COURT DIVERSION—AN ALTERNATIVE FOR SPOUSAL ABUSE CASES (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—ISSUES OF PUBLIC POLICY, 1978 SEE NCJ-53356). By A. T. LASZLO and T. MCKEAN.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. 31 p. 1978. **NCJ-53359**

RESULTS ARE REPORTED OF A STUDY OF SPOUSE DISPUTE CASES PROCESSED THROUGH A COURT MEDIATION COMPONENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF DORCHESTER, MASS; SIX OTHER COURT MEDIATION PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED. THE CAUSES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL VIOLENCE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY A DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF A COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM THAT HANDLES SPOUSE DISPUTE CASES. IN THIS PROGRAM, DIVERSION INVOLVES THE REFERRING OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS TO A MEDIATION/ARBITRATION UNIT OF THE COURT SYSTEM. THE STUDY POPULATION CONSISTED OF 86 SPOUSE DISPUTE CASES PROCESSED THROUGH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, THE DISTRICT COURT OF DORCHESTER, AND THE MEDIATION COMPONENT OF THE URBAN COURT PROGRAM BETWEEN NOVEMBER 17, 1975, AND NOVEMBER 1, 1977. SIMILAR COURT DIVERSION PROGRAMS HANDLING SPOUSE DISPUTE CASES ARE DISCUSSED FOR THE FOLLOWING CITIES: BOSTON, MASS., COLUMBUS, OHIO, NEW YORK AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK; MIAMI, FLA., AND SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. IN ALL MODELS DISCUSSED, EACH VICTIM SEEKS RESOLUTION OF THE DISPUTE THROUGH A THIRD PARTY. EACH MODEL ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE A POTENTIALLY CRIMINAL MATTER THROUGH DIVERSION FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WHILE USING THE COURT'S AUTHORITY TO EITHER ENFORCE THE MEDIATION AGREEMENT OR SERVE AS A COERCIVE THREAT TO BRING THE RESPONDENT BEFORE THE MEDIATORS. THE PROGRAMS VARY WITH RESPECT TO REFERRAL SOURCE, TYPES OF CASES ACCEPTED FOR MEDIATION, AND THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF FOLLOWUP. THEIR SIMILARITIES LIE IN THEIR AFFILIATION WITH THE LOCAL COURT AND THE EMPHASIS ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCESS. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE MIAMI PROGRAM, NONPROFESSIONALS ARE USED AS MEDIATORS AND ARBITRATORS. MEDIATION RATHER THAN ARBITRATION IS THE PREFERRED FORM OF SETTLEMENT IN ALL

MODELS. AN 'ARBITRATION AWARD' OR THE THREAT OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IS CONSIDERED THE ESSENTIAL COERCIVE COMPONENT OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN SPOUSAL ABUSE CASES. THE GENERAL PROCESS IS RECOMMENDED ON THE BASIS THAT IT ALLOWS PARTIES IN THE DISPUTE TO BECOME AWARE OF UNDERLYING ISSUES IN THE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, THUS PROVIDING A SENSIBLE METHOD OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND A RESTRAINT AGAINST FURTHER VIOLENCE. STATISTICS DERIVED FROM THE STUDIES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

372. **COURT PROBLEMS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAMILY (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By M. BOOTH.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 8 p. 1977. **NCJ-57656**

THE ARGUMENT IS ADVANCED THAT ALL BRITISH PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE COURT SYSTEM AND HOW IT CAN BE USED TO ACHIEVE JUSTICE. THE MULTIPLICITY OF STATUTES AND DIVERSITY OF COURTS PRODUCE OBVIOUS PROBLEMS FOR SUCH PROFESSIONALS AS DOCTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, WELFARE OFFICERS, OR LAWYERS ATTEMPTING TO USE THE COURT SYSTEM TO PROMOTE THE CHILD'S WELFARE AND TO ENSURE THAT THE PARTIES IN THE DISPUTE ARE DEALT WITH JUSTLY. IN FACT, FEW LAWYERS CAN PROFESS TO HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THE RELEVANT LEGISLATION: THE CHILDREN ACTS OF 1948 AND 1958, THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS OF 1933, 1963, AND 1969, AND THE ADOPTION ACTS OF 1958, 1960, 1964, AND 1968. WHILE SEVERAL COURTS CAN BECOME INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES, THE JUVENILE COURTS HAVE ASSUMED PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1969. A JUVENILE COURT IS A SPECIALLY CONSTITUTED COURT WITH A LEGALLY QUALIFIED CLERK BUT OTHERWISE COMPOSED OF LAYMEN AND WOMEN WITH VARYING DEGREES OF EXPERTISE. THESE COURTS ARE NOT WELL EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH COMPLEX CASES REQUIRING FORENSIC INVESTIGATION. THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN TO HAVE SEPARATE COURT REPRESENTATION IS BEING PARTIALLY ADDRESSED BY SUCH ACTS AS THE CHILDREN ACT OF 1975. WHILE JUVENILE COURTS MAY REQUIRE A WELFARE WORKER TO PREPARE A REPORT ON AN ABUSIVE FAMILY, THE REPORT CANNOT RECOMMEND SPECIFIC ACTIONS IN THE CHILDREN'S BEHALF. IN HIGH COURT CASES, IT IS POSSIBLE TO APPOINT AN OFFICIAL SOLICITOR WHOSE INTERVENTION ENSURES AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS AND ALSO ENSURES THAT CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS WILL BE REPRESENTED BEFORE THE COURT. THE ROLE OF THE HIGH COURT IN WARDSHIP CASES IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE SYSTEM CAN BE USED TO PROTECT CHILDREN IN A TIMELY FASHION. A CHILD CAN BE PLACED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE COURT AS A RESULT OF A SUMMONS INITIATED BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON. THIS ROLE IS ILLUSTRATED IN THE CULLIMORE CHILD ABUSE CASE. (KCP).

373. **COURTS—SEEN AND NOT HEARD—THE CHILD'S NEED FOR HIS OWN LAWYER IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. By D. PEDICORD.** UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA SCHOOL OF LAW, NORMAN, OK 73069. *OKLAHOMA LAW REVIEW,* V 29, N 2 (SPRING 1976), P 439-445. **NCJ-62063**

THE DESIRABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM IN OKLAHOMA BASED ON THE MANDATORY PROVISION OF SEPARATE COUNSEL FOR MINORS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, WHEN COURT INVOLVEMENT BEGINS, IS EXPLORED. THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA HAS NO SYSTEM FOR EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF CHILDREN IN ABUSE AND NEGLECT HEARINGS. THE JUVENILE COMES TO COURT AS A PASSIVE BYSTANDER TO DECISIONS WHICH SERIOUSLY AFFECT HIM. ALTHOUGH THE CHILD IS THE SUBJECT OF THE ACTION, HE IS NEITHER THE PETITIONER NOR THE RESPONDENT. DESPITE THE 1967 SUPREME COURT RULING IN IN RE GAULT, SOME LOWER COURTS HAVE BEEN OVERLY RELUCTANT TO EXTEND PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. FEW COURTS HAVE RULED DIRECTLY ON THE QUESTION. THE OKLAHOMA STATUTES GOVERNING JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE WERE ENACTED IN THE 1968 WAKE OF THE GAULT DECISION. PATTERNED PRIMARILY ON DELINQUENCY HEARINGS, THE LAWS RECOGNIZED THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL BUT PREDICATED THE EXERCISE OF THAT RIGHT ON A REQUEST BY THE CHILD OR HIS LEGAL GUARDIAN OR ON THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT. THIS NONMANDATORY SYSTEM ALLOWS UNEVEN EXTENSION OF DUE PROCESS AT THE COURT'S DISCETION. THE CHILD IS OFTEN TOO YOUNG TO RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR REQUESTING COUNSEL, AND PARENTS MAY WAIVE THE CHILD'S RIGHTS; PARENTS ARE THE VERY PEOPLE WHOSE FITNESS AS THE MINOR'S CARETAKER IS AT ISSUE. IT CAN BE ARGUED THAT ALL ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, INVOLVE A SERIOUS CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD. LIKEWISE, THE CHILD'S INTERESTS ARE NOT NECESSARILY ADVANCED BY THE STATE, WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES ARE OFTEN BURDENED BY HEAVY CASELOADS AND LACK OF TIME. A RECENT ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN CHILD NEGLECT LAWS REVEALED THAT 41 JURISDICTIONS RECOGNIZE A GENERAL RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN COURT PROCEEDINGS, BUT AUTOMATIC PROVISION FOR A CHILD'S OWN LAWYER IS REQUIRED IN ONLY A FEW STATES INCLUDING NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, KANSAS, COLORADO, AND OREGON. CHILDREN'S LAWYERS ARE NEEDED TO ARTICULATE NEW PRIORITIES FOR THE COURT FROM THE CHILD'S PERSPECTIVE. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED IN THE ARTICLE. (LWM)

374. **CRACK IN THE MIRROR—CHILD ABUSE—IT'S NOT JUST FOR CHILDREN. By J. L. PAVLICHKO.** UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST COMMISSION OF RACIAL JUSTICE, 105 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10002. 16 p. **NCJ-55289**

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DISCUSSED IN AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN A MAGAZINE FOR YOUTHS. THE ARTICLE ADDRESSES TEENAGERS AS (OFTEN OVERLOOKED) VICTIMS OF ABUSE, AS BROTHERS OR SISTERS OF YOUNGER CHILDREN WHO ARE ABUSED, AS FUTURE PARENTS, AND AS ABUSERS THEMSELVES OF YOUNGER CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE. TWO EFFECTS OF THE IMAGE OF THE PERFECT FAMILY SO OFTEN PORTRAYED IN GRADE SCHOOL PRIMERS AND ON TELEVISION ARE NOTED: (1) PARENTS MAY LASH OUT AT CHILDREN WHO FAIL TO MEASURE UP TO THE IMAGE, AND (2) PARENTS AND CHILDREN, FEELING THAT THEIRS MUST BE THE ONLY FAMILY IN WHICH ABUSE OCCURS, MAY BE RELUCTANT TO SEEK PROFESSIONAL HELP. INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF ABUSE (INCLUDING INCEST) AND NEGLECT. HYPOTHETICAL CASE EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATE THE VARIETY OF WAYS IN WHICH CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS CAN BE AFFECTED BY PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE OR NEGLECT. SIGNS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN CHILDREN ARE DESCRIBED. PRESSURES THAT MAY CAUSE PEOPLE TO ABUSE CHILDREN ARE EXPLAINED. CHARACTERISTICS COMMONLY OBSERVED IN ABUSIVE PARENTS--ISOLATION, BELIEF IN HARSH PUNISHMENT, LACK OF SELF-RESPECT, ETC.--ARE NOTED. THE ARTICLE CLOSES WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUTHS WHO ARE CONCERNED ABOUT ABUSE AND NEGLECT. READERS ARE ADVISED FIRST TO CONSIDER THEIR OWN RELATIONSHIP TO THE PROBLEM. SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE ARE SUGGESTED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE THEMSELVES VICTIMS OR ABUSERS OR WHO KNOW OF ABUSE SITUATIONS. YOUTHS ARE URGED TO REPORT ABUSE, OR TO SEEK THE HELP OF

AN OLDER PERSON IN FILING A REPORT. REGARDLESS OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PROBLEM, ALL YOUTHS ARE URGED TO LEARN AS MUCH AS THEY CAN ABOUT ABUSE AND NEGLECT. SOURCES OF SUCH INFORMATION ARE NOTED. WAYS IN WHICH YOUTH GROUPS CAN HELP TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE, E.G., SETTING UP NURSERIES OR OTHER FACILITIES FOR PARENTS IN NEED OF HELP, ARE SUGGESTED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM YOUTH MAGAZINE.

Sponsoring Agency: UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST COMMISSION OF RACIAL JUSTICE, 105 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10002.

375. **CRIME AND THE FAMILY—SOME ASPECTS OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS—PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR—AUSTRALIA.** INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY, 2000, AUSTRALIA. 84 p. 1979. **NCJ-64534**

PAPERS ON CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, FAMILY VIOLENCE, AND COMMUNITY JUSTICE ARE PRESENTED AT A SEMINAR IN AUSTRALIA DEVOTED TO ISSUES RAISED BY THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS. RAPE, STATUTORY RAPE, SEXUAL OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN, AND INCEST ARE DISCUSSED, EMPHASIZING ASPECTS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE PARTICULARLY RELEVANT TO THE FAMILY. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT NEW SOUTH WALES HAS LAGGED BEHIND OTHER STATES IN INTRODUCING REFORMS. THE PAPER ON FAMILY VIOLENCE RECOGNIZES THE INCREASED AWARENESS AND CONCERN FOR THE PROBLEM, AND CALLS FOR ADEQUATE FUNDS TO COMBAT IT. RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED SPECIAL POLICE TRAINING COURSES AND INFORMATIVE MATERIALS AIM AT INCREASING POLICE UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND OVERCOMING THEIR RELUCTANCE TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC MATTERS. THE PAPER ON CHILD ABUSE STRESSES THAT WHILE THE LAW CANNOT ITSELF SOLVE THE PROBLEM, IT CAN PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADEQUATE SERVICES. LAWS REQUIRING NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE NEED ADEQUATE FUNDS TO COMBAT IT. RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED SPECIAL POLICE TRAINING COURSES AND INFORMATION MATERIALS AIM AT INCREASING POLICE UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND OVERCOMING THEIR RELUCTANCE TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC MATTERS. THE PAPER ON CHILD ABUSE STRESSES THAT WHILE THE LAW CANNOT ISTSELF SOLVE THE PROBLEM, IT CAN PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADEQUATE SERVICES. LAWS REQUIRING NOTIFICATION OF CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE NEED ADEQUATE SUPPORTING SERVICES IF THEY ARE TO ACHIEVE THEIR GOAL. THE PAPER ON COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTERS EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS WILL PROVIDE A MEANS FOR RESOLVING FAMILY AND NEIGHBORHOOD DISPUTES BY MEDIATION OUTSIDE THE NORMAL LEGAL PROCESS. THE PILOT FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER SCHEME IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN NEW SOUTH WALES. DISCUSSIONS, TABULAR DATA, AND COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER MODELS ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)

Supplemental Notes: HELD IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, ON JULY 18, 1979 PRICE QUOTED IS IN AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS.

Availability: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY, 2000, AUSTRALIA.

376. **CRIME NOBODY TALKS ABOUT. By L. ARMSTRONG.** FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS INC, FAWCETT PLACE, GREENWICH, CT 10037. *WOMAN'S DAY,* V 41, N 7 (MARCH 1, 1978), P 52, 128, 182, 184. **NCJ-45066**

QUESTIONS RAISED BY A MOTHER WHO HAS DISCOVERED AN INCESTUOUS RELATIONSHIP IN HER FAMILY ARE ANSWERED, AND ADVICE ON HANDLING THE PROBLEM IS OFFERED. THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ESTIMATES THAT OF THE MORE THAN 1 MILLION CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTED IN 1975, ABOUT 12 PERCENT INVOLVED SEXUAL ABUSE. THESE ARE REPORTED CASES ONLY. PEOPLE ARE NOW MORE WILLING TO TALK ABOUT THE PROBLEM. UNLIKE RAPE, SEDUCTION OF A CHILD BY A LOVED PARENT IS COMPLEX; IT IS APT TO BE A SLOW PROCESS, AND THE SEXUAL ABUSE MAY CONTINUE FOR MONTHS OR EVEN YEARS. MANY TIMES THE CHILD ALLOWS HERSELF TO BE FONDLED, NOT REALIZING FULLY WHAT IS HAPPENING. SOMETIMES THERE ARE THREATS OR BRIBERY. IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE CHILD TO TELL HER MOTHER WHAT IS HAPPENING. SOME CHILDREN FEAR BEING THE AGENT OF THE FAMILY'S DESTRUCTION; OTHERS FEAR PUNISHMENT IF THEY TELL. THE CHILD HAS NO WAY OF KNOWING HOW HER MOTHER WILL REACT, OR WHETHER SHE WILL EVEN BELIEVE HER. AUTHORITIES SAY THAT IT IS VITAL THAT THE CHILD BE LISTENED TO AND TAKEN SERIOUSLY; IT IS UNLIKELY THAT SHE WOULD MAKE SUCH AN ACCUSATION WITHOUT FOUNDATION. IN MOST CASES, THE INCESTUOUS FATHER HAS A NORMAL SEX DRIVE. OFTEN HE IS A GOOD PROVIDER, HAS A RESPECTABLE OCCUPATION, AND IS WELL-EDUCATED. USUALLY HE HAS A VERY POOR IMAGE OF HIMSELF, AND THERE ARE FEW INCESTUOUS FAMILIES WHERE THERE WAS AN EQUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARENTS. PSYCHIATRISTS SAY THAT IT IS NORMAL FOR A FATHER TO FEEL SEXUAL IMPULSES TOWARD A NUBILE DAUGHTER, HOWEVER, IN A WORKING, FUNCTIONING FAMILY, HE WILL NOT ACT ON SUCH FEELINGS. THERE ARE SEVERAL THINGS A MOTHER CAN DO TO PREVENT INCEST. SHE SHOULD WATCH FOR SUDDEN CHANGES IN HER CHILD'S BEHAVIOR, SUDDEN EXCLUSIVITY IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FATHER AND ONE CHILD, AND A SIGNIFICANT BREAKDOWN IN SEXUAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE. SHE SHOULD WARN HER CHILD THAT NO ADULT HAS A RIGHT TO TOUCH HER WITHOUT HER CONSENT, EVEN SOMEONE SHE KNOWS AND CARES ABOUT. PHYSICAL AFFECTION SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE FORCED ON A CHILD BY ANYONE; OTHERWISE, THE CHILD MAY LEARN THAT SHE 'SHOULD' SUBMIT TO UNWANTED CONTACT. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF INCEST ON A CHILD VARIES; IT DEPENDS ON SUCH FACTORS AS HER AGE, THE PHYSICAL SEVERITY OF THE INCIDENTS, AND THE SUPPORT GIVEN BY HER MOTHER. REPORTING OF INCIDENTS TO THE AUTHORITIES COULD RESULT IN CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST THE FATHER OR REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HOME; HOWEVER, THE PURPOSE OF MOST NEW PROGRAMS IS COUNSELING FOR ALL FAMILY MEMBERS. IT IS THE ATTITUDE OF THE FAMILY AND THEIR WILLINGNESS TO RECOVER THAT MOST AFFECTS THE OUTCOME. IT IS SAID THAT INCEST CAN GO ON ONLY IN SECRET; IT DOES NOT HAPPEN IN OPEN FAMILIES. A LIST OF AGENCIES WHICH OFFER HELP FOR FAMILIES WITH A PROBLEM OF INCEST IS PROVIDED.

377. **CRIME OF INCEST AGAINST THE MINOR CHILD AND THE STATES' STATUTORY RESPONSES. By M. K. DAUGHERTY.** UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE SCHOOL OF LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY 40208. *JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW,* V 19 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 93-113. **NCJ-58555**

THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE CRIME OF INCEST ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE STATUS OF STATE LAWS DEALING WITH INCEST IS ASSESSED. LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE EXTREME SOCIAL STIGMA SURROUNDING INCEST, ACCURATE STATISTICS ON ITS INCIDENCE ARE NOT AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT OVER HALF OF THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS OF AN INCESTUOUS NATURE. INCEST DIFFERS FROM SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IN GENERAL, BOTH IN THE NATURE OF HARMFUL PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON THE CHILD, AND IN THE DEGREE OF CULPABILITY ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER. BE-

CAUSE OF THESE DIFFERENCES, INCEST AND SEXUAL ABUSE SHOULD BE TREATED SEPARATELY IN LAW. STATE LAWS PERTAINING TO INCEST SHOULD ACCOMPLISH TWO GOALS: (1) DESIGNATION OF INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR AS CRIMINAL, SO THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAN IDENTIFY VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS AND INTERVENE TO PROTECT VICTIMS FROM FURTHER ABUSE; AND (2) PROVISION OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION FOR OFFENDERS. A REVIEW OF THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF STATE LAWS ON INCEST REVEALS THAT, ALTHOUGH A FEW STATES (MICHIGAN, OHIO, NEW HAMPSHIRE) HAVE EFFECTIVE LAWS, MOST LAWS DEAL AWKWARDLY WITH INCEST. IN MANY CASES, THE PROBLEM STEMS FROM EFFORTS TO TREAT INCEST BOTH AS A VICTIMLESS OFFENSE AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY AND AS AN OFFENSE THAT RESULTS IN GENUINE HARM, BOTH TO THE VICTIM AND TO THE STATE. STATE LEGISLATURES NEED TO EXAMINE THE GOALS OF THEIR INCEST LAWS AND TO RESTRUCTURE THE LAWS ACCORDINGLY. A TABLE SUMMARIZING THE PROVISIONS OF STATE INCEST LAWS (PROHIBITED CONDUCT, INCLUDED PERSONS, PENALTIES) IS INCLUDED, TOGETHER WITH AN ANALYSIS OF, AND EXCERPTS FROM, SOME OF THE LAWS. (LKM)

378. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM IN HANDLING CHILD SEX ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE—WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?, 1977, BY SUSAN ARSHACK—SEE NCJ-46783). By C. BAHN and M. DALY.** CHILD PROTECTION CENTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, 111 MICHIGAN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20010. 4 p. 1977. **NCJ-46785**

IT IS ARGUED THAT PRESENT POLICE AND COURT METHODS FOR HANDLING CHILD SEX ABUSE CASES EMPHASIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CHILD AND THAT THE COURT EXPERIENCE IS MORE OF A TRAUMA THAN THE ABUSE. THE CURRENT WAVE OF CONCERN OVER CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE HAS DOCUMENTED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUCH ABUSE AND ADULT TRAUMA. A LARGE NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES AND CHILD ABUSERS WERE THEMSELVES VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE. ALTHOUGH THE PROBLEM DOES NOT SEEM ACUTE AT THE TIME, IT HAS LONG-RANGE CONSEQUENCES. YET, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS SET UP TO TREAT IT JUST AS THOUGH IT WERE LIKE OTHER CRIMINAL PROCEDURES AND THE FOCUS OF THE INVESTIGATION IS THE IMMEDIATE DAMAGE. IT IS QUESTIONED WHETHER THE POLICE ARE REALLY THE PROPER PERSONS TO CONDUCT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS. SEVERAL COUNTRIES HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH SPECIAL YOUTH INVESTIGATORS. SEVERAL AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE ASSIGNED SPECIALLY TRAINED SOCIAL WORKERS TO THIS TASK. SUCH SPECIAL INVESTIGATORS BOTH PROTECT THE CHILD VICTIM AND FACILITATE THE GATHERING OF DATA. A SECOND REFORM NEEDS TO BE MADE IN THE COURTROOM. A SPECIAL INFORMAL SETTING NEEDS TO BE ARRANGED WHICH WILL NOT FRIGHTEN THE CHILD. THE CHILD SHOULD SEE ONLY THE JUDGE, THE PROSECUTOR, THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, AND THE YOUTH INTERROGATOR. THE ACCUSED, THE JURY, AND THE AUDIENCE SHOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THE CHILD BY ONE-WAY GLASS. THIS WAY THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS ARE GUARANTEED AND THE JURY CAN OBSERVE THE DEFENDANT'S DEMEANOR DURING THE CHILD VICTIM'S TESTIMONY. ALSO, MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TRAINING PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS WHO HANDLE PRETRIAL INVESTIGATIONS. THIS TRAINING SHOULD INCLUDE PSYCHOLOGICAL UNDERSTANDING AND COUNSELING SKILLS TO HELP THE CHILD DEAL WITH THE SITUATION. ALL THREE OF THESE APPROACHES COULD BE ADOPTED EITHER TOGETHER OR INDEPENDENTLY. EACH WOULD ALSO HELP EASE THE TRAUMA OF TESTIFYING AGAINST A PARENT OR OTHER FAMILY MEMBER WHICH MAKES THE ABUSE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT PSYCHOLOGICALLY FOR THE VICTIM. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

379. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS FAMILY—TRYING THE IMPOSSIBLE FOR BATTERED WOMEN (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By C. B. SCHUDSON.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-57935**

TRADITIONALLY THE EXTENDED FAMILY CONTAINED VIOLENCE AMONG ITS MEMBERS AND APPLIED SANCTIONS TO PREVENT IT. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS BEEN ASKED TO ASSUME THIS FUNCTION BUT, DUE TO ITS STRUCTURE, CANNOT. THE EXTENDED FAMILY COULD PREVENT INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS: (1) THE VIOLENCE WAS WITNESSED BY PERSONS WHO WOULD JUDGE THE INCIDENT AND END IT; (2) THE FAMILY HAD AN INTEREST IN MAKING SURE THE VIOLENCE DID NOT CONTINUE, DID NOT EXTEND TO OTHERS IN THE FAMILY, AND DID NOT BECOME KNOWN TO PERSONS OUTSIDE; AND (3) THE ASSAILANT FACED A GROUP ABLE TO PROSCRIBE, PREVENT, OR PUNISH AND TO ADDRESS EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE VIOLENCE. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS NEITHER IMMEDIACY NOR INTEREST AND AUTHORITY. THE PATROL OFFICER ARRIVES ON THE SCENE AFTER THE EVENT AND CANNOT JUDGE IT AND OFTEN CANNOT END IT. UNLIKE THE FAMILY, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS LITTLE NEED TO PREVENT OR PUNISH BATTERY IN WOMEN. FAMILY VIOLENCE DOES NOT INSPIRE THE PURCHASE OF ADVANCED POLICE EQUIPMENT AND EVEN IF SPECIAL DOMESTIC ASSAULT UNITS ARE FORMED, THEIR FUNCTIONS AND METHODS OF OPERATION ARE IN DISPUTE. THOSE ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL FAMILY VIOLENCE PROSECUTION UNITS OFTEN FIND THEIR EFFORTS UNREWARDING AND GO ON TO OTHER JOBS AFTER A YEAR OR TWO. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ALSO LACKS AUTHORITY. THE PENALTIES ARE USUALLY LIGHT AND, IN MANY CASES, A COURT APPEARANCE ONLY AGGRAVATES THE PROBLEM,A FACT WHICH ADVOCATES WHO EXPECT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO END DOMESTIC ASSAULT SHOULD REALIZE. A DESCRIPTION OF THE MILWAUKEE, WIS., CRIMINAL JUSTICE FAMILY VIOLENCE PROJECT IS APPENDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57934 AND NCJ 57936-41. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

380. **CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By F. H. MCCLINTOCK.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-54638**

DATA FROM SURVEYS IDENTIFYING CRIMES OF VIOLENCE WITHIN FAMILIES HANDLED BY POLICE ARE REPORTED FOR ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, AND THE PROCESSING OF SUCH CASES BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED. FROM AN EXAMINATION OF AN INCREASE IN THE REPORTED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND IN COMPARISON WITH THE SIMULTANEOUS INCREASE OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES IN THESE COUNTRIES OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS, IT IS THEORIZED THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS AN INCREASING RESPONSE TO CONFLICT AND STRESS IN PERSONAL AND GROUP INTERACTIONS. UNTIL RECENTLY, HOWEVER, FAMILY VIOLENCE HAS BEEN HIDDEN FROM POLICE STATISTICS BECAUSE OF THE RELUCTANCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO REPORT 'FAMILY PROBLEMS' TO POLICE AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE POLICE NOT TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY DISPUTES. DATA ARE REPORTED FROM AN ENGLISH SURVEY OF SOME 15,000 CASES OF VIOLENCE KNOWN TO THE POLICE, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED WITHIN THE FAMILY. IT WAS FOUND THAT APPROXIMATELY 15 PERCENT OF ALL INDICTABLE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE WERE COMMITTED WITHIN

THE FAMILY. ALMOST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE VICTIMS WERE FEMALES, AND ALMOST TWO-THIRDS OF THE CASES INVOLVED DISPUTES BETWEEN SPOUSES OR COHABITEES. THE MAJORITY OF THE CRIMES OCCURRED IN FAMILIES LOCATED IN SOCIOECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED AREAS. THE DEGREE OF INJURY TO THE VICTIM VARIED GREATLY FROM CASE TO CASE, WITH VICTIMS DYING IN 4 PERCENT OF THE CASES. PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS OF THE OFFENDERS APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE BEARING UPON THEIR PRONENESS TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A SCOTTISH SURVEY IN THE GREATER GLASGOW AREA CONSIDERED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN 1972. THERE WERE 190 INCIDENTS INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE SAME FAMILY. THE PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE REVEALED IN THIS SURVEY ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN THE ENGLISH STUDY, EXCEPT THAT DRINKING WAS A MORE FREQUENT CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO FAMILY VIOLENCE IN SCOTLAND THAN IN ENGLAND OR WALES. IN THE ENGLAND AND WALES SAMPLE, ONLY 2 IN 3 FAMILY INCIDENTS RESULTED IN A CONVICTION, AND IN THE SCOTTISH SAMPLE, 109 OF THE 190 WERE CONVICTED OF AN OFFENSE CLASSIFIED AS A CRIME OF VIOLENCE. IN SCOTLAND, IMPRISONMENT IS MORE FREQUENTLY IMPOSED ON THOSE CONVICTED OF FAMILY VIOLENCE THAN IN ENGLAND AND WALES. DATA ON FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE DISPOSITIONS ARE REPORTED FOR THE SAMPLES STUDIED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

381. **CRISIS NURSERIES (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By M. MCQUISTON.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 10 p. 1976. **NCJ-41794**

EXPERIENCE AT THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS SHOWN THAT OPERATING A A 24-HOUR CRISIS NURSERY FOR ABUSED CHILDREN IS FEASIBLE AND PROFITABLE TO THE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS. THE CRISIS CENTER PROVIDES A SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CHILD AT A TIME WHEN THE CHANCES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE ARE GREAT IF HE WERE TO REMAIN WITH HIS PARENTS. ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN LEARN TO ACCEPT AND USE HELP FROM AN OUTSIDE AGENCY, TO ANTICIPATE THOSE STRESSFUL TIMES WHEN IT IS IN THE CHILD'S BEST INTERESTS TO BE BRIEFLY SEPARATED, AND TO ALLOW THEIR CHILD TO RECEIVE NURTURANCE AND CARE FROM ADULTS OUTSIDE THE NUCLEAR FAMILY. MORE THAN JUST A RESPITE CENTER, THE CRISIS NURSERY ALSO DEALS WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESSES OF THE CHILD AT THE TIME OF THE CRISIS AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RECOGNIZING, IDENTIFYING, AND HAVING TREATED MEDICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE CHILD....ELW

382. **CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF THE NSPCC'S (NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN) BATTERED CHILD RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. By C. O. JONES.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 111-118. **NCJ-47091**

A REVIEW IS UNDERTAKEN OF A PROJECT DEVELOPED TO AID THE CHILDREN OF ABUSIVE PARENTS AND THE PARENTS THEMSELVES. THE BATTERED CHILD RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN OPERATED AS A COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL WORK PROJECT WHICH ACCEPTED REFERRAL FROM HOSPITALS, GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, AND OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES IN THREE INNER LONDON BOROUGHS BETWEEN JANUARY 1970 AND SEPTEMBER 1973. THE DEPARTMENT HAS REPORTED IN DEPTH ON 25 ABUSIVE FAMILIES UNDER TREATMENT OVER A PERIOD RANGING FROM 18 MONTHS TO 4 YEARS. ALL THE CHILDREN ACCEPTED WERE UNDER 4 YEARS OLD; 14 HAD SEVERE INJURIES, 2 MODERATE AND 4 MINOR. THE REMAINING 5 CHILDREN HAD NO CURRENT INJURY BUT WERE CONSIDERED TO BE AT HIGH RISK. TWO CHILDREN DIED AND FOUR SUFFERED PERMANENT PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAP AS A RESULT OF THEIR REFERRAL INJURIES. THE TREATMENT APPROACH WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT MANY BATTERING PARENTS DID NOT EXPERIENCE PROPER MOTHERING WHEN THEY WERE YOUNG, WHICH IMPAIRED THEIR ABILITY TO CARE FOR THEIR OWN CHILDREN. THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION WAS DIRECTED TOWARDS MEETING THE PARENTS' DEPENDENCY NEEDS AND FOSTERING THEIR EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LONG-TERM, INTENSIVE, HOME-BASED CASEWORK, INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF PRACTICAL HELP. RELIEF FROM THE CHILDREN WAS REGARDED AS A VITAL PART OF THE TREATMENT; REGULAR DAY CARE OR PERIODS OF RESIDENTIAL CARE WERE PROVIDED. LINKAGES WITH OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTS WERE ESTABLISHED, ACTION TEAMS ORGANIZED, AND A 24-HOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE OPENED. OBSERVATIONS DRAWN FROM THE PROJECT ARE DISCUSSED REGARDING SUBSEQUENT INJURIES TO THE BATTERED CHILD AND SIBLINGS, THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, CHILD-PARENT INTERACTION, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROJECT ILLUSTRATES THE FACT THAT ALTHOUGH ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN AND DO MAKE CONSIDERABLE PERSONAL GAINS THROUGH INTENSIVE, SUPPORTIVE TREATMENT, THIS DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND RELATIONSHIPS FOR THEIR CHILDREN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

383. **CRITICAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE JUDGMENTS OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKERS IN CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS. By K. A. BRADFORD.** 149 p. 1976. **NCJ-50990**

DATA FROM 300 CRITICAL CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS COLLECTED FROM 15 AGENCIES IN MARYLAND ARE USED TO IDENTIFY 3 SALIENT FACTORS AFFECTING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN. EFFECTS OF AGENCY FACTORS ARE DISCUSSED. THE INTRODUCTION REVIEWS THE LITERATURE AND GIVES THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY. THEN FACTOR ANALYSIS IS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE IMPORTANCE OF 25 CHILD AND FAMILY FACTORS ISOLATED FROM 300 CASES REPORTED BY BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES. OF THESE 25 FACTORS, 3 WERE IDENTIFIED AS CRITICAL IN A CHILD PLACEMENT DECISION: (1) PARENTAL POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE, (2) VULNERABILITY OF THE CHILD, AND (3) VISUAL EVIDENCE OF ABUSE OR OF A DISTURBED CHILD. AGENCY SETTING OR AGE OF SOCIAL WORKER WERE NOT IMPORTANT FACTORS ALONE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE TRACED TO SOCIAL WORKER EDUCATION. THOSE WITH MASTER'S DEGREES IN SOCIAL WORK VIEWED THE PARENTAL ABUSE DIFFERENTLY FROM THOSE WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES. THEY ANALYZED MORE FACTORS AND ANALYZED THEM MORE THOROUGHLY. THE BALTIMORE SPECIALIZED PROTECTIVE SERVICES AGENCIES WERE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN GENERAL AGENCIES AND OLDER WORKERS WITH MASTER'S DEGREES WERE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN YOUNGER WITH MASTER'S DEGREES. OLDER WORKERS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES WERE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN YOUNGER WORKERS WITH THE SAME EDUCATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SPECIALIZED UNITS IN CHILD ABUSE MAKE MORE EFFECTIVE JUDGMENTS THAN NONSPECIALIZED AND THAT OLDER, MORE EXPERIENCED WORKERS MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN THESE UNITS. DETAILED STUDY DATA IS PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM. THE

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK NO 112.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 76-19,364.

384. **CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD ABUSE. R. BOURNE and E. H. NEWBERGER, Eds.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 238 p. 1978. **NCJ-53271**

THIS COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON CHILD ABUSE EXAMINES A VARIETY OF TOPICS CONCERNING ANALYTIC APPROACHES TO KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICE, AND POLICY INVOLVING THE CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE BOOK BEGINS WITH AN OVERVIEW THAT PRESENTS SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN DEFINING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, EXPLAINING THEIR EXTENT, DETAILING THE VARIOUS CONDITIONS WITH WHICH THEY ARE ASSOCIATED, AND EFFECTIVELY INTERVENING FOR THE PURPOSE OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. REMAINING CHAPTERS DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: (1) THE MYTH OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME; (2) CONCEPTS OF CHILD ABUSE KNOWLEDGE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY; (3) PRINCIPLES AND IMPLICATIONS OF EXISTING PEDIATRIC PRACTICES WITH RESPECT TO CHILD ABUSE; (4) THE SCOPE OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN IN THE U.S.; (5) THE COMPLEX NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE; (6) CONCEPTUAL AND PRACTICAL PITFALLS IN BROADENED DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE; (7) STANDARDS RELATING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT; (8) AMBIGUITY AND CONFLICT IN PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT; (9) THE MEDICALIZATION AND LEGALIZATION OF CHILD ABUSE; (10) POLICY, POLITICS, AND THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT; AND (11) THE PROSPECT OF FAILURE OF ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL ABUSE IN AMERICA. A FOLLOWUP STUDY OF TRAUMATIZED CHILDREN IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH TABULAR DATA, REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX. SEE ALSO NCJ-53272, 53273, 53274, 53275, 51440, 19305, 43147, 44235, 51441, 48091, AND 42980. (KBL)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

385. **CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL INFLUENCES ON VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS (FROM CONFIGURATIONS—BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS IN SEXUALITY AND FAMILY LIFE, 1974, BY RAYMOND PRINCE AND DOROTHY BARRIED). By M. A. STRAUS.** D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 17 p. 1974. **NCJ-37670**

THERE IS A LARGE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE CULTURAL NORMS CONCERNING VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE ACTUAL STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP IN THE FAMILY. FAMILY MEMBERS ARE SUPPOSED TO MAINTAIN BENEVOLENT AND LOVING RELATIONSHIPS, YET FAMILY VIOLENCE IS SO COMMON AS TO BE ALMOST UNIVERSAL. THE CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE FAMILY ARE NOT CONFINED TO THOSE THINGS DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE FAMILY. THE PERVASIVENESS OF VIOLENCE AND THE APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE, AS A MEANS FOR ACHIEVING SOCIALLY DESIRABLE ENDS UNAVOIDABLY AFFECT THE FAMILY. PSYCHOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION FACTORS DO NOT, BY THEMSELVES, PRODUCE VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS; RATHER IT IS A CERTAIN COMBINATION OF THESE ELEMENTS, WORKING UPON THE ONGOING PROCESS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION. FOR EXAMPLE, THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND THE PARENTS' SOCIAL CLASS INFLUENCE PARENTAL USE OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IS INFLUENCED BY THE PRESTIGE AND EARNING POWER OF THE HUSBAND'S OCCUPATION AND THE RELATIVE POWER OF THE HUSBAND AND WIFE IN THE FAMILY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

386. **CULTURAL-CONSISTENCY THEORY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN MEXICAN-AMERICAN AND JEWISH SUBCULTURES. By J. CARROLL.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414. 17 p. 1975. **NCJ-35578**

AN APPLICATION OF THE THEORY THAT SEPCIFIC CULTURAL ELEMENTS REFLECT THE OPERATION OF THE CULTURE AS A SYSTEM WITHIN WHICH CULTURAL NORMS CONCERNING VIOLENCE CAN BE DEDUCED FROM OTHER GROUP NORMS AND VALUES. NORMS WERE SEPARATED INTO TWO LEVELS—BASIC FAMILY NORMS AND SPECIFIC. TWO ETHNIC GROUPS, THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN AND JEWISH WERE USED TO APPLY THIS THEORY. FOR MEXICAN-AMERICANS A HIGH LEVEL OF FAMILY VIOLENCE WAS PROPOSED, DUE ESPECIALLY TO THE NORMS OF SEVERE MALE DOMINANCE, STRICT DISCIPLINE, AND SUBMISSION TO THE FATHER. PERPETUATION OF THIS SUBCULTURE IS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE DESIRE FOR BOYS TO BE LIKE THEIR FATHER EVEN THOUGH THEY FEAR HIM AND BECAUSE A CHILD TREATS HIS WIFE CHILDREN THE SAME WAY HIS FATHER TREATED HIS MOTHER AND HIM. NORMS OF THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP WERE ALSO PLACED INTO THIS THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE WOULD BE LITTLE FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE BASIC FAMILY NORMS EMPHASIZED WERE THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE USE OF THE MIND RATHER THAN THE BODY. THUS, DEBATE AND VERBAL OR PHYSICAL COERCION IS USED AND THERE IS LESS FAMILY VIOLENCE. PERPETUATION IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE FACT THAT BOYS PERCEIVE THEMSELVES AS LIKE THEIR FATHERS. THE AUTHOR CAUTIONS THAT AN EXAMINATION OF ADDITIONAL SOURCES AND THE INCLUDING OF MORE NORMS MAY REQUIRE THAT THESE TWO DIAGRAMS BE ALTERED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

387. **CURRENT EVIDENCE AND LEGAL REMEDIES REGARDING BATTERED WOMEN. By F. WASOFF, R. E. DOBASH, and R. P. DOBASH.** LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, 26-27 DRUMSHEUGH GARDENS, EDINBURGH EH3 74R, SCOTLAND. *JOURNAL OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND,* V 24, N 5 (MAY 1979), P 178-183. **NCJ-60726**

A REJOINDER TO AN ARTICLE ON BATTERED WOMEN DISCUSSES RECENT RESEARCH IN SCOTLAND CONCERNING THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, CAUSES, AND PREVENTION, AND CLARIFIES MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT DOMESTIC ABUSE. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES PROPOSED SCOTTISH REFORMS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, BASED ON RESEARCH BEGUN IN 1974 AND ON ANALYSIS OF CITY POLICE RECORDS AND INTERVIEWS WITH 109 BATTERED WOMEN LIVING IN SHELTERS. THE PROBLEM IS WIDESPREAD, ALTHOUGH STATISTICS SHOW ONLY THOSE WHO SEEK AND RECEIVE HELP. THE CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE DISPUTED, BUT THE 'WOMEN THEMSELVES' ARE NOT THE CAUSE. MARITAL ROLE EXPECTATIONS, SUCH AS THE HUSBAND VIEWING HIS WIFE AS A POSSESSION AND AS SUBSERVIENT TO HIS AUTHORITY, ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS. A BATTERED WOMAN'S PRIMARY NEEDS ARE PROTECTION, ACCOMODATIONS, FINANCES, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT. OFTEN THE WOMAN'S INTERESTS ARE SACRIFICED FOR THE 'FAMILY AS A WHOLE.' THE PAPER DISAGREES WITH THE CONTENTION THAT WOMEN ARE RELUCTANT TO PRESS CHARGES AND ARGUES THAT DATA SUPPORT THE CLAIM THAT POLICE ARE NOT IN DANGER WHEN ENFORCING THE LAW IN A DOMESTIC ASSAULT. CHANGES IN THE LAW ARE PROPOSED TO GIVE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO WOMEN. QUESTIONS ADDRESSED INCLUDE WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE A LAW PROTECTING THE ABUSED PERSONS

RIGHT OF OCCUPATION IN THE MATRIMONIAL HOME AND WHY INTERDICTS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE, ALONG WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT BREACH OF INTERDICT SHOULD BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE TO CHANGE THE LAW OF EVIDENCE IN QUESTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TO CHANGE THE LAW TO PROTECT WOMEN WHO ARE LIVING WITH, BUT NOT MARRIED TO, THE MEN WHO ABUSE THEM. REFERENCE NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

388. **CURRENT REALITIES HAUNTING ADVOCATES OF ABUSED CHILDREN. By J. S. ELKIND, A. BERSON, and D. EDWIN.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 58, N 9 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 527-531. **NCJ-47963**

THE STRESS SURROUNDING A SOCIAL WORKER'S DECISION TO ASK FOR COURT REMOVAL OF A CHILD FROM AN ABUSING HOME ARE EXAMINED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR WAYS TO WORK WITH FAMILIES HAVING ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE AGENCIES WHICH HANDLE CASES OF CHILD NEGLECT OR ABUSE ARE NOT ORGANIZED TO MEET THE TOTAL NEEDS OF THE FAMILY. INSTEAD, SERVICES ARE FRAGMENTED AMONG VARIOUS AGENCIES. THIS LEADS TO LACK OF COORDINATION AND, OFTEN, LACK OF DECISIONMAKING. THIS DECISIONMAKING CAN BECOME CRUCIAL IF THE CHILD IS IN DANGER IN THE HOME. OFTEN PROFESSIONALS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO HANDLE REMOVAL OF CHILDREN BECAUSE THEY EITHER SEE THE CHILD AS A VICTIM AND PUSH TOO SOON FOR REMOVAL OR THEY OVERESTIMATE THE PARENTS' ABILITY TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION AND LEAVE THE CHILD IN THE HOME TOO LONG. FOR THESE REASONS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT EVERY CHILD ABUSE CASE HAVE AN ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR. THIS COORDINATOR SHOULD NOT BE DIRECTLY INVOLVED WITH THERAPY. SUCH A PERSON NOT ONLY WOULD COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF VARIOUS AGENCIES WORKING ON THE CASE, HE OR SHE ALSO WOULD BE IN CHARGE OF DECISIONS INVOLVING COURT ACTION. THIS ADMINISTRATOR SHOULD HELP THE WORKER PREPARE THE COURT CASE AND PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR COURT APPEARANCES. IN ONE CASE, IT TOOK THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL MALE ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF PERSONNEL IN THE COURT TO ALLEVIATE A PHYSICAL THREAT TO A FEMALE WORKER. SUCH OVERALL SUPPORT CAN HELP THE SOCIAL WORKER FUNCTION MORE EFFECTIVELY. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: BASED ON A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 28TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1976.

389. **CURRENT SURVEY OF 150 CASES (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By M. ROY.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 20 p. 1977. **NCJ-45268**

DATA ON 150 WOMEN WHO CALLED THE ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC) HOTLINE IN NEW YORK CITY WITHIN A 1-YEAR PERIOD ARE ANALYZED AND MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS, ATTEMPTS TO FIND HELP, AND CAUSAL FACTORS ARE NOTED. THE SAMPLE, CHOSEN AT RANDOM FROM AMONG 1000 AWAIC CASES, INCLUDED COMMON-LAW TYPE HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIPS AS WELL AS TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES. DATA WERE DERIVED FROM THE AWAIC HOTLINE INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE AND FROM ONSITE, IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH THE WOMEN WHO CALLED SEEKING HELP AND INFORMATION. FACTORS EXAMINED INCLUDED: TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP; DURATION OF RELATIONSHIP; TYPE OF VIOLENCE; ONSET OF VIOLENCE; FREQUENCY OF VIOLENCE; HISTORY OF PARENTAL VIOLENCE; EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE ON THE CHILDREN; HELP SOUGHT FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES (POLICE, FAMILY COURT, FAMILY AND FRIENDS, MARRIAGE COUNSELOR, PROTECTIVE SHELTERS); AND DRUG ADDICTION AND/OR RELATED PROBLEMS. AMONG THE FINDINGS WERE: (1) HUSBANDS WHO BEAT THEIR WIVES MOST OFTEN CAME FROM HOMES IN WHICH THEY THEMSELVES WERE BEATEN OR WHERE THEY HAD WITNESSED THEIR OWN FATHERS BEATING THEIR MOTHERS; (2) WOMEN STAYED WITH THEIR HUSBANDS PRIMARILY BECAUSE THEY HOPED THE MEN WOULD REFORM OR BECAUSE THEY HAD NO PLACE TO GO; (3) OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN THOUGHT OF LEAVING BUT WERE UNABLE TO GET HELP, BECAUSE SOCIETY DOES NOT PROVIDE THE RESOURCES; (4) ABOUT 45 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTS ON THE WOMEN WERE ACCOMPANIED BY SIMILAR ABUSE ON AT LEAST ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD; (5) POLICE CLEARLY AVOIDED ARRESTING THE HUSBAND AND DID NOT INFORM THE VICTIMS OF THE CITIZEN'S ARREST ALTERNATIVE; AND (6) 85 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT HUSBANDS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE AN ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUG PROBLEM. THE OPTION OF OBTAINING AN ORDER OF PROTECTION FROM THE FAMILY COURT IS NOTED; SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING FAMILY COURT SERVICE INCLUDE ALLOWING TRANSFER OF A CASE FROM FAMILY TO CRIMINAL COURT, MANDATING THAT HUSBANDS SEEK PROFESSIONAL HELP, DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ON COURT PROCEDURE FOR POLICE AND SOCIAL AGENCIES, AND DESIGNATING THE BATTERED WIFE AS A PROBATION OFFICER OF THE COURT SO THAT ARRESTS COULD BE MADE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING AN ASSAULT. THE AUTHOR URGES THAT SOCIETY RECOGNIZE ITS OBLIGATION TO FIND SOLUTIONS, TO OFFER HELP AND IMMEDIATE PROTECTION FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO SEEK IT, AND TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE MEN WHO NEED TO EXPLORE NONVIOLENT MODES FOR THE EXPRESSION OF CONFLICT. STATISTICS IN THE FORM OF BAR GRAPHS ARE PRESENTED, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

390. **CYCLE OF VIOLENCE—ASSERTIVE, AGGRESSIVE, AND ABUSIVE FAMILY INTERACTION. By S. K. STEINMETZ.** PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 210 p. 1977. **NCJ-45921**

A SURVEY OF 57 DELAWARE FAMILIES WAS CONDUCTED TO OBTAIN AN ACCURATE VIEW OF HOW MEMBERS OF NORMAL AMERICAN FAMILIES INTERACT TO RESOLVE INTRAFAMILIAL CONFLICTS. A STRATIFIED QUOTA SAMPLE OF NORMAL AMERICAN FAMILIES COMPOSED OF HUSBAND, WIFE, AND 2 OR MORE CHILDREN BETWEEN 3 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE WAS CHOSEN FROM A PANEL OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, FAMILIES SELECTED BY A PUBLIC-OPINION POLLING AND MARKET-RESEARCH COMPANY; OUT OF 217 FAMILIES WHICH QUALIFIED FOR THE STUDY, 57 WERE INTERVIEWED. QUANTITATIVE DATA ON THE MODES OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE, PARENT AND CHILD, AND SIBLING AND SIBLING WERE OBTAINED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES, WHILE QUALITATIVE DATA ON INTRAFAMILIAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION WERE COLLECTED FROM SEMISTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS. A DIARY APPROACH TO SYSTEMATIC RECORDING OF ALL FAMILY CONFLICTS, THE SOURCE OF CONFLICT, METHODS USED FOR RESOLVING IT, AND THE PERCEIVED SUCCESS OF EACH INTERACTION OVER A 1-WEEK PERIOD WAS ALSO EMPLOYED TO HELP ELIMINATE THE EFFECT OF RECALL WHICH IS A PROBLEM IN RETROSPECTIVE DATA COLLECTION. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT: (1) SIBLING CONFLICTS DECREASE AS CHILDREN MOVE FROM YOUNG TO ADOLESCENT TO TEENAGE STAGE IN THE LIFE CYCLE, AND THE CONFLICTS ARE DIFFERENT IN ORIGIN; (2) CONSIDERABLY MORE USE OF PHYSICAL MEANS IS MADE TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS AMONG YOUNGER GROUPS OF SIBLINGS, WHILE ADOLESCENT GROUPS RESORT MORE OFTEN TO VERBAL MODES; (3) MOTHER-CHILD CONFLICTS ARE MORE PREVALENT THAN FATHER-CHILD CONFLICTS; (4) POWER STRUG-

GLES BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD SEEM TO BE THE BASIS FOR PARENT-CHILD CONFLICTS; (5) DISCUSSION AND VERBAL AGGRESSION WERE NEARLY UNIVERSALLY USED TO SOME DEGREE TO RESOLVE MARITAL CONFLICT; (6) PHYSICAL AGGRESSION WAS USED BY 60 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES WITH LITTLE DIFFERENCE SHOWN BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE TYPE OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION USED; AND (7) OVER 65 PERCENT OF THE MARITAL CONFLICTS WERE PERCEIVED TO BE RESOLVED SUCCESSFULLY. A TYPOLOGY OF FAMILY CONFLICT RESOLUTION MODES IDENTIFIED FOUR DISTINCT TYPES: SCREAMING SLUGGERS, SILENT ATTACKERS, THREATENERS, AND PACIFISTS. THE CONFLICT-RESOLUTION METHODS USED BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES TO RESOLVE MARITAL CONFLICT WERE FOUND TO BE QUITE SIMILAR TO THE METHODS THESE INDIVIDUALS USE WHEN DISCIPLINING THEIR CHILDREN. THE CYCLE CONTINUES WHEN THE CHILDREN MATURE AND MARRY, AND THEN PASS ON THIS METHOD TO THEIR CHILDREN. THEORY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE MODES OF INTERACTION ARE SUGGESTED. APPENDIXES PRESENT THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS AND A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY. SUPPORTING STATISTICS, REFERENCES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON VARIOUS TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, A SUBJECT INDEX, AND A NAME INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

Supplemental Notes: PRAEGER SPECIAL STUDIES IN US ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL ISSUES SERIES.

Sponsoring Agencies: WILLMINGTON TRUST COMPANY; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE.

Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

391. **DAMAGED CHILD—AN ENGLISH PERSPECTIVE (FROM INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES 11TH ANNUAL INTERAGENCY WORKSHOP, 1976—SEE NCJ-41963). By D. FORD.** SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340. 12 p. 1976. **NCJ-41964**

THIS ESSAY TRACES THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD FROM BIRTH TO MATURITY IN AN ATTEMPT TO PINPOINT FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO CHILD ABUSE....TWH

392. **DANE COUNTY ADVOCATES FOR BATTERED WOMEN EMERGENCY SHELTER FACILITY—MONITOR REPORT, WISCONSIN, APRIL 1979. By S. W. GROHMANN and R. REBOUSSIN.** WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 122 WEST WASHINGTON, MADISON, WI 53702. 7 p. 1979. **NCJ-57273**

AN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN DANE COUNTY (MADISON) WISC., IS EVALUATED AT THE END OF ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATIONS. THE SHELTER RECEIVED FEDERAL FUNDS THROUGH THE WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, WHICH CONDUCTED THE EVALUATION. EVALUATORS INTERVIEWED SHELTER ADMINISTRATORS AND STAFF AND COMPILED DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF 51 CASE FILES. THEIR REPORT COVERS THE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SHELTER CLIENTS, SHELTER SERVICES, SERVICE OUTCOMES, AND COSTS. IN ITS FIRST YEAR, THE SHELTER HOUSED 400 WOMEN AND CHILDREN (MORE THAN TWICE THE NUMBER EXPECTED). THE AVERAGE OCCUPANCY OF THE SHELTER WAS 63 PERCENT OF ITS CAPACITY. THE AVERAGE DAILY COST PER RESIDENT WAS $26.66. ALTHOUGH SLIGHTLY LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE WOMEN ADMITTED TO THE SHELTER HAD INJURIES AT THE TIME OF THEIR ADMISSION, MANY APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN ABUSED PHYSICALLY IN THE PAST OR TO HAVE SUFFERED FROM EMOTIONAL ABUSE. THE SHELTER'S RECORDS INDICATE THAT 23 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN ENTERING THE FACILITY HAD BEEN ABUSED IN SOME WAY. THE EXTENSIVE USE OF THE FACILITY INDICATES THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR SUCH A RESOURCE IN THE MADISON AREA. SERVICE OUTCOMES, BEYOND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE SHELTER IS USED, ARE DIFFICULT TO ASSESS. HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT 53 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN LEAVING THE SHELTER WENT INTO NEW LIVING SITUATIONS MAY INDICATE THAT THE AVAILABILITY OF AN EMERGENCY SHELTER HELPS BATTERED WOMEN MAKE CHANGES IN THEIR LIVES. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SHELTER'S FACILITY AND OPERATIONS IS INCLUDED. NO TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, APRIL 1979.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

393. **DEALING WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS. By D. L. BENDER and G. E. MACCUEN.** CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF MINNESOTA, 1427 WASHINGTON AVENUE, SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404. 33 p. 1977. **NCJ-62451**

OPPOSING VIEWS RELATED TO THE HANDLING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE PRESENTED BY THE ADVOCATES OF EACH PERSPECTIVE. THE OPENING ARTICLE FAVORS ADULT JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF JUVENILES OVER THE AGE OF 13 CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ACTS, IN ORDER TO MATCH THE DISPOSITIONS OF CONVICTED JUVENILES WITH THE SEVERITY OF THEIR CRIMES. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, WHICH PERMITS A MAXIMUM OF 18 MONTHS CONFINEMENT (IN NEW YORK), IS BELIEVED TO OFFER LITTLE DETERRENT TO A JUVENILE CONSIDERING THE CONSEQUENCES OF A CRIMINAL ACT. A SECOND PRESENTATION ARGUES THAT PUNITIVE CONFINEMENT OF JUVENILES ONLY REINFORCES OR AGGRAVATES CRIMINAL TENDENCIES. THE CONFINEMENT OF 'DANGEROUS' JUVENILES UNDER TREATMENT CONDITIONS IS ADVOCATED, WHILE THE CONTROLLED SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY OF PETTY JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS SUGGESTED. THE ELIMINATION OF STATUS OFFENSES IS RECOMMENDED. A THIRD PAPER DRAWS UPON THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM THROUGH THE VICTIMIZATION OF A FAMILY MEMBER BY A JUVENILE. THE ABSENCE OF CONSIDERATION OF PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY AND THE REPETITIVE RELEASE ON PROBATION OF AN HABITUALLY VIOLENT JUVENILE ARE NOTED IN THE PROCESSING. THE REMOVAL OF JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS FROM SECRECY AND THE INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY OF JUVENILE JUDGES BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE ARE RECOMMENDED. A FOURTH POSITION CHALLENGES THE PREVALENT ARGUMENT THAT 'PERMISSIVENESS' IS A ROOT CAUSE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. BASED UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH OFFENDERS, IT IS ARGUED THAT JUVENILE OFFENDERS TEND TO HAVE A HISTORY OF FAMILY ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SUCH THAT PUNITIVE JUDICIAL APPROACHES SIMPLY EXTEND AND REINFORCE OFFENDER REACTIONS TO A HOSTILE AND THREATENING ENVIRONMENT. A FINAL PRESENTATION USES CONTROL THEORY (THE THEORY THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STEMS FROM A FAILURE TO ESTABLISH BONDING WITH SIGNIFICANT 'NORMALIZING' AUTHORITY FIGURES AND INSTITUTIONS) TO ARGUE THAT JUVENILE OFFENDERS MUST BE SEPARATED FROM A DEVIANT SUBCULTURE TO HAVE CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH A 'NORMALIZING' MILIEU. THIS THEORY IMPLIES POSITIVE COMMUNITY CONTACTS UNDER SUPERVISION, WITH CONFINEMENT RESERVED FOR ONLY THE 'DANGEROUS' JUVENILE OFFENDERS. AN EXERCISE DE-

SIGNED TO EXPOSE 'SCAPEGOATING' ATTITUDES IS PROVIDED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PRESENTATIONS. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PAMPHLET IS CHAPTER 3 FROM 'CRIME AND CRIMINALS OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS', 1977, GREENHAVEN PRESS ONE OF A SERIES OF OPPOSING VIEWPOINT PAMPHLETS.

Availability: GREENHAVEN PRESS, 1611 POLK STREET, NE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55413.

394. **DEALING WITH SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE, V 2. By J. ENSMINGER, V. J. FONTANA, B. G. FRASER, and R. SUMMIT.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 39 p. 1978. **NCJ-54468**

AN OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE, TREATMENT OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE BY THE LAW, AND WAYS IN WHICH THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL, SOCIAL WORKER, AND PSYCHOTHERAPIST CAN DEAL WITH SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED. APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE, ARE DESCRIBED. AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM NOTES THAT IT IS AN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT SITUATION TO CONFRONT WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES, BECAUSE OF THE FEAR, SHAME, AND GUILT ACCOMPANYING IT AND THE STRESSFUL EMOTIONAL INVOLVEMENT OF EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. FREQUENTLY, THE MATTER IS KEPT SECRET BY ALL THE FAMILY MEMBERS, WHICH GENERALLY SERVES TO INCREASE THE ISOLATION AND ALIENATION OF THE VICTIM FROM THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY. THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE ANSWERS QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE RESPONSE OF LAW TO SEXUAL ABUSE. WHILE INCEST IS A CRIME THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, THE LAW CANNOT PREVENT SEXUAL ABUSE EFFECTIVELY. SINCE AN OFFENDER WITHIN THE FAMILY HAS AN EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHILD THAT MAY MOTIVATE HIM TO SEEK TREATMENT, FAMILY COURT USUALLY CAN DEAL WITH INCEST. IF AN OUTSIDER HAS ASSAULTED A CHILD, THE CRIMINAL COURT HAS JURISDICTION. THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL'S ROLE IN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INCLUDES RELATING TO THE VICTIM AND HIS/HER PARENTS; THE PROCEDURE FOR THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM IS DESCRIBED. THE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE PHYSICIAN ARE ALSO INDICATED. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IN RELATION TO CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF 'IDENTIFICATION OF SEXUAL ABUSE,' 'THE SOCIAL WORKER AS CASE MANAGER,' AND THE 'SOCIAL WORKER AS THERAPIST.' IN CONSIDERING THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST IN DEALING WITH SITUATIONS OF SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE, THE TEAM CONCEPT IS EMPHASIZED, AND SIX RULES FOR EVALUATING AND MANAGING INCESTUOUS CHILD ABUSE ARE STATED AND DISCUSSED. GUIDELINES TO THERAPEUTIC TEAMWORK ARE ALSO PROVIDED. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ARE PROVIDED AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH MAJOR SECTION. SEE NCJ-54469 FOR VOLUME 1. (RCB)

Availability: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601.

395. **DEBUNKING THE THEORY OF THE FEMALE 'MASKED CRIMINAL'. By J. C. SCUTT.** AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, PARKVILLE, VICTORIA 3052, AUSTRALIA. *AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* V 11, N 1 (MARCH 1978), P 23-42. **NCJ-55439**

THE THEORY OF POLLAK ON FEMALE DEVIANCE IS ANALYZED IN RELATION TO CERTAIN FORMS OF UNREPORTED CRIME, AND THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME COMMITED BY MALES AND FEMALES IS COMPARED. POLLAK CONTENDS THAT THE LOW OFFICIAL CRIME RATE OF WOMEN DISTORTS THE TRUE PICTURE OF CRIME. HE FOCUSES ON UNREPORTED CRIME WHERE HE BELIEVES THAT WOMEN PLAY A LARGE ROLE. AREAS OF ESSENTIALLY UNDISCOVERED CRIME COMMITTED BY FEMALES INCLUDE WHITE COLLAR CRIME, CRIMINAL ABORTION, PROSTITUTION (PATRONAGE OF PROSTITUTES AND LIVING FROM THE PROCEEDS OF PROSTITUTION), SEX CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST MINORS, RAPE, CHILD ABUSE, VIOLENCE WITH SPOUSE (PROVOCATION AND SELF-DEFENSE IN FAMILY DISPUTES), VIOLENCE AND THE USE OF ARMS, POISONING AS A WEAPON, CHILD KILLING, CHILD THEFT, AND SHOPLIFTING (DOMESTIC THEFT). EVIDENCE RELATED TO POLLAK'S THEORY THAT WOMEN ARE MORE DEVIOUS THAN MEN IS NOT CONVINCING. MEN, JUST AS WOMEN, HAVE NUMEROUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMMISSION OF UNDETECTED CRIMES. SELF-REPORT STUDIES INDICATE THAT BOTH MEN AND WOMEN COMMIT CRIMES THAT ARE NEVER DISCOVERED. MANY AREAS OF SO-CALLED FEMALE CRIME, WHERE WOMEN MAY ACT AND ESCAPE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES, INVOLVE MALE ACTORS AND ESCAPEES AS WELL. IN NUMEROUS CASES, FIELDS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE SAID TO BE ESCAPING ARE AREAS OF NONSERIOUS CRIME. DEVIANCE IS NOT RELATED TO SEX; IF POLLAK'S THEORY WERE EXTENDED TO MALES, IT MIGHT BE FOUND THAT MALE STATISTICS ARE MUCH HIGHER THAN FEMALE STATISTICS IN TERMS OF KNOWN AND UNDISCOVERED CRIME. NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

396. **DEFINING CHILD ABUSE. By J. M. GIOVANNONI and R. M. BECERRA.** FREE PRESS, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 320 p. 1980. **NCJ-65676**

PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DEFINING CHILD ABUSE AND CHANGING CONCEPTS OF CHILD ABUSE OVER 300 YEARS ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH FINDINGS FROM TWO SURVEYS, CASE STUDIES, AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS. PROBLEMS IN DEFINING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EVIDENCED IN STATE LAWS, VAGUE PROFESSIONAL CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES, AND EVEN A VAGUE CONCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD MISTREATMENT REVIEWS COLONIAL TIMES AND THE ENGLISH SOCIO-LEGAL HERITAGE, THE 19TH CENTURY SOCIAL REFORMS FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE CONCEPT OF MISTREATMENT, AND 20TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS LEADING TO PRESENT CONCEPTIONS OF THE PROBLEM AND ITS MANAGEMENT. RESEACH INTO DEFINITIONAL PROBLEMS CONSISTED OF TWO PHASES: (1) A SURVEY OF OPINIONS OF 300 PROFESSIONALS (LAWYERS, PEDIATRICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND POLICE) AND OF 1,100 LAY PERSONS, AND (2) A SURVEY OF 949 ACTUAL CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE FIRST SURVEY EXAMINED SUBJECTS' OPINIONS ON 78 SPECIFIC INCIDENTS WHOSE CONTENT WAS DRAWN FROM ACTUAL CASE RECORDS, EXAMPLES IN LITERATURE, AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES. A TOTAL OF 13 MAJOR CATEGORIES OF PROBLEMS WERE CLASSIFIED: CLEANLINESS, CLOTHING, DRUGS/ALCOHOL, EDUCATIONAL NEGLECT, EMOTIONAL NEGLECT, FOSTERING DELINQUENCY, HOUSING, MEDICAL NEGLECT, NUTRITION, PARENTAL SEXUAL MORES, PHYSICAL ABUSE, SUPERVISION, AND SEXUAL ABUSE. PATTERNS OF AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE DIFFERENT PROFESSIONALS CONCERNED THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF MISTREATMENT AND REFLECTED PROFESSIONAL FUNCTIONS RATHER THAN PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. COMPARED WITH ANY OF THE PROFESSIONAL GROUPS, LAY PERSONS' RATINGS OF SERIOUSNESS WERE EXTREMELY HIGH. SURVEY RESULTS ALSO SHOWED THAT WHILE SOCIAL CLASS WAS A MAJOR VARIABLE THAT INFLUENCED PERCEPTIONS OF SERIOUSNESS, ETHNICITY HAS AN OVERRIDING INFLUENCE WITH RESPECT TO PERCEPTIONS OF MOST KINDS OF TREATMENT. IN THE SECOND SURVEY, DATA REVEALED IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES IN THE NATURE OF THE MISTREATMENT IN THESE CASES AND THE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM. THE BOOK CONTENDS THAT, UNTIL THE COMPLEXITIES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE CLEARLY DELINEATED, NO GROUND RULES FOR TREATMENT OR PREVENTION ARE POSSIBLE. TABLES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED AND RELATED MATERIAL ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)

Availability: FREE PRESS, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

397. **DEFINING THE COMMUNITY CONTEXT FOR PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS—THE CORRELATES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. By J. GARBARINO and A. CROUTER.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *CHILD DEVELOPMENT,* V 49 (1978), P 604-616. **NCJ-60301**

FINDINGS FROM STUDIES EXAMINING THE MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN, INCLUDING ABUSE AND NEGLECT, IN A COMMUNITY CONTEXT ARE PRESENTED; DATA COLLECTED ARE USED AS SOCIAL INDICATORS OF FAMILY LIFE QUALITY. THE MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN INVOLVES A WIDE RANGE OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES INCLUDING PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE, AND AFFECTIVE. THIS REPORT ADDRESSES THE FEEDBACK FUNCTION OF FAMILY-SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND LINKS MALTREATMENT TO THE OVERALL BALANCE OF STRESSES AND SUPPORTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT OF FAMILIES. IT FOCUSES ON THE REPORTED INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AT TWO LEVELS OF NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS WITHIN A SINGLE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. MULTIPLE-REGRESSION ANALYSIS IS USED TO DEVELOP PREDICTIVE EQUATIONS USING SOCIOECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND SOME ATTITUDINAL DATA AS INDEPENDENT VARIABLES. THE RESULTS STRONGLY SUPPORT THE POSITION THAT CHILD MALTREATMENT IS RELATED TO SOCIOECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES. THERE IS A GENUINE INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFLUENCE AND CHILD MALTREATMENT. SOURCES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT REPORTS ALSO VARY ACCORDING TO NEIGHBORHOOD AFFLUENCE. IN HIGHER-INCOME AREAS, REPORTING IS MORE LIKELY TO BE CARRIED OUT BY FAMILY MEMBERS, NEIGHBORS, AND FRIENDS. HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AGENCIES, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUPS ARE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT IN ECONOMICALLY-DISADVANTAGED NEIGHBORHOODS. DATA ON THE SOURCE OF REPORTS TEND TO DISCOUNT THE WIDELY HELD POSITION THAT BIASED REPORTING ACCOUNTS FOR THE NEGATIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND CHILD MALTREATMENT. ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT UTILIZATION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT DATA AS SOCIAL INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE IS A VALUABLE TOOL WITH WHICH TO FORMULATE QUESTIONS AND THUS FOCUS ATTENTION AND RESOURCES ON THE FAMILIES IN NEED OF HELP. INCLUDED IN THE STUDY ARE NOTES, REFERENCES, AND STATISTICAL DATA. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LWM)

Sponsoring Agency: BOYS TOWN CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, BOYS TOWN, NE.

398. **DELICATE INQUIRY—THE INVESTIGATOR'S ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE. By J. I. MCGOVERN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL,* V 2, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE (SUMMER 1977), P 277-284. **NCJ-43614**

THE FREQUENT FEELINGS OF DEPRESSION ENCOUNTERED WHEN FACING EVER-INCREASING NUMBERS OF TRAGIC CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS, THE PROBLEMS OF DEALING WITH PARENTS, AND TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH SUCH CASES ARE DISCUSSED. SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED BY INVESTIGATORS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES TODAY IS THE INCREASING NUMBER OF REPORTS, THE INABILITY TO GIVE EACH CASE THE TIME IT DESERVES, CONTINUAL EXPOSURE TO TRAGIC SITUATIONS, AND A FEELING OF GREAT PERSONAL DEPRESSION. THE KEY IS TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES. SERIOUS INJURIES DESERVE MORE INTENSE WORK THAN MINOR INJURIES OR CHRONIC NEGLECT. SEXUAL ABUSE SHOULD RECEIVE HIGH PRIORITY. MANY TIMES THE FAMILY IS VERY COOPERATIVE IN THE INVESTIGATION, BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY RECOGNIZE THE PROBLEM. OFTEN THEY MAINTAIN THAT THE BEATINGS WERE NEEDED DISCIPLINE. WHEN THE PARENT IS OPENLY HOSTILE OR DENIES THE INCIDENT, THE BEST STRATEGY IS OFTEN TO SHIFT TO OTHER PROBLEMS IN THE HOME ABOUT WHICH THE PARENT IS WILLING TO TALK. IN ADDITION, THIS INFORMATION CAN BE VALUABLE IN FORMING A CASE. HOSTILITY OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE CAREFULLY DOCUMENTED. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ARE OFTEN ENCOUNTERED. AND PARENTS WHO WERE THEMSELVES ABUSED OFTEN JUSTIFY THEIR OWN ABUSE IN TERMS OF 'THAT'S THE WAY IT WAS DONE WHEN I GREW UP.' RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, ESPECIALLY RELIANCE ON FAITH HEALING, ALSO PRESENT PROBLEMS. WHEN A REPORT PROVES UNFOUNDED, THE INVESTIGATOR IS OFTEN IN AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION. THE BEST COURSE IS TO EXPLAIN THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FOLLOW UP ALL REPORTS. THE FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN RECOMMENDING COUNSELING OR FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED. GENERALLY, AN INVESTIGATOR MUST BE READY TO REMOVE A CHILD FROM THE HOME WHEN SAFETY DEMANDS IT, BUT HE MUST ALSO BE AWARE OF THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACT. CRITICS OFTEN CHARGE THAT CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS ONLY BECOME INVOLVED AFTER THE CHILD HAS BEEN INJURED. WHILE THIS IS TRUE FOR GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WHO MUST HAVE A LEGALLY JUSTIFIABLE CAUSE BEFORE INTERVENING, MANY PRIVATE AGENCIES EXIST WHICH CAN OFFER HELP BEFORE THE CRISIS STAGE IS REACHED. INVESTIGATORS SHOULD BE AWARE OF SUCH RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY.

399. **DELINQUENCY PATTERNS IN MALTREATED CHILDREN AND SIBLINGS. By F. G. BOLTON, J. W. REICH, and S. E. GUTIERRES.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 349-357. **NCJ-43757**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND CHILD ABUSE IS EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF CHILDREN WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON BOTH CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE COURT RECORDS IN ARIZONA. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE SIBLINGS OF ABUSED CHILDREN, HAVING OBSERVED VIOLENCE IN THEIR FAMILIES WITHOUT BEING THE DIRECT RECIPIENTS OF IT, WILL ENGAGE IN AGGRESIVE BEHAVIOR THEMSELVES. ABUSED CHILDREN, HAVING SUFFERED FROM AGGRESSION, ARE MORE LIKELY TO SEEK ESCAPE. THEREFORE, SIBLINGS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE REPORTED FOR AGGRESIVE, ANTISOCIAL CRIMES, WHEREAS ABUSED CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN RUNAWAY AND TRUANCY OFFENSES. THE INVOLVEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS AND THEIR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN ESCAPE AND AGGRESSION CRIMES IS ANALYZED AND COMPARED WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF A CONTROL SAMPLE OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN WHO, ACCORDING TO RECORDS, HAVE NOT BEEN EXPOSED TO MALTREATMENT IN THEIR FAMILIES. THE ANALYSIS GENERALLY SUPPORTS THE HYPOTHESIS. ABUSED CHILDREN SHOW A DISTINCT TENDENCY TO BE REPORTED FOR ESCAPE CRIMES BUT NOT FOR AGGRESSIVE CRIMES. SIBLINGS OF ABUSED CHILDREN TEND TO BE REPORTED FOR AGGRESSIVE CRIMES AS OPPOSED TO ESCAPE CRIMES. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. ONE TABLE AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

400. **DENTISTS AND THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By I. M. SOPHER.** W B SAUNDERS COMPANY, WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19105. *DENTAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA,* V 21, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 113-122. **NCJ-50912**

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE AND THE PATHOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE AFFLICTED CHILD. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DENTIST ARE DISCUSSED. THE HEAD IS A COMMON AREA FOR CHILD ABUSE INJURY. THIS FACT HAS PRACTICAL APPLICATION FOR THE DENTIST BECAUSE INJURY TO THE ORAL AND FACIAL STRUCTURES MAY CAUSE A PATIENT TO SEEK DENTAL CARE FOR RELATED INJURIES. THE DENTIST, THEREFORE, SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE ABUSED CHILD SYNDROME. DENTISTS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEIR PRIMARY MORAL AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVE NOTIFYING THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF THEIR SUSPICIONS OR OPINIONS AND THAT THEY ARE NOT EXPECTED TO PURSUE THE INVESTIGATORY ASPECTS OF THE CASE. THE FOLLOWING ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS, COMPOSING A COMPLEX PANEL OF PSYCHIATRIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, MAY BE RELATED TO THE OFFENDER'S BEHAVIOR: SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA; INTERACTION AMONG THE PARENTS' PERSONALITY TRAITS, THE CHILD'S CHARACTERISTICS, AND THE ENVIRONMENT; OFFENDER'S BACKGROUND OF FRUSTRATION; OFFENDER'S HISTORY OF HAVING BEEN A VICTIM OF CHILD ABUSE; AND SUBCONSCIOUS DESIRES TO INJURE OR NEGLECT. THE PATHOLOGICAL FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED INVOLVE RECOGNITION OF THE LOCATION, SEVERITY, AND CAUSE OF THE INJURY. POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN FATAL CASES MUST BE THOROUGH AND INCLUDE INFORMATION ON ESTIMATION OF TIME OF DEATH, PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF THE CHILD, AND POSTNATAL MEDICAL HISTORY. TOTAL BODY X-RAYS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED. THE DENTIST SHOULD CONTACT LOCAL AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE STATUS OF MANDATORY REPORTING BECAUSE CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION IS UNDERGOING RAPID CHANGE. DENTISTS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THEIR OBLIGATION TO TESTIFY WHICH NECESSITATES THE KEEPING OF PRECISE RECORDS ON SUSPECTED ABUSE. THE RECOMMENDED APPROACH FOR THE MAJORITY OF CHILD ABUSE CASES INVOLVES INTERDISCIPLINARY CORRECTIVE THERAPY EMPHASIZING PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COUNSELING. WHILE IT IS NECESSRY TO REMOVE THE CHILD FROM A DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT, RECONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY UNIT IS THE ULTIMATE GOAL, WITH EACH CASE CONSIDERED INDIVIDUALLY. REFERENCES AND STATISTICAL DATA FROM RESEARCH STUDIES ARE PROVIDED. (JCP)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT SYMPOSIUM ON FORENSIC DENTISTRY—LEGAL OBLIGATIONS AND METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION FOR THE PRACTITIONER.

401. **DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION AS A PRIMARY PROCESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE—A COMPARATIVE AND CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404). By J. W. PRESCOTT.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 72 p. 1979. **NCJ-56407**

THEORIES AND STATISTICS PERTAINING TO THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOMATOSENSORY (PHYSICAL AFFECTION, OR BODY TOUCH) DEPRIVATION DURING FORMATIVE YEARS AND EXPRESSION OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN ADULTHOOD ARE EXAMINED. DATA DRAWN FROM A COMPILATION OF STATISTICS ON 400 PRIMITIVE CULTURES OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORT THE THESIS THAT DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION AND BODY PLEASURE, THROUGHOUT LIFE BUT PARTICULARLY DURING THE FORMATIVE PERIODS (INFANCY, CHILDHOOD, AND ADOLESCENCE), IS STRONGLY RELATED TO THE PROMINENCE OF WARFARE AND INTERPERSONAL PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CULTURES. STATISTICS FROM THE UNITED STATES SHOW STRONG ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN INFANT MORTALITY AND HOMICIDE RATES AND BETWEEN DIVORCE AND SUICIDE RATES. APPARENTLY INFANT MORTALITY AND DIVORCE REFLECT DIFFERENT KINDS OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS THAT RELATE TO DIFFERENT FORMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THE LINK BETWEEN INFANT MORTALITY AND HOMICIDE SUGGESTS THAT CHILDREN WHO SURVIVE DESPITE THEIR NEGATIVE SURROUNDINGS BECOME SOCIETY'S SOCIAL OFFENDERS. STATISTICAL STRATEGIES FOR PREDICTING THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FROM DATA ON UNWED MOTHERS AND ADOLESCENT MOTHERS (FROM WHICH ESTIMATES OF 'UNWANTEDNESS' ARE DERIVED), PREMATURITY, SEPARATION OF MOTHER AND CHILD, AND INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATES ARE OUTLINED. WAYS IN WHICH THE PRACTICES OF MODERN MEDICINE HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE FAILURE OF AFFECTIONAL BONDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD, WHICH TRANSLATES INTO CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DYSFUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, ARE DISCUSSED (E.G., USE OF ANESTHETICS AND SEDATIVES IN CHILDBIRTH, POSITION OF THE MOTHER DURING BIRTH, ROUTINE SEPARATION OF NEWBORNS FROM THEIR MOTHERS, DISCOURAGEMENT OF BREASTFEEDING). IT IS CONCLUDED THAT SOMATOSENSORY DEPRIVATION DURING THE FORMATIVE PERIODS ACTUALLY INFLUENCES THE DEVELOPMENT, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTION OF THE BRAIN IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE BRAIN'S VIOLENCE 'SYSTEMS' ARE PREDISPOSED TO DOMINATE PLEASURE 'SYSTEMS.' ENRICHED SOMATOSENSORY STIMULATION AND CONSEQUENT EXPERIENCING OF BODY PLEASURE HAVE THE OPPOSITE EFFECT. TO THE EXTENT THAT CULTURES AND VALUE SYSTEMS ENCOURAGE SOMATOSENSORY ENRICHMENT OR DEPRIVATION, THEY DETERMINE WHETHER PEACE OF VIOLENCE WILL PREVAIL. IF THE MORAL PROBLEM OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS IS TO BE RESOLVED, THE DUALISTIC VIEW OF THE BODY AS INFERIOR, EVIL, AND SUBSERVIENT TO THE MIND OR SOUL MUST BE REPLACED WITH AN AFFIRMATION OF THE MORALITY OF PHYSICAL PLEASURE AND THE IMMORALITY OF PAIN, TORTURE, SUFFERING, AND DEPRIVATION. EXTENSIVE TABLES, GRAPHS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH, BOSTON (MA), FEBRUARY 1974.

402. **DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF NINE HEALTH-BASED PROGRAMS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, INC, 1801 HINMAN AVENUE, EVANSTON, IL 60204. 115 p. 1974. **NCJ-44741**

THE PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES OF NINE HEALTH-BASED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DESCRIBED, COMPARED, AND ASSESSED. SITE VISITS WERE MADE TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS AT COOK COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.; UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MEDICAL CENTER, DENVER; WILLIAM BEAUMONT ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, EL PASO, TEX.; KAUIKEOLANI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, HONOLULU, HAWAII; UNIVERSITY OF IOWA HOSPITALS, IOWA CITY; CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES (CALIF.); NEW YORK (N.Y.) FOUNDLING HOSPITAL; CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH (PA.); AND ST. PAUL (MINN.)-RAMSEY COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER. SEPARATE SUMMARY REPORTS FOR EACH PROGRAM INCLUDE INFORMATION ON PROCEDURES, CLIENT POPULATIONS, WORKLOADS, SERVICES OFFERED, COMMUNITY RESOURCES USED, REPORTING PROCEDURES, RESEARCH, AND OTHER PROGRAM ASPECTS. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG THE NINE PROGRAMS ARE HIGHLIGHTED. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NONPUNITIVE, THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS FOR ABUSING PARENTS, THE IMPACT OF COMMUNI-

TY EDUCATION ON THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEAM APPROACH TO DIAGNOSING ABUSE, THE NEED FOR CHILD ABUSE DIAGNOSTIC TEAM MEMBERS TO BE RELIEVED PERIODICALLY FROM THE DEMANDS OF THEIR ROLE, AND EVIDENCE THAT ABUSING PARENTS CAN LEARN NOT TO ABUSE. THE PERVASIVE NEED FOR SYSTEMATIC STUDIES IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS POINTED OUT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 236 751 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

403. **DETERMINANTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY—TOWARD A THEORETICAL INTERPRETATION. By R. J. GELLES and M. A. STRAUS.** 32 p. **NCJ-58922**

SEVERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE, AS APPLIED TO FAMILY VIOLENCE, ARE INTEGRATED IN AN OVERALL THEORETICAL DIAGRAM AND DETERMINANTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE DISCUSSED. PRIOR TO 1971 THERE WAS LITTLE RESEARCH ON FAMILY VIOLENCE. RECENT RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS IS A NORMAL PART OF FAMILY LIFE IN MOST SOCIETIES AND IN AMERICAN SOCIETY IN PARTICULAR. UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES CALL FOR A SPECIAL THEORY OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE, AS COMPARED TO SIMPLY ASSUMING THAT MORE GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE AUTOMATICALLY APPLY TO THE FAMILY. THE FACTORS WHICH REQUIRE A SPECIAL THEORY INCLUDE THE HIGH LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS INTENSITY OF COMMITMENT TOWARD FAMILY MEMBERS. FROM THE 15 THEORIES OF VIOLENCE WHICH ARE EVALUATED, IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A THEORETICAL INTEGRATION OF APPLICABLE ELEMENTS IN DIAGRAM FORM INCLUDING ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, FRUSTRATION-AGGRESSION, STRUCTURAL, AND INTRAFAMILY RESOURCE THEORIES. THE MAJOR LIMITATION OF THE RESULTING INTEGRATION IS THAT IT DOES NOT SHOW FEEDBACK LOOPS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE PRESENT AND DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY PROVISION FOR CYBERNETIC CONTROL OF THE SYSTEM. HOWEVER, IT DOES BRING A CERTAIN LEVEL OF CLARITY TO THE SUBJECT OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE AND ESTABLISHES A BASIS FOR A MORE DETAILED AND SPECIFIC THEORY. REFERENCE NOTES AND DIAGRAMS ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: PART OF THE FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM.

404. **DETROIT AND WAYNE COUNTY (MI) FAMILY SERVICE—FAMILY TROUBLE CLINIC—A POLICE-SOCIAL WORK APPROACH TO FAMILY VIOLENCE. By E. T. WALKER.** 69 p. 1979. **NCJ-67041**

THE FAMILY TROUBLE CLINIC, A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN THE DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT AND FAMILY SERVICE OF DETROIT AND WAYNE COUNTY, PROVIDES EMERGENCY COUNSELING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROBLEMS. THE PROGRAM DEVELOPED OUT OF AN IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY NEED AND EXPECTATION THAT THE POLICE AND SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION SHOULD COMBINE THEIR EFFORTS IN SEEKING A SOLUTION TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. PROGRAM SERVICE IS AVAILABLE 7 DAYS A WEEK WITH A REGULAR FULL-TIME STAFF DURING THE DAY AND ONCALL PART-TIME STAFF AT NIGHT AND ON WEEKENDS. THUS, A DEGREE OF SOCIAL WORK AVAILABILITY IS PROVIDED FOR THE CITY OF DETROIT THAT HERETOFORE HAD BEEN NONEXISTENT. ANOTHER EXEMPLARY FEATURE OF THE PROGRAM IS THE MODEL OF SERVICE BEING DEMONSTRATED, IN THAT POLICE AND SOCIAL WORK SKILLS ARE COMBINED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE TWO DISCIPLINES EACH MAINTAIN THEIR UNIQUE QUALITIES. OTHER PROGRAM RESULTS INCLUDE THE DEMONSTRATION OF THIS SERVICE AS USEFUL TO BOTH AN AFFLUENT AND A LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC CLIENT GROUP, THE EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF CASEWORK SERVICE VIA THE TELEPHONE, AND SKILLFUL USE OF OUTREACH TECHNIQUES TO HELP A NEW AND HARD-TO-REACH CLIENT POPULATION. THE REPORT INCLUDES FOOTNOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND APPENDIXES OF RELATED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND LEGISLATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)

405. **DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE SYSTEM. By M. BOMMER, G. GOODGION, V. PEASE, and R. ZMUD.** HUMAN SCIENCES PRESS, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10011. *COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL,* V 13, N 4 (WINTER 1977), P 333-342. **NCJ-46830**

THIS PAPER OUTLINES A PLAN FOR DEVELOPING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES A BASIS FOR IMPROVED DECISIONMAKING AND PLANNING AT ALL LEVELS OF A CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE SYSTEM. RESEACH FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE PERPETRATED BY PERSONS WHO HAVE UNMET EMOTIONAL NEEDS AND WHO ARE LIVING UNDER STRESSFUL CONDITIONS. BY ALLEVIATING STRESSFUL CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS IN THE FAMILY, THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE WILL DECREASE. IN ORDER TO ASSIST THE CLIENT AND SOCIAL WORKER IN IDENTIFYING THE FAMILIAL CONFLICTS OR EMOTIONAL DEFICITS, AND IN DEVELOPING A TREATMENT PLAN FOR MEETING THESE NEEDS, THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING (GAS) METHOD IS SUGGESTED. THE GAS METHOD CONSISTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN WITH A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC GOALS FOR THE CLIENT. USING THE MAJOR AREAS OF CLIENT NEED AS A GUIDE, THE CLIENT AND SOCIAL WORKER JOINTLY IDENTIFY THE CLIENT'S NEEDS AND DEVELOP A GOAL-ORIENTED TREATMENT PLAN FOR SATISFYING THESE NEEDS. THESE GOALS, THEREFORE, SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON THE SOLUTION OF THE STRESS-PRODUCING PROBLEMS THAT SEEM TO PRECIPITATE ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AS WELL AS POINT A DIRECTION FOR TRANSFORMING THE ENTIRE FAMILY'S BEHAVIOR PATTERNS FROM NEGATIVE TO POSITIVE. GAS PROVIDES A BASIS FOR THE MEASUREMENT AND CONSEQUENT EVALUATION OF A THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT PLAN. EACH GOAL IS RELATED TO A GRADED SERIES OF LIKELY OUTCOMES AND A SPECIFIC IDENTIFIABLE ACTION OR INDICATOR IS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH OUTCOME. GOALS MAY BE ASSIGNED WEIGHTS TO REFLECT DIFFERING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE. THE GAS PROCESS PROVIDES A BASIS FOR AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS THE DECISIONMAKING AND PLANNING EFFORTS OF ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE SYSTEM. INSTEAD OF EMBEDDING THE INFORMATION IN A LENGTHY NARRATIVE OR CASE HISTORY FILE, THE RELEVANT DATA WILL BE READILY AVAILABLE IN A STANDARDIZED FORMAT AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE CLIENT INFORMATION AND GOAL FILE. PROBABLY THE GREATEST BENEFITS PROVIDED BY AN INFORMATION SYSTEM ARE THE REPORTS THAT CAN BE GENERATED TO FACILITATE DECISIONMAKING AND PLANNING AT ALL LEVELS IN THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE SYSTEM. TABULAR DATA PRESENT A SAMPLE GAS; AN ACTIVITY ANALYSIS FOR CONFIRMING A CASE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; AND A CLIENT INFORMATION AND GOAL FILE. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DJM)

406. **DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S ADVOCATES, A COMMUNITY APPROACH (FROM CHILD ABUSE—INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT, 1975, BY NANCY B EBELING AND DEBORAH A HILL—SEE NCJ-32566). By D. A. HILL.** PUBLISHING SCIENCES GROUP, INC. 4 p. 1975. **NCJ-48068**

A BOSTON, MASS., AGENCY ESTABLISHED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN REFERRING HOSPITALS AND PROTECTIVE AGENCIES IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES IS DESCRIBED. THE AGENCY GREW OUT OF A SMALL GROUP OF PROFESSIONALS WHO MET INFORMALLY TO WORK ON COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS BETWEEN A HOSPITAL AND A PROTECTIVE AGENCY. THE GROUP BECAME CHILDREN'S ADVOCATES, INC., A MULTIDISCIPLINARY ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF 23 AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH PROVIDING SERVICES TO THE FAMILIES OF ABUSED CHILDREN. IN ADDITION TO IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HOSPITALS AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, CHILDREN'S ADVOCATES, INC., HAS PROVIDED A CHANNEL FOR THE SHARING OF INFORMATION. AGENCY DELEGATE WORK ON COMMITTEES OF THEIR CHOICE TOWARD DEVELOPING ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO SERVE FAMILIES. THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE HAS SPONSORED SYMPOSIUMS AND DEVELOPED A SPEAKER'S BUREAU IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF FAILURE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE. THE RESOURCE COMMITTEE HAS ARRANGED FOR A TELEPHONE INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE AND HAS SPONSORED A LOCAL SELF-HELP GROUP CALLED PARENTS' ANONYMOUS. THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE HAS PUBLISHED A BROCHURE DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE FAMILIES WITH CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS TO SEEK HELP. THE LEGAL ISSUES COMMITTEE IS SEEKING OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE HELPFUL PROGRAMS IN COURT SETTINGS, WHILE ANOTHER GROUP—THE PRACTICE COMMITTEE—EXPLORES CASE MANAGEMENT ISSUES. (LKM)

407. **DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES (FROM CHANGING FACES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, 1978, BY V LORNE STEWART—SEE NCJ-49291). By O. W. KETCHAM.** NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS, WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 34 p. 1978. **NCJ-49292**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE U.S. IS TRACED AND THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PREDOMINANT ISSUES AND THEMES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE DISCUSSED. THE FIRST JUVENILE COURT ACT WAS PASSED IN ILLINOIS IN 1899, AND MOST OF THE STATES QUICKLY FOLLOWED THE EXAMPLE AND PASSED LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION. THE STATUTES WERE SELF-RIGHTEOUS IN TONE, AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION ADVERTISED AND APPLAUDED THE NEW SYSTEM. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM WAS BASED ON SOCIAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL MODELS, AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION QUICKLY LOST INTEREST IN THE JUVENILE COURT; IN THE 1930'S AND 1940'S, THE COURTS BECAME THE PROVINCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS. SOCIAL WORKERS AND JUVENILE COURT PERSONNEL HAD THE TENDENCY TO THEMSELVES NOT WITHIN THE JUDGMENTAL OR PUNITIVE FUNCTIONS, BUT RATHER AS PERSONS WORKING FOR THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS. ACCORDING TO THIS REASONING, THE CHILDREN HAD NO NEED FOR LAWYERS OR PROTECTION FROM THE COURT. BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS, A SYSTEM FOR HANDLING DELINQUENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN DEVELOPED ESSENTIALLY OUTSIDE THE LEGAL SYSTEM. AFTER WORLD WAR II, DISILLUSIONMENT WITH THE SYSTEM RESULTED AFTER SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS SHOWED NO REDUCTION IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AFTER COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE FROM THE JUVENILE COURT. APPELLATE COURTS WERE CALLED UPON TO ANALYZE AND APPRAISE THE OPERATION OF THE JUVENILE COURTS IN THE LATE 1950'S AND THE 1960'S, AND A RUSH OF MANDATES CONCERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE FOLLOWED. THE MOST MONUMENTAL OF THESE, THE GAULT DECISION, DECREED THAT JUVENILES MUST BE GIVEN THE FOUR MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE DUE PROCESS OF LAW. THE SUPREME COURT EVENTUALLY RULED THAT THE JUVENILE MUST BE JUDGED GUILTY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. IN A TURN AROUND, THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS IN AMERICA IS BECOMING MORE OF AN ADVERSARY PROCEEDING AND MORE LIKE THE ADULT COURT MODEL. THE DISTINCTIVE ASPECTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED REGARDING THE PREFATORY PROCESS, FACT-FINDING ADJUDICATION, AND THE POSTADJUDICATORY PROCESS. THE PREDOMINANT ISSUES AND CURRENT THEMES INVOLVING AN AUTONOMOUS SYSTEM FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE CONSIDERED INCLUDING: (1) LEGAL PROCESS VERSUS SOCIAL WORK; (2) THE SCOPE OF THE COURT'S JURISDICTION: (3) CITIZEN CONTROL OF THE SYSTEM; (4) THE PROBLEM OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN; (5) INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN; (6) THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT AND THE LIMITS OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE; AND (7) THE USE OF INSTITUTIONS VERSUS COMMUNITY-BASED FACILITIES. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (DAG)

408. **DEVELOPMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404). By E. ELMER and G. S. GREGG.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 14 p. 1979. **NCJ-56413**

THE DEVELOPMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 20 PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN ADMITTED TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH (PA.) FROM 1949 TO 1962 ARE EXAMINED. A MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH TEAM AT THE HOSPITAL REVIEWED THE RECORDS OF CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN ADMITTED WITH BONE INJURIES INDICATIVE OF ABUSE, REEVALUATED THESE CHILDREN, AND ASSESSED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THOSE WHO DEFINITELY HAD BEEN ABUSED. THE REEVALUATION ENCOMPASSED COMPREHENSIVE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, INTERVIEWS WITH THE CHILDREN'S MOTHERS, AND REVIEWS OF SCHOOL, COURT, AND SOCIAL AGENCY RECORDS. THE PERIOD BETWEEN INITIAL HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND REEVALUATION RANGED FROM 1 YEAR AND 5 MONTHS TO 10 YEARS. ONLY TWO OF THE CHILDREN WERE NORMAL IN ALL RESPECTS. HOWEVER, ONLY ONE CONDITION--PHYSICAL DEFECTS IN ONE-THIRD OF THE CHILDREN--CLEARLY RESULTED FROM ABUSE ALONE. GROWTH FAILURE NOTED ON HOSPITAL ADMISSION APPARENTLY WAS REVERSIBLE. SUBJECTS WITH GROWTH FAILURE AND AMBIGUOUS COMPLAINTS UPON INITIAL ADMISSION WERE OLDER CHILDREN WHO APPEARED TO HAVE SUFFERED PROLONGED NEGLECT AS WELL AS ABUSE. THOSE WITH NORMAL GROWTH AND COMPLAINTS SUGGESTING RECENT INJURY WERE YOUNGER AND DID NOT APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED. THE LATTER GROUP, WHICH INCLUDED THE TWO NORMAL CHILDREN, SHOWED MORE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN ALL RESPECTS UPON REEVALUATION. OF THE 20 CHILDREN, 7 WERE BLACK. ONLY ONE OF THE CHILDREN WITH AMBIGUOUS COMPLAINT AND GROWTH FAILURE UPON ADMISSION WAS BLACK. BOTH NORMAL CHILDREN WERE BLACK. THE BLACK CHILDREN GENERALLY HAD LESS GROWTH RETARDATION AND EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE UPON REEVALUATION THAN DID WHITES, AND NO BLACK CHILDREN HAD PHYSICAL DEFECTS RELATED TO TRAUMA. THERE WERE INDICATORS THAT IMPROVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENT BENEFITED SOME CHILDREN, BUT 50 PERCENT OF THE GROUP WERE MENTALLY RETARDED UPON REEVALUATION REGARDLESS OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT OR RECOVERY FROM GROWTH FAILURE. SOME SHOWED SIGNS OF INCREASING PROBLEMS AS THEY APPROACHED ADOLESCENCE. AT LEAST FIVE APPEARED LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES. ONLY A FEW GAVE PROMISE OF BECOMING SELF-SUFFICIENT ADULTS. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS, PARTICULARLY THE CRUCIALITY OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND INTERVENTION FOR

ABUSED CHILDREN, ARE DISCUSSED. A LIST OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PUBLISHED IN PEDIATRICS, V 40, N 4 (OCTOBER 1967).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

409. **DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST IN CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. By D. C. GEDDIS, I. F. TURNER, and J. EARDLEY.** BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BMA HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1 H9JR, ENGLAND. *ARCHIVES OF DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD,* V 52, N 9 (1977), P 708-712. **NCJ-57078**

THE USE OF THE BENE-ANTHONY FAMILY RELATIONS TEST TO INVESTIGATE DEFINITE OR SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IS ILLUSTRATED WITH THREE CASE HISTORIES. TEST RESULTS SHOULD BE PART OF THE EVIDENCE PREPARED FOR COURT. THE TEST CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF CARDBOARD FIGURES REPRESENTING PEOPLE OF VARIOUS AGES FROM GRANDPARENTS TO A BABY IN A PRAM. THE CHILD SELECTS FIGURES TO REPRESENT THE IMPORTANT PERSONS IN HIS OR HER EMOTIONAL LIFE. A SERIES OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS ARE READ TO THE CHILD, WHO CAN 'MAIL' THEM INTO A BOX UNDER ANY FIGURE THE STATEMENT FITS. THREE CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE HOW THIS TEST CAN MEASURE A CHILD'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE FAMILY. A 4-YEAR-OLD BOY REVEALED A STRONGLY NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS MOTHER. HE HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL AFTER A SEVERE BEATING BY THE MOTHER AND WAS BEING INVESTIGATED FOR ENCOPRESIS. (INVOLUNTARY DEFACATION OF PSYCHIC ORIGIN) AND POSSIBLE MENTAL RETARDATION. THE TEST PINPOINTED THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MOTHER AS A MAJOR CAUSATIVE FACTOR IN THE ENCOPRESIS. A 9-YEAR-OLD GIRL ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR FAILURE TO THRIVE GAVE HIGHLY UNUSUAL RESPONSES THAT ENABLED INVESTIGATORS TO GET TO THE BASIC PROBLEM, WHICH WAS A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF THE FAMILY. THE TEST OF A 6-YEAR-OLD BOY REVEALED THAT THE GRANDMOTHER WAS THE ABUSING FIGURE. INVESTIGATORS RECOMMENDED REMOVING HIM FROM THE HOME BECAUSE HIS PARENTS COULD NOT PROTECT HIM; HE IS THRIVING IN A FOSTER HOME. THE TEST DOES NOT PROVIDE ANSWERS BUT IT CAN ALERT CLINICIANS TO THE APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS. WHEN A COURT CASE IS BEING PREPARED, RESULTS OF THE TEST SHOULD BE PART OF THE EVIDENCE. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

410. **DIARY OF A BATTERED HOUSEWIFE. By L. M. HAKE.** 38 p. **NCJ-38113**

SUBJECTIVE CASE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A BATTERED WIFE AND HER ALCOHOLIC, ABUSIVE HUSBAND. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DEVOTED TO HER ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH SEXUALITY, IDENTITY, AND ALCOHOLISM.

Availability: FEMINIST PUBLICATIONS, P O BOX 154, INDEPENDENCE, KY 41051.

411. **DIFFERENCES IN CHILD MANAGEMENT AMONG COURT-IDENTIFIED ABUSIVE MOTHERS, SELF-IDENTIFIED ABUSIVE MOTHERS, AND OTHER MOTHERS. By A. G. WOOD.** 108 p. 1978. **NCJ-56488**

THREE GROUPS OF MOTHERS IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., WERE SAMPLED TO DETERMINE WHETHER DIFFERENCES EXISTED IN CHILD MANAGEMENT ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES BETWEEN KNOWN CHILD ABUSERS AND MOTHERS NOT IDENTIFIED AS ABUSIVE. THE QUESTIONNAIRES (NOT INCLUDED) WERE DIRECTED TOWARD SELF-IDENTIFIED ABUSIVE MOTHERS (SIM), COURT-IDENTIFIED ABUSIVE MOTHERS (CIM), AND OTHER MOTHERS NOT KNOWN TO BE ABUSIVE (OM). THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS INCLUDED A DATA SHEET INDICATING WHETHER MOTHERS WERE SIM'S OR CIM'S AND THE NUMBER OF HOURS IN ATTENDANCE AT PARENTS ANONYMOUS (PA) MEETINGS, AND THE MICHIGAN SCREENING PROFILE OF PARENTING (MSPP). IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT A RELATIONSHIP WOULD BE FOUND BETWEEN HOURS IN PA AND MSPP SCORES. ANOTHER HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT MORE POSITIVE SCORES ON EACH OF THE FIVE MSPP SCALES WOULD BE MADE BY OM'S FOLLOWED FIRST BY SIM'S, THEN BY CIM'S. FROM THE PRIMARY DATA, THE FINDINGS FAILED TO REJECT THE NULL HYPOTHESIS IN EACH CASE EXCEPT FOR THE MSPP COPING SCALE. SIM'S WERE FOUND TO HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE NEGATIVE SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR COPING SKILLS THAN CIM'S. THE SECONDARY DATA REFLECTED NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES AMONG THE THREE GROUPS IN AGE, INCOME, EDUCATION, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN. ALL THREE GROUPS WERE FOUND TO BE POORER THAN THE AVERAGE WOMAN IN OKLAHOMA CITY AND TO HAVE A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF PREMATURE AND CAESAREAN BIRTHS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT REGARDLESS OF IDENTIFICATION OR NONIDENTIFICATION AS ABUSIVE, A MAJORITY OF THE MOTHERS FROM A LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL ARE VULNERABLE TO ABUSIVE IMPULSES, ALTHOUGH SIM'S WERE EITHER MORE SOCIALLY AWARE OR BETTER EDUCATED TO THEIR CHILD ABUSE POTENTIAL. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: SPECIAL PRICES FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7824621. (Microfiche)

412. **DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE. By L. WHITING.** AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *PUBLIC WELFARE,* V 36, N 4 (FALL 1978), P 22-25. **NCJ-54713**

THIS ARTICLE IS CONCERNED WITH THE PREDICTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE RESOURCE THEORY OF VIOLENCE, PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR VERSUS CHARACTER DISORDER, AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION. ONE OF THE MAJOR GAPS IN CHILD ABUSE LITERATURE IS THE LACK OF RESEARCH ON WHY PEOPLE FROM SIMILAR BACKGROUNDS AND WITH SIMILAR EXPERIENCES BECOME ABUSIVE PARENTS WHILE OTHERS DO NOT. RETROSPECTIVELY, PSYCHODYNAMIC EXPLANATIONS HELP TO UNDERSTAND HOW AND WHY PERSONS REACH A PARTICULAR LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT. THESE EXPLANATIONS CANNOT BE USED PROSPECTIVELY; I.E., IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT THAT PERSONS WILL END UP IN PARTICULAR SITUATIONS BY CONSIDERING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS. CHILD-REARING MODES COMPLICATE A PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL THEORY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, OF WHICH CHILD ABUSE IS ONE MANIFESTATION. FAMILY VIOLENCE IS AN INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE BUT ONLY IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIETY'S VALUE SYSTEM. THE RESOURCE THEORY OF VIOLENCE TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE BROAD CONTEXT OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AN INDIVIDUAL'S BACKGROUND, AND SOCIETAL VALUES REGARDING VIOLENCE. WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK, WHEN A PERSON IS SUBJECTED TO STRESS AND ATTEMPTS TO UTILIZE BOTH INNER AND OUTER RESOURCES TO COPE, VIOLENCE IS THE LAST RESORT WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. SYMBIOSIS IS CONCEIVED OF AS AN UNDERLYING PSYCHOTIC PROCESS OF FAMILY DEPENDENCY. ACCOMPANYING THIS DEPENDENCY IS POOR IMPULSE CONTROL, POOR SELF-IMAGE, LOW SELF-ESTEEM, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS CHARACTER DISORDERS. IN CHARACTER DISORDERS, THERE IS USUALLY NO UNDERLYING PSYCHOTIC STRUCTURE ASSOCIATED WITH SYMBIOSIS. DEFICIENCIES IN CHILD-REARING PRACTICES ARE NOT DUE TO LACK OF INFORMATION; THEY ARE CAUSED BY IN-

ABILITY TO LEARN STEMMING FROM INTERNAL CONFLICTS AND ANXIETIES. TO EFFECT CHANGES IN CHILD-REARING AND TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, IT IS NECESSARY TO REDUCE STRUCTURAL STRESSES ENCOUNTERED BY THE POPULATION IN DAILY LIFE AND TO CHANGE SOCIETAL APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE. REFERENCES AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

413. **DISCOVERY OF CHILD ABUSE. By S. J. PFOHL.** SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, INC, 114 ROCKWELL HALL, STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BUFFALO, NY 14222. *SOCIAL PROBLEMS,* V 24, N 3 (FEBRUARY 1977), P 310-323. **NCJ-45119**

THE LABELING OF CHILD ABUSE AS DEVIANCE AND THE SPEEDY, UNIVERSAL ENACTMENT OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION THAT FOLLOWED ARE TRACED IN A DISCUSSION SYNTHESIZING CONFLICT AND LABELLING PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL-LEGAL DEVELOPMENT. IN A 4-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING IN 1962, THE LEGISLATURES OF ALL 50 STATES PASSED STATUTES AGAINST ABUSE OF CHILDREN. ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL FORCES THAT GAVE RISE TO THE DEVIANT LABELING OF CHILD BEATING AND THAT PROMOTED ENACTMENT OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION FOCUSES ON CERTAIN ORGANIZED MEDICAL INTERESTS WHOSE CONCERN IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME' CONTRIBUTED TO THE ADVANCE OF HUMANITARIAN PURSUITS WHILE COVERTLY REWARDING MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. THE ANALYSIS BEGINS WITH AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF SOCIAL REACTION TO ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR PRIOR TO THE FORMULATION OF FIXED LABELS IN THE EARLY 1960'S. THE SURVEY DESCRIBES THE IMPACT OF THREE REFORM MOVEMENTS: THE 19TH-CENTURY 'HOUSE-OF-REFUGE' MOVEMENT; EARLY 20TH-CENTURY CRUSADES BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN; AND THE RISE OF JUVENILE COURTS. THE DISCUSSION THEN TURNS TO THE STATUS OF CULTURAL VALUES RELATED TO THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AT THE TIME OF THE 'DISCOVERY' OF ABUSE AS DEVIANCE. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THAT WERE CONDUCIVE TO THE DISCOVERY OF A PARTICULAR TYPE OF DEVIANT LABEL ARE IDENTIFIED, AND SOCIAL REACTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE CONSEQUENCES OF ADOPTING A 'SICK' LABEL FOR ABUSERS INCLUDE LAW RATES OF PROSECUTION FOR ABUSERS AND MODIFICATION OF REPORTING STATUTES SO AS TO CHANNEL REPORTING TOWARD HELPING SERVICES. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

414. **DISPOSITION OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE. By M. F. MADEN.** 179 p. 1977. **NCJ-50992**

THIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WHAT HAPPENS TO CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND PERPETRATORS AND THE TYPE OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES INVESTIGATING CHILD ABUSE CASES. DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM CHILD ABUSE REPORTS ORIGINATING IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREG., BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1975 AND JANUARY 1977, AND INCLUDE INFORMATION ABOUT PERTINENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION, COMMUNITY SOURCES THAT REPORTED SUSPECTED ABUSE, AGENCIES THAT RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED REPORTS, AND CASE DISPOSITION. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF DATA FOR THE STUDY WERE CHILD ABUSE REPORTS TO THE STATE CENTRAL REGISTRY, POLICE AND SHERIFF REPORTS, JUVENILE COURT DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, AND DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS OF THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION OF THE COUNTY. CONCEPTUAL VARIABLES IN THE STUDY WERE DISPOSITION, REPORTED CHILD ABUSE, AGENCY INVOLVEMENT, CLIENT POPULATION FEATURES, AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE CHILD ABUSE SYSTEM. CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND PERPETRATORS WERE INVESTIGATED. THE DISPOSITION OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE WAS RELATED TO THE AGENCY INVESTIGATING THE CASE. SPECIFICALLY, CASES INVESTIGATED BY A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AS OPPOSED TO THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION WERE MORE LIKELY TO RESULT IN THE REMOVAL OF VICTIMS FROM THEIR HOMES. SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRALS FOR FAMILIES AND COMMUNITY ACTION DIRECTED TO PERPETRATORS WERE MORE LIKELY WHEN CASES WERE INVESTIGATED BY THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION INSTEAD OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. WHEN CASES WERE INVESTIGATED JOINTLY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, ABUSE VICTIMS WERE MOST LIKELY TO BE SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES, FAMILIES WERE MOST LIKELY TO BE REFERRED FOR SOCIAL SERVICES, AND COMMUNITY ACTION WAS MOST LIKELY TO BE DIRECTED TO PERPETRATORS. DISPOSITION WAS DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISPOSITION AND INVESTIGATING AGENCY WAS MODIFIED BY SEVERAL FACTORS. THE STUDY FINDINGS LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT A CHOICE OF AGENCIES TO INVESTIGATE CHILD ABUSE REPORTS RESULTS IN DIFFERENTIAL AND PERHAPS UNEQUAL TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND PERPETRATORS. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DEP)

Supplemental Notes: PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

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415. **DISPOSITIONS (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHAROV ET AL—SEE NCJ-56313). By S. S. LEVY.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 30 p. 1978. **NCJ-56317**

THIS ARTICLE FROM THE ATTORNEYS' HANDBOOK ON CHILD ABUSE CONSIDERS THE INVESTIGATION, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSITION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES, EMPHASIZING THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN. AFTER DETERMINING AN INCIDENT OF CHILD ABUSE, THE JUVENILE COURT MAY DISPOSE OF THE CASE ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD. THE JUDGE'S DISPOSITIONAL POWER IS RESTRICTED ONLY BY STATE LAW. THE AVAILABLE OPTIONS FOR DISPOSITION INCLUDE RELEASE OF THE CHILD TO THE HOME OF A RELATIVE UNDER AGENCY SUPERVISION, AN ORDER OF PROTECTION SETTING FORTH CONDITIONS OF BEHAVIOR FOR THE DEFENDANT, OR THE REMOVAL OF THE CHILD TO A PUBLIC FACILITY WITH TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. THE JUDGE'S DETERMINATIONS ARE GUIDED BY PREDISPOSITIONAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS, WHICH INCLUDE INTERVIEWS WITH INVOLVED PARTIES, AND VISITS TO THE CHILDRENS' HOMES. THE RIGHT TO APPEAL FROM A JUVENILE COURT'S FINAL ACTION MUST BE FULFILLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAW. AN APPELLATE COURT MAY REVIEW THE LOWER COURT'S ACTION IF THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD HAD NOT BEEN SATISFIED BY THE COURT, OR IF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES WERE VIOLATED. ALTHOUGH A COURT IS MANDATED TO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR A CHILD, IT MAY NOT REMOVE A CHILD FROM PARENTAL CUSTODY MERELY BECAUSE A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CHILD IS AVAILABLE. EXCEPT IN A SHOWING OF NEGLECT, THE PARENT RETAINS THE RIGHT TO RAISE HIS OR HER CHILD. THE COURT MUST EXPLORE ALTERNATIVES TO ANY DISPOSITION, AND PROVIDE THE LEAST DETRIMENTAL DIS-

POSITION. PARTICIPANTS IN THE DISPOSITIONAL HEARING ARE OBLIGED TO CONTRIBUTE RELEVANT INFORMATION FROM THEIR OWN PERSPECTIVE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

416. **DIVIDED LOYALTY IN INCEST CASES (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND S M SGROI—SEE NCJ-45153). By A. W. BURGESS, L. L. HOLMSTORM, and M. P. MCCAUSLAND.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-45160**

CASE STUDIES ARE CITED IN A DISCUSSION OF THE SOCIAL PRESSURES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS INVOLVED FOR FAMILIES IN DECIDING WHERE TO PLACE THEIR LOYALTY WHEN INCEST OCCURS. THE KNOWLEDGE THAT A CHILD OR ADOLESCENT HAS BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED BY A FAMILY MEMBER USUALLY IS AN UPSETTING EVENT FOR A FAMILY. THE DECISION TO REPORT THE EVENT TO AN OUTSIDE AUTHORITY MAY DEPEND ON SUCH VARIABLES AS THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR AND THE CHILD, THE AMOUNT OF PHYSICAL TRAUMA THAT RESULTED, THE AGES OF THOSE INVOLVED, AND THE FAMILY AND/OR COMMUNITY VIEW OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS. TWO CLINICAL CASES ILLUSTRATE: (1) A FAMILY'S REACTION TO THE DISCLOSURE OF AN INCEST SITUATION AND THE DIVIDED LOYALTY ISSUE; AND (2) THE RESULT OF THE DIVIDED LOYALTY ISSUE IN AN INCEST SITUATION THAT WAS UNRESOLVED FOR 20 YEARS. IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE TWO CASES INCLUDE THE FAMILY STRUCTURE (THE NUCLEAR FAMILY), THE TYPE OF VICTIMIZATION (PRESSURED SEX AND SECRECY), THE RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM AND OFFENDER (FATHER-DAUGHTER), AND THE AGES OF THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER. THE COUNSELING APPROACH TAKEN IN THE FIRST CASE IS DESCRIBED.

417. **DOES THIS VOW INCLUDE WIFE BEATING? By M. FIELDS.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *HUMAN RIGHTS,* V 7, N 2 (SUMMER 1978), P 40-45. **NCJ-53066**

WIFE BEATING IS VIEWED AS A SIGNIFICANT CIVIL RIGHTS PROBLEM, THE UNRESPONSIVENESS OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM TO THE PROBLEM IS ADDRESSED, AND SERVICES TO AID BATTERED WIVES ARE DESCRIBED. WIFE BEATING IS DEFINED AS PHYSICAL ABUSE OF A WOMAN BY HER PRESENT OR FORMER HUSBAND OR MALE COMPANION. CONTINUAL THREATS AND DEGRADATION ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE BATTERER'S PATTERN OF CONTROL OVER HIS WIFE. THE BATTERED WIFE, THEREFORE, FEELS POWERLESS TO CHANGE HER VICTIMIZED CONDITION. SHE IS UNIQUELY DEPENDENT UPON HER ATTACKER AND IS BOUND TO HIM LEGALLY, FINANCIALLY, AND EMOTIONALLY. WITH LITTLE RECOURSE OR PROTECTION UNDER LAW, BATTERED WIVES ARE FORCED TO FLEE AND HIDE FOR THEIR SAFETY AND ARE THUS DEPRIVED OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW. THE FREQUENCY OF MARITAL VIOLENCE IS DEMONSTRATED IN 1975 STATISTICS; OF 2,350 SPOUSE MURDERS, 52 PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS WERE WIVES AND 48 PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS WERE HUSBANDS. TOGETHER, THESE MURDERS ACCOUNTED FOR 11.5 PERCENT OF ALL HOMICIDES IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE YEAR. THERE IS A NATIONAL TENDENCY TO REGARD FAMILY VIOLENCE AND MURDER AS BEYOND POLICE RESPONSE CAPABILITY. FAMILY DISTURBANCE CALLS, DESPITE THEIR POTENTIAL FOR ENDING IN HOMICIDE OR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, HAVE A LOWER PRIORITY IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS THAN PROPERTY CRIMES. FAMILY DISPUTE TRAINING MATERIALS PROVIDED TO POLICE OFFICERS OFTEN CONTAIN ANTIFEMALE ATTITUDES AND EMPHASIZE THE GUILTY REJECTING WIFE AS THE CAUSE OF DOMESTIC CONFLICT. SOME CITIES HAVE BEGUN TO RESPOND TO THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WIVES, IN THE FORM OF CRIMINAL COURT DIVERSION (PEACE BOND PROCEDURES WHERE ONE OF BOTH PARTIES ARE PLACED ON FICTITIOUS PEACE BONDS AFTER AN INFORMAL HEARING AND COMMUNITY MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION SERVICES). ONE REASON PROSECUTORS RELY ON DIVERSION PROGRAMS IS THAT BATTERED WOMEN OFTEN REFUSE OR FAIL TO SIGN COMPLAINTS OR TO APPEAR IN COURT TO TESTIFY. THE MOST IMPORTANT AID TO BATTERED WOMEN IS A SHELTER WHERE THEY CAN SAFELY STAY WITH THEIR CHILDREN. SHELTERS PROVIDE EMERGENCY REFUGE WHILE STAFF AID VICTIMS IN OBTAINING WELFARE ASSISTANCE, LEGAL REPRESENTATION, AND MEDICAL TREATMENT. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS IN THE BEST POSITION TO EFFECT ATTITUDINAL AND POLICY CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO WIFE BEATING, AS IT HAS WITH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. THE LEAA SHOULD REVISE ITS POLICE TRAINING MATERIALS TO REMOVE SEX, CLASS, AND RACIAL BIASES. (DEP)

418. **DOES WIFE ABUSE JUSTIFY HOMICIDE? By M. H. MITCHELL.** WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 468 WEST FERRY STREET, DETROIT, MI 48202. *WAYNE LAW REVIEW,* V 24, N 5 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 1705-1731. **NCJ-61465**

AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAW'S RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSAL ABUSE REVEALS A TREND TOWARD THE APPLICATION OF SELF-DEFENSE AND JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE PROVISIONS FOR BATTERED WIVES. WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO COMMIT HOMICIDES THAN ARE MEN, BUT WHEN WOMEN KILL, THEY ARE LIKELY TO KILL THEIR HUSBANDS. SEVERAL WOMEN SINCE 1977 HAVE CLAIMED SPOUSAL ABUSE AS THE CAUSE OF THE HOMICIDE AND HAVE WON ACQUITTALS IN TRIALS FOR THE KILLINGS OF THEIR HUSBANDS. ANOTHER WOMAN CONVICTED EARLIER HAD HER SENTENCE COMMUTED BY THE GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF LESSER CRIMES. AN ANALYSIS OF WIFE ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES INDICATES THAT POLICE FREQUENTLY HAVE HAD PRIOR CONTACT WITH COUPLES LATER INVOLVED IN HOMICIDE CASES. HOWEVER, THE POLICE ARE GENERALLY UNTRAINED IN THE PROPER HANDLING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AND ARE UNABLE TO PREVENT THE ESCALATION OF CONFLICT. ALTHOUGH SEVERAL CASES REVEAL A PATTERN OF VIOLENCE IN WHICH A PREVIOUSLY AGGRESSIVE PARTY IS KILLED, THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A PATTERN DOES NOT JUSTIFY ACQUITTAL IN SPOUSAL HOMICIDE CASES. THUS, THE ACQUITTALS GRANTED BY JURIES REVEALS A DISTURBING EXPANSION OF THE JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE DOCTRINE AND MAY INDICATE A TREND TOWARD PERMITTING RETALIATION FOR A PARTICULAR CLASS OF DEFENDANTS. NO VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL HAS BEEN BASED EXPRESSLY ON WIFE ABUSE AS A DEFENSE TO HOMICIDE, BUT THE CASES REVEAL THAT TRADITIONAL DEFENSES HAVE BEEN EXPANDED BEYOND THEIR STATUTORY DEFINITIONS TO ALLOW THE ACQUITTALS. IN NONE OF THE REPORTED CASES WHERE WIVES ALLEGED SELF-DEFENSE DID THE DECEDENT ATTACK THE DEFENDANT WITH A WEAPON, AND THE DEFENDANTS' USE OF FATAL FORCE APPEARS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE FORCE USED AGAINST THEM. WHILE A FEW OF THE DEFENDANTS IN SUCH CASES COULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PROVOCATION DOCTRINES WHICH REDUCE CHARGES AGAINST THEM, COURTS HAVE INCORRECTLY PERMITTED DEFENDANTS TO GAIN ACQUITTALS THROUGH APPLICATION OF INSANITY DEFENSES. TO REDUCE INCIDENTS OF BOTH WIFE ABUSE AND SPOUSAL HOMICIDE, THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL STATUTES SHOULD BE AMENDED TO CREATE ADEQUATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

419. **DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES, P 509-529, 1979—SEE NCJ-66387).** GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, 1734 N STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 21 p. 1979. **NCJ-66395**

THIS GUIDE FOR GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUB MEMBERS PROVIDES GENERAL INFORMATION AND DIFINITIONS FOR CHILD SUGGESTIONS FOR STARTING COMMUNITY SERVICES GENERAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION STEPS ARE PRESENTED, SUCH AS STUDYING COMMUNITY NEEDS, GAINING COMMUNITY SUPPORT, AND DEVELOPING A PLAN; WHETHER THE PROJECT BE FOR CHILD ABUSE, SPOUSE BATTERING, OR SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS. THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD ABUSE IS EXPLAINED AND GENERAL RESOURCES THAT CAN BE CONTACTED FOR DEALING WITH IT ARE LISTED. POINTERS ARE OFFERED FOR HELPING ABUSIVE PARENTS HELP THEMSELVES, FOR ENLISTING THE HELP OF LAY THERAPISTS, AND FOR DEVELOPING CONTACTS WITH EXISTING AGENCIES TO HELP REDUCE ABUSE. WAYS TO GO ABOUT INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT CHILD ABUSE ARE MENTIONED, AND THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE LAW IN STOPPING, REPORTING, AND PROSECUTING FOR CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED. EXPLANATIONS FOR SPOUSE BATTERING ARE GIVEN, TOGETHER WITH RESOURCES THAT CAN BE TAPPED TO DEAL WITH BOTH THE ABUSERS AND THE ABUSED. TYPES OF FACILITIES AND SHELTERS FOR BATTERED SPOUSES ARE DESCRIBED. THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE COURTS, AND THE LAW IS DELINEATED, AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR BATTERED SPOUSES ARE NOTED. FINALLY, THE CRIME OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IS EXAMINED, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LITERATURE, ORGANIZATIONS, AND PROGRAMS THAT CAN BE CONSULTED FOR SETTING UP A PROGRAM, INFORMING THE PUBLIC, OR FOR HELPING AN INDIVIDUAL. TYPES OF FACILITIES FOR RAPE VICTIMS ARE ALSO DESCRIBED. RESOURCES FOR DISCOVERING HOW TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT, MEDICAL, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE PROVIDED, AS ARE NAMES OF RELATED PROGRAMS ON SEXUAL ASSAULT. IN ADDITION, FUNDING RESOURCES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED, AND MORE RESOURCES FOR CHILD ABUSE, SPOUSE BATTERING, AND SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS ARE APPENDED. (MHP)

420. **DOMESTIC ASSAULT—A REPORT ON FAMILY VIOLENCE IN MICHIGAN. By N. HAMMOND.** MICHIGAN WOMEN'S COMMISSION, 300 EAST MICHIGAN AVENUE, LANSING, MI 48933. 155 p. 1977. **NCJ-54187**

AN OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT IN MICHIGAN CONSIDERS CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS AND ASSAILANTS, OFFICIAL BARRIERS TO ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS, AND REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS. THE REPORT IS BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED IN HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE MICHIGAN WOMEN'S COMMISSION IN FIVE CITIES. DURING THE HEARINGS, TESTIMONY WAS RECEIVED FROM VICTIMS AND FROM PERSONS WHO DEAL PROFESSIONALLY WITH THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSE ABUSE. AN EXAMINATION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DOMESTIC ASSAULT, INCLUDING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS AND THEIR ASSAILANTS, REFLECTS THE PERCEPTIONS OF BOTH THE VICTIMS THEMSELVES AND OF PROFESSIONALS WHO HAVE WORKED WITH ABUSED WOMEN. THE PLIGHT OF THE DOMESTIC ASSAULT VICTIM BOTH AS THE OBJECT OF VIOLENT PHYSICAL ATTACKS AND AS SOMEONE WHO OFTEN IS NOT REGARDED AS A VICTIM AT ALL IS NOTED. TWELVE CASE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED. THE DISCUSSION THEN TURNS TO AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS LIMITING THE VICTIM'S ACCESS TO ASSISTANCE. MICHIGAN STATUTES PERTAINING TO THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP AND TO THE CRIME OF ASSAULT, THE INCIDENCE OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT IN THE STATE, AND THE PROCEDURES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL AGENCIES ARE EXAMINED. IDEAS PRESENTED BY WITNESSES DURING THE HEARINGS ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER IN RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ALLEVIATING THE PLIGHT OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT. THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERN RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AIMED AT MAKING DOMESTIC ASSAULT A PUBLIC ISSUE RATHER THAN A PRIVATE PROBLEM; REFORMS AIMED AT ENHANCING LEGAL REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS AND REMOVING BARRIERS IMPOSED BY POLICE AND COURT POLICIES AND PRACTICES; AND IMPROVEMENT OF DIRECT ASSISTANCE (TEMPORARY SHELTERS, MEDICAL AID, ETC.) FOR VICTIMS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A LIST OF MICHIGAN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT DEAL WITH SPOUSE ABUSE ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: BASED ON TESTIMONY TAKEN AT PUBLIC HEARINGS, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1976.

421. **DOMESTIC ASSAULT—THE POLICE RESPONSE (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By D. W. STEPHENS.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 9 p. 1977. **NCJ-45274**

THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF HANDLING POLICE DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE CALLS IS OUTLINED AND CRITICIZED; AN ALTERNATIVE IS DETAILED, RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEM IS CITED, AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUGGESTED. THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH IS ONE IN WHICH OFFICERS ATTEMPT TO SEPARATE THE DISPUTING PARTIES, ASCERTAIN WHAT HAPPENED, AND ARRIVE AT EITHER A FORMAL (ARREST) OR INFORMAL (PERSUADING ONE OF THE PARTIES TO LEAVE, THREATENING TO ARREST SOMEONE, ETC.) RESOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM. NEITHER OF THESE OPTIONS DEALS WITH THE CAUSES OF THE PROBLEM OR PROVIDES ANY RELIEF OR ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED. THEREFORE, POLICE FIND THEMSELVES RETURNING TIME AND AGAIN TO THE SAME HOUSEHOLD TO HANDLE A VIOLENT DISPUTE; THEY TEND TO FEEL THAT THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF SOCIAL WORKERS RATHER THAN POLICE, WHO HAVE 'MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS' TO ADDRESS. STATISTICS SHOW, HOWEVER, THAT 27.5 PERCENT OF THE POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED IN THE U.S. WERE ASSAULTED WHILE RESPONDING TO COMPLAINTS OF DISTURBANCES; IT IS CLEAR THAT TRADITIONAL POLICE RESPONSE FALLS SHORT OF THE NEEDS. AN ALTERNATIVE, PROPOSED BY DR. MORTON BARD IN 1966, INVOLVED TESTING THE IMPACT OF IMPROVING POLICE OFFICERS WITH TRAINING ON HOW TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY DISTURBANCES AND ESTABLISHING REFERRAL MECHANISMS FOR THE POLICE TO SEND FAMILIES TO SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES FOR CONTINUING ASSISTANCE IN RESOLVING FAMILY PROBLEMS. THE EXPERIMENT, FOR WHICH A FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT WAS CREATED IN NEW YORK CITY, SUGGESTED THAT POLICE OFFICERS COULD IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF SUCH SERVICE AND REDUCE THE CHANCES FOR PERSONAL INJURY. RESEARCH BY THE KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT TO CHALLENGE THE ASSUMPTION THAT DOMESTIC HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS COULD NOT BE PREVENTED SHOWED THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS IN KANSAS CITY OCCUR IN DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE SITUATIONS, THAT POLICE HAD MADE ONE OR SEVERAL CALLS TO MANY OF THE RESIDENCES INVOLVED WITHIN A 2-YEAR PERIOD PRIOR TO THE DOMESTIC ASSAULTS OR HOMICIDES, AND THAT MANY OF THE PARTICIPANTS HAD BEEN ARRESTED DURING THE SAME 2-YEAR PERIOD FOR DISTURBANCE OR ASSAULT. THE RESEARCH SUGGESTS THAT THE POTENTIAL FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF DOMESTIC HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS MAY BE PREDICTABLE. ADEQUATE TRAINING IN CRISIS INTERVENTION FOR POLICE OF-

FICERS, FORMAL ALTERNATIVES OTHER THAN ARREST FOR DEALING WITH SUCH SITUATIONS, 24-HOUR-A-DAY ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND IMMEDIATE HELP FOR VICTIMS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTEER GROUPS ARE AMONG THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC ASSAULT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED (DAS)

422. **DOMESTIC CRISIS INTERVENTION—A LITERATURE REVIEW OF DOMESTIC DISPUTE INTERVENTION TRAINING PROGRAMS, PART 1. (INTERVENTION DANS LES CONFLICTS DOMESTIQUES—ETUDE SUR L'INTERVENTION DANS LES CONFLICTS DOMESTIQUES PROGRAMMES DE FORMATION, PARTIE 1.) By B. R. LEVENS.** CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE JOURNAL, P O BOX 8900, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1G 3J2. *CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE JOURNAL,* V 2, N 2 (1978), P 215-247. (In *English* and *French*) **NCJ-51727**

THE NEED FOR POLICE INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC CONFLICTS, WHO SHOULD BE TRAINED, TYPES AND METHODS OF TRAINING, DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE POLICY, AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION ARE DISCUSSED. INTERVENTION BY POLICE IN DOMESTIC CONFLICTS IS DEEMED APPROPRIATE AS A SOCIAL CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUE FOR DETERRING THE HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS THAT FREQUENTLY STEM FROM DOMESTIC DISPUTES. THE NEED FOR OFFICER SAFETY, PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, ROLE CLARITY, AND EFFECTIVE DISPUTE MANAGEMENT ARE REASONS FOR TRAINING OFFICERS IN DOMESTIC CONFLICT INTERVENTION. THREE MODELS FOR OFFICER SELECTION ARE DESCRIBED: (1) THE GENERALIST-SPECIALIST MODEL WHICH TRAINS A SELECTED GROUP OF GENERAL PATROL OFFICERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC CONFLICT; (2) THE GENERALIST MODEL WHICH TRAINS ALL PATROL OFFICERS IN DOMESTIC CRISIS INTERVENTION; AND (3) THE SPECIALIST MODEL WHICH ASSIGNS EXCLUSIVE SPECIALIZATION FOR DISPUTE INTERVENTION TO A SMALL GROUP OF SELECTED OFFICERS WITH NO GENERAL PATROL DUTIES. THE GENERALIST MODEL WAS USED MOST FREQUENTLY. CIVILIANS TRAINED IN SOCIOLOGY AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL SKILLED AND EXPERIENCED IN DOMESTIC CRISIS INTERVENTION PROVIDE TRAINING FOR THE OFFICERS SELECTED. THE CONTENT OF TRAINING GENERALLY INCLUDES THE NEGOTIATION AND COUNSELING APPROACH TO RESOLVING THE IMMEDIATE DOMESTIC CRISIS, WITH GUIDANCE TO OFFICERS ON REFERRAL PROCEDURES ALSO PROVIDED. ROLE PLAYING, SIMULATIONS OF ACTUAL CONFLICTS, AND MOVIES ARE RECOMMENDED AS THE BEST METHODS OF TEACHING, ALONG WITH OBSERVATION OF ACTUAL INTERVENTIONS AND CLOSELY SUPERVISED PARTICIPATION IN INTERVENTION. BEHAVIORAL CRITERIA ARE IMPORTANT IN PROVIDING A STRUCTURE FOR EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK ON OFFICER PERFORMANCE. TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT FOR THE INTERVENTION PROGRAM, THE HANDLING OF REQUESTS FOR INTERVENTION, AND THE PROVISION OF DEPARTMENTAL REWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE OF PERFORMANCE IN DOMESTIC INTERVENTION ARE DISCUSSED AS IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE OPERATION OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS. REFERENCES ARE LISTED, AND AN APPENDIX PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF TRAINING INFORMATION DERIVED FROM A SURVERY OF NORTH AMERICAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS REGARDING THEIR APPROACH TO DOMESTIC CRISIS INTERVENTION. SEE NCJ-51726 FOR PART II OF THIS REVIEW. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: FRENCE VERSION INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: UNITED WAY OF THE LOWER MAINLAND SOCIAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1625 WEST 8TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BC V6J 1T9, CANADA.

423. **DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES—A MAJOR POLICE DILEMMA, AND HOW ONE MAJOR CITY IS HANDLING THE PROBLEM. By G. L. ARTHUR, P. J. SISSON, and C. E. MCCLUNG.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *JOURNAL OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION,* V 5, N 4 (DECEMBER 1977), P 421-429. **NCJ-44616**

THE COLUMBUS, GA., FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. THE COMMUNITY-RELATED GOALS OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF RECALLS IN DOMESTIC CONFLICTS, TO INCREASE BOTH THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF REFERRALS TO SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND HOMICIDES, TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF INJURIES TO POLICE AND CITIZENS, AND TO ADVANCE THE PUBLIC IMAGE OF THE POLICE OFFICER'S ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY. INTERDEPARTMENTAL GOALS INCLUDED INCREASING OFFICERS' REPERTOIRE OF RESPONSES IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT, EFFECTING ATTITUDINAL CHANGES, INCREASING SENSITIVITY TO AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ELEMENTS IN FAMILY CONFLICT, ENHANCING OFFICERS' APPLICATION OF ACQUIRED SKILLS, INCREASING MULTICULTURAL AWARENESS, AND INCREASING OFFICERS' UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR OWN FEELINGS. FOLLOWING A PILOT PROGRAM, ALL OFFICERS WERE REQUIRED TO TAKE PART IN AT LEAST 64 HOURS OF TRAINING IN DOMESTIC CONFLICT INTERVENTION. THE TRAINING CURRICULUM DEALT WITH NEEDS ASSESSMENT, INTERVENTION STYLES, STRESS AND EMOTIONS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT, FACT-FINDING SKILLS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT, BEHAVIORAL SCREENING, NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION, FIELDWORK, AND MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY ISSUES. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM WAS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF COMMUNITY FEEDBACK, DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, AND TRAINEE FEEDBACK. POSITIVE PROGRAM OUTCOMES INCLUDE IMPROVEMENTS IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG OFFICERS, AND INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF REFERRALS MADE TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES, AND POSITIVE RESPONSE FROM THE PUBLIC. THE DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED REQUESTS FROM OTHER AGENCIES TO DEMONSTRATE CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES. SUPPORTING EVALUATIVE DATA ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

424. **DOMESTIC RELATIONS OFFENDER. By H. CHAIKEN and G. R. KELLY.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW,* V 49, N 1 (MARCH 1975), P 115-121. **NCJ-19986**

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS ON A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS OFFENDERS AND OTHER PRISONERS IN A MINIMUM-SECURITY PRISON UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS OFFENDER. IT WAS FOUND THAT, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER PRISONERS, THOSE WHO ALSO HAD DOMESTIC RELATIONS CONVICTIONS OR CHARGES WERE OLDER, MORE LIKELY TO BE EITHER MARRIED OR DIVORCED, AND PASSIVE IN USING SERVICES; THEY HAD BEEN LESS VIOLENT IN THEIR CRIMINAL OFFENSES, WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE SERVED IN THE MILITARY AND TO HAVE RECEIVED A LESS THAN HONORABLE DISCHARGE, WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN WORKING AT THE TIME OF INCARCERATION, AND WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE LOW JOB SKILLS. IT IS NOTED THAT BOTH CORRECTIONS AND PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES APPEAR TO DEAL UNSUCCESSFULLY WITH THE DOMESTIC OFFENDER. THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND THAT AT THE LEVEL OF PRACTICE, DOMESTIC OFFENDERS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AND HELPED, AND THAT AT THE POLICY LEVEL, INTEGRATION OF PLANNING BY CORRECTIONS AND PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES SHOULD OCCUR. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

425. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—A GUIDE FOR POLICE RESPONSE. By R. E. FREDERICK.** PENNSYLVANIA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2405 NORTH FRONT STREET, HARRISBURG, PA 17110. 55 p. 1979. **NCJ-64313**

THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO INCREASE POLICE AWARENESS OF THE HISTORY AND SCOPE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TO PROVIDE THEM WITH TOOLS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE AND SKILLFUL CONFRONTATIONS WITH THE PROBLEM. A HISTORICAL REVIEW OF ATTITUDES TOWARD VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY EXPLAINS THE TRADITIONAL RELUCTANCE OF THE LAW TO INTERFERE IN PRIVATE, FAMILIAL MATTERS. PENNSYLVANIA IS THE FIRST STATE TO LEGISLATE AGAINST FAMILIAL VIOLENCE ON CRIMINAL TERMS, THEREBY ASSIGNING TO POLICE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEALING WITH THIS PHENOMENON. STATISTICAL EVALUATIONS OF THE PROBLEM ARE INCOMPLETE, BUT THEY DO INDICATE THAT DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES ARE LIKELY TO ESCALATE INTO MORE SERIOUS DOMESTIC ASSAULT, EVEN MURDER OF SPOUSE. POSSIBLY 40 PERCENT OF POLICE INJURIES ARE INCURRED IN RESPONSE TO SUCH DISTURBANCES. FAMILY TROUBLE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY; THE VICTIM MAY BE THE HUSBAND OR THE WIFE; USE OF ALCOHOL IS FREQUENTLY INVOLVED. THE MAJORITY OF BATTERED SPOUSES TEND TO REMAIN IN THE FAMILY SITUATION. REASONS FOR THIS ARE POORLY UNDERSTOOD, BUT ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, A POOR SELF-IMAGE, INADEQUATE TRAINING, AND SELF-RELIANCE OF THE WIFE ARE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS. RELUCTANCE TO INVOLVE THE POLICE IN FAMILY MATTERS IS TWO-SIDED. THE VICTIM FEARS FURTHER BEATING AS REPRISAL, AND THE POLICE DISLIKE INTERFERING IN PRIVATE MATTERS. ARREST AVOIDANCE, HOWEVER, MAY RESULT IN TRAGEDY, AND SO POLICE MUST IMPROVE THEIR TECHNIQUES FOR GAINING CONTROL, AVOIDING VIOLENCE, AND PREVENTING RECURRING CALLS IN DOMESTIC SITUATIONS THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING. POLICE OPTIONS ARE ARREST, MEDIATION, AND REFERRAL. ARREST WITHOUT ACCOMPANYING POSITIVE ACTIONS HAS LITTLE BENEFICIAL EFFECT. OFFICERS SHOULD BE INFORMED OF COMMUNITY SHELTERS FOR BATTERED SPOUSES AND CHILDREN AND SHOULD UTILIZE THIS EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE. OFFICERS' NEUTRALITY IS RECOMMENDED AS THE APPROPRIATE STANCE AND NEGOTIATED ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE AGREEABLE TO BOTH SPOUSES. INCREASED COOPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND THE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES IS RECOMMENDED. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. THE PENNSYLVANIA PROTECTION FROM ABUSE ACT, ANALYSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS, AND A NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS ORDER ARE APPENDED, AS WELL AS INFORMATION ON THE REFERRAL NETWORK. (MRK)

Sponsoring Agency: PENNSYLVANIA CRIME COMMISSION, P O BOX 45, ST DAVIDS, PA 19087.

Availability: PENNSYLVANIA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 2405 NORTH FRONT STREET, HARRISBURG, PA 17110; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

426. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE POLICE—STUDIES IN DETROIT AND KANSAS CITY. By G. M. WILT, J. D. BANNON, R. K. BREEDLOVE, D. M. SANDKER, S. MICHAELSON, P. B. FOX, and J. W. KEENISH.** POLICE FOUNDATION, 1909 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 56 p. 1977. **NCJ-42215**

THIS STUDY, CARRIED OUT BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF DETROIT AND KANSAS CITY, PROVIDES PRELIMINARY ANSWERS TO SOME OF THE QUESTIONS INVOLVING THE PREVENTION AND POLICE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC ASSAULTS AND HOMICIDES. THE STUDY INDICATED THE NEED FOR FURTHER EFFORTS TO EXPLORE, IN AN EXPERIMENTAL AND CAREFULLY EVALUATED MANNER, WAYS OF REDUCING THE CHANCE THAT A DISPUTE WILL LEAD TO AN ASSAULT AND AN ASSAULT TO A HOMICIDE. IN KANSAS CITY IT WAS FOUND THAT THE POLICE CAN OBTAIN SOME EARLY WARNING OF ASSAULTS AND HOMICIDES. THE POLICE IN THAT CITY WERE CALLED TO THE LOCATION OF AN ASSAULT OR HOMICIDE AT LEAST ONCE BEFORE IN ABOUT 85 PERCENT OF THE CASES AND FIVE OR MORE TIMES IN 50 PERCENT OF THE CASES. IN SHORT, ANY GIVEN ASSAULT OR HOMICIDE ARREST IS LIKELY TO BE THE CULMINATION OF A SERIES OF POLICE INTERVENTIONS. WHILE THIS STUDY DOES NOT TEST METHODS OF HANDLING THOSE INTERVENTIONS SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCES THAT SUBSEQUENT ASSAULTS AND HOMICIDES WILL OCCUR, THE AUTHORS POINT OUT THAT THAT IS THE OBVIOUS NEXT STEP. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...MSP

427. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELECT EDUCATION, 95TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, ON HR 7927 AND HR 8948, MARCH 16 AND 17, 1978.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 760 p. 1978. **NCJ-57922**

THE TWO BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION WOULD PROVIDE GRANTS FOR PROGRAMS TO AID BATTERED SPOUSES, SET UP AN INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE, AND SUPPORT RESEARCH. THE TESTIMONY DESCRIBES THE PROBLEM AND URGES PASSAGE. REPRESENTATIVES FROM LOCAL GROUPS IN CITIES, RURAL AREAS, WEALTHY COUNTIES, AND MULTIRACIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS ALL DOCUMENT THE PLIGHT OF THE BATTERED SPOUSE. MANY OF THE SPEAKERS POINT OUT THAT THE BATTERED SPOUSE USUALLY IS A WOMAN, AND A FEW DECRY RECENT EMPHASIS ON BATTERED HUSBANDS BECAUSE IT TAKES ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE PROBLEM A WOMAN FACES WHEN SHE TRIES TO LEAVE A BATTERING HUSBAND. THESE SPEAKERS DESCRIBE THEIR SHELTERS AND COUNSELING PROGRAMS. IN ADDITION STATE, LOCAL, AND NATIONAL OFFICIALS GIVE STATISTICS AND URGE SUPPORT OF THE BILLS. SPECIAL PROSECUTORIAL PROGRAMS, TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR POLICE, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM OF THE COURTS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. MANY SPEAKERS FEAR THAT FEDERAL FUNDS WILL GO TO TRADITIONAL GROUPS WHICH, HERETOFORE, HAVE HAD LITTLE INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF BATTERED WOMEN. THEY URGE THAT THE MONEY BE GIVEN TO GRASSROOTS EFFORTS WHICH PROVIDE DIRECT SERVICE. THEY ALSO POINT OUT THAT THE REAL EXPERTS ARE THE GRASSROOTS ORGANIZERS AND THESE PEOPLE SHOULD BE HIRED TO GIVE THE TECHNICAL AID TO NEW SHELTERS. MANY OF THE SPEAKERS APPEND STATISTICS, NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES, AND EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES TO THEIR PREPARED STATEMENTS. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57923-57941. (GLR)

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 052-070-04546-9.

428. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—PREVENTION AND SERVICES—HEARINGS ON HR 2977 BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELECT EDUCATION, JULY 10, 11, 1979.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 557 p. 1979. **NCJ-66387**

POLICE MEDICAL, AND COURT REPRESENTATIVES, TOGETHER WITH INDIVIDUALS WORKING IN SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN, OFFER TESTIMONY REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DISCUSS THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT (HR 2977). PREPARED STATEMENTS ARE GIVEN BY SUCH STATE REPRESENTATIVES AS A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE NEW JERSEY STATE DIVISION ON WOMEN WHO SUPPORTS AND HR 2977 AND RECOGNIZES THE NEEDS FOR INCREASED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION REGARDING SERVICE CENTERS. THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, ALONG WITH OTHER NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, OFFERS PREPARED STATEMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE AGREEMENT WITH HR 2977, RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND A CALL FOR ADDED EMPHASIS ON FAMILY

SUPPORT AND COUNSELING. REPORTS ARE GIVEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER WORKERS THAT ARE REACHING VICTIMS (NEW JERSEY), AND FROM PERSONS WHO HAVE SEEN A TREMENDOUS LACK OF SERVICES IN THEIR AREAS (NEBRASKA). RESULTS ARE EXAMINED FROM A STUDY BY THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER ON FAMILY VIOLENCE; THE STUDY SURVEYED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS ACROSS THE U.S. AND IN PUERTO RICO. HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS ARE PROVIDED THAT DESCRIBE PROGRAMS ALREADY IN OPERATION OR THAT EXPLAIN HOW TO START A PROGRAM AND WHAT RESOURCES TO CONTACT. LETTERS OFFERING SUPPORT FOR HR 2977, AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES REPORTING ON INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE INCLUDED. (MHP)

429. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—THE BATTERED WOMAN. By J. A. ROWLAND.** SAN DIEGO COUNTY OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COUNTY COURTHOUSE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101. *SAN DIEGO COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT QUARTERLY,* V 7, N 1 (SPRING 1978), P 6-12. **NCJ-48553**
AN OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS PRESENTED, A VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAM FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WIS., IS DESCRIBED, AND EFFORTS TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF., ARE DISCUSSED. THE OVERVIEW POINTS UP THE EXTENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NATIONWIDE, WITH REFERENCE TO BOTH CHILD ABUSE AND SPOUSE BATTERING. MYTHS ABOUT THE BATTERED WOMAN—THAT SHE ENJOYS BEING BEATEN, THAT SHE WOULD NOT BE BEATEN WERE SHE A BETTER WIFE, THAT A MAN MAY DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO KEEP HIS WIFE IN LINE, THAT THE PROBLEM IS LIMITED TO LOWER CLASS FAMILIES—ARE DISCUSSED. MILWAUKEE COUNTY'S ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN EFFORTS TO COUNTER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS DESCRIBED. THE PROGRAM, OPERATED BY THE MILWAUKEE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WITH THE COOPERATION OF SUPPORT GROUPS, EMPHASIZED ENCOURAGING BATTERED WOMEN TO CONSIDER THEIR ALTERNATIVES. THE NEED FOR PATROL OFFICERS TO BE SENSITIZED TO THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BEATING IS POINTED OUT. SAN DIEGO COUNTY'S EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS TO AID BATTERED WOMEN, A TASK FORCE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE BATTERER, AND A COALITION OF AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH BATTERED WOMEN. THE GOALS SET FORTH BY THE COALITION ARE NOTED, AS ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NETWORK OF SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THE INCREASINGLY ACTIVE ROLE OF THE LOCAL JUDICIARY IN THE AREA OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN SAN DIEGO IS INCLUDED. (LKM)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

430. **DUE PROCESS—GUIDELINES FOR FAIR PLAY AND PROTECTION OF RIGHTS (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, FOURTH, 1973—SEE NCJ-28061). By R. MALLARD.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 5 p. 1975. **NCJ-48019**
PROCEDURES WHICH CAN GUARANTEE DUE PROCESS FOR BOTH THE CHILD AND THE PARENTS IN A CHILD ABUSE CASE ARE DISCUSSED, DRAWING UPON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FAMILY COURT OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. SOCIAL WORKERS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES OFTEN CRITICIZE THE COURT FOR BEING TOO SLOW. THEY OFTEN FORGET THAT IT IS NOT FAIR TO THE PARENT TO HAVE A JUDGE CALL AND SAY HAVE THE CHILD IN COURT AT A CERTAIN TIME, GIVING THEM LITTLE CHANCE TO PREPARE THEIR CASE. THE PEOPLE INVOLED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE OFTEN THOSE LEAST ABLE TO GET A LAWYER QUICKLY. TO PROTECT THE CHILD AS WELL AS TO OFFER DUE PROCESS TO THE PARENT, A NUMBER OF PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE CHARLESTON FAMILY COURT. IF THE CHILD IS SEEN IN THE HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM AND THE STAFF SUSPECTS ABUSE, THE HOSPITAL CALLS THE COURT, WHICH IMMEDIATELY ISSUES AN ORDER FORBIDDING THE PARENT TO REMOVE THE CHILD FROM THE PEDIATRIC WARD. THUS, THE PHYSICAL SAFETY OF THE CHILD IS PROTECTED IN A NEUTRAL SETTING WHILE THE PARENT IS GIVEN A CHANCE TO ACQUIRE AN ATTORNEY. IN SUCH CASES, THE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT MAKES AN INVESTIGATION THE NEXT DAY. THE FORMAL COURT HEARING IS SCHEDULED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE HEARD IN CHAMBERS BECAUSE PARENTS FIND A FORMAL COURTROOM THREATENING. IN NEGLECT CASES REQUIRING PLACEMENT IN A FOSTER HOME, EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO GET THE CHILD BACK IN THE NATURAL HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES TAKE PRECEDENT OVER OTHER TYPES OF FAMILY COURT CASES. SOUTH CAROLINA NOW PROVIDES IMMUNITY FOR TEACHERS, DOCTORS, OR OTHERS WHO MAKE CHILD ABUSE REPORTS IN GOOD FAITH. HARASSMENT REPORTS, WHICH HAD BEEN FEARED, HAVE NOT BEEN A PROBLEM. IN THE CHARLESTON COURT THE 'PUNISHMENT' FOR CHILD ABUSE IS AN ORDER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AVAILABLE SOCIAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES. THE CHILD IS REMOVED FROM THE HOME IF THIS IS DEEMED IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF PARENT AND CHILD. (GLR)
Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL MEETING, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 23, 1973.

431. **DUE PROCESS IN CHILD PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By T. T. BECKER.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 5 p. 1972. **NCJ-48645**
SUPREME COURT RULINGS ON DUE PROCESS PROCEEDINGS IN JUVENILE COURT CASES ARE REVIEWED AND APPLIED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS. THE CONSEQUENCES TO THE DEFENDANT FROM A GUILTY VERDICT IN A CRIMINAL CASE MAKE IT IMPERATIVE THAT DUE PROCESS PROCEEDINGS ESTABLISH GUILT BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. IN CIVIL LITIGATION, ON THE OTHER HAND, IT GENERALLY IS ACCEPTED THAT A VERDICT OF GUILTY MAY REST UPON A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE, DUE TO THE FACT THAT ERRORS OR INADEQUACIES IN FACTFINDING, CAUSE NO SEVERE CONSEQUENCE TO EITHER PARTY (I.E., LOSS OF LIBERTY IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS). UNTIL A RECENT SUPREME COURT RULING, A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY IN JUVENILE COURT COULD BE BASED ON A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE; HOWEVER, THE SUPREME COURT HAS RULED THAT, DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF LOSS OF LIBERTY AND THE STIGMA ATTACHED TO A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY, A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY MUST BE BASED UPON PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE RATIONALE IN THIS CASE SHOULD NOT APPLY TO NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS, BECAUSE ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES PRODUCED BY THE HEARING'S OUTCOME ARE NOT BORNE SOLELY BY THE RESPONDENT PARENT. SHOULD THE COURT DISMISS THE NEGLECT PETITION, ALLOW THE CHILD TO CONTINUE TO STAY WITH THE PARENT WHEN THERE IS DANGER TO THE CHILD, THEN THE CHILD BEARS THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISMISSAL RULING. AN ERRONEOUS FINDING OF NEGLECT, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS NOT A FINAL DISPOSITION, SINCE IT IS SUBJECT TO REVIEW AT THE DISPOSITIONAL HEARING WHERE MATERIAL NOT PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE TO THE COURT CAN BE CONSIDERED. IT IS CONCLUDED, THEREFORE, THAT THE IRREMEDIAL SOCIAL DISUTILITY RESULT-

ING FROM THE DISMISSAL OF A NEGLECT PETITION THROUGH ERROR, COUPLED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY FOR REMEDIAL ACTION WHERE THE FINDING IS IN ERROR, JUSTIFY A LESSER STANDARD OF PROOF FOR NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS THAN IS REQUIRED IN A DELINQUENCY PROCEEDING. PROOF BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE IS DEEMED SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF DUE PROCESS IN NEGLECT CASES. (RCB)

432. **EALING BATTERED BABY CONFERENCE—PROCEEDINGS, NOVEMBER 1973.** EALING HEALTH DEPARTMENT. 34 p. 1973. **NCJ-26846**
THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE TEXT OF THE CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION AND THE TRANSCRIPTS OF FIVE CONFERENCE SPEECHES, EACH OF WHICH OFFERS A DISTINCT PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. THE TOPICS EXAMINED IN THESE ADDRESSES INCLUDE THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, THE LEGAL BACKGROUND AND IMPLICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE, THE POLICE VIEW OF CHILD ABUSE, AND THE GOAL OF CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT. THE FINAL SPEECH DISCUSSES STATISTICS ON CHILD ABUSE AND DESCRIBES COMMON TYPES OF INJURIES WHICH OCCUR IN CHILD ABUSE CASES.
Availability: B EDSALL AND COMPANY LTD, 36 ECCLESTON SQUARE, LONDON SW1V 1PF, ENGLAND.

433. **ECOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE WITHIN A MILITARY COMMUNITY (FROM CRIME AND JUSTICE, 1971-1972—AN AMS ANTHOLOGY, 1974 BY JACKWELL SUSMAN—SEE NCJ-28615). By D. B. SATTIN and J. K. MILLER.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 5 p. 1974. **NCJ-28624**
THIS STUDY COMPARED THE DENSITY OF SETTLEMENT IN A LOW INCOME HOUSING AREA OF MILITARY FAMILIES WITH A HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF MILITARY FAMILIES WITH NO HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE. IT WAS FOUND THAT A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER PROPORTION OF MILITARY FAMILIES WITH CHILD ABUSE HISTORIES RESIDED IN A LOW-INCOME RUN-DOWN AREA OF EL PASO (TX) THAN DID THE CONTROL GROUP.

434. **ECONOMICS OF WOMEN'S VICTIMIZATION (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN, 1978, BY J R CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377). By J. R. CHAPMAN.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 18 p. 1978. **NCJ-51384**
THE ECONOMIC FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO AND THE COSTS OF WIFE BEATING, CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, RAPE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY, AND HARASSMENT AND BIASED MEDICAL CARE ARE ASSESSED. COSTS FACED BY VICTIMS ARE DISCUSSED. WIFE BEATING IS GENERALLY REINFORCED BY ECONOMIC FACTORS. THE WOMAN IS GENERALLY ECONOMICALY DEPENDENT UPON HER HUSBAND AND SURVIVAL SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE IF SHE LEAVES HIM. ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY IS ALSO A FACTOR IN INCEST AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE BY CLOSE RELATIVES. MAINTAINING THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILY IS SEEN AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXPOSING THE ABUSE. PROSTITUTION AND THE EXPLOITATION OF PORNOGRAPHY ALSO HAVE THEIR ROOTS IN LIMITED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN. A STUDY IN NEW YORK IN 1887 FOUND THAT MOST PROSTITUTES EARNED $1 A DAY BEFORE BEGINNING PROSTITUTION, WERE COMFORTABLY SUPPORTING THEMSELVES AFTERWARD. COSTS CENTER AROUND MEDICAL BILLS, TIME LOST FROM WORK, AND DAMAGE TO THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. THE COSTS ARE MOST OBVIOUS WHEN THE BATTERING REACHES A SEVERE STATE, BUT THE UNDERLYING DAMAGE THAT FAMILY ABUSE AND SEXUAL ABUSE HAS ON THE PERSONALITY OF CHILDREN AND PARTICIPANTS CAN ALSO BE SEVERE. A LIST OF COSTS IS PRESENTED FOR THE RAPE VICTIM, WHO USUALLY MUST PAY FOR HER OWN EXAMINATION TO DETERMINE THAT SHE HAS BEEN RAPED. VICTIM COMPENSATION IS URGED FOR RAPE CASES AND LONG TERM ASSISTANCE IS URGED TO HELP THE BATTERED WIFE RECEIVE TRAINING AND ACHIEVE INDEPENDENCE. GREATER PROSECUTION OF THOSE WHO ASSAULT WOMEN OR WHO ABUSE CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY IS URGED. GREATER ECONOMIC EQUALITY FOR WOMEN WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE FAMILY IS URGED. (GLR)

435. **EDUCATION FOR PARENTHOOD—A PRIMARY PREVENTION STRATEGY FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By O. MCAFEE and S. NEDLER.** EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295. 33 p. 1976. **NCJ-49922**
THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING PARENTS IN A STRATEGY FOR PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED, EMPHASIZING THE RATIONALE FOR PARENTHOOD EDUCATION, EXISTING PROGRAMS, THE PARENT-CHILD SYSTEM, AND CHILD ABUSE ISSUES. MANY DIFFERENCES EXIST IN INDIVIDUAL NEEDS, STRENGTHS, AND WEAKNESSES RELATED TO EFFECTIVE CHILD REARING AND PARENTAL COMPETENCIES, PROGRAM GOALS FOR PARENTHOOD EDUCATION SHOULD EMPHASIZE THE FOLLOWING: (1) A PRIMARY CONCERN FOR STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY UNIT THAT RECOGNIZES AND ACKNOWLEDGES THE COMPLEXITY OF RELATIONSHIPS, NEEDS, AND GOALS; (2) PUBLIC RECOGNITION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE COMPLEXITY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PARENTAL ROLE; (3) DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES THAT INVOLVE PARENTS IN THE PROCESS OF SPECIFYING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES RELEVANT TO THEM, THEIR CHILDREN, AND THEIR HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS; (4) DEVELOPMENT OF MATERIALS DIRECTED TO SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS AS WELL AS THE NARROWER SCHOOL-RELATED GOALS AND CONCERNS; (5) DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PERSONNEL WITH APPROPRIATE ELEMENTS FOR WORKING WITH FAMILIES, ADULTS AS WELL AS CHILDREN; AND (6) DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES THAT FACILITATE THE COORDINATION AND FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL EXISTING DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR PARENTHOOD EDUCATION. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--KBL)
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.
Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED-134-580 (Microfiche); EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295.

436. **EDUCATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 1978.** EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295. 32 p. 1978. **NCJ-62623**
THIS REPORT PRESENTS COMPARATIVE DATA ON 1975 AND 1978 POLICIES, STAFF TRAINING, PROGRAMS AND SERVICES RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, WITHIN 393 U.S. EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS. DATA WERE COLLECTED VIA A TELEPHONE SURVEY. THE 393 RESPONDENTS INCLUDED STATE BOARDS AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, THE LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICT, A SMALL DISTRICT, LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL BY ENROLLMENT IN EACH STATE, AND STATE PROFESSIONAL AND PARENT ORGANIZATIONS. THE SAME RESPONDENTS WERE SURVEYED IN BOTH 1975 AND 1978. RESULTS SHOWED A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS THAT HAVE POLICIES ON REPORTING SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT--AN INCREASE FROM 44 TO 80 PERCENT OF THE LARGE DISTRICTS IN 1978, WHILE 64 PERCENT OF SMALL DISTRICTS AND 16 PERCENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS ALSO HAD SUCH POLICIES. TRAINING PROGRAMS TO DEVELOP STAFF AWARENESS ALSO INCREASED

GREATLY AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AGAIN LAGGED BEHIND. A MAJORITY OF LARGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS PERCEIVED THE PROGRAM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS GROWING, WHILE SMALL DISTRICTS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS VIEWED THE INCIDENCE AS CONSTANT. FEWER SCHOOLS ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS IN DEALING WITH SUSPECTED CASES IN 1978 THAN IN 1975. TYPES OF PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED VARIED ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OR TYPE OF SCHOOL. REFERRAL AND COUNSELING SERVICES WERE PROVIDED BY 96 PERCENT OF THE LARGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 76 PERCENT OF THE SMALL DISTRICTS, AND 82 PERCENT OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN 1978. BREAKDOWNS AND DISCUSSIONS OF DATA FOR EACH RESPONDENT CATEGORY, TABLES, AND APPENDIXES SHOWING SURVEY RESPONSE FREQUENCIES AND SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING A CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING POLICY, ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295.

437. **EDUCATOR AND CHILD ABUSE. By B. G. FRASER.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 45 p. 1977. **NCJ-46234**

THIS BOOKLET EXPLAINS WHY EDUCATORS ARE OFTEN THE FIRST TO DISCOVER CHILD ABUSE, THEIR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LAW, AND WHAT HAPPENS ONCE A CHILD ABUSE REPORT IS MADE, INCLUDING THE EDUCATOR'S IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY. TODAY ALL 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PUERTO RICO, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, AND 37 STATES SPECIFICALLY MANDATE EDUCATORS TO REPORT SUCH SUSPECTED ABUSE. IN EACH OF THESE STATES, THE TEACHER, PRINCIPAL, OR OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIAL MAKING SUCH A REPORT IN GOOD FAITH IS IMMUNE FROM LIABILITY. MOST CHILDREN WHO DIE FROM ABUSE ARE UNDER AGE 5. A REASON FOR THIS IS PROBABLY THAT AFTER THIS AGE, SOCIETY, IN THE FORM OF PRESCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS, BECOMES INVOLVED WITH THE CHILD AND CAN INTERVENE IN THE MOST FLAGRANT CASES. HOWEVER, LESS OBVIOUS FORMS OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE OFTEN GO UNREPORTED. TO HELP EDUCATORS UNDERSTAND AND RECOGNIZE CASES OF MORE SUBTLE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE 'ABNORMAL CHILD-REARING CYCLE' LEADING TO ABUSE IS EXPLAINED, AND A CHECKLIST OF CLUES IS PRESENTED. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, IT IS NOT THE EDUCATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO INVESTIGATE; A REPORT WILL ALERT THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS OF THE NEED TO LOOK INTO THE CASE. UNLESS THE TEACHER ACTUALLY SAW THE CHILD BEING BEATEN, THERE IS NO NEED FOR THE EDUCATOR TO BE CALLED AS A WITNESS. IN SOME CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES, LACK OF STAFF MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW UP REPORTS. IN SUCH CASES, THE SCHOOL CAN ASSIST THE CHILD BY BECOMING AN ADVOCATE AND CONTINUING ITS FOLLOWUP THROUGH THE AGENCY. THE STEPS OF A COMPETENT INVESTIGATION ARE GIVEN IN DETAIL. EDUCATORS ARE URGED TO BE AWARE OF THE FORMS CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS TAKE IN THEIR OWN AREAS AND TO SECURE COPIES OF THEIR STATE'S REPORTING STATUTES. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: MCDONALD'S CORPORATION, MCDONALD'S PLAZA, OAK BROOK, IL 60521.

Availability: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601.

438. **EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404). By N. D. FESHBACH.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 11 p. 1979. **NCJ-56414**

A DEVELOPMENTAL AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST REVIEWS THE EMPIRICAL LITERATURE ON THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SOCIALIZATION AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN. THE POSITION OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGISTS WHO TAKE A FIRM STAND AGAINST VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION BUT WHO FAIL TO JOIN THEIR CLINICAL COUNTERPARTS IN ARGUING AGAINST THE INFLICTION OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT ON CHILDREN IS QUESTIONED. THE AUTHOR'S PERSONAL REASONS FOR OPPOSING PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT ARE NOTED: THE BASIC UNFAIRNESS INVOLVED WHEN AN ADULT STRIKES A CHILD; THE IDEA THAT THE SPECIES WITH THE MOST ADVANCED COMMUNICATION SYSTEM RELIES ON NONVERBAL MEANS TO TRAIN ITS YOUNG; THE PRIMITIVENESS AND LACK OF CIVILITY INVOLVED IN THE DELIBERATE INFLICTION OF PHYSICAL PAIN. THREE SOURCES OF EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR OPPOSITION TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ARE EXAMINED: (1) STUDIES OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF PUNISHMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CHILD-REARING PRACTICES; (2) LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT; AND (3) STUDIES OF PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF AGGRESSION. THESE STUDIES SHOW THAT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SIMPLY IS A POOR METHOD OF SOCIALIZING CHILDREN. IT IS UNRELIABLE AND CAN FACILITATE THE VERY BEHAVIOR IT IS DESIGNED TO INHIBIT. PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IS A SOURCE OF FRUSTRATION AND PAIN AND AS SUCH MAY ACTUALLY STIMULATE ANGER AND AGGRESSION. IN ADDITION, THE PARENT WHO STRIKES A CHILD IS SERVING AS AN AGGRESSIVE MODEL. THE CHILD WHO IS BEATEN LEARNS THAT PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IS THE APPROPRIATE RESPONSE TO CONFLICT. OFTEN IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE CHILD TO MAKE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PAIN OF BEING PUNISHED AND THE REASON FOR THE PUNISHMENT. PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT ALSO TENDS TO HARDEN PARENTS, LIMITING THEIR ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THEIR CHILDREN'S NEEDS AND PRECLUDING EFFORTS TO FIND NONPHYSICAL WAYS OF DEALING WITH MISBEHAVIOR. IT APPEARS MORE REASONABLE TO CONCENTRATE ON REWARDING AND ENCOURAGING CHILDREN'S POSITIVE ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS THAN TO DWELL ON PUNISHMENTS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY, V 2, N 3 (FALL 1973).

439. **EIGHT COUNTRIES—CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By S. B. KAMERMAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1975), P 34-37. **NCJ-52238**

TENTATIVE TRENDS AND ISSUES IN APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE ARE REPORTED FROM A SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, ISRAEL, POLAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND YUGOSLAVIA. THIS REPORT COMES FROM AN UNCOMPLETED LARGER STUDY OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES BEGUN BY THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK IN 1972. THIS SECTION OF THE STUDY EXAMINES THE FOLLOWING ISSUES RELATING TO THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN EIGHT COUNTRIES: THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; HOW IT IS PERCEIVED AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM; PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING ABUSED/NEGLECTED CHILDREN; THE NATURE OF PROGRAMS DEVELOPED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM; THE NATURE OF RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; AND MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY EXPERTS IN THE FIELD. IN EACH PARTICIPATING COUNTRY,

DATA WERE ASSEMBLED AND ANALYZED BY LEADING RESEARCHERS WHO ARE NATIVES OF THE COUNTRIES STUDIED. REPORTS WERE WRITTEN AND SERVICE MODELS DESCRIBED FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF EACH COUNTRY. IN ADDITION, ONE OR MORE LOCAL JURISDICTION'S WERE SELECTED IN EACH NATION FOR MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS. THIS PRESENTATION IS A PRELIMINARY SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA PROCESSED THUS FAR. IT IS INDICATED THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS IMPRECISELY DEFINED IN MOST OF THE COUNTRIES STUDIED AND IN MANY, DOES NOT RECEIVE A FOCUS SEPARATE FROM GENERAL CHILD WELFARE SERVICES. RESEARCHERS IN ALL COUNTRIES AGREE THAT THERE ARE NO FIRM DATA ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT, HOWEVER DEFINED. EXCEPT FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, NONE OF THE COUNTRIES STUDIED HAS A MANDATED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING SYSTEM. THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL AGENCIES IN MANY COUNTRIES IS THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS A SYMPTOM FOR BROADER SOCIAL NEEDS IN A FAMILY WHICH MUST BE THE TARGET FOR A MULTIDISCIPLINARY, BROAD-BASED APPROACH TO FAMILY CARE. A CASE MANAGER WHO GUIDES ALL SERVICES TO A GIVEN FAMILY IS A PRIME FIGURE IN MOST OF THE PROGRAMS DESCRIBED. RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN ITS INCIPIENT STAGES IN ALL THE COUNTRIES STUDIED, WITH THE UNITED STATES BEING MORE ADVANCED IN THIS RESPECT THAN THE OTHER COUNTRIES. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

440. **ELDER ABUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS—A SURVEY OF PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS. By H. O'MALLEY, H. SEGARS, R. PEREZ, V. MITCHELL, and G. H. KNUEPFEL.** LEGAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY, 2 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON, MA 02116. 58 p. 1979. **NCJ-63463**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION ON MASSACHUSETTS ELDERS WHO RESIDE AT HOME AND WHO HAVE BEEN ABUSED BY FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, FRIENDS, OR CARETAKERS FROM JANUARY 1978 TO JUNE 1979. DATA WAS GATHERED FROM STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED SURVEYS SENT TO 1,044 PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS DURING MARCH AND APRIL 1979. FIVE TYPES OF INFORMATION WERE COLLECTED: PROFESSIONS SEEING ELDER ABUSE, CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ENGAGING IN ABUSE, BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT(S), AND RESPONSE(S) TO THE INCIDENT. A TOTAL OF 34 PERCENT OF THE SURVEYS WERE RETURNED, OF WHICH 183 OR 55 PERCENT INDICATED A CITING OF ELDER ABUSE WITHIN THE 18-MONTH PERIOD. AN ADDITIONAL 19 SURVEYS REPORTED INSTANCES OF MULTIPLE ABUSE (MORE THAN 1 PERSON BEING ABUSED) AND WERE NOT CODED FOR ANALYSIS. THE SURVEY DOES NOT REPRESENT A RANDOM SAMPLING OF ANY POPULATION AND ITS FINDINGS ARE NOT GENERALIZABLE BEYOND THIS DATA SET. ALSO, 183 CITINGS DO NOT REPRESENT AN UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF ABUSE CASES. ABUSE INCIDENTS TENDED TO BE RECURRING EVENTS AND NOT SINGLE OCCURRENCES; ALMOST ALL PROFESSIONALS SURVEYED INDICATED THAT THEY KNEW OF ELDER ABUSE CASES; OUTSIDE OBSERVATION TENDED TO BE THE PRIMARY MEANS OF IDENTIFYING ABUSE CASES; AND PHYSICAL TRAUMA CONSISTED OVER 41 PERCENT OF THE REPORTED INJURIES, INCLUDING BRUISES, WELTS, CUTS, PUNCTURES, BONE FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, AND BURNINGS. OTHER TYPES OF ABUSE WERE VERBAL HARASSMENT, MALNUTRITION, FINANCIAL MISMANAGEMENT, UNREASONABLE CONFINEMENT, OVERSEDATION, AND SEXUAL ABUSE. ALSO, ABUSE VICTIMS WERE LIKELY TO BE VERY OLD (75 AND OVER), AND REGARDLESS OF AGE, MORE LIKELY TO BE WOMEN THAN MEN. FINALLY, 70 PERCENT OF ALL RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT SOME BARRIER TO SERVICE PROVISION WAS EXPERIENCED BY WORKERS. OTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE OF ELDER ABUSE ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. TABLES, FOOTNOTES, AND THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)

Sponsoring Agency: MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF ELDER AFFAIRS, 110 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108.

Availability: LEGAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY, 2 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON, MA 02116.

441. **ELDER ABUSE—THE HIDDEN PROBLEM—A BRIEFING BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, JUNE 23, 1979, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.** US CONGRESS HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 118 p. 1980. **NCJ-70828**

THIS COMMITTEE REPORT CONTAINS A BRIEFING BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 96TH CONGRESS, ON THE SUBJECT OF ELDER ABUSE. TESTIMONIES REVEAL THAT ELDER ABUSE IS EXTENSIVE, THAT THE RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF ABUSE INVOLVES ISSUES THAT ARE UNDEFINED AT PRESENT, AND THAT ABUSE OF ELDERS IS A MATTER OF GREAT CONCERN TO THE PROVIDERS OF MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICES. ACTUAL CASES OF ELDER ABUSE INCLUDE THE ABUSIVE TREATMENT OF AN ELDERLY WOMAN BY AN ALCOHOLIC DAUGHTER-IN-LAW; AN 86-YEAR-OLD WOMAN FOUND RESTRAINED BY A CHAIN IN A SHACK; A SENILE 75-YEAR OLD WOMAN, ABUSED BY HER HUSBAND AND LEFT ALONE WITHOUT ADEQUATE FOOD OR SUPERVISION; AND A 75-YEAR-OLD WIDOW LIVING WITH A VIOLENT SON WHO WAS DIAGNOSED AS SCHIZOPHRENIC. SITUATIONS WHICH PRODUCE ELDER ABUSE HAVE IDENTIFIED: OVERBURDENED FAMILIES WHERE EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL, AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE DEPLETED BY EFFORTS TO CARE FOR ELDERLY PERSONS; FAMILIES WHERE PAST, UNRESOLVED CONFLICTS ARE REACTIVATED DURING THE STRESS OF CARING FOR AN ELDERLY MEMBER; FAMILIES WHICH HAVE LONG HISTORIES OF POOR ADJUSTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY; AND COMMUNITIES WHICH DO NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT AND HELP. REMEDIES FOR THE PROBLEM INCLUDE THE ATTENTION OF POLICYMAKERS TO THE PROBLEM OF ELDER ABUSE AND ACCESSIBLE COMMUNITY AGENTS (MUCH ELDER ABUSE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE THE PRODUCT OF SOCIAL ISOLATION). IDEALLY, ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT MUST BE COMMITTED TO TREATING THE PROBLEM. AN ANALYSIS OF A MASSACHUSETTS SURVEY OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL, SOCIAL SERVICES PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS FOUND THAT ALMOST EVERY PROFESSION SURVEYED HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE WITH ELDER ABUSE, AND THAT ABUSE TENDED TO HAPPEN REPEATEDLY TO THE SAME PERSON (IN 70 PERCENT OF THE CASES, ABUSE OCCURRED MORE THAN TWICE). DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS TOWARDS AN INCREASINGLY LARGER ELDER POPULATION, ADDED TO FINDINGS ON THE RECURRENT NATURE OF ABUSE, MAKE IT LIKELY THAT THE PROBLEM WILL INCREASE IN THE FUTURE. RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROJECTS ARE NEEDED TO TEST METHODS FOR LOCATING ABUSED ELDERLY PERSONS AND TO FIND METHODS FOR ACTUALLY HANDLING THE CASES. MANY REMEDIES FOR ELDER ABUSE MUST ORIGINATE IN STATE AND LOCAL ACTION. FOR SOME OF THE APPENDED DOCUMENTS, SEE NJC 70829-31.

Supplemental Notes: NCJ-70829 ALSO CONTAINS NCJ-70829 THROUGH NCJ-70831.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

442. EMPIRICISM IN VICTIMOLOGICAL RESEARCH—A CRITIQUE. By K. LEVINE. VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 3, N 1-2 (1978), P 77-90. **NCJ-54223**

THE LACK OF THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS IN VICTIMOLOGICAL RESEARCH IS DISCUSSED, AND A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TO DEVELOP A THEORY OF VICTIMOLOGY IS PRESENTED. VICTIMOLOGY HAS APPLIED THE SAME KIND OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH STRATEGIES TO VICTIMS THAT ONCE PROVIDED THE DATA BASE FOR A SOCIOLOGICALLY ORIENTED CRIMINOLOGY. LACKING AN ABSTRACT CONCEPT OF THE VICTIM AND USING A VARIETY OF LEGALISTIC OR COMMON SENSE NOTIONS AS SUBSTITUTES, VICTIMOLOGISTS HAVE SHOWN A FRAGMENTED INTEREST IN ALL SITUATIONS IN WHICH VICTIMS PLAY SOME SORT OF PROACTIVE ROLE. THE RESULT HAS BEEN AN EMPIRICISM FROM WHICH NO GENERAL THEORIES HAVE EMERGED OR ARE LIKELY TO EMERGE. TO CLARIFY POTENTIAL BASES FOR BUILDING VICTIMOLOGICAL THEORY, A TYPOLOGY OF EXISTING EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IS PRESENTED, THE LEVEL OF EXPLANATION IMPLICIT IN EACH TYPE OF RESEARCH IS IDENTIFIED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FORGING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN LEVELS ARE OFFERED. THREE MODES OF ANALYSIS ARE DISTINGUISHED BY STRATEGY, DATA SOURCES, PROBLEMS ANALYZED, TYPES OF VARIABLES, AND MAJOR APPLICATIONS. AGGREGATE ANALYSIS USES OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA; CONCERNS ITSELF WITH DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMIZATION OPPORTUNITIES IN SOCIAL SPACE AND TIME; EXAMINES STRUCTURAL VARIABLES; AND IS USED PRIMARILY IN STUDIES OF PROPERTY CRIME, VANDALISM, AND VIOLENT STREET CRIME. RELATIONAL ANALYSIS EMPLOYS DATA GATHERED IN INTERVIEWS WITH EYE-WITNESSES AND IN PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION; IS CONCERNED WITH SUBCULTURAL CONTEXTS (CAREERS AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS); EXPLORES SOCIOCULTURAL VARIABLES; AND IS USED IN STUDIES OF RAPE AND INTRAFAMILY VIOLENT CRIMES. BASED ON DATA FROM CLINICAL AND CASE HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS IS USED TO STUDY SELECTION AND SELF-SELECTION PROCESSES AMONG VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS; FOCUSES ON CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTORS (PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES, DEMEANOR, ETC.); AND HAS BEEN APPLIED PRIMARILY IN STUDIES OF PEDERASTY, CHILD ABUSE, AND SEX OFFENSES. WAYS IN WHICH THE CONCEPT OF VICTIMIZATION OPPORTUNITY CAN PROVIDE A USEFUL LINK BETWEEN DATA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICULAR KINDS OF VICTIMIZATION AND DATA ON STRUCTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL VARIABLES ARE POINTED OUT. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: KENNETH LEVINE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY PARK, NOTTINGHAM, UNITED KINGDOM.

443. ENDANGERED CHILD IN THE USA (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) AND IN ENGLAND—A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS. By J. G. HALL and B. H. MITCHELL. PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 3, N 3/4, SPECIAL ISSUE (1979), P 725-731. **NCJ-62903**

COMPARABLE CIVIL JURISDICTION AND PROCEEDINGS IN JUVENILE COURTS REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXAMINED AND CRITICALLY COMPARED FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. THE DRAFT OF 'STANDARDS RELATING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT' BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR A COMPARISON WITH RELEVANT ENGLISH LAW. THE LAW RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE IN ENGLAND IS NOT CODIFIED IN ONE STATUTE BUT IS FOUND IN A SERIES OF PARLIAMENTARY ENACTMENTS, CULMINATING IN THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1969 AND THE CHILDREN ACT 1975. THE STATION FRAMEWORK OF THE ENGLISH LAW AND THE STANDARD'S PROPOSALS WITH REGARD TO GROUNDS FOR COURT JURISDICTION ARE SIMILAR. BOTH REQUIRE PROOF OF A SPECIFIC CONDITION AND THE NECESSITY OF A COURT ORDER TO PROTECT THE CHILD IN THE FUTURE. THE MOST STRIKING DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE AMERICAN STANDARD PROVIDES A SPECIFIC DEFINITION OF HARM WHEREAS THE LANGUAGE OF THE ENGLISH STATUTE IS VAGUE. THE STANDARD'S PROPOSALS AND ENGLISH LAW DIFFER MARKEDLY ON THE LENGTH OF TIME A CHILD MAY BE SUBJECT TO TEMPORARY OR INTERIM CARE. ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD, THE COURT MUST MAKE FINAL DISPOSITION OF A CASE WITHIN 28 DAYS; UNDER THE ENGLISH SYSTEM A CHILD CAN BE HELD UP TO 28 DAYS BEFORE THE CHILD OR THE PARENTS CAN BE HEARD. ENGLISH LAW ALSO DIFFERS FROM THE STANDARD IN MAKING NO SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS IN CARE PROCEEDINGS AND IN HAVING SIMPLER PROCEDURES FOR FILING A COMPLAINT AND PRESENTING EVIDENCE. ENGLISH LAW FURTHER DIFFERS FROM THE STANDARD IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) DISPOSITIONS BY THE COURT, WITH THE STANDARD PROVIDING MORE ALTERNATIVES TO REMOVAL FROM THE HOME; (2) PERIODIC REVIEWS BY THE COURT, WITH NO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT OF COURT REVIEW IN ENGLAND; AND (3) TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, WITH THE STANDARD PROPOSING TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS AND ENGLISH LAW NOT ALLOWING THE COURT SUCH POWER. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

444. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL LITERATURE ON ALCOHOL, CASUALTIES AND CRIME—SYSTEMATIC QUANTITATIVE SUMMARIES—GUIDE TO A REPORT (FROM ALCOHOL, CASUALTIES AND CRIME, 1977, BY MARC AARENS ET AL—SEE NCJ-50636). By M. AARENS, A. BLAU, S. BUCKLEY, T. CAMERON, A. GOODE, E. LASSER, and J. ROIZEN. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BERKELEY, CA 94720. 54 p. 1977. **NCJ-50641**

INFORMATION ON GENERAL ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, CRIME, SUICIDE, AND FAMILY ABUSE RELATED TO ALCOHOL IS SUMMARIZED. MOST STUDIES OF ALCOHOL AND SERIOUS EVENTS DO NOT USE A GENERAL SAMPLE OF PERSONS OR SITUATIONS BUT RATHER DEPEND ON SAMPLING FRAMES THAT FOCUS ON RARE SITUATIONS OR CASES. THERE ARE THREE MAJOR TYPES OF SUCH STUDIES: (1) STUDIES OF ALCOHOL USE AT THE TIME OF A SERIOUS EVENT (EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL INFLUENCE AT THE TIME OF AN EVENT OR EVIDENCE OF ATTAINING A GIVEN LEVEL OF INTOXICATION AT THE TIME OF AN EVENT), (2) STUDIES OF THE DRINKING HISTORY AND DRINKING PROBLEMS OF PERSONS IN A SERIOUS EVENT, AND (3) STUDIES OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF LABELED ALCOHOLICS IN A SERIOUS EVENT. THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF INFORMATION ARE ABSTRACTED FROM A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON ALCOHOL AND SERIOUS EVENTS: VARIABLES DESCRIBING THE SAMPLE; ALCOHOL MEASURES; AND INFORMATION ON ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC, CRIME, SUICIDE, AND FAMILY ABUSE. REVIEW FORMS INDEXING THE SOURCE OF PUBLISHED MATERIAL ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH FORMS INDICATING THE EXTENT OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN EACH TYPE OF SERIOUS EVENT. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

445. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE. By A. K. STILLMAN. 176 p. 1975. **NCJ-50989**

ALL CASES OF CHILD ABUSE (164) REPORTED TO THE HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, CHILD WELFARE AUTHORITIES OVER A 6-MONTH PERIOD ARE ANALYZED TO DEVELOP A TYPOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE AND ISOLATE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS. A THREE-PART QUESTIONNARIE WAS USED BY CASE WORKERS FOR ALL CHILD ABUSE COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1975.

THE FIRST PART COLLECTED A HISTORY OF THE CHILD AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE INCIDENT, THE SECOND ASKED ABOUT THE ABUSERS' BACKGROUND, AND THE THIRD PART WAS A CHECKLIST OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN PRESENT IN ANY GIVEN INCIDENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT ABUSERS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE THEMSELVES. ALSO, THEY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE PRONE TO ANGER, AS MEASURED BY A PERSONALITY SCALE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE. THE CASE STUDY EXAMINATION FOUND, HOWEVER, THAT THE TYPOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE IS CONSIDERABLY MORE COMPLEX THAN IS USUALLY REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE. EIGHT DISTINCT CHILD ABUSE PATTERNS WERE IDENTIFIED: ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION LEADING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; AGGRESSIVE CHILD-REARING IDEOLOGY LEADING TO REPEATED ABUSE; PERSISTENT MISCONDUCT OF THE CHILD LEADING TO HIS OWN ABUSE; RESISTANCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE LEADING TO PHYSICAL ABUSE; MENTALLY DISTURBED CARETAKER SEEKING SADISTIC GRATIFICATION (THREE CASES INVOLVED DAY-CARE CENTERS); MALE BABYSITTER ABUSING CHILD DURING MOTHER'S TEMPORARY ABSENCE, OFTEN DUE TO QUARREL WITH MOTHER; PSYCHOLOGICAL REJECTION LEADING TO REPEATED ABUSE; AND FEMALE BABYSITTER ACTING UNDER STRESS. CHARTS AND GRAPHS ACCOMPANY THE ANALYSIS. NUMEROUS CASE HISTORIES ARE INCLUDED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FURTHER RESEARCH BE DONE CONCERNING THESE TYPOLOGIES. SINCE FEW HARRIS COUNTY CASES ARE REPORTED BY PRIVATE PHYSICIANS, MANDATORY REPORTING IS URGED FOR THIS JURISDICTION. REFERENCES, THE SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, AND STATISTICAL DATA GATHERED BY THE STUDY ARE ALL APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 77-5256.

446. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF SEVERELY-ABUSED CHILDREN. By J. A. BALDWIN and J. E. OLIVER. BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BMA HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1 H9JR, ENGLAND. 17 p. 1975. **NCJ-51249**

A STUDY OF THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF SEVERE ABUSE OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN NORTHEAST WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND, IS DOCUMENTED. NORTHEAST WILTSHIRE HAS A POPULATION OF 200,000, INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 18,500 CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5. APPROXIMATELY 40 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS URBAN. THE STUDY ENCOMPASSES CHILDREN AGE 4 OR YOUNGER WHO HAVE SUFFERED VERY SEVERE, ACTIVE PHYSICAL ABUSE. DATA WERE OBTAINED RETROSPECTIVELY FROM CHILD ABUSE REPORTS FOR 1965-71. AN INDEPTH STUDY WAS MADE OF THE 38 CHILDREN AND 34 FAMILIES IDENTIFIED FOR THIS PERIOD. IN 1971, AN INTENSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM WAS UNDERTAKEN TO IMPROVE CASE RECOGNITION AMONG MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL WORKERS. DATA FOR AN 18-MONTH PERIOD AFTER THE PROGRAM WERE GATHERED FOR PURPOSES OF COMPARISON BUT WERE NOT STUDIED IN DETAIL. FOLLOWING THE EDUCATION PROGRAM, THE RATE OF REPORTED SEVERE ABUSE WAS 1 PER 1,000 CHILDREN, AND THE DEATH RATE WAS 0.1 PER 1,000. THE ABUSE RATE FOR THE POSTEDUCATION PERIOD WAS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 TIMES GREATER THAN THE RATE FOR 1965-71. ANALYSIS OF THE CASES IN THE RETROSPECTIVE SAMPLE REVEALED THAT THE FOLLOWING FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE: LARGE FAMILY SIZE; YOUTHFULNESS; LOW SOCIAL CLASS; INSTABILITY; AND GROSS PSYCHIATRIC, MEDICAL, AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY. THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO DATA FROM OTHER STUDIES. THE NEED FOR A SYSTEM OF LINKED MEDICAL RECORDS TO STUDY IN DETAIL THE APPARENT CLUSTERING OF DISORDERS WITHIN FAMILIES IS NOTED. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM BRITISH JOURNAL OF PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE, V 29, N 4 (DECEMBER 1975), P 205-221.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD UNIT OF CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY C/O J A BALDWIN OXFORD REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, OLD ROAD, HEADINGTON, OXFORD, ENGLAND.

447. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT. By A. H. COHN. PERGAMON PRESS LTD, HEADINGTON HILL HALL, OXFORD OX3 0BW, ENGLAND. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, V 3, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE, PART 2 (1979), P 491-496. **NCJ-60999**

THIS 40-MONTH STUDY OF 11 CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEMONSTRATION SERVICE PROGRAMS EVALUATES ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR ABUSING PARENTS. TO STUDY TREATMENT EFFECTS, ALL ADULTS RECEIVING TREATMENT SERVICES FROM THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY POPULATION. DATA ON THESE 1,724 CLIENTS, RECORDED BY CASE MANAGERS, INCLUDED CASE HISTORIES, NATURE AND SEVERITY OF MALTREATMENT, EXTENT OF REINCIDENCE DURING TREATMENT, SERVICES RECEIVED, AND OUTCOME ASSESSMENT. THE STUDY POPULATION REPRESENTED A HETEROGENEOUS GROUP OF FAMILIES, NOT UNLIKE THOSE REPORTED TO PUBLIC PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY. CLIENTS ON THE AVERAGE WERE IN TREATMENT 6 TO 7 MONTHS AND HAD CONTACT WITH A SERVICES PROVIDER ONCE A WEEK. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT (1) 30 PERCENT SEVERELY REABUSED OR NEGLECTED THEIR CHILDREN WHILE IN TREATMENT; (2) CLIENTS RECEIVING LAY SERVICES HAD REDUCED PROPENSITY FOR FUTURE ABUSE; (3) UNREMEDIATED PROBLEMS THAT TRIGGERED ABUSE WERE NOT ALLEVIATED; AND (4) ONLY 28 PERCENT OF THE CLIENTS SHOWED AN IMPROVEMENT IN BASIC PROBLEMS. THE STUDY ALSO FOUND THAT CLIENTS RECEIVING A SERVICE PACKAGE WHICH INCLUDED LAY SERVICES, SUCH AS PARENTS ANONYMOUS, HAD CONSISTENTLY GREATER SUCCESS WITH THEIR PROBLEMS THAN THOSE RECEIVING SERVICES BASED ON INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (MJW)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH.

448. ESSEX COUNTY (NJ)—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING CASE HANDLING IN THE JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT. By J. D. BUTLER. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN JUSTICE AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, 4900 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20016. 55 p. 1976. **NCJ-39831**

REPORT ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE LARGEST JUVENILE COURT IN NEW JERSEY IN ANALYZING THE PROCESS BY WHICH CASES ARE CURRENTLY HANDLED IN THE COURT AND RECOMMENDING METHODS FOR IMPROVEMENT. THE ESSEX COUNTY JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT HANDLES ALL CHILD ABUSE, NON-SUPPORT, DESERTION, ABANDONMENT, NEGLECT, AND WELFARE FRAUD CASES IN NEWARK AND SURROUNDING ESSEX COUNTY, WHICH AMOUNT TO ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF ALL COMPLAINTS FILED IN NEW JERSEY. DURING HIS THREE-DAY, ON-SITE VISIT IN JUNE 1976, THE CONSULTANT MET WITH A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE AND THE COUNTY TRIAL COURT'S CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR, AND INTERVIEWED SEVERAL OTHER JUDGES AND COURT PERSONNEL. THE FOCUS OF THOSE INTERVIEWS, AND THEREFORE OF THE REPORT, ARE THE METHODS BY WHICH CASES ARE HANDLED AND THE VARIOUS STAFF INVOLVED IN CASE PROC-

ESSING. THE CONSULTANT IDENTIFIES CRITICAL PROBLEM AREAS AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES. A MORE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT REVIEW IS RECOMMENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)..EB

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

449. **ESTABLISHING A RURAL CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT TREATMENT PROGRAM. By T. R. SEFCIK and N. J. ORMSBY.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 3 (MARCH 1978), P 187-195. **NCJ-51784**

PROJECT CHILDREN, INITIATED IN 1975 IN A FIVE-COUNTY AREA OF INDIANA THAT WAS 61.6 PERCENT RURAL, IS DESCRIBED. ITS AIM WAS TO INFORM AND INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. SELECTION OF A PROJECT CHILDREN COORDINATOR WAS A FIVE-COUNTY COOPERATIVE EFFORT. THE COORDINATOR'S JOB WAS TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING AND SERVING FAMILIES. NEEDS ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED AND THEN PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE ESTABLISHED. OBJECTIVES WERE TO BECOME VISIBLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND MADE KNOWN TO INFLUENTIAL PERSONS WHO MIGHT LATER BE RECRUITED TO AID THE PROGRAM, AS WELL AS TO DETERMINE COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD PROGRAM INNOVATION AND REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A 2-DAY TRAINING SESSION FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE STAFF WAS HELD TO INCREASE THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF'S EXPERTISE IN CHILD ABUSE AND TO DETERMINE THE VARIOUS APPROACHES TO INVESTIGATION AND TREATMENT BEING USED IN THE COUNTIES. FROM THIS TRAINING, INDIVIDUAL COUNTY CHILD ABUSE CASE CONSULTATION CONTRACTS WERE INITIATED. CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS WERE DEVELOPED COMPOSED OF PHYSICIANS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS OR PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS, POLICE OFFICERS, AND NURSES. A HOSPITAL PROTOCOL FOR REPORTING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES WAS DEVISED AS WELL AS A PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING HOSPITAL CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM IS AUTHORIZED TO INVESTIGATE HOSPITAL-REFERRED CHILD ABUSE CASES BY EVALUATING THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL HISTORY, MEDICAL HISTORY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD. IF ABUSE OR NEGLECT IS CONFIRMED, A TREATMENT PLAN IS DESIGNED AND FORWARDED TO THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT. PARENT AIDE VOLUNTEERS WERE RECRUITED TO WORK WITH ABUSING PARENTS ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS AND WERE TRAINED IN THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE, HIGH RISK INDICATORS, AND CRISIS INTERVENTION. AN OUTREACH EFFORT WAS CONDUCTED TO EDUCATE CITIZENS IN CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION, INDIANA CHILD ABUSE LAW AND REPORTING PROCEDURES, AND CHILD AND FAMILY ADVOCACY. IN THE AREA OF PREVENTION, SEVERAL LOCAL SCHOOLS ADDED A PARENTHOOD COURSE, AND AN ADULT PROGRAM ON SYSTEMATIC TRAINING FOR PARENTHOOD WAS INSTITUTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

450. **ESTABLISHING RURAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT PROGRAMS (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By T. R. SEFCIK and N. J. ORMSBY.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59290**

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF PROJECT CHILDREN TO SERVE RURAL RESIDENTS IN THE SOUTH-CENTRAL PART OF INDIANA ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT AND PREVENTION AND GOOD PARENTING. IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF SETTING UP THE RURAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECT, STAFF DEVELOPED GOALS AIMED AT BECOMING VISIBLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND ACQUAINTED WITH INFLUENTIAL PERSONS, AND DETERMINING COMMUNITY ATTITUDES ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND ABOUT PROGRAM INNOVATION AND REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY. CONCURRENT WITH EDUCATION FOR THE LAY COMMUNITY WAS TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS. MEETINGS WERE HELD WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF CHILD ABUSE COUNCILS IN THE FIVE COUNTIES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT AND ALSO WITH DIRECTORS OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF WELFARE TO DISCUSS NEEDS AND IDENTIFY PROBLEMS. THE INITIAL RESULT OF THESE MEETINGS WAS A 2-DAY TRAINING SESSION FOR CHILD PROTECTION STAFF. PURPOSES OF TRAINING WERE TO BRING PROFESSIONALS UP TO A CERTAIN LEVEL OF EXPERTISE WITH REGARD TO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND TO DETERMINE VARIOUS APPROACHES THAT WERE USED IN THE FIVE COUNTIES TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. INDIVIDUAL COUNTY CHILD ABUSE CASE CONSULTATION CONTRACTS WERE DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF TRAINING. PROJECT CHILDREN PROVIDES UP TO 56 HOURS OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE CONSULTATION ON A MONTHLY BASIS TO COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE. THE ESSENTIAL MEMBER OF THE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM IS A PHYSICIAN, PREFERABLY A PEDIATRICIAN. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TEAM MAY INCLUDE PROFESSIONALS FROM WELFARE DEPARTMENTS, MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS), POLICE DEPARTMENTS, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, AND ATTORNEY OFFICES. THE CONCLUSION OF THE TEAM PROCESS IS A TEAM MEETING TO DISCUSS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, WHETHER WARDSHIP/GUARDIANSHIP IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT CHILDREN, WHETHER CHILDREN NEED TO BE REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES, AND WHAT THE TREATMENT PLAN SHOULD BE. IN ADDITION TO THE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM, A PARENT-AIDE PROGRAM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED. VOLUNTEERS ARE INDIVIDUALS WHO WORK WITH ABUSING PARENTS ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS. THE PARENT-AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM COVERS THE ROLE OF PARENT AIDES, DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE, HIGH-RISK INDICATORS, CRISIS INTERVENTION, CHILD ABUSE FROM THE CHILD'S PERSPECTIVE, WORKING WITH PARENTS, LEGAL ASPECTS, AND CONFIDENTIALITY. ATTENTION IS FOCUSED ON TWO IDENTIFIED PREVENTION NEEDS: (1) A CHILD CARE FACILITY TO SERVE CHILDREN UP TO 6 YEARS OF AGE; AND (2) AN EDUCATION-FOR-PARENTHOOD COURSE AS PART OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUMS. ANOTHER AREA OF PREVENTION IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE PARENTING PROGRAM BASED ON THE SYSTEMATIC TRAINING FOR EFFECTIVE PARENTING APPROACH DEVISED BY THE AMERICAN GUIDANCE SERVICE. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

451. **ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CHILD MALTREATMENT—A MULTIVARIATE STUDY OF ABUSING, NEGLECTING AND NORMAL MOTHERS. By R. GAINES, A. SANDGRUND, A. H. GREEN, and E. POWER.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 87 (OCTOBER 1978), P 531-540. **NCJ-61533**

EXPLAINING CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT AS A FUNCTION OF PARENTS' PERSONALITIES, DEFORMITIES OR PREMATURITY OF CHILDREN, AND PARENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS HAS LIMITED VALUE. 240 POOR, LOWER-CLASS MOTHERS PROSECUTED FOR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, OR FROM

NORMAL TREATMENT CONTROL SAMPLES, WERE ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN A STUDY OF CHILD-REARING ATTITUDES. ALL WERE OR HAD BEEN RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK CITY. TESTED IN 12 CATEGORIES, THEY WERE ASKED ABOUT GENERAL COPING; WHETHER THEIR EMOTIONAL NEEDS WERE MET; EXPECTATIONS FOR THEIR CHILDREN; LIFE CHANGES IN MARRIAGE, OCCUPATION, AND HEALTH; FAMILY-LIFE STRESS ITEMS EXPERIENCED IN GHETTOS SUCH AS EVICTIONS, MUGGINGS, AND ARRESTS; INFANT RISK (A SIGNIFICANT RELATION EXISTS BETWEEN A CHILD'S PREMATURITY AND HIS SUFFERING ABUSE); AND OTHERS. TEST RESULTS WERE ANALYZED TO FIND COMBINATIONS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE THREE KINDS OF SAMPLES AND DETERMINE HOW ACCURATELY THE OPTIMAL SET OF CATEGORIES (OR VARIABLES) COULD RECLASSIFY THE SUBJECTS. RESULTS SHOW SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES AMONG GROUPS, IN EMOTIONAL NEEDS MET, COPING, AND VARIOUS FAMILY-LIFE STRESSES. DIFFERENCES IN LIFE CHANGE ITEMS WERE MARGINAL, WHILE INFANT RISK YIELDED NOTHING SIGNIFICANT. UNMET NEEDS AND POOR COPING WERE PREVALENT AMONG NEGLECTFUL AND ABUSIVE MOTHERS, RESPECTIVELY, BUT NEGLECTING MOTHERS EXCEEDED THE OTHER TWO GROUPS IN EXPERIENCING FAMILY-LIFE STRESS. FEW, IF ANY, CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TYPE OR CHILD-REARING ATTITUDES AND ABUSE OR NEGLECT WERE FOUND. IT WAS FOUND THAT, WHILE STRESS AND PARENT PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS BEAR ON MALTREATMENT, THEY LEAVE 88 PERCENT OF NEGLECT OR ABUSE PHENOMENA UNEXPLAINED. THE PROPOSED THREE-FACTOR THEORY TO EXPLAIN CHILD ABUSE IS DEEMED OF LIMITED VALUE IN DEALING WITH PAST CASES, SINCE MANY VARIABLES ACTING UPON FAMILIES OR COURTS CANNOT BE ANTICIPATED. BETTER, MORE LENGTHY RESEARCH IS RECOMMENDED. REFERENCES AND CHARTS ARE INCLUDED. (PAP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

452. **EVALUATING A CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION PROGRAM. By G. BURCH and V. MOHR.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 61, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1980), P 90-99. **NCJ-66196**

ABUSING PARENTS WHO TOOK PART IN AN EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL TREATMENT PROGRAM, POSITIVE PARENTING, WERE COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF UNTREATED ABUSERS. THE STUDY USED A PRETEST AND POSTTEST PROCESS. THE DIRECT SERVICE TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ABUSERS WAS DEVELOPED IN 1974 BY FAMILY SERVICE ON OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS, NEBR. THE PROGRAM WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTIONS, DRAWN FROM THE LITERATURE, THAT ABUSING FAMILIES TEND TO BE ISOLATED, LACK KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NORMAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AND ARE UNDER MUCH STRESS, AND THAT ABUSING PARENTS WERE ABUSED THEMSELVES OR LACKED NURTURING AS CHILDREN. POSITIVE PARENTING GOALS WERE TO CHANGE ATTITUDES, INCREASE KNOWLEDGE, PROVIDE SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND PROVIDE A PROBLEMSOLVING AND NURTURING EXPERIENCE FOR THE PARENTS. OPEN-ENDED GROUPS MET 2 HOURS WEEKLY FOR SOCIALIZING, EDUCATION, AND SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS. IN THE PRESENT EVALUATION, CROSS-SECTIONAL TESTS WERE GIVEN TO OVER 100 PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS AS WELL AS TO A RANDOM SAMPLE OF FROM ALL CASES REPORTED TO THE COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT. THE EVALUATION AIMED TO MEASURE ONLY THREE OF THE GOALS: ATTITUDE CHANGE, KNOWLEDGE INCREASE, AND PROVISION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT. RESULTS INDICATED THAT THE TREATMENT PROGRAM WAS SUCCESSFUL. ON THE PRETEST, MOST OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS AND CONTROLS WERE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT THE .05 LEVEL, WHILE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONTROLS AND FIRST-TIME PARTICIPANTS WERE GENERALLY NOT SIGNIFICANT. ON THE POSTTEST, THE CONTROLS HAD MADE LITTLE CHANGE, WHILE A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE WAS FOUND IN PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. RESULTS ALSO SHOWED THAT LONG-TERM ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS WAS REQUIRED TO PRODUCE LONG-TERM IMPROVEMENT IN THE PARENTS. RESULTS IMPLIED THAT EVALUATION OF OUTCOME GOALS OF SUCH PROGRAMS IS POSSIBLE, THAT EVALUATION OF MORE SOPHISTICATED ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM MIGHT BE FRUITFUL, AND THAT A FOLLOWUP LONGITUDINAL STUDY IS NEEDED. THEY SUGGESTED THAT HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS SHOULD NOT BECOME SO INSTITUTIONALIZED AS TO PREVENT DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND THAT THE RECENT TREND TOWARD SHORT-TERM, PROBLEMSOLVING THERAPY SHOULD BE EVALUATED. TABLES, FIGURES, AND FOOTNOTES WHICH INCLUDE REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

453. **EVALUATING INNOVATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By A. H. COHN, S. S. RIDGE, and F. C. COLLIGNON.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1975), P 10-12. **NCJ-52237**

A 3-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WAS JOINTLY INITIATED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES THAT INVOLVED THE EVALUATION OF 11 PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND IN PUERTO RICO. THE 11 PROJECTS WERE SELECTED AND FUNDED BY THE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, THE SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE, AND THE HEALTH RESOURCE ADMINISTRATION IN 1974. ALTHOUGH EACH PROJECT HAD TREATMENT, EDUCATION, AND COORDINATION COMPONENTS, THE EMPHASES VARIED. SEVERAL OF THE PROJECTS WERE DESIGNED TO BOLSTER PROTECTIVE SERVICE DEPARTMENTS BY EXPANDING STAFF AND SERVICES OR THROUGH THE BETTER USE OF RESOURCES AND AGENCIES IN THE COMMUNITY. TWO PROJECTS FOCUSED ON THE USE OF A MORE INTENSIVE INTAKE AND EVALUATION PROCESS, AND TWO OTHERS DEALT WITH FAMILY TREATMENT IN RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS. PREVENTION, EARLY DETECTION, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TOTAL COMMUNITY SYSTEM THROUGH BETTER COORDINATION OF ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS AND AGENCIES WERE GOALS OF OTHER PROJECTS. SOME PROJECTS ATTEMPTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE VALUE OF USING VOLUNTEERS TO PROVIDE SERVICES. THE TASK OF THE EVALUATORS WAS TO GATHER FROM THE DIVERSE PROJECTS LESSON THAT CAN BE APPLIED ELSEWHERE. ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY KNOWN FUNCTIONS OF EVALUATION IS EXTERNAL MONITORING TO DETERMINE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM. EVALUATION IS ALSO USEFUL IN INTERNAL MANAGEMENT. IT HAS A DEFINITE IMPORTANT ROLE IN POLICY FORMULATION SINCE IT CAN IDENTIFY WHAT IS NEEDED AND WHAT WORKS AND ASSOCIATED COSTS. THE EVALUATION DESIGN FOR THE 11 PROJECTS CONCERNS PROGRAM AND PROJECT GOALS, PROCESS ANALYSIS, COST ANALYSIS, CLIENT IMPACT, AND COMMUNITY SYSTEMS. GENERAL POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE TO BE GENERATED FROM THE EVALUATION FINDINGS WITH REGARD TO TREATMENT MODALITIES, SERVICE STRATEGIES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES FOR PROGRAMS, MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS, ALTERNATIVE MODELS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND SUPPORT THAT

WILL FACILITATE SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

454. **EVALUATING OUTCOME OF GROUP THERAPY FOR ABUSING PARENTS. By B. JUSTICE and R. JUSTICE.** MARTIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC, MID-CONTINENT HOSPITAL, 122 NORTH COOPER, OLATHE, KS 66061. *CORRECTIVE AND SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY METHODS AND THERAPY,* V 24, N 1 (1978), P 45-48. **NCJ-57910**

THIS REPORT EVALUATES USING GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR DETERMINING OUTCOME IN THERAPY AND AS AN AID IN DECIDING WHETHER A HOME ENVIRONMENT IS SAFE. ABUSING PARENTS WERE STUDIED. THE ARTICLE ANALYZES THE OUTCOME OF GROUP THERAPY WITH 30 COUPLES WHO UNDERWENT TREATMENT FROM 1973-1977 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH. THE CLIENTS IN THE STUDY WERE MARRIED COUPLES RESPONSIBLE FOR A CHILD IDENTIFIED BY CHILD WELFARE AUTHORITIES AS HAVING BEEN PHYSICALLY ABUSED. SINCE SPOUSES ARE BASICALLY ALIKE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO WORK WITH BOTH REGARDLESS OF WHICH WAS THE ACTUAL ABUSER. THEY COVERED A WIDE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS AND INCOMES. THE MAJORITY WERE MIDDLE CLASS, AND LOWER MIDDLE CLASS. ALL WERE REFERRED BY CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES. IN 75 PERCENT OF THE CASES, THE CHILD HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE HOME BY COURT ORDER. THE COUPLES WERE TOLD THAT THEIR CHANCES FOR GETTING THEIR CHILD BACK WOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED IF THEY UNDERWENT THERAPY. A MAXIMUM OF 5 COUPLES MADE UP THE GROUP AT ANY ONE TIME. EACH COUPLE USUALLY DISCUSSED THEIR PROBLEMS AND MADE A CONTRACT FOR SPECIFIC BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. VARIOUS THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES WERE EMPLOYED. THE GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALE (GAS) WAS USED TO TO MEASURE OUTCOME AND GIVE CLIENTS SPECIFIC GOALS TO ACHIEVE WHILE IN THERAPY. TYPICAL PROBLEMS WORKED ON USING THE SCALE INCLUDED SYMBIOSIS, ISOLATION, COMMUNICATION, WITH MATE TENSION AND ANGER, CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT. SYMBIOSIS AND ISOLATION WERE CONSIDERED CENTRAL PROBLEMS AND GIVEN MORE WEIGHT IN THE SCALE. THERE WERE FIVE OUTCOME VALUES OF 'LEVELS OF PREDICTED ATTAINMENTS' FOR EACH PROBLEM AREA. TO SUCCESSFULLY TERMINATE FROM THE GROUP, COUPLES HAD TO ACHIEVE AN EXPECTED LEVEL OF OUTCOME IN EACH AREA. THE GAS TECHNIQUE WAS FOUND TO BE EFFECTIVE IN EVALUATING WHEN PARENTS HAD CHANGED ENOUGH SO THAT THE ABUSED CHILD COULD RETURN HOME SAFELY. OF THE 30 COUPLES IN THE GROUP FROM 1977-1978, 22 COMPLETED THERAPY AND ALSO COMMITTED NO FURTHER ABUSE. FOUR OF THE 30 DROPPED OUT AND LOST PERMANENT CUSTUDY OF THEIR CHILDREN, AND 4 COUPLES WERE STILL IN THERAPY AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJW)

455. **EVALUATING THE DADE COUNTY (FL) DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM. By L. SALAS and R. SCHNEIDER.** AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60606. *JUDICATURE,* V 63, N 4 (OCTOBER 1979), P 174-183. **NCJ-61884**

THE DADE COUNTY, FLA., CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM HAS SUCCEEDED IN DIVERTING HALF OF THE FAMILY DISPUTES FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF CLIENT SATISFACTION. THE DADE COUNTY CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM (CDS) WAS CREATED IN 1975 AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FORMAL COURT PROCEEDINGS. IT WAS ONE OF SEVERAL NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES FOR DISPUTE MEDIATION. A STUDY OF CDS AFTER 2 YEARS OF OPERATION REVEALED THAT MORE THAN 6,300 CASES HAD BEEN PROCESSED THROUGH INTAKE, WITH ONLY 2 PERCENT REQUIRING REFERRAL TO THE STATE ATTORNEY FOR PROSECUTION. HOWEVER, MANY OF THE CASES USING CDS SERVICES WOULD NOT HAVE APPEARED IN THE FORMAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM. SUCH MATTERS AS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD SUPPORT ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 46 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL CASELOAD. NEVERTHELESS, THE EXPENDITURE OF TIME ON MATTERS WHICH MAY NOT HAVE OTHERWISE REACHED THE COURTS MAY BE JUSTIFIED IN THE PREVENTION OF ESCALATED VIOLENCE AND THE REDUCTION OF POLICE INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC MATTERS. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT BUT FOR MEDIATION, THEY WOULD HAVE SOUGHT THE ASSISTANCE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE SUCCESS OF THE CDS IS DIFFICULT TO QUANTIFY, BUT OVERALL, CLIENTS WERE SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOME OF THEIR HEARINGS, AND MOST OF THE MEDIATION AGREEMENTS WERE MAINTAINED. THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM ON CIVIL COURTS WAS UNMEASURED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60606; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

456. **EVALUATION OF AN ONGOING TREATMENT PROGRAM—INITIATIONS, PROBLEMS, IMPLICATIONS (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE—SEE NCJ-59268). By M. PERRY and C. NARR.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-59277**

SERVICE EVALUATION IS DISCUSSED AS IMPLEMENTED FOR A TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ABUSING PARENTS IN TACOMA, WASHINGTON. FOLLOWING A LIST OF BENEFITS THAT CAN BE DERIVED FROM AN EFFECTIVE EVALUATION PROGRAM, THE PANEL FOR FAMILY LIVING PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED. SERVICES ARE PROVIDED FOR PARENTS EITHER ACCUSED OF BEING OR ADJUDGED TO BE ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ARE IN THE GENERAL CATEGORIES OF COMMUNITY COORDINATION, COMMUNITY EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, CLIENT SERVICES, AND RESEARCH. CLIENT SERVICES INCLUDE GROUP THERAPY, PARENT EDUCATION CLASSES, OUTREACH SERVICES, AND PARENT AIDES. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RESEARCH DESIGN ARE DISCUSSED. RANDOM ASSIGNMENT TO SERVICES WAS JUDGED TO BE BOTH IMPRACTICABLE AND CLINICALLY UNDESIRABLE, AND A RANDOM GROUP OF CLIENTS COULD NOT SERVE AS A CONTROL GROUP WITHOUT WITHHOLDING SERVICES, WHICH WAS UNACCEPTABLE. EFFORTS ALSO HAD TO BE EXERTED TO DISPEL HOSTILITIES OF THE STAFF TOWARD EVALUATION PROCEDURES, DUE TO EXPERIENCES WITH A PREVIOUS, DISTASTEFUL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM. THE PLAN SELECTED INVOLVED EVALUATING EACH CLIENT JUST PRIOR TO SERVICE, AGAIN 3 MONTHS LATER (HAVING DOCUMENTED THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF SERVICES RECEIVED DURING THAT TIME), AND FINALLY UPON TERMINATION. THE PURPOSE OF THE COLLECTED DATA WAS TO DE-

SCRIBE IN DETAIL THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES; AND TO DOCUMENT CHANGES IN CLIENTS, INCLUDING BOTH CHANGES SPECIFIED BY THE TREATMENT STAFF AND CHANGES IN AREAS NOT NECESSARILY SINGLED OUT FOR TREATMENT. DATA WAS COLLECTED THROUGH INTERVIEW, PAPER AND PENCIL QUESTIONNAIRES AND INVENTORIES, OBSERVATION, AND CHILD TESTING. A CONTROL GROUP OF NONABUSERS ALSO WAS USED. CERTAIN CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED. THE SERVICE PROVIDED SHOULD VARY ACCORDING TO THE GROUP CLASSIFICATION OR INDIVIDUAL PROFILE. ALSO, THE SERVICES THAT BOTH ABUSERS AND SPOUSES RECEIVE SHOULD ATTEND TO THEIR DIFFERING NEEDS. WHILE SOME DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE ABUSE GROUP AND THE CONTROL GROUP ON ANXIETY, EXPRESSIVENESSS, AND APPROPRIATE DIRECTION IN DISCIPLINE SITUATIONS, SOME EXPECTED DIFFERENCES WERE NOT FOUND. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

457. **EVALUATION OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES UNDER TITLES IV-A AND IV-B, V 1. By K. W. WEBB, M. R. BURT, S. PINES, and B. A. KRAFT.** BURT ASSOCIATES, INC, 4340 EAST WEST HIGHWAY, SUITE 506, BETHESDA, MD 20014. 187 p. 1975. **NCJ-42248**

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO STIMULATE STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS TO MEASURE THE COSTS AND RESULTS OF THEIR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICES IN DEFINITIVE, QUANTIFIABLE WAYS. BY MEASURING COSTS AND SERVICES IN THIS WAY, THEY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN MAKE PROGRAM AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION CHOICES. IN GENERAL, THE PURPOSE OF THIS EVAUATION EFFORT IS TO HELP THE SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEVELOP AN INITIAL EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR MEASURING COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...TWH

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 251 726; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

458. **EVALUATION OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES UNDER TITLES 4-A AND 4-B—VOLUME 2. By K. W. WEBB, M. R. BURT, S. PINES, and B. A. KRAFT.** BURT ASSOCIATES, INC, 4340 EAST WEST HIGHWAY, SUITE 506, BETHESDA, MD 20014. 157 p. 1975. **NCJ-58864**

THE APPENDIXES TO NCJ 42248 ARE CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME. THE PURPOSE OF THIS 1975 STUDY WAS TO MEASURE THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE AND LOCAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICES. A LIST OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE TWO COUNTIES IN THIS STUDY SHOWED THAT BOTH COUNTIES OFFER INTAKE SERVICES, PROTECTIVE SERVICES, TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT FOSTER FAMILY CARE, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, FAMILY PLANNING, AND ADOPTIVE PLACEMENTS. IN ADDITION TO THESE SERVICES, COUNTY B OFFERS TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONAL CARE FOR OLDER CHILDREN AWAITING PERMANENT PLACEMENT. EXAMPLES OF SOME OF THE COST FORMS NEEDED TO OBTAIN COST-RELATED DATA IN COUNTY B IS ALSO APPENDED. A LIST OF PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY FUNDED AGENCIES AND GROUPS PROVIDING SERVICES TO THESE CHILDREN ALSO IS APPENDED. FINALLY, A COMPLETE PRESENTATION OF EFFECTIVENESS DATA COLLECTED FROM THE COUNTIES IS ATTACHED. STATISTICAL TABLES, CHARTS, AND QUESTIONNAIRES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. SHR-0000574. (Microfiche)

459. **EVALUATION OF THE CHILD ABUSE COMMUNITY CENTERS PROGRAM—FINAL REPORT, DECEMBER 1977.** ALFRED J DIBERNADO MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, P O BOX 27, ROUND LAKE, NY 12151. 175 p. 1977. **NCJ-47661**

THE CHILD ABUSE COMMUNITY CENTERS PROGRAM IS EVALUATED FROM THE LOCAL PERSPECTIVE REGARDING ITS OPERATIONS UNDER THE NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK, CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS); ITS APPLICABILITY NATIONWIDE IS EXAMINED. CPS IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NASSAU COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES. IT MAINTAINS EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECEIVING, INVESTIGATING, AND MAKING DETERMINATIONS ON ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE OR MISTREATMENT. THE STAFFING AND ORGANIZATION OF CPS IS DESCRIBED. CASEWORKER ISSUS, INCLUDING QUALIFICATIONS, STRESS, CASELOAD, AND CASEFLOW, ARE DISCUSSED ALONG WITH THEIR EVALUATIVE IMPLICATIONS. SERVICE INPUTS AND OUTPUTS ARE EXPLAINED. THE COST ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT THE GREATEST EXPENSES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD REMOVALS AND PETITIONS FOR CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT. LESSER EXPENSES INCLUDED DAY CARE, HOMEMAKER, HOME MANAGEMENT, AND HOME IMPROVEMENT SERVICES. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NASSAU COUNTY CHILD ABUSE COMMUNITY CENTERS PROGRAM ARE MORE DIRECT THAN THOSE OF THE CPS AND CONSTITUTE A MODEL FOR PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY DELIVERY OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. THE PROCESSES OF INTAKE, REFERRAL, SERVICE DELIVERY, AND FOLLOWUP OF THE COMMUNITY CENTERS PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED CASEWORKER ISSUES ARE NOTED AND ANALYZED; CASELOADS AND CASEFLOW, SERVICE INPUTS AND OUTPUTS, AND COST ARE EVALUATED. THE DATA SHOW THAT THE PROGRAM IS RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF CPS, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE DELIVERY HAVE BEEN EFFECTED. THE CPS STAFF AND ADMINISTRATORS HAVE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO INSURE OPTIMUM UTILIZATION OF SERVICES AND HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ACHIEVING OVERALL SUCCESS. THE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT THE COMMUNITY CENTERS PROGRAM IS AN EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE CONTINUING MODEL; ITS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT ARE SUFFICIENTLY WELL-DEVELOPED AND TESTED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE GUIDANCE FOR REPLICATION IN ANY PUBLIC AGENCY. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Sponsoring Agency: NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COMMITTEE, MINEOLA, NY.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

460. **EVALUATION OF THE STATUS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE AND LOCAL HUMAN SERVICES INFORMATION SYSTEMS—SYSTEM PROFILE—CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORT AND INQUIRY SYSTEM (CANRIS). By C. GOODMAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20235; APPLIED MANAGEMENT SCIENCES, INC, 962 WAYNE AVENUE, SUITE 701, SILVER SPRING, MD 20910. 22 p. 1976. **NCJ-45538**

THE SPECIALIZED INFORMATION REGISTRY AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM USED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS TO AID IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DESCRIBED. OPERATED AND MAINTAINED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (DPW), CANRIS IS ONE OF FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. CANRIS IS A STATEWIDE AUTOMATED NETWORK PROVIDING LINKAGE TO ALL DPW PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNITS FOR THE PURPOSES OF REPORTING AND RETRIEVING INFORMATION PERTAINING TO INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. DPW USES THE REPORTING, INQUIRY, AND STATISTICS COMPONENTS OF CANRIS IN IDENTIFYING, TRACKING, AND EVALUATING CHILD

ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN TEXAS AND IN PLANNING FOR PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS AT THE CASEWORKER LEVEL AND AT THE DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL. THE SYSTEM PROFILE INCLUDES AN OVERVIEW OF CANRIS, A DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS AND OUTPUT OF THE SYSTEM, AND A DISCUSSION OF SPECIAL FEATURES. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES, TRANSFER ACTIVITIES, SYSTEM UTILITY, STAFFING AND TRAINING, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND FUTURE PLANS ARE ALSO COVERED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 451 SEVENTH STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20410.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. SHR-0001051; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

461. **EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF URBAN LAW ENFORCEMENT. By J. K. MEYER.** 17 p. 1977. **NCJ-53766**

WAYS IN WHICH RECONCEPTUALIZATION AND EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE POLICE SERVICES ARE DESCRIBED. PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES NEED TO BREAK OUT OF THEIR REMEDIAL, REACTIVE ORIENTATION IN DEALING WITH SOCIAL PROBLEMS. RECONCEPTUALIZING THE THRUST OF A SERVICE AGENCY IS A MEANS OF ALTERING PATTERNS OF SERVICE SYSTEM DYSFUNCTION. BY USING ONGOING DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES COMMON TO MOST PUBLIC AGENCIES AND BY GENERATING NEW DATA, EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS PROVIDES A NECESSARY SUPPORT FOR THE TASK OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION. ONE WAY THAT THE PROCESS OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION CAN BE INITIATED IS THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF THE ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH CURRENT OPERATIONS ARE BASED. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS PROCESS IS THE ONGOING CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL POLICE PATROL PRACTICES. THIS ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP OF POLICE RESPONSE AND CRIME CONTROL MADE 200 YEARS AGO STILL GUIDE POLICE PATROL PRACTICES. AN EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS TO IMPROVE POLICE SERVICES IS FOUND IN THE KANSAS CITY, MO., POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH UNIT'S EXAMINATION OF ITS ROLE WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. HAVING IDENTIFIED A NEED TO IMPROVE YOUTH OFFICERS' DISPOSITION DECISIONS ON JUVENILE INTAKE AFTER ARREST, THE UNIT UNDERTOOK AN INTERMEDIATE EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS OF OFFENDER DATA COLLECTED ON A REGULAR BASIS AND DEVELOPED A DECISIONMAKING AID FOR ITS OFFICERS. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION SUPPORTED BY DATA ANALYSIS IS THE KANSAS CITY DEPARTMENT'S EFFORT TO IMPROVE ITS INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES. BY ANALYZING ITS RECORDS, THE DEPARTMENT FOUND THAT MANY INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT OCCURRED AT HOMES VISITED ON PRIOR OCCASIONS BY POLICE IN RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC DISPUTE CALLS. THIS FINDING INVALIDATED THE ASSUMPTION THAT CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOME ARE NOT PREVENTABLE, AND RESULTED IN CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT'S DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE INTERVENTION PROCEDURES AND TRAINING. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

462. **EVIDENCE—PRIVILEGES—HUSBAND AND WIFE—EXCEPTION FOR OFFENSES COMMITTED AGAINST SPOUSE APPLIES TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILD OF EITHER SPOUSE—UNITED STATES V, ALLERY, 526 F 2D 1362 (8TH CIR. 1975). By D. C. STIMSON.** UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW, TAFT HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OH 45221. *UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW,* V 45, N 2 (1976), P 304-310. **NCJ-47981**

THIS DISCUSSION OF THE U.S. V. ALLERY EXAMINES THE COMMON-LAW MARITAL PRIVILEGE, WHICH BARS THE TESTIMONY OF ONE SPOUSE FOR OR AGAINST THE OTHER, AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS ALLOWING SUCH TESTIMONY IN FAMILY ABUSE CASES. FRED ALLERY WAS CONVICTED IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN NORTH DAKOTA OF ATTEMPTING TO RAPE HIS 12-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER. THE DAUGHTER, HER THREE SISTERS, AND ALLERY'S WIFE TESTIFIED AGAINST HIM. HE APPEALED THE CONVICTION ON THE GROUNDS THAT HIS WIFE'S TESTIMONY VIOLATED THE COMMON-LAW PRIVILEGE PROHIBITING TESTIMONY OF ONE SPOUSE AGAINST ANOTHER AND A NORTH DAKOTA STATUTE OF A SIMILAR NATURE. THE CONVICTION WAS UPHELD. IN PREVIOUS CASES, IT HAS BEEN HELD THAT THE PROHIBITION OF TESTIMONY OF ONE SPOUSE EITHER FOR OR AGAINST THE OTHER DID NOT APPLY TO CASES IN WHICH ONE SPOUSE HAD BEEN INJURED BY THE OTHER. OVER THE YEARS THIS EXCEPTION HAS BEEN EXPANDED. NOW IT INCLUDES SEXUAL OFFENSES, SUCH AS ADULTERY, INCEST, AND RAPE, COMMITTED BY THE SPOUSE WITH A THIRD PERSON. A MAJORITY OF STATES ALSO PERMIT SPOUSAL TESTIMONY FOR OFFENSES COMMITTED AGAINST A CHILD OF THE SPOUSE. IN ALLOWING THE WIFE'S TESTIMONY, THE COURT FOUND FIVE REASONS FOR ALLOWING SPOUSAL TESTIMONY WHEN A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AGAINST A CHILD OF EITHER SPOUSE: (1) SINCE A SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST A CHILD IS AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE FAMILY, THE RATIONALE OF PROTECTING FAMILY HARMONY IS INAPPLICABLE; (2) SINCE MOST CHILD ABUSE CASES OCCUR IN THE HOME, PARENTAL TESTIMONY IS ESSENTIAL; (3) ANY RULE THAT IMPEDES THE DISCOVERY OF TRUTH IN A COURT OF LAW IMPEDED THE DOING OF JUSTICE; (4) STATE COURT AUTHORITY (IN THIS CASE, NORTH DAKOTA) RENDERS ANTIMARITAL TESTIMONY ADMISSIBLE IN CASES INVOLVING A CRIME AGAINST A CHILD OF EITHER SPOUSE; AND (5) RECENTLY PASSED STATE STATUTES ALLOW SUCH TESTIMONY. THE ARTICLE IS FOOTNOTED. (GLR)

463. **EVIDENCE TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY.** ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. 24 p. 1976. **NCJ-49815**

TESTIMONY IS GIVEN CONCERNING THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD BATTERING, DIFFICULTIES IN ASCERTAINMENT, WHAT HAPPENS TO SURVIVING BATTERED CHILDREN, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION. TWO CATEGORIES OF BATTERED CHILDREN ARE DEFINED: (1) SEVERE RISK-MONTHLY REVIEW, INCLUDES FAMILIES WHERE PARENTS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE INJURED A CHILD OR WHERE SEVERE INJURY HAS OCCURRED IN THE PAST, FAMILIES STRONGLY SUSPECTED OF INFLICTING INJURY, AND FAMILIES WITH THE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED HEAVY WEIGHTING OF PREDISPOSING SOCIAL FACTORS; AND (2) LOW RISK-QUARTERLY REVIEW, INCLUDES CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE WITH A BONE FRACTURE FROM ANY CAUSE, CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR BRUISED MORE THAN COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED AT THIS AGE, AND FAMILIES WHERE SUSPICION OF INJURY OR PREDISPOSING FACTORS ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY STRONG FOR THE SEVERE RISK GROUP CLASSIFICATION. ALTHOUGH VIOLENCE IS EASY TO RECOGNIZE AND DRAMATIC IN ITS EFFECTS, IT IS NOT NECESSARILY MORE DANGEROUS OR DAMAGING THAN CONTINUAL AND EXTENSIVE AGGRESSION. TO BE CLASSIFIED AS SEVERE, ABUSE CASES ARE OFTEN REQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: PROLONGED ASSAULTS OF SUCH SEVERITY THAT DEATH ENSUES, SKULL OR FACIAL BONE FRACTURES, BLEEDING INTO OR AROUND THE BRAIN, TWO OR MORE MUTILATIONS REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION, THREE OR MORE SEPARATE INSTANCES OF FRACTURE, AND MULTIPLE FRACTURES, AND/OR SEVERE INTERNAL INJURIES. THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP AMONG PHYSICAL

INJURY, MALNUTRITION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NEGLECT, AND COMBINATIONS OF THESE FACTORS MAY BE SYNERGISTIC. CHILDREN WHO SURVIVE BATTERING MAY SUFFER BRAIN DAMAGE WHICH CAUSES MENTAL RETARDATION, CEREBRAL PALSY, AND BLINDNESS. THERE IS ALSO A DELAYED EFFECT OF EARLY ABUSE; VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN LATER LIFE CAN BE THE RESULT OF BATTERING IN CHILDHOOD. THE PRACTICE OF CHILD BATTERING MAY THEREFORE REPEAT ITSELF OVER SEVERAL GENERATIONS IN THE SAME FAMILY. HEALTH VISITING AND EDUCATION, PRIMARY HEALTH TEAMS LED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, AND ANTENATAL AND WELL BABY CLINICS, ARE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION TECHNIQUES. SCHOOLS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PREVENTION, AS WELL AS THE COURTS. COURT WELFARE SERVICES CAN BE DEVELOPED TO INVOLVE PROBATION SERVICES AND LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, CHILD PSYCHIATRISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND TRAINING IN CHILD WELFARE PRINCIPLES. TESTIMONY ON FAMILY VIOLENCE AND DATA ON BATTERED CHILDREN AND PARENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ARE PROVIDED. AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

464. **EVOLUTION OF A PROGRAM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. By A. S. WOLKENSTEIN.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 57, N 5 (MAY 1976), P 309-316. **NCJ-51124**

A HOSPITAL-BASED PROGRAM OF DIAGNOSIS, THERAPY, AND REFERRAL FOR CHILD ABUSE CASES AND THE PROGRAM'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DESCRIBED. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1965 BY THE MEDICAL STAFF OF MILWAUKEE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, A TEACHING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL IN MILWAUKEE, WIS. THE COMMITTEE SERVES AS A COORDINATING AND REFERRAL AGENCY FOR PHYICIANS OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, PROVIDES (LIMITED) DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION AND THERAPY PROGRAMMING FOR CASES REFERRED TO IT, AND WORKS WITH THE COURTS, THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE'S PROTECTIVE SERVICES UNIT, AND OTHER HOSPITALS AND AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE HOSPITAL ALSO OFFERS FOLLOWUP AND MEDICAL TREATMENT THROUGH ITS CHILD HEALTH CLINIC AND OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT. THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES IN A NONPUNITIVE APPROACH AND ENCOURAGES FAMILIES TO USE ITS SERVICES ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, THE GOAL BEING TO PROVIDE A SAFE HOME FOR THE CHILD AND TO IMPROVE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS. THE COMMITTEE IS STAFFED BY A VOLUNTEER PEDIATRICIAN CHAIRMAN, THE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND CHIEF RESIDENT, THREE PEDIATRICIANS, A PART-TIME PSYCHIATRIST, AND A SOCIAL WORKER. BY 1974, THE HOSPITAL HAD EVALUATED 384 CASES, PRESENTED 191 TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND PROVIDED SOCIAL WORK AND PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY TO ONE-THIRD OF THE CASES STUDIED BY THE COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE HAS FOUND THAT LEGAL INTERVENTION, WITH MEDICAL INVOLVEMENT THROUGH AN ORGANIZATION SUCH AS THE COMMITTEE, SHOULD PRECEDE PSYCHOSOCIAL ASSESSMENTS OF FAMILIES INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE. LEGAL INTERVENTION MAY BE THROUGH STANDARD POLICE PROCEDURES OR, PREFERABLY, BY SPECIALIZED CHILD ABUSE UNITS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OR DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. COMMUNITIES ARE URGED TO DEVELOP, COORDINATE, AND MONITOR PROGRAMS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, AND TO CONSIDER FUNNELING CHILD ABUSE CASES INTO A FAMILY COURT SYSTEM (AS OPPOSED TO DIVIDING SUCH CASES BETWEEN CHILD AND ADULT COURTS). DETAILS OF THE MILWAUKEE COMMITTEE'S INTERACTIONS WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND OTHER AGENCIES ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

465. **EXPANDING RIGHT TO TREATMENT FOR MINORS—THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ENABLING ADULTS AND DISCIPLINES (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHAROV ET AL—SEE NCJ-56313). By GOTHARD S.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 29 p. 1978. **NCJ-56320**

THIS ARTICLE FROM THE ATTORNEYS' HANDBOOK ON CHILD ABUSE DISCUSSES THE LEGAL ISSUES OF FOSTER CARE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR MINORS. STATUTES AND CASE LAW ARE ANALYZED. ALTHOUGH HUMANITY'S TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INHUMANE, PROTECTIVE SERVICES HAVE GRADUALLY BEEN ENHANCED, AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS HAVE PROVIDED LEGAL GUARANTEES FOR MINORS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS SOCIETY WAS SLOWLY ENLIGHTENED. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT RECOGNIZED THAT MINORS HAD RIGHTS SEPARATE FROM THOSE OF THEIR PARENTS IN THE CASE OF PRINCE V. MASSACHUSETTS (1944), BUT NOT UNTIL THE 1960'S WERE THE MINORS RIGHTS INTERPRETED TO EQUAL THE PARENTAL RIGHTS. THE CASE OF IN RE GAULT (1967) HELD THAT JUVENILES, DURING DELINQUENCY HEARINGS, WERE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE FAIR NOTICE OF THE HEARING, NOTIFICATION OF THEIR RIGHTS TO COUNSEL AND CONFRONTATION, AND TO BE WARNED AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. LATER JUDICIAL DECISIONS UPHELD LAWS WHICH DECLARED THAT MEDICAL INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF A CHILD WHO WOULD OTHERWISE DIE MAY BE ORDERED BY THE COURTS, OVER THE OBJECTIONS OF THE PARENTS. IN LESS SERIOUS MATTERS, HOWEVER, THE DESIRES OF THE PARENTS WOULD LIKELY PREVAIL. THE FREEDOMS OF EXPRESSION AND SPEECH HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO MINORS, AND HEARINGS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE BENEFIT OF STUDENTS WHO FACE SUSPENSION FROM SCHOOL. ADDITIONAL CASE LAW HAS BEGUN TO CLARIFY THE RIGHTS OF MINORS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITIONS AGAINST CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT EXTEND TO BAN BRUTAL CONDITIONS IN STATE FACILITIES. THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPING RIGHTS OF MINORS INCLUDE LIABILITY OF PHYSICIANS WHO FAIL TO PROVIDE PROPER TREATMENT TO MINORS, AND ADEQUATE PLACEMENT PROCEDURES FOR FOSTER CHILDREN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

466. **EXPLORING THE VALIDITY OF MULTI CAUSAL MODELS IN PROBLEM ANALYSIS—THE CASE OF CHILD ABUSE. By N. RINDFLEISCH.** JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE INCORPORATED SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, WEST HARTFORD, CT 06117. *JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE,* V 6, N 4 (JUNE 1979), P 477-493. **NCJ-60071**

THE VALIDITY OF A MULTICAUSAL VIEW OF CHILD ABUSE, AS MANIFESTED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN, WAS ASSESSED. CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NORMS, VIOLENCE, AND SOCIETAL PRESSURE AND STRUCTURE. THE EX POST FACTO STUDY UTILIZED ROLE PLAYING TECHNIQUES TO EXAMINE VOLUNTARY HARM IN A SAMPLE OF 100 DIRECT CARE GIVERS IN 42 LIVING UNITS LOCATED IN 13 DIFFERENT CHILDREN'S HOMES FOR THE DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED, AND DISTURBED. THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE WAS LEVEL OF JUSTIFIED FORCE. DATA WERE OBTAINED ON 20 BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATIONAL VARIABLES THAT RELATED TO CULTURAL, STRUCTURAL, AND SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS. THE QUESTIONNAIRE ELICITED INFORMATION ON INSTITUTIONS, SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CARE GIVERS, WAYS OF DEALING WITH HYPOTHETICAL CHILD CARE SITUATIONS,

PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONMAKING, AND ACTUAL PATTERNS OF CARE IN LIVING UNITS. SEVERAL VARIABLES WERE MODERATELY ASSOCIATED WITH LEVEL OF FORCE. MORE FORCE WAS PRESENT WHEN RESPONDENTS WERE OLDER, HAD LESS EDUCATION, WERE MARRIED, HAD LIVE-IN SCHEDULES, WERE REARED IN SMALLER TOWNS, HAD LESS PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONMAKING, WORKED WHERE RESIDENTS WERE MANAGED IN MORE ORGANIZATION-CENTERED WAYS, AND EXPERIENCED HIGHER AMOUNTS OF FELT INJUSTICE. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS FOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS ANALYSIS AND FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REVEAL THE FOLLOWING: (1) STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO BREAK THE ISOLATION OF LIVING UNITS SO CARE GIVERS DO NOT FEEL THAT THEY ARE MASTERS OF THEIR OWN HOUSES; (2) THE DEPLOYMENT OF CARE GIVERS SHOULD BE PLANNED SO THAT MORE STAFF ARE IN LIVING UNITS DURING PEAK HOURS; AND (3) AN EQUIVALENT OF MILITARY REST AND REHABILITATION PROCEDURE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO COUNTER STAFF FEELINGS OF BEING DRAINED OR BURNED OUT. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY ARE NOTED, AND REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED

467. **FACT SHEET ON THE SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILD.** MIAMI METRO'S RAPE AWARENESS PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM. 4 p. **NCJ-39380**

THIS PAPER DEFINES CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND OUTLINES CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIM, THE OFFENDER, AND THE ASSAULT. THE INCIDENCE OF THESE CRIMES AND FREQUENTLY GIVEN REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING ASSAULTS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. METHODS OF REDUCING THE TRAUMA FOR THE VICTIM AND ADVICE FOR TREATING BOTH THE VICTIM AND HIS/HER FAMILY ARE OFFERED....EB

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

468. **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SERIOUS ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILDREN. By D. M. FERGUSON and D. P. O'NEILL.** NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND. 21 p. 1973. **NCJ-18264**

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY WHICH ANALYZED THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL FACTORS WHICH DISTINGUISH ABUSED CHILDREN WHO SUFFER SERIOUS INJURY FROM THOSE WHO SUFFER NON-SERIOUS INJURY. SEE NCJ-18265, 'CORRELATES OF SEVERE CHILD ABUSE,' FOR A DETAILED, TECHNICAL DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS. PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT, A SUMMARY OF THE INJURIES SUSTAINED BY THE 42 CHILDREN (OUT OF A TOTAL OF 255 STUDIED) WHO WERE CLASSIFIED AS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Availability: NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

469. **FAMILIES IN TROUBLE. By J. H. CARDER.** 6 p. 1978. **NCJ-61939**

THE FAMILY STRUCTURE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND ABUSE FACTORS ARE REPORTED FOR BATTERED WOMEN, USING DATA OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH ABUSED WOMEN WHO CALLED A CRISIS CENTER OVER A 3-MONTH PERIOD. INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM 67 WOMEN ABOUT THE VICTIM HERSELF, THE ABUSER, AND THE FAMILY SITUATION. THE MAJORITY OF THE VICTIMS WERE MARRIED WITH CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOME. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WOMAN AND HER ABUSER WAS OF CONSIDERABLE DURATION. THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILIES INVOLVED WAS TYPICALLY LOWER MIDDLE-CLASS. THE VICTIMS WERE NOT ISOLATED AND WITHOUT RESOURCES, AS SOME STUDIES HAVE PORTRAYED THEM. OVER HALF THE WOMEN WERE EMPLOYED OUTSIDE THE HOME OR HAD INDEPENDENT INCOMES. NEARLY 60 PERCENT SAID THEY HAD SOME PLACE TO RESIDE IF THEY LEFT THE ABUSIVE SITUATION. EIGHTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THE ABUSERS WERE REPORTED TO BE ALCOHOL USERS. THIRTY-FIVE OF THE MEN DRANK DAILY AND ANOTHER 10 DRANK HEAVILY AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK OR ON WEEKENDS. SEVENTY-ONE PERCENT OF THE WOMEN REPORTED FREQUENT DRINKING THEMSELVES. TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS REPORTED THEY HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH A GUN OR KNIFE, AND NEARLY 75 PERCENT WERE ABUSED WITH THE HANDS, FEET, OR AVAILABLE INSTRUMENTS. OVER HALF SAID THE BEATING RESULTED FROM THE HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY. ABOUT ONE OUT OF FIVE OF THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED IN THE STUDY HAD PREVIOUS CONTACT WITH A SOCIAL AGENCY OR PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 24TH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

470. **FAMILIES IN WHICH CHILDREN SUFFER MALTREATMENT. By J. E. OLIVER.** 16 p. 1976. **NCJ-51768**

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE, BASED LARGELY ON STUDIES OF THE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE IN NORTHEAST WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND, IS PRESENTED. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF A NUMBER OF STUDIES CONDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN GREAT BRITAIN. FOUR BEHAVIOR PATTERNS COMMONLY FOUND IN ABUSING PARENTS ARE NOTED: FREQUENT 'SMACKING' OF VERY YOUNG CHILDREN; LACK OF DEMONSTRATIVENESS TOWARD CHILDREN; LACK OF CONCERN ABOUT THE CHILDREN'S WHEREABOUTS OR WELL-BEING; AND A TENDENCY TO DEMAND ABSOLUTE OBEDIENCE FROM THE CHILDREN. THE NEED TO BALANCE A NONPUNITIVE, THERAPEUTIC ATTITUDE TOWARD BATTERING PARENTS WITH A WELL-PUBLICIZED UNDERSTANDING THAT ABUSE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IS POINTED OUT. STATISTICS FROM THE WILTSHIRE STUDY AND FROM OTHER BRITISH STUDIES ARE CITED IN A DISCUSSION OF THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE, THE FREQUENCY OF REPEATED ABUSE, AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES IN WHICH ABUSE OCCURS. AMONG THOSE CHARACTERISTICS ARE LARGE (AND RAPIDLY GROWING) FAMILY SIZE, MULTIPLE SOCIAL PROBLEMS, MULTIAGENCY INVOLVEMENT, AND COMPLEX FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS (BRIEF MARRIAGES, TRANSIENT COHABITATIONS, LARGE NUMBERS OF HALF-AND-STEP-SIBLINGS). A LIST OF 18 INJURIES AND CONDITIONS COMMONLY FOUND IN SEVERELY ABUSED CHILDREN FROM 60 WILTSHIRE FAMILIES IS PRESENTED. IT IS NOTED THAT, WHILE MOST RESEARCHERS AGREE THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A WIDESPREAD PHENOMENON, THERE IS DISAGREEMENT REGARDING ITS CAUSES AND THE TREATABILITY OF MOST ABUSIVE PARENTS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CORRECT TREATMENT FOR ILL-TREATED CHILDREN IN SEVERLY ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL FAMILIES MAY MEAN FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION RATHER THAN ATTEMPTS TO 'REHABILITATE' THE FAMILY. SUPPORTING DATA FROM THE WILTSHIRE STUDY AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

471. **FAMILY AS CRADLE OF VIOLENCE. By S. K. STEINMETZ and M. A. STRAUS.** TRANSACTION PERIODICALS CONSORTIUM RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08903. *SOCIETY,* V 10 N 6 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1973), P 50-56. **NCJ-50467**

THE PREVALENCE OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE MAY BE THE REASON THAT SOME FORM OF VIOLENCE WILL OCCUR IN ALMOST EVERY FAMILY. THE MOST UNIVERSAL TYPE OF

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IS CORPORAL PUNISHMENT BY PARENTS. STUDIES IN ENGLAND AND THE U.S. SHOW THAT BETWEEN 84 AND 97 PERCENT OF ALL PARENTS USE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT AT SOME POINT IN THEIR CHILD'S LIFE. MOREOVER, SUCH VIOLENCE IS NOT CONFINED TO EARLY CHILDHOOD. DATA ON STUDENTS IN THREE DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE U.S. SHOW THAT HALF OF THE PARENTS SAMPLED EITHER USED OR THREATENED THEIR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS WITH PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. HOWEVER, MURDER, THOUGH RELATIVELY RARE, GETS FAR MORE ATTENTION THAN LESS VIOLENT ABUSE. STILL, RELATIVES REMAIN THE SINGLE LARGEST CATEGORY OF MURDER VICTIM—ABOUT AS MANY PEOPLE WERE MURDERED BY THEIR RELATIVES IN A 6-MONTH PERIOD IN NEW YORK CITY AS HAD BEEN KILLED IN OVER 3 YEARS OF FIGHTING IN NORTHERN IRELAND. FAMILY VIOLENCE IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF CALLS FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE, PERHAPS BECAUSE OF SOME OF THE UNDERLYING ATTITUDES ON MARITAL CONFLICT REVEALED BY A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. THE DATA SHOWED THAT ONE OUT OF FOUR MEN AND ONE OUT OF SIX WOMEN APPROVE OF A HUSBAND STRIKING A WIFE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. THE SURVEY ALSO REVEALED THAT 26 PERCENT OF THE MEN AND 19 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN APPROVE. SIBLINGS VIOLENCE IS ALSO WIDESPREAD AND ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE EVERYDAY SORTS OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE IS CARRIED OUT BY NORMAL AMERICANS RATHER THAN DERANGED INDIVIDUALS, RESEARCH ON THE PHENOMENON IS CONTRADICTORY. WHILE SURVEYS REGARDING CLASS DIFFERENCES INDICATE NO DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, STATISTICS REVEAL THAT LESS EDUCATED PARENTS SPANK OR SLAP THEIR CHILDREN MORE FREQUENTLY THAN MORE EDUCATED PARENTS. WHILE THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE TO SHOW A DIRECT LINKAGE BETWEEN SEXUAL REPRESSION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE, THE ROLE OF COMPENSATORY VIOLENCE—VIOLENT ACTS RESULTING FROM A LACK OF ADEQUATE RESOURCES AND FRUSTRATING LIFE EXPERIENCES—IS GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED. FINALLY, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NEGATIVE EVIDENCES AND THEORETICAL CRITICISMS ABOUT THE CATHARSIS MYTH, SEVERAL FACTORS, SUCH AS THE PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOANALYTICAL THEORY AND THE CONFUSION OF IMMEDIATE WITH LONG-TERM EFFECTS, SEEM TO UNDERLIE ITS PRESISTENCE. NO REFERENCES ARE CITED. (KBL)

472. **FAMILY AUTONOMY OR COERCIVE INTERVENTION? AMBIGUITY AND CONFLICT IN THE PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By R. BOURNE and E. H. NEWBERGER.** BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 765 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02215. *BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW,* V 57, N 4 (JULY 1977), P 670-706. **NCJ-44235**

STANDARDS FOR COURT INTERVENTION IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SERVICE PROVIDERS WHO WORK WITH ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS. THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STANDARDS RELATING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT SUGGEST MODEL SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL LAW CONCERNING REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE, EMERGENCY TEMPORARY CUSTODY OF ENDANGERED CHILDREN, COURT-ORDERED PROVISION OF SERVICES WITHIN THE HOME, REMOVAL OF A CHILD, CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF PARENTS, AND VOLUNTARY PLACEMENT OF AN ENDANGERED CHILD. THE STANDARDS REFLECT THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES: DEFERENCE TO PARENTAL AUTONOMY; THE PARAMOUNT NATURE OF THE CHILD'S INTEREST WHEN IN CONFLICT WITH THE PARENTS' INTEREST; AND LIMITATIION OF STATE INTERVENTION TO CASES INVOLVING SPECIFIC HARM TO A CHILD. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT, ALTHOUGH THESE PRINCIPLES PROVIDE A SOUND THEORETICAL BASIS FOR A SCHEME OF STATE INTERVENTION, THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS ARE SOMETIMES UNSATISFACTORY. THE STANDARDS FAIL TO REFLECT THE DIFFERENT DEGREES OF INTRUSION UPON PARENTAL AUTONOMY CAUSED BY THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, COURT-ORDERED PROVISION OF SERVICES IN THE HOME, AND REMOVAL. LEGISLATURES CONSIDERING REFORMS IN CHILD PROTECTION LAWS ARE URGED TO MODIFY THE STANDARDS TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF LESS INSTRUSIVE MEANS OF STATE INTERVENTION BY EXPANDING THE GROUNDS FOR REPORTING AND FOR COURT-ORDERED PROVISION OF SERVICES TO ENCOMPASS CASES OF NONSERIOUS HARM. THUS TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF LESS INTRUSIVE MEANS EARLY, LIMITED INTERVENTION CAN MINIMIZE THE INSTANCES IN WHICH A CHILD MUST BE REMOVED FROM HIS PARENTS. SPECIFIC REVISIONS ARE SUGGESTED WITH REGARD TO JURISDICTION TO ORDER SERVICES, JURISDICTION TO ORDER REMOVAL FOR SERIOUS HARM, AND THE REPORTING PROCESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

473. **FAMILY COUNSELORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT—HAYWARD'S (CA) APPROACH TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. By C. C. PLUMMER, K. A. MERRITT, and A. G. LEACH.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 2 (JANUARY 1979), P 10-16. **NCJ-55381**

THE HAYWARD, CALIF., POLICE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERIENCE WITH USING FAMILY COUNSELORS TO ASSIST IN THE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC DISPUTES IS DISCUSSED. THE HAYWARD POLICE USE FAMILY COUNSELORS TO ASSIST OFFICERS AT THE SCENE OF DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES, TO TRAIN OFFICERS AND FIRST-LINE SUPERVISORS IN CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES, AND TO PROVIDE FREE COUNSELING TO FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WHO REQUEST IT. FAMILY COUNSELORS ALSO PROVIDE SERVICES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE HAYWARD COUNSELORS HAVE EXAMINED THEIR EXPERIENCES IN LIGHT OF RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THEY HAVE COME TO SEE THEIR ROLE AS ONE OF HELPING BOTH THE VICTIM AND THE ASSAILANT IN A VIOLENT DISPUTE UNDERSTAND THAT THEY CAN CONTROL THEIR BEHAVIOR. IF THE DISPUTANTS BELIEVE THEY CANNOT CONTROL THEIR BEHAVIOR, THEN THE COUNSELORS HELP THEM DEAL WITH THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY SHOULD STAY IN THE RELATIONSHIP. IF SEPARATION OR DIVORCE SEEMS TO BE THE ANSWER, THEN THE COUNSELORS PROVIDE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AS NEEDED. THE COUNSELORS ENCOURAGE ALL THE PEOPLE THEY ENCOUNTER, EVEN ABUSED CHILDREN, TO DISCOVER THEIR OWN POWER TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES. HAVING FAMILY COUNSELORS WORK WITH POLICE OFFICERS MAKES GOOD OPERATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SENSE. IT DECREASES DANGER TO OFFICERS, MINIMIZES POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY DISTURBANCES (PARTICULARLY WITH CHRONICALLY DYSFUNCTIONING FAMILIES), AND REDUCES THE EMOTIONAL DRAIN ON OFFICERS. COUNSELORS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN, PRESENT THE KIND OF LOW-KEY, NONTHREATENING IMAGE THAT CAN CALM A VOLATILE SITUATION. MANY CHRONICALLY DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES NOW CALL THE COUNSELORS RATHER THAN THE POLICE WHEN A CRISIS ARISES. POLICE OFFICERS NO LONGER FEEL SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR HANDLING DIFFICULT SITUATIONS, SUCH AS THOSE INVOLVING BATTERED WOMEN WHO WANT TO BUT CANNOT LEAVE THEIR ASSAILANTS. (LKM)

474. **FAMILY COURT MONITORING HANDBOOK.** FUND FOR MODERN COURTS, INC COURT MONITORING PROJECT, 36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10036. 17 p. **NCJ-54330**

THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK STATE IS THE FOCUS OF THIS MONITORING HANDBOOK THAT DESCRIBES PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS. THE FAMILY COURT ACT IN NEW YORK WAS ENACTED IN 1962 AS PART OF A REVISION TO THE STATE COURT STRUCTURE. THIS COURT DEALS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS. IT MAY DECIDE WHETHER AN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE PARENTAL HOME AND BE PLACED IN FOSTER CARE, WHETHER A YOUTH WHO IS OUT OF CONTROL SHOULD BE SENT TO AN INSTITUTION, AND WHETHER A PARENT SHOULD BE BANNED FROM THE HOME TO PROTECT FAMILY MEMBERS. THE COURT ALSO HAS JURISDICTION OVER SEVERAL OTHER MATTERS, INCLUDING THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN, THE FAILURE OF INDIVIDUALS TO SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE DETERMINATION OF PATERNITY. RESEARCH GOALS OF THE FAMILY COURT MONITORING PROGRAM, SPONSORED BY THE FUND FOR MODERN COURTS, INC., AND FUNDED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, ARE TO COLLECT AND EVALUATE DATA AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UPGRADING THE COURT SYSTEM, AND TO EDUCATE CITIZENS ABOUT THE FAMILY COURT IN THEIR LOCAL AREAS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO EFFECT IMPROVEMENTS IN PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, THE INCIDENCE OF ADJOURNMENT AND DELAY, ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, AND THE TREATMENT OF PERSONS IN THE COURT. THE HANDBOOK'S SUBSTANTIVE SECTIONS ADDRESS PROCEDURES WITHIN THE FAMILY COURT FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS) CASES (POLICE CUSTODY AND FAMILY COURT REFERRAL), STANDARDS AND GOALS PERTINENT TO ADJUSTMENT AT PROBATION INTAKE AND FACT FINDING, PROVISIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT, OTHER PROCEDURES WITHIN THE FAMILY COURT (SUPPORT, PATERNITY, FAMILY OFFENSES, CHILD PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS, GUARDIANSHIP, CUSTODY, VOLUNTARY PLACEMENTS, AND FOSTER CARE REVIEW), RIGHTS OF JUVENILES, LEGAL REPRESENTATION, PETITIONS, AND POSITIONS AND PERSONNEL IN THE FAMILY COURT OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY. A GLOSSARY IS PROVIDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN NEW YORK AND RELATED INFORMATION, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONITORS. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

475. **FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. By J. E. FROELICH.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JOURNAL,* V 29, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 3-11. **NCJ-54232**

A PROPOSAL FOR RESTRUCTURING THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO, SYSTEM FOR HANDLING ALLEGATIONS OF INCEST AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS PRESENTED. UNDER THE EXISTING SYSTEM, REPORTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE RECEIVED BY THE ABUSE UNITS OF BOTH THE CHILDREN'S SERVICE BOARD (CSB) AND THE POLICE. THE TWO AGENCIES SHARE THE REPORTS, WITH THE CSB HANDLING INTRAFAMILY SITUATIONS AND THE POLICE INVESTIGATING EXTRAFAMILY SITUATIONS. CIVIL OR CRIMINAL REMEDIES MAY BE SOUGHT BY THE CSB IN INTRAFAMILY CASES. THE OVERALL SYSTEM IS SAID TO MITIGATE AGAINST CONSISTENCY AND OBJECTIVITY IN CHARGING DECISIONS, TO SUFFER FROM AN ABSENCE OF COORDINATION BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS AND BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CHILD WELFARE SYSTEMS, AND GENERALLY TO WORK AGAINST THE BEST INTERESTS OF CHILDREN AND SOCIETY. IT IS PROPOSED THAT ALL REPORTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN GO DIRECTLY TO THE ASSISTANT COUNTY PROSECUTOR ASSIGNED TO THE JUVENILE COURT. IN EXTRAFAMILY CASES, THE PROSECUTOR WOULD DECIDE WHETHER TO BRING FELONY (SEXUAL BATTERY) OR MISDEMEANOR (CHILD ABUSE) CHARGES SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF WHAT CAN BE PROVED IN COURT. IN INTRAFAMILY CASES, THE PROSECUTOR COULD DECIDE TO CHARGE OR TO INITIATE CLINICAL INTERVENTION. IN EXERCISING THIS DISCRETION, THE PROSECUTOR WOULD CONSULT WITH POLICE, THE CSB, AND LIAISON WORKERS FROM COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. ONCE A DECISION TO INITIATE CLINICAL INTERVENTION WAS MADE, THE FAMILY INVOLVED WOULD BE CALLED TO AN INITIAL 'DIVERSIONARY CONFERENCE,' DURING WHICH ANY CRITICAL PROBLEMS WOULD BE DEALT WITH AND THE FAMILY WOULD BE INFORMED OF ITS OPTION TO PARTICIPATE IN A COUNSELING PROGRAM. THE FAMILY THEN WOULD BEGIN THERAPY BASED ON A TREATMENT PLAN DEVELOPED JOINTLY BY THE FAMILY AND THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER THERAPIST. THE CENTER WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING PERIODICALLY TO THE PROSECUTOR ON THE FAMILY'S PROGRESS. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM, BY PROVIDING FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF THE FAMILY IMMEDIATELY AFTER AN ALLEGATION OF SEXUAL ABUSE IS MADE, CAN IMPROVE THE TREATMENT OF ABUSERS, SAFEGUARD PAST AND POTENTIAL VICTIMS, MAINTAIN AND POSSIBLY IMPROVE THE FAMILY UNIT, AND FREE THE COURTS TO DEVOTE THEIR TIME TO CASES IN WHICH COURT INTERVENTION CAN BE EFFECTIVE. A FLOWCHART DEPICTING THE PROPOSED SYSTEM IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

476. **FAMILY-CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING, DIVERSION, AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. By J. H. SPITZNER and D. H. MCGEE.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 42, N 10 (OCTOBER 1975), P 252-253. **NCJ-35761**

THIS ARTICLE BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE TRAINING PROGRAM AND THE RESULTS OF THIS TRAINING ON THE PARTICIPATING POLICE OFFICERS AND THE FAMILIES THEY DEALT WITH AS PART OF A FAMILY CRISIS UNIT IN COLUMBUS (OH). THE TRAINING WAS PROVIDED BY THE FAMILY CRISIS UNIT OF THE COLUMBUS AREA COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER. THE TECHNIQUES STRESSED IN THE TRAINING WERE MEDIATION AND REFERRAL. POLICE OFFICERS, ALTHOUGH SCEPTICAL OF THIS TRAINING PRIOR TO THE PROGRAM'S INCEPTION, WERE HIGHLY SATISFIED WITH IT AND THEY FELT THAT IT AIDED THEM IN THEIR JOBS.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

477. **FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 VS CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS—THE TEACHER'S DILEMMA. By D. L. HERBERT.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE JUSTICE,* V 26, N 3 (AUGUST 1975), P 15-19. **NCJ-29052**

THE TEACHER'S DILEMMA IN REPORTING SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AS REQUIRED BY STATE STATUTES AND THEREBY RENDERING HIS SCHOOL INELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL FUNDING BY VIOLATING PROHIBITIONS OF A FEDERAL LAW IS EXAMINED. THE PROHIBITIVE CLAUSES OF THE FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 ARE DISCUSSED. INTERIM AND LASTING SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF CONFLICT OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATION WITH STATE LAWS ARE PROPOSED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

478. **FAMILY INTERACTION IN ABUSIVE, NEGLECTFUL AND NORMAL FAMILIES. By R. L. BURGESS and R. D. CONGER.** 38 p. 1977. **NCJ-49103**

OBSERVATIONS OF THE DAY-TO-DAY INTERACTIONS IN 17 ABUSING, 17 NEGLECTFUL, AND 19 CONTROL FAMILIES ARE ANALYZED. OBSERVERS VISITED THE FAMILIES IN THEIR HOMES AND RECORDED INTERACTIONS AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS AS THEY ENGAGED IN TASKS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE THE LIKELIHOOD OF PHYSICAL CONTACT, COMPETITIVE INTERACTION, AND VERBAL EXCHANGE. OBSERVATIONAL DATA WERE THEN CODED AND ANALYZED. OVERALL, ABUSIVE AND NEGLECTFUL FAMILIES HAD LOWER RATES OF INTERACTION THAN CONTROL FAMILIES AND WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY THAN CONTROLS TO EMPHASIZE THE NEGATIVE IN THEIR INTERACTIONS. MOTHERS IN ABUSIVE FAMILIES TENDED TO DIRECT CONTACTS TO OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS AT A LOW RATE. WHEN THEY DID INTERACT, EITHER WITH THEIR SPOUSE OR THEIR CHILDREN, THESE MOTHERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO ACCENTUATE THE NEGATIVE THAN WERE THE HUSBANDS OR PARENTS IN CONTROL FAMILIES. MOTHERS IN ABUSIVE FAMILIES ALSO TENDED NOT TO INTERACT ON A PHYSICAL LEVEL. A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR PATTERN EMERGED FOR THE NEGLECTFUL FAMILIES. THESE PARENTS RESPONDED POSITIVELY AT A MUCH LOWER RATE THAN CONTROLS AND DIRECTED CONSIDERABLY MORE NEGATIVE RESPONSES TO THEIR CHILDREN. ONE POSSIBLE IMPLICATION OF THE FINDINGS IS THAT ADULTS IN ABUSING FAMILIES, ESPECIALLY MOTHERS, ARE UNSKILLED IN THE USE OF PHYSICAL CONTACTS AND ARE THEREFORE MORE LIKELY TO USE SUCH CONTACTS INAPPROPRIATELY OR EXCESSIVELY. PLANS TO ANALYZE THE QUALITY AS WELL AS THE AMOUNT OF INTERACTIONS REFLECTED IN THE OBSERVATIONAL DATA ARE NOTED. EARLY FINDINGS FROM SUCH ANALYSES SUGGEST THAT ABUSING AND NEGLECTFUL FAMILIES ARE LESS RECIPROCAL AND LESS EQUITABLE IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH ONE ANOTHER THAN ARE CONTROL FAMILIES. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210. Stock Order No. ED 141 984. (Microfiche)

479. **FAMILY KINDRED WITH ILL-USED CHILDREN—THE BURDEN ON THE COMMUNITY. By J. E. OLIVER and J. COX.** ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. 10 p. 1973. **NCJ-51769**

MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES RECORDS ARE USED TO BUILD A THREE-GENERATION FAMILY PEDIGREE WHICH DETAILS THE ABUSE EACH MEMBER SUFFERED AS A CHILD AND TRACES THE OUTCOME. THE AMOUNT OF SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDED IS ADDED UP. THE PRECIPITATING EVENT FOR THIS BRITISH STUDY WAS THE ADMISSION OF A 9-MONTH-OLD BABY TO THE HOSPITAL AS THE RESULT OF SEVERE ABUSE BY THE FATHER. THIS BABY WAS THE FOURTH GENERATION OF A FAMILY WHICH HAD ABSORBED A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF TIME AND WELFARE AID. CASE FILES WERE SEARCHED TO BUILD A MULTIGENERATIONAL FAMILY PROFILE. A GENEOLOGICAL TABLE GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF THIS FAMILY WHILE AN ACCOMPANYING DATA TABLE DESCRIBES THE OUTCOME OF EACH INDIVIDUAL. THE GRANDPARENTS WERE BOTH SOCIAL AGENCY CLIENTS, THE GRANDFATHER SUFFERING FROM BRAIN DAMAGE AND ALCOHOLISM AND THE GRANDMOTHER FROM PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR. OF THEIR 11 CHILDREN, 8 SHOWED SEVERE PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE. THE THREE WHO DEVELOPED NORMALLY CHOSE SOCIALLY ADEQUATE SPOUSES AND LEFT THE WELFARE SYSTEM. THE REMAINING EIGHT SELECTED SPOUSES WITH VARYING DEGREES OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY AND AMONG THEM REQUIRED THE HELP OF NUMEROUS SOCIAL WORKERS, DOCTORS, AND VOLUNTEERS. OF THE 29 CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN, 17 HAD A TOTAL OF 25-200 'HELPERS' AND 13 HAD BEEN HOUSED IN 5 OR MORE INSTITUTIONS. OF THE 14 SPOUSES, 6 HAD 25-100 'HELPERS' AND 5 HAD BEEN IN 5 OR MORE INSTITUTIONS. BY THE THIRD GENERATION THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS HAD BECOME SEVERE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT LEAVING A BATTERED OR NEGLECTED CHILD IN THE HOME IS NOT NECESSARILY THE BEST COURSE. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 123, N 572 (JULY 1973).

480. **FAMILY OFFENSE CASES IN THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM—A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION. By S. J. LEEDS and A. SCHIFF.** ARTHUR SCHIFF/STEPHEN LEEDS/ CONSULTING SERVICES, 340 BURNS STREET, FOREST HILLS, NY 11375. 70 p. 1978. **NCJ-56457**

FAMILY OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK AND THE STATE'S PROBATION DEPARTMENT ARE EXPLORED. THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK IS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY MATTERS, INCLUDING JUVENILE VIOLATIONS, CHILD NEGLECT, CUSTODY, PLACEMENT AND ADOPTION, SUPPORT AND PATERNITY DETERMINATION, AND CERTAIN OFFENSES COMMITTED BETWEEN ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS. FAMILY OFFENSES CONSIST OF ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED ASSAULT, AS WELL AS RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT, HARASSMENT, AND MENACING AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT. THE PROCESSING OF FAMILY OFFENSE MATTERS INVOLVES TWO COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE FAMILY COURT AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT WHICH CONSTITUTE THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM. DATA ON FAMILY OFFENSES IN NEW YORK WERE OBTAINED FOR THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 1976 THROUGH JANUARY 1977. FROM A SAMPLE OF 148 CASES, 142 RECORDS WERE SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS. APPROXIMATELY 75 PERCENT OF ALL CASES INVOLVED ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE BETWEEN SPOUSES. THE MEDIAN AGE OF PETITIONERS IN FAMILY OFFENSE CASES WAS 33 YEARS. A MAJORITY OF PETITIONERS ALLEGING FAMILY OFFENSES CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED, BUT ONLY ABOUT 40 PERCENT REPORTED MORE THAN ONE SUCH INCIDENT. CASES FOLLOWED ONE OF THREE PATHS THROUGH THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM: 40 PERCENT WERE SERVED ONLY BY THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S INTAKE SECTION AND THUS DIVERTED FROM THE FAMILY COURT; 48 PERCENT WERE SERVED FIRST BY THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S INTAKE UNIT AND THEN REFERRED TO THE FAMILY COURT; AND 12 PERCENT BYPASSED SERVICES OF INTAKE PROBATION OFFICERS AND WENT DIRECTLY TO THE FAMILY COURT. THREE OF EVERY 10 PETITIONERS ENTERING THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM ON NEW FAMILY OFFENSE MATTERS HAD BEEN THERE BEFORE IN AT LEAST ONE OTHER ACTION. NEARLY 25 PERCENT OF PETITIONERS RECEIVING INTAKE SERVICES WERE INTERESTED IN EFFECTING A RECONCILIATION OR IN OBTAINING SUPPORT PAYMENTS, RATHER THAN IN SECURING PROTECTION FROM FURTHER ABUSE. THE MAIN SERVICE SCHEDULED BY PROBATION AT INTAKE WAS A CONFERENCE, AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT SENT OVER HALF OF ITS FAMILY OFFENSE CASES TO COURT. SEVEN OF EVERY TEN CASES SEEN IN THE FAMILY COURT CAME BEFORE A JUDGE ON THE SAME DAY THEY ENTERED THE SYSTEM, AND 8 OF 10 GOT THERE BY WAY OF THE PROBATION INTAKE UNIT. TWO-THIRDS OF ALL CASES INVOLVING FAMILY OFFENSES WERE DISMISSED, PRIMARILY BECAUSE PETITIONERS FAILED TO APPEAR AT HEARING. IN TRACKING A GROUP OF FAMILY OFFENSE PETITIONERS FROM THEIR TIME OF INTAKE UNTIL 1.5 YEARS LATER, IT WAS FOUND THAT 7 OF 10 APPEARED IN COURT AGAIN. SUPPORTING DATA ARE TABULATED. INFORMATION

ON THE SAMPLING PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY IS PROVIDED IN AN APPENDIX. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agencies: HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT URBAN LIFE CENTER, 265 HENRY STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10002; ROBERT STERLING CLARK FOUNDATION, INC, 100 WALL STREET, 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10005; LEAA (SEE US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION).

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

481. **FAMILY OUTREACH—A PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE. By P. J. ROSENSTEIN.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 8 (1978), P 519-525. **NCJ-61114**

A PROGRAM OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND OUTREACH AND COUNSELING FOR ABUSING PARENTS IS DESCRIBED FOR A NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS. IN JANUARY 1973, THE RICHARDSON-PLANO SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INITIATED WITH THE DALLAS COUNTY CHILD WELFARE UNIT, A DIVISION OF THE TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CALLED THE FAMILY OUTREACH. THE OUTREACH CENTER IS STAFFED BY A FULL-TIME CASEWORKER AND 16 VOLUNTEERS TRAINED AS PARAPROFESSIONALS. THE GOALS OF THE PROGRAM ARE (1) TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND MAKE IT AWARE OF COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS AREA, (2) TO WORK FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY DEVELOPING A ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP WITH POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSERS, AND (3) TO HELP THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES FIND FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE HOMES IN THE COMMUNITY. INFORMATION, REFERRAL, AND ONE-TO-ONE COUNSELING SERVICES HAVE BEEN OFFERED BY TELEPHONE AND VISITATION ON A CONTINUING BASIS. VOLUNTEERS HAVE HANDLED TELEPHONE INTAKE, COUNSELED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE FAMILY OUTREACH CASEWORKER, FULFILLED SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS, AND ARRANGED FOR MEDIA PUBLICITY. VOLUNTEERS ARE INVOLVED IN ALL PHASES OF THE PROGRAM, INCLUDING PLANNING AND FUNDRAISING. ALL VOLUNTEERS MAKING CLIENT CONTACT BY PHONE OR IN PERSON ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE EXTENSIVE TRAINING, WHICH INCLUDES A 15-HOUR ORIENTATION SEGMENT, FOLLOWED BY AN ONGOING PHASE THAT OFFERS A 3-HOUR GROUP TRAINING EXPERIENCE EACH MONTH TO PRACTICE SKILLS LEARNED IN THE INITIAL PHASE. THERE ARE NO DATA THAT WOULD MEASURE PROGRAM OUTCOMES, BUT A MEASURE OF THE COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM AS A HELPING SERVICE IS TO BE SEEN IN THE RISE OF THE SELF-REFERRAL RATE FROM 8.5 PERCENT AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR TO 51 PERCENT AT THE END OF THE FITH YEAR. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

482. **FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE—ETIOLOGY AND INTERVENTION. By B. GRODNER.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SECTION ON CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY,* V 6, N 1 (SPRING 1977), P 32-35. **NCJ-45638**

FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF TRADITIONAL CHILD ABUSE CAUSES AND INTERVENTION THEORIES, AN INTERACTIONAL FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH AND ITS THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION ARE DESCRIBED. THE TWO MAJOR TRADITIONAL THEORIES OF THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE ARE THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL THEORY, WHICH VIEWS THE CHILD ABUSER AS MALADJUSTED AND CHILD ABUSE AS A PROJECTION OF PARENTAL SELF-HATE, AND THE SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL MODEL, WHICH VIEWS CHILD ABUSE AS A REACTION TO MULTIPLE SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL/ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND STRESSORS. DIRECT SERVICES TO PARENTS BASED ON THESE MODELS HAVE INCLUDED INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP THEORY, SELF-HELP GROUPS, ADVOCACY SERVICES, AND COMMUNITY ACTIVISM AID AND EDUCATION. DIRECT SERVICES TO CHILDREN HAVE GENERALLY INVOLVED MEDICAL TREATMENT OF INJURIES, OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT, PLAY THERAPY,AND DIAGNOSTIC TESTING. A FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH, HOWEVER, SEES CHILD ABUSE AS PART OF A PATTERN OF RELATIONSHIPS AND RECIPROCAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG THE PARENT, CHILD, AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS IN WHICH ALL PARTIES PLAY AN ACTIVE PART. FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE, EACH FAMILY MEMBER'S BEHAVIOR REFLECTS AND IS PATTERNED BY THE PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORS OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS. STUDIES OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN AND MOTHER/INFANT INTERACTIONS HAVE PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR THIS RECIPROCAL INTERACTIONAL SYSTEM AND LEND CREDENCE TO THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE CHILD MAY INVITE OR ACTUALLY INITIATE THE ABUSIVE SITUATION. A FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH TO INTERVENTION DEALS WITH DYSFUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND INTERACTIONS EITHER WITH THE FAMILY AS A GROUP OR WITH INDIVIDUAL FAMILY MEMBERS. SUCH INTERVENTION MAY INVOLVE PARENT/CHILD PLAY THERAPY OR TRAINING IN PARENTING AND IMPULSE CONTROL. A COMPREHENSIVE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM FOR PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN AT HIGH RISK OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVOLVES A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF PARENT/CHILD INTERACTIONS AND FUNCTIONING PATTERNS, STRESSORS, AND PERSONALITY/BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS DURING INTAKE. STAFF AND PARENTS THEN WORK TOGETHER IN THE FORMULATION OF A THERAPEUTIC PLAN DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE FAMILY AS A WHOLE AS WELL AS THE NEEDS OF EACH FAMILY MEMBER. SUCH PROGRAMS MAY INCLUDE FAMILY ACTIVITIES, FAMILY OR INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, MODELING, FEEDBACK EXPERIMENTATION, AND DISCUSSION. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON INCREASNG PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT, IMPROVING SELF-CONCEPT, AND THE ACQUISITION OF PARENTING SKILLS, WHILE THE CHILD IS INTENSIVELY WORKED WITH IN THE CLASSROOM (JAP)

483. **FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By J. M. LEVITT.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 7 p. 1979. **NCJ-59299**

THE APPLICATION OF A FAMILY SYSTEMS MODEL TO CHILD ABUSE IS CONSIDERED, WITH EMPHASIS ON PATTERNS OF ABUSE AND EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FORCES AFFECTING FAMILY BEHAVIOR. THE FAMILY SYSTEMS MODEL EVOLVED FROM THE TREATMENT OF ABUSIVE FAMILIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC IN PENNSYLVANIA. EVERY FAMILY TREATED IN THE CLINIC IS ASSIGNED A THERAPIST FROM ONE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH DISCIPLINES. THIS THERAPIST SEES THE FAMILY IN FORMAL SESSIONS THAT INVOLVE SIBLINGS, THE EXTENDED FAMILY, COMMUNITY MEMBERS, AND FRIENDS WHEN APPROPRIATE. SEVERAL PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED AS AN ADJUNCT TO TREATMENT. THE THERAPIST REMAINS IN CHARGE OF TREATMENT IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THE FAMILY PARTICIPATES IN A PROGRAM. AMONG THE PROGRAMS ARE A SCHOOL THAT ACCOMMODATES 98 CHILDREN AND A RESIDENTIAL SETTING FOR 24 CHILDREN. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE 2 APARTMENT UNITS WHERE FAMILIES CAN RESIDE FOR UP TO 2 MONTHS. OTHER PROGRAMS INCLUDE AN AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENTS, A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM, AND AN OUTREACH PROGRAM THAT EMPLOYS PARAPROFESSIONALS WHO ASSIST IN MANAGING

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY FAMILIES. THE BASIC PREMISE OF THE FAMILY SYSTEMS MODEL IS THAT FAMILIES DEVELOP PATTERNS OF INTERACTION IN RELATION TO FAMILY ORGANIZATION. FAMILIES IN WHICH ROLE DEFINITIONS AND LINES OF POWER OR AUTHORITY ARE CLEAR ARE CONSIDERED FUNCTIONAL. IN CONTRAST, DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES ARE ONES WHERE RULES ARE TOO LOOSE OR TOO RIGID, NOT PERMITTING MEMBERS TO FEEL THEY HAVE A VOICE AND A PLACE IN THE FAMILY ORGANIZATION. ABUSIVE FAMILIES ARE HETEROGENEOUS IN COMPOSITION, INTERACTIONAL PATTERNS, BACKGROUND, AND EXTERNAL STRESSES, AND NO SINGLE TYPOLOGY ADEQUATELY ACCOUNTS FOR INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR OR FAMILY PATTERNS. PATTERNS THAT CAN LEAD TO ABUSE ARE SPOUSE CONFLICT, LACK OF ROLE RESOLUTION BETWEEN GENERATIONS, LOW FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE IN ONE OR BOTH SPOUSES, FAMILY DISORGANIZATION AS A FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE, ROLE OF THE SPECIAL CHILD, AND THE ONE-PARENT FAMILY. CHANGING THE FAMILY ORGANIZATION, THE USE OF MULTIPLE TREATMENT MODALITIES, AND THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN THE THERAPEUTIC PROCESS ARE ADDRESSED. EXAMPLES OF FAMILIES TREATMENT BY THE CLINIC IN PHILADELPHIA ARE CITED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

484. **FAMILY VIOLENCE. By R. GELLES.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 219 p. 1979. **NCJ-61886**

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 10 PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ESSAYS AND 1 NEW ESSAY ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, TO INCLUDE VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN, MARITAL VIOLENCE, AND THE IMPACT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ON SOCIETY. THESE ESSAYS ARE THE PRODUCT OF THREE CLOSELY RELATED RESEARCH PROJECTS WHICH FOCUSED ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES: (1) THE INCIDENCE, TYPES, NATURE, AND PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES, (2) VIOLENCE TOWARD PREGNANT WOMEN, AND (3) MARITAL RAPE (OR VIOLENCE). IN STUDYING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, RESEARCHERS SELECTED A SPECIFIC, MEASURABLE PHENOMENON--VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN. A MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE CAUSES WAS CONSTRUCTED WITH DATA AVAILABLE FROM PHYSICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND PSYCHIATRISTS. THE DATA SUPPORTED THE CONTENTION THAT CHILD ABUSE GROWS OUT OF A COMPLEX SET OF INTERRELATED SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND ECOLOGICAL FACTORS RATHER THAN SOME MENTAL ABERRATION OR PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM OF THE ABUSER. A NATIONAL SURVEY FOUND THAT STRESS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION WERE ALL RELATED TO ABUSIVE VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN ALSO IS DISCUSSED. THE FIRST THREE ESSAYS ON MARITAL VIOLENCE CONSIDER THE SITUATION OF THE WOMAN VICTIM WHILE THE FOURTH DISCUSSES HUSBAND ABUSE, SPOUSE ABUSE IN GENERAL, AND STEPS TO AMELIORATE THE SITUATION. RESEARCH FOUND THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX COUPLES IN THE UNITED STATES ENGAGE IN AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF VIOLENCE EACH YEAR. THE ESSAYS IN THE THIRD SECTION ARE DESIGNED TO SHOW THAT SOUND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE POSSIBLE AND THAT RESEARCHERS SHOULD NOT ELIMINATE CERTAIN SENSITIVE RESEARCH OPTIONS IN ADVANCE. THUS, MAJOR PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS IN CONDUCTING SENSITIVE TOPIC RESEARCH, INCLUDING SAMPLING, RAPPORT, VALIDITY, AND RELIABILITY ARE REVIEWED, AS WELL AS SOME CURRENT FORMS OF RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE SOCIETAL IMPACT OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOME WAS INVESTIGATED VIA A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF RESEARCH ON SUPPORT OF THE DEATH PENALTY. A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK PROPOSES THAT EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE AS A CHILD INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WILL SUPPORT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THUS, VIOLENCE IN THE HOME MAY WELL CONTRIBUTE TO THE HIGH LEVELS OF SUPPORT FOR VIOLENCE IN OUR SOCIETY. TABLES, FIGURES, REFERENCE NOTES, CASE LAW, AND A REFERENCE LIST ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)

Supplemental Notes: VOLUME 84, SAGE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212.

485. **FAMILY VIOLENCE—A LOOK AT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By J. FLEMING.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-57928**

APPROPRIATE POLICE INTERVENTION, FOLLOWUP BY PROSECUTORS, AND CREATIVE SENTENCING BY COURTS COULD DO MUCH TO HELP THE BATTERED WIFE AND CHANGE SOCIETY'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ACCEPTABILITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. TODAY MOST POLICE OFFICERS DREAD DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE CALLS. GUIDELINES FOR ARREST ARE UNCLEAR, THE BATTERED WIFE OFTEN TURNS ON THE OFFICER AS AN OUTLET FOR HER RAGE, AND THE POLICE DO NOT KNOW HOW MUCH SOCIAL WORK RESPONSIBILITY THEY HAVE. ONCE AN ARREST IS MADE PROSECUTORS OFTEN FAIL TO FOLLOW THROUGH AND COURTS OFTEN EITHER DISMISS CHARGES OR IMPOSE A LIGHT SENTENCE. YET IN 1975 A FOURTH OF ALL HOMICIDES OCCURRED WITHIN THE FAMILY AND HALF OF THESE WERE SPOUSE-SPOUSE KILLINGS, MOSTLY PRECEEDED BY AT LEAST ONE CALL TO THE POLICE. ACCORDING TO THE FBI, 22 PERCENT OF POLICE FATALITIES OCCUR WHILE INVESTIGATING DOMESTIC CALLS. MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE TRAINING OFFICERS TO HANDLE FAMILY VIOLENCE, SOME ARE USING TEAMS OF POLICE OFFICERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, AND SOME ARE DRAWING UP ARREST GUIDELINES, BUT MORE RESEARCH AND WORK IS NEEDED ACROSS THE COUNTRY. PROSECUTORS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT A WOMAN WHO IS SEVERELY BEATEN FOR MISPLACING CIGARETTES IS AFRAID SHE WILL BE KILLED IF SHE PRESSES CHARGES. COURTS OFTEN RELEASE THE BATTERING HUSBAND ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE OR PASS A LIGHT SENTENCE. SINCE INCARCERATION MAY DEPRIVE THE FAMILY OF INCOME, ALTERNATIVES NEED TO BE CONSIDERED: MANDATORY COUNSELING, WEEKEND SENTENCES, AND DIVERSIONARY SENTENCES WITH IMMEDIATE INCARCERATION IF THE HUSBAND VIOLATES PAROLE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57927 AND NJC 57929-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 7, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

486. **FAMILY VIOLENCE—AN INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY. J. M. EEKELAAR and S. N. KATZ, Eds.** BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 451. 579 p. 1978. **NCJ-55454**

SPOUSE ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE, INCEST, SUICIDE OF CHILDREN, SIBLING VIOLENCE, AND PARENT ASSAULT ARE DOCUMENTED FOR WIDELY VARYING CULTURES AND LEGAL SYSTEMS. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS ARE DISCUSSED. PAPERS ARE INCLUDED FROM CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, BELGIUM, DENMARK, INDIA, THE NETHERLANDS, AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, AND SOUTH AFRICA. THEY REVIEW THE HISTORICAL DEVEL-

OPMENTS OF VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF FAMILY LAW, SPECIFIC SOCIAL CONDITIONS LEADING TO FAMILY VIOLENCE IN WIDELY DIFFERING PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND DIFFERING INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. (ONE HISTORICAL OVERVIEW ALSO TRACES THE FATHER'S POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER HIS CHILDREN AND THE OCCURENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND WIFE ABUSE IN BOTH TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SOCIETIES AND ROMAN LAW). A COMMON THREAD THROUGHOUT THE PAPERS IS THE WIDESPREAD NATURE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND THE ALMOST UNIVERSAL RELUCTANCE OF LEGAL SYSTEMS TO INTERVENE UNLESS THE VIOLENCE IS SEVERE. WORLDWIDE, WIFE ABUSE IS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE COMMON THAN HUSBAND ABUSE, AND IN NEARLY ALL SOCIETIES THE WOMAN RECEIVES LITTLE PRACTICAL LEGAL OR SOCIAL SUPPORT. A NUMBER OF INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR SPOUSE ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. A SIMILAR OVERVIEW SHOWS CHILD ABUSE TO BE A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM WITH SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL VARIATIONS. LEGAL RESPONSES, INNOVATIVE COURT PROCEDURES, AND TOTAL FAMILY TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED. CHAPTERS ALSO EXAMINE THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF INCEST, CHILDREN'S SUICIDE, VIOLENCE AMONG SIBLINGS, ADOLESCENTS WHO KILL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, AND PARENTAL RIGHTS VERSUS THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD. AN APPENDIX PRESENTS A MODEL ACT TO FREE CHILDREN FOR PERMANENT PLACE, DEVELOPED IN THE UNITED STATES. OF THE 35 PAPERS, 3 ARE IN FRENCH AND THE REMAINDER ARE IN ENGLISH. NEARLY ALL CONTAIN EXTENSIVE NOTES AND REFERENCES WHICH TOGETHER CONSTITUTE AN EXTENSIVE MULTILANGUAGE AND WORLDWIDE BIBLIOGRAPHY. (GLR)

Availability: BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 451.

487. FAMILY VIOLENCE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. By G. SPIEKER. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-61940**

EMPIRICAL STUDIES ARE REVIEWED IN AN EXAMINATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND WIFE ABUSE IN RELATION TO ALCOHOL USE AND ABUSE. IN THE STUDIES REVIEWED, FAMILY VIOLENCE INCLUDES AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR BY A FAMILY MEMBER THAT CAUSES THE PHYSICAL INJURY AND/OR EMOTIONAL DEBILITATION OF ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER. ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE IS HYPOTHESIZED TO INFLUENCE FAMILY VIOLENCE BECAUSE IT IS A DRUG THAT AFFECTS THE MOOD AND BEHAVIOR OF THE USER/ABUSER. THE EMPIRICAL STUDIES CONSIDERED TEND TO SHOW THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE (NOTABLY CHILD ABUSE AND WIFE ABUSE) OCCURS AT A GREATER RATE WHEN THERE ARE HEAVY OR MODERATE DRINKERS IN THE FAMILY. WHILE FAMILY VIOLENCE OCCURS WHERE MEMBERS DO NOT CONSUME ALCOHOL, THESE INCIDENTS ARE INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. ALTHOUGH ALCOHOLISM CAN BE ANALYZED FROM A PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE, THE MISUSE OF ALCOHOL AND THE BEHAVIOR STIMULATED BY IT CAN ALSO BE EXAMINED USING PHYSIOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES. THE USE/ABUSE OF ALCOHOL THUS IS A SIGNIFICANT BEHAVIORAL FACTOR IN THE NETWORK OF VARIABLES CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY VIOLENCE. FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD EXAMINE VARIATIONS IN THE FREQUENCY, INTENSITY, AND CHARACTER OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES WHERE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IS AND IS NOT ABUSED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 24TH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.

488. FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE. E. CORFMAN, Ed. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 84 p. 1979. **NCJ-66054**

THREE PAPERS ON FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE FOCUS ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES, CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH, AND TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. ONE PAPER PRESENTS THE FINDINGS OF A NATIONWIDE SURVEY ON FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BASED ON DATA GATHERED IN 1975. RESULTS REVEAL THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PARENTS AND BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES. DURING THE SURVEY YEAR, APPROXIMATELY 1.7 MILLION CHILDREN SUFFERED FROM VARYING DEGREES OF PARENTAL ABUSE. MOREOVER, THE INCIDENCES OF SEVERE ABUSE ARE MUCH LARGER THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND ARE PROBABLY HIGHER THAN THE SURVEY FINDINGS BECAUSE FAMILY VIOLENCE SEEMS TO BE ACCEPTED AS A CULTURAL NORM, PARTICULARLY IN THE FORM OF WIFE ABUSE. IF THE SURVEY'S FINDINGS ARE GENERALIZED TO ALL U.S. COUPLES, THEY INDICATE THAT APPROXIMATELY 1.8 MILLION WIVES ARE SEVERELY ATTACKED BY THEIR HUSBANDS AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR. ALTHOUGH VIOLENCE BY WIVES AGAINST HUSBANDS ALSO APPEARED IN THE SURVEY'S FINDINGS, SUCH VIOLENCE IS LESS SIGNIFICANT THAN WIFE ABUSE. THEORIES OF VIOLENCE AND STRATEGIES FOR ITS ELIMINATION ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. ANOTHER PAPER DISCUSSES THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND CLINICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT. CLINICIAL OBSERVATIONS AND STUDIES CITED IN THE PAPER POINT OUT THE FATE OF ABUSED CHILDREN, CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSE, THEIR SEXUAL PROBLEMS, THEIR TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENCE AS PARENTS, AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES. A THIRD PAPER DESCRIBES TREATMENT APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE AND DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES. FAMILY THERAPY INCLUDES WORKSHOPS FOR PARENTS AND PARENT-AIDE PROGRAMS. TYPOLOGIES OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF 'NONACCIDENTAL INJURY' AND VICTIMS OF 'FAILURE-TO-THRIVE' ARE OUTLINED SO THAT SUCH FAMILIES CAN RECEIVE APPROPRIATE THERAPY AND CHILD PLACEMENT DECISIONS CAN BE MORE EASILY MADE. REFERENCES ACCOMPANY EACH RESEARCH PAPER. (WJR)

Supplemental Notes: SCIENCE MONOGRAPHS—FAMILIES TODAY—A RESEARCH SAMPLER ON FAMILIES AND CHILDREN, VOLUME 1—REPRINT.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

489. FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR (FROM VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, 1978, BY ROBERT L SADOFF—SEE NCJ-53974). By M. E. WOLFGANG. AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, 5203 LEESBURG PIKE, FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-53978**

THE NATURE OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY AND TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT BETTER FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION MIGHT REDUCE INTRAFAMILY HOMICIDES. SOCIETY'S LEGITIMIZATION OF VIOLENCE IN ITS CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AND IN WAR IS DISCUSSED AS ONE CULTURAL ASPECT THAT CONTRIBUTES TO A GENERAL AURA OF VIOLENCE. IT IS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT WHILE VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY IS PARTLY A REFLECTION OF VIOLENCE IN THE CULTURE GENERALLY, SERIOUS CRIMES WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE MOST COMMONLY RELATED TO SUBCULTURAL VALUES THAT DO NOT INHIBIT PHYSICAL RESPONSES OR THAT ACTUALLY CONDONE AND ENCOURAGE SUCH RESPONSES. THE EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF FAMILY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO A PHILADELPHIA (PA.) STUDY OF HUSBAND-WIFE HOMICIDES AND TO A 17-CITY SURVEY OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING FAMILY MEMBERS. SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSITION OF A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE, WITHIN WHICH PHYSICALLY ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IS NOT UNCOMMON, IS FOUND IN EVIDENCE THAT HOMICIDE WITHIN THE FAMILY AND PHYSICALLY ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL ARE MORE COMMON IN LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE CALLS AND SUBSEQUENT HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS IN KANSAS CITY, MO., IS CITED IN SUPPORT OF THE HYPOTHESIS THAT FAMILY HOMICIDES MIGHT BE REDUCED IF POLICE DIRECTED MORE ATTENTION TO THE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC EMERGENCY CALLS. IT IS NOTED THAT ACTIVITIES CAN BE PROMOTED IN THE HOME AND SCHOOL TO SOCIALIZE CHILDREN, EVEN THOSE FROM A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE, INTO NONVIOLENCE AND TO DESENSITIZE THEM TO LINGUISTIC AND BEHAVIORAL CUES THAT EVOKE VIOLENCE. NONVIOLENT CONFORMITY TO SOCIAL RULES OF CONDUCT IS MOST LIKELY TO RESULT FROM PLEASURABLE REWARDS AND LUCID, CERTAIN, BUT NOT SEVERE SANCTIONS. PEOPLE WILL BE LESS LIKELY TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE GIVEN AFFECTION, RECOGNITION, AND REWARD FOR BEING ALIVE AND UNHARMING TO OTHERS, FREEDOM FROM EXCESSIVE RESTRAINT, PLEASURE FOR THE BODY, AND A REPERTOIRE OF VERBAL RESPONSES TO STIMULI IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

490. FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL POLICY (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By J. P. MARTIN. JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 56 p. 1978. **NCJ-54643**

THE IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF CHILD AND WIFE ABUSE AND THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED AND CRITICIZED; DEVELOPMENT OF A SERVICE NETWORK BASED ON SOUND RESEARCH IS RECOMMENDED. MUCH OF THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IS DERIVED FROM THE REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE ESTABLISHED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ADEQUATE SOCIAL POLICY FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND WIFE BEATING ARE LISTED TO PROVIDE CRITERIA FOR ANALYZING EXISTING APPROACHES TO THESE PROBLEMS. IN CONSIDERING APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE, THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED: THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN AT RISK, MULTIDISCIPLINARY CASE CONFERENCES, THE ROLE OF THE POLICE, THE ROLE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, REGISTERS OF CHILDREN AT RISK, SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENTS' ROLE IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES, AND THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURTS. IN DISCUSSING BATTERED WOMEN, THEIR IDENTIFICATION, AND THE ROLE OF POLICE, THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, THE LEGAL SYSTEM, LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES, AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ARE CONSIDERED. IT IS GENERALLY CONCLUDED THAT APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD AND WIFE ABUSE HAVE BEEN FRAGMENTED AND INEPT DUE TO A LACK OF COORDINATED PLANNING AND COOPERATIVE ACTION ACROSS INVOLVED PROFESSIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT THE POLICE, LAWYERS, THE COURTS, MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND CONCERNED VOLUNTEER GROUPS MUST EACH DEPEND ON ALL THE OTHERS IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH ALL FACETS OF THE PROBLEM. A LACK OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IN DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF EXISTING POLICIES IS NOTED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEMS SUPPORTED BY VALID RESEARCH TO PROVE EFFECTIVENESS IS CONSIDERED THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS BEFORE A CONTINUING, CONCENTRATED, MULTIDISCIPLINARY ATTACK ON CHILD ABUSE AND WIFE BEATING CAN BE MOUNTED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH AN EMPIRICALLY BASED NETWORK OF PROGRAMS WILL ALSO IDENTIFY TRAINING NEEDS FOR THE PERSONNEL WHO WILL BE INVOLVED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

491. FAMILY VIOLENCE AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS—AUSTRALIA—(FROM CRIME AND THE FAMILY PROCEEDINGS..., 1979—SEE NCJ-64534). By H. PAKULA, R. SETH, and R. WOOD. INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, SYDNEY, 2000, AUSTRALIA. 23 p. 1979. **NCJ-64536**

NEW RESEARCH ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY WIFE ABUSE, SHOULD CONSIDER THE MULTICAUSAL NATURE OF THE PROBLEM, WITH PREVENTIVE AND INTERVENTIONIST APPROACHES NEEDED. THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS CONDUCTED TWO STUDIES ON BATTERED WIVES, ONE OFFERING REFUGE, THE OTHER A 'PHONE-IN' REPORTING SERVICE FOR THE WOMEN. IN THE FIRST STUDY, 111 WOMEN SOUGHT ACCOMMODATION FROM THE REFUGE SERVICE, RESULTING IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILY SITUATIONS WHERE VIOLENCE WAS FREQUENT AND SEVERE WERE IDENTIFIED, OFTEN GOING BACK AT LEAST ONE GENERATION. FACTORS SUCH AS UNEMPLOYMENT AND ALCOHOL WERE COMMON, AND PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EFFECTS ON THE CHILDREN WERE TRAGIC. RESULTS OF THE PHONE-IN LED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF WOMEN WHOSE PARTNERS HAD HIGHER JOB STATUS, SUGGESTING THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE IS WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT SOCIETY. EXPLANATIONS OF ABUSE CAUSES DEPEND ON THE PERSPECTIVES OF DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES. SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS INVOLVE CULTURAL NORMS, CLASS ALIENATION FROM DOMINANT SOCIAL VALUES, AND CONCEPTS OF SEX ROLES. PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS CITE LEARNED BEHAVIOR, INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, PERSONALITY INTERACTIONS, FRUSTRATION-AGGRESSION, AND THE USE OF LEGAL DRUGS AND ALCOHOL. IN ADDITION, BIOLOGICAL THEORIES EXPLAIN AGGRESSION AS A BASIC INSTINCTIVE DRIVE, PART OF DOMINANCE HIERARCHIES AND CHARACTERISTIC OF SUPERIOR PHYSICAL CAPACITY. COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INDICATE OVERWHELMING MALE INVOLVEMENT WITH ALL TYPES OF VIOLENCE, RELATING TO THE MALES' PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL POWER IN THE SOCIETY. BOTH CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LEGAL REMEDIES WERE EVALUATED AND FOUND INADEQUATE FOR DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. OF PARTICULAR CONCERN IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE BURDEN OF TAKING ACTION IN INITIATING PROSECUTION, APPLYING FOR RELIEF, AND SEEKING ENFORCEMENT UPON BREACH OF COURT ORDERS IS IMPOSED ON THE BATTERED WIFE, PLACING HER IN JEOPARDY OF FURTHER ABUSE. MORE ACTIVE AND POSITIVE INTERFERENCE IN FAMILY VIOLENCE SITUATIONS IS REQUIRED BY POLICE, MAGISTRATES, LAWYERS, JUDGES AND SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL. MINIMAL FUNDING AT FEDERAL AND STATE LEVELS HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR VICTIM ASSISTANCE, BUT THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM REQUIRES FURTHER EFFORT. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)

492. FAMILY VIOLENCE—CHILDREN WITHIN THE CYCLE—A RESOURCE MANUAL FOR TEXAS COMMUNITY LEADERS. By K. D. BOWERMAN. TEXAS OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION, EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, 411 WEST 13TH STREET, AUSTIN, TX 78701. 134 p. 1978. **NCJ-60034**

FOR COMMUNITY GROUPS WISHING TO SET UP CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS, THIS BOOK GIVES DATA ON THE PROBLEM IN TEXAS AND NATIONALLY, AND OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. OFTEN, ACCURATE STATISTICS ON CHILD ABUSE ARE UNAVAILABLE BECAUSE MOST CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS TAKE PLACE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND ARE PASSED OFF AS 'ACCIDENTS' WHEN MEDICAL HELP IS

SOUGHT. ALSO, VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IS OFTEN THE OUTGROWTH OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE, AND THIS INTERSPOUSAL VIOLENCE CREATES A CYCLE. QUOTATIONS FROM EXPERTS ILLUMINATE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THIS GENERATION-TO-GENERATION PATTERN. COMMUNITY GROUPS CAN BREAK THE CYCLE BY SETTING UP HOTLINES, THROUGH PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND THROUGH RESOURCE AND REFERRAL CENTERS. ALSO NEEDED ARE CRISIS SHELTERS FOR BATTERED CHILDREN, SUPPORT GROUPS FOR PARENTS, TRAINING FOR POLICE, AND EMERGENCY SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS OPERATING IN TEXAS IN 1978 ARE IDENTIFIED. PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN SETTING UP THESE PROGRAMS COVER FUNDING, RECORDKEEPING, PERSONNEL NEEDED, THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, AND TRAINING AND EVALUATION. SAMPLE FORMS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND SPANISH ARE ILLUSTRATED, AS ARE SAMPLE BUDGETS AND EXCERPTS FROM MANUALS USED BY EXISTING PROGRAMS. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

493. **FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM.** BIRMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, 710 NORTH 20TH STREET, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-50282**

UNTIL THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE INTERVENTION IS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED, IT IS LIKELY THAT MANY DOMESTIC DISPUTES WILL RESULT IN VIOLENT CONFRONTATIONS BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS AND POLICE OFFICERS. THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA. HAD A 5.3 PERCENT INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME FROM 1976 TO 1977. IT IS FELT THAT POLICE STATISTICS REPRESENT ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES, PARTICULARLY THE NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES OCCURING WITHIN FAMILIES. SUCH UNDERREPORTING MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE RELUCTANCE OF NEIGHBORS AND FAMILY MEMBERS TO REQUEST POLICE ASSISTANCE DURING CONFLICTS AS WELL AS TO THE RELUCTANCE OF THE POLICE TO ENTER INTO SITUATIONS THAT THEY FEEL THEY ARE INADEQUATELY PREPARED TO HANDLE. POLICE ALSO ARE QUITE AWARE THAT DOMESTIC QUARRELS FREQUENTLY RESULT IN INJURY TO THE OFFICERS WHO INTERVENE. INDEED, SUCH DUTY IS AMONG THE MOST DANGEROUS THAT CAN BE ASSIGNED TO THE POLICE. POLICE CONSIDER THEMSELVES TO BE ENFORCERS OF THE LAW RATHER THAN SOCIAL WORKERS. THE POLICE ATTITUDE, REGARDLESS OF ITS BASIS, MANIFESTS ITSELF IN THEIR RESISTANCE TO BECOME INVOLVED IN FAMILY PROBLEMS, AND COMPLEMENTS THE SIMILAR RELUCTANCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO REQUEST POLICE INTERVENTION. THE POLICE SEEM TO BE CAUGHT IN ROLE CONFLICTS. THEIR PERCEPTION OF THEIR ROLE DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS OF SOCIETY. ON ONE HAND, POLICE ARE EXPECTED TO DEVELOP THEIR SENSITIVITY TO THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY AND THEIR ABILITY TO HANDLE SOCIAL PROBLEMS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THEY ARE PRESSURED TO CONTROL AND ABATE THE INCREASING CRIME RATE BY MAINTAINING A 'GET TOUGH' POLICY AND ENGAGING ONLY IN 'LAW AND ORDER' MAINTAINING ACTIVITIES. A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE IN THE PRESENT PUBLIC AND POLICE ATTITUDE TOWARDS OFFICIAL INTERVENTION, OR A COMPLETE ALTERATION OF THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ITSELF WILL BE REQUIRED TO END THE RECURRING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE. (TWK)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

494. **FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM—BACKGROUND PAPER (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—PREVENTION AND SERVICES, P 480-490, 1979—SEE NCJ-66387).** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-66394**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO APPLY FOR GRANTS FOR LEAA'S FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM. AN INTRODUCTION DETAILS THE HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF LEAA'S PROGRAM AS AN OUTGROWTH OF GRANTS MADE IN 1977 UNDER THE VICTIM-WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM'S PREMISE THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE INVOLVES CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS DISCUSSED AS THE REASON FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT IN THE SOLVING OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUE. LEAA'S APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM IS THEN STUDIED IN ITS SEPARATE COMPONENTS. ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PROGRAM'S OVERALL STRATEGY; TO ITS EVALUATION AND DATA COLLECTION PROCESS; TO ITS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ADMINISTRATIVE MAKEUP, AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING PUBLIC INFORMATION; AND TO ITS RANGE OF OPTIONS, INCLUDING SERVICES TO FAMILY MEMBERS, CIVIL COURT ACTION, AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.. POINTERS ON INSTITUTIONALIZING SERVICES THAT GRANTEES INITIATE ARE PROVIDED. FINALLY, A NUMBER OF RESOURCES (READINGS, PAPERS, STATISTICS, AND PROJECT SUMMARIES) ARE MENTIONED, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS GIVEN. (MHP)

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION—GUIDE FOR DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS, M4500 1G, CHAPTER 1, PARAGRAPH 4, PAGE 19.

495. **FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT NEEDS (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By M. J. FIELDS.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-56305**

THE FAILURE TO DEVELOP MEANINGFUL RESPONSES AND EFFECTIVE PREVENTION TECHNIQUES TO THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BATTERING IS DOCUMENTED IN THIS 1978 STUDY. THE ARTICLE FOCUSES ON THE FAILURE OF THE POLICE AND LEGAL SYSTEM. THE LEGAL SYSTEM FAILS TO PROTECT BATTERED WIVES FROM ILLEGAL ATTACKS BY THEIR HUSBANDS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE BATTERED WIFE IS THE GUILTY PARTY, WHO HAS PROVOKED, DESERVED AND WANTED THE BEATING. HAVING NO RECOURSE UNDER THE LAW, THE BATTERED WIFE IS FORCED TO FLEE AND HIDE FOR HER SAFETY, AND IN SO DOING SHE IS DEPRIVED OF HER LIBERTY AND PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW. BATTERED WOMEN ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND JUDGES. THE POLICE PREVENTION FUNCTION, WITH REGARD TO BATTERING, HAS NOT BEEN DEVELOPED DESPITE THE FACT THAT DOMESTIC DISPUTES HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE THE PRELUDE TO MOST SPOUSE MURDERS AND SERIOUS ASSAULTS. ANALYSIS OF SPOUSE MURDERS SHOWS THAT WIVES TEND TO KILL HUSBANDS WHO HAVE A HISTORY OF BEATING THEM, ALTHOUGH HUSBANDS KILL WIVES WITHOUT PROVOCATION. SOCIETY HAS AN OBLIGATION TO MAKE THIS TYPE OF MURDER UNNECESSARY BY PROVIDING ALTERNATIVES OF ESCAPE TO BATTERED WOMEN. MEANINGFUL RESPONSES WILL SAVE THE LIVES OF WOMEN AND MEN. ONE OF THE MAJOR OBSTACLES TO ENDING VIOLENT RELATIONSHIPS IS THE INABILITY TO OBTAIN PROMPT COURT DETERMINATION OF ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT RIGHTS AND TO EFFECTIVELY ENFORCE COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT AND ALIMONY. FINALLY, THE MOST IMPORTANT AID TO BATTERED WIVES IS A SHELTER WHERE THEY CAN SAFELY STAY WITH THEIR CHILDREN. STUDY IS NEEDED TO LEARN ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF SHELTER FINANCING AND OPERATION. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, FEBRUARY 15, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

496. **FAMILY VIOLENCE—THE SILENT CRIME (FROM INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES INTERAGENCY WORKSHOP—PROCEEDINGS—ANNUAL, THIRTEENTH HOUSTON (TX), 1978—SEE NCJ-66183). By S. K. STEINMETZ.** SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-66184**

DATA INDICATING THE EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE CITED, SOME CAUSES ARE SUGGESTED, AND MEANS FOR DEALING WITH IT ARE RECOMMENDED. DATA INDICATE THAT A PERSON IS IN GREATER RISK OF SUFFERING VIOLENCE FROM FAMILY MEMBERS THAN ON THE STREET FROM A STRANGER. VIOLENCE IS SIGNIFICANTLY PRESENT IN ALL TYPES OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, BETWEEN SPOUSES, BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN, BETWEEN SIBLINGS, AND BETWEEN ADULT CHILDREN AND THEIR ELDERLY PARENTS. RESEARCH INDICATES THAT VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY SPAWNS GENERALLY VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THE LARGER SOCIETY. SAMPLES OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS HAVE EVIDENCED A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT FAMILY BACKGROUNDS AS CHILDREN. THE PROBLEM DEMANDS BOTH SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM REMEDIAL AND PREVENTIVE STEPS. SHORT-TERM SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND ABUSED CHILDREN ARE NEEDED. LAWS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT OF ABUSING SPOUSES AND PARENTS TO ALLOW FOR A SAFE TIME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PLAN OF CARE FOR VICTIMS. ABORTION AND BIRTH CONTROL SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR PARENTS AT HIGH RISK OF CHILD ABUSE. STUDIES HAVE INDICATED THAT ABUSING PARENTS AND BATTERED WIVES ARE DEBILITATED BY LOW SELF-ESTEEM, A CIRCUMSTANCE THAT CAN AND SHOULD BE REMEDIED THROUGH COUNSELING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES. FURTHER, WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALIZED TO BE INDEPENDENT, SO THAT STAYING IN OR LEAVING A MARRIAGE IS BY CHOICE. THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM HAS NEGLECTED INSTRUCTION IN MARRIAGE AND PARENTING. THE SUBJECTS CAN BE INCORPORATED EASILY INTO EXISTING COURSES. THE VALUES AND PRIORITIES OF AMERICAN SOCIETY ARE CALLED INTO QUESTION BY THE PERVASIVENESS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AS A MEANS OF DEALING WITH PROBLEMS AND REACTING TO FRUSTRATION. SOCIALIZING INSTITUTIONS SHOULD DEEMPHASIZE THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE IN CONTROLLING THE BEHAVIOR OF OTHERS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: NCJ-66184 AVAILABLE ON MICROFICHE (SEE NCJ-66183) FROM NCJRS.

497. **FAMILY VIOLENCE—THE WELL-KEPT SECRET. By M. LONGTAIN.** UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HOGG FOUNDATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, AUSTIN, TX 78712. 35 p. 1979. **NCJ-60125**

THIS BOOKLET DESCRIBES THE AUSTIN CENTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM (TEXAS) AND THE SERVICES IT OFFERS TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE CENTER FUNDED BY THE HOGG FOUNDATION AND TRAVIS COUNTY, OFFERS FOUR GENERAL KINDS OF SERVICES: EMERGENCY HOUSING, COUNSELING, REFERRALS AND ADVOCACY, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION. CONTACT WITH CENTER SERVICES MADE THROUGH A 24-HOUR HOTLINE STAFFED LARGELY BY VOLUNTEERS. ELIGIBILITY FOR STAYING AT THE CENTER IS BASED ON THE EXISTENCE OF A SERIOUS THREAT OR THE PRESENCE OF ACTUAL VIOLENCE IN THE HOME. THE ADDRESS OF THE CENTER IS NOT PUBLIC INFORMATION, AND EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO MAINTAIN THIS SECRECY. A NEW RESIDENT HAS ACCESS TO IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND ORIENTATION. CRISIS COUNSELING IS AVAILABLE; INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING PROVIDED BY STAFF AND TRAINED VOLUNTEERS IS BASED ON EACH WOMAN'S NEED AND REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE. WEEKLY GROUPS FOR RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT WOMEN FOCUS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC SKILLS AND INFORMATION SHARING. SUPPORT GROUPS SUCH AS CHILD MANAGEMENT AND AL-ANON FACILITATE PERSONAL GROWTH. WOMEN ARE ENCOURAGED TO STAY NO LONGER THAN 1 MONTH. THE CENTER CAN HOUSE UP TO 14 WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN 3 SELF-SUSTAINING LIVING UNITS. FOOD AND CLOTHES ARE PROVIDED, AND THE CENTER IS SUPPORTED AND CONNECTED WITH OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IN THE COMMUNITY. AN IMPORTANT REFERRAL FOR THE CENTER IS AUSTIN LEGAL AID WHICH ADVISES ON LEGAL MATTERS AND INSTRUCTS STAFF ON COMPLICATED PROCEDURES ACCOMPANYING LEGAL INTERVENTION. THE CENTER IS STAFFED BY 3 PAID POSITIONS--DIRECTOR, COUNSELOR, AND VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR--AND 70 ACTIVE VOLUNTERS. LINE DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATE THE BOOKLET. (MJW)

498. **FATE OF ABUSED CHILDREN (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By C. O. JONES.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 14 p. 1977. **NCJ-57650**

THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT RESULTING FROM THE SUFFERING OF ABUSED CHILDREN IS ADDRESSED IN THIS ARTICLE. LITERATURE (THROUGH 1976) ON CHILD ABUSE HAS FAILED TO FOCUS ON THE EXPERIENCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFFECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR TREATMENT NEEDS. THIS IS UNDERSTANDABLE IN THAT, IN THE DECADE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF KEMPE'S (1962) CLASSIC STUDY ON BATTERED CHILDREN, IMMEDIATE CONCERN WAS PLACED ON PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM LETHAL PHYSICAL HARM. ONLY SINCE 1972 HAVE FOLLOWUP STUDIES BEEN CONDUCTED ON THE NEUROLOGIC, COGNITIVE, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN. YET SUCH STUDIES HAVE BEEN FACED WITH NUMEROUS METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS THE DIFFICULTY OF TRACKING DOWN HIGHLY TRANSIENT ABUSIVE FAMILIES AND THE FAILURE TO USE MATCHED COMPARISON GROUPS. AVAILABLE DATA CLEARLY SHOW THAT ABUSED CHILDREN ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND MALDEVELOPMENT OF EGO FUNCTION. THREE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE AFTEREFFECTS OF ABUSE MUST BE CONSIDERED: (1) PHYSICAL TRAUMA MAY ITSELF BE THE CAUSE OF THE CHILD'S NEUROLOGICAL HANDICAP, (2) OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES (INCLUDING UNDERNUTRITION AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGES MAY CAUSE DAMAGE, AND (3) THE POSSIBLE POOR TREATMENT THE CHILD RECEIVES AFTER BEING ABUSED IN HOSPITALS AND FOSTER HOMES OR INSTITUTIONS MAY BE MORE DAMAGING THAN THE PHYSICAL INJURY ITSELF. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

499. **FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS, MARCH 1978—DRAFT.** NATONAL INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES, 1133 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. 339 p. 1978. **NCJ-48354**

FEDERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DIRECTED TOWARD EFFORTS AT THE STATE AND COMMUNITY LEVELS. THE GUIDELINES, REVISED FEDERAL STANDARDS DRAFTED IN 1976, WERE BASED ON SEVERAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION: COMMENTS BY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD REVIEWED THE DRAFT FEDERAL STANDARDS, CRITICAL REVIEWS AND

EVALUATION OF RELEVANT LITERATURE, AND SUBSTANTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS WITH KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. INFORMATION ON THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE STANDARDS, THEIR PURPOSE, AND THEIR MAJOR EMPHASIS IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH A CLARIFICATION OF THE DOCUMENT'S ORGANIZATION, CONTENT, AND PURPOSE. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY A SUMMARY OF THE AVAILABLE SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE GOALS THAT THE STANDARDS ARE DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE ARE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED. THE SECTIONS ON STATE LAW, LEGAL RIGHTS, AND RESEARCH AND EVALUATION ARE APPLICABLE TO ALL SERVICE SYSTEMS. THE REMAINING SECTIONS--STATE AUTHORITY, LOCAL AUTHORITY, PHYSICAL HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH, EDUCATION, COURTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND PREVENTION AND CORRECTION OF INSTITUTIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ARE DIRECTED PRIMARILY TO PERSONS WORKING WITHIN THE INDICATED ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT OR SUBSTANTIVE AREA. WITHIN EACH SECTION, THE STANDARDS ARE ORGANIZED AND GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENT'S MAJOR THEMES. THE STANDARDS HAVE ALSO BEEN DESIGNED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE UNIQUE CONCERNS OF EACH STATE, COUNTY, AND COMMUNITY BY ADDRESSING VARIATIONS IN STAFFING NEEDS AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES. ALTHOUGH MAJOR TERMS ARE DEFINED IN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS, A GLOSSARY DEFINING ALL THE MAJOR TERMS USED IN THE STANDARDS IS APPENDED. (KBL)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

500. **FEDERALLY-FUNDED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECTS, 1975.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 59 p. 1975. **NCJ-34704**

THIS PUBLICATION LISTS THOSE FEDERALLY SUPPORTED PROJECTS DIRECTLY RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS AN ANNOTATED LISTING OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FUNDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AGENCY. THE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS WERE MADE TO CARRY OUT DEMONSTRATION AND RESOURCE PROJECTS, RESEARCH, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, INFORMATION COLLECTION AND EVALUATION, ALL IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION IS INCLUDED FOR EACH CONTRACT AND GRANT ALONG WITH THE PROJECT DIRECTOR AND THE DATES AND AMOUNT OF FUNDING. PROJECTS COMPLETED BY NOVEMBER 30, 1975, ARE SO INDICATED. THREE INDEXES ARE INCLUDED: BY PROJECT DIRECTORS AND INSTITUTIONS; BY TITLES, INCLUDING PROJECT NUMBERS; AND BY STATES, LISTING PROJECT NUMBERS ONLY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

501. **FEMALE MASOCHISM AND THE ENFORCED RESTRICTION OF CHOICE. By E. A. WAITES.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 535-544. **NCJ-46168**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORIES OF FEMALE MASOCHISM IS OUTLINED, DEMONSTRATING HOW INADEQUATE THEY ARE AS AN EXPLANATION OF ACTUAL BEHAVIOR OF ABUSED WOMEN. THE AUTHOR CLAIMS THAT WOMEN ARE SUBJUGATED BECAUSE OF THE BIBLICAL REFERENCES TO THE FALL OF MEN. UP UNTIL MODERN TIMES, WOMEN WERE CONSIDERED TO BE INHERENTLY BAD, BUT IT IS NOW POSTULATED THAT WOMEN ARE MASOCHISTIC. THE MASOCHISM HYPOTHESIS, ACCORDING TO WHICH SUFFERING, FOR WOMEN, IS INHERENTLY BOUND UP WITH EROTIC PLEASURE AND IS DESIRED FOR THAT REASON, IS A PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY WHICH DEVELOPED OUT OF ROMANTICISM. SIGMUND FREUD HAD SEVERAL THEORIES ON MASOCHISM: (1) IT REPRESENTS A TRANSFORMATION OF SADISM; (2) IT IS CAUSED BY GUILT; AND (3) IT APPEARS AS THE DEATH INSTINCT AND THE ORIGIN OF SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR. MANY OTHER PSYCHOLOGISTS VIEW MASOCHISM AS BIOLOGICALLY BASED, AND SOME SAY THAT IT IS CAUSED BY RESTRICTIVE SOCIAL FACTORS. THERE IS A LACK OF EMPIRICAL DATA TO SUPPORT THE BIOLOGICAL VIEW, SO IT APPEARS THAT MASOCHISM EXAMINING WHAT CHOICES ARE OPEN TO THE SO-CALLED MASOCHIST. A RELEVANT FACTOR IS HOW PEOPLE MAKE THE BEST OF BAD BUT INESCAPABLE SITUATIONS: SUBJECTS IN THIS POSITION TEND TO EVALUATE SITUATIONS ON THE BASIS OF GAINS AND LOSSES, WITH LOSSES HAVING MORE OF AN EFFECT THAN GAINS. A WOMAN HAS A CHOICE TO MAKE IN THE ABUSE SITUATION—WHETHER TO STAY WITH HER HUSBAND AND CONTINUE TO BE BEATEN OR TO LEAVE, OFTENTIMES WITH NOWHERE ELSE TO GO. SOME IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE WIFE'S DECISION ARE IDENTITY VERSUS IDENTIY-LOSS, SOCIAL APPROVAL VERSUS STIGMATIZATION, ECONOMIC SUPPORT VERSUS ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION AND DOWNWARD SOCIAL MOBILITY AND LOVE VERSUS LOSS OF ATTACHMENT THE CONCEPT OF FEMALE MASOCHISM MUST BE CHANGED, BECAUSE IT SUBSTANTIATES THE BATTERED WOMAN'S NEGATIVE CONCEPT OF HERSELF AND FOSTERS APATHY TOWARD THE PROBLEMS OF ABUSE. THERAPY SHOULD INCLUDE AN INCREASE IN SELF-ESTEEM AND A BEHAVIORAL CHANGE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: ELIZABETH A WAITES, 206 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SUITE 200, ANN ARBOR, MI 48108.

502. **FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. By L. E. WALKER.** 20 p. 1979. **NCJ-59575**

THE CURRENT RESEARCH AND THEORIES EXPLAINING CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED AND CRITICIZED FROM A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE. THE FEMINIST VIEWPOINT OF SPOUSE ABUSE HOLDS THAT VIOLENCE STEMS FROM INEQUALITY IN POWER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. CHILD ABUSE, MARITAL RAPE, GIRLCHILD INCEST AND PARENTAL ABUSE ARE ALSO DISCUSSED IN THE CONTEXT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. VARIOUS CAUSATION THEORIES GROUPED INTO THREE CATEGORIES STRESSING INTERRELATEDNESS ARE FEMINIST-POLITICAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES. RESEARCH SUPPORTING EACH OF THE CATEGORIES IS DISCUSSED WITH EMPHASIS ON FEMINIST CRITIQUE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE CAUSATION OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOME IS COMPLEX AND MULTIDETERMINED BY AN INTERACTION OF MANY OF THE THEORIES. SOCIETY CONDONES VIOLENCE IN GENERAL AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SPECIFICALLY. ELIMINATION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE WILL REQUIRE LONG-TERM PREVENTIVE APPROACHES, SECONDARY-LEVEL INTERVENTION (TO ENCOURAGE REPORTING AND DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM), AND A TERTIARY LEVEL OF CARE IN THE FORM OF SHELTER AND SAFEHOUSES WITH PSYCHOTHERAPY. MORE RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ITS CAUSES, AND EVALUATION OF SERVICE PROGRAMS IS ESSENTIAL. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION, MARCH 1979.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

503. **FLEXIBILITY AND INNOVATION IN MULTI-DISCIPLINARY MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. By J. HAMORY and M. JEFFERY.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 217-239. **NCJ-47098**

THE GROWTH OF SERVICES FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IS TRACED AND THEIR FUNCTION AND RELATIONSHIP TO VARIOUS SOCIAL SERVICE COMPONENTS ARE EXAMINED. THE EARLY HISTORY OF COOPERATION AMONG AND COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION EFFORTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE ROLE OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND OF THE CHILD LIFE PROTECTION UNIT OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ABUSE IS EXAMINED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARALLEL RESOURCES IS DISCUSSED; AN EXTENSIVE VISITING NURSE PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED, AND THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF THE HOSPITAL WAS RECRUITED TO PROVIDE COUNSELING SERVICES. THE RESPONSE OF OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED; THE STATE CHILD HEALTH SERVICES UNIT UNDERTOOK THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARENTHOOD PREPARATION COURSES AND PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE ALERTED TO THE SIGNS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE FUNCTION OF THE CHILD LIFE PROTECTION UNIT IS DETAILED; THE UNIT'S CASE INTAKE IS DISCUSSED, AS ARE ITS FLEXIBILITY, SOCIAL WORK ROLE, THE WORK OF UNIT PSYCHOLOGISTS, THE ROLE OF LAY WORKERS, INTERACTION WITHIN THE UNIT, THE DAY-TO-DAY NATURE OF THE UNIT'S RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF ACTUAL OR POTENTIALLY ABUSING FAMILIES, INTERACTION WITH OTHER AGENCIES, AND THE OUTCOME OF UNIT CASEWORK. INNOVATIVE PRACTICES ADOPTED BY THE UNIT ARE ALSO DEVELOPMENT OF A PARENTS' HELP CENTER—A CLIENT ORIENTED PROGRAM THAT INCORPORATES BOTH ABUSING AND NONABUSING PARENTS IN SERVICE PLANNING EFFORTS. PROGRESS IN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION IS BRIEFLY ASSESSED, AND A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED IN THE COURSE OF THIS ENHANCEMENT EFFORT IS PRESENTED. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE DATA ARE PRESENTED. APPENDIXES PROVIDING A GRAPH OF DATA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND A KEY DIFERENTIATING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DEGREES OF ABUSE ARE INCLUDED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (KBL)

504. **FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF ABUSED CHILDREN. By J. T. KENT.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976). P 25-31. **NCJ-44713**

RESULTS OF A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE THE SPECIFIC EFFECTS OF ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND THE POSSIBLE REVERSIBILITY OF THESE EFFECTS THROUGH FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT ARE REPORTED. SPECIFIC ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE STUDY PROVIDED DATA ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION ON THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ABUSE INDEPENDENT OF THE EFFECTS OF LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. THE SAMPLE WAS DRAWN FROM CHILDREN UNDER COURT DEPENDENCY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY (CALIF.) DURING NOVEMBER 1971. TWO ABUSE GROUPS WERE SELECTED: CHILDREN WHO HAD SUFFERED 'NONACCIDENTAL TRAUMA' (NAT) OR INFLICTED INJURY (N219); AND 'FAILURE TO THRIVE' OR NEGLECTED (NEG) CHILDREN (N159). A GROUP OF 185 'NONABUSE' FAMILIES WAS SELECTED FROM A SAMPLING OF EVERY TENTH CALL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES DURING A 1-MONTH PERIOD; DATA WERE COLLECTED APPROXIMATELY 12 MONTHS LATER FOR THE TWO ABUSE GROUPS THAN FOR THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES (PS). FOR THE ABUSE GROUPS, A PRECODED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DISTRIBUTED TO CASE SOCIAL WORKERS FOR COMPLETION. A MODIFIED QUESTIONNAIRE WAS USED FOR THE PS FAMILIES. RESULTS OF THE STUDY ARE REGARDED AS DEMONSTRATING THAT INTERVENTION IMPROVED THE EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE ABUSED CHILDREN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT NAT CHILDREN TEND TO HAVE MORE PROBLEMS IN MANAGING AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND IN ESTABLISHING PEER ADULT RELATIONSHIPS, WHILE NEG CHILDREN MANIFEST MORE PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY. BOTH ABUSE GROUPS SHOW HIGHER RATES OF PROBLEM BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY (BOTH AT INTAKE AND FOLLOWUP) THAN A CONTROL GROUP OF PS CHILDREN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS DO HAVE SPECIFIC EFFECTS INDEPENDENT OF LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND GENERAL FAMILY DYSFUNCTION, BUT THAT THESE EFFECTS ARE IN PART REVERSIBLE. SOME PROBLEMS OF OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT AS AN INTERVENTION METHOD ARE CITED. STATISTICAL TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

505. **FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY (FROM CRIME AND JUSTICE, 1971-1972—AN AMS ANTHOLOGY, 1974 BY JACKWELL SUSMAN SEE NCJ-28615). By W. J. GOODE.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 18 p. 1974. **NCJ-28623**

EXAMINATION OF BOTH THE LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE APPLICATIONS OF FORCE IN THE FAMILY AND THE MORE SUBTLE ELEMENTS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE WHERE FORCE PLAYS A ROLE THOUGH NO OVERT USE OF FORCE IS ACTUALLY VISIBLE. THIS PAPER FOCUSES ON THREE MAIN ASPECTS OF THIS POWER: FORCE EMBODIED IN CONTINUING FAMILY ROLES AND STRUCTURES, WHICH IS RARELY REJECTED OR CHALLENGED; BOTH INVISIBLE AND OVERT PHYSICAL FORCE USED IN THE MOLDING OF CHILDREN DURING THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS; AND OVERT, BUT ILLEGITIMATE FORCE—VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY APPEARING AS ASSAULT, MURDER, OR CHILD ABUSE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

506. **FORGOTTEN VICTIMS—AN ADVOCATE'S ANTHOLOGY. G. NICHOLSON, T. W. CONDIT, and S. GREENBAUM, Eds.** CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 1545, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 263 p. 1977. **NCJ-41467**

THIS VOLUME, ASSEMBLED BY THE CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, IS A COMPILATION OF ESSAYS BY NOTED AUTHORS AND BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PANELS FORMED TO OBSERVE FORGOTTEN VICTIMS WEEK, APRIL 25-29, 1977. AS ORIGINALLY CONCEIVED, OUR CRIMINAL LAW WAS DESIGNED TO ACCOMPLISH A VERY LIMITED BUT NECESSARY FUNCTION. THAT PURPOSE WAS, QUITE SIMPLY, TO PROTECT CITIZENS WHO CHOSE TO EXERCISE THEIR FREEDOM AND LIBERTY WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS IMPOSED BY LAW FROM CITIZENS WHO CHOSE NOT TO. THE NEED TO SECURE THE SAFETY, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS HAS ALWAYS BEEN ONE OF THE PRIMARY JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THE VERY EXISTENCE OF GOVERNMENT. THE RIGHT OF PERSONAL SECURITY FROM CRIMINAL AGGRESSION IS AN INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHT. THE MANNER IN WHICH GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO PROTECT POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF CRIME AND THE WAY IT RESPONDS TO ACTUAL VICTIMS OF CRIME IS A MATTER OF RENEWED AND GROWING INTEREST. THE ARTICLES IN THIS ANTHOLOGY COVER TOPICS SUCH AS TRENDS IN AMERICAN VICTIM COMPENSATION LEGISLATION, THE VICTIM OMBUDSMAN, CHILD ABUSE, CRIME AND THE ELDERLY, RAPE AND

OTHER CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN, REPEAT OFFENDER AND CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAMS, VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, AND THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON MINORITIES BUSINESS, AND LABOR. THE COMMON DENOMINATOR OF THE ARTICLES IS A RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR CITIZENS AND INSTITUTIONS TO PLAY VITAL ROLES IN IMPROVING THE PLIGHT OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES AND TO RESTORE EFFECTIVENESS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...MSP

Sponsoring Agency: CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING ALAMEDA REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, 100 WEBSTER STREET, OAKLAND, CA 94607.

Availability: CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 1545, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814.

507. **FOSTER CARE—IN WHOSE BEST INTEREST? By R. H. MNOOKIN.** HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 13 APPIAN WAY, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. *HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW,* V 43, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1973), P 599-638.
NCJ-48684

THE LEGAL DECISIONS TO ALLOW A STATE TO COERCIVELY REMOVE A CHILD FROM THE HOME, DESPITE PARENTAL OBJECTIONS ARE EXAMINED. THE DECISION TO REMOVE A CHILD FROM HIS/HER FAMILY IS ULTIMATELY LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE JUDICIARY; JUDGES MUST DECIDE CUSTODY CASES ON THE BASIS OF WHAT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD. HOWEVER, THIS PROCESS USUALLY NECESSITATES THE INCORPORATION OF THE JUDGE'S PERSONAL VALUES AND OFTEN INVOLVES CLASS BIAS. THE CHILD MAY BE REMOVED FROM THE HOME FOR VARIOUS REASONS, INCLUDING: MENTAL ILLNESS, CHILD BEHAVIOR, NEGLECT OR ABUSE, PHYSICAL ILLNESS, UNWILLINGNESS OR INABILITY OF PARENTS TO CONTINUE CARE, FAMILY DYSFUNCTION, UNWILLINGNESS OR INABILITY OF PARENTS TO ASSUME CARE, OR ABANDONMENT OR DESERTION. THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE CHILD IS REMOVED AND PLACED UNDER STATE SPONSORED FOSTER CARE IS ANALYZED. IN THIS DISCUSSION, FOSTER CARE IS USED TO MEAN FOSTER FAMILY HOMES, GROUP HOMES, AND CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS. IDEALLY, THE FOSTER HOME SHOULD BE ONLY A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT, ALTHOUGH THIS IS RARELY THE CASE. ONCE THE CHILD HAS BEEN UNDER FOSTER CARE FOR MORE THAN 18 MONTHS, THE CHANCE OF RETURNING HOME OR BEING ADOPTED IS SLIGHT. THESE CHILDREN ARE RAISED IN LIMBO, WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A PERMANENT AND SECURE HOME. THE RISKS OF FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT ARE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF THE EMOTIONAL TRAUMA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS WHICH MAY AFFECT THE CHILD. A NEW STANDARD TO LIMIT REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THE FAMILY IS PROPOSED: CHILDREN SHOULD BE REMOVED ONLY AS A LAST RESORT, WHEN THE CHILD CAN NO LONGER BE PROTECTED IN THE HOME. THE DECISION TO REMOVE THE CHILD SHOULD BE BASED ON LEGAL STANDARDS THAT CAN BE APPLIED IN A CONSISTENT MANNER, AND NOT BE LEFT TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE DECIDING JUDGE'S VALUES. ONCE THE DECISION TO PLACE THE CHILD UNDER FOSTER CARE IS MADE, THE STATE SHOULD ACTIVELY SEEK TO HELP THE CHILD'S PARENTS OVERCOME THEIR PROBLEMS SO THAT THE CHILD CAN BE RETURNED HOME AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME. VOLUNTARY REMOVAL FROM THE HOME IS BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (JSP)

508. **FOSTER PLACEMENT—THERAPY OR TRAUMA (FROM ABUSED CHILD A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By H. P. MARTIN and P. BEEZLEY.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 11 p. 1976.
NCJ-41792

THIS CHAPTER CONSIDERS SOME OF THE USES OF FOSTER CARE AS A FORM OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND SOME OF THE WAYS THAT FOSTER CARE CAN BE MADE MORE REMEDIAL. AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF ABUSED CHILDREN REQUIRE SOME PERIOD OF TEMPORARY FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT. THE REASONS FOR FOSTER CARE, IMPROVED FOSTER PARENT SCREENING, FOSTER CARE TEAMS, AND IMPROVED RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL PARENTS, FOSTER PARENTS, AND THE CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. ...MSP

509. **FOUR PERSPECTIVES ON THE STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH. By R. M. FRIEDMAN, R. E. HELFER, S. N. KATZ, L. AMBROSINO, M. MCGRATH, K. SAWITSKY, and N. A. FOLANSKY.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 281 p. 1976.
NCJ-45859

THE CURRENT STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESEARCH IS REVIEWED FROM EACH OF FOUR TRADITIONAL PERSPECTIVES (MENTAL HEALTH, MEDICINE, LAW, AND SOCIAL WORK), WITH CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH FIELD. A SERIES OF FOUR ARTICLES PROVIDES AN EXPERT PERSPECTIVE ON RESEARCH IN EACH OF THE FOUR AREAS, CITING AUTHORS AND DATES OF THE RESEARCH AND SUMMARIZING IMPORTANT FINDINGS. MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH HAS BEEN HANDICAPPED BECAUSE MOST STUDIES CONSIDER ONLY THOSE CASES THAT HAVE COME TO THE ATTENTION OF HOSPITALS OR COURTS. TO STUDY LONG TERM EFFECTS OF THE TRAUMA OF INTENTIONAL CHILD ABUSE, THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED CONTROL GROUPS ARE ACCIDENT VICTIMS, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, OR OTHER PATIENTS OF THE SAME HOSPITAL OR FACILITY. THE MATCHING OF BACKGROUND VARIABLES HAS BEEN WEAK. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A GREATER VARIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS BE USED, INCLUDING DIRECT OBSERVATIONS, LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH, AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALOGS TO CHILD ABUSE. THE CASE STUDY APPROACH IS DESCRIBED AS THE MOST USEFUL RESEARCH TO DATE. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT MOST EMPHASIS BE PLACED ON IDENTIFYING THE STRESSES AND PERSONALITY PROBLEMS WHICH LEAD TO CHILD ABUSE IN ORDER TO PREVENT SUCH OCCURRENCES WHENEVER POSSIBLE. TO INVESTIGATE LONG TERM EFFECTS, IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO STUDY NONABUSED SIBLINGS. MEDICAL RESEARCH IS IN A STATE OF TRANSITION. IN ADDITION TO TRADITIONAL APPROACHES, SUCH AS THE LEGAL ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE AS THEY RELATE TO MEDICINE, THE ROLE OF NURSES AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL, AND EARLY RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION, LESS TRADITIONAL SUBJECTS ARE BEING STUDIED, INCLUDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION BY PHYSICIANS AND NURSING STAFF. THE LEGAL REVIEW EXAMINES CRIMINAL LAWS, REPORTING STATUTES, NEGLECT STATUTES, JURISDICTIONS, THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LAW TO OTHER DISCIPLINES, THE PARENTS' RIGHTS, AND THE CHILD'S RIGHTS. THE SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE LISTS WARNING SIGNALS, DISCUSSES INFLUENCES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO NEGLECT, AND SUGGESTS WAYS TO WORK WITH BOTH THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD. THERE IS A LACK OF GOOD RESEARCH ON THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES AND TACTICS. EVEN MORE GLARING IS THE LACK OF A CLEAR DEFINITION OF ABUSE. THE PROBLEM IS NOT SO MUCH RECOGNIZING THE OBVIOUS CASES, BUT KNOWING HOW TO DEAL WITH THE MORE SUBTLE ONES. THIS LACK OF DEFINITION RESULTS IN FREQUENT DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN COURTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS. SOCIAL WORKERS CAN AFFORD TO BE LESS METICULOUS AND FREQUENTLY OFFER TO HELP EVEN WHERE THERE IS ONLY A SUSPICION OF CHILD ABUSE; COURTS MUST WORK WITH CONCRETE FACTS AND OFTEN WILL ACT ONLY AFTER THE ABUSE HAS OCCURRED. GUIDELINES ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE

ADEQUACY OF CHILD CARE IN A GIVEN SITUATION AND TO PROVIDE A COMMON GROUND BETWEEN COURTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. (SEE ALSO NCJ 45860.) (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB-250 852 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

510. **FROM CHILD RESCUE TO FAMILY PROTECTION—THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By J. ANTLER and S. ANTLER.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW,* V 1, N 2 (SUMMER 1979), P 177-204.
NCJ-66452

THE HISTORY OF THE CHILD PROTECTION MOVEMENT IN THE U.S. IS TRACED FROM THE BEGINNINGS TO ITS PRESENT (1979) STATUS. THE CHILD PROTECTION MOVEMENT EVOLVED OUT OF THE ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEAGUES, WHICH EMERGED AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, ALONG WITH OTHER PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS. ALTHOUGH THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN RELATION TO PARENTS AND OTHER GUARDIANS HAD GRADUALLY EVOLVED THROUGHOUT THE 1800'S, LITTLE PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE IN PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM PHYSICAL BRUTALITY, SINCE THE PARENTAL RIGHT TO DISCIPLINE CHILDREN BY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT WAS AN ACCEPTED AND WIDELY PRACTICED PRINCIPLE OF COMMON LAW. HOWEVER, ONCE THE ANALOGY WAS MADE THAT THE CHILD WAS IN FACT A HELPLESS ANIMAL, AS IN THE HISTORIC MARY ELLEN CASE IN NEW YORK, IT BECAME POSSIBLE TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM PARENTAL PHYSICAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IN THE LATE 1800'S AND EARLY 1900'S, CHILD PROTECTION SOCIETIES DEVELOPED IN MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OTHER STATES. ALL ESPOUSED THE BASIC GOAL OF PREVENTING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND INTERVENING ON THEIR BEHALF WHEN NECESSARY. BY THE 1930'S, MANY IMPORTANT CHANGES WITHIN CHILD PROTECTION WORK HAD BEEN EFFECTED. THE GROWING ACCEPTANCE BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTIVE WORK SYMBOLIZED A NEW ERA IN THE CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT. PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ACT IN 1935 PROVIDED THE FIRST FINANCIAL GRANTS TO STATES SPECIFICALLY FOR CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES. FINALLY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CASEWORK METHODS AND THE GREAT INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOANALYSIS IN THE 1920'S AND 1930'S FURTHER EMPHASIZED FAMILY CASEWORK AS THE PRINCIPAL METHOD OF TREATMENT IN CHILD PROTECTIVE WORK. THE ORIGINAL EMPHASIS ON PREVENTING PHYSICAL ABUSE WANED BECAUSE THE PHENOMENON WAS PERCEIVED TO HAVE DECREASED SINCE THE LATE 1800'S. CONCERN WITH EMOTIONAL FACTORS BECAME PARAMOUNT AND GREATER EMPHASIS WAS GIVEN TO PERMISSIVE, VOLUNTARILY SOUGHT SERVICES. BY THE 1950'S, THE PROTECTIVE APPROACH ORGANIZED AROUND LAW ENFORCEMENT WAS REPLACED BY SOCIAL WORKERS AND CASEWORK METHODS. IN THE 1960'S, CHILD ABUSE AGAIN BECAME A NATIONAL ISSUE; LEGISLATION REQUIRING THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CASES OF ABUSE WAS PASSED IN EVERY STATE AND THE FEDERAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WAS CREATED. REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)

511. **FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE, PARENTING ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTING BEHAVIOR AS FACTORS IN THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. By J. W. THOMPSON.** 194 p. 1977.
NCJ-50993

THIS STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO INVESTIGATE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE, PARENTING STYLE ATTITUDES, AND ABUSING PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR OWN PARENTS' BEHAVIOR. TWO STUDY GROUPS WITH 35 PERSONS IN EACH WERE EMPLOYED: ONE COMPRISING PROVEN CHILD ABUSERS, ALL OF WHICH WERE MOTHERS OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 16 YEARS OF AGE; THE OTHER COMPRISING A MATCHED SAMPLE OF MOTHERS FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION WITH NO RECORD OF CHILD-ABUSING BEHAVIOR. INSTRUMENTS UTILIZED WERE THE ROSENZWEIG PICTURE-FRUSTRATION TEST TO ASSESS TOLERANCE FOR FRUSTRATION, THE PARENTAL ATTITUDES RESEARCH INSTRUMENT TO ASCERTAIN PARENTING STYLE ATTITUDES, AND THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE TO EVALUATE PARENT PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR OWN PARENTS' BEHAVIOR. THE RESULTS GENERALLY SUPPORTED THE SIX HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY: (1) FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE VARIES INVERSELY WITH CHILD-ABUSING BEHAVIOR; (2) OBJECTIVE PARENTING ATTITUDES HAVE A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE; (3) PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOVING AND ACCEPTING PARENTAL BEHAVIOR OF THEIR OWN PARENTS ARE POSITIVELY RELATED TO THE DEGREE OF FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE; (4) OBJECTIVE PARENTING ATTITUDES ARE INVERSELY RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE; (5) PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PARENTS' WARMTH ARE INVERSELY RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE; AND (6) POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSERS MAY BE INDICATED BY MEASURING INDIVIDUALS FOR FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE LEVELS, PARENTING STYLE ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS (OF PARENTS) OF THEIR PARENTS' BEHAVIOR. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN CRITERIA FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, A LIST OF INTAKE INFORMATION QUESTIONS, A LIST OF SYMPTOMS OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN, INFORMATION ON CHARACTERISTIC PATTERNS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CASE WORKER INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND THE STUDY INSTRUMENTS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DEP)

Supplemental Notes: GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 78-4940.

512. **FUTURE RESEARCH ON ALCOHOL, CASUALTIES AND CRIME BUILDING A TRADITION (FROM ALCOHOL, CASUALTIES AND CRIME, 1977, BY MARC AARENS ET AL—SEE NCJ-50636).** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BERKELEY, CA 94720. 30 p. 1977.
NCJ-50640

THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN CASUALTIES AND CRIME IS DISCUSSED, WITH THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH IDENTIFIED AS GUIDANCE ON MEASURES TO REDUCE ALCOHOL-RELATED SERIOUS EVENTS. WITH A FEW NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS, ESTABLISHED ALCOHOL RESEARCHERS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE NOT BEEN DEEPLY INVOLVED IN STUDIES OF ALCOHOL AND SERIOUS EVENTS, EXCEPT FOR RESEARCHERS IN THE LARGELY SEPARATE FIELD OF ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. SOME DESIRABLE DIMENSIONS TO BE STUDIED THROUGH RESEARCH ARE SPECIFIED: (1) PARTICULAR CASUALTIES AND CRIMES SHOULD BE VIEWED IN A COMPARATIVE FRAMEWORK, (2) DIFFERENT ISSUES IMPLIED BY DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED, (3) POTENTIAL OTHER FACTORS BESIDES ALCOHOL SHOULD BE MEASURED IN MULTIVARIATE STUDIES, (4) ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED, (5) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PERSPECTIVES SHOULD BE INTEGRATED, AND (6) RESEARCH SHOULD BE CUMULATIVE AND INNOVATIVE. EFFECTIVE DATA COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURES SHOULD ACCOMPANY EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE THE MANY FACETS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, CRIME, AND FAMILY

ABUSE. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL ABUSE SHOULD ACTIVELY ENCOURAGE THE CONSIDERATION OF ALCOHOL AS A POTENTIAL FACTOR IN THE CASUALTY AND CRIME LITERATURE. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH CONCERN THE UTILIZATION OF EXISTING DATA, GENERAL-POPULATION STUDIES, STUDIES OF SERIOUS EVENTS, AND THE PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED SERIOUS EVENTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

513. **GCRC (GENERAL CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTERS) RESEARCH TEAMS STUDY LINK BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL DWARFISM AND CHILD ABUSE. By D. V. GOODWIN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. *RESEARCH RESOURCES REPORTER,* V 2, N 7 (JULY 1978), P 1-6. **NCJ-56673**

A PSYCHOSOMATIC SYNDROME OF REVERSIBLE GROWTH FAILURE IS ASSOCIATED WITH PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CHILD ABUSE. IT IS MARKED BY LOW GROWTH HORMONE LEVELS, DISTURBED SLEEP PATTERNS, AND, OFTEN, ABERRANT BEHAVIOR. THE SYNDROME HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED VARIOUSLY AS DEPRIVATION DWARFISM, MATERNAL DEPRIVATION, FAILURE TO THRIVE, EMOTIONAL DWARFISM, AND REVERSIBLE HYPOSOMATOTROPISM. CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM THIS SYNDROME HAVE ABNORMALLY LOW LEVELS OF GROWTH HORMONE WHEN GIVEN BLOOD TESTS UPON ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL. HOWEVER, AFTER ONLY DAYS IN THE HOSPITAL (USUALLY CONSIDERED A STRESSFUL SITUATION FOR CHILDREN), THE HORMONE LEVELS INCREASE DRAMATICALLY AND OFTEN THESE CHILDREN EXPERIENCE A SUDDEN 'CATCH UP' GROWTH SPURT. RESEARCHERS AT THE YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, AND THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PEDIATRIC CLINICAL RESEARCH UNIT HAVE ALL LINKED THE SYNDROME TO EITHER PHYSICAL OR SEVERE EMOTIONAL ABUSE. THE SYNDROME IS USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERELY DISTURBED SLEEP PATTERNS. IN A FEW DOCUMENTED CASES THE CHILDREN ACTUALLY SURVIVED BY STAYING AWAKE UNTIL THE REST OF THE HOUSEHOLD WAS ASLEEP AND THEN FORAGING FOR FOOD OR WATER. IN OTHER CASES THE LACK OF SLEEP SEEMED DUE TO FEAR THAT ABUSE WOULD TAKE PLACE AT NIGHT. SINCE GROWTH HORMONE IS NORMALLY SECRETED DURING SLEEP, THESE DISTURBED PATTERNS WOULD EXPLAIN THE DWARFISM. THE COMPLEX PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF THE FAMILY ARE DIFFICULT FOR INVESTIGATORS TO UNRAVEL BECAUSE OF PARENTAL DEFENSIVENESS. HOWEVER, THE CURE FOR THE SYNDROME IS LENGTHY REMOVAL FROM THE HOME. (GLR)

514. **GENERAL SYSTEMS THEORY APPROACH TO A THEORY OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS. By M. A. STRAUS.** SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION. *SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION,* V 12, N 3 (JUNE 1973), P 105-125. **NCJ-37671**

A THEORY EXPLAINING THE SOCIAL PROCESSES WHICH ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THE USE OF VIOLENCE AS AN ELEMENT IN FAMILY INTERACTIONS IS PRESENTED, WITH AN APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEMS THEORY TO THE FAMILY AS AN ADAPTIVE SYSTEM. THIS PAPER PRESENTS THE SUCCESSIVE STAGES USED IN ONE SPECIFIC ATTEMPT TO APPLY ASPECTS OF SYSTEMS THEORY TO FORMULATE A PRELIMINARY THEORY ACCOUNTING FOR THE PRESENCE OF VIOLENCE AS A CONTINUING ELEMENT IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE NUCLEAR FAMILY. THE SEQUENCE STARTS WITH A ROUGH BLOCK DIAGRAM TO PROVIDE AN INVENTORY OF POSSIBLY RELEVANT VARIABLES AND TO CRUDELY SUGGEST THEIR INTER-RELATIONSHIPS AND SOMETHING OF THE CAUSAL FLOW. THE NEXT STEP CONSISTS OF ATTEMPTING TO PULL TOGETHER RELATIONSHIPS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE FORM OF A SET OF INTER-LINKED PROPOSITIONS WHICH, TOGETHER, SEEM TO ACCOUNT FOR THE STABILIZATION OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY SYSTEM. PROCESSES OF LABELING, SECONDARY CONFLICT, REINFORCEMENT, SELF-CONCEPT FORMATION, AND ROLE EXPECTATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED AS KEY ASPECTS OF THIS PROCESS. FINALLY, A FLOW CHART IS DEVISED TO MAKE EXPLICIT THE NATURE OF THE BRANCHING AND FEEDBACK PROCESSES WHICH PROVIDE THE DYNAMIC ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM. IN THE COURSE OF THE FLOW CHART ANALYSIS, THE THEORY IS AMPLIFIED BY THE INCLUSION OF MORPHOGENIC PROCESSES. THE THEORY REPRESENTED BY THE FINAL FLOW CHART IS SUPERIOR TO THE BLOCK DIAGRAM USED INITIALLY BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS THE DECISION PROCESSES IN RELATION TO SYSTEM GOALS AND THE LEARNING PROCESSES WHICH GIVE THE FAMILY THE POTENTIAL FOR BEING AN ADAPTIVE SYSTEM. A FINAL SECTION OF THE PAPER OUTLINES THE IMPLICATIONS OF A SYSTEMIC APPROACH FOR RESEARCH DESIGN AND RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

515. **GETTING ACTION FROM SOCIAL AGENCIES. By K. J. HERRMANN JR.** ORGANIZATION SERVICES CORPORATION, 1616 SOLDIERS FIELD ROAD, BOSTON, MA 02135. *TROOPER,* V 3, N 4 (JULY-AUGUST 1978), P 55-57. **NCJ-50044**

THE WORK OF SOCIAL AGENCIES IS DISCUSSED AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THESE AGENCIES IS URGED. REASONS FOR THE SEEMINGLY POOR RESPONSE BY SOCIAL AGENCIES TO POLICE REFERRALS ARE PRESENTED. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE HIGHLY TRAINED PROFESSIONALS WHO WORK WITH THOSE INDIVIDUALS IN SOCIETY WHO ARE UNABLE TO ADJUST TO THE PRESSURES OF LIFE OR TO COPE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. MOST STATES HAVE LAWS THAT REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO REPORT SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO SOCIAL AGENCIES. THE POLICE, HOWEVER, OFTEN FIND THAT THESE AGENCIES DO NOT RESPOND TO THEIR COMPLAINTS. THIS SITUATION CAN BE IMPROVED IF POLICE OFFICERS INCLUDE ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION WHEN REPORTING A CASE TO AN AGENCY AND LET THE AGENCY KNOW IF AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE IS REQUIRED. POLICE OFFICERS ARE NOT ALWAYS AWARE THAT THE SOCIAL WORKER'S ORIENTATION IS BOTH INVESTIGATIVE AND DIAGNOSTIC AND THAT OFFICERS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE FROM SOCIAL WORKERS CONCERNING THE KINDS OF ACTION THEY SHOULD TAKE IN SITUATIONS INVOLVING BOTH AGENCIES. POLICE OFFICERS OFTEN COMPLAIN THAT RESPONSES TO REFERRALS ARE SLOW, BUT THEY ARE NOT ALWAYS AWARE THAT FAMILY PROBLEMS ARE NOT EASILY SOLVED AND IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY VISIBLE. THERE ARE ALSO SOME FAMILIES THAT DO NOT RESPOND TO SOCIAL SERVICES AND CANNOT BE HELPED. A SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY MAY NOT RESPOND TO A REFERRAL BECAUSE IT JUDGES ACTION INAPPROPRIATE OR BECAUSE THE LAW IMPEDES ACTION. A LACK OF RESOURCES OR SERVICES MAY PREVENT RESPONSE; THIS IS OFTEN THE CASE IN INCIDENTS OF WIFE ABUSE. KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND FOLLOWUP ON REFERRALS WILL HELP POLICE OFFICERS FEEL THAT THEY ARE DOING THEIR BEST FOR THOSE THEY SERVE. (DAG)

516. **GLANCE AT THE PAST—A GAZE AT THE PRESENT—A GLIMPSE AT THE FUTURE—A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES. By B. G. FRASER.** ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, 77 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60606. *CHICAGO-KENT LAW REVIEW,* V 54 (1978), P 641-686. **NCJ-66931**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES IN THE U.S. IS ANALYZED CRITICALLY BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE; FUTURE CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED. REPORTING STATUTES EVOLVED IN THE 1960'S AS

A REACTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. DURING THE EARLY 1970'S, THE REPORTING STATUTES WERE BROADENED TO INCLUDE INVESTIGATION, AND IN SOME CASES, INTERVENTION. MANDATORY REPORTING STATUTES HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED BY THREE FACTORS: THE PROBLEM ITSELF, THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ALL STATES' DEFINITIONS CONTAIN TWO OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS: NONACCIDENTAL PHYSICAL INJURY, SEXUAL MOLESTATION, EMOTIONAL ABUSE OR MENTAL INJURY, AND NEGLECT. ALL THE STATUTES CONTAIN STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE, DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE, WHO MUST REPORT, HOW AND TO WHOM REPORTS MUST BE MADE, IMMUNITY, ABROGATION OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS, AND PENALTY PROVISIONS FOR A FAILURE TO REPORT. MORE RECENTLY, STATES HAVE SHOWN CONCERN FOR SUCH ISSUES AS MANDATED INVESTIGATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF PARENTS, MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CHILD, CENTRALIZED REGISTRY, TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY, CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS, PRIMA FACIE CASES, AND PROTECTION OF THE CHILD'S INTERESTS. CURRENTLY, (1978), THE GREATEST PROBLEM REMAINS THE LACK OF ADEQUATE TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR THE CHILD AND FAMILY, AND NEW RESOURCES FOR SUCH PROGRAMS ARE UNLIKELY. GREATER EFFICIENCY, COORDINATION, AND COOPERATION ARE THEREFORE NEEDED. FIVE STATES, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WYOMING HAVE DEVELOPED A SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING SUCH COORDINATION. IN THE FUTURE, THE U.S. SHOULD SHIFT FROM ITS CURRENT COSTLY FOCUS ON REACTING TO THE PROBLEM TO A NEW EMPHASIS ON PRIMARY PREVENTION. THE REPORTING LEGISLATION ESSENTIALLY REACTIVE IN NATURE, HAS SERVED ITS PURPOSE AND SHOULD BE PUT ASIDE FOR THE CREATION OF A MORE REASONABLE AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM BE FOR THE 1980'S. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

517. **GROUP THERAPY WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS. By J. S. MCNEIL and M. L. MCBRIDE.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 60, N 1 (JANUARY 1979), P 36-42. **NCJ-57706**

A GROUP TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR CHILD-ABUSING PARENTS IS DESCRIBED WHICH USES THERAPIST-LED AND SELF-HELP STRATEGIES. THIS TREATMENT PROGRAM EXPLORES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING A GROUP APPROACH WITH COUPLES, RATHER THAN THE MORE USUAL INDIVIDUAL THERAPY WHICH IS THEN EXTENDED INTO COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS. TO ASSESS THE VALUE OF A GROUP APPROACH, TWO DIFFERENT GROUPS (COMPOSED OF COUPLES WHO WERE PARENTS IDENTIFIED AS CHILD ABUSERS OR HIGH-RISK PARENTS) WERE BEGUN AT A LARGE U.S. AIR FORCE INSTALLATION. THE GROUPS VARIED BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE COUPLES. TWELVE COUPLES, EACH OF WHOM REMAINED WITH ITS RESPECTIVE GROUP FOR A MINIMUM OF 6 MONTHS TO ABOUT 18 MONTHS, WERE TREATED DURING THE 2-YEAR PERIOD OF THE STUDY. THE GROUPS WERE DIRECTED TO CONCENTRATE FIRST ON THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP AND SECOND ON CHILD ABUSE. IT WAS FOUND THAT MOST WANTED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THEIR MARRIAGES, AND TO BE GOOD PARENTS. THEY WERE EVENTUALLY ABLE TO SEE THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THEIR BEHAVIOR AS A COUPLE AND THEIR ABILITY TO FUNCTION AS NONABUSING PARENTS. THIRDLY, PARENTS WERE ENCOURAGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND IN THE UTILIZATION OF THE GROUP FOR DECISIONMAKING, A PROCESS WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL; MEMBERS KNEW THEY COULD DEPEND ON EACH OTHER IN A TIME OF CRISIS, AND ALSO WHEN THEY NEEDED SOMEONE SIMPLY TO TALK TO. EVENTUALLY MUTUAL HELP WAS SUPPLIED IN MATERIAL AS WELL AS PSYCHOLOGICAL WAYS. IN DECISIONMAKING, MEMBERS LEARNED FROM EACH OTHER TO SEPARATE EMOTION FROM LOGIC AND GIVE EACH ITS APPROPRIATE FUNCTION WHEN SOLVING PROBLEMS. FOURTHLY, PARENTING SKILLS WERE TAUGHT THROUGH THE GROUP BUT ADDITIONALLY PARENTS WERE REFERRED TO A PARENT EFFECTIVENESS TRAINING GROUP AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR WORK WITHIN THE COUPLES' GROUP. FINALLY, A MALE AND A FEMALE LED EACH GROUP TO MAKE BOTH PARTNERS FEEL MORE COMFORTABLE DURING THE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PROVIDING MODELS FOR THE INDIVIDUALS IN THE GROUP TO FOLLOW. IN ESSENCE, THE THERAPISTS SHOWED THAT THEY ACCEPTED EACH OTHER, APPRECIATED THE SELF-WORTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL, COULD DISAGREE AND STILL LIKE EACH OTHER, AND THAT CONFLICT COULD BE A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM WAS SO GREAT THAT IT WAS CONTINUED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MHP)

518. **GROWTH OF THE BRITISH MOVEMENT FOR BATTERED WOMEN. By J. SUTTON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2 N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 576-584. **NCJ-46172**

THE HISTORY OF THE BATTERED WOMEN MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IS TRACED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE WORKINGS OF REFUGE HOUSES. WOMEN'S ADVICE CENTERS SUCH AS THE ONE AT CHISWICK WERE STARTED IN 1966, BUT WERE NOT SAFE PLACES FOR WOMEN TO GO TO ESCAPE ABUSE FROM THEIR HUSBANDS. THEY NEEDED OVERNIGHT SHELTER AS WELL AS COUNSELORS TO HELP THEM WITH THEIR PROBLEMS. BY 1971, WOMEN ALL OVER BRITAIN WERE BECOMING AWARE OF THE NEED FOR SOME TYPE OF CRISIS SHELTERS. THE PUBLICITY RECEIVED BY THE CHISWICK WOMEN'S AID GROUP CREATED A NATIONWIDE FUROR. DUE TO THE LACK OF SPACE AT CHISWICK, WOMEN TRIED TO START MORE CENTERS, BUT FOUND A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY GETTING LAND OR RENTAL PROPERTY. IN 1974, A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED, AND A NATIONAL COORDINATOR WAS NAMED. POLITICAL AWARENESS OF THESE GROUPS INCREASED ALONG WITH THEIR POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION. A SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE WAS SET UP IN 1974, AND WOMEN'S GROUPS MET IN 1975 TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL BASE. THESE GROUPS FORMED THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S AID FEDERATION (NWAF) TO CARE FOR BATTERED WOMEN. THE NWAF HAS SHOWN THE GOVERNMENT THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THIS AREA. ALTHOUGH THESE REFUGES PROVIDE A SHORT-TERM SOLUTION, THERE IS STILL A NEED FOR LONG-TERM HOUSING. (BAC)

Availability: JO SUTTON, 17 KENSINGTON TERRACE, LEEDS 6, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

519. **GUIDE TO NEW YORK'S CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM.** NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE, 270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10007. 48 p. 1974. **NCJ-51373**

THIS LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE GENERALLY AND THE NEW YORK CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1973 SPECIFICALLY. THERE ARE MANY PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH ATTEMPTING TO TREAT THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. BECAUSE SO LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT HOW TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE, THE APPROACH OF THE LAW IS ON AN AFTER-THE-FACT BASIS RATHER THAN ON A PRIMARY, PREVENTIVE LEVEL. ALTHOUGH CHILD ABUSE IS A CRIME, POLICE INVOLVEMENT IS RARE BECAUSE CHILD ABUSE IS PRIMARILY THE RESULT OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SICKNESS. ABUSIVE CONDUCT IS OFTEN CONDI-

TIONED BEHAVIOR, AND THERE IS RARELY PREMEDITATION OR ACTUAL INTENT TO SERIOUSLY INJURE THE CHILD. BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE CRIME, IT MUST BE PROVEN GENERALLY ON THE BASIS OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, MAKING SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION DIFFICULT. THE SLOW, CUMBERSOME AND HARSHLY PUNITIVE PROCEDURES OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS ARE OFTEN COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. RESEARCH INDICATES THAT THE PROBLEM CAN BE TREATED MORE EFFECTIVELY THROUGH PSYCHIATRIC CARE, SOCIAL CASEWORK AND OTHER NONPOLICE SERVICES. THE LAWS DEFINE CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT, PROVIDE FOR MANDATORY AND DISCRETIONARY REPORTING OF INCIDENTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, ESTABLISH PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT, IMMUNIZE PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS FROM ANY CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY WHICH MIGHT ARISE FROM THEIR GOOD FAITH REPORTING, AND PROVIDE FOR STATEWIDE AND LOCAL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AS WELL AS CHILDREN ARE CONSIDERED, AND IN ANY JUDICIAL PROCEEDING IN THE FAMILY COURT OR THE CRIMINAL COURT, PARENTS ALLEGED TO HAVE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED A CHILD ARE ENTITLED TO COUNSEL. ADDRESSES FOR NEW YORK STATE AND COUNTY INFORMATION AND CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES ARE INCLUDED. (MPK)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

520. **HANDBOOK FOR BEATEN WOMEN—HOW TO GET HELP IF YOUR HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND BEATS YOU. By M. D. FIELDS and E. LEHMAN.** BROOKLYN LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION, 152 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11201. 33 p. 1977. **NCJ-51268**

A SELF-HELP GUIDE FOR BATTERED WOMEN IS PRESENTED BY THE BROOKLYN LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION. THE BOOKLET OPENS WITH GUIDELINES ON WHAT A WOMAN SHOULD DO IF SHE IS BEATEN OR THREATENED BY HER HUSBAND OF BOYFRIEND (MOVING OUT, SAVING EVIDENCE, GOING TO AN EMERGENCY SHELTER, CALLING THE POLICE, GOING TO COURT). IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE POLICE AND THE COURTS OFTEN DO NOT BELIEVE THAT FIGHTS BETWEEN COUPLES ARE SERIOUS, AND THAT A WOMAN MAY BE DISCOURAGED FROM BRINGING HER CASE OR CONTINUING IT ONCE A COMPLAINT HAS BEEN FILED. WOMEN ARE ADVISED THAT SOMETIMES THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE A SITUATION IS TO MOVE AWAY AND GET A DIVORCE. HOWEVER, WHEN THE COURT'S HELP IS NEEDED, WOMEN ARE ENCOURAGED TO UNDERSTAND AND ASSERT THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS. THE BOOKLET EXPLAINS THESE RIGHTS, PRESENTING INFORMATION ON WHAT THE FAMILY COURT AND THE CRIMINAL COURT CAN DO FOR A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN BEATEN OR THREATENED, THE PROCEDURES AND FORMS INVOLVED, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH A WOMAN SHOULD PRESENT HER CASE IN COURT. ALSO INCLUDED IS A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF WHAT A BATTERED WOMAN CAN DO TO HELP HERSELF AND HER CHILDREN. QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD BE ASKED WHEN RETAINING A DIVORCE LAWYER ARE LISTED. THE WELFARE APPLICATION PROCESS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS WOMEN MAY ENCOUNTER IN APPLYING FOR WELFARE. THROUGHOUT, THE BOOKLET EMPHASIZES WHAT VARIOUS OFFICIALS (COURT INTAKE OFFICERS, COURT CLERKS, RECEPTIONISTS, ETC.) ARE AND ARE NOT EMPOWERED TO GRANT OR DENY. SOURCES OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, LEGAL SERVICES, AND COUNSELING IN NEW YORK ARE LISTED. (LKM)

521. **HANDBOOK OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A. RODRIGUEZ, Ed.** 162 p. 1977. **NCJ-46786**

THIS MANUAL FOR HOSPITAL STAFF PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, INCLUDING MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, INTERVIEWING PARENTS OR OTHERS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF THE CASE, AND LEGAL ASPECTS. FOLLOWING A PROLOGUE WHICH POINTS OUT THE ADVANTAGES OF A TEAM APPROACH INVESTIGATION IN CHILD ABUSE CASES, THE MANUAL DISCUSSES THE QUALIFICATIONS OF EACH MEMBER OF THE CHILD ABUSE TEAM, GIVES A CHECKLIST FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE, AND DISCUSSES HANDLING OF THE ABUSED CHILD. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WHEN ABUSE IS SUSPECTED THE CHILD SHOULD BE HOSPITALIZED FOR HIS OR HER PROTECTION. METHODS OF INTERVIEWING THE PARENTS ARE GIVEN. AN ILLUSTRATED CHAPTER DETAILS RADIOGRAPHIC MANIFESTATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND POINTS OUT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN X RAYS OF INFLECTED INJURIES AND NATURALLY OCCURRING CONDITIONS. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY BEFORE LEGAL ACTION CAN BE TAKEN ARE LISTED WITH A DISCUSSION OF LIMITATIONS OF VARIOUS TECHNIQUES. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE EXAMINED. TYPES OF POSSIBLE TREATMENT WITH GOALS ARE SET FORTH. THE PRACTICAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE GIVEN FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OR OTHER INVESTIGATOR. THE ROLES OF SOCIAL WORKERS AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES ARE EXAMINED AND A NUMBER OF CASE HISTORIES ARE DETAILED. AN APPENDIX GIVES MARYLAND LAWS RELATED TO CHILD PROTECTION, GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, THE CHILD PROTECTION CHECKLIST OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL (BALTIMORE, MD.) DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS, THE JOHNS HOPKINS GUIDELINES FOR HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS, PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CHILD ABUSE IN BALTIMORE AREA COUNTIES (BOTH ORAL AND WRITTEN REPORTS), A SAMPLE REPORT FORM FOR SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES, AND STEPS TO FOLLOW TO OBTAIN AUTHORIZATION FOR SHELTER CARE. SOME CHAPTERS CONTAIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND THE MANUAL IS INDEXED. THOUGH THE HANDBOOK WAS DEVELOPED IN BALTIMORE, MD., MOST OF THE MATERIAL IS GENERAL AND APPLICABLE TO ANY JURISDICTION. FOR SELECTED READINGS SEE NCJ 46787-46789.) (GLR)

Availability: MEDICAL EXAMINATION PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 65-35 FRESH MEADOW LANE, FLUSHING, NY 11365.

522. **HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE IN DENMARK. By J. VESTERDAL.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 193-198. **NCJ-47096**

PROCEDURES EMPLOYED BY OFFICIALS IN DENMARK IN THE HANDLING OF THAT COUNTRY'S FEW CASES OF REPORTED CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, DENMARK IS NOT PARTICULARLY ADVANCED IN THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE BECAUSE CHILD ABUSE IS NOT SUCH AN OVERWHELMING PROBLEM IN DENMARK AS IT SEEMS TO BE ELSEWHERE IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD. MANY OF THE FACTORS THAT SEEM TO CONTRIBUTE ELSEWHERE TO INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE ARE ABSENT. MOST OF THE POPULATION IS MIDDLE CLASS, THE ECONOMY IS STABLE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES ARE FAIRLY GENEROUS. HOUSING IS PLENTIFUL FOR THE POPULATION OF 5 MILLION, AND EXCEPT IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF COPENHAGAN, THE HOUSING CONFORMS TO THE ACCEPTED NORMS OF SCANDINAVIAN HYGIENE. UNDER DANISH LAW, THOSE FEW CASES OF CHILD ABUSE THAT DO OCCUR ARE REPORTED TO THE SOCIAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES OF THE VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS WHO IN TURN DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO REPORT SPECIFIC INCIDENTS TO THE POLICE—WHICH IS RARELY DONE. IN A TYPICAL SUBURBAN DISTRICT WITH A MIDDLE CLASS POPULATION IN THE 350,000 RANGE, PERHAPS 10 TO 12 CASES OF ABUSE WILL BE REPORTED IN A YEAR AND BECAUSE THE PERSONNEL IN DAY INSTITUTIONS, HEALTH NURSES, SCHOOL NURSES,

ETC. ARE INSTRUCTED AS TO WHAT TO LOOK FOR AS REGARDS SIGNS OF ABUSE, IT IS DOUBTED THAT ANY CASES OF ABUSE ARE MISSED. THE ACTIONS THAT CAN BE TAKEN BY THE SOCIAL WELFARE AUTHORITIES IN RESPONSE TO A CASE OF ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. THESE INCLUDED PREVENTING THE CHILD FROM BEING RETURNED TO THE HOME; ORDERING AN EXAMINATION BY A DOCTOR OR PSYCHOLOGIST; PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD IN A DAY INSTITUTION APPROPRIATE FOR ITS AGE; A SCHEDULE OF HOME VISITS BY A SUPERVISOR; ECONOMIC AID AND COUNSELING; OR ASSIGNING A HOUSEHOLD DAYWORKER TO AID THE MOTHER WITH CHORES AND CHILDREARING. BEYOND THE GOVERNMENTAL REALM, A GROUP OF FAMILIES HAVE STARTED A VOLUNTARY SERVICE TO PROVIDE ADVICE AND SUPPORT THROUGH A 24-HOUR PHONE CONSULTATION PROGRAM. THE THERAPEUTIC METHODS UTILIZED BY THE DANISH AUTHORITIES ARE INEXPENSIVE, NONBUREAUCRATIC, AND APPARENTLY QUITE SUCCESSFUL. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. NO TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (KBL)

523. **HARD LOOK AT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.** ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, OTTAWA, CANADA. *R C M P GAZETTE,* V 40, N 8 (FALL 1978), P 8-12. **NCJ-55931**

WHILE ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN, CRIMES COMMITTED WITHIN THE HOME ARE NEARLY UNPUNISHABLE. SOCIETY NEEDS TO FACE THE FACT THAT THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IS NO EXCUSE FOR ASSAULT OR MURDER. THE U.S. NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LISTS CHILD ABUSE AS THE FIFTH KILLER OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER ACCIDENTS, CANCER, CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES, AND PNEUMONIA. IF ALL ACCIDENTAL DEATHS WERE PROPERLY INVESTIGATED AND IF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO DIE OF PNEUMONIA BROUGHT ON BY NEGLECT WERE CORRECTLY ASSESSED, CHILD ABUSE WOULD FALL MUCH CLOSER TO THE TOP AS A CAUSE OF DEATH. THE RELUCTANCE OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, POLICE, AND THE COURTS TO BECOME INVOLVED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CAN BE TRACED TO THE BELIEF THAT A MAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE AND THE EVENTS THAT TAKE PLACE THEREIN ARE PRIVATE FAMILY MATTERS. IT IS ONLY RECENTLY THAT SOCIETY HAS REALIZED THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS COSTLY AND THAT THESE COSTS REPRESENT NOT ONLY THE CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE FAMILY, BUT ALSO THE VIOLENCE AND CRIME PERPETRATED ON THE SOCIETY AS A WHOLE BY THOSE WHO LEARN VIOLENCE AT HOME. HOWEVER, SOCIAL AGENCIES HAVE BEEN SLOW TO ACT. IN ALMOST ALL CASES OF CHILD MURDER, NOT ONLY DID OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS KNOW OF PRIOR ATTACKS, BUT OFTEN SO DID SEVERAL ADULTS FROM VARIOUS AREAS OF COMMUNITY LIFE. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND COURTS ARE URGED TO RECOGNIZE THAT ASSAULT AND MURDER ARE STILL CRIMES EVEN IF THEY TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE FAMILY. CANADIAN LAWS WHICH PERMIT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED, AS SUCH LAWS HAVE BEEN IN SWEDEN. IN CALIFORNIA ASSAULTS WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE BEING PUNISHED JUST AS ANY OTHER ASSAULT. CANADIAN OFFICIALS ARE URGED TO FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE TO PROTECT THE CHILDREN OF THE COUNTRY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED IN FOOTNOTES. (GLR)

524. **HAWAII—A STATISTICAL REPORT ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 1975.** HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING, 1149 BETHEL STREET, ROOM 416, HONOLULU, HI 96813. 57 p. 1977. **NCJ-47783**

STATISTICS ON CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTED TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING, IN HAWAII ARE PRESENTED. THE 1975, THE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED 914 REPORTS OF ALLEGED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, 423 OF WHICH WERE CONFIRMED. THE INCIDENCE OF REPORTED ABUSE AND NEGLECT WAS 3.2 PER 1,000 CHILDREN; THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE (CONFIRMED CASES) WAS 1.5 PER 1,000. THE 1975 STATISTICAL REPORT IS IN SIX SECTIONS: GENERAL INFORMATION TAKEN FROM ALL REPORTS (CONFIRMED AND UNCONFIRMED); CONFIRMED INFORMATION ON VICTIMS, VICTIMS' CARETAKERS, AND PERPETRATORS; ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN MILITARY FAMILIES; AND SEXUAL ABUSE. A TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY STATISTICS ON ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOR 1967 THROUGH 1975 IS PROVIDED. HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE REPORT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: NEARLY 80 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTS WERE FROM OAHU; REPORTS WERE RECEIVED CONSISTENTLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR; HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS REPORTED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF ABUSE CASES, WHILE NEIGHBORS REGISTERED THE MOST COMPLAINTS OF NEGLECT; NEARLY 80 PERCENT OF ABUSE INVOLVED MINOR PHYSICAL INJURIES; 75 PERCENT OF NEGLECT WAS IN THE FORM OF PHYSICAL NEGLECT (LACK OF SUPERVISION, ABANDONMENT); MORE GIRLS THAN BOYS WERE ABUSE VICTIMS, WHILE THE OPPOSITE WAS TRUE FOR NEGLECT; 37 PERCENT OF ABUSE VICTIMS AND 51.5 PERCENT OF NEGLECT VICTIMS WERE UNDER AGE 6; 55 PERCENT OF ABUSE VICTIMS LIVED WITH BOTH PARENTS, WHILE 47.8 PERCENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN LIVED WITH THEIR MOTHERS ONLY. OTHER FINDINGS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: 53 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN WERE RECEIVING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE; CAUCASIAN AND PART-HAWAIIAN CHILDREN WERE THE VICTIMS IN MORE THAN HALF OF THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES; PERPETRATORS OF ABUSE WERE MOST OFTEN MEN IN THEIR 20'S AND 30'S, WHEREAS NEGLECT PERPETRATORS GENERALLY WERE WOMEN IN THEIR 20'S AND 30'S; NEARLY HALF OF THE ABUSERS EXPLAINED THEIR BEHAVIOR AS A LOSS OF CONTROL WHILE ATTEMPTING TO DISCIPLINE THE CHILD; ONE-FOURTH OF ALL CONFIRMED CASES OF ABUSE AND ONE-FIFTH OF ALL NEGLECT CASES ON OAHU INVOLVED MILITARY FAMILIES. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

525. **HEAD START'S ROLE IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By C. R. WICHLACZ.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 4 p. **NCJ-55938**

SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE HEAD START PROGRAM ARE REVIEWED BRIEFLY, AND THE PROGRAM'S POLICY ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED. HEAD START PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES PROVIDE CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES. IN 1978, HEAD START EXPECTED TO SERVE APPROXIMATELY 423,000 CHILDREN. THE BASIC COMPONENTS OF HEAD START ARE PARENT INVOLVEMENT AND SOCIAL, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION SERVICES. ALTHOUGH HEAD START'S PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION IS NOT THE IDENTIFIED VICTIMS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE PROGRAM RECOGNIZES ITS RESPONSIBILITIES TO HEAD START CHILDREN AND FAMILIES WHO ARE EXPERIENCING THESE PROBLEMS. HEAD START IS NOT A PRIMARY TREATMENT AGENCY FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT, BUT IT PROVIDES SERVICES THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT IN THE PREVENTION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. HEAD START PROGRAMS ARE REQUIRED TO COOPERATE WITH CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES, TO IDENTIFY AND REPORT KNOWN AND SUSPECTED ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAWS, TO DESIGNATE A STAFF PERSON TO HANDLE DUTIES RELATED TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND TO PROVIDE ORIENTATION AND TRAINING TO PARENTS AND STAFF ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. OVER A 3-YEAR PERIOD, 6,000 HEAD START STAFF AND PAR-

ENTS PARTICIPATED IN SUCH TRAINING. HEAD START PROGRAMS ARE ALSO EXPECTED TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO RETAIN IN THE PROGRAM ALL CHILDREN WHO ALLEGEDLY HAVE BEEN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED. TO ASSIST LOCAL HEAD START PERSONNEL IN DEALING WITH ABUSE AND NEGLECT, A SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL TEXT ON THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED. A COPY OF HEAD START'S POLICY INSTRUCTIONS ON ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

526. **HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, P O BOX 904, TRENTON, NJ 08605; NEW JERSEY DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES/DIV OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES / BUREAU OF RESEARCH, P O BOX 510, 1 SOUTH MONTGOMERY STREET, TRENTON, NJ 08625. *JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY,* V 72, N 7 (JULY 1975), P 605-609. **NCJ-52241**
FINDINGS THAT INDICATE CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, PHYSICIAN ACTIONS AND JUDGMENTS IN HANDLING AND REPORTING CASES OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT, AND PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH PARENTS AND CHILDREN ARE EXAMINED. HEALTH PROFESSIONALS OFTEN HAVE THE FIRST CONTACT WITH ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN WHETHER IN PRIVATE PRACTICES, CLINICS, OR HOSPITALS. ACCORDING TO NEW JERSEY LAW, ANY PERSON HAVING REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT A CHILD HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO ABUSE OF NEGLECT MUST REPORT THE SITUATION TO THE DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, EVEN IF DEFINITE PROOF IS NOT AVAILABLE. THE LAW PROTECTS THE PERSON MAKING THE REPORT BY GUARANTEEING IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY RESULTING FROM THE ACTION. NEW JERSEY STATUTES DIRECTLY ADDRESS THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PHYSICIANS IN HANDLING AND REPORTING CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, INCLUDING THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LAW AND THE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY LAW. THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES OFFERS DAY CARE, HOMEMAKER ASSISTANCE; FAMILY PLANNING, MEDICAL CARE, JOB AND PERSONAL COUNSELING, PERIODIC HOME VISITS, DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS, FAMILY COUNSELING, AND REFERRAL TO AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES PROVIDING NEEDED SERVICES. SEVERE ABUSE OR NEGLECT OCCURS WHEN A CHILD HAS SUFFERED SERIOUS INJURY INFLICTED BY OTHER THAN ACCIDENTAL MEANS. MODERATE ABUSE OR NEGLECT OCCURS WHEN THE SITUATION, ALTHOUGH NOT CRITICAL, IS CHRONIC AND CAUSES ACTUAL PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO A CHILD. PROBLEMS IN CHILD CARE ARE CHARACTERIZED BY INADEQUATE PARENTING OR FAMILY DISORGANIZATION. CERTAIN FINDINGS, EITHER INDIVIDUALLY OR IN COMBINATION, MAY INDICATE ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN SOME CASES. THESE FINDINGS CAN BE DERIVED FROM HISTORIES, A CHILD'S CONDITION, THE BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS, PHYSICIAN DEALINGS WITH PARENTS AND CHILDREN, AND OBSERVATIONS OF NEGLECT CASES. PROCEDURES FOR PHYSICIANS TO FOLLOW WHEN THEY HAVE REASON TO SUSPECT ABUSE OR NEGLECT ARE DETAILED. COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICE ADDRESSES IN NEW JERSEY, WITH TELEPHONE NUMBERS, AND SUGGESTED READINGS ARE LISTED. (DEP)
Availability: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, TRENTON, NJ 08625.

527. **HEAR THE CHILDREN CRYING. By D. E. ROGERS and F. S. MEAD.** 137 p. 1978. **NCJ-52806**
THIS INFORMAL BOOK FOR LAY PERSONS GIVEN AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES, BRIEFLY CONSIDERS THE LEGAL ASPECTS, THEN CONCENTRATES ON WAYS TO BREAK THE CHILD-ABUSE CHAIN. THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK IS TO GIVE THE GENERAL PUBLIC AN UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY FACTORS WHICH LEAD TO CHILD ABUSE, THE METHODS HOSPITALS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES USE WHEN HANDLING ABUSE CASES, AND TO URGE PERSONS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF ABUSE CASES TO ACTIVELY INTERVENE. ABUSE IS SEEN AS THE RESULT OF LEARNED PATTERNS OF CHILDREARING, INCREASING MARITAL TENSION, DIVORCE, AND A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE REAL NEEDS OF A CHILD. THE VARIOUS TYPOLOGIES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE GIVEN, BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH RESEARCHERS. THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE BOOK IS GIVEN TO DESCRIPTIONS OF SELF-HELP GROUPS AND PARENT INTERVENTION PROJECTS. MOST OF THESE AGENCIES ARE IN CALIFORNIA. HOWEVER, AN APPENDIX LISTS ADDRESSES WHICH CAN PROVIDE LISTS OF LOCAL GROUPS. READERS ARE URGED TO BECOME ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE. THOSE WHO HAVE PROBLEMS CONTROLLING THEIR ANGER ARE URGED TO SEEK HELP. THE BOOK HAS A STRONG RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION. (GLR)

528. **HELP FOR MALTREATED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. By K. E. DAWE.** *AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL WORK,* V 28, N 2 (JUNE 1975), P 17-27. **NCJ-52716**
THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH INDUCE CHILD ABUSE AND PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR SOCIAL WORKERS AND OTHERS TO FOLLOW IN IDENTIFYING FAMILIES WITH ABUSED CHILDREN AND IN TREATING AND PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE. THE ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA HAS HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE WITH MALTREATED CHILDREN. THESE CHILDREN WHO ARE FIRST SEEN IN CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS ARE GENERALLY UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE. THE MOTHER IS USUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INFLICTING INJURIES. MALTREATMENT OCCURS IN ALL SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS. MOST PARENTS WHO INJURE THEIR CHILD ARE NOT BASICALLY CRUEL PEOPLE WHO INTENTIONALLY WANT TO KILL OR HURT THEIR CHILD. SOME MOTHERS WHO MISTREAT THEIR CHILDREN HAVE OTHER CHILDREN MAKING PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL DEMANDS ON THEM OR HUSBANDS WHO GIVE THEM NO REAL SUPPORT IN THE RAISING OF CHILDREN. FOUR COMMON FINDINGS OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ARE THAT: (1) MOST PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ABUSED THEMSELVES, PHYSICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY; (2) PARENTS TEND TO REVERT TO CHILD-REARING METHODS THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED, ESPECIALLY UNDER STRESS, EVEN WHEN THEY CONSCIOUSLY REJECT THESE METHODS; (3) PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN HAVE VERY LOW FEELINGS OF SELF-WORTH; AND (4) EXPECTATIONS OF CHILDREN ARE OFTEN UNREALISTIC AND INAPPROPRIATE TO THE CHILD'S AGE. ACCORDING TO UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO STUDIES, FACTORS INTERACTING IN ABUSIVE PATTERNS ARE A PARENT WITH A POTENTIAL TO ABUSE, A CHILD WHO IS DIFFERENT OR SPECIAL IN SOME WAY, SOME FORM OF CRISIS, AND A PARENT WHO DOES NOT HAVE SOMEONE TO TURN TO WHEN HE OR SHE FEELS THEY ARE LOSING CONTROL. MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN GENERAL AND HOSPITALS IN PARTICULAR HAVE IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARD TO DIAGNOSIS AND ASSESSMENT. THESE RESPONSIBILITIES ENCOMPASS INITIAL CONTACTS, THE SAFETY OF CHILDREN, AND THE IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF RESOURCES (SOCIAL WORKERS, SUPPORT SERVICES, PARENT AIDES, MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS, ANTENATAL CARE, INFANT WELFARE, SERVICES FOR DEPRESSED OR ISOLATED MOTHERS, PARENTS ANONYMOUS, TEACHERS, EMERGENCY CARE, AND HOME HELP). POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO PARENTAL CHILDREARING IN CASES OF ABUSE ARE CONDITIONAL DISCHARGES, THE USE OF A CHILD'S ADVOCATE, THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND ADOPTION. AT THE TIME OF THIS WRITING, CRITERIA ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO DISTINGUISH THE INADEQUATE PARENTS WHO, WHEN APPROPRIATE HELP AND SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE AT APPROPRIATE

TIMES, CAN MEET THEIR CHILDREN'S NEEDS FROM THOSE WHO CAN NOT. THE NEED FOR EVALUATION OF SERVICES IS STRESSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

529. **HELPING ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE, 1979, BY EUNICE CORFMAN—SEE NCJ-66054). By M. C. BLEHAR and J. J. KENT.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 24 p. 1979. **NCJ-66057**
AN INTENSIVE, LONG-TERM STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE LOS ANGELES CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ON CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY (NAI) AND FAILURE TO THRIVE (FIT) AND ON THE CHILDREN'S FAMILIES. ONE GOAL OF THE STUDY IS TO DETERMINE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARENTS OF NAI CHILDREN AND THOSE OF FTT CHILDREN. PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS OF THE PARENTS CAN PLAY A LARGE PART IN DETERMINING WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CHILD IN THE FUTURE AS WELL AS WHAT COURSE OF TREATMENT TO FOLLOW. GENERAL SOCIAL HISTORY ITEMS, DETAILS CONCERNING THE INCIDENT OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT, INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT'S ATTITUDES TOWARD PARENTING, AND OTHER PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT MEASURES ARE COMPILED TO PROVIDE A PROFILE OF THE CHILD'S PARENT(S). IN ADDITION, DETAILED ASSESSMENTS OF THE CHILD'S PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND SOCIOEMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING ARE MADE. AFTER A COURSE OF THERAPY IS DECIDED UPON, THE PARENTS ARE USUALLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN WEEKLY GROUP SESSIONS. WHILE PARENTS ARE IN GROUP SESSIONS, CHILDREN ARE IN THERAPY AND STIMULATION GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE LEVEL. PARENT-AIDES, ALSO PART OF THE TREATMENT, ARE ASSIGNED TO A SPECIFIC FAMILY, ALTHOUGH NOT ALL FAMILIES HAVE AIDES. ONE VERY VALUABLE RESEARCH FINDING HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGIES OF NAI AND FTT FAMILIES THAT CONSIST OF PROFILES THAT DISTINGUISH FAMILIES ON FACTORS OF IMPORTANCE FOR PLANNING THERAPY AND CHILD PLACEMENT. AS THE PROFILES BECOME MORE REFINED, IT WILL BECOME EASIER TO PLACE A PARTICULAR FAMILY IN A CATEGORY AND TO MAKE DECISIONS ON THE BASIS OF WHAT MEMBERSHIP IN THE CATEOGRY IMPLIES. THE FIRST ANALYSIS YIELDED FOUR CLUSTERS OF NAI FAMILIES: (1) 'FLASHPOINT' FAMILIES ARE USUALLY MIDDLE-CLASS WITH HIGH SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, WITH NO HISTORY OF MENTAL OR CRIMINAL PROBLEMS; (2) 'SPARE-THE-ROD' FAMILIES DISCIPLINE ALL CHILDREN PHYSICALLY BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE CHILDREN NEED DISCIPLINE TO GROW UP TO BE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS; (3) 'YOU-ASKED-FOR-IT' FAMILIES ARE USUALLY NEW TO THE LOS ANGELES AREA, A THIRD ARE MEXICAN-AMERICAN, AND THE FATHERS USUALLY ABUSE THE 2- OR 3-YEAR OLD; AND (4) 'WHO-NEEDS-IT' FAMILIES IS THE LARGEST GROUP AND INCLUDES BOYFRIEND ABUSE OF THE MOTHER WHO IS INVOLVED IN A SERIES OF UNSTABLE AND SHORT-LIVED RELATIONSHIPS WITH SADISTIC AND EXPLOITIVE MEN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (PRG)
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

530. **HELPING MALTREATED CHILDREN—SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. By M. HALPERIN and P. SHUMAN.** C V MOSBY COMPANY, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DRIVE, ST LOUIS, MO 63141. 208 p. 1979. **NCJ-61389**
ASSUMING THAT SCHOOLS SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IDENTIFYING AND AIDING MALTREATED CHILDREN, THIS WORK AIMS TO DEFINE CHILD MALTREATMENT, GENERATING THOUGHTS ABOUT THE EDUCATOR'S ROLE AND PLANS FOR TREATMENT. EDUCATORS MUST ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD MALTREATMENT BECAUSE OF THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY TO FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF EACH CHILD. FOR PROFESSIONALS DEALING WITH CHILDREN AND CONCERNED CITIZENS, BACKGROUND INFORMATION DISCUSSES CHILD MALTREATMENT LEGISLATION, ESTIMATES OF MALTREATMENT, AND FORMS OF ABUSE INCLUDING PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE AND PHYSICAL, MEDICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND EDUCATIONAL NEGLECT, AS WELL AS ABANDONMENT AND MULTIPLE MALTREATMENT. ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO SCIENTIFIC WAY TO DETERMINE IF CHILD MALTREATMENT IS OCCURRING WITH GREATER FREQUENCY TODAY THAN IN THE PAST, SOCIETAL VIEWS OF MALTREATMENT ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF HISTORY'S RECORD IN INFANTICIDE, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CRUELTY TO CHILDREN IN VARIOUS CULTURES, SOCIETIES' PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDHOOD, AND CONTEMPORARY ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDBEARING. MYTHS SURROUNDING THE REASONS FOR PARENTAL ABUSE ARE DISPELLED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE NEED TO STUDY MALTREATING ADULTS AND THEIR FAMILY UNITS. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING MALTREATED CHILDREN FOCUS ON SUCH CATEGORIES OF BEHAVIOR AS THE AGGRESSIVE CHILD, THE 'SHOW-OFF,' THE DISOBEDIENT CHILD, THE LIAR, THE CHILD NOBODY LIKES, THE ILL-KEMPT CHILD, THE LISTLESS CHILD, THE CARELESS OR ACCIDENT-PRONE CHILD, THE SHY CHILD, AND OTHERS. EFFORTS BY PARENTS, PROTECTIVE SERVICES, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND VARIOUS TREATMENT PROGRAMS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED, CONCENTRATING ON THE ROLE EDUCATORS CAN PLAY THROUGH THE CHILD STUDY TEAM, THE PARENT-TEACHER CONFERENCE, AND OTHER APPROACHES. STRATEGIES AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE MALTREATMENT PREVENTION PROGRAM ARE MENTIONED, AS WELL AS CRITICISM OF CURRENT PROGRAMS. A LIST OF AGENCIES THAT CAN BE CONTACTED TO AID EDUCATORS ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND FILMS; NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NEWSLETTERS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT GRANTEES; AND HEAD START POLICY. AN INDEX IS ALSO INCLUDED. (WJR)
Availability: C V MOSBY COMPANY, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DRIVE, ST LOUIS, MO 63141.

531. **HELPING THE BATTERED CHILD AND HIS FAMILY. C. H. KEMPE and R. E. HELFER, Eds.** 334 p. 1972. **NCJ-15301**
SERIES OF ESSAYS WHICH TAKE THE VIEW THAT, IN A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE CASES, THE HOME CAN BE MADE SAFE BY THE EARLY INITIATION OF A COMMUNITY-HOSPITAL BASED TREATMENT PROGRAM WHICH EMPHASIZES RETURNING THE CHILD HOME. SEVERAL THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES WHICH HAVE PROVEN EFFECTIVE OR SHOWN CONSIDERABLE PROMISE IN WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED. THE RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF THE BATTERED CHILD ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. A DISCUSSION OF WHERE THE BEST HELP CAN BE GIVEN EXAMINES STATE REPORTING LAWS. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS, THE ROLE OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AND A PROPOSAL FOR A COMMUNITY-HOSPITAL TREATMENT PLAN. THE ROLE OF THE COURTS AND THE LAW IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS ALSO EXAMINED. A PREDICTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UNCOVERING POTENTIAL ABUSIVE PARENTS IS DISCUSSED IN THE APPENDIX. THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IS ALSO DESCRIBED. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.
Availability: J B LIPPINCOTT, EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19105.

532. **HENNEPIN COUNTY (MN)—REPORT ON COORDINATION OF SERVICES IN CHILD ABUSE. By W. BRACKEN.** HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, 404 SOUTH 8TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404. 74 p. 1976. **NCJ-42878**

THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE CHILD ABUSE SERVICES AND PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN THE HENNEPIN COUNTY AREA AND RECOMMENDS POSSIBLE AREAS OF COORDINATION AMONG THESE PROGRAMS. DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE LAWS RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE ARE REVIEWED IN THE INITIAL SECTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT. LOCAL PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES AND SERVICES AND VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED, AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RELATED ACTIVITIES OF EACH GROUP OR AGENCY ARE PROVIDED. BASED ON THIS REVIEW OF RESOURCES, THE REPORT PRESENTS SHORT- AND LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SERVICES, IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING SERVICES, AND COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES....DMC

Availability: NTIS. (Microfiche)

533. **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHAROV ET AL.—SEE NCJ-56313). By S. GOTHARD.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 15 p. 1978. **NCJ-56319**

THIS OUTLINE FROM THE ATTORNEYS' HANDBOOK ON CHILD ABUSE TRACES THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETIES' ATTITUDES AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN. STATUTES AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS WHICH REFLECT THOSE ATTITUDES ARE LISTED. INFANTICIDE, RITUAL SACRIFICE, AND CHILD ABANDONMENT LOGICALLY FOLLOW FROM THE INHUMANE ATTITUDES OF ANTIQUITY. THE ARISTOTELIAN PERCEPTION OF CHILDREN AS PROPERTY OF PARENTS, AND THE ROMAN LAW FORBIDDING THE RAISING OF DEFORMED CHILDREN MANIFESTED THEMSELVES IN THE SLAUGHTER AND SALE OF INFANTS. HEAD BINDING AND SWADDLING WERE COMMON PRACTICES. EVERY PERIOD IN WESTERN HISTORY SAW THE IMPROVEMENT IN CHILD DISCIPLINING, WITH THE EXTENT OF PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IN DECLINE. THE PURITAN VIEW OF CHILDREN POSSESSING THE SAME DEPRAVITIES AS ADULTS JUSTIFIED THE INFLICTION OF ADULT PUNISHMENT UPON CHILDREN, BUT PROVIDED FOR EARLY FORMS OF DUE PROCESS AND MITIGATION. CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES BEGAN IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY IN NEW YORK, BUT ONLY AFTER THE APPLICATION OF ANIMAL PROTECTION LAWS TO ABUSED CHILDREN. THE JUDICIAL CONCEPT OF THE STATE AS ACTING IN THE CAPACITY OF PARENT PERMITTED THE COURTS TO DO WHAT WAS IN THE CHILD'S BEST INTERESTS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE COURTS AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES ALSO PERMITTED THE EMERGENCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES FOR THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS. THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT, RIGHT TO COUNSEL, AND RIGHT TO PROTECTION ARE TRACED IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT FROM CASE LAW. CASE CITATIONS ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

534. **HOMICIDE, CHILDREN'S DIVISION. By H. DEYOUNG.** MANSON WESTERN CORPORATION, 12031 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90025. *HUMAN BEHAVIOR,* V 5, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1976), P 16-23. **NCJ-32279**

THE PROBLEM OF MURDEROUS AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF CHILDREN (USUALLY DIRECTED AGAINST SIBLINGS OR OTHER CHILDREN) IS DISCUSSED. MURDER BY CHILDREN PROBABLY OCCURS, STATES THE AUTHOR, MORE OFTEN THAN WE WOULD LIKE TO ADMIT, AND IT MAY ACCOUNT FOR SOME IMPROPER PROSECUTIONS OF PARENTS WHO EITHER CANNOT FACE THE FACTS OR CANNOT PRODUCE AN ALIBI. MURDERS BY CHILDREN ARE JUDGED IRRATIONAL, OCCUR IN THE HEAT OF PASSION, AND ARE ATTRIBUTED TO PRIMAL AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES.

535. **HOW POLICE HANDLE EXPLOSIVE SQUABBLES (FROM READINGS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1976-1979—ANNUAL EDITIONS, BY DONAL E J MACNAMARA—SEE NCJ-47702). By M. BARD and J. ZACKER.** DUSHKIN PUBLISHING GROUP, INC, SLUICE DOCK, GUILFORD, CT 06437. 3 p. 1978. **NCJ-47708**

FINDINGS FROM STUDIES OF CITIZEN DISPUTES AND POLICE CONFLICT-MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN NEW YORK, N.Y., AND NORWALK, CONN., ARE DISCUSSED. THE NEW YORK STUDY INVOLVED THE ACTIVITIES OF A SPECIALLY TRAINED FAMILY CRISIS UNIT IN WEST HARLEM. DURING A 22-MONTH DEMONSTRATION, THE UNIT HANDLED 1,388 DISTURBANCES INVOLVING 962 FAMILIES. THERE WERE NO HOMICIDES IN ANY OF THE FAMILIES AND NO INJURIES TO OFFICERS. ARRESTS FOR ASSAULT WENT DOWN, AND CITIZEN CONFIDENCE IN POLICE IMPROVED. IN THE NORWALK STUDY, WHICH TOOK PLACE IN A MIDDLE-CLASS, PREDOMINANTLY WHITE COMMUNITY, POLICE OFFICERS DEVELOPED THEIR OWN TRAINING PROGRAM BASED ON CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES EMPLOYED SPONTANEOUSLY BY OFFICERS IN HANDLING DISPUTES BETWEEN STRANGERS AND ACQUAINTANCES AS WELL AS RELATIVES. THE MAJOR OBSERVATION FROM BOTH STUDIES WAS THE PREDOMINANTLY INTRARACIAL NATURE OF INTERPERSONAL DISPUTES: WHITES FIGHT WITH WHITES, BLACKS WITH BLACKS. A RELATED FINDING IS THAT AN INTERRACIAL DISPUTE MANAGED BY POLICE IS LESS LIKELY TO RESULT IN ASSAULTIVENESS THAN IS A DISPUTE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE SAME RACE. OTHER FINDINGS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: MOST DISPUTES ARE NOT AS ASSAULTIVE AS MANY, INCLUDING THE POLICE, TEND TO ASSUME (ONLY 36 PERCENT OF THE WEST HARLEM CASES INVOLVED AN ACTUAL PHYSICAL ASSAULT); DISPUTES ARE CAUSED BY A WIDE VARIETY OF PROBLEMS; FAMILIES TEND TO REPEAT ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR; AND POLICE RARELY RESORT TO PHYSICAL FORCE IN DEALING WITH FAMILY DISPUTES. THE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT 'ACTION RESEARCH,' SUCH AS THAT CONDUCTED IN WEST HARLEM AND NORWALK, CAN OFFER TO MAKING POLICE INTERVENTION IN CITIZEN DISPUTES LESS DANGEROUS ARE NOTED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM PSYCHOLOGY TODAY (NOVEMBER 1976).

536. **HOW TO HANDLE AND REDUCE CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY.** TEACH 'EM INC., 625 NORTH MICHIGAN, CHICAGO, IL 60611; NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 708 NORTH PENDLETON STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. 1974. **NCJ-38836**

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES THE HISTORY, DEFINITIONS, AND OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESENTS THE PROSECUTOR'S PERSPECTIVE ON ABUSE. FOUR BASIC CONVICTIONS ARE CURRENTLY HELD CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FIRST, CHILDREN NEED TO BE PROTECTED. IF THE PARENTS FAIL TO PROTECT, THE GOVERNMENT MUST STEP IN. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS NOT WILLFUL, BUT STEMS FROM PARENTAL PROBLEMS. FINALLY, THROUGH PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING, PARENTS CAN BE REHABILITATED. TYPES OF CHILD NEGLECT INCLUDE LACK OF MAINTENANCE, CORRUPTING INFLUENCES, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, MEDICAL NEGLECT, EDUCATIONAL NEGLECT, PHYSICAL ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE, AND COMMUNITY NEGLECT. THE PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILD REPRESENTS THE NUMERICALLY SMALLEST PROBLEM. PARENTS WHO NEGLECT OR ABUSE CHILDREN ARE DESCRIBED AS IMMATURE CHRONOLOGICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY, OF LOW INTELLIGENCE, AS HAVING PERSONALITY DEFECTS OR EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES, OR REPEATING THEIR OWN NEGLECTED CHILDHOOD WITH THEIR CHILDREN. ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTIONS CONCERNING CHILD NEGLECT ARE THAT ALL NEGLECTED CHILDREN MUST BE REMOVED FROM THEIR

HOMES AND THAT ALL BATTERED CHILDREN'S PARENTS WERE BATTERED CHILDREN. THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1876. SOCIAL SERVICES WERE NOT INVOLVED IN THE FIELD UNTIL THE 1920'S, AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION BECAME INVOLVED IN THE 1950'S. A DISTRICT ATTORNEY STATES THAT FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, DOCTORS ARE NOTORIOUS FOR NOT REPORTING ABUSE CASES. TO OVERCOME THIS NON-REPORTING, A PENALTY FOR NON-REPORTING SHOULD BE LEGISLATED, AND A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN AIMED AT DOCTORS AND NURSES SHOULD BE INSTITUTED. WHERE THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE IS INCONSISTENT WITH PARENTAL EXPLANATIONS, THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE CHILD, WHO SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE HOME, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, TO FIND A SOLUTION. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY STATES THAT AN ABUSED CHILD WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY BE KILLED IF NOT REMOVED FROM HOME. RECOMMENDED INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES INCLUDE A SPECIFIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION, A SEARCH FOR INCONSISTENCIES, AND A DETERMINATION OF WHO HAD ACCESS TO THE CHILD. THE ATTITUDE OF SPOUSES TOWARDS A CHILD BEATING SPOUSE OR AN INCESTUOUS SPOUSE IS ALMOST ALWAYS ONE OF TOLERANCE AND PROTECTION. A DILEMMA FOR PROSECUTORS IS WHETHER TO PRESERVE THE FAMILY OR PUNISH THE OFFENDER. FOR OTHER TAPES IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-38832-38835, AND 38837...PO

Supplemental Notes: 53 MINUTES.

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. (Audio Cassette)

537. **HOW TO PREPARE COURTROOM PRESENTATIONS. By E. BAKER and J. DEES.** AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *PUBLIC WELFARE,* V 36, N 4 (FALL 1978), P 30-36. **NCJ-54931**

THIS PAPER IS INTENDED TO ALLEVIATE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT SOCIAL WORKERS IN CHILD PROTECTION AGENCIES MAY EXPERIENCE WHEN THEY FIND THEMSELVES IN THE COURTROOM. WHEN GATHERING INFORMATION AND INTERVIEWING PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES, THE SOCIAL WORKER MUST DO TWO THINGS: (1) LEARN THE FACTS IN ORDER TO MAKE AN INDEPENDENT DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THE MATTER IS ONE THAT SHOULD COME BEFORE THE COURT, AND (2) DOCUMENT EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THE ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD NEGLECT OR ABUSE SO AS TO INVOKE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT. IN ORDER TO PROPERLY PREPARE A CASE FOR COURT, THE SOCIAL WORKER MUST KNOW HOW TO COLLECT AND RECORD FACTS, UNDERSTAND THE LAW AND RULES OF EVIDENCE AS THEY APPLY TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND KNOW WHAT KINDS OF EVIDENCE ARE ADMISSIBLE IN COURT INFORMATION MUST BE GATHERED AT THE PRELIMINARY STAGES OF THE INVESTIGATION. THIS MUST THEN BE ANALYZED CAREFULLY TO DETERMINE IF COURT INTERVENTION IS NECESSARY. RECORDKEEPING SHOULD BEGIN WITH THE VERY FIRST FAMILY CONTACT. IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER TO UNDERSTAND THE LAW. THE STATE'S DEFINITIONS OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE SHOULD GUIDE THE WORKER IN THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION. IDEALLY, THE COUNTY ATTORNEY SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ADVISE THE SOCIAL WORKER ON THE FINE POINTS OF THE LAW. THE SOCIAL WORKER SHOULD ALSO BE AWARE THAT HIS OR HER TESTIMONY IS SUBJECT TO TESTS OF ADMISSIBILITY AND HEARSAY. HEARSAY EVIDENCE IS NOT ALWAYS EXCLUDED FROM COURT TESTIMONY, BUT OFTEN POSES PROBLEMS. THEREFORE, THE SOCIAL WORKER'S RECORDS SHOULD DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN INFORMATION GOTTEN FROM FIRSTHAND OBSERVATIONS AND INFORMATION GLEANED FROM OTHER SOURCES. A FORMAT FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION IS PROPOSED. GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING THE INITIAL REPORT AND THE COURT REPORT ARE PRESENTED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE WELL-PREPARED COURT CASE WILL ENABLE THE COURT TO MAKE A DECISION IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF BOTH THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MLC)

Supplemental Notes: TEN PERCENT DISCOUNT ON TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE COPIES ADAPTED VERSION OF SPEECH GIVEN IN JACKSON (MS), APRIL 1977 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Availability: AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005.

538. **HUMAN ECOLOGY OF CHILD MALTREATMENT—A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR RESEARCH. By J. GARBARINO.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414. *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY,* (NOVEMBER 1977), P 72-735. **NCJ-60304**

THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT FOR PRODUCING CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED, AND RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS OF THIS ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED. ALTHOUGH THE INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF PARENTS IS A FACTOR IN CHILD ABUSE BEHAVIOR, THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF CHILD MALTREATMENT IS BEST UNDERSTOOD AS AN ISSUE IN THE STUDY OF THE ECOLOGY OF FAMILY LIFE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAREGIVER ROLE, AND THE PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE FEEDBACK FOR PARENTS. THE CLIMATE FOR CHILD ABUSE IS CREATED BY A CULTURAL CONDITIONING THAT EITHER PERMITS OR ENCOURAGES THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE IN THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF CHILDREN. WHILE SUCH A CULTURAL MANDATE BY NO MEANS SANCTIONS EXTREME ABUSE, IT PROVIDES A RATIONALIZING FRAMEWORK FOR THE JUSTIFICATION OF VARYING DEGREES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN. SOCIAL ISOLATION OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL CAREGIVERS IS ANOTHER ECOLOGICAL CONDITION FOSTERING CHILD ABUSE. THE ABSENCE OF FEEDBACK FROM OTHERS REGARDING ATTITUDES AND REACTION TO STRESS, TOGETHER WITH THE ABSENCE OF SUPPORTIVE AND CARING RELATIONSHIPS, CREATES A VULNERABILITY TO DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES LEADING TO ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. EMPIRICAL STUDIES TO TEST THESE ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT REQUIRE: (1) ANALYSIS OF A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES (INCLUDING BOTH RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS; (2) A STUDY OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND IDEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THOSE FAMILIES; (3) COMPARISON OF DIVERSE CULTURAL CONTEXTS; AND (4) ANALYSIS OVER TIME. WHILE NO SINGLE STUDY IS LIKELY TO MEET ALL THESE CRITERIA, AS A CONSENSUS ABOUT THE ECOLOGICAL MODEL DEVELOPS, IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO GENERATE A COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM THAT WILL. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER WAS BASIS FOR PRESENTATION AT A SYMPOSIUM 'THE ECOLOGY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT—THEORY, METHOD AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS' HELD AT THE BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT, NEW ORLEANS (LA), MARCH 17-20, 1977.

539. **ILLINOIS—DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS, JULY 1, 1977-JUNE 30, 1978. By B. OAKES.** ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES, ONE NORTH OLD STATE CAPITOL, PLAZA, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62706. 54 p. 1979. **NCJ-61315**

STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT MADE TO THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES FROM JULY 1, 1977 TO

JUNE 30, 1978. IN 1978, CHILD ABUSE WAS 20 TIMES HIGHER THAN IN 1970. REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE IN 1978 WERE UP 46.5 PERCENT OVER 1977, REFLECTING GREATER MEDIA COVERAGE OF CHILD ABUSE CONCERNS AND MORE EFFECTIVE REPORTING. AGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN REMAINED FAIRLY STABLE FROM 1977 TO 1978. IN 1978, A 63-PERCENT INCREASE IN REPORTS OF ABUSED WHITE CHILDREN WAS INDICATED, AS COMPARED TO A 36 PERCENT INCREASE FOR BLACKS AND A 24 PERCENT INCREASE FOR ALL OTHER RACES. REPORTS OF POISONINGS AND MULTIPLE INJURIES ROSE SHARPLY IN CONTRAST WITH OTHER TYPES OF ABUSE. A HIGHER PROPORTION OF REPORTS IN 1978 INVOLVED NEGLECT THAN IN 1976 AND 1977, WITH PARENTS THE ALLEGED PERPETRATORS IN 75 PERCENT OF ALL ABUSE/NEGLECT CASES. REPORTS IN 1977 AND 1978 INCLUDED ONLY 0.5 PERCENT DEATHS, COMPARED TO 0.7 PERCENT IN 1976; OF 75 DEATHS IN 1978, 59 WERE DEAD ON ARRIVAL AND 16 EXPIRED LATER. AMONG MANDATED REPORTERS OF ABUSE, HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS AND NURSES WERE THE ONLY CATEGORIES TO DECREASE. PUBLIC AID REPORTERS ROSE 198 PERCENT IN REPORTING, FOLLOWED BY SOCIAL WORKERS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES. A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF ABUSE WAS REPORTED FOR CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS AND OVER 14 YEARS. NEGLECT WAS REPORTED MORE FREQUENTLY IN THE AGE RANGE FROM 3 YEARS TO 13 YEARS. COMPARISONS ACROSS SEVERAL TYPES OF ABUSE ARE MADE, INCLUDING SEXUAL ABUSE, BEATINGS, NEGLECT, MULTIPLE INJURIES, AND ABUSE RESULTING IN DEATH. THE BULK OF THE REPORT CONTAINS TABULAR DATA. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

540. **ILLINOIS—NEW ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD REPORTING ACT (EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1975)—A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH THE REPEALED ABUSED CHILD ACT.** ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES, ONE NORTH OLD STATE CAPITOL, PLAZA, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62706. 17 p. 1975. **NCJ-29492**

A SECTION BY SECTION COMPARISON OF THE TWO LAWS, DONE IN THE SEQUENTIAL ORDER OF THE NEW LAW, WITH RELATED SECTIONS OF THE OLD AND NEW LAWS PRINTED FACING EACH OTHER ON EVEN AND ODD NUMBERED PAGES, RESPECTIVELY. COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE NEW LAW ARE INCLUDED. IF A SECTION OF THE NEW LAW IS REQUIRED TO MEET REGULATIONS OF THE US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE FOR FUNDING OF CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS, IT IS MENTIONED IN THE COMMENTS UNDER 'FEDERAL REQUIREMENT.' (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

541. **IMAGES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. By J. LONDON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 510-524. **NCJ-46166**

A PICTORIAL ESSAY OF MASS MEDIA IMAGES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS PROVIDED, AND THE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN WHO OPPOSE THE USE OF THESE IMAGES ARE DISCUSSED. IMAGES OF WOMEN BEING PHYSICALLY ABUSED ARE USED IN MANY FACETS OF ADVERTISING. A PICTORIAL ESSAY OF RECORD ALBUM COVERS, MAGAZINE FEATURES, AND ADVERTISEMENTS IN WHICH VIOLENT OR SEXUAL IMAGES OF WOMEN ARE SHOWN EXPLICITLY IS PRESENTED. HOWEVER VIOLENT OR DEGRADING THESE IMAGES ARE, THEY STILL SELL MERCHANDISE. THE AUTHOR PROVIDES TWO EXPLANATIONS FOR THIS TYPE OF IMAGERY: (1) IT IS AN EXTREME ATTEMPT BY ADVERTISERS PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND EDITORS TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR AUDIENCES; AND (2) IT IS A REACTION OF MEN AGAINST THE NEW AWARENESS AND MILITANCY OF WOMEN. SUCH MEDIA VIOLENCE IMAGES TEACH US THAT WOMEN ARE BY NATURE VICTIMS; THAT WOMEN LIKE TO BE ABUSED AND BEATEN; THAT WOMEN ENCOURAGE AND ASK FOR ABUSE; THAT WOMEN ARE APPROPRIATE AND EASY TARGETS; THAT VICTIMIZED OR ABUSED WOMEN ARE HUMOROUS, SEXUALLY STIMULATING, OR THRILLING; AND THAT THE APPROPRIATE AND NORMAL WAY FOR A MAN TO TREAT A WOMAN IS TO ABUSE AND DEMEAN HER. AN ACTIVIST ORGANIZATION, WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (WAVAW), WAS FORMED IN PROTEST OF A MOVIE CALLED 'STUFF,' WHICH CONCERNED THE SEXUAL ASSAULT, MUTILATION, MURDER, AND DISMEMBERMENT OF A WOMAN. WAVAW IS WORKING TO STOP THE RISE IN VIOLENT ADVERTISING IMAGERY ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT PROMOTES VIOLENCE. WAVAW DOES NOT DEMAND CENSORSHIP, BUT ASKS FOR CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY. AS SEVERAL INDUSTRIES FORBID THE GLORIFICATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND RACISM IN THEIR ADVDERTISING. COMPANIES SHOULD TREAT THE ABUSE OF WOMEN IN A SIMILAR FASHION. ADDRESSES ARE GIVEN FOR MORE INFORMATION, AND A LISTING OF RECORDS WHICH DEPICT OR WERE PROMOTED WITH VIOLENT, ABUSIVE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED. (BAC)

Availability: VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314.

542. **INCEST AND DRUG-RELATED CHILD ABUSE—SYSTEMATIC NEGLECT BY THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL PROGESSIONS. By J. DENSEN-GERBER, S. F. HUTCHINSON, and R. M. LEVINE.** FEDERAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS, INC, 157 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10007. *CONTEMPORARY DRUG PROBLEMS,* V 6, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 135-172. **NCJ-55816**

SEVEN CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE THE BREAKDOWNS IN BOTH REPORTING AND SOCIAL SERVICES INTERVENTION IN DRUG-RELATED CHILD ABUSE IN THE STATES OF MICHIGAN, NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, AND UTAH. TWO POINTS ARE HIGHLIGHTED BY THE CASE HISTORIES AND DISCUSSIONS: (1) THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PATHOLOGY WHICH LEADS THE ABUSED CHILD TO USE DRUGS AND, IN THE NEXT GENERATION, LEADS THE ADDICTED PARENT TO ABUSE THE CHILD; AND (2) THE FAILURE OF THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL SYSTEMS TO DEAL WITH THIS SYNDROME. THE CHILD PROTECTIVE LAWS OF EACH OF THE EXAMINED STATES ARE SUMMARIZED. ONLY IN NEW YORK IS DRUG ABUSE BY THE PARENT CONSIDERED A CAUSE FOR REMOVING THE CHILD FROM THE HOME. THE CASE HISTORIES DOCUMENT THE STORIES OF CHILDREN WHO ARE SEXUALLY ABUSED AT AGES AS YOUNG AS 7, CHILDREN WHO ARE BOTH SEXUALLY AND PHYSICALLY ABUSED, AND CHILDREN WHO RUN AWAY FROM HOME TO BECOME DRUG ADDICTS, AND EVENTUALLY, THESE ABUSED CHILDREN BECOMING ABUSING PARENTS THEMSELVES. EACH CASE HISTORY CONTAINS A TRAIL OF SCHOOL NURSES, TEACHERS, AND PHYSICIANS WHO DO NOT REPORT, AND COURTS AND SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES WHO DO NOT ACT EVEN WHEN A REPORT IS FINALLY MADE. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) COMPREHENSIVE AUTOMATIC CHILD CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS SIMILAR TO THOSE IN WESTERN EUROPE SO THAT CHILDREN WILL BE SEEN REGULARLY BY PROFESSIONALS; (2) STRONGER PENALTIES FOR NONREPORTING; (3) GREATER AUTHORITY FOR HOSPITALS AND PHYSICIANS TO DETAIN CHILDREN WHO SHOW SIGNS OF ABUSE; (4) RELAXATION OF RULES OF EVIDENCE TO ALLOW YOUNG CHILDREN TO OFFER EVIDENCE IN ABUSE CASES; (5) GREATER EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONALS WHO MIGHT WORK WITH ABUSED CHILDREN; AND (6) GREATER RECOGNITION IN LAW OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG USE, CHILD ABUSE, AND INCEST. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES, TERM DEFINITIONS, STATUTE CITATIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

543. **INCEST AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. By A. A. ROSENFELD, C. C. NADELSON, M. KRIEGER, and J. H. BACKMAN.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY,* V 16, N 2 (SPRING 1977), P 327-339. **NCJ-43146**

AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO SEPARATE THE PSYCHIATRIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF INCEST AND TO EXAMINE LONG TERM EFFECTS ON THE CHILD. THE NEED FOR CAREFUL, CONTROLLED STUDIES USING A BROAD POPULATION BASE IS EMPHASIZED. BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF SEXUAL ABUSE, IT SELDOM COMES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURT UNLESS IT IS COMBINED WITH SOME OTHER PATHOLOGY. CERTAIN FAMILIES SEEM PREDISPOSED TO INCESTUAL ACTS. USUALLY THESE FAMILIES ARE DISORGANIZED OR HAVE EXTREMELY LAX SEXUAL STANDARDS. THE INCEST ACT MAY RANGE ALL THE WAY FROM FONDLING TO INTERCOURSE. IN MANY INSTANCES THE ACT IS NOT SEEN AS INCESTUOUS AT ALL BY EITHER THE ADULT OR THE CHILD. IN SUCH CASES, THE ADULT IS MERELY REPEATING FONDLING BEHAVIOR WHICH HE/SHE FOUND COMFORTING AS A CHILD. THE DEGREE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE SEEMS RELATED TO THE TYPE OF EXPERIENCE, THE TYPE OF ADULT ENCOUNTERED, AND THE FAMILY'S PERCEPTION OF THE EXPERIENCE. OFTEN GUILT DOES NOT APPEAR UNTIL PUBERTY. CLINICAL EVIDENCE TO DATE HAS BEEN BASED ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON THOSE WHO HAVE LATER HAD PROBLEMS WITH THE LAW OR IN SCHOOL, OR UPON THOSE AT A PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC PRESENTING SYMPTOMS OF FRIGIDITY, PROMISCUITY, OR DEPRESSION. THESE CASES INDICATE THAT THE SEXUAL EXPERIENCE IS BURIED FOR MANY YEARS AND IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR BY THE PATIENT. CASES OF CHILDREN DEMONSTRATING UNDESIRABLE AFTER EFFECTS OF AN INCESTUOUS EXPERIENCE USUALLY SHOW THAT THE ENTIRE FAMILY NEEDS TO BE TREATED. UNDER LAW THE CHILD IS ALWAYS SEEN AS THE ABUSED PARTY WHILE ONE ADULT IS SINGLED OUT AS THE ABUSER. IN MOST CASES THE INTERACTION IS FAR MORE COMPLEX. BROAD-BASED STUDIES ARE NEEDED BECAUSE THIS PROBLEM SEEMS TO BE MORE COMMON THAN PREVIOUSLY SUSPECTED.

544. **INCEST—CHILDREN AT RISK. By D. H. BROWNING and B. BOATMAN.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 134, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 69-72. **NCJ-38476**

REPORT ON A STUDY WHICH REVIEWED FAMILY DYNAMICS AND DYSFUNCTION IN 14 CASES OF INCEST SEEN IN THE CHILD PSYCHIATRY CLINIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER. THE CASES FELL INTO THREE CATEGORIES—FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST, INCEST WITH UNCLE, AND MULTIPLE INCEST. THE TYPICAL FAMILY CONSTELLATION WAS THAT OF A CHRONICALLY DEPRESSED MOTHER, AN ALCOHOLIC AND VIOLENT FATHER OR STEPFATHER, AND AN ELDEST DAUGHTER WHO WAS FORCED TO ASSUME MANY OF HER MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES. THE NEED FOR PHYSICIANS TO BE ALERT TO THE POSSIBILITY OF INCEST IN SUCH HIGH-RISK FAMILIES IS STRESSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

545. **INCESTUOUS ABUSE OF CHILDREN—THE NEED FOR AN OBJECTIVE VIEW. By C. E. GENTRY.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 6 (JUNE 1978), P 355-364. **NCJ-50875**

RESPONSES TO INCESTUOUS ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE CONSIDERED FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE CHILD, THE ABUSER, THE FAMILY, AND SOCIETY, AND PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE INCESTUOUSLY ABUSED CHILD OFTEN IS INITIALLY FASCINATED BY THE EXPERIENCE BECAUSE OF THE PHYSICAL CLOSENESS AND SEXUAL STIMULATION. LATER RESPONSES ARE GUILT, FEAR OF REJECTION BY THE FAMILY OR THE ABUSER, AND FEAR OF PUNISHMENT. THE ABUSERS USUALLY BECOME INCESTUOUSLY INVOLVED BECAUSE OF CURRENT STRESSES IN THEIR LIVES AND PANIC AFTER A FEW INCESTUOUS EXPERIENCES. INCEST IS MORE LIKELY WHEN ONE ADULT HAS LOST A JOB, WHEN THE WIFE HAS RECENTLY ENTERED THE JOB MARKET, OR WHEN MARITAL CONFLICTS ARE STRAINING THE FAMILY RELATIONS. FAMILY RESPONSES TO INCEST ARE OFTEN DENIAL, JEALOUSY, AND FEAR THAT THE FAMILY WILL BREAK UP. SOCIETY'S RESPONSE IS MAINLY DENIAL ACCOMPANIED BY REPUGNANCE, FEELINGS OF GUILT BY ASSOCIATION, ANGER, AND POSSIBLY FASCINATION. SOCIAL WORKERS, POLICE, AND COURTS WHO INTERVENE IN AN INCEST SITUATION MUST BE TRAINED TO UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF THE OFFENDER, VICTIM, AND FAMILY AND REALIZE THAT THE CHILD HAS A GREAT NEED FOR NONSEXUAL AFFECTION. INCEST VICTIMS ARE BENEFITTED BY DISCUSSING THEIR FEELINGS WITH UNDERSTANDING, WELL TRAINED ADULTS, OR, POSSIBLY, PEER GROUP INCEST VICTIMS. THE CASEWORKER SHOULD EXPLAIN SOCIETY'S DISAPPHOVING ATTITUDE, PROVIDE ROLE MODELS FOR THE CHILD, AND HELP THE CHILD ESTABLISH OPEN COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS AND SIBLINGS. THE OFFENDER SHOULD BE PRESENTED WITH THE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT THE CASE AND BE TOLD THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF INCEST. THE ABUSER SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO CONTINUE RELATIONS WITH THE FAMILY, ACCEPT COUNSELING, AND BE TAUGHT TO RELIEVE FRUSTRATION AND ANGER THROUGH ACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNICATION. FAMILY COMMUNICATION SHOULD BE STRESSED, AND DISSOLUTION OF FAMILY TIES IS TO BE DISCOURAGED. PRIMARY PREVENTION IS ATTAINED THROUGH EDUCATION OF FAMILIES, SCREENING OF HIGH RISK FAMILIES, AND BETTER SERVICES FOR NEEDY FAMILIES. PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE LISTED. OVERALL SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS INCEST CONSTITUTE BARRIERS TO PREVENTION AND TREATMENT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

546. **INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR AS AN ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR LEADING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME (FROM CHILD ABUSE—WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?, 1977, BY SUSAN ARSHACK—SEE NCJ-46783). By W. S. SCHMIDT.** CHILD PROTECTION CENTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, 111 MICHIGAN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20010. 6 p. 1977. **NCJ-46784**

AN INDEPTH STUDY OF 37 CASES OF INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR FINDS THAT THIS TYPE OF CHILD ABUSE IS PARTICULARLY HARD TO DETECT AND PROSECUTE AND THAT IT IS LINKED TO SUICIDE ATTEMPTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE CHILD VICTIM. THE 37 CASES INVOLVED A TOTAL OF 54 TYPES OF INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR. ONE CASE INVOLVED AN ADOPTED SON, FOUR INVOLVED SISTER-BROTHER INCEST, AND THE REST WERE A FATHER AND A DAUGHTER OR STEPDAUGHTER. THE COUNTY OF STUDY REMAINS ANONYMOUS TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE VICTIMS. ONLY THREE DAUGHTERS AND ONE STEPDAUGHTER REPORTED THE INCEST. THE REST OF THE CASES WERE DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT. STUDY OF THE CASES FOUND THAT THE POLICE AND COURTS WERE ILL-EQUIPPED TO HANDLE SEXUAL ABUSE. THE CHILD NEEDED TO BE PLACED OUTSIDE THE HOME IN A SUPPORTIVE SITUATION DURING THE INVESTIGATION, BUT OFTEN THE ONLY FACILITY AVAILABLE WAS A DETENTION HOME. WHEN THERAPY WAS RECOMMENDED, THE PARENTS OFTEN DID NOT FOLLOW THROUGH. THE JUVENILE COURT, DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS OFTEN HAD DIVERGENT PHILOSOPHIES ON HANDLING THE PROBLEM. THE CHILD WAS THE ONE WHO SUFFERED. THE STUDY ALSO SHOWED THAT INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR IS DETECTED LESS OFTEN IN HIGHER INCOME FAMILIES, BUT SEEMS JUST

AS COMMON. THE RATE OF REPORTED SEXUAL OFFENSES INCREASED WITH THE AGE OF THE GIRL. CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 12 YEARS WERE SELDOM REPORTED. PEERS OFTEN PRESSURED THE TEENAGER INTO REPORTING HER FATHER. IN THIS STUDY THERE WAS NO CORRELATION BETWEEN AGE OF WIFE AND INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR OF HUSBAND. THE FACT THAT THESE MEN PREFERRED IMMATURE SEX OBJECTS WAS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT IN FAMILIES WITH SEVERAL DAUGHTERS, EACH IN TURN BECAME THE VICTIM. OF THE 37 VICTIMS STUDIED, ONLY TWO HAD NO REPORTED JUVENILE OFFENSES. DATA WAS UNAVAILABLE FOR TWO. OF THE REMAINING, 16 GIRLS WERE INVOLVED IN A TOTAL OF 32 OFFENSES INCLUDING SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, RUNNING AWAY, INCORRIGIBILITY, AND PROMISCUITY. AMONG THE REMAINING 17 CHILDREN THERE WERE A NUMBER OF SERIOUS OFFENSES: SIX ATTEMPTED SUICIDES WITH FIVE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR, FIVE THREATS TO KILL THE INCEST PARTICIPANT, ASSORTED OTHER FAMILY SITUATIONS IN WHICH A THREAT TO KILL WAS RELATED TO THE INCEST, AND TWO CONSPIRACIES TO KILL. THESE 17 ALSO RECORDED ONE PETTY LARCENY, ONE BREAKING AND ENTERING WITH A CONCEALED WEAPON, AND ONE CAR THEFT. MOST ALARMING IS THE HIGH NUMBER OF INCIDENTS THREATENING HUMAN LIFE RESULTING FROM INCESTUOUS BEHAVIOR. THE 16 INVOLVED IN SCHOOL MISBEHAVIOR AND RUNNING AWAY TESTIFY TO THE EMOTIONAL TRAUMA ASSOCIATED WITH INCEST. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

547. **INCIDENTS OF BATTERED WIVES SAID UNDER-REPORTED.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *PSYCHIATRIC NEWS V 13,* N 10 (MAY 19, 1978), P 25-29, 31. **NCJ-56536**

COMMENTS OF TWO PSYCHIATRISTS ARE REPORTED REGARDING THE UNDER-REPORTING AND LACK OF SOCIAL SERVICE RESPONSE TO WIFE BATTERING AND THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE IN THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP. AN ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHIATRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL CENTER REPORTS THAT THE INCIDENCE OF SPOUSE ABUSE IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, SINCE IT IS NOT AN OFFICIAL CATEGORY ON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMITTANCE FILES, POLICE REPORTS, COURT ROSTERS, AND OTHER OBVIOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION. LEGAL EXPERTS, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THAT WIFE ABUSE IS ONE OF THE MOST UNDERREPORTED CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY, EVEN MORE SO THAN RAPE. SOME INVESTIGATORS ESTIMATE THAT APPROXIMATELY 50 PERCENT OF AMERICAN WIVES ARE ABUSED. STILL, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE ORGANIZED RESPONSE BY SOCIAL SERVICES IN AN EFFORT TO DEAL WITH THIS PREVALENT AND SERIOUS PROBLEM. THIS EVIDENCE POINTS TOWARD OUR SOCIETY'S ACCEPTANCE OF SPOUSE ABUSE AS A MATTER OF PRIVATE MARITAL BEHAVIOR NOT TO BE TAMPERED WITH BY PUBLIC AGENCIES. A PSYCHIATRIST SPEAKING AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOANALYSIS ON THE 'PSYCHODYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE-PRONE MARRIAGES' VIEWS AGGRESSION, HOSTILITY, AND VIOLENCE WITHIN THE MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIP AS TACTICS OR REACTIONS TO FRUSTRATIONS IN EFFORTS TO MANIPULATE OR CONTROL THE BEHAVIOR OF A SPOUSE FOR ONE'S OWN NEEDS. THIS BEHAVIOR IS THE PATTERN OF THOSE WHO EXPERIENCE THEMSELVES TO BE INFERIOR, INSECURE, AND POWERLESS IN A GIVE-AND-TAKE COMMUNICATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR SPOUSES. VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION HAS BECOME THEIR ACCUSTOMED MEANS OF CONTROLLING THE BEHAVIOR OF THOSE WITH WHOM THEY FEEL MOST VULNERABLE. HELP FOR MARRIAGES IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES IS FREQUENTLY DIFFICULT TO GIVE BECAUSE THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP MAY HAVE REACHED A POINT OF NEUROTIC STABILIZATION WHERE NEITHER PARTY CAN REACT TO THE OTHER APART FROM THE VIOLENT AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR TO WHICH EACH HAS BECOME ACCUSTOMED. THE APPROACH THAT CAN LEAD TO CHANGE IN THE RELATIONSHIP INVOLVES THE MUTUAL DISCOVERY OF WAYS TO COMMUNICATE THAT DO NOT INVOLVE VIOLENCE OR AGGRESSION. (RCB)

548. **INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATION FOR THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD—THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM. By B. G. FRASER.** CALIFORNIA WESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW, 350 CEDAR STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101. *CALIFORNIA WESTERN LAW REVIEW,* V 13, N 1 (1976-1977), P 16-45. **NCJ-43165**

HISTORICAL TREATMENT OF THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD ABUSE, THE CONCEPT OF THE 'GUARDIAN AD LITEM' (ONE APPOINTED BY THE COURT), AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE ABUSED CHILD ARE EXAMINED. THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974 PROVIDES FOR THE MANDATORY APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO REPRESENT AN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD'S INDEPENDENT INTERESTS IN ANY CASE THAT RESULTS IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING. A TYPICAL CHILD ABUSE CASE CONSISTS OF THREE STEPS: (1) IDENTIFICATION UNDER THE MANDATORY REPORTING STATUTE OF ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSE; (2) INVESTIGATION, USUALLY CARRIED OUT BY A STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES; AND (3) INTERVENTION, IF WARRANTED, IN THE FORM OF SERVICES AND TREATMENT FOR PARENTS AND CHILD ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, OR THE FILING OF A COURT CASE. THE ABUSED CHILD NEEDS AND IS ENTITLED TO SOME FORM OF INDEPENDENT ADVOCACY, SUCH AS A GUARDIAN AD LITEM, AT EACH STAGE OF THE PROCESS. HISTORICALLY, THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM WAS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT A CHILD DEFENDANT; IN CHILD ABUSE CASES, HOWEVER, HIS ROLE IS NOT ADVERSARIAL. AS AN OFFICER OF THE COURT, THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM FUNCTIONS AS AN INVESTIGATOR, AN ADVOCATE, A COUNSEL, AND A GUARDIAN. IN THE LATTER CAPACITY, HE MAY REQUEST THAT THE COURT ASSUME TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE CUSTODY IF THE CHILD IS JUDGED TO BE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER IN THE HOME ENVIRONMENT. AS AN ADVOCATE AND COUNSEL, HE MUST BE PRESENT AT ALL FORMAL HEARINGS. THE APPOINTEE SHOULD LOGICALLY BE AN ATTORNEY, ALTHOUGH THIS IS NOT REQUIRED BY LAW. IN 1977, EXISTING STATUTES OFFER LITTLE GUIDANCE FOR GUARDIANS AD LITEM ONCE APPOINTED. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT THE LEGISLATION BE REGARDED AS A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL GUARDIAN MUST USE HIS OWN JUDGMENT AND CREATIVITY IN REPRESENTING THE CHILD.

Supplemental Notes: THIS ARTICLE IS A REPRINT.

549. **INDIANA'S APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A FRUSTRATION OF FAMILY INTEGRITY. By H. E. MARTZ.** VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, VALPARAISO, IN 46383. *VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW,* V 14, N 1 (FALL 1979), P 69-121. **NCJ-66142**

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LAWS SHOULD BE BASED ON THE CONCEPT THAT COERCIVE INTERVENTION SHOULD BE LIMITED TO PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM SERIOUS HARM UNDER PRECISE AND FAIR PROCEDURES. MOST AMERICAN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATUTES CONFLICT WITH PARENTS' RIGHTS TO RAISE THEIR CHILDREN ACCORDING TO PERSONAL DICTATES. INDIANA'S OLD JUVENILE CODES VIEWED THE CHILD'S INTERESTS AS PARAMOUNT. ACCORDING TO A SURVEY, CHILDREN WERE REMOVED FROM THEIR PARENTS IN 65 PERCENT OF THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, AND MOST WERE REMOVED WITHOUT ANY ADVERSARIAL HEARING. THE NEW 1979 CODE CONTAINS REVISED JUDICIAL STANDARDS WHICH FOCUS ON HARM DONE TO THE CHILD RATHER THAN PARENTAL CONDUCT AND PROCEDURAL ADJUSTMENTS WHICH MORE ADEQUATELY PROTECT

THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES. IT ALSO PROVIDES FOR A PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE PLACEMENT. MANY WEAKNESSES ARE ALSO EVIDENT, SUCH AS A LACK OF FOURTH AMENDMENT GUARANTEES AND PARENTAL RIGHTS TO COUNSEL. THE STATE SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT REMOVAL OF THE CHILD WOULD CAUSE LESS DAMAGE THAN THE HARM EXPERIENCED IN THE HOME. FAMILIES SHOULD BE GUARANTEED REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, AND TERMINATION STANDARDS SHOULD BE CLEARLY DELINEATED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MJM)

550. **INDIANA'S STATUTORY PROTECTION FOR THE ABUSED CHILD.** VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, VALPARAISO, IN 46383. *VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW,* V 9, N 1 (FALL 1974), P 89-133. **NCJ-17866**

THIS NOTE EVALUATES FOUR WAYS IN WHICH INDIANA LAW SEEKS TO PROTECT THE ABUSED CHILD, AND SUGGESTS REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EXISTING LAW INTO A BROAD CHILD PROTECTION ARTICLE. INDIANA PROVIDES STATUTORY PROTECTION FOR THE ABUSED CHILD PRIMARILY IN FOUR WAYS: 1) A LAW REQUIRING ALL PERSONS TO REPORT SUSPECTED INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES; 2) PROVISIONS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW DESIGNED TO PUNISH THE PERPETRATOR OF THE ABUSE; 3) JUVENILE LAW PROVISIONS ALLOWING ABUSED CHILDREN TO BE PLACED UNDER PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION OR REMOVED FROM THEIR HOME; AND 4) AUTHORIZATION OF A PROGRAM OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN THROUGH EACH COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE. PROVISIONS OF THESE STATUTES AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN DEALING WITH THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED. ALTHOUGH IT IS CONCLUDED THAT INDIANA HAS THE BASIC STATUTORY FRAMEWORK NECESSARY FOR PROTECTING THE ABUSED CHILD, SEVERAL REVISIONS ARE SUGGESTED. AMONG THESE ARE CREATION OF A BROAD CHILD PROTECTION ARTICLE WHICH WOULD INCLUDE AN ENLARGED MANDATORY REPORTING LAW, A CONSOLIDATED SECTION ON DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, A SINGLE DEFINITION OF NEGLECT AND STATUTORY PRESUMPTIONS OF PRIOR ABUSE AS EVIDENCE OF AN ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT AND THE CHILD'S CONDITION AS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

551. **INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN WISCONSIN—EXTENT AND SERVICES AVAILABLE. By G. A. ANDERSON, R. SWEET, and S. LYTHCOTT.** WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ROOM 147 NORTH, STATE CAPITOL, MADISON, WI 53702. 81 p. 1978. **NCJ-46989**

TABULAR DATA DERIVED BY QUESTIONNAIRE IS PRESENTED ON THE EXTENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ABUSED SPOUSES IN WISCONSIN. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO SELECTED POLICE CHIEFS, ALL SHERIFFS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS, COMMUNITY SERVICES BOARDS, AND TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING SERVICES TO ABUSED SPOUSES. COLLECTED DATA INCLUDED: (1) INFORMATION ON WHETHER SERVICES WERE PROVIDED BY EACH OF THE ORGANIZATIONS SURVEYED TO ABUSED SPOUSES; (2) THE NUMBER OF CONTACTS THAT EACH ORGANIZATION HAD WITH VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; (3) HOW THESE PERSONS WERE BROUGHT INTO CONTACT WITH THE ORGANIZATION; (4) THE TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE VICTIM; (5) SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW SERVICES AND NEW LEGISLATION; AND (6) IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING WITH VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. COPIES OF EACH QUESTIONNAIRE ARE INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX. COUNTIES WERE DEMARCATED BY POPULATION FOR USE IN ANALYZING THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE. DATA ARE PROVIDED ON THOSE MUNICIPALITIES AND GROUPS WHICH RESPONDED OR DID NOT RESPOND, A SERIES OF TABLES SUMMARIZING THE RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE. BOTH THE POLICE CHIEFS AND SHERIFFS WERE QUESTIONED ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONTACTS; THEIR RESPONSES INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING DATA: THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTING THEM WHICH RESULTED IN AN OFFICER BEING SENT TO THE SCENE, THE NUMBER OF CONTACTS RESULTING IN AN INDIVIDUAL BEING TRANSPORTED TO A PHYSICIAN OR HOSPITAL, THE NUMBER OF CONTACTS INVOLVING THE USE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL BY ONE OR BOTH OF THE PARTIES, THE NUMBER OF CONTACTS INVOLVING PARTIES WITH WHOM THE DEPARTMENT HAD PREVIOUS CONTACT, THE TIME OF DAY OF THE CONTACTS, AGE OF VICTIMS, PERCENT OF TIME SPENT DEALING WITH THESE CASES, AND ARRESTS MADE. THE SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS WERE ALSO ASKED ABOUT ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST, TRAINING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS, AND WRITTEN POLICIES OR GUIDELINES. THIRTEEN VICTIM SERVICES ARE LISTED INCLUDING SHELTER CARE, COUNSELING, AND TELEPHONE HOTLINES. TABLES ARE ALSO PRESENTED ON FINANCIAL AND INKIND RESOURSES OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN 1977. THE METHOD OF SELECTING CHIEFS OF POLICE TO RECEIVE QUESTIONNAIRES IS DESCRIBED IN AN APPENDIX. (DJM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

552. **INGHAM COUNTY (MI) PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAM.** 6 p. 1977. **NCJ-45700**

IN RESPONSE TO A 1976 STUDY OF BATTERED WOMEN IN INGHAM COUNTY, MICHIGAN, INDICATING HIGH INCIDENCE RATES, THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FORMULATED AND IMPLEMENTED A DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAM. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO OFFER THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION. A THREEFOLD APPROACH IS BEING USED WHICH INVOLVES DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE AND COORDINATED SYSTEM OF COMMUNITY REFERRALS FOR FAMILIES WITH ABUSE PROBLEMS, AND IDENTIFYING AND FILLING SERVICE GAPS; COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND FACILITATION OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT THROUGH THE MEDIA AND THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSERVICE TRAINING, COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP, AND LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY; AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME FORM OF DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM. THE DOMESTIC ABUSE COORDINATOR SERVES AS A REFERRAL RESOURCE FOR CASES IDENTIFIED BY THE POLICE, COMMUNITY AGENCIES, OR THE FAMILY MEMBER. DURING THE PROGRAM'S FIRST 3 AND 1/2 MONTHS, 94 DIFFERENT VICTIMS WERE IN CONTACT WITH THE COORDINATOR. COMMUNITY AGENCIES, VICTIMS, AND OTHER INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS ARE CONTACTING THE COORDINATOR FOR INFORMATION IN PROGRESSIVELY GREATER NUMBERS. SPECIFIC COMMUNITY EFFORTS HAVE INCLUDED ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT WITH THE COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, INC., ESTABLISHMENT OF A 50-MEMBER TASK FORCE, PARTICIPATION IN HEARINGS AND THE PREPARATION OF LEGISLATION, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SHELTER AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MAY INCLUDE ALCOHOLISM AND THE INDIFFERENCE, HOSTILITY, OR UNCOMMUNICATIVENESS OF THE ABUSER. POSSIBILITIES FOR DIVERTING ASSAULT CASES AND FOR ESTABLISHING APPROPRIATE COUNSELING PROGRAMS ARE BEING RESEARCHED. A CASE FLOW PLAN FOR THE DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAM IS INCLUDED. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

553. INNOCENT VICTIMS—NCJW (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN) MANUAL ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 15 EAST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. 82 p. 1978. **NCJ-60337**

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN PREPARED THIS MANUAL TO PROVIDE SOME DIRECTIONS FOR VOLUNTEER LEGISLATIVE ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND A FEW EXAMPLES OF RECENT RESEARCH POINT OUT THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF THE CHILD AND PARENT; A CHART SUMMARIZES THESE CHARACTERISTICS. DISCUSSIONS ON REPORTING LAWS, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATUTES, AND THE ADJUDICATORY PROCESS PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO ANALYZE STATE LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS. CHARTS PROVIDE DETAILED INFORMATION ON PRESENT LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS IN EACH STATE, AND LIST ADDRESSES OF THREE ORGANIZATIONS WITH GUIDELINES FOR MODEL LEGISLATION AND SYSTEMS FOR CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS. PROCEDURES TO ORGANIZE A STUDY GROUP AND LAUNCH A PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM INCLUDE HOLDING GENERAL INFORMATION AND PROFESSIONAL AWARENESS MEETINGS TO DISCUSS CHILD ABUSE ISSUES, KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION, THE DETECTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT, SELF-REPORTING TECHNIQUES (ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOTLINE FOR PARENTS), AND TRAINING MEMBERS TO LECTURE BEFORE COMMUNITY GROUPS. SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF THE COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES IN PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE ARE NOTED. INTERESTED GROUPS ARE ALSO ADVISED TO TAKE SURVEYS OF COMMUNITY REPORTING PRACTICES AND SERVICES AND TO DEVELOP FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS, SUCH AS PARENTS ANONYMOUS, FAMILY OUTREACH CENTERS, CRISIS CARE CENTERS, OR FAMILY LIVING CENTERS. FINALLY, THESE GUIDELINES STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING A COALITION FOR MONITORING SERVICES PROVIDED TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND FOR ADVOCATING NEEDED CHANGES IN THE SERVICE SYSTEM. REFERENCES AND SURVEY FORMS ARE INCLUDED, AND APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FILMS ON THE SUBJECT, SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL MATERIALS, AND A GLOSSARY OF TERMS. (WJR)

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 15 EAST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010.

554. INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH—THE STATE OF THE ART. VIRGINIA COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, NINTH STREET OFFICE BUILDING, SUITE 901, RICHMOND, VA 23219. 94 p. 1978. **NCJ-47439**

SEVENTEEN PROGRAMS IN THE AREAS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND DIVERSION, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, DAY CARE, AND CHILD HEALTH CARE ARE EXAMINED IN DEPTH. COSTS, GOALS, AND METHODS OF OPERATION ARE NOTED. THE PROJECTS EXAMINED INCLUDE: AN ADOLESCENT DIVERSION PROJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS; A COMMUNITY-FUNDED HOME FOR PREDELINQUENT CHILDREN IN BOULDER, COLO.; THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER, A MULTI-FACETED PROJECT IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.; PROJECT OZ, SERVING RUNAWAY YOUTHS IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; A SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIF., DIVERSION PROGRAM FOR STATUS OFFENDERS; A FAMILY CENTER IN ADAMS COUNTY, COLO., FOR THE PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE; THE FAMILY STRESS CENTER OF CHULA VISTA, CALIF.; PROJECT PROTECTION OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., PUBLIC SCHOOLS; THE SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAM OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; AS WELL AS FOUR DAYCARE AND FOUR CHILD HEALTH PROJECTS. DATA GIVEN FOR EACH PROJECT INCLUDE: PROJECT COSTS, PROJECT DURATION, FUNDING SOURCE, SPONSORING AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION, PROJECT GOALS, AN OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATION AND INNOVATIVE ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT, RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, AND A CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PROGRAM SUCCEEDED IN THREE AREAS. IT REDUCED THE NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF POLICE CONTACTS DURING AND AFTER THE INTERVENTION PERIOD, AS COMPARED TO A CONTROL GROUP. IT ALSO REDUCED THE NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF COURT PETITIONS AND IMPROVED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. THE BOULDER PROJECT SUFFERS FROM A LACK OF PROJECT GOALS, BUT IT HAS PROVIDED AN ALTERNATIVE FOR PREDELINQUENT CHILDREN AND CHILDREN WITH PROBLEMS IN THE FAMILY. THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER HAS BEEN CITED FOR ITS SUCCESS WITH MINORITY YOUTHS. PROJECT OZ IS MORE CLINICALLY ORIENTED, WORKING WITH BOTH RUNAWAYS AND THEIR FAMILIES. ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF ITS YOUTHS RETURN HOME SUCCESSFULLY. THE SACRAMENTO PROGRAM HAS ALSO PROVEN SUCCESSFUL IN DIVERTING STATUS CASES FROM THE FORMAL COURT SYSTEM. THE CHILD ABUSE PROJECTS WORKED WELL IN IDENTIFYING CASES. HOWEVER, THE SUCCESS OF THE INTERVENTION VARIED WITH THE SKILL OF THE STAFF AND THE FAMILY SITUATION. THE COMMUNITY EFFORTS OFTEN FOUND THAT SUCH FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES AS DAYCARE WERE ESSENTIAL TO BREAK THE ABUSE CYCLE. FUNDING INFORMATION ON PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH IS APPENDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

555. INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION—ISSUES AND PROBLEMS (FROM VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1976 BY MARIE BORLAND—SEE NCJ-46613). By T. TOMLINSON. HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716. 10 p. 1976. **NCJ-46618**

SOME OF THE OBSTACLES TO COOPERATION AMONG THE VARIOUS AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH BATTERED CHILDREN AND WIVES ARE DISCUSSED BY A SOCIAL WORKER. COOPERATION IS DEFINED BY THE AUTHOR AS THE EXCHANGE AND COORDINATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT A CLIENT IN A POTENTIALLY OR ACTUALLY DANGEROUS SITUATION, IN ORDER TO DECIDE UPON AN APPROPRIATE COURSE OF ACTION. THIS DEFINITION RAISES QUESTIONS OF WHAT A DANGEROUS SITUATION IS, WHAT INFORMATION IS RELEVANT, AND WHO MAKES THE DECISION. TOO OFTEN IT IS MADE BY INEXPERIENCED, UNTRAINED SOCIAL WORKERS. ADEQUATE TRAINING AND POSTRAINING SUPERVISION ARE SEEN AS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THAT THE PROPER DECISIONS ARE MADE. COLLABORATION AMONG CONCERNED AGENCIES SERVES THREE MAJOR PURPOSES: (1) IT IS USEFUL FOR WIDENING ONE'S INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE KNOWLEDGE OF PROBLEMS; (2) COLLABORATIVE EFFORT IS PART OF THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM OF SOCIETY; AND (3) IT IS A MEANS OF DETERMINING WHEN ACTION NEEDS TO BE TAKEN AND BRINGING THE TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO BEAR UPON THE PROBLEM. FACTORS WHICH CAN LEAD UP TO INADEQUATE COLLABORATION INCLUDE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUNCTION OF OTHER AGENCIES; PRESSURE OF ONE'S OWN WORK; THE PROTECTION OF STATUS; CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION HELD BY ONE AGENCY; RIGIDITY OF FORMAL STRUCTURES; DIFFERENCES IN GOALS BETWEEN AGENCIES OR EVEN BETWEEN WORKERS IN THE SAME AGENCY; AND WORKERS' OWN ETHICS AND FEELINGS. CONCLUSIONS WHICH ARE DRAWN FROM A DISCUSSION OF THESE PROBLEMS ARE THAT: (1) IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THERE ARE ETHICAL AND POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WORKERS AND AGENCIES, AND IT SHOULD NOT BE ASSUMED THAT ALL HAVE THE SAME GOALS; (2) STATUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THOSE INVOLVED CAN BE LARGELY ARTIFICIAL AND MAY LEAD TO THE DISMISSAL OF A VALID VIEWPOINT; (3) LACK OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE CAN ONLY BE COUNTERED BY ADEQUATE TRAINING AND SUPERVISION; (4) THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO REEXAMINE ITS TENDENCY TO PASS POLITICALLY EXPEDIENT LEGISLATION REQUIRING ALREADY OVERLOADED AGENCIES TO DO EVEN MORE WORK WHEN RESOURCES ARE ACTUALLY BEING CUT IN REAL TERMS; AND (5) SOME EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ACHIEVE STABILITY OF STAFFING IN ORGANIZATIONS SO THAT LIAISON TRADITIONS CAN BE BUILT UP. FINALLY, IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT MOST USEFUL COLLABORATION GOES ON AT AN INFORMAL LEVEL, AND MORE TIME SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR WORKERS TO MAKE INFORMAL CONTACT WITH COLLEAGUES IN OTHER AGENCIES. (VDA)

556. INTER-SPOUSAL ASSAULT IN MARYLAND—A SURVEY REPORT ON WOMEN. By K. O. FRIEDMAN, R. D. PETERSEN, and B. J. PARKER. MARYLAND COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, 1100 NORTH EUTAU STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21201; COMMISSION TO STUDY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT, BALTIMORE, MD 21201. 76 p. **NCJ-57464**

A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF 602 MARYLAND WOMEN SHOWS THAT 2.6 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN SUFFERED ABUSE DURING 1977 AND 1978. MARYLAND STATE POLICE FIGURES ARE HIGHER. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED. THE STUDY MEASURED THE FREQUENCY OF ABUSE, THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION EXPOSED TO ABUSE, THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE VIOLENCE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISITCS ON PARTICIPANTS IN SPOUSE-BATTERING. THE DATA WERE USED TO ASSESS THE NEEDS FOR PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BOTH THE VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS. THE SAMPLE WAS SELECTED BY A RANDOM DIGIT DIALING TECHNIQUE. QUESTIONNAIRES, OF UP TO 130 QUESTIONS, WERE ADMINISTERED OVER THE PHONE. THERE WERE A VARIETY OF QUESTIONS ON SUCH TOPICS AS SPOUSAL ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. A PRETEST SHOWED THAT THE QUESTIONNAIRE WOULD IDENTIFY ABUSE VICTIMS, SINCE SENSITIVE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED ONLY AFTER THE RESPONDENT FELT COMFORTABLE WITH THE SURVEY. WHILE ABUSE OCCURRED AT ALL EDUCATIONAL AND INCOME LEVELS, IT IS MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR IN LOW INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL GROUPS. ALSO ABUSE IS THREE TIMES GREATER AMONG BLACK WOMEN THAN WHITE WOMEN. ABUSIVE FAMILIES TEND TO PERPETUATE THEMSELVES FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. SINCE THE RURAL EASTERN SHORE HAS A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF ABUSE THAN ANY OTHER REGION IN THE STATE, EXCEPT FOR BALTIMORE, THE NEXT SHELTER FOR ABUSED WOMEN SHOULD BE LOCATED IN THIS AREA. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES SHOULD DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE PLANS TO ADDRESS THIS MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEM. ALSO, SINCE THE ONLY CURRENT SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM APPEARS TO REQUIRE THAT THE WIFE LEAVE THE ABUSING PARTNER, PROGRAMS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO HELP THE ABUSING SPOUSE BE ABLE TO STAY WITH THE FAMILY. STATISTICAL TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

557. INTERDISCIPLINARY GLOSSARY ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LEGAL, MEDICAL, SOCIAL WORK TERMS. REGION V CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 109 p. 1978. **NCJ-47105**

A GLOSSARY IS PROVIDED OF SPECIALIZED TERMS COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN RESEARCH, CASE STUDIES, AND REPORTS CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL AND PARAPROFESSIONAL DESCRIPTORS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DEFINED AND ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY. AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN THE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND STUDY OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY AMONG THE GLOSSARY TERMS; THEIR SCOPE, MAILING ADDRESS, AND DESIGNATED ACRONYMS ARE INCLUDED. THE GLOSSARY ALSO CONTAINS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATUTES, AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE REGULATIONS OR ACTS WITH RELEVANT SECTIONS ARE DESCRIBED. REFERENCES AND A SEPARATE ACRONYM LIST ARE INCLUDED. (KBL)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-000-00206-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

558. INTERDISCIPLINARY MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By G. D. FISHER. INSIGHT PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022. *PEDIATRIC ANNALS,* V 5, N 3 (MARCH 1976), P 114-128. **NCJ-52242**

THE LEGAL STRUCTURE FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED UNDER THREE CATEGORIES: CRIMINAL LAWS, CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, AND ADOPTION LAWS. IT IS NOTED THAT CRIMINAL LAWS RELEVANT TO CHILD ABUSE DO NOT, IN MOST CASES, FOCUS SPECIFICALLY ON THE MISTREATMENT OF CHILDREN, BUT APPLY TO INJURIES DONE TO ANY PERSON BY ANOTHER. CRIMINAL CODES PROHIBITING MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, ASSAULT, BATTERY, FORNICATION, AND PROSTITUTION ARE MENTIONED AS APPLICABLE TO MOST FORMS OF SEVERE CHILD ABUSE. CHILD NEGLECT IS INDICATED TO BE MORE DIFFICULT TO PROSECUTE UNDER CRIMINAL CODES BECAUSE OF THE REQUIREMENT TO PROVE WILLFUL INTENT. WHILE THE USE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AGAINST ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN FORCIBLY STOP FURTHER ABUSE AND PLACE ABUSIVE PARENTS IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT THAN MAY AID REHABILITATION, IT IS INDICATED THAT HIGH RECIDIVISM RATES AMONG CHILD ABUSERS AND A RELUCTANCE BY PARENTS TO SEEK TREATMENT OUT OF FEAR OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION RENDERS CRIMINAL LAWS LARGELY INEFFECTIVE IN DETERRING AND REHABILITATING CHILD ABUSERS. CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, WHICH ARE CIVIL IN NATURE, ARE DISCUSSED AS TOOLS FOR STIMULATING THE EXPANDED IDENTIFICATION OF INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE BY REQUIRING CERTAIN PROFESSIONAL GROUPS, NOTABLY PHYSICIANS, TO REPORT TO POLICE OR CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. THE GENERAL FORMAT AND OPERATION OF THESE LAWS IN THE STATES ARE DESCRIBED. PROCEDURAL CONFUSIONS, LACK OF ADEQUATE PROGRAMS OF FOLLOWUP BASED ON REPORTING, AND THE CONTINUED RELUCTANCE OF PHYSICIANS TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSES ARE CONSIDERED TO HAMPER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REPORTING LAWS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD OF ENCOURAGING REPORTING BY PROFESSIONALS IS THE USE OF THE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH, WHERE PHYSICIANS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, NURSES, SOCIAL WORKERS, LAWYERS, POLICE, CLERGY, AND TEACHERS ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER AS A TEAM TO CONSIDER SPECIFIC CASES ON THE BASIS OF PRESENTED INJURIES, HISTORIES, OR INCONSISTENCIES. ADOPTION LAWS PROVIDE FOR THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS IN RELATION TO CUSTODY OF AND CONTACT WITH A CHILD. WHILE THIS ACTION MAY BE EMPLOYED IN SEVERE CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, IT IS NOTED THAT THE COURTS HAVE GENERALLY BEEN RELUCTANT TO INVOLUNTARILY TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS. THE APPOINTMENT

OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM, AND THE GENERAL ROLE OF LAWYERS FOR BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. (RCB)

559. **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROVIDES ANALYSIS OF CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS. By L. OGLOV and C. LALONDE.** CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BOX 8650, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1G 0G8. *CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL,* V 117, N 2 (JULY 23, 1977), P 170, 172, 175, 176. **NCJ-52126**
ALTHOUGH THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THE JUNE 1977, CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF FAMILY LAW WAS ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, INTERSPOUSAL VIOLENCE, AND INCEST WERE ALSO DISCUSSED. A NUMBER OF SPEAKERS ADDRESSED THE PROBLEM OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIME FROM A VARIETY OF PERSPECTIVES. SOME SPEAKERS FOCUSED ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM, OTHERS DISCUSSED THE HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIOPOLITICAL ASPECTS. GENERALLY, CHILD ABUSE AND OTHER SORTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE WERE THOUGHT TO BE MERE EXAGGERATIONS OF NORMAL AGGRESSIVE TENSIONS FOUND IN EVERY HOME. FEELINGS OF HELPLESSNESS, DEPENDENCY, HUMILIATION, FRUSTRATION, AND LACK OF FREEDOM WERE VIEWED AS POTENT INSTIGATORS OF VIOLENCE IN BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN. PREMARITAL CONCEPTION, ILLEGITIMACY, POVERTY, AND LOW SOCIAL CLASS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER INCIDENCES OF CHILD ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE WAS ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH THE AGE-OLD IDEA THAT CHILDREN WERE THE POSSESSIONS OF THEIR PARENTS. THE CONTINUATION OF THE FAMILY UNIT AS A COMPONENT OF SOCIETY WAS CONSIDERED DESIRABLE AND THIS RAISED THE DIFFICULT QUESTION OF HOW BEST TO RECONCILE SOCIETY'S INTEREST IN FAMILY AUTONOMY AND PRIVACY WITH SOCIETY'S INTEREST IN ERADICATING CHILD ABUSE AND OTHER INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE. CONTEMPORARY METHODS OF DEALING WITH THOSE PROBLEMS WERE CRITICALLY ANALYZED AND EVALUATED. VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR REMEDYING THE SITUATION WERE DISCUSSED. THESE INCLUDED COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR PARENTS, BETTER TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS WHO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS, PRESCREENING TECHNIQUES, AND THE ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES. CRIMINALIZATION OF THE PROSCRIBED ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHICH WERE NONVIOLENT SUCH AS INCEST, WAS SEEN AS OFTEN DOING MORE HARM THAN THE ORIGINAL OFFENSE. (MPK)

560. **INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND CHILD-REARING PRACTICES IN 214 PARENTS OF BATTERED CHILDREN. By S. M. SMITH and R. HANSON.** ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 127 (DECEMBER 1975), P 513-525. **NCJ-34575**
THIS PAPER EXAMINES A WIDE VARIETY OF CHILD-REARING METHODS, BACKGROUND FACTORS, PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, AND SOCIAL CLASS AMONG THE PARENTS OF BATTERED CHILDREN ADMITTED TO AN UNNAMED HOSPITAL. DATA WERE ACQUIRED FROM STANDARDIZED PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL INTERVIEWS ADMINISTERED TO THE PARENTS. THEIR SELF-REPORTED CHILD-REARING PRACTICES WERE CHARACTERIZED IN A FEW BUT NOT ALL RESPECTS BY DEMANDING BEHAVIOUR WHICH EXCEEDED THAT TO BE EXPECTED IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIAL CLASS AND AGE. INCONSISTENCY IN CHILD MANAGEMENT WAS NOTED IN THE COMPARISON BETWEEN LACK OF DEMONSTRATIVENESS AND EMOTIONAL OVER-INVOLVEMENT, AND BETWEEN PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT AND A TENDENCY TO BE LAX IN THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHILD, AND WAS REMINISCENT OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS. UNHAPPINESS AND HOSTILITY IN RELATIONSHIPS WITH MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES OF ORIGIN, WITH UNSUPPORTING PARTNERS AND WITH PEOPLE IN GENERAL WERE OTHER IMPORTANT FEAUTRES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)
Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

561. **INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED AND COHABITING COUPLES. By K. YLLO and M. A. STRAUS.** UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. 14 p. 1979. **NCJ-60113**
DATA FROM A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF 2,143 ADULTS DO NOT SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THERE IS A HIGHER LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE THAN IN COHABITING RELATIONSHIPS. INSTEAD THE REVERSE WAS FOUND TO BE TRUE. COHABITORS ARE APPRECIABLY MORE VIOLENT THAN MARRIEDS; HOWEVER, COHABITORS WHO ARE OVER 30, DIVORCED WOMEN, AND THOSE WITH HIGH INCOMES OR WHO HAVE BEEN LIVING TOGETHER FOR OVER 10 YEARS HAVE VERY LOW RATES OF VIOLENCE. THE FACT THAT SOME COHABITORS ARE MUCH MORE VIOLENT THAN MARRIEDS, WHEREAS OTHERS ARE APPRECIABLY LESS VIOLENT, PROVIDES EVIDENCE THAT COHABITATION SHOULD NOT BE SEEN AS A UNITARY PHENOMENON. OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF COHABITING RELATIONSHIPS, ONLY A PORTION CAN BE REGARDED AS A LIBERAL ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE. THE SOCIAL, LEGAL, AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THESES FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE POSITION OF THE UNMARRIED WOMAN WITH A VIOLENT PARTNER IN THIS REGARD, SINCE IN MANY STATES, COHABITATION WITHOUT MARRIAGE IS AN ILLEGAL RELATIONSHIP. ALSO, COHABITING PARTNERS ARE ESTRANGED FROM SOCIAL SERVICES. SUCH PARTNERS SHOULD BE EDUCATED THAT THERE IS INHERENT CONFLICT IN ALL INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP REGARDLESS OF THE MARRIAGE TIE OR LACK OF IT. REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (MJW)
Supplemental Notes: THIS PAPER IS PART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM PRESENTED AT THE 1978 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS.
Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

562. **INTERPRETATION OF CHILD ABUSE—BUREAUCRATIC RELEVANCE IN URBAN NEWFOUNDLAND. By D. HANDLEMAN.** JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE INCORPORATED SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, WEST HARTFORD, CT 06117. *JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE,* V 6, N 1, SPECIAL ISSUE (JANUARY 1979), P 70-88. **NCJ-55992**
INFLUENCES ON CASEWORKERS' INTERPRETATIONS OF SITUATIONS INVOLVING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT ARE ILLUSTRATED IN THREE CASE STUDIES FROM THE FILES OF A ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, CHILD WELFARE OFFICE. THE CASES REPRESENT DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND DIFFERENT DEGREES OF CERTAINTY IN THE CASEWORKER'S DECISION REGARDING THE PRESENCE AND SEVERITY OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT. AMONG FACTORS INFLUENCING THAT DECISION WERE THE AFFLUENCE OF THE SUSPECTED PARTY, THE NATURE OF THE SUPPORT NETWORK AVAILABLE TO THOSE INVOLVED IN THE SITUATION, AND THE ELASTICITY OF THE CONCEPT OF 'SUSPICION.' THE CASEWORKERS REACHED THEIR DECISIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL 'LIFE-WORLD,' WHICH ENCOMPASSES BOTH PROFESSIONAL RELEVANCIES AND THE INFLUENCE OF OTHER ELEMENTS (HOSPITALS, POLICE, COURTS) IN THE ABUSE/NEGLECT INTERVENTION PROCESS. THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER A GIVEN SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONSTITUTED THE ENTITY RECOGNIZED AS ABUSE/NEGLECT TOOK PLACE NOT IN THE HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THE CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTED, BUT AT THE

INTERFACE OF THE BUREAUCRACY AND THE SUSPECTED HOUSEHOLDS. AT THIS INTERFACE, THE DEFINITIONAL POWER OF THE FORMER IS GREATER THAN THAT OF THE LATTER. THE PROCESS BY WHICH INSTANCES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE ARE TRANSLATED INTO CASES OF ABUSE IS RELATED IN PART TO BUREAUCRATIC CONTINGENCIES WHICH THEMSELVES ARE RELATED ONLY TANGENTIALLY TO THE BEHAVIOR (ABUSE/NEGLECT) AT ISSUE. (LKM)

563. **INTERSEXUAL VIOLENCE IN MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK. By B. E. VANFOSSEN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 4, N 2 (1979), P 299-305. **NCJ-64092**
AN EXAMINATION OF POLICE RECORDS, AND THE RESULTS OF A COURT QUESTIONNAIRE TO VICTIMS IN MONROE COUNTY, N.Y., REVEAL FREQUENT USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE IN INTERSEXUAL CONFLICT. POLICE RECORDS INDICATE THAT 90 PERCENT OF THE 568 CASES STUDIED SHOWED WOMEN AS THE VICTIMS. THE MOST COMMON FORM OF VIOLENCE WAS PUNCHING OR BEATING. THE AVERAGE AGE OF VICTIMS WAS 26, WITH ALMOST ALL VICTIMS UNDER AGE 45. OFTEN CHILDREN WERE PRESENT IN THE HOMES. HALF THE VICTIMS LIVED WITH THEIR ASSAILANTS. POLICE RECORDS ALSO SUGGEST ANIMOSITY BETWEEN ABUSER AND ABUSED, AGGRAVATED BY DRINKING IN 14 PERCENT OF THE CASES. PEAK INCIDENT TIME ACCORDING TO POLICE CALLS WAS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BETWEEN 3 P.M. AND 3 A.M., AND POLICE ACTION WAS LIMITED TO WARNING THE VICTIM THAT NO ACTION WAS POSSIBLE UNLESS CHARGES WERE BROUGHT. THE FINDINGS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FILLED OUT BY THE WOMEN APPEARING AT FAMILY COURT OFFER TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS ONLY BECAUSE OF THE SMALL SAMPLE. ONE-THIRD OF THESE WOMEN HAD A FULL-TIME JOB, WHILE 42 PERCENT HAD MORE EDUCATION THAN THEIR HUSBANDS. FRICTION LED TO ARGUMENTS 2 OR 3 TIMES A WEEK, AND VIOLENCE ONCE A MONTH. WOMEN WHO LEFT THEIR HUSBANDS HAD EXPERIENCED SEVERE FORMS OF VIOLENCE. VICTIMS REPORT FEELING AFRAID, DEPRESSED, AND ANGRY AFTER A BEATING. MOST HAD NOT CONSULTED COUNSELORS OR OTHER HELP. THIS MAY BE WHY PROFESSIONALS ARE OFTEN UNAWARE OF THE EXTENSIVENESS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

564. **INTERVENTION BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD—A REAPPRAISAL OF THE STATE'S ROLE IN CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE CASES. By J. AREEN.** GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, 600 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20001. *GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL,* V 63, N 4 (MARCH 1975), P 887-937. **NCJ-27984**
REVIEW OF STATE INTERVENTION IN CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD NEGLECT CASES WITH A VIEW TOWARDS ESTABLISHING A MODEL STATUTE THAT CONSIDERS THE INTERESTS OF THE FAMILY AND THE STATE. THE STATE'S ROLE OF INTERVENTION BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILD IS EXAMINED FROM TUDOR TIMES TO THE PRESENT CONSIDERING THE PURPOSE OF INTERVENTION, STANDARDS ESTABLISHED TO GUIDE INTERVENTION, AND DISPOSITIONS OF CHILDREN DECLARED NEGLECTED. CURRENT NEGLECT STANDARDS AND PRACTICE ARE ANALYZED. A MODEL NEGLECT STATE WITH THE THREE PRIMARY INTERESTS OF PROTECTING THE CHILD AND HIS FAMILY, THE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY OF THE STATE, AND FAIR APPLICATION OF THE STANDARD IS DESCRIBED.

565. **INTERVENTION IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. By P. V. BERNS.** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 6, N 1 (1978), P 80-86. **NCJ-65997**
THE BASIS FOR INTERVENTION BY LEGAL AUTHORITIES OR SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS EXAMINED. ALTHOUGH CHILD ABUSE HAS LONG EXISTED, LEGAL AND MORAL SANCTIONS DATE ONLY FROM 1874 IN THE U.S. BY JUNE 1967, EVERY STATE HAD ADOPTED CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS. CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN MOST STATES IS SIMILAR TO THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU MODEL, WHICH AIMS TO PROTECT THE CHILD FROM FURTHER ABUSE AND TO PROVIDE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FOR BOTH THE CHILD AND THE PARENTS. ALTHOUGH PROSECUTION OF ABUSERS IS POSSIBLE UNDER EXISTING CRIMINAL LAW, THE DIFFICULTY OF EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND NUMEROUS OTHER PROBLEMS PREVENT CRIMINAL LAW FROM PROTECTING THE CHILD. THE CIVIL LAW, ESPECIALLY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, PROVIDES GREATER PROCEDURAL AND DISPOSITIONAL FLEXIBILITY. IN CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATION, OBJECTIVE STANDARDS FOR INTERVENTION, INCLUDING TEMPORARY REMOVAL OR PERMANENT TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, ARE LACKING. USE OF OBJECTIVE STANDARDS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES WILL ELIMINATE MANY OF THE DISCREPANCIES ALLOWED BY THE CIVIL LAW SYSTEM. JUDGES MUST RELY ON THE PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT OF CASEWORKERS, BUT THIS JUDGMENT MAY BE INADEQUATE. COURT DECISIONS SUPPORTING PARENTS' PROCEDURAL RIGHTS HAVE NOT REALLY STRENGTHENED CHILDREN'S RIGHTS. THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM (INDEPENDENT COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE CHILD) SHOULD SAFEGUARD THE CHILD'S BEST INTERESTS, BUT STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING THOSE BEST INTERESTS ARE STILL INADEQUATE. PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE CONCERNING THE CONSEQUENCES OF BOTH SEPARATION AND ABUSE LEAVES NUMEROUS QUESTIONS UNANSWERED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT (1) THE HOME BE THE FIRST SITE OF INTERVENTION; (2) TEMPORARY SEPARATION BE USED IF THE CHILD'S SAFETY IN THE HOME CANNOT BE GUARANTEED; (3) IF TEMPORARY SEPARATION AND INTENSE FAMILY INTERVENTION DO NOT ENSURE MINIMUM SAFETY IN THE HOME, PERMANENT SEPARATION FOLLOWED BY PERMANENT PLACEMENT TAKE PLACE; (4) SOCIAL SERVICE CASEWORKERS PROVIDE CONTINUOUS INTERVENTION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT OBJECTIVE STANDARDS ARE NEEDED TO REPLACE THE CURRENT SUBJECTIVE ONES AND THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY INPUT IS NEEDED TO DEVELOP THOSE STANDARDS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

566. **INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND CONCEPTIONS OF CHILD ABUSE. By J. P. TURBETT.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW,* V 1, N 2 (SUMMER 1979), P 205-213. **NCJ-66453**
THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ILLNESS CONCEPTION OF CHILD ABUSE, THE INCONCLUSIVE RESEARCH THAT SUPPORTS IT, AND CHILD WELFARE INTERVENTION POLICY. CONCEPTIONS OF CHILD ABUSE SUPPORTED BY RESEARCH CHARACTERIZE THE ABUSER AS MENTALLY ILL, EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, IMMATURE, ALCOHOLIC, POOR, UNEDUCATED, AND OR FROM A LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. IN GENERAL, THESE CONCEPTIONS ARE INFORMED BY A MEDICAL MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE. WHEN ABUSE IS CONCEPTUALIZED AS AN ILLNESS, POLICY IS SHAPED ACCORDINGLY. ONE COMPONENT OF THIS POLICY IS THE REMOVAL OF CHILDREN WHO ARE ABUSED BY THEIR PARENTS. ALTHOUGH THIS TYPE OF INTERVENTION EFFECTIVELY PREVENTS FURTHER ABUSE, NEGATIVE SIDE EFFECTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH IT. THUS, THIS FORM OF INTERVENTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED WHEN POSSIBLE, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE CONCEPTION UPON WHICH THE POLICY IS BASED HAS NOT BEEN DEFINITIVELY DEMONSTRATED. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SELECTIVE ACCEPTANCE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS THAT SUPPORT THE ILLNESS CONCEPTION. WHEN PEOPLE ACCEPT THE ILLNESS MODEL OF ABUSE AND THE RE-

SEARCH THAT VERIFIES IT, THIS CONCEPTION MAY INFLUENCE THEIR SUBSEQUENT JUDGMENTS MORE THAN THE REALITY OF THE OBSERVED SITUATION. REPORTING, DIAGNOSIS, COURT DECISION, TREATMENT, AND PLACEMENT BACK INTO THE ORIGINAL HOME CAN ALL BE AFFECTED BY THE CONCEPTION THAT PARTICIPANTS HAVE OF CHILD ABUSE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO UNDERSTAND THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND UNTIL A SOLID FOUNDATION OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE IS OBTAINED, CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SERVICES SHOULD ADOPT A LOW PROFILE IN TERMS OF INTERVENTION. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)

567. **INTERVENTIONS INTO CHILD ABUSE AND DELINQUENCY (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE SEE NCJ-59268). By S. VEXLER and E. RAFFANIELLO.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-59275**

A CAUSAL MODEL RELATING CHILD ABUSE TO DELINQUENCY IS DEVELOPED, AND INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT THE COMMUNITY, PARENTS, AND THE ABUSED CHILDREN ARE PROPOSED. IN EXAMINING THE CAUSAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF CHILD ABUSE AND DELINQUENCY, THE FOLLOWING ARE DISCUSSED AS ANTECEDENTS. TO BOTH CHILD ABUSE AND DELINQUENCY: (1) FRUSTRATION IN PARENTS (CAUSED BY ECONOMIC NEEDS AND INABILITY TO CONTROL CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR THROUGH NONABUSIVE MEANS), (2) POOR IMPULSE CONTROL BY PARENTS, (3) MODELING OF POOR IMPULSE CONTROL BY PARENTS, (4) POOR VERBAL SKILLS IN PARENTS, AND (5) SUBCULTURAL VALUES CONDONING/ENCOURAGING PHYSICAL AGGRESSION. FROM THE CAUSAL MODEL, THREE ASSUMPTIONS ARE MADE ABOUT THE BEST CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS FOR INTERVENTIONS. FIRST, THE PROBLEM OF ABUSE SHOULD BE TREATED AS BEHAVIORAL, WHICH MEANS THAT IF PARENTS CAN BE STOPPED FROM ENGAGING IN ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR, THE PROBLEM IS SOLVED. SECONDLY THE CHILD ABUSE IS SUPPORTED BY CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY FORCES AND IS THEREFORE A COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY. THIRDLY THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE MORE SEVERE AND BECOME MORE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THE OLDER THE CHILD, WHICH MEANS CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE TREATED AS A DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEM. THE INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED FOLLOW FROM THESE ASSUMPTIONS. USING THE THREE FOCUSES OF COMMUNITY, PARENTS, AND CHILDREN, INTERVENTIONS ARE PROPOSED IN CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS WHICH ARE TAILORED TO PARTICULAR CAUSAL EXPLANATIONS; FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE CAUSAL EXPLANATION FOR CHILD ABUSE IS POOR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, INTERVENTION REGARDING THE COMMUNITY WOULD BE TO INCREASE COMMUNITY RESOURCES SUCH AS DAY CARE AND JOB PLACEMENT; INTERVENTION WITH THE PARENTS WOULD INVOLVE HELPING THEM DEVELOP SKILLS TO INCREASE FAMILY INCOME AND DEAL WITH STRESS WITHOUT AGGRESSION; INTERVENTION WITH THE CHILD WOULD INVOLVE THE PROVISION OF DAY CARE AND OTHER ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE HOME. A FURTHER MODEL IS DEVELOPED TO PRESENT INTERVENTION SUGGESTIONS ACCORDING TO FAMILY DEFICITS AT VARIOUS AGE RANGES FOR THE CHILD. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

568. **INTERVIEWING THE CHILD SEX VICTIM—TRAINING KEY NO 224.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. 6 p. 1975. **NCJ-19194**

GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED ON THE POSSIBLE PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS OF THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD VICTIM, INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES, AND PREPARING THE CHILD FOR COURT. PROBLEMS OF UNDERREPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS ON CHILDREN ARE REVIEWED. IT IS NOTED THAT UNDERREPORTING MAY OCCUR BECAUSE THE PARENT DOES NOT BELIEVE THE CHILD'S STORY, BECAUSE THE CHILD DOES NOT TELL ANYONE ABOUT THE ATTACK, OR BECAUSE A FAMILY MEMBER IS THE OFFENDER. IT IS STATED THAT IN INTERVIEWING A CHILD SEX VICTIM, THE POLICE OFFICER MUST ESTABLISH THE ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE WITHOUT CAUSING THE VICTIM, WHO IS LIKELY TO BE CONFUSED AND FRIGHTENED, UNNECESSARY ANGUISH. THE INTERVIEW MAY BE FURTHER COMPLICATED BY THE CHILD'S REPRESSION OF THE INCIDENT, GUILT FEELINGS, OR EMOTIONAL SHOCK. THE OFFICER MUST ALSO DEAL WITH THE REACTIONS OF THE PARENTS, SUCH AS SORROW, FEAR, ANGER, OR HOSTILITY. THE IMPORTANCE OF GAINING THE PARENT'S COOPERATION IN THE INTERVIEWING PROCESS IS STRESSED. FACTORS IN THE INTERVIEW, SUCH AS TIMING, SETTING, ALLOWING PARENTS TO OBSERVE, ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH THE CHILD, OBTAINING THE STATEMENT, COMMUNICATING WITH THE CHILD, EVALUATING THE CREDIBILITY OF THE VICTIM, AND ENDING THE INTERVIEW ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

569. **INTERVIEWING YOUNG VICTIMS (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND S M SGROI—SEE NCJ-45153). By A. W. BURGESS and L. L. HOLMSTROM.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-45164**

THE FUNCTIONS OF INTERVIEWS WITH CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE DISCUSSED FROM A THERAPEUTIC PERSPECTIVE, AND GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEWS ARE OFFERED. VICTIM INTERVIEWS PROVIDE OBSERVATIONS AND DATA WITH WHICH TO ASSESS THE AMOUNT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS THE CHILD AND HIS OR HER FAMILY ARE EXPERIENCING. THE INTERVIEWS ALSO PROVIDE PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTUAL ASSAULT. FACTORS THAT NEED TO BE ASSESSED IN PREPARATION FOR AN INTERVIEW—WHO REPORTED THE ASSAULT, WHEN THE ASSAULT OCCURRED, AND THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE CHILD—ARE DISCUSSED. CONSIDERATIONS IN MAKING THE INITIAL APPROACH TO THE CHILD AND TO FAMILY MEMBERS ARE REVIEWED, AND TECHNIQUES FOR ESTABLISHING AN ALLIANCE WITH THE CHILD ARE DESCRIBED. WAYS OF ENCOURAGING THE CHILD TO DESCRIBE THE ASSAULT ARE DISCUSSED, AND TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT INTERVIEWS ARE SUGGESTED. CIRCUMSTANCES THAT INDICATE THE NEED FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE YOUNG PERSON'S EMOTIONAL STATE ARE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING EXISTENCE OF A PRIOR OR CURRENT PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEM, PREVIOUS RAPES, AND/OR EVIDENCE THAT THE VICTIM LACKS EMOTIONAL CONTROL OVER SELF-DESTRUCTIVE IMPULSES. QUESTIONS THAT CAN PROVIDE AN INDICATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT ON THE CHILD ARE NOTED. CASE EXAMPLES ARE CITED.

570. **INTIMATE VICTIMS—A STUDY OF VIOLENCE AMONG FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.** US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WASHINGTON, DC 20233. 61 p. 1980. **NCJ-62319**

THIS REPORT IS ONE OF THE FIRST EFFORTS AT DESCRIBING CHARACTERISTICS AND IDENTIFYING PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE AMONG INTIMATES, USING DATA FROM A NATIONWIDE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE SURVEY. VIOLENT CRIMES INVOLVING INTIMATES--RELATIVES, FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, OR WORK ASSOCIATES--WERE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE INVOLVING STRANGERS OR NEAR-STRANGERS FOR THE PERIOD 1973 THROUGH 1976, BASED ON DATA FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT AN ESTIMATED 3.8 MILLION INCIDENTS OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE

WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE 4-YEAR INTERVAL; OF THESE, 1.2 MILLION WERE COMMITTED BY OFFENDERS WHO WERE RELATED TO THE VICTIM. DURING THE SAME PERIOD THERE WERE ROUGHLY 14.1 MILLION INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE INVOLVING STRANGERS OR NEAR-STRANGERS. APPROXIMATELY 55 OF EVERY 100 INCIDENTS OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE WERE NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE. IN THE CASE OF DOMESTIC DISPUTES, PRIVACY OR THE PERSONAL NATURE OF THE MATTER WAS THE MOST COMMON REASON OFFERED FOR NOT REPORTING. IN THREE-TENTHS OF ALL INCIDENTS INVOLVING INTIMATES, THE OFFENDERS DISPLAYED OR USED ONE OR MORE WEAPONS; A FIREARM WAS PRESENT 10 PERCENT OF THE TIME. AN ACTUAL ATTACK--WHEN OBJECTS WERE THROWN, WEAPONS USED, OR VICTIMS PHYSICALLY ABUSED IN SOME OTHER WAY--OCCURRED IN 3 OF EVERY 5 CASES INVOLVING INTIMATES. THREATS, WHICH CONSTITUTED THE REMAINDER OF THE INCIDENTS, WERE MORE COMMON TO NONINTIMATE THAN INTIMATE CRIMES. SELF-PROTECTION WAS ALSO RELATED IN A GENERAL WAY TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME AND VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP. TWO-FIFTHS OF INTIMATE CRIMES RESULTED IN INJURY; BRUISES, BLACK EYES, CUTS, AND SCRATCHES WERE THE MOST COMMON INJURIES. OF THE INCIDENTS, 13 PERCENT WERE SERIOUS ENOUGH FOR THE VICTIM TO REQUIRE SOME FORM OF MEDICAL CARE, AND A TENTH NECESSITATED HOSPITALIZATION OR EMERGENCY ROOM TREATMENT. EXAMINATION OF INCIDENT SUMMARIES AS RELATED TO INTERVIEWERS BY VICTIMS--A FEATURE UNIQUE TO THIS REPORT--UNCOVERED THE EXISTENCE OF CERTAIN COMMON SCENARIOS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SUCH AS DISPUTES AMONG ESTRANGED COUPLES OR THE INVOLVEMENT OF MINORS. AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED, DOMESTIC DISPUTES WERE MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR IN OR NEAR THE VICTIM'S HOME; CRIMES INVOLVING NONINTIMATES USUALLY TOOK PLACE AWAY FROM HOME. APPENDIXES CONTAIN DATA TABLES, CRIME AND VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS, TECHNICAL NOTES, AND INFORMATION ON THE SAMPLE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES. A GLOSSARY AND SOME FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANY THE TEXT.

Supplemental Notes: A NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM. Stock Order No. 027-000-00895-0.

571. **INVENTORY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSERS. By J. S. MILNER and R. C. WIMBERLEY.** CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 4 CONANT SQUARE, BRANDON, VT 05733. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 35, N 1 (JANUARY 1979), P 95-100. **NCJ-54395**

IN AN EFFORT TO UNCOVER PREDICTORS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ABUSE AND NEGLECT CHILDREN, A CHILD ABUSE POTENTIAL INVENTORY WAS ADMINISTERED TO 19 ABUSING AND 19 NONABUSING PARENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA. THE GOAL OF THIS RESEARCH WAS TO CONSTRUCT AND ANALYZE A TEST INSTRUMENT THAT COULD SERVE AS A GUIDE SCREENING DEVICE FOR ASSESSING A CHILD'S ABUSE POTENTIAL. THE FIRST STAGE OF THE PROCESS INVOLVED REVIEWING THE LITERATURE IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY PERSONALITY TRAITS CHARACTERISTIC OF CHILD ABUSERS AND CHILD NEGLECTORS. THE REVIEW PRODUCED 334 ITEMS WHICH WERE THEN GROUPED INTO GENERAL AREAS OR CLUSTERS. THESE ITEMS BECAME THE CHILD ABUSE POTENTIAL INVENTORY WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN TO 19 ABUSING PARENTS FROM A SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND TO 19 MATCHED NONABUSING PARENTS. AN ITEM ANALYSIS WAS CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY THOSE ITEMS THAT DISCRIMINATED BETWEEN ABUSERS AND NONABUSERS. THE SEVEN BEST ITEMS ACCOUNTED FOR SLIGHTLY OVER 30 PERCENT OF THE VARIANCE, AND THE TOP 25 ITEMS ACCOUNTED FOR 99 PERCENT OF THE VARIANCE. THE SEVEN MOST POWERFUL ITEMS WERE AS FOLLOWS: (1) HAVING A GOOD SEX LIFE; (2) NOT HAVING SOMEONE TO COUNT ON; (3) ENJOYING PETS; (4) FEELING THAT CHILDREN SHOULD NEVER BE SPOILED; AND (5) NOT HAVING CLOSE FRIENDS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD; (6) AGREEING THAT BOYS SHOULD NOT LEARN SISSY GAMES; AND (7) BEING A QUIET PERSON. FORWARD STEPWISE REGRESSION AND FACTOR ANALYSIS WERE PERFORMED ON THE TOP 37 ITEMS. THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WERE IDENTIFIED TO BE PREDICTIVE OF CHILD ABUSERS: (1) LONELINESS; (2) RIGIDITY; (3) PROBLEMS; AND (4) CONTROL. ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS INDICATED THAT RIGIDITY AND PROBLEM DIMENSIONS WERE THE BEST PREDICTORS OF ABUSE. A DISTINCTION BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS NOT MADE. TABLES AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MLC)

572. **INVESTIGATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By J. GARBARINO.** 9 p. **NCJ-60305**

ISSUES IN THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT GENERALLY IGNORED IN THE INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING OF THE MASS MEDIA ARE IDENTIFIED, AND INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES ARE SUGGESTED. SIX ISSUES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DO NOT RECEIVE THE ATTENTION THEY DESERVE FROM MASS MEDIA INVESTIGATIVE REPORTERS: SELF-INTERESTED NONREPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY THOSE IN POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY, INADEQUATE SERVICES TO MISTREATED ADOLESCENTS, COURTROOM MISTREATMENT OF WITNESSES, SELF-SERVING OR COWARDLY INACTION BY LAWYERS AND JUDGES, INSTITUTIONALIZED MISTREATMENT (INCLUDING FOSTER CARE), AND INADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES. INVESTIGATIVE REPORTERS COULD PROFITABLY EXPLORE THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF THESE ISSUES: (1) THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKERS MUST FUNCTION, (2) OFFICIAL PURSUIT OF NEGLECT CASES IN COMPARISON WITH ABUSE CASES, (3) THE ADEQUACY OF OFFICIAL ATTENTION TO ADOLESCENT ABUSE CASES, (4) THE NONREPORTING OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES BY ORGANIZATIONS DEALING REGULARLY WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH, AND (5) THE ADEQUACY OF FOSTER CARE FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. AN INVESTIGATIVE FORMAT INVOLVES THE EXAMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL CASE RECORDS AND QUARTERLY OR ANNUAL REPORTS ON PROTECTIVE SERVICES. PERTINENT INFORMATION IS LIKELY TO BE CONCEALED BY CLAIMS OF CONFIDENTIALITY, THE HIGHLIGHTING OF FAVORABLE BUT UNREPRESENTATIVE PROGRAMS, OR THE PRESENTATION OF MISLEADING DATA ABOUT CASES. THE MOST PROMISING SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ISSUES ARE LOCAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS, CURRENT OR FORMER FIELD WORKERS, AND OFFICIALS OF LOCAL PRIVATE AGENCIES THAT SERVE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS THAT INVESTIGATE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE LISTED, ALONG WITH THE TITLES, AUTHORS, SOURCES, AND GENERAL THRUSTS OF SOME EXEMPLARY INVESTIGATIVE STORIES RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

573. **INVESTIGATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. By C. M. RYAN.** ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 3300 SOUTH FEDERAL STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60616. *POLICE LAW QUARTERLY,* V 7, N 4 (JULY 1978), P 17-27. **NCJ-49197**

GUIDELINES FOR POLICE INVESTIGATION OF CHILD ABUSE (PHYSICAL ABUSE) AND CHILD NEGLECT (ACTS OF OMISSION

OR COMMISSION WHICH INJURE A CHILD) ARE PRESENTED. THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, THE LAW HAS BEEN STATED THAT NO ONE MAY INTERFERE WITH A PARENT'S RIGHT TO RAISE A CHILD EXCEPT WHEN THE PARENT ABUSES OR NEGLECTS THE CHILD. TO INVESTIGATE NEGLECT, ONE MUST ASSESS WHAT THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF THE CHILD HAS HAS NOT DONE FOR THE CHILD, AND WHAT INJURIOUS EFFECT THIS ACTION OR INACTION HAS HAD ON THE CHILD. IN CHILD ABUSE, THERE USUALLY IS MEDICAL EVIDENCE OF THE ABUSE WHICH MAY BE SUBSTANTIATED THROUGH PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE OR PHYSICIAN TESTIMONY. IN CASES OF BURNS, FRACTURES, BITES, SEXUAL ABUSE, AND FAILURE TO THRIVE, THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY MAY OFTEN ELUCIDATE THE INTENTIONAL QUALITY OF THE INJURY OR PROVIDE EVIDENCE CONTRARY TO THE PARENT'S CLAIM OF AN ACCIDENTAL OF OTHER CAUSE. INVESTIGATION OF THESE KINDS OF ABUSE WILL INVOLVE INTERVIEWING THE PARENT, THE CHILD, NEIGHBORS, HOSPITAL OR SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL OR SCHOOL STAFF FOR CONFIRMING EVIDENCE. IN GENERAL, NEGLECT IS LACK OF APPROPRIATE ACTION ON THE PARENT'S PART. THE OFFICER SHOULD LOOK FOR THE LINK BETWEEN PARENTAL ACTIONS AND THE CONDITION OF THE CHILD. IN MANY CASES, SUBSTANTIATION OF THE CHILD'S CONDITION MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL DOCUMENTATION, IN CASES OF MEDICAL NEGLECT, RESULTING EITHER FROM THE PARENT'S RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OR FROM THE PARENT'S ABSENCE, APATHY, OR ANTAGONISM, THE OFFICER SHOULD ASCERTAIN THE CHILD'S CONDITION AND NECESSARY TREATMENT FROM MEDICAL PERSONNEL. THE PARENT'S REFUSAL TO PERMIT SUCH NECESSARY TREATMENT, DESPITE AN AWARENESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REFUSAL, MUST ALSO BE CONFIRMED. IN OTHER TYPES OF NEGLECT, PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEGLECTED INJURIES, DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS, OR UNINHABITABLE HOME CONDITIONS MAY BE DEMONSTRATIVE OF CHRONIC NEGLECT. CONVERSATIONS WITH THE FAMILY MAY ALSO PROVE HELPFUL. AS THE VARIOUS CHILD-RELATED PROFESSIONS LEARN MORE ABOUT NEGLECT, THE INVESTIGATING OFFICER WILL HAVE MORE MEANS OF DETERMINING WHETHER A CHILD IS NEGLECTED. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: SPECIAL PRICES FOR ACADEMIC.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

574. **INVESTIGATING THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By C. L. WELLS.** MILITARY POLICE ASSOCIATION. *MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL,* V 21, N 10 (JUNE 1972), P 21-24. **NCJ-04310**

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSING PARENTS AND VICTIMS EXAMINED BY THE MILITARY POLICE. THE ARMY'S PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATING SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD BATTERING IS EXPLAINED, AND RELATED TO EXISTING LAWS. THE MAJORITY OF THESE CRIMES APPEARED TO BE EMOTIONALLLY MOTIVATED.

575. **INVESTIGATION OF WIFE BEATING—TRAINING KEY NO 246.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. 6 p. 1976. **NCJ-38179**

THIS TRAINING KEY OUTLINES THE DUTIES OF THE POLICE OFFICER IN RESPONDING TO, INVESTIGATING, AND ADVISING THE VICTIM WHEN RESPONDING TO WIFE ASSAULT CALLS. THE OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN ARRIVING AT THE SCENE; GAINING ENTRY; ESTABLISHING CONTROL; PROTECTING THE VICTIM; INTERVIEWING THE VICTIM, WITNESSES, AND THE ASSAILANT; GATHERING EVIDENCE; AND EXPLAINING ALTERNATIVES TO POLICE ACTION AS WELL AS THE VICTIM'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR HER OWN SAFETY ARE EXPLAINED. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTAL READING SUGGESTIONS FOLLOW THE TEXT.

576. **IS CHILD ABUSE A CRIME? (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By J. CARTER.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 6 p. 1977. **NCJ-57657**

THE DIFFICULT QUESTIONS CREATED WHEN SOCIETY DISCUSSES CHILD ABUSE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF CRIME ARE ADDRESSED, AND LEGAL, MORAL, AND SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS ARE EXAMINED. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER CHILD ABUSE IS A CRIME IS BOUND BY THE PRESUPPOSITIONS OF THE PERSONS QUESTIONED. THE ANSWERS GIVEN BY INDIVIDUALS WILL DEPEND UPON THEIR BASIC IDEOLOGIES. BRITISH LAW (CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT OF 1933) DEFINES CHILD ABUSE AS A CRIME. THE LEGAL SYSTEM OPERATES UNDER THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE MAJORITY OF BRITISH CITIZENS AGREE ABOUT THE VALUES WHICH THIS LAW SEEKS TO PROTECT. IT FURTHER ASSUMES THAT ANY RATIONAL PERSON WHO DECIDES TO COMMIT CHILD ABUSE DOES SO ON THE BASIS OF FREE WILL AFTER WEIGHING THE ADVANTAGES AGAINST THE LEGAL PENALTIES. HOWEVER, THIS LEGAL EMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY HAS BEEN DILUTED BY SCIENTIFIC DETERMINISM. WITHIN THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT ITSELF THERE IS A WIDE RANGE OF RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION. DOCTORS WHO TREAT ONLY PHYSICAL INJURIES RESULTING FROM CHILD ABUSE MIGHT ARGUE THAT THIS QUESTION WAS OUTSIDE THEIR PROFESSIONAL DOMAIN. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRISTS TEND TO WORK WITHIN THE LEGAL SYSTEM BUT ALSO SEEK TO IDENTIFY AND DIAGNOSE THE DISEASE PROCESSES OF THE OFFENDER. SOME PSYCHIATRISTS WOULD ARGUE THAT CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE TREATED AS AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE. IF THIS IS SO, THEN IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ISOLATE THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND BRING IT UNDER CONTROL. THIS ASSUMPTION IS BEING ATTACKED BY MANY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. THOSE WHO ADVOCATE THAT REHABILITATION OF CHILD ABUSERS IS A PRIMARY PSYCHIATRIC RESPONSIBILITY MUST DEAL WITH THE PRESSURE TO TIE IN THE PSYCHIATRIC COMMUNITY'S ROLE TO THAT OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THE RADICAL SOCIAL VIEW ARGUES THAT MAKING CHILD ABUSE A CRIME IS ANOTHER TOOL DOMINANT SOCIAL GROUPS USE TO IMPOSE THEIR STANDARDS ON POWERLESS GROUPS. DISCUSSION OF WHETHER CHILD ABUSE IS A CRIME MAY LEAD TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE A CRIME. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

577. **ISSUE IS SOCIAL WELFARE—SOME THOUGHTS ON NEEDS AND PROBLEMS IN CHILD PROTECTION. By J. GARBARINO.** 13 p. 1979. **NCJ-60306**

THE VIEW THAT CHILD MALTREATMENT IS PRIMARILY A SOCIAL WELFARE ISSUE IS DEVELOPED, AND A BASIC THRUST FOR SOCIAL SERVICES VIS-A-VIS CHILD MALTREATMENT IS SUGGESTED. PUBLIC ATTENTION TO THE ISSUE OF CHILD ABUSE HAS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TREATMENT MODELS FOCUSING SPECIFICALLY ON CASES OF SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE AND EXTREME NEGLECT OF CHILDREN. WHILE THIS MAY BE REQUIRED AS A TECHNIQUE OF CRISIS INTERVENTION, IT SHOULD NOT BE PERCEIVED AS THE PRIMARY APPROACH FOR CONFRONTING CHILD MALTREATMENT. EMPIRICAL STUDIES HAVE POINTED TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND IMPOVERISHED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. THE FUNDAMENTAL APPROACH TO CHILD MALTREATMENT SHOULD AIM AT RELIEVING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CHILD MALTREATMENT THRIVES AS A SYMPTOM OF OVERALL FAMILY DISINTEGRATION. WHERE MOBILITY AND SOCIAL ISOLATION ARE EXPERIENCED BY LARGE NUMBERS OF FAMILIES OTHERWISE AT RISK FOR INADEQUATE CHILD CARE, THE NEED FOR A FORMAL SYSTEM OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IS EVIDENT. WHILE ONE-TO-ONE INTERVENTION IS

IDEAL, NATURAL HELPING NETWORKS SHOULD BE INCLUDED. PILOT PROGRAMS AND MODELS FOR THIS APPROACH ARE FOUND IN PARENTS ANONYMOUS, THE USE OF HEALTH VISITORS IN COMBINATION WITH FAMILY-CENTERED CHILDBIRTH TO PROMOTE STRONGER SOCIAL ATTACHMENTS AND FACILITATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AND THE USE OF SOCIAL WORKERS AS CONSULTANTS. THE CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THESE ONGOING NATURAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR FAMILIES UNDER STRESS IS ESSENTIAL IF CHILD MALTREATMENT BEHAVIOR IS TO BE REDUCED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTATION TO THE 106TH ANNUAL FORUM OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA, MAY 14, 1979.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

578. **ISSUES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARENT AIDE CONCEPT. By N. A. CARROL and J. W. REICH.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 59, N 3 (MARCH 1978), P 152-160. **NCJ-51986**

LAY PERSONNEL BECOME EMPATHIC FRIENDS TO CHILD-ABUSING PARENTS IN ORDER TO HELP THEM WITH PARENTING IN A PHOENIX, ARIZ., PROGRAM; THE PROGRAM'S STRUCTURE, TRAINING, PROBLEMS, AND DEGREE OF SUCCESS ARE DESCRIBED. BASED ON A CONCEPT DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGECT IN DENVER, COLO., THE PHOENIX PARENT AIDE PROJECT WAS BEGUN IN 1974. THE PROJECT IS SPONSORED BY THE MARICOPA COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL AND IS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT THE EMOTIONAL NEEDS AND PRESSURE REACTIONS OF CHILD-ABUSING PARENTS CAN BE RELIEVED THROUGH RELATIONSHIPS WITH SUPPORTIVE, CARING, NONJUDGMENTAL, HELPING FRIENDS WHO DO NOT BEAR THE SYMBOLS OF AUTHORITY ASSOCIATED WITH PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS. IT IS BELIEVED THE PHOENIX PARENT AIDE PROJECT HAS BORNE OUT THIS THESIS. PARENT AIDES ARE HIRED THROUGH INTERVIEWS DESIGNED TO REVEAL THE EMPATHIC QUALITIES OF PERSONALITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF EMOTIONAL MATURITY, REGARDLESS OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND. FOR THOSE SELECTED, TRAINING IS PROVDED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: ESTABLISHING CONTACT, BASIC INTERVIEWING AND LISTENING SKILLS, COMMUNICATION EXERCISES, THE PSYCHOLOGY OF GIVING AND RECEIVING HELP, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES. THE TRAINED PARENT AIDE IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE A NURTURING RELATIONSHIP TO THE ABUSING PARENT WHO HAS BEEN INACCESSIBLE BECAUSE OF HOSTILITY OR ISOLATION, SERVE AS ADVOCATE FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS IN THE COMMUNITY, AND PROMOTE COORDINATION OF EXISTING SERVICES WORKING WITH ABUSIVE FAMILIES. THE SELECTION OF FAMILIES TO BE HELPED, CRUCIAL ISSUES IN WORKING WITH PARENTS, SUSTAINING THE PARENT AIDE'S MOTIVATION, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AIDE AND THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKER ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS NOTED THAT 85 PERCENT OF THE PARENTS ASSIGNED TO THE PROGRAM DID NOT ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN AFTER CONTACT WITH A PARENTAL AIDE. (RCB)

579. **ISSUES OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILY CASEWORK. By M. BALL.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 58, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 3-12. **NCJ-49364**

BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE DETROIT AND WAYNE COUNTY (MICH.) FAMILY SERVICE, CLIENT AND SITUATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CASES INVOLVING FAMILIAL VIOLENCE AND CASEWORK INTERVENTION ARE DISCUSSED. CLIENTS SEEKING FAMILY SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE INCLUDE BOTH VICTIMS/POTENTIAL VICTIMS AND ASSAILANTS/ POTENTIAL ASSAILANTS. THE TYPICAL VICTIM IS FEMALE. SHE SEEKS HELP IN DEALING WITH AN ABUSIVE HUSBAND, USUALLY HAS STRONG FEELINGS OF HELPLESSNESS, IDENTIFIES WITH HER MARITAL ROLE, AND MAY HAVE MASOCHISTIC TENDENCIES. THE VIOLENT CLIENT IS OFTEN MORE DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND AND WORK WITH. TYPICALLY, THIS CLIENT IS A HUSBAND WITH A HISTORY OF EXPLOSIVE TEMPER AND FIGHTING. HIS SENSE OF MASCULINE ADEQUACY IS TENUOUS, AND TYPICALLY HE OVER-REACTS TO BEING SLIGHTED OR RIDICULED. A SECOND TYPE OF VIOLENT CLIENT IS ONE WHOSE VIOLENCE OR ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIORS ARE DIRECTED TOWARD THE COMMUNITY. AN ANALYSIS OF FAMILY SERVICE RECORDS INDICATED THAT IN 74 PERCENT OF THE CASES INVOLVING FAMILY VIOLENCE, THE PROBLEM WAS APPROACHED SPECIFICALLY BY THE CLIENT AT INTAKE. OF 109 CASES, 49 PERCENT WERE RELATED TO OTHER TYPES OF VIOLENCE. IN GENERAL THESE CLIENTS ARE BETWEEN 24 TO 25 YEARS OLD, LIVING IN A FAMILY SITUATION, WITH A SLIGHTLY BELOW AVERAGE OR AVERAGE INCOME. THE MAJORITY WERE WHITE, HAD A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, AND AN EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEAD. A COMPARISON OF THESE CASES WITH OTHER CASES INDICATED THAT VIOLENCE-RELATED CLIENTS WERE USUALLY SELF-REFERRED AND REQUIRED MORE SERVICE THAN OTHER TYPES OF CASES. PSYCHOSOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH ABUSED AND ABUSIVE CLIENTS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE LIKELY TO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN THEIR OWN CHILDHOODS, HAD AUTHORITARIAN AND PUNITIVE PARENTS, HAD LOW SELF-ESTEEM, WERE SOCIALLY ISOLATED, EXPERIENCED FINANCIAL HARDSHIP, AND HAD DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING TO STRESS. INTERVENTION FOR THESE CLIENTS INVOLVED RESPONDING TO THE CLIENT'S URGENCY, EXPRESSING CONCERN AND SYMPATHY, EXPLORING THE CLIENTS FEARS AND FEELINGS, ESTABLISHING PREVENTIVE MEASURES OR ALTERNATIVES TO VIOLENT OR SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIORS, MAKING CLEAR THE CASEWORKER'S ACCESSIBILITY DURING CRISES, ASSESSING SUPPORT SYSTEMS AVAILABLE TO THE CLIENT, DEALING WITH THE CLIENT'S EMOTIONS, EXPLORING THE CLIENT'S ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS THEY RELATE TO THE PROBLEM, AND IDENTIFYING REPLACEMENTS OR REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR LOSSES. BRIEF CASE STUDIES ARE INCLUDED TO ILLUSTRATE CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. TABLES ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

580. **ISSUES ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN SOUTH CAROLINA. By S. LEVI and S. SCHUH.** SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, P O BOX 11188, COLUMBIA, SC 29211. *JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,* V 72, N 4 (APRIL 1976), P 119-123. **NCJ-52127**

ISSUES IN THE DEBATE BETWEEN CHILD ADVOCACY AND PARENT ADVOCACY GROUPS ON EXPANDING CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. THE CURRENT CHILD ABUSE LAW OF SOUTH CAROLINA MANDATES REPORTING FOR ONLY PHYSICAL ABUSE AND PHYSICAL NEGLECT; THUS, THE LAW DOES NOT REQUIRE MANDATED REPORTING FOR OTHER AREAS SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION AND THE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. EDUCATIONAL NEGLECT, MEDICAL NEGLECT, AND EMOTIONAL NEGLECT ARE THREE OF THE RECOMMENDED CHILD ABUSE AREAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CHILD ABUSE LAW. THE DEBATE ON EXPANDING THE CHILD ABUSE LAW TO INCLUDE THESE AREAS IS POLARIZED AROUND GROUPS WHO FOCUS ON THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD TO DEVELOP PROPERLY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE AND THOSE WHO EMPHASIZE THE RIGHT OF PARENTS TO RAISE THEIR CHILDREN BY PREFERRED STANDARDS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE STATE. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DEFINING CHILD ABUSE ARE

SEEN TO LIE AT THE HEART OF THE DEBATE. PARENT ADVOCACY GROUPS FEAR BROAD DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE THAT WOULD GIVE THE STATE GREAT DISCRETION IN INTERVENING IN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS; WHEREAS, CHILD ADVOCACY GROUPS WISH TO GUARD CHILDREN FROM THE EXTREMES OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR THAT CAN LEAD TO DEATH AND MORBIDITY FOR CHILDREN. IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM OF CONSTRUCTING WORKABLE DEFINITIONS FOR VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF CHILD ABUSE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT DEFINITIONS BE SPECIFIC ENOUGH THAT LAY PERSONS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO MAKE A JUDGMENT AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE SUSPECTED CONDITION FITS A TECHNICAL MEDICAL TERM. SOME MEASURES FOR MENTAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLAUSE GUARANTEEING IMMUNITY FROM LAW SUIT FOR THOSE REPORTING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED, ALTHOUGH VINDICTIVE REPORTING IS SEEN TO BE A PROBLEM. AT THE CURRENT LEVEL OF DEBATE, IT IS ADVISED THAT MANDATED REPORTING SHOULD INCLUDE PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE, WITH THE POINT BEING MADE TO PARENT ADVOCACY GROUPS THAT THE INTENT OF SUCH A LAW IS TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM SEVERE AND REPEATED INJURY. CATEGORIES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED AND DEFINED AND THE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED IN EACH CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974-1975 IS INDICATED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

581. **ISSUES RELATED TO IMPROVING SOCIETY'S ABILITY TO DELIVER CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976—SEE NCJ-42975). By S. MINTER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 5 p. 1976. **NCJ-42982**

A FORMER CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER OUTLINES METHODS FOR STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVING PROTECTIVE SERVICES. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES CONVINCED A FORMER CASE WORKER THAT THREE CRUCIAL AREAS NEED FURTHER ATTENTION. THE FIRST INVOLVES THE FUNDING OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS, AND THE NEED FOR TAX SUPPORT IS STRONGLY EMPHASIZED. FACED WITH LIMITED FUNDS AND PERSONNEL, MANY EXISTING STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS CAN PROVIDE ONLY MINIMAL SERVICES. THE AUTHOR CONCEDES THAT THE COMPETITION FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT, BASED ON NEED AND PRIORITY, WILL BE KEEN. DISCUSSING THE SECOND AREA, THE AUTHOR EMPHASIZES THE NEED TO DEFINE THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE COMPONENTS IN CLEAR ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL TERMS. PROTECTIVE SERVICE ADVOCATES SHOULD ENUNCIATE A SUCCINCT MINIMAL PACKAGE FOR DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM, WHICH DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ENTIRE SOCIAL SERVICE FIELD. THE THIRD ITEM OF DISCUSSION DEALS WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SINCE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS A COMMUNITY PROBLEM. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WOULD ENHANCE AND STRENGTHEN THE SERVICES OF PUBLIC AGENCIES. SIX MAJOR ANCHOR POINTS REFLECTING A BROAD MIXTURE OF PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY LEADERSHIP AND EXPENDITURES ARE ENUMERATED TO SHAPE A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM. EACH COMMUNITY WOULD PROVIDE A PLAN DEFINING THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC AGENCIES, ALONG WITH COMPARABLE DEFINITIONS FOR OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS, AND FOR VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. THE COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AT RISK DEVELOPED IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, CONSISTS OF PROFESSIONALS AND LAY PERSONS WHO STRIVE TO ASSIST WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMUNITY PLAN, NEGOTIATING PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES. THUS, THE COUNCIL HOPES TO HELP AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY GROUPS PROVIDE PROMPT AND PRIORITY SERVICE 'WITHOUT REGARD TO STATUTORY AND THEORETICAL RESPONSIBILITY.'

582. **ISSUES RELATED TO THE ROLE OF LAW LITIGATION AND ADVOCACY IN IMPROVING SOCIETY'S ABILITY TO DELIVER CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976—SEE NCJ-42975). By P. COSTIGAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 1976. **NCJ-42981**

AN ATTORNEY DESCRIBES THE LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE BEHIND THE ENACTMENT OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1973, AND DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE. THE DEATH OF CHILD IN 1969 STIRRED INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. IN RESPONSE, THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE WAS FORMED AND BEGAN IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION, WHICH RESULTED IN THE ENACTMENT OF ARTICLE 10, A MAJOR BILL IN FAMILY LAW. THE NEW ARTICLE 10 ESTABLISHED A SEPARATE 'CHILD ABUSE' SECTION IN THE FAMILY COURT FOR THE SPECIALIZED HANDLING OF THESE CASES, FASHIONED A DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND STRENGTHENED THE REPORTING LAW. THE PRESENTATION OF CASES IN FAMILY COURT WAS ALSO STRENGTHENED, IN THAT POLICE ATTORNEY'S CORPORATION COUNSELS OR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS WOULD NOW HANDLE CHILD ABUSE CASES IN THE FAMILY COURT. HOWEVER, THE BILL HAD BEEN DRAFTED AND ENACTED UNDER LIMITATIONS SUCH AS ABSENCE OF SPECIALIZED STAFF AND LACK OF TIME TO HOLD HEARINGS, AND AFTER THE BILL BECAME LAW IT MET WITH CRITICISM FROM PROFESSIONALS WHO HAD TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW. AFTER MUCH DEBATE A NEW BILL WAS PASSED INTO LAW, BUT THE AUTHOR POINTS OUT THE NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL HELP FROM OUTSIDE THE LEGISLATURE IN CREATING A VIABLE SYSTEM. AFTER INITIAL SETBACKS, THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT BECAME LAW IN 1973. IT DEFINES ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS THEY APPEAR IN THE SOCIAL SERVICES LAW AND THE FAMILY COURT ACT. ALL REPORTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE TO BE REGISTERED. A CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE WAS TO ESTABLISHED IN EACH LOCAL PUBLIC DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, AND EACH LOCAL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE HAD TO DEVELOP AN ANNUAL PLAN IN CONSULTATION WHICH OTHER AGENCIES AND GROUPS. REPORTS ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED WITHIN 24 HOURS, AND THE LOCAL SERVICE HAS TO SUBMIT PERIODIC PROGRESS REPORTS TO THE STATE CENTRAL REGISTER. AMONG OTHER PROVISIONS, THE LAW ALSO SPECIFIES THE DUTIES OF THE LOCAL SERVICE AND CHILD PROTECTIVE WORKER, AND SETS UP A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PARENTS CONTESTING REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SERVICE. THE AUTHOR'S CONCLUSIONS CONTAIN PRACTICAL ADVICE TO LEGISLATORS PREPARING PROPOSALS, STRESSING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LEGISLATORS AND PROFESSIONALS.

583. **ISSUES RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. By G. A. ANDERSON, R. N. SWEET, and S. LYTHCOTT.** WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ROOM 147 NORTH, STATE CAPITOL, MADISON, WI 53702. 26 p. 1977. **NCJ-47000**

THIS DISCUSSION PAPER DEALS BRIEFLY WITH VARIOUS ISSUES RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND MAKES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION TO THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSSIBLE INTRODUCTION IN THE 1979 LEGISLATURE. THIS PAPER, WHILE NOT INTENDED AS A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DOES FRAME A RATIONALE FOR NEEDED LEGISLATION IN WISCONSIN. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS DEFINED AS PHYSICAL ABUSE COMMITTED BY PERSONS UPON THOSE WITH WHOM THEY ARE LIVING (NOT INCLUDING NONPHYSICAL ABUSE OR VERBAL HARASSMENT). THE EXISTING NATIONWIDE STATISTICS ARE ONLY ROUGH ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, AND ARE GENERALLY EXTRAPOLATED FROM LOCALIZED SURVEYS AND STUDIES. THEREFORE, ESTIMATES IDENTIFY 4.7 TO 15 MILLION BATTERED WIVES NATIONALLY. FIGURES FOR REPORTED AND ESTIMATED CASES IN MILWAUKEE (WIS.) ARE GIVEN. VARIOUS WRITERS IDENTIFIED CAUSES OF SPOUSAL ABUSE SUCH AS MENTAL ILLNESS, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, POOR SELF-IMAGE, SOCIALIZATION, PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE, AND STEREOTYPED SEX ROLES. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING LEGISLATION IN 11 STATES IS GIVEN, AS WELL AS THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN 2 OTHER STATES, AND THE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 2 REMAINING STATES. THE REPORT SUGGESTS LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMS TO ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. WISCONSIN STATUTE LAW FOR SIMPLE AND AGGRAVATED BATTERY AND SEXUAL ASSAULT SHOULD SPECIFICALLY INCLUDE SPOUSE ABUSE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CRIME ON EITHER THE MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY LEVEL. SEXUAL ASSAULT LAW SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE MARITAL RAPE. FAMILY COURTS SHOULD HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO ORDER AN ABUSIVE SPOUSE FROM THE HOME, WHETHER OR NOT DIVORCE ACTION OR LEGAL SEPARATION HAS BEEN SOUGHT. TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SHOULD BE CREATED TO ENABLE THEM TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM EFFECTIVELY. SHORT-TERM SHELTER PROGRAMS WITH COUNSELING AND MEDICAL SERVICES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, TOGETHER WITH LONGER-TERM, MORE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT WILL ENABLE THE ABUSED PERSON TO REENTER THE WORK FORCE. TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS COULD BE CREATED UNDER THE COMMUNITY SERVICES STATUTE S. 51.42, AND CONVICTED OFFENDERS COULD BE PSYCHOLOGICALLY EXAMINED. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS BE REQUIRED TO REPORT INCIDENTS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (DJM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

584. **JUSTICE—A WOMAN BLINDFOLDED? (FROM WOMEN IN THE COURTS, 1978, BY WINIFRED L HEPPERLE AND LAURA CRITES—SEE NCJ-48844). By L. NADER and J. COLLIER.** NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. 20 p. 1978. **NCJ-48851**

SEVERAL SOCIETIES ARE USED AS MODELS TO EXAMINE THE POWER OF COURTS TO AMELIORATE OR IMPROVE WOMEN'S CONDITION AND THE ABILITY OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS TO LIMIT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW AND CONSEQUENCE OF LEGAL CHANGE. TWO MEXICAN INDIAN SOCIETIES, THE MAYA AND THE ZAPOTEC, ARE DESCRIBED IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE WOMEN'S USE OF COURTS FOR PROMOTING THEIR WELFARE. IN BOTH SOCIETIES, WOMEN WERE THE MOST FREQUENT COMPLAINANTS IN COURT EVEN THOUGH JUDGES WERE MALE. IN MAYA COMMUNITIES, WOMEN USUALLY APPEAR AT COURT IN ORDER TO DIVORCE THEIR HUSBANDS. THIS ACTION IS PRECIPITATED BY A BEATING IN MOST CASES. A DESCRIPTION OF MARRIED LIFE FOR MAYAN YOUTH EXPLAINS THE FREQUENCY OF THESE SAME INCIDENTS. ALTHOUGH A DIVORCE IS SELDOM GRANTED THE WIFE, SHE IS ALLOWED TO AIR HER GRIEVANCES AND THEN THE FAMILY ELDERS OF THE WIFE AND THE HUSBAND MEDIATE A SETTLEMENT. THE WIFE USUALLY GAINS SOME KIND OF CONCESSION. THE WOMEN'S USE OF THE COURT, THEREFORE, LEADS TO AN INDIVIDUAL CONCESSION, BUT NO BASIC STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE TREATMENT OF WIVES IS REALIZED. IN FACT, INDIVIDUAL ACTION DISSIPATES THE ANGER OF ABUSED WIVES AND REDUCES CHANCES FOR SOCIAL CHANGE. THE COURT PROVIDES AN EFFECTIVE FORUM FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN THE ZAPOTEC COMMUNITY. MARITAL PROBLEMS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE TAKEN TO COURT BY THE WIFE, WHO IS MAKING UP FOR HER LACK OF POWER, THAN BY THE HUSBAND, WHO IS RELUCTANT TO ADMIT TO INABILITY TO CONTROL HIS WIFE. WOMEN WIN MOST OF THEIR CASES; AGAIN INDIVIDUAL SOLUTIONS ARE PROVIDED, AND PROMOTION OF STRUCTURAL CHANGE IS IGNORED. AMONG THE KANURI IN NIGERIA, MALES HAVE LEGAL SUPERIORITY IN THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT. IN REALITY, THIS AUTHORITY IS UNDERCUT IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE HUSBAND IS ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT ON HIS WIFE. THE RISE IN LIVING STANDARDS AND SALARIES BEING EARNED BY MEN NOW WILL REDUCE THEIR DEPENDENCY ON THEIR WIVES. WOMEN'S STATUS WILL CONFORM MORE CLOSELY TO THE JURAL RULES OF SOCIETY IN THIS INSTANCE. THE ACTUAL LAW HAS REMAINED CONSTANT, ALTHOUGH COMPLIANCE TO THE RULE WAS INFLUENCED BY SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS. IN EAST AFRICA, GENUINE ATTEMPTS AT RAISING THE STATUS OF WOMEN RESULTED IN A WORSENING OF THE FEMALE CONDITION. BEFORE THE LEGAL REFORM, WOMEN RAISED ALL THE FOOD NEEDED TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN, ALTHOUGH THE LAND WAS LEGALLY POSSESSED BY THE HUSBAND. WHEN THEY GAINED THE RIGHT TO OWN LAND, CHOOSE THEIR OWN HUSBANDS, AND SUE FOR SUPPORT, THEY LOST ACCESS TO THE LAND WHICH THEY HAD FARMED. WOMEN IN THE SOGA COMMUNITY IN UGANDA WERE A DESIRABLE PRODUCT FOR POLYGYNOUS HUSBANDS. THEY LIVED INDEPENDENTLY FROM THEIR MATE AND FARMED THE LAND HE WAS BOUND TO GIVE THEM. A MAN'S WEALTH DEPENDED ON THE NUMBER OF WIVES HE WAS ABLE TO ATTAIN. THE RESULTING COMPETITION AMONG MEN GAVE WOMEN POWER OVER THEIR HUSBANDS. THE EFFECTS OF MISSIONARIES' ATTEMPTS AT ABOLISHING POLYGYNY, THE INTRODUCTION OF CASH CROPS FOR EXPORT TO EUROPEAN MARKETS, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF WESTERN LAWS DESIGNED TO RAISE THE STATUS OF WOMEN OFTEN RESULTED IN CHANGE DETRIMENTAL TO FEMALE STATUS IN AFRICA. DATA GLEANED FROM THESE STUDIES OF WOMEN IN SMALL FOREIGN SOCIETIES ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO WOMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL STATUS WITH MEN IN THE UNITED STATES. NOTES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (DAG)

585. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. By P. C. KRATCOSKI and L. D. KRATCOSKI.** PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632. 446 p. 1979. **NCJ-67084**

THIS COMPREHENSIVE TEXT EXPLORES YOUTHFUL DEVIANCE AND UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE METHODS USED TO INHIBIT, DETECT, PUNISH, DETER, OR REDUCE SUCH ACTIVITY. SIXTEEN CHAPTERS ADDRESS SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, INCLUDING THE SCOPE OF JUVENILE CRIME, REHABILITATIVE AND TREATMENT EFFORTS, AND FUTURE APPROACHES IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL. CURRENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATURE AND AMOUNT OF DELINQUENCY ARE REPORTED, INCLUDING THE RISE OF MIDDLE-CLASS AND RURAL DELINQUENCY, THE REEMERGENCE OF GANGS, THE PARTICIPATION OF GIRLS, AND THE SEEMINGLY PURPOSELESS VICTIMIZATION OF THE URBAN ELDERLY. CAUSATIVE THEORIES ARE EXAMINED, AND A VARIETY OF PREVIOUSLY NEGLECTED SOCIAL FACTORS ARE ADDRESSED, SUCH AS ADULT ROLES IN GENER-

ATING JUVENILE MISCONDUCT, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND THE QUESTIONABLE JUSTICE OF IMPOSING LEGAL PENALTIES ON JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS. CHAPTERS FOCUSING ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF DELINQUENTS WITH JUVENILE AUTHORITIES CONSIDER THE PROCESSES OF DIVERSION, ARREST, COURT REFERRAL, DISPOSITION, PROBATION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AFTERCARE, AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT. IN ADDITION, THE CASE HISTORY OF JUVENILE OFFENDER IS FOLLOWED FROM APPREHENSION TO DISPOSITION. DIVERSION PROGRAMS, INNOTATIVE TREATMENT TECHNIQUES, AND EVALUATIVE RESEARCH EFFORTS ARE DESCRIBED, BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH A VARIETY OF INVOLVED PROFESSIONALS. FUTURE PREDICTIONS INCLUDE BROADER DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS, GREATER USE OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATEMENT, USE OF A STANDARDIZED NATIONWIDE JUVENILE CODE, AND CONTINUED JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM. ILLUSTRATIONS, AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE PROVIDED. (MRK)

Supplemental Notes: PRENTICE-HALL SERIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632.

586. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—CONCEPTS AND CONTROLS, 2D ED., 1978. By R. C. TROJANOWICZ and J. M. TROJANOWICZ.** 479 p. 1978. **NCJ-45643**

THE MANY VARIABLES WHICH MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO EFFECTIVE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED IN THIS TEXTBOOK, WHICH ALSO CONTAINS CLASSROOM QUESTIONS AND PROJECTS. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF THE DELINQUENT CHILD AND ITS CHANGING IMAGE ARE EXAMINED TOGETHER WITH THE MOST POPULAR THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY CAUSATION. A DISCUSSION OF THE FAMILY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONSIDERS PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGIAL VARIABLES INTERACTING IN THE CONTEXT OF EARLY LEARNING. A SECTION DEALING WITH ADOLESCENCE FOCUSES ON THE FACT THAT THE DELINQUENT IS AN ADOLESCENT FIRST AND A DELINQUENT SECOND. THE WIDE RANGE OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR TYPICAL OF ADOLESCENCE IS OFTEN FORGOTTEN IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE FEMALE DELINQUENT ARE EXPLORED, INCLUDEING THE CHANGES IN FEMALE CRIME ACCOMPANYING THE CHANGES IN WOMEN'S ROLES IN SOCIETY. THE RISE IN CRIMES COMMITTED BY FEMALES MAY ALSO BE A FUNCTION OF MORE EQUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES THAN WERE FOUND IN THE PAST. THE MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM—THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE INTAKE DIVISION OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AND THE JUVENILE COURT ITSELF—ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL, TOGETHER WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE DUE PROCESS RIGHTS OF JUVENILES CLARIFIED BY FOUR U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND SEVERAL RELATED STATE COURT DECISIONS. ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION ARE PRESENTED. A COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, AND THE INPUT NECESSARY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF SUCH A FACILITY IS DISCUSSED. A CHAPTER ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION THROUGH CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT EMPHASIZES THE NECESSITY OF COOPERATION BY RESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY FOR SATISFACTORY PROGRAM RESULTS. THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. AN INDEX AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

Availability: PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NJ 07632.

587. **JUVENILE JUSTICE—ALTERNATIVE ANSWERS. By K. E. KRAUSE.** UNION UNIVERSITY ALBANY LAW SCHOOL, 80 NEW SCOTLAND AVENUE, ALBANY, NY 12208. *ALBANY LAW REVIEW,* V 40, N 1 (1975), P 179-198. **NCJ-30740**

A 1961 AMENDMENT TO THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION CREATED A FAMILY COURT WITH CIVIL JURISDICTION OVER CASES OF JUVENILE NEGLECT, DELINQUENCY, OR DEPENDENCY. THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT CHANGES ARE 'DESPERATELY NEEDED' WITH THE NEW YORK FAMILY COURT ACT (THE LEGISLATION PASSED PURSUANT TO THE AMENDMENT) TO DEAL WITH THE RISING RATE OF SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS. TWO CASE STUDIES ARE CITED TO SUPPORT HER CONTENTION. THIS NOTE DISCUSSES TWO PROPOSALS WHICH COULD BE INITIAL STEPS TOWARD SOLVING SOME ASPECTS OF THIS YOUTHFUL CRIME CRISIS—LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD PERMIT A FAMILY COURT JUDGE TO WAIVE JURISDICTION OF A MINOR CHARGED WITH A SERIOUS OFFENSE AND THE CREATION OF EFFECTIVE DISPOSITIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE EMOTIONALLY OR MENTALLY ILL, VIOLENT CHILD.

588. **JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THE POLICE—TRAINING MANUAL.** JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE JUVENILE OFFENDER DIVERSION PROJECT, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 203 p. 1978. **NCJ-46453**

THIS TRAINNG MANUAL WAS DEVELOPED FOR A NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT POLICE DEPARTMENT'S POLICE ACADEMY IN-SERVICE PROGRAM DEALING WITH THE THEORY AND PRACTICAL HANDLING OF JUVENILE CRIME AND CHILD ABUSE. DURING 1976, THE TRANSIT POLICE DEPARTMENT ISSUED 29,582 YOUTH REFERRAL REPORTS, 59 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER ISSUED IN NEW YORK CITY. IN ADDITION, 7,934 YOUTH CONTACT REPORTS FOR TRUANCY WERE ISSUED. BECAUSE THE TRANSIT POLICE HAVE SO MANY CONTACTS WITH JUVENILES, THIS TRAINING MANUAL WAS ISSUED TO HELP PATROL OFFICERS IDENTIFY AND PROPERLY HANDLE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE MANUAL OPENS WITH A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN NEW YORK CITY. IT THEN DETAILS NEW YORK STATE JUVENILE LAW IN GENERAL AND THE CASE LAW WHICH SPELLS OUT THE RIGHTS OF JUVENILES TO DUE PROCESS. THEORIES ON CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING ENVIRONMENT, LABELING, THE FAMILY, AND VARIOUS MEDICAL-BIOLOGICAL THEORIES. A SECTION ON DIVERSION VERSUS ARREST DISCUSSES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 'CRIME' AND 'VIOLATION OF THE LAW': FOR THE LATTER, AN ARREST CANNOT BE MADE, BUT A PETITION CAN BE FILED IN FAMILY COURT. THE DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION RESULTING FROM DIVERSION OR ARREST ARE TRACED, THE CRITERIA FOR FAMILY COURT ACTION ARE GIVEN, AND PROOF NECESSARY IF A CRIME IS TO BE PROSECUTED IS DETAILED. FINAL CHAPTERS DISCUSS YOUTH AND ALCOHOL AND YOUTH AND DRUGS, AS WELL AS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. APPENDIXES INCLUDE SAMPLES OF JUVENILE FORMS USED BY THE NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR THE JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, AND A LIST OF LOCATIONS DESIGNATED FOR INTERROGATION OF JUVENILES. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT POLICE DEPARTMENT, 370 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11201.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

589. **JUVENILE RIGHTS SINCE 1967—AN ANNOTATED, INDEXED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED ARTICLES AND BOOKS. H. P. VON PFEIL, Ed.** 216 p. 1974. **NCJ-25465**

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF 1073 PERIODICAL REFERENCES AND 343 BOOKS ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND THE LAW RELATING TO THE JUVENILE COURT. ARTICLES LISTED ARE TAKEN FROM SOME PERIODICALS NOT INCLUDED IN

THE 'INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS,' INCLUDING A NUMBER OF FOREIGN LISTINGS, ESPECIALLY GERMAN. MANY OF THE REFERENCES LISTED REFER TO THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, SUCH AS GAULT, KENT, MIRANDA, WINSHIP, TINKER, AND MCKEIVER. OTHER TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE THE ADVERSARY PROCESS, THE ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY, CHILD ABUSE AND PROTECTION, CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES, PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS, PARENTS' RIGHTS, AND PROMISES OF THE JUVENILE COURT. AN EXTENSIVE SUBJECT INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Availability: FRED B ROTHMAN, 10368 W CENTENNIAL RD, LITTLETON, CO 80123.

590. **KAREN SPENCER—REPORT TO DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL AND DERBYSHIRE AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY—ENGLAND. By J. D. MACCLEAN.** 67 p. 1978. **NCJ-60385**

A DETAILED NARRATIVE DESCRIBES THE MANAGEMENT OF A CASE IN WHICH A BATTERED CHILD EVENTUALLY DIED FROM INJURIES INFLICTED BY THE MOTHER. AT THE INSTIGATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND, AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED INTO THE CASE OF KAREN SPENCER IN ORDER TO RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES AND ASSIST SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS. THE REPORT IS BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH 21 WITNESSES AND EXAMINATION OF AVAILABLE WRITTEN MATERIAL FROM THE ENTIRE COURT PROCEEDINGS AND INVESTIGATION. WHEN KAREN SPENCER WAS LESS THAN 3 MONTHS OLD, SHE WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED BY HER MOTHER AND PLACED IN FOSTER CARE. AFTER A YEAR DURING WHICH THE BABY SPENT SHORT PERIODS OF TIME AT HOME, KAREN WAS RETURNED TO HER PARENTS. WITHIN 2 WEEKS SHE WAS ASSAULTED AGAIN BY THE MOTHER AND DIED. THE MOTHER WAS CHARGED WITH MURDER, CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER WITH DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY, AND PLACED ON PROBATION UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT. THE WIFE HAD BEEN ABUSED BY THE HUSBAND, HAD LIMITED INTELLIGENCE, AND WAS EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE. LIVING ACCOMODATIONS WERE CRAMPED AND INCONVIENTLY ARRANGED FOR CHILD CARE. EXAMINATION OF THE CASE UNCOVERED SEVERAL ISSUES, SUCH AS RECORDING PRACTICES BY CASEWORKERS, SUPERVISION BY VARIOUS AGENCIES, TRAINING PROGRAMS, THE OFFICIAL GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES, AND PROCEDURES FOR CASE CONFERENCES. THE STUDY ALSO FOUND THAT THE LOCAL REGISTER OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY CASES WAS NOT FUNCTIONING PROPERLY AND NEEDED REVISION. A SPECIALIST IN CHILD ABUSE COULD BE A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS, PARTICULARLY IN RURAL AREAS. RESEARCH INTO KAREN SPENCER'S CASE REVEALS THE LARGE AMOUNT OF TIME, SKILL, AND GENUINE CONCERN THAT MANY INDIVIDUALS DEVOTE TO ASSISTING A FAMILY, ALTHOUGH, IN THIS CASE, ALL SEEM TO HAVE MISSED THE FACT THAT THE MOTHER'S IMMATURE PERSONALITY LEFT HER UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE STRESSES OF HER SITUATION. THE APPENDIXES PROVIDE MATERIALS ON THE ENQUIRY AND THE TEXT OF GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH NONACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN. (MJM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

591. **KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOWUP, 1978, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-58628). By R. HANSON, W. MCCULLOCH, and S. HARTLEY.** CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 15 p. 1978. **NCJ-58630**

THE BIRMINGHAM (ENGLAND) CHILD ABUSE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE BY SUBJECTING DATA ON ABUSIVE AND CONTROL FAMILIES TO A MATRIX OF CHILD ABUSE FEATURES. THE MATRIX REPRESENTED A COMBINATION OF 67 FEATURES OF CHILD ABUSE THAT HAD BEEN STUDIES (ALTHOUGH STUDIES VARIED IN LENGTH AND RELIABILITY) OR HAD BEEN OBSERVED BY PROFESSIONALS DEALING WITH ABUSE. THE INDEX FAMILIES PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED AS ABUSIVE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND WERE OF PREDOMINANTLY LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. VARIABLES REGARDING FAMILY INTERRELATIONSHIPS, MOTHER-CHILD INTERACTION, FAMILY SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, CHILDREARING PRACTICES, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD, WHICH BEST DESCRIBED THE INDEX AND CONTROL FAMILIES, WERE SUBJECTED TO MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS AND CORRELATED ON THE MATRIX. ANALYSIS OF DATA INDICATED THAT MOTHERS WHO RELATED POORLY TO THEIR PARENTS AND SIBLINGS HAD RELATED POORLY TO THEM IN THEIR CHILDHOOD, MOTHERS WHO COULD NOT DISCUSS CHILDREARING WITH THEIR PARTNERS TENDED TO BE THOSE WHO MADE FAMILY DECISIONS, AND MOTHERS WHO SAID THEIR CHILDREN PREVENTED THEM FROM WORKING BY CRYING OR CLINGING WERE THOSE WHO WITHHELD LOVE AS A MEANS OF PUNISHMENT. A LARGE CLUSTER OF VARIABLES HINGED ON THE LINK BETWEEN A MOTHER'S UNMARRIED STATUS AND THE ABSENCE OF THE CHILD'S NATURAL FATHER. ASSOCIATED WITH THE FORMER WERE THE ILLEGITIMACY OF THE BATTERED CHILD, THE FIRST CHILD HAVING BEEN CONCEIVED PREMARITALLY, AND THE LACK OF BASIC AMENITIES IN THE HOME. ABANDONED MOTHERS AND MOTHERS WHO RECEIVED LITTLE HELP FROM THEIR PARTNERS IN CHILDREARING WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE ABUSIVE. A SMALLER CLUSTER OF VARIABLES RELATED TO THE MOTHER'S PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE, BUT DREW IN HER RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHILD AND TO OUTSIDERS, AND A FEW VARIABLES HINGED ON THE MOTHER'S LACK OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO BE FREE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHILD. STUDY VALIDITY AND IMPLICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

592. **KIDS WITH CLAP—GONORRHEA AS AN INDICATOR OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT. By S. M. SGROI.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 251-267. **NCJ-46193**

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PEDIATRIC GONORRHEA, STEPS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THE EXAMINATION OF A CHILD VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND A METHODOLOGY FOR WORKING WITH INFECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE DISCUSSED. GONORRHEA INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN OCCURRING IN ANY BODY SITE EXCEPT THE EYES ARE VIRTUALLY ALWAYS AN INDICATOR THAT THE INFECTED CHILD HAS BEEN A VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. AFTER THE NEONATAL PERIOD, GONORRHEA INFECTION IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS IS NEARLY ALWAYS A LOCAL RATHER THAN A SYSTEMIC INFECTION. INFECTIONS ARE PASSED FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER BY DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE MOIST MUCOUS MEMBRANES OF AN INFECTED PERSON. CHILDREN ACQUIRE THE INFECTION WHEN THEY HAVE HAD ORAL-GENITAL, GENITAL-GENITAL, OR RECTAL-GENITAL CONTACT WITH SOMEONE ELSE (USUALLY AN ADULT) WHO ALREADY HAD A GONORRHEA INFECTION IT IS IMPORTANT IN THE EXAMINATION OF INFECTED CHILDREN SUSPECTED OF HAVING BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED THAT MOST CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT HAVE NO EXTERNAL EVIDENCE OF TRAUMA. THE SEXUAL CONTACT IS FREQUENTLY NONVIOLENT AND LIMITED TO NONTRAUMATIC MANIFESTATIONS SUCH AS FONDLING, FELLATIO, AND GENITAL-GENITAL SURFACE CONTACT, WITHOUT FORCIBLE PENETRATION. THREFORE, A PHYSICIAN EXAMINING AN INFECTED CHILD SHOULD NOT ASSUME THE ABSENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SIMPLY BECAUSE THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL TRAUMA. PHYSICIANS ARE OFTEN RELUCTANT

TO PERFORM GENITAL EXAMINATIONS ON FEMALE CHILDREN, AND AS A RESULT, SUSPECTED ASSAULT VICTIMS BROUGHT TO HOSPITALS ARE NOT ADEQUATELY EXAMINED, AND CASES OF GONORRHEA GO UNDIAGNOSED. THE AUTHOR RECOMMENDS THAT A CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT EXAMINATION INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS, REGARDLESS OF THE AGE OF A CHILD: OVERALL EXAMINATION, GENITAL EXAMINATION, VENEREAL DISEASE SCREENING, VENEREAL DISEASE PROPHYLAXIS AND FOLLOWUP, INTERVIEWING, AND EXAMINATION OF OTHER CHILDREN-AT-RISK. MEDICAL LITERATURE REGARDING TRANSMISSION OF PEDIATRIC GONORRHEA IS REVIEWED AND DISCUSSED. CROSS-REPORTING OF PEDIATRIC GONORRHEA AND JOINT INVESTIGATION OF CASES BY PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES AUTHORITES ARE SEEN AS ESSENTIAL IF ADEQUATE CHILD PROTECTION ALONG WITH COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL, IS TO BE ACHIEVED. TECHNIQUES SUGGESTED FOR DEALING WITH AN INFECTED CHILD'S FAMILY INCLUDE AVOIDING A JUDGMENTAL ATTITUDE, INTERVIEWING THE CHILD AND HIS/HER SIBLINGS ALONE, AND AVOIDING CONFRONTATION OF A CHILD'S PARENTS WITH AN UNSUPPORTED ACCUSATION BY THE CHILD UNLESS THE CHILD CAN BE PROTECTED FROM RETRIBUTION. SPECIFIC CASE HISTORIES ARE SUMMARIZED THROUGHOUT THE ARTICLE, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

593. **KNOWLEDGE OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION AND CHILD-ABUSE-REPORTING LAWS. By J. S. SWOBODA, A. ELWORK, B. D. SALES, and D. LEVINE.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 9, N 3 (AUGUST 1978), P 448-457. **NCJ-53166**

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED OF A SURVEY OF SOME NEBRASKA MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO DETERMINE THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF AND HYPOTHETICAL COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION AND CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING. FOLLOWING BRIEF GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF LAWS OF PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION AND CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING AS THEY PARTICULARLY APPLY TO MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, THE METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF 236 NEBRASKA MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO DETERMINE THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF AND THEORETICAL COMPLIANCE TO NEBRASKA LAWS IN THESE AREAS ARE DISCUSSED. IN 1977, 236 MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, WHOSE NAMES AND ADDRESSES WERE OBTAINED FROM PROFESSIONAL LISTINGS AND PERSONAL INQUIRIES WITH AGENCY AND INSTITUTIONAL DIRECTORS, WERE MAILED QUESTIONNAIRES. A TOTAL OF 98 FILLED OUT AND RETURNED THEIR QUESTIONNAIRES--22 PSYCHIATRISTS, 31 PSYCHOLOGISTS, 35 SOCIAL WORKERS, AND 10 CASE WORKERS. CASE WORKERS WERE DROPPED FROM THE SAMPLE. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ASKED RESPONDENTS IF THEY WERE FAMILIAR WITH THREE QUOTED NEBRASKA STATUTES PERTAINING TO PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS AND CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING. ADDITIONALLY, A HYPOTHETICAL CASE WAS DESCRIBED WHERE A FAMILY IN COUNSELING CONFIDED THAT THE FATHER WAS ABUSING THE CHILDREN, AND THE RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED IF THEY WOULD REPORT SUCH ABUSE TO THE AUTHORITIES INDICATED IN THE CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING STATUTE. OF THE PSYCHOLOGISTS 32 PERCENT WERE REPORTEDLY UNFAMILIAR WITH EITHER OF THE STATUTES PRESENTED, WHILE 23 PERCENT OF THE PSYCHIATRISTS WERE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION STATUTE AND 18 PERCENT WERE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING LAW; 23 PERCENT OF THE SOCIAL WORKERS WERE UNFAMILIAR WITH THE PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION LAW, AND 17 PERCENT DID NOT KNOW OF THE CHILD-ABUSE REPORTING LAW. IN THE CASE OF THE HYPOTHETICAL CHILD-ABUSE SITUATION, 15 RESPONDENTS DID NOT ANSWER THIS QUESTION, AND OF THOSE WHO DID, LARGE PERCENTAGES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS (87 PERCENT), PSYCHIATRISTS (63 PERCENT), SOCIAL WORKERS (50 PERCENT), AND ALL MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS COMBINED (66 PERCENT) SAID THEY WOULD NOT HAVE REPORTED CHILD-ABUSE IN THE CASE DESCRIBED. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

594. **LAW AND CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE—INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT, 1975, BY NANCY B EBELING AND DEBORAH A HILL SEE NCJ-32566). By A. H. ROSENBERG.** PUBLISHING SCIENCES GROUP, INC. 9 p. 1975. **NCJ-48066**

PROBLEMS IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE THROUGH LEGISLATION AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED. THE DISCUSSION OPENS WITH REFERENCE TO THE LACK OF INFORMATION AMONG ALL PROFESSIONS—MEDICAL, SOCIAL WORK, LEGAL—REGARDING THE LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE. COMMON FEATURES OF STATE LAWS REGARDING CHILD ABUSE ARE POINTED OUT. IT IS NOTED THAT, ALTHOUGH ALL STATES HAVE FRAMEWORKS FOR ENCOURAGING THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE PROVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES, THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CONTINUES TO RISE WHILE REPORTING AND COURT ACTION TEND TO BE NEGLIGIBLE. WIDESPREAD FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH MANDATORY REPORTING STATUTES AND MINIMAL USAGE OF AVAILABLE STATUTES DESIGNED TO PROVIDE PROTECTIVE INTERVENTION ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN ARE CITED. POSSIBLE FACTORS IN THE FAILURES OF COMPLIANCE AND USAGE ARE SUGGESTED. THE NEED TO BE MORE REALISTIC ABOUT WHAT THE LEGAL SYSTEM CAN DO TO AMELIORATE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS POINTED OUT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE RESOURCES EXPENDED IN REFORMING LAWS COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER INVESTED IN DEVELOPING AND DELIVERING NEEDED SERVICES. THE BASIC AMBIVALENCE OF THE LAW AS IT RELATES TO FAMILIES, THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY MEMBERS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FAMILY TO THIRD PARTIES IS POINTED OUT, AS IS THE NEED FOR A CLEARLY ARTICULTED PHILOSOPHICAL CONTEXT WITHIN WHICH TO DEVELOP REALISTIC CHILD ABUSE LAWS. (LKM)

595. **LAW AND THE ABUSED AND NEGECTED CHILD. By J. L. ISAACS.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, INC, 1801 HINMAN AVENUE, EVANSTON, IL 60204. *PEDIATRICS,* V 51, N 4 (APRIL 1973), P 783-792. **NCJ-52288**

THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS AND THE CHILD PROTECTIVE LAWS AND PROCEEDNGS IN NEW YORK STATE ARE DESCRIBED AND DISCUSSED. IT IS REPORTED THAT NEW YORK HAS ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS OF ANY OF THE STATES IN ITS SOCIAL SERVICES LAW. ANY PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, MEDICAL EXAMINER, CORONER, DENTIST, OSTEOPATH, OPTOMETRIST, CHIROPRACTOR, PODIATRIST, RESIDENT, INTERN, REGISTERED NURSE, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN ADMISSION, EXAMINATION CARE OR TREATMENT OF PERSONS, OR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONER, HAVING REASONABLE CAUSE TO SUSPECT THAT A CHILD UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE HAS HAD SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY INFLICTED ON HIM BY OTHER THAN ACCIDENTAL MEANS IS REQUIRED TO REPORT SUCH A SUSPICION TO THE CITY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. SOCIAL SERVICES WORKERS AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS ARE ALSO MANDATED TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE SUSPICIONS. LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1969 AND 1970 AUTHORIZES ANY HOSPITAL WHICH HAS IN ITS CHARGE A CHILD SUSPECTED OF BEING ABUSED TO HOLD THAT CHILD IN ITS CUSTODY UNTIL THE NEXT REGULAR WORKDAY SESSION OF THAT PART OF THE FAMILY

COURT WHICH IS CHARGED WITH PROCESSING CHILD ABUSE CASES. SPECIFIED REPORTING PERSONS ARE EXEMPTED FROM LIABILITY BY THE LAW WHEN ACTING IN 'GOOD FAITH'. IT IS REPORTED THAT NEW YORK HAS ALSO ENACTED WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PROCEDURAL STATUTE OF ANY OF THE STATES DEALING WITH THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS SPECIFIED IN THE LAW ARE INDICATED. THE CHILD ABUSE PROCEEDING IS INITIATED BY FILING WITH THE FAMILY COURT A PETITION OR COMPLAINT WHICH STATES IN WHAT RESPECTS THE CHILD IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ABUSED. THOSE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE TO INITIATE PROCEEDINGS ARE IDENTIFIED. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A CHILD MAY BE REMOVED FROM HOME WITHOUT A COURT ORDER ARE SPECIFIED. THE STATUTE APPLIES RES IPSA LOQUITOR TO CHILD ABUSE CASES. THIS ALLOWS THAT PROOF OF INJURY OR CONDITION WHICH WOULD ORDINARILY NOT BE SUSTAINED OR EXIST EXCEPT BY REASON OF ACTS OR OMISSIONS OF THE PARENT IS ACCEPTED AS PRIMA FACIAE EVIDENCE OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. DRUG ABUSE PRODUCING CERTAIN DESCRIBED PHYSICAL EFFECTS IN PARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF A CHILD IS ALSO PRIMA FACIAE EVIDENCE OF CHILD NEGLECT. DISPOSITION OF CASES IS DISCUSSED, AND THE TEXT OF A PANEL DISCUSSION FOLLOWING THE PRESENTATION IS PROVIDED. (RCB)

596. **LAW AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976—SEE NCJ-42975). By P. DURYEA.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 2 p. 1976. **NCJ-42979**

NEW YORK STATE HAS DEVELOPED A MODEL LAW ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHICH CREATES A WORKABLE CHILD PROTECTIVE SYSTEM. THE AUTHOR NOTES, HOWEVER, THAT LEGISLATION ALONE CANNOT ENSURE AN EFFECTIVE ABUSE PREVENTION NETWORK. AS EVIDENCE OF THIS, THE AUTHOR CITES A CASE IN NEW YORK CITY IN WHICH TWO YOUNG CHILDREN WERE MURDERED BY THEIR MOTHER ONLY MONTHS AFTER PASSAGE OF THE NEW YORK STATE CHILD ABUSE LAW. THE AUTHOR CALLS FOR PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD TO JOIN WITH LEGISLATORS TO PROMOTE EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. (DMC)

597. **LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE BATTERED CHILD. By R. A. PITCHER.** US DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. *MILITARY POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL,* V 1, N 4 (FALL 1974), P 15-20. **NCJ-29384**

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOULD PLAY IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE COOPERATIVE AND COMPLEMENTARY RELATIONSHIP THAT SHOULD EXIST BETWEEN POLICE AND CHILD PROTECTION AND WELFARE AGENCIES. THE POLICE ROLE IS OUTLINED IN THE STAGES OF DETECTING AND REPORTING CHILD ABUSE, INVESTIGATING AND EVALUATING CHILD ABUSE CASES, AND DISPOSING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. IT IS RECOGNISED THAT WHILE POLICE ARE BEST EQUIPPED FOR SUCH AREAS AS DETECTING CASES, INVESTIGATING SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES, AND COOPERATING WITH THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR IN PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES, THEY MAY NOT BE EQUIPPED TO RESOLVE CASES, PROVIDE INTERVENTION OR TREATMENT, OR FULLY INVESTIGATE THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF A CHILD ABUSE CASE. THESE LATTER FUNCTIONS MAY BEST BE ACHIEVED BY THE CHILD WELFARE AGENCY IN COOPERATION WITH POLICE.

598. **LAWS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH. By S. N. KATZ, L. AMBROSINO, M. MCGRATH, and K. SAWITSKY.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 56 p. 1976. **NCJ-45860**

THE STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE LEGAL RESEARCH IS ASSESSED, WITH ITS CONCENTRATIONS IN OPPOSING POINTS OF VIEW: THE NEED TO INTERVENE ON THE ONE HAND AND THE FAILURE OF THE LAW AND THE COURTS TO DO SO ON THE OTHER. IN THE U.S., PARENTS HAVE TRADITIONALLY HAD THE RIGHT TO RAISE THEIR OWN CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN WAY UNLESS SOME EVIDENCE OF GROSS MISCONDUCT REACHES THE COURT OR AN OUTRAGED PUBLIC. HOWEVER, IN THE PAST 15 YEARS EMPHASIS HAS SHIFTED FROM PUNISHMENT TO INTERVENTION, AND STATUTES HAVE BEEN PASSED REQUIRING THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND EXPANDING THE COURT'S RIGHT TO INTERVENE. ALL STATES GRANT IMMUNITY TO PROFESSIONALS OR OTHERS WHO REPORT CHILD ABUSE, AND 20 STATES IMPOSE PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. MANY REQUIRE THE REPORTER TO IDENTIFY THE SUSPECTED ABUSER. THIS PUTS PHYSICIANS IN A DIFFICULT LEGAL SITUATION. SUCH REQUIREMENTS ARE DESCRIBED AS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. A REQUIREMENT OF WRITTEN REPORTS MAY CUT DOWN ON THE NUMBER OF FALSE REPORTS BUT MAY ALSO DETER MANY INDIVIDUALS FROM MAKING ANY REPORT AT ALL. LACK OF FUNDING IS ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD ABUSE LAWS. LACK OF TRAINING OF PERSONNEL AND UNCLEAR MANDATES FROM RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES ARE ALSO PROBLEMS. IN ADDITION, CONFLICTS FREQUENTLY ARISE AMONG JURISDICTIONS WITHIN A STATE OR BETWEEN STATES. SINCE ABUSING FAMILIES ARE OFTEN HIGHLY MOBILE, THESE CONFLICTS HINDER PROSECUTION OF THE CASE AND OFTEN PRECLUDE ANY AID TO THE CHILD. INTERSTATE COMPACTS AND EMERGENCY JURISDICTION MAY HELP SOLVE THIS PROBLEM. SPECIAL JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS OCCUR WITH AMERICAN INDIAN OR MILITARY FAMILIES. AS LONG AS AN INDIAN REMAINS ON THE RESERVATION HE OR SHE IS SUBJECT ONLY TO THE LAWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, U.S. MILITARY CODE, OR THE RESPECTIVE INDIAN TRIBAL COUNCIL. IN 25 STATES, COURTS CAN EXERCISE JURISDICTION OVER ABUSE OR NEGLECT COMMITTED BY INDIANS ONLY IF IT OCCURS OFF THE RESERVATION OR IF IT RESULTS IN THE DEATH OF THE CHILD. THE PROBLEM IS EQUALLY DIFFICULT IF THE ABUSE IS COMMITTED BY A MILITARY DEPENDENT LIVING ON A BASE. FEDERAL COURTS GENERALLY WILL NOT HEAR SUCH CASES DUE TO A LACK OF CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE AND PROCEDURES. THE U.S. ARMY HAS FACED THE PROBLEM AND HAS PROVIDED MECHANISMS FOR REPORTING AND TREATING ABUSE OR NEGLECT ON ANY ARMY INSTALLATION WITH 2,000 PERSONS OR MORE. THE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ARMED SERVICES DO NOT HAVE SIMILAR PROGRAMS. FUTURE LEGAL RESEARCH NEEDS TO BE FOCUSED ON REVISING UNREALISTIC LAWS, IDENTIFYING JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS, AND FINDING SUCCESSFUL WAYS TO HANDLE ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. SUCCESSFUL STRUCTURES FOR SERVICES, SUCCESSFUL WAYS TO PUBLICIZE PROGRAMS, AND REASONABLE GOALS ALL NEED TO BE EXAMINED. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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599. **LAY THERAPY—INTIMACY AS A FORM OF TREATMENT FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES IN INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By S. B. LANE and V. VAN DYKE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 6 p. 1978. **NCJ-59291**
CHILD ABUSE IS VIEWED IN RELATION TO PROBLEM-PRODUCING BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS, AND ELEMENTS OF LAY THERAPY AS ONE TREATMENT MODE FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE NOTED (SCREENING, CASE SELECTION, SUPERVISION, AND EVALUATION). TWO LAY THERAPY PROGRAMS WERE OBSERVED. THE FIRST WAS IMPLEMENTED AT THE FAMILY CENTER IN WESTMINSTER, COLO., A FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN CHILD ABUSE. THE SECOND WAS IMPLEMENTED AT THE PEORIA AREA OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICE. LINE-STAFF INPUT TO THE PROCESS OF LAY THERAPY WAS ENCOURAGED IN THE PROGRAMS BY CONDUCTING INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP CONFERENCES. AN INITIAL CONSIDERATION WAS WHETHER LAY THERAPISTS WERE TO BE PAID. MOST WERE PAID IN BOTH PROGRAMS, ALTHOUGH SOME VOLUNTEERS WERE EMPLOYED. IT WAS FELT THAT RECRUITMENT FROM ALL SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS WOULD BE POSSIBLE BY PAYING LAY THERAPISTS. APPLICANTS FOR LAY THERAPY POSITIONS WERE REFERRED BY PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE PROGRAMS. INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS WERE ARRANGED AFTER REVIEWING APPLICATIONS. FACTORS CONSIDERED IN SELECTING LAY THERAPISTS WERE ADEQUACY OF APPLICANT'S PARENTING, ABILITY TO BE A NURTURER, ADEQUACY OF COPING MECHANISMS IN HANDLING PERSONAL PROBLEMS, THE EXISTENCE OF A FUNCTIONAL PERSONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM, THE ABILITY TO SEPARATE NEEDS OF PARENTS FROM NEEDS OF CHILDREN, FEELINGS ABOUT DISCIPLINE, THE ABILITY TO WORK IN A TEAM STRUCTURE, ACCEPTANCE OF PROGRAM SPONSORSHIP, AND FEELINGS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND ABUSIVE FAMILIES. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT PERSONS SELECTED TO BE LAY THERAPISTS SHOULD BE PARENTS THEMSELVES. CONTENT, AFFECTIVE, AND SKILL AREAS NECESSARY IN THE TRAINING OF LAY THERAPISTS CONCERNED BASIC INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE, SENSITIVITY TRAINING RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE, LEGAL ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE, THE SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP COHESION. CRITERIA WERE DEVISED FOR THE SELECTION OF CASES TO BE HANDLED BY LAY THERAPISTS. PARAMETERS OF SIGNIFICANCE IN THE EVALUATION OF LAY THERAPY PROGRAMS WERE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING THE INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF CHILD ABUSE, THE LENGTH OF TREATMENT FOR CASES WITH AND WITHOUT LAY THERAPISTS, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT, TIME AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSES, AND BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS OF PARENTS (SUPPORT SYSTEM, ABILITY OF PARENTS TO INITIATE RELATIONSHIPS, AND ABILITY OF PARENTS TO INITIATE ACTIVITIES). LAY THERAPY IS VIEWED AS PART OF A COMPLEX TREATMENT APPROACH TO THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE, AND THE EFFICACY OF LAY THERAPY IS DEMONSTRATED IN STATISTICS ON THE TWO PROGRAMS IN COLORADO AND ILLINOIS. (DEP)

600. **LEGAL ADVOCACY FOR THE MALTREATED CHILD. By D. C. BROSS.** ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA, 1050 31ST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007. *TRIAL*, V 14, N 7 (JULY 1978), P 29-32, 68. **NCJ-49016**
THE ATTORNEY'S ROLE AS COUNSEL OR GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO AN ABUSED OR OTHERWISE MALTREATED CHILD IS DISCUSSED, AND GUIDELINES FOR EFFECTIVE CHILD ADVOCACY ARE OFFERED. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE NOTED, AS ARE RESEARCH FINDINGS THAT SUGGEST THE WIDE RANGE OF EFFECTS OF ABUSE. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT LAWYERS NEED TO HELP SOCIETY ORGANIZE WAYS OF ADEQUATELY FUNDING AND PROVIDING THAT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, INCLUDING LEGAL SERVICES. THE SPECIAL ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY AS A CHILD'S SPOKESPERSON IN PROCEEDINGS THAT WILL DETERMINE THE CHILD'S FUTURE IS DISCUSSED. IT IS NOTED THAT OFTEN THE CHILD'S ATTORNEY MAY BE THE ONLY OBJECTIVE PARTY TO INSIST THAT THE CHILD'S INTERESTS BE CONSIDERED BY THE COURT. AREAS OF COMPETENCE REQUIRED OF ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING CHILDREN ARE NOTED, AS ARE RESOURCES FOR SUCH ATTORNEYS. GUIDELINES FOR CASE PREPARATION AND CONDUCT ARE OFFERED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE NEED FOR THE ATTORNEY TO VISIT THE CHILD IN THE CHILD'S HOME, TO BE AWARE OF THE INDICATORS OF ABUSE, AND TO ADOPT A NONADVERSARIAL STANCE WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE ATTORNEY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE CHILD'S INTEREST ARE NOT MERELY SUBSUMED IN A PLAN FOR THE PARENTS' TREATMENT IS NOTED. LISTS OF REFERENCES AND OF ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CHILDREN'S LAW ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

601. **LEGAL ARTICLES ON CHILD ABUSE—ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By R. COZZOLA.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 23 p. 1979. **NCJ-63711**
THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE CONTAINS MORE THAN 175 ENTRIES, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR ESSENTIALLY ALL THE ARTICLES ON CHILD ABUSE LISTED IN THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS 1961-1979. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO 16 SECTIONS: OVERVIEW, GENERAL LEGISLATION, REPORTING STATUTES, NEGLECT, SEXUAL ABUSE, LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT, CENTRAL REGISTRY, RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, RIGHTS OF PARENTS, EVIDENCE, COURT STRUCTURES, TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, CRIMINAL LIABILITY, MILITARY COMMUNITIES, FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND LAW, MEDICINE, AND PSYCHOLOGY. THE ENTRIES ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR IN EACH SECTION, EXCEPT IN THE SECTIONS ON SPECIFIC STATE REPORTING STATUTES AND ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN WHICH THEY ARE LISTED BY STATE OR COUNTRY. BECAUSE IT COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECT AREAS, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY GIVES A BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE LAW AND CHILD ABUSE. ALTHOUGH OF SPECIFIC USE TO ATTORNEYS, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ALSO DIRECTED TO OTHER PROFESSIONALS SUCH AS DOCTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, TEACHERS, AND OTHERS. A BRIEF GLOSSARY IS ALSO INCLUDED. NO PRICE OR AVAILABILITY INFORMATION IS PROVIDED. (MJW)

602. **LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN—A MANUAL.** UNIVERSITY OF OREGON SCHOOL OF LAW, EUGENE, OR 94703. 133 p. 1978. **NCJ-59020**
FOCUSING ON THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED CHILDREN, THIS MANUAL IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKERS IN HELPING CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES AND IN WORKING WITH COURTS. SUBJECTS COVERED IN THIS MANUAL INCLUDE DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE, AND OTHER CATEGORIES OF NEGLECT; LEGAL LIABILITIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS UNDER REPORTING LAWS, INCLUDING AN OVERVIEW OF IMMUNITY AND BREACH OF CONFIDENTIALITY LAWS; THE IMPACT OF FOURTH AND FIFTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS; STATE LAWS REGARDING EMERGENCY PICKUP OF ABUSED CHILDREN WITHOUT OR PURSUANT TO A COURT ORDER; CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURES REGARDING THE HANDLING OF ABUSE CASES; AND FAMILY PRIVACY LAWS. TABLES PROVIDE A STATE-BY-STATE BREAKDOWN OF SOCIAL

WORKERS' LIABILITIES AND IMMUNITIES UNDER CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS AND LAWS REGARDING EMERGENCY PICKUP OF ABUSED CHILDREN. OTHER TOPICS OUTLINED INCLUDE GUIDELINES FOR WHEN SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD GO TO COURT, AND OVERVIEW OF COURT PROCEDURES, CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE PROCEDURES AT THE ADJUDICATIVE AND DISPOSITIONAL STAGE, AND KINDS OF WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE DURING THE TRIAL. THE MANUAL EXPLAINS THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN; THE INTERSTATE COMPACTS ON JUVENILES INVOLVING CUSTODY AND PLACEMENT; AND LEGAL CONCEPTS CONCERNING SEARCH AND SEIZURE LAWS, THE MIRANDA WARNINGS, FAMILY PRIVACY STATUS, TACTICS FOR DISCOVERING THE POSITIONS TAKEN BY OTHER PARTIES TO THE CASE, AND THE HEARSAY RULE. A GLOSSARY OF LEGAL TERMS AND A GUIDE TO READING LEGAL CITATIONS ARE PROVIDED. CHARTS ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE COURT PROCEDURE AND EXAMPLES OF HEARSAY RULE EXCEPTIONS IN TESTIMONY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER, AND AN INDEX IS APPENDED. (WJR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-091-00218-5; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

603. **LEGAL ASPECTS OF REPORTING KNOWN AND SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHAROV ET AL—SEE NCJ-56313). By D. J. BESHAROV.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 64 p. 1978. **NCJ-56318**
THIS ARTICLE FROM THE ATTORNEYS' HANDBOOK ON CHILD ABUSE EXAMINES THE CHILD PROTECTIVE STATUTES WHICH REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD NEGLECT AND IMPROVE THE REGISTRATION OF AGENCY REPORTS. BY 1967, ALL STATES ENACTED CHILD PROTECTIVE STATUTES, INCLUDING LAWS WHICH REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. IN MOST JURISDICTIONS, HOWEVER, THE LAWS THEMSELVES WERE INEFFECTIVE IN PROTECTING CHILDREN. THE INABILITY OF EXISTING AGENCIES TO PROTECT ENDANGERED PERSONS WAS WIDELY ADMITTED; MOREOVER, MANY CHILDREN WERE FURTHER INJURED BECAUSE THE AGENCIES WERE UNABLE TO RESPOND QUICKLY TO REPORTED CASES. IN RESPONSE TO THE FAILURES OF THE FORMER PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS, 42 STATES AMENDED THEIR LAWS TO REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE, AND TO IMPROVE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING CASES AND MAINTAINING THE REGISTRATION OF REPORTS. STATES REPORTS. STATES WHICH PASSED SUCH 'SECOND GENERATION' STATUTES COULD QUALIFY FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974. THE NEW STATUTES EMPHASIZE THE PROTECTION OF THE CHILDREN WHILE RECOGNIZING THE PARENTAL RIGHT OF CHILD RAISING. AT LEAST 24 STATES PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE CHILD IN ANY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. HOWEVER, COURTS ARE DIVIDED REGARDING THE PARENTS' RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN CIVIL HEARINGS. BECAUSE CHILD ABUSE IS FREQUENTLY PART OF A CONTINUING PATTERN OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, CENTRAL REGISTERS ARE CRUCIAL IN DETERMINING THE NATURE OF A FAMILY'S PROBLEMS. THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF SUCH RECORDS, HOWEVER, IS NECESSARY TO ENCOURAGE REPORTING AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE PERSONS INVOLVED. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING ABUSE, THE AGENCIES WHICH HANDLE THE REPORTS, AND THE TRAINING OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE EMPLOYEES. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW, V 23, N 3 (1978), P 458-520.

604. **LEGAL FRAMEWORK (FROM VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1976 BY MARIE BORLAND—SEE NCJ-46613). By B. L. RAISBECK.** HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716. 19 p. 1976. **NCJ-46615**
A LAWYER EXAMINES THE PROTECTION AVAILABLE AND REMEDIES OPEN TO CHILDREN AND SPOUSES WHO ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. UNDER ENGLISH LAW, THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE BEING ABUSED, ONCE THEIR SITUATION HAS COME TO LIGHT. THE 1933 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT PROVIDES FOR THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF ANYONE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE WHO MISTREATS OR ALLOWS TO BE MISTREATED ANYONE UNDER THAT AGE, WHETHER PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, OR EMOTIONALLY. LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE GENERALLY RELUCTANT TO PROSECUTE UNDER THIS LAW EXCEPT IN EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS, OR 'CARE' PROCEEDINGS, MAY BE BROUGHT UNDER THE 1969 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT. IF EVIDENCE EXISTS THAT THE CHILD'S WELFARE IS BEING WILLFULLY NEGLECTED, THE JUVENILE COURT MAY AUTHORIZE THE CHILD'S SUPERVISION (WITHIN THE FAMILY) BY SOME SERVICE AGENCY, OR MAY COMMIT THE CHILD TO THE CARE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. THE CARE ORDER CAN BE MADE WITH RESPECT TO ALL OF THE CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY, EVEN IF ONLY ONE HAS ACTUALLY BEEN MISTREATED. THE LAW ALSO PROVIDES FOR THE EMERGENCY REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE FAMILY IF NECESSARY. LEGAL FORMALITIES ARE NOT REQUIRED, SO AS TO PREVENT ANY DELAY IN REMOVING THE CHILD FROM DANGER. THE CHILD MAY BE DETAINED IN A PLACE OF SAFETY FOR UP TO 28 DAYS. THE 1948 CHILDREN ACT REQUIRES THE LOCAL AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE A JUVENILE UNDER THE AGE OF 17 INTO CARE, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING THE SITUATION WHERE THE JUVENILE HAS NO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OR WHERE THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN IS PREVENTED FROM PROVIDING FOR HIS OR HER PROPER MAINTENANCE AND UPBRINGING. IF THE PARENT IS DEEMED UNFIT TO HAVE CARE OF THE CHILD, THE AUTHORITY MAY ASSUME PARENTAL RIGHTS OVER HIM. THE LAW WITH REGARD TO THE ABUSED WIFE IS MUCH LESS PROTECTIVE. REMEDIES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE WIFE, BUT SHE IS EXPECTED TO INITIATE ANY ACTION HERSELF. A WOMAN WHO HAS SUFFERED AN ATTACK BY HER HUSBAND MAY BRING CRIMINAL CHARGES OF ASSAULT AGAINST HIM, AND SHE MAY BRING A CIVIL ACTION IN THE TORT OF BATTERY. MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE INCLUDE A SEPARATION ORDER IN THE CASE OF PERSISTENT CRUELTY; A NONMOLESTATION INJUNCTION, WHICH PROVIDES FOR IMPRISONMENT IF THE HUSBAND MOLESTS HIS WIFE AGAIN; OR A DIVORCE. UNFORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, SHELTERS FOR WIVES WHO LEAVE THE MATRIMONIAL HOME ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE. ONLY IF SHE IS THE OWNER OF THE HOME CAN THE COURTS ORDER THE HUSBAND TO VACATE. (VDA)

605. **LEGAL ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE. By B. M. DICKENS.** UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, TORONTO, CANADA. 82 p. 1976. **NCJ-36822**
THIS WORKING PAPER CONSIDERS SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES THAT EXIST IN THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE. PROBLEMS DISCUSSED INCLUDE CANADA'S VAGUE DEFINITION OF A CHILD IN NEED OF PROTECTION, THE UNENFORCEABILITY AND NON-BINDING NATURE OF THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW, THE GENERAL LACK OF QUICK AND EASY ACCESS TO

A CHILD'S COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL RECORDS, AND COURT RULES WHICH LIMIT THE INTRODUCTION OF PERTINENT EVIDENCE (SUCH AS THE TESTIMONY OF THE NON-DEFENDANT SPOUSE). ALSO NOTED ARE LIMITATIONS ON THE ROLE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY AND POLICE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES AND QUESTIONS SURROUNDING THE NEED FOR AN ADVERSAY SYSTEM OF TRIAL AND FOR SEPARATE LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CHILD IN COURT PROCEEDINGS. SEVERAL REFORM MEASURES ARE RECOMMENDED.

606. **LEGAL PROCESS—A POSITIVE FORCE IN THE INTEREST OF CHILDREN (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, FOURTH, 1973.—SEE NCJ-28061). By J. J. DELANEY.** AMACOM AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 8 p. 1975.
NCJ-48020

A DISCUSSION ON WHEN AND HOW TO EFFECTIVELY USE AND INVOKE THE LAW IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS PRESENTED, INCLUDING OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH VARIOUS STAGES OF ABUSE. THIS ADDRESS STRESSES THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY-AT-LARGE NEEDS TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES ABOUT THE LEGAL PROCESS, ITS STRUCTURE, AND ITS APPLICATION. OFTEN THE BAR ASSOCIATION, THE LOCAL COURT, THE COURT ATTORNEY, OR THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGE ARE WILLING TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW AND HOW TO USE IT. FREQUENTLY, PEOPLE DO NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN A CHILD ABUSE CASE BECAUSE THEY THINK THAT THE ONLY SOLUTION AVAILABLE IS TO PLACE THE PARENTS IN PRISON. THIS IS NOT THE CASE: AN UNOFFICIAL HEARING CAN OFTEN BE ARRANGED TO APPRISE THE PARENTS OF THEIR RIGHTS, THEIR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, AND THE SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HELP THEM. IF THE PROBLEM IS NOT SOLVED, AN OFFICIAL HEARING MAY BE ARRANGED, AND INTERVENTION MAY BE DEEMED NECESSARY. PERSONS WHO ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE OF A POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSE CASE SHOULD NOT WAIT UNTIL THEY HAVE CONCLUSIVE PROOF TO REPORT THE INCIDENT. ONLY THE COURT SHOULD BE IN A POSITION TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF THE EVIDENCE. EVEN AFTER THE CASE HAS BEEN TREATED BY THE COURT, IT SHOULD BE BROUGHT UP FOR REVIEW AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY. ALL SOURCES SUCH AS SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, PEDIATRICIANS. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, AND WELFARE WORKERS SHOULD FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE VARIOUS WAYS IN WHICH THE LEGAL PROFESSION CAN ASSIST CHILD ABUSERS AND VICTIMS. (JSP)

607. **LEGAL PROCESS FOR BATTERED WOMEN. By M. V. OSTROWSKI.** UNITED WAY OF THE LOWER MAINLAND SOCIAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1625 WEST 8TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BC V6J 1T9, CANADA. 64 p. 1979.
NCJ-67349

THIS HANDBOOK PROVIDES AN ORIENTATION GUIDE TO THE LEGAL PROCESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA; FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE DECIDED TO INVOKE ITS PROTECTION AGAINST THE VIOLENCE OF THEIR HUSBANDS OR PARTNERS. INTENDED FOR PROFESSIONAL WORKERS IN THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM, THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND WOMEN IN PARTICULAR, THIS BOOK EMPHASIZES THAT WIFE BATTERING IS AGAINST THE LAW AND OUTLINES THE LEGAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WIVES. THE FIRST PART OF THE HANDBOOK PROVIDES QUICK REFERENCE FOR EMERGENCY ACTION AND IMMEDIATE FIRST STEPS THAT BATTERED WOMEN CAN TAKE TO SEEK HELP. INFORMATION IS LISTED ON FINDING LEGAL ADVICE, EMERGENCY SHELTER, AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. THE SECOND PART OF THE BOOK CONTAINS A BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTION OF COURT STRUCTURE AND JURISDICTION. PART 3 IS DESIGNED FOR THE PERSON HELPING THE BATTERED WOMAN AND DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE LEGAL REMEDIES AND ACTIONS AVAILABLE TO A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN BEATEN. THE TEXT DISCUSSES OBTAINING NONENTRY, INTERIM, OR EX PARTE COURT ORDERS, DEPENDING ON THE EMERGENCY NATURE OF THE SITUATION; SEPARATION AGREEMENTS, WHICH CAN INCLUDE NONMOLESTATION CLAUSES; AND THE DIVISION OF MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY UNDER PART 3 OF THE FAMILY RELATIONS ACT. GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR LAYING CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE DISCUSSED AND SECTIONS ON AN EXPANDED DEFINITION OF ASSAULT AND ON THE BATTERED WOMAN AND SELF-DEFENSE ARE PROVIDED. OTHER TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE THE PROTECTION OF THE HOME REMEDIES OBTAINABLE IN DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS, A CLAIM UNDER THE CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION ACT, REMEDIES FOR BATTERED WOMEN UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, AND A TORT ACTION. A GLOSSARY AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MRK)

608. **LEGAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY PRIVACY OF FAMILIES AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By B. A. CAULFIELD.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 159-166. **NCJ-47094**

THE IMPACT OF JUDICIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF RIGHTS OF PRIVACY ON THE INVESTIGATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS EXAMINED. INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS TO FAMILY PRIVACY ARE DISCUSSED AND THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE WITH REGARD TO JUDICIAL DECISION ON RIGHTS OF PRIVACY ARE EXAMINED. THERE ARE THREE LEVELS OF RECOGNITION OF FAMILY PRIVACY; PHILOSOPHICAL RECOGNITION, LEGAL RECOGNITION, AND LEGAL ENFORCEMENT. FAMILY PRIVACY AS A PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CONCEPT HAS REACHED A LEVEL OF ENFORCEMENT UNDER LAW WITH THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S EXTENTION OF PERSONAL PRIVACY GUARANTEES INHERENT IN THE CONSTITUTION TO MATTERS OF FAMILY PRIVACY AS WELL. THE APPLICATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT IN MATTERS OF FAMILY PRIVACY IS ILLUSTRATED. IN CRIMINAL LAW, SEARCHES ARE GOVERNED BY THE WARRANT CLAUSE OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT, AND THE COURT HAS RECENTLY DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN SEARCHES IN THE CRIMINAL AREA AND THOSE WHICH ARE ADMINISTRATIVE IN NATURE. ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES ARE THOSE CONDUCTED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND SINCE CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS ADMINISTRATIVE, THIS DISTINCTION HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INVESTIGATORY PROCEDURES. SPECIFIC COURT DECISIONS ARE CITED AND DISCUSSED. FIFTH AMENDMENT MIRANDA WARNINGS MAY ALSO HAVE POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS. FROM SOME CASES IT CAN BE INFERRED THAT MIRANDA WARNINGS ARE REQUIRED IN CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATION; OTHER CASES IMPLY THE CONTRARY. THE PRESENCE OF A POLICE OFFICER DURING CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS COULD NECESSITATE MIRANDA WARNINGS, WHILE QUESTIONING BY A CASEWORKER ALONE MAY NOT. QUESTIONING BY SOME CATEGORIES OF STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS HAS BEEN HELD NOT TO AMOUNT TO CUSTODIAN INTERROGATION, AND ARE VIEWED AS EXEMPT FROM MIRANDA RULINGS. EXAMPLES OF THESE OFFICIALS AND SUCH INTERVIEW SITUATIONS ARE PROVIDED. IF THE INVESTIGATION IS DIRECTED TOWARD CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, OR IF A POLICE OFFICER OR ANY ELEMENT OF APPARENT COERCION OR RESTRAINT IS PRESENT, THESE CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD ALERT THE SOCIAL WORKER TO THE NEED TO GIVE MIRANDA WARNINGS. JUDICIAL DECISIONS RELEVANT TO QUESTIONS OF FAMILY PRIVACY ARE FOOTNOTED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT. (KBL)

609. **LEGAL RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PAST AND FUTURE. By S. N. KATZ, L. AMBROSINO, M. MCGRATH, and K. SAWITSKY.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY,* V 11, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 151-184. **NCJ-56282**

THIS REVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE LAWS INDICATES THE NEED TO SYNTHESIZE THE THEORIES WHICH FAVOR MORE JUDICIAL INTERVENTION AND THOSE WHICH ADVOCATE LESS INTO MORE EFFECTIVE AND ENFORCEABLE LAWS. ALTHOUGH THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD NEGLECT HAVE BEEN OF GREAT CONCERN TO LEGAL SCHOLARS, THE STATUTORY RESPONSE TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS BEEN INCONCLUSIVE. A NOTICEABLE SHIFT HAS OCCURRED, HOWEVER, IN THE EMPHASIS OF THE STATUTES, FROM THE ORIGINAL DESIRE TO PUNISH OFFENDERS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF THEIR CHILDREN. THE SURVEY OF THE LAWS OF THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF STATUTES WHICH REFLECT BOTH THE OLD AND THE NEW THEORIES. EVERY STATE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO PUNISH PARENTS FOR MURDER OR ASSAULT BY THEIR CHILDREN, BUT CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF PARENTS IS QUITE RARE BECAUSE OF THE CONFLICTING RECOGNITION OF THE PARENT'S PRIVILEGE OF DISCIPLINING HIS OR HER CHILD. ALL STATES ALSO HAVE LAWS WHICH REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ABUSE, ALTHOUGH STUDIES INDICATE PUBLIC IGNORANCE OF SUCH LAWS, AND A LACK OF CLARITY IN THE DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR INVESTIGATIONS. STUDIES WHICH HAVE FOCUSED ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES LAWS REVEAL THAT STATE AGENCIES ARE UNABLE TO COPE WITH THEIR WORKLOAD. DISCUSSION OF STATE REPORTING SYSTEMS AND REGISTRIES INDICATES A DILEMMA IN THE BALANCING OF THE PARENT'S RIGHT TO KEEP REPORTED DATA PRIVATE, AND THE NECESSITY FOR ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION BY OFFICIALS. ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS IN THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF THE LAWS COME FROM THE LACK OF OBJECTIVE DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND FROM THE VAGUENESS OF THE STATUTES. GENERALLY, THE BROAD SCOPE OF THE STATUTES, AND THE INTRUSIVE NATURE OF THE REPORTING SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN UPHELD BY THE COURTS BECAUSE OF LEGITIMATE STATE INTEREST IN THE PROTECTION OF THE CHILD. ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURTS, AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PARENTS AND THE CHILDREN. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

Supplemental Notes: ARTICLE BASED ON A STUDY 'CHAPTER 3—FOUR PERSPECTIVES' PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

610. **LEGAL RESPONSE TO MARITAL VIOLENCE. By S. MAIDMENT.** JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LTD, EAST ROW, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. *FAMILY LAW,* V 7, N 7 (1977), P 201-205. **NCJ-57457**

THIS PAPER PRESENTS CERTAIN CRITERIA AGAINST WHICH LEGAL RESPONSES TO MARITAL VIOLENCE SHOULD BE MEASURED AND FOCUSES ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH BRITISH LAW COMPLIES. THE CRITERIA ARE VARIED. THERE SHOULD BE A PROFESSIONAL CHOICE BETWEEN THE USE OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCESSES. IN THE U.S., NECESSARY PROFESSIONAL DECISION-MAKING IS AVAILABLE TO THE VICTIM OF VIOLENCE THROUGH FAMILY COURT AND CRISIS CENTERS. IN ENGLAND, NO SUCH CENTERS AS YET EXIST. THERE IS ALSO A NEED FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES. THE AUTHOR GIVES CREDIT TO THE FACT THAT COURT ORDERED INJUCTIONS TO STOP VIOLENCE ARE NOW AVAILABLE ON AN EMERGENCY 24-HOUR BASIS IN ENGLAND. COURTS SHOULD HAVE POWER TO EXCLUDE THE BATTERING HUSBAND FROM THE MATRIMONIAL HOME. THE ENGLISH COURT IS STILL AMBIVALENT ABOUT GRANTING INJUCTIONS TO HUSBANDS TO VACATE THE HOME, AND COURT DECISIONS ARE OFTEN CONTRADICTORY AND DEPENDENT ON THE SUBJECTIVE JUDGMENT OF A PARTICULAR JUDGE. THERE MUST BE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF INJUNCTIONS. IN ENGLAND, INJUNCTIONS ARE DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE AND THE WIFE MUST TURN TO THE SLOW CIVIL COURT PROCESS TO STOP VIOLENCE. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY FOR COURTS TO GRANT NONLEGAL REMEDIES (I.E. REFER CASES TO AGENCIES SUCH AS GUIDANCE/PSYCHIATRIC/ALCOHOLIC). LASTLY, THE LAW SHOULD BE EASILY AVAILABLE THROUGH CRISIS CENTERS STAFFED BY SYMPATHETIC LEGAL PROFESSIONALS. THE PAPER STRESSES THAT THERE IS AN URGENT NEED TO PUT LEGAL RESPONSES TO MARITAL VIOLENCE CLEARLY INTO THE PUBLIC SECTOR. (MJW)

611. **LEGAL RESPONSES TO CHILD ABUSE. By B. M. DICKENS.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY,* V 12, N 1 (SPRING 1978), P 1-36. **NCJ-50942**

LEGAL PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS ARISING IN STRUCTURING AND OPERATING FAMILY INTERVENTION UPON EVIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT ARE DISCUSSED, AND SOME RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED. CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION AND CASE LAW IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND ENGLAND ARE DISCUSSED. LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE CONSIDER THE PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH OF MINORS, RESULTING IN INTERLOCKED SCHEMES OF COMPULSORY REPORTING, INSTITUTIONAL INTERVENTION, AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. THERE IS A LACK OF UNIVERSALITY AND CLARITY IN OFFICIAL REGULATIONS DEFINING CHILD ABUSE AND DESCRIBING PERSONS TRAINED TO IDENTIFY THE CRIME. CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE OBJECTIVELY ASSESSED THROUGH INDIVIDUAL CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES RATHER THAN THROUGH AN ARBITRARY DETERMINATION OF PARENTAL IMMORALITY. PROFESSIONALS SUCH AS PHYSICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND TEACHERS ARE IN A POSITION TO IDENTIFY ABUSE, AND IT IS REALISTIC TO DEVELOP LEGAL SCHEMES FOR CONTROLLING CHILD ABUSE THAT ARE ADDRESSED TO THESE SEGMENTS. JUDICIAL OPINION PERMITS INTERVENTION WHEN A REASONABLE APPREHENSION OF ABUSE EXISTS; HOWEVER, A STRONGER STANDARD OF PROOF MAY BE REQUIRED. LEGISLATIVE ISSUES REGARDING REPORTING CONCERN WHO SHOULD HAVE REPORTING DUTIES, WHETHER OR NOT THE DUTIES SHOULD BE LEGAL, WHO SHOULD BE REPORTED, AND WHAT RIGHTS SHOULD BE ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THOSE REPORTED. A FORMULA MIGHT BE PROVIDED MAKING COMPULSORY REPORTING APPLICABLE TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS CAUSE TO SUSPECT CHILD ABUSE DURING THE COURSE OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES, AND MINOR FINES MIGHT BE ISSUED FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. SELF-REPORTING SHOULD NOT BE DETERRED BY PENAL CONSEQUENCES. THE VARIETIES OF CHILD ABUSE AFFORD CONSIDERABLE CHOICE AS TO CLASSIFICATION AND PENAL RESPONSE TO THE CRIME. PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS IS NOT ALWAYS COMPATIBLE WITH THE VICTIMS' BEST INTEREST IF THE OFFENDER AND VICTIM SHARE A CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP, NOR IS INCARCERATION SUITABLE FOR IMPROVING A CHILD ABUSER'S PARENTING SKILLS. LEVELS OF JUDICIAL PROTECTION INCLUDE OFFICIAL SUPERVISION OF THE CHILD, TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HOME, AND PERMANENT REMOVAL. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND CHILD PROTECTION IN CHILD ABUSE TRIALS IS NOTED. THERE ARE OFTEN NO WITNESSES AND THE JURY MUST JUDGE ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. THERE IS ALSO CONFUSION ABOUT THE FUNCTION OF THE CHILD'S COUNSEL. A TREND TOWARD CENTRALIZED RECORDKEEPING OF ABUSE CASES CREATES A CLASH BETWEEN INFORMATION PRIVACY AND THE INFOR-

MATION NEED SPURRED BY NEW TEAM TREATMENT METHODS. FINALLY, THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IS DISCUSSED AND THEIR POSSIBLE CONFLICT WITH POLICE SERVICES IS CONSIDERED. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ON FAMILY LAW IN MONTREAL, CANADA, JUNE 1977.

Availability: INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

612. **LEGAL SOLUTIONS—EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—NCJ-45266). By E. J. GOODMAN.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 25 p. 1977. **NCJ-45273**

TREATMENT OF BATTERED WIVES WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND LEGAL RECOURSE, OR LACK OF IT, FOR VICTIMS IS EXAMINED. THE OPERATING THEORY IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO WIFEBEATING IS THAT THE LAWS AND COURTS ARE SUPPOSEDLY ACTING IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FAMILY UNIT; THE PROBLEM IS THAT THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED AT THE EXPENSE OF MARRIED WOMEN. THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEGISLATURE, POLICE, AND JUDGES IS THAT THEY ARE DEALING NOT WITH A PUBLIC CRIME, BUT WITH SIGNS OF A 'TROUBLED MARRIAGE.' SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR VIOLENCE TOWARD SPOUSES REFLECTS THE SOCIAL ORDER AND ACCEPTANCE OF MALE PREROGATIVES. BEFORE 1977 IN NEW YORK STATE, THE FAMILY COURT HAD EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER HUSBANDLY ASSAULTS; WOMEN NOW HAVE THE OPTION IN NEW YORK OF BRINGING CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST HUSBANDS WHO BEAT THEM. THE PURPOSE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDING WILL BE TO PUNISH THE OFFENDER, WHILE THE INTEREST OF THE FAMILY COURT PROCEEDING WILL BE TO KEEP THE FAMILY TOGETHER. THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF SEXISM, HOWEVER, IS NOT ADDRESSED BY THIS NEW LEGISLATION; UNTIL RADICAL, SOCIAL AND LEGAL CHANGES IN PREVAILING ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN, THE FAMILY, AND MARRIAGE ARE EFFECTED, THE VOID MIGHT BE FILLED WTH EXPERIMENTS IN LAY TRIBUNALS OPERATING ON PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY CONTROL AND PEER-GROUP JUSTICE (DAS)

613. **LEGISLATIVE NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By B. KUTUN and M. E. DUNN.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-45278**

LEGISLATION PROPOSED IN FLORIDA TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS DESCRIBED; PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS AND FACILITIES FOR VICTIMS ARE OUTLINED. A SURVEY EXPLORING THE SPOUSE ABUSE PROBLEM WAS DISTRIBUTED IN NOVEMBER OF 1975 TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER, STATE ATTORNEY, AND CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR EACH OF FLORIDA'S JUDICIAL CIRCUITS; THE QUESTIONS COVERED INCIDENTS OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND PROSECUTION FOR THAT OFFENSE FOR THE 5-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE SURVEY AND SOLICITED RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS. IT WAS SHOWN THAT NO PUBLIC OFFICE IN FLORIDA KEPT SEPARATE RECORDS OF WIFEBEATING OR SPOUSE ABUSE, ALTHOUGH NEARLY ALL RESPONDENTS STATED THAT THE PROBLEM WAS FAR GREATER THAN HAD BEEN REPORTED TO THEIR OFFICES. UNDER FLORIDA LAW AT THE TIME OF WRITING, CRIMINAL CHARGES COULD BE FILED AGAINST A HUSBAND FOR BEATING HIS WIFE UNDER NORMAL CRIMINAL STATUTES COVERING ASSAULT, BATTERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; THE POLICE, HOWEVER, COULD ONLY ARREST IN MISDEMEANOR CASES WHEN THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED IN THEIR PRESENCE. BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY, THREE AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED SPECIFICALLY IN REMEDIAL LEGISLATION WERE DEFINED; (1) A STATISTICAL BASIS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO DETERMINE THE SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY OF SPOUSE ABUSE IN FLORIDA; (2) POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO MAKE ARRESTS ON PROBABLE CAUSE FOR A MISDEMEANOR CRIMINAL CHARGE, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; AND (3) SHELTER, CARE, AND COUNSELING ARE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A WORKABLE LIVING ALTERNATIVE TO THOSE ABUSED INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO SEVERE, RECURRING VIOLENCE. LEGISLATION WAS PROPOSED WHICH PROVIDES THAT INCIDENTS OF SPOUSE ABUSE SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, THAT FAILURE TO DO SO IS A SECOND-DEGREE MISDEMEANOR, AND THAT ANYONE REPORTING A CASE OF SPOUSE ABUSE WHILE ACTING IN GOOD FAITH SHALL BE IMMUNE FROM ANY LIABILITY. IN ADDITION, THE BILL PROVIDES THAT THE DEPARTMENT SHALL INVESTIGATE CASES OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND, WHEN APPROPRIATE, TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION TO THE STATE ATTORNEY FOR FURTHER ACTION. ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH THERAPEUTIC OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AIMED AT REACHING BOTH THE ABUSED AND THE ABUSER AND WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISH TEMPORARY PLACEMENT FACILITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDNG TREATMENT AND CARE OF THE ABUSED SPOUSE HAS ALSO BEEN PROPOSED. THE FULL TEXTS OF BOTH PIECES OF LEGISLATION ARE INCLUDED.

614. **LEGISLATIVE RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MICHIGAN. By E. S. BUZAWA and C. G. BUZAWA.** WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 468 WEST FERRY STREET, DETROIT, MI 48202. *WAYNE LAW REVIEW,* V 25, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 859-881. **NCJ-64046**

MICHIGAN LEGISLATION DEALING WITH SPOUSE ABUSE IS DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGISLATION ARE OFFERED. IN 1978, THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE PASSED SEVERAL BILLS DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE. THIS LEGISLATION WAS INTENDED TO INCREASE THE CAPABILITY OF PEACE OFFICERS TO MAKE WARRANTLESS ARRESTS WHEN ARRIVING AT THE SCENE OF VIOLENCE; INCREASE SENTENCING FLEXIBILITY BY PROVIDING COUNSELING ALTERNATIVES TO THE TRADITIONAL IMPOSITION OF JAIL SENTENCES, PROBATION, AND/OR FINES; INCREASE RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING PRIOR OFFENSES FOR POLICE RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC CRISES; AND CREATE A CENTRAL BOARD WITH THE AUTHORITY TO COORDINATE, FUND, AND EVALUATE PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO LESSEN THE INCIDENCE AND ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. ALTHOUGH THE LEGISLATION IS A USEFUL FIRST STEP IN RESTRUCTURING THE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM DEMANDS FURTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTION AND INITIATIVES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. FUTURE ACTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE TRAINING AGENCY PERSONNEL IN THE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, MAINTAINING A 24-HOUR PHONE SERVICE WHICH PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE SERVICES OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM, COORDINATING THE APPROACHES OF COMMUNITY AGENICES IN DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND INCREASING JUDICIAL POWER TO ALLOW MORE PROTECTION FOR THE ABUSED SPOUSE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

615. **LEVELING, CIVILITY, AND VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. By M. A. STRAUS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414. *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE IN THE FAMILY,* V 36 (FEBRUARY 1974), P 13-30. **NCJ-49760**

THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THERAPY AND FAMILY ADVICE URGING 'LEVELING' IN THE SENSE OF GIVING FREE EXPRESSION TO AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS IS REVIEWED AND THE RESULTS OF A STUDY OF 385 COUPLES ARE PRESENTED. THE IDEA OF CATHARSIS IS A MAJOR ELEMENT OF THE THEORIES OF AGGRESSION ON WHICH THE 'LEVELING' APPROACH IS BASED. CATHARSIS THEORIES ASSUME THAT HUMAN BEINGS HAVE A GREATER OR LESSER BIOLOGICALLY BASED TENDENCY TOWARD AGGRESSION WHICH CANNOT BE REPRESSED. ATTEMPTS TO DO SO RESULT IN A MORE DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION OF THE INNATE AGGRESSIVE DRIVE. HOWEVER, THE INSTINCT THEORY UNDERLYING THE IDEA OF CATHARSIS HAS LONG BEEN DISCARDED IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. MODERN SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES—INCLUDING SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY, SYMBOLIC INTERACTION THEORY, AND LABELING THEORY—WOULD ALL PREDICT THE OPPOSITE OF CATHARSIS THINKING. BUT DESPITE THE NEGATIVE EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE AND COGENT THEORETICAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE IDEA OF CATHARSIS, IT CONTINUES TO GAIN IN POPULARITY AMONG THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND AMONG A VOCAL AND INFLUENTIAL MINORITY OF THERAPISTS. COLLEGE AGE CHILDREN OF THE STUDIED COUPLES COMPLETED A QUESTIONNAIRE WHICH INCLUDED A SECTION ASKING FOR THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT CONFLICTS OR DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE MOTHER AND FATHER OF THE RESPONDENT DURING HIS OR HER LAST YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL. THE COLLEGE STUDENTS WERE QUERIED REGARDING THEIR PARENTS' CONFLICT RESOLUTION TECHNIQUES, THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE, AND INCREASING DEGREES OF EXPRESSION OF EMOTION, ANGER, AND VERBAL AND SYMOBLIC VIOLENCE. THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY DO NOT SUPPORT THE CATHARSIS THEORY. IT WAS FOUND THAT INCREASED VERBAL AGGRESSION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED PHYSICAL AGGRESSION. A SIMILAR ANALYSIS OF INTELLECTUALIZING MARITAL CONFLICTS FOUND THAT SUCH AN APPROACH IS ASSOCIATED WITH LOW AMOUNTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THESE RESULTS APPLY MOST STRONGLY FOR WORKING-CLASS COUPLES. HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL TRENDS WHICH COULD ACCOUNT FOR THE POPULARITY OF LEVELING APPROACHES TO MARRIAGE, DESPITE CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE SUGGESTING THE OPPOSITE, ARE DISCUSSED. ON THE BASIS OF THE REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MUCH OF THE NEW THERAPY AND ADVICE LITERATURE, AND ESPECIALLY MUCH ONGOING ENCOUNTER GROUP ACTIVITY, IS ALMOST EXACTLY COUNTER TO WHAT THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE SUGGESTS IS AN APPROPRIATE ARRPOACH TO THE REDUCTION OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION. A SAMPLE QUESTION FROM THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT IS INCLUDED. REFERENCES AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED. (KBI

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

616. **LIFE CRISIS AS A PRECURSOR TO CHILD ABUSE. By B. JUSTICE and D. F. DUNCAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. *PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS,* V 91, N 2 (MARCH-APRIL 1976), P 114-115. **NCJ-45694**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE STRESS AND CHILD ABUSE IS EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF 35 ABUSING PARENTS AND 35 PARENTS WHO HAD DIFFICULTIES WITH THEIR CHILDREN BUT HAD NEVER ABUSED THEM. THE SUBJECTS COMPLETED THE SOCIAL READJUSTMENT RATING QUESTIONNAIRE, INDICATING WHICH OF 43 EVENTS REQUIRING SOME FORM OF READJUSTMENT THEY HAD EXPRIENCED IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THEIR TROUBLE WITH THEIR CHILDREN. QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES WERE CONVERTED INTO LIFE CHANGE SCORES. THE MEAN SCORE FOR NONABUSERS WAS 124, WHICH DOES NOT INDICATE A LIFE CRISIS. FOR ABUSERS, THE MEAN SCORE WAS 234, WHICH INDICATES A MODERATE LIFE CRISIS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE COMPETING WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH THEIR CHILDREN FOR THE ROLE OF BEING CARED FOR. SUCH BEHAVIOR MAKES THE INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO LIFE CHANGES, WHICH IN TURN PRODUCE STRESS. PREVENTION STRATEGIES AIMED AT REDUCING CHANGES AND STRESS MIGHT INCLUDE CRISIS-INTERVENTION SERVICES, MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT OR LACK OF OPPORTUNITY, HEALTH MAINTENANCE SERVICES, COUNSELING, AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-LKM)

617. **LOOK AT CHILD ABUSE.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 35 p. 1976. **NCJ-38395**

THIS BOOKLET ON CHILD ABUSE DESCRIBES THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, REPORTS ON THE LAWS RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE, AND INVESTIGATES METHODS OF REDUCING AND PREVENTING THE NEGLECT AND ABUSE OF CHILDREN. THE TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES AND CUSTOMS RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ARE REVIEWED. IT IS NOTED THAT IN THE PAST, CHILDREN WERE MOST COMMONLY VIEWED AS PROPERTY OR AS MINIATURE ADULTS. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, THIS VIEW OF CHILDREN BEGAN TO CHANGE, AND THEY CAME TO BE REGARDED AS OBJECTS FOR AFFECTION AND PROTECTION. IT WAS WITH THIS CHANGED VIEW ON THE ROLE OF CHILDREN THAT INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE FIRST SURFACED. NOTING THAT THERE IS OFTEN A PATTERN TO CHILD ABUSE, THE AUTHOR PRESENTS TWO CASE STUDIES WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE TYPICAL CYCLES OF CHILD ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE MAY ARISE WHEN THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS OF A FAMILY SITUATION ARE PRESENT: POTENTIAL TO ABUSE IN THE PARENTS, USUALLY BROUGHT ABOUT BY POOR FAMILY EXPERIENCES IN THE PARENTS' LIFE; THE PRESENCE OF A 'SPECIAL' OR 'DIFFERENT' CHILD; AND A CRISIS OR SERIES OF CRISES. THE AUTHOR FURTHER OBSERVES THAT CHILD ABUSE MAY INITIATE A CONTINUING CYCLE OF ABUSE, SINCE THE ABUSED CHILD OFTEN BECOMES AN ABUSING PARENT. CHILD ABUSE LAWS ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING THE REPORTING LAWS, JUVENILE COURT ACTS, AND CRIMINAL LAWS. FINALLY, METHODS OF PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE ARE EXAMINED. THESE INCLUDE DIRECT INTERVENTION PROGRAMS SUCH AS SCREENING PROGRAMS AND HOSPITAL CHILD ABUSE DIAGNOSIS PROGRAMS; SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE PRESSURES WHICH MAY INSTIGATE CHILD ABUSE; AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO TEACH PARENTS HOW TO HANDLE STRESS AND BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE PARENTS.

618. **LOUISIANA—CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES—A SURVEY. P. LEMOINE and P. E. GROSSER, Eds.** LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM, 1885 WOODDALE BLVD, ROOM 502, BATON ROUGE, LA 70806. 28 p. 1978. **NCJ-64782**

THIS INVENTORY OF LOUISANA'S CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES IS DESIGNED TO AID CRIME VICTIMS, PROMOTE EFFICIENT RESOURCE USE, AND MEASURE SOCIETY'S CONCERN FOR CRIME VICTIMS. DATA ARE BASED ON A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY OF LOUISIANA SERVICE AGENCIES BY THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM DIVISION OF THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THESE

SERVICES REPRESENT A REVERSAL OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S LONGSTANDING PRIMARY FOCUS ON THE CRIMINAL RATHER THAN ON THE VICTIM. SURVEY GOALS WERE TO LOCATE SERVICES AND TO IDENTIFY THEIR NATURE, FUNDING, PERSONNEL, CLIENTS, AND EFFECTIVENESS. RESPONSES INDICATED THAT LOCAL AGENCY RECORDS WERE INADEQUATE FOR DETERMINING FUNDING, PERSONNEL, AND TYPES OF CLIENTS. A TOTAL OF 370 QUESTIONNAIRES WERE MAILED AND 245 (66 PERCENT) WERE RETURNED. IN ALL, 311 VICTIM SERVICES WERE LOCATED, OF WHICH 134 WERE LOCATED IN URBAN PARISHES. THE MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES, AS RANKED BY THE AGENCIES, WERE CHILD ABUSE PROTECTION, CRIME PREVENTION, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, CRISIS COUNSELING, RAPE VICTIM ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, REFERRAL ASSISTANCE, VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE, AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. VICTIM SPECIFIC SERVICES INCLUDED RAPE CRISIS CENTERS, CHILD ABUSE PROTECTION PROGRAMS, VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAMS, SPOUSE ABUSE PROTECTION SERVICES, AND VICTIM ADVOCATE PROGRAMS. NONSPECIFIC SERVICES INCLUDED CRISIS COUNSELING SERVICES, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES, LEGAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, REFERRAL ASSISTANCE, AND TEMPORARY LOAN SERVICES. THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT LOUISIANA IS TRYING TO AID VICTIMS BUT THAT VICTIM RESTITUTION PROGRAMS AND BETTER DATA ON EXISTING PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED. DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERAL EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS, FOOTNOTES, DIAGRAMS, FORMS, AND A CHART SHOWING LOCATIONS OF LOUISIANA'S VICTIM SERVICES ARE INCLUDED. FOR A DIRECTORY OF THESE SERVICES, SEE NCJ-64781. (CFW)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

619. **LOUISIANA'S STATEWIDE INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DIAGNOSTIC, PROTECTIVE AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—V 2, 1978—SEE NCJ-59285). By J. HENDRIX and L. HEBERT.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59289**

THE INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH OF LOUISIANA IN OFFERING SERVICES TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IS CONSIDERED, WITH EMPHASIS ON CHILD PROTECTION CENTERS AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS. LOUISIANA IS THE ONLY STATE IN THE COUNTRY WITH A LEGISLATIVE MANDATE TO ESTABLISH CHILD PROTECTION CENTERS. STATEWIDE SERVICES PROVIDED TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN INCLUDE 24-HOUR AVAILABILITY, UNIVERSITY-SUPERVISED MEDICAL CARE, AND USE OF THE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM CONCEPT. PROTECTIVE SERVICES ARE DELIVERED TO CHILDREN THROUGH 2 UNIQUE SYSTEMS, 6 CHILD PROTECTION CENTERS AND 64 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNITS. CENTERS ARE LOCATED AT STATE-SUPPORTED UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS WHERE PRIVATE OR INDIGENT PATIENTS REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION ARE ADMITTED. THEY ARE STAFFED WITH SOCIAL WORKERS, PEDIATRICIANS, HOMEMAKERS (PARENT AIDES), LAWYERS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND PSYCHOLOGISTS. INTERDISCIPLINARY DISPOSITIONAL CONFERENCES ARE HELD PRIOR TO DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITAL OR COURT HEARINGS. DURING CONFERENCES, SITUATIONS ARE EXPLORED COMPREHENSIVELY TO DETERMINE IF ABUSE EXISTS AND TO DEVELOP A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. SEVEN FORMS OF EMERGENCY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY CENTERS AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNITS: (1) 24-HOUR REFERRAL OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES; (2) CRISIS COUNSELING; (3) EARLY PROTECTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN; (4) CONSULTATIVE SERVICES TO OTHER COMMUNITY PROFESSIONALS IN CHILD ABUSE CASE MANAGEMENT; (5) FULFILLING MANDATED REPORTING PROCEDURES TO COURTS; (6) LONG-TERM FOLLOWUP AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES; AND (7) TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS. SOCIAL WORKERS EMPLOY INDIVIDUAL, GROUP, AND/OR COUPLES COUNSELING IN THE PROVISION OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES TO PARENTS. CASES ARE ALSO REFERRED TO MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY COUNSELING CLINICS. HOMEMAKERS ASSIST IN PROVIDING IN-HOME PARENTING. THE ORGANIZATION OF CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN LOUISIANA IS DETAILED, WITH ATTENTION GIVEN TO MEDICAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE COMPONENTS. AN INDEPTH DESCRIPTION OF ONE COMMUNITY CHILD PROTECTION CENTER IS PRESENTED. (DEP)

620. **LOVE, HONOUR AND OBEY—INSTITUTIONAL IDEOLOGIES AND THE STRUGGLE FOR BATTERED WOMEN. By R. E. DOBASH and R. P. DOBASH.** ELSEVIER, P O BOX 211, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS. *CONTEMPORARY CRISES,* V 1, N 4 (OCTOBER 1971), P 403-415. **NCJ-44681**

THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN IS SEEN AS A FUNCTION OF A STRUCTURE AND IDEOLOGY WHICH SUPPORT WIFE BEATING AND THE OPPRESSION OF WOMEN IN MARRIAGE; ASSISTANCE FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN ENGLAND IS DESCRIBED. THE 'DISCOVERY' IN ENGLAND OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES, THE INCEPTION OF WOMEN'S AID (WA) GROUPS AND THE INSTITUTION OF SHELTERS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN AS OUTGROWTHS OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT ARE DETAILED. THE MAINTENANCE OF A HIERARCHICAL, PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH PHYSICAL COERCION IS AN APPROPRIATE MEANS OF CONTROLLING WIVES; THE FRAMEWORK EXTENDS OUTSIDE OF THE MARRIAGE AND ACCOUNTS FOR PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN WHO STRUGGLE TO CURTAIL WIFE BEATING THROUGH INTERACTION WITH THE POLICE, COURTS, AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. EXAMPLES OF RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED BY BRITAIN'S WA'S ARE CITED. THE CONTRADICTION OF SIMULTANEOUSLY PROTECTING THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME AND FAMILY AND PROTECTING WIVES FROM BEING BATTERED IS EXPLORED. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

621. **MACHISMO IN MEDIA RESEARCH—A CRITICAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND VIOLENCE AND PORNOGRAPHY. By T. MCCORMACK.** SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS. *SOCIAL PROBLEMS,* V 25, N 5 (JUNE 1978), P 544-555. **NCJ-54707**

CONCEPTS OF MACHISMO AND SEXISM EMBODIED IN RESEARCH ON PORNOGRAPHY AND MEDIA VIOLENCE ARE EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF A CONFLICT MODEL AND REFERENCE GROUP THEORY. THE FOCUS OF THE ARTICLE IS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, THE COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY, AND THE SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT ON TELEVISION AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. MACHISMO REFERS TO AN ATTITUDE OF MALE PRIDE IN SEXUAL VIRILITY, A FORM OF NARCISSISM THAT CONDONES THE SEXUAL USE AND ABUSE OF WOMEN AND (IN THE EXTREME) VIOLENCE AS A DIMENSION OF SEXUAL GRATIFICATION. SEXISM IMPLIES ATTITUDES AND SOCIAL PRACTICES BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT SEXUAL INEQUALITY IS A NATURAL, BIOLOGICAL, UNIVERSAL PHENOMENON RATHER THAN A SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL ONE. WHILE MACHISMO TENDS TO BE MOTIVATIONAL AND RELATED SPECIFICALLY TO SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS, SEXISM TENDS TO BE INSTITUTIONAL AND A FORM OF STRUCTURAL INEQUITY LINKED TO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST DISADVANTAGED GROUPS. STUDIES OF PORNOGRAPHY AND MEDIA VIOLENCE HAVE BEEN DOMINATED BY CONTROVERSY OVER THE CARTHARSIS HYPOTHESIS. THIS HYPOTHESIS STATES

THAT FANTASY, DREAMS, AND JOKES REVEAL THE TRUE WISHES OF INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE, IN TURN, BASED ON INSTINCTS SUBLIMATED FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE AND SOCIAL ORDER. ALTHOUGH STUDIES OF MEDIA VIOLENCE HAVE GENERALLY FAILED TO SUPPORT THE CARTHARSIS HYPOTHESIS, PORNOGRAPHY STUDIES ARE IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. THE HUMILIATION OF WOMEN AND INSECURITY ABOUT SEXUAL IDENTITY ARE CONSISTENT WITH CONCLUSIONS EMERGING FROM RESEARCH. THE TWO MAJOR CONCLUSIONS INVOLVE CONDONING PORNOGRAPHY AS AN INNOCENT PLEASURE WITH NO SERIOUS SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES AND CONDEMNING VIOLENCE AS LEADING TO SENSELESS AND BRUTAL ACTS IN DAILY LIFE. REFERENCE GROUP THEORY IS ONE EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF PORNOGRAPHY AND VIOLENCE. IT POSTULATES THAT PERCEPTIONS OF AND RESPONSES TO INEQUALITY IN LIFE ARE STRUCTURED BY POSITIONS IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. STUDIES OF PORNOGRAPHY AND VIOLENCE ARE LISTED IN TABLES, AND REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

622. **MAINE—HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL—REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By D. CROCKER.** MAINE HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL, STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, ME 04333. 67 p. 1976. **NCJ-45594**

A TASK FORCE CREATED AT THE REQUEST OF THE MAINE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES RECOMMENDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STATEWIDE PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. SEEKING TO IDENTIFY THE DEFICIENCIES AS OF JUNE 1976 OF THE DEPARTMENT AND TO RECOMMEND SPECIFIC STEPS TOWARD REMEDY, THIS REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS: POLICY AND PROCEDURES, UNIFORM REPORTING, TRAINING, AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES. A FIFTH AREA OF CONCERN, PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION, HAS BEEN DEFERRED FOR FUTURE EVALUATION FOR FEAR THAT A REDOUBLING OF THE DEPARTMENT'S PUBLIC INFORMATION EFFORT WOULD RAISE PUBLIC EXPECTATION AND OVERBURDEN THE STAFF DURING THE FORTHCOMING RECOMMENDED REORGANIZATION. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT BEFORE 'GOING PUBLIC,' THE DEPARTMENT REVISE ITS POLICY AND PROCEDURES; MAKE ITS REPORTING AND DATA EVALUATION UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE STATE; INSURE A WELL-TRAINED STAFF AND SUFFICIENT STAFF LEVELS; AND ASSUME A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN COORDINATING THE AVAILABLE AND NECESSARY SERVICES DEALING, ON A COMMUNITY BASIS, WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. THE SCOPE OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS IS PRESENTED IN AN INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW; THE SPECIFICS OF INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND DETAILS PERTAINING TO THEIR EXECUTION ARE DEALT WITH IN SUBSTANTIALLY DOCUMENTED PASSAGES DEVOTED TO EACH OF THE FOUR AREAS OF NEED. RELEVANT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DATA ARE INCLUDED. A 1973 APPROVED POLICY STATEMENT ON CHILD PROTECTION AND SUGGESTED REVISIONS OF THIS POLICY STATEMENT ARE INCLUDED AS APPENDIXES. (KBL)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

623. **MALTREATED CHILD. J. CARTER, Ed.** 159 p. 1974. **NCJ-25440**

COVERS TOPICS SUCH AS THE DIMENSIONS OF CHILD ABUSE, ASSESSMENT AND CARE, AND PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES. PART ONE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS A STUDY OF THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE, THE FAMILY CONDITIONS WHICH ENCOURAGE IT, AND THE DILEMMAS FACING PROFESSIONAL WORKERS. PRACTICAL ADVICE IS GIVEN IN PART TWO TO DOCTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND HEALTH VISITORS FACED WITH ACTUALLY HELPING A FAMILY IN WHICH A CHILD IS BATTERED. PART THREE IS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO POLICY MAKERS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Availability: PRIORY PRESS LTD, 101 GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON WC1, ENGLAND.

624. **MALTREATED CHILD AND THE MILITARY POLICEMAN—A MEDIC'S VIEW. By J. K. MILLER.** US DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. *MILITARY POLICE LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL,* V1, N 4 (FALL 1974), P 21-24. **NCJ-29385**

ISSUES IN THE RECOGNITION, TREATMENT, PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE EXAMINED, AND COMMON CHILD ABUSE PATTERNS ARE REVIEWED. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT A 'CHILD PROTECTION' APPROACH RATHER THAN A 'PARENTAL PUNISHMENT' APPROACH BE TAKEN IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICE IN HANDLING AND PREVENTING THESE CASES ARE PROVIDED.

625. **MALTREATED CHILD—THE MALTREATMENT SYNDROME IN CHILDREN—A MEDICAL, LEGAL AND SOCIAL GUIDE, 3D ED. By V. J. FONTANA and D. J. BESHAROV.** 176 p. 1977. **NCJ-44800**

THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND EXTENT OF CHILD MALTREATMENT ARE PRESENTED; THE BROADENING ROLE OF LAW AS A FRAMEWORK FOR THE CHILD PROTECTIVE PROCESS IS EMPHASIZED. AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORICAL REVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE IS FOLLOWED BY A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHICH ARE INFLICTED ON CHILDREN. STATISTICAL INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED. CLINICAL AND X-RAY MANIFESTATIONS OF THE MALTREATMENT SYNDROME ARE OUTLINED ALONG WITH METHODS OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS TO HELP THE PROFESSIONAL CONFIRM ANY SUSPICIONS OF MALTREATMENT IN A CHILD. FURTHER CHAPTERS COVER SOCIAL MANIFESTATIONS; MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES; THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION; A MODEL CHILD PROTECTION ACT; AND CASE REPORTS AND CASE ILLUSTRATIONS. THROUGHOUT THE TEXT, THE NEED FOR SOCIAL INVESTIGATION, DISPOSITION, INTERVENTION, TREATMENT, AND FOLLOWUP IS EMPHASIZED. THE AUTHORS STRESS THAT THE COMPLEX AND VARIEGATED NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PRECLUDES THE POSSIBILITY OF ARRIVING AT A SINGLE SOLUTION. THE NEED FOR MASSIVE PROGRAMS ON PARENTING AND FAMILY CARE, PROGRAMS WHICH ARE STANDARDIZED IN QUALITY AND WHICH EMPHASIZE PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION, IS DELINEATED. THESE PROGRAMS MUST BE EFFECTIVELY DEVELOPED AND ADMINISTERED BY THE MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL DISCIPLINES WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD WELFARE. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

626. **MALTREATED CHILD—THE MALTREATMENT SYNDROME IN CHILDREN—A MEDICAL, LEGAL AND SOCIAL GUIDE, 4TH ED. By V. J. FONTANA and D. J. BESHAROV.** CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. 192 p. 1979. **NCJ-57194**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CAUSES, NATURE, CONSEQUENCES, AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS PRESENTED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION AND THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS. DIRECTED AT STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS IN THE FIELDS OF MEDICINE, LAW, LAW ENFORCEMENT, MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE, EDUCATION, CHILD CARE, AND GOVERNMENT, THE TEXT COVERS THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, STATISTICS ON THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, TYPES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT, CLINICAL AND X-RAY MANIFESTATIONS OF THE MALTREATMENT SYNDROME, AND METHODS OF DIAGNOSING THE SYNDROME. THE ROLE OF LAW AS A FRAMEWORK

FOR CHILD PROTECTION IS CONSIDERED, TOGETHER WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONS. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE NEED FOR POSITIVE ACTION IN DEALING WITH ABUSE THROUGHOUT THE SOCIAL INVESTIGATION, DISPOSITION, INTERVENTION, TREATMENT, AND FOLLOWUP PHASES. EXPANDED COVERAGE IS DEVOTED TO THE SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, ABUSE OF ADOLESCENTS, THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS IN TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS, AND THE PRENATAL AND POSTNATAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS IN DEALING WITH MOTHERS AT HIGH RISK OF ABUSING THEIR CHILDREN. THE PROVISIONS OF A MODEL CHILD PROTECTION ACT ARE PRESENTED AND ANALYZED. ALSO PROVIDED ARE CASE STUDIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS, LISTS OF REFERENCES AND RESOURCES, AND AN INDEX. SEE ALSO NCJ-44880 AND 22040. (LKM)

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

627. **MALTREATED CHILDREN—A STUDY OF HOSPITAL RECORDS. By P. M. PRICE and J. KRUPINSKI.** VICTORIA—HEALTH COMMISSION PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION, P O BOX 4003 GPO, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. 41 p. 1976. **NCJ-54016**

A RESTROSPECTIVE STUDY CONDUCTED AT THE ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, IDENTIFIED 316 CHILDREN INVOLVED IN 394 INCIDENTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE BETWEEN 1967 AND 1973. THESE CASES ARE ANALYZED. THE STUDY ATTEMPTED TO IDENTIFY THE INCIDENCE OF SUSPECTED ABUSE CASES AT THE HOSPITAL AND TO GATHER DATA ON INJURIES INFLICTED, THE PARENTS, THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE INJURIES, THE LENGTH OF TIME THE CHILDREN SPENT IN THE HOSPITAL, THE SOURCES OF REFERRAL, AND THE OUTCOME OF THE INCIDENTS. THESE DATA ARE THEN COMPARED WITH OTHER FINDINGS REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE. A SERIES OF 20 TABLES PRESENTS THE STUDY STATISTICS IN DETAIL. CHILD ABUSE WAS FOUND TO BE MUCH MORE PREVALENT THAN SUSPECTED BY AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES, AND MOST OF THE CASES SEEN AT THE HOSPITAL INVOLVED MALE CHILDREN, ALTHOUGH GIRLS WERE AS LIKELY AS BOYS TO BE INVOLVED IN MULTIPLE ABUSE INCIDENTS. MOST OF THE CHILDREN WERE FROM LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC FAMILIES, 44.3 PERCENT WERE UNDER 12 MONTHS OF AGE, 80.3 PERCENT WERE UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE, AND GIRLS WERE MORE LIKELY THAN BOYS TO SUFFER 3 OR MORE INJURIES. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND SEVERITY OF INJURY WAS SIGNIFICANT AT THE 0.001 LEVEL: CHILDREN UNDER AGE 2 WERE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE BRUISES AND WELTS AND WERE FAR MORE LIKELY TO BE SUBJECTED TO SEVERE ABUSE. THE YOUNGEST CHILD AND THE ONLY CHILD WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO BE ABUSED. THE 316 CHILDREN STUDIED CAME FROM 301 FAMILIES, AND 52 FAMILIES WERE INVOLVED IN MULTIPLE INCIDENTS. THE FAMILIES WERE OVERWHELMINGLY YOUNG WITH ONE OR BOTH PARENTS UNDER AGE 25, THEY TENDED TO BE UNSKILLED WORKERS BUT NOT UNEMPLOYED, THEY WERE MARRIED, AND THE CHILDREN INJURED WERE NATURAL CHILDREN. FOLLOWING HOSPITALIZATION MOST OF THE CHILDREN RETURNED HOME. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT FURTHER STUDY IS NEEDED, AND A SERIES OF TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ARE SUGGESTED. THE DATA RECORDING CARD FOR THE STUDY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

628. **MALTREATED CHILDREN OF OUR TIMES. By V. J. FONTANA.** VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, VILLANOVA, PA 19085. *VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW,* V 23, N 3 (MARCH 1978), P 448-457. **NCJ-62882**

THE SCOPE, NATURE, AND CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, AND LEGISLATION AND A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT APPROACH ARE DESCRIBED. NATIONWIDE SURVEYS OF HOSPITALS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITHIN THE 1960'S AND 1970'S HAVE SHOWN THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE INCLUDE A HISTORY OF FAILURE TO THRIVE, POOR SKIN HYGIENE, MALNUTRITION, IRRITABILITY, A REPRESSED PERSONALITY, AND OTHER SIGNS OF OBVIOUS PARENTAL NEGLECT. THE MORE SEVERELY ABUSED CHILDREN ARE SEEN IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM OF HOSPITALS WITH EXTERNAL EVIDENCES OF BATTERING. THE LIVES OF ABUSING PARENTS ARE USUALLY MARKED WITH DIVORCE, PARAMOUR RELATIONSHIPS, ALCOHOLISM, FINANCIAL STRESS, POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS, RECURRING MENTAL ILLNESS, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND DRUG ADDICTION. THE PARENTS' ABUSING BEHAVIOR APPEARS ROOTED IN THEIR OWN CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES OF ABUSE. THE PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY IN SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SHOULD INCLUDE: (1) MAKING A DIAGNOSIS OF MALTREATMENT; (2) INTERVENTION AND ADMISSION OF THE CHILD TO THE HOSPITAL; (3) ASSESSMENT, INCLUDING A HISTORY, PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, SKELETAL SURVEY, AND PHOTOGRAPHS; (4) REPORTING OF A CASE TO THE APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD PROTECTIVE UNIT OF CENTRAL REGISTRY; (5) REQUESTING OF A SOCIAL WORKER REPORT AND APPROPRIATE SURGICAL AND MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS; (6) CONFERENCE WITHIN 72 HOURS WITH MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL CENTER'S CHILD ABUSE COMMITTEE; (7) ARRANGING A PROGRAM OF CARE FOR CHILD AND PARENT; AND (8) SOCIAL SERVICE FOLLOWUP. A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM OF PSYCHIATRIST, PSYCHOLOGIST, PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER, PEDIATRICIAN, NURSE, CHILD CARE WORKER, HOUSE MOTHERS, AND PARAPROFESSIONALS CAN COORDINATE THEIR SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES THROUGH THE DEMONSTRATION OF HOW TO 'MOTHER' WHILE 'BEING MOTHERED.' THE PURPOSES OF CHILD ABUSE LAWS ARE USUALLY (1) TO PROTECT THE PARENTS WHEN PRESENTED WITH INVALID EVIDENCE, (2) TO PROTECT THE CHILD BY MAKING IT MANDATORY FOR PHYSICIANS TO REPORT SUSPECTED CASES OF MALTREATMENT, AND (3) TO PROTECT THE PHYSICIAN INVOLVED FROM DAMAGE SUITS BY PARENTS SUSPECTED OF CHILD ABUSE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

629. **MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN. S. M. SMITH, Ed.** UNIVERSITY PARK PRESS, 233 EAST REDWOOD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202. 465 p. 1978. **NCJ-59365**

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF AND SOURCE OF REFERENCE FOR TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MALTREATED CHILD ARE PROVIDED FOR MEDICAL AND LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS. AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND CANADIAN EXPERTS FROM THE FIELDS OF PEDIATRICS, PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY, RADIOLOGY, LAW, AND SOCIAL WORK HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THIS VOLUME, APPLYING THEIR PRACTICAL AND ACADEMIC KNOWLEDGE TO THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF MALTREATED CHILDREN. THESE CONTRIBUTORS ALSO HAVE CRITICALLY REVIEWED AND INTEGRATED THE EXISTING LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT INTO THEIR INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES. THE TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, DETAILED RADIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGING THE PROBLEM. THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE IS ADDRESSD IN TERMS OF THE HISTORICAL EPISODES, CULTURAL PATTERNS, AND BIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE VARIETIES AND PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. A PSYCHIATRIST'S VIEWPOINT OF THE HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT METHODS OF ABUSE CASES IS EXPRESSED, ALONG WITH ARTICLES COVERING THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

OF CHILD ABUSE, THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN, AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE CHILD AS A LEGAL ENTITY. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES AND THE SOCIAL WORKER ARE ALSO REPRESENTED. FINALLY, MEDICAL-LEGAL AND SOCIETAL PROBLEMS UNDERLYING CHILD PROSTITUTION, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY, AND DRUG-RELATED ABUSE ARE HIGHLIGHTED, WITH DETAILED CASE HISTORIES AND RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION. REFERENCES, AN INDEX, AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE CONCERNING THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE, WITH MOST OF THE REFERENCES REFERRING TO PUBLICATIONS FROM WESTERN EUROPE, THE U.S. AND AUSTRALIA. (WJR)

Availability: UNIVERSITY PARK PRESS, 233 EAST REDWOOD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202.

630. **MANAGEMENT OF NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER (FROM VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1976 BY MARIE BORLAND—SEE NCJ-46613). By J. PICKETT.** HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716. 27 p. 1976. **NCJ-46614**

THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (NSPCC) IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, ARE OUTLINED. IN JANUARY 1973, THE NSPCC AND THE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT JOINTLY ESTABLISHED A SPECIAL UNIT IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, STAFFED BY SOCIAL WORK SPECIALISTS IN CHILD ABUSE, SUPPORTED BY CONSULTANTS IN PEDIATRICS AND PSYCHIATRY. ITS MAIN FUNCTIONS ARE TO: (1) PROVIDE SOCIAL WORK SERVICES FOR FAMILIES REFERRED WHEN NONACCIDENTAL INJURY IS KNOWN OR THOUGHT TO HAVE OCCURRED; (2) PROVIDE CONSULTATION AND DISCUSSION OF SUCH CASES WITH THE AIM OF PROMOTING GOOD PRACTICE AMONG SOCIAL WORKERS AND HEALTH AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL; (3) MAINTAIN A CENTRAL CASE REGISTER OF ALL SUSPECTED CASES OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN; (4) COORDINATE SERVICES WITHIN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER; (5) UNDERTAKE RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEM; AND (6) PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE PROFESSIONS AND TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC ABOUT THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM. THE UNIT CONSIDERS ONLY THOSE CASES IN WHICH THE CHILD IS UNDER 16; HE OR SHE HAS IN INJRY, AND IS THOUGHT TO BE AT RISK OF FURTHER INJURY; AND THE NATURE OF THE INJURY IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE PARENTS' ACCOUNT OF HOW IT HAPPENED. SINCE THE UNIT CAN HANDLE ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF CASES, IT PROVIDES CONSULTATION SERVICE TO THE HOSPITAL, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND POLICE PERSONNEL TO PROMOTE INFORMED ATTITUDES AND COOPERATION AMONG ALL AGENCIES. THE CENTRAL CASE REGISTER SERVES TO COORDINATE INFORMATION FROM THE WIDE RANGE OF MEDICAL AND SOCIAL WORK PERSONNEL WHO MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH ABUSED CHILDREN. THIS INFORMATION IS GIVEN VOLUNTARILY. AS ENGLAND HAS NO LAW REQUIRING THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. THE MAIN VALUE OF THIS REGISTER IS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF MULTIPLE ABUSE WITHIN THE SAME FAMILY, EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM, AS WELL AS AN AID TO THE DIAGNOSIS OF ABUSE. THE UNIT HAS DEVELOPED A BOOKLET OF PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES GIVING ADVICE ON THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN WHEN NONACCIDENTAL INJURY IS SUSPECTED. ONCE A CASE IS REFERRED TO THE UNIT, A CASE CONFERENCE IS HELD WHICH BRINGS TOGETHER ALL THOSE WHO CAN PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY OR WHO HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHILD'S HEALTH AND SAFETY AND FOR PROVIDING SERVICES. THIS IS DESIGNED TO COORDINATE ALL CONCERNED PARTIES' EFFORTS. A MONITORING SERVICE IS DESIGNED TO TEST WHETHER COMMUNICATION IS OCCURRING BETWEEN KEY AGENCIES INVOLVED, ASSESS THE STATUS OF THE CASE, AND JUDGE WHETHER ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION IS REQUIRED. APPENDIXES PROVIDE: (1) THE FORM FOR REPORTING CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE; (2) THE GUIDE FOR COMPLETING THE REGISTER RECORD OF A SUSPECTED CASE; (3) THE UNIT'S GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CASES; AND (4) AN OUTLINE OF SIGNS WHICH MAY INDICATE CHILD ABUSE. (VDA)

631. **MANAGEMENT OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN. By D. J. PASCOE.** INSIGHT PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022. *PEDIATRIC ANNALS,* V 8, N 5 (MAY 1979), P 44-45, 49-50, 52-53, 57-58. **NCJ-61500**

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS MUST COVER NOT ONLY THE TRAUMATIC PROBLEMS OF THE PATIENTS BUT ALSO THEIR LONG-TERM EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS. HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL MUST RECOGNIZE THAT SEXUAL ABUSE MAY PRODUCE LONG-TERM EMOTIONAL CONSEQUENCES FOR THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY. OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILD ARE TO CARE FOR THE ACUTE MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF THE CHILD AND THE ACUTE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE CHILD AND FAMILY; SAFEGUARD THE CHILD FROM THREAT OF FURTHER SEXUAL ABUSE; FORMULATE PLANS FOR COMPREHENSIVE FOLLOWUP MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGIC TREATMENT FOR CHILD AND FAMILY; AND COMPLY WITH ESTABLISHED LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CHILD MAY PRECEDE OR BE PART OF THE EXAMINATION. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ALL VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT RECEIVE A MEDICAL EVALUATION, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ITEMS APPROPRIATE FOR THE PROPER DIAGNOSIS OF SEXUAL TRAUMA AND THE COLLECTION OF REQUIRED DATA AND SPECIMENS. A REVIEW OF LABORATORY TECHNIQUES IS GIVEN INCLUDING SUCH METHODS AS THE USE OF THE WOOD'S LAMP, STUDIES OF SPERM IDENTIFICATION, AND ABO/SEMEN TYPING. VENEREAL DISEASE PROPHYLAXIS AND PREGNANCY PREVENTION ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. THE CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE PRESENTED IN THE ARTICLE REFLECTS THE APPROACH DEVELOPED BY THE STAFF OF THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ABUSE RESEARCH CENTER AT THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL HOSPITAL. REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (MJW)

632. **MANAGING CHILD ABUSE CASES. By H. F. KRISTAL and F. TUCKER.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SOCIAL WORK,* V 20, N 5 (SEPTEMBER 1975), P 392-395. **NCJ-29511**

DESCRIPTION OF THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY CASE MANAGEMENT EFFORT COORDINATED BY THE PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT, STRONG MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, ROCHESTER (NY), AND THE SOCIAL WORK DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER. THE PROCEDURE DESCRIBED IS COORDINATED BY A SOCIAL WORKER WHO WORKS CLOSELY WITH THE PHYSICIAN AND HELPS TRAIN NEW PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBERS FROM VARIOUS DISCIPLINES.

633. **MANUAL OF FAMILY COURT PROCEDURES—AN INTRODUCTION FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. By G. F. EPSTEIN and M. KOHN.** NEW YORK STATE, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE—SOUTH BEACH PSYCHIATRIC CENTER, STATEN ISLAND FAMILY COURT SERVICES, 140 RICHMOND TERRACE, STATEN ISLAND, NY 10301. 75 p. 1977. **NCJ-52652**

AN OVERVIEW OF FAMILY COURT PROCEDURES TO AID MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IS PRESENTED, AND THE

FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK STATE IS DESCRIBED. A MANUAL OF FAMILY COURT PROCEDURES HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO PROVIDE BASIC INFORMATION ON THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN A MANNER THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. TWO MAIN SECTIONS COMPRISE THE MANUAL. THE FIRST PART IS A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK AND INCLUDES COMMONLY USED TERMS, A SUMMARY OF TYPES OF CASES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE FAMILY COURT, AND PRINCIPAL STEPS IN THE PROCESSING OF FAMILY COURT CASES. THE SECOND PART IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SUBSECTIONS, EACH OF WHICH OUTLINES THE PROCESSING OF CASES BEFORE FAMILY COURTS IN NEW YORK. SUBSECTIONS CONTAIN A FLOW CHART AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE MOVEMENT OF EACH TYPE OF CASE THROUGH THE COURT AND POINT OUT LEGAL POSSIBILITIES RELATED TO REFERRALS, COURT REQUESTS, AND INTERVENTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE MADE. MAJOR TYPES OF CASES THAT COME TO THE ATTENTION OF FAMILY COURTS IN NEW YORK ARE DELINQUENCY, STATUS OFFENSE, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FAMILY OFFENSE, SUPPORT, CUSTODY, AND VISITATION CASES. THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM PROVIDES SUCH SERVICES AS EMERGENCY EVALUATIONS, IMMEDIATE INTAKE INTERVIEWS OF REFERRED CASES, CONSULTATIONS WITH FAMILY COURT PERSONNEL, PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING, HOME VISITS, CONSULTATIONS WITH SCHOOLS AND OTHER AGENCIES, INDIVIDUAL THERAPY SESSIONS, CONJOINT (MARITAL) THERAPY SESSIONS, FAMILY GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS, FIELD VISITS TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES, AND COMMUNICATION WITH AND REFERRAL TO SPECIAL PROGRAMS. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

634. **MARITAL VIOLENCE—A STUDY OF INTERSPOUSE HOMICIDE. By P. D. CHIMBOS.** R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303. 118 p. 1978. **NCJ-49276**

INTERVIEWS WITH 34 MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAD KILLED THEIR LEGAL OR COMMON LAW SPOUSES ARE THE BASIS OF AN ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND MARITAL CONFLICTS THAT LEAD TO LETHAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES IN CANADA. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA SHOW THAT WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY THAN MEN TO KILL THEIR SPOUSES, THAT MOST RESPONDENTS HAD RELATIVELY LITTLE SCHOOLING AND HELD UNSKILLED OR SEMISKILLED JOBS, AND THAT COMMON LAW MARRIAGES ARE MORE LIKELY TO TERMINATE EARLIER IN LETHAL VIOLENCE THAN ARE LEGAL MARRIAGES. ECONOMIC PRESSURES APPEAR NOT TO BE RELEVANT FACTORS IN LETHAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES. PROCESSES AND EVENTS LEADING TO INTERSPOUSE HOMICIDE—THE ACTOR'S LIFE EXPERIENCES AND CIRCUMSTANCES, THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP AND CONFLICTS, AND THE STRUCTURING OF THE VIOLENT SITUATION—ARE TRACED, AND A MODEL DESCRIBING BOTH HISTORICAL/BACKGROUND AND SITUATIONAL/IMMEDIATE ELEMENTS IN LETHAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES IS DEVELOPED. EARLY LIFE EXPERIENCES THAT CAN PREDISPOSE PEOPLE TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THEIR MARRIAGES INCLUDE UNSATISFACTORY OR FRUSTRATING RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS AND THE LEARNING OF VIOLENT REACTIONS. STUDY FINDINGS INDICATE THAT SPOUSE KILLINGS TEND NOT TO BE SUDDEN, UNANTICIPATED OUTBURSTS OF RAGE. IN MOST CASES, THE MURDER WAS THE ENDPOINT OF A SERIES OF QUARRELS OVER EXTRA-MARITAL AFFAIRS OR SEXUAL REFUSALS, TEMPORARY SEPARATIONS, PREVIOUS PHYSICAL FIGHTS, AND HEAVY DRINKING BY BOTH OFFENDER AND VICTIM (PARTICULARLY AT THE TIME OF THE FATAL ACT). IT IS THEORIZED THAT A PERSON WHO HAS LONG BEEN THREATENED OR ABUSED IN SOME WAY BY HIS OR HER SPOUSE REACHES A POINT WHEN THE ABUSE IS NO LONGER TOLERABLE. AT THIS POINT, THE THREATENED PARTY ENTERS A MENTAL STATE REFERRED TO AS ENCAPSULATION, IN WHICH RESTRAINT AND FUTURE-ORIENTED THOUGHTS ARE REPLACED BY SEIZING UPON SIMPLE, IMMEDIATE, OFTEN VIOLENT SOLUTIONS. ENCAPSULATION IS FACILITATED BY INTOXICATION AND BY THE ABSENCE OF PERSONS WITH INTERVENING CAPABILITY. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS FOR PREVENTION OF INTERSPOUSE VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED. CASE STUDIES, SUPPORTING DATA, STUDY INSTRUMENTS, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

635. **MARITAL VIOLENCE—DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM AND MODES OF INTERVENTION. By D. G. SAUNDERS.** AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELORS, 225 YALE AVENUE, CLAREMONT, CA 91711. *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING,* V 3, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 43-52. **NCJ-57086**

DATA ON THE INCIDENCE OF MARITAL VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED AND METHODS OF INTERVENTION ON A FAMILY AND SOCIAL LEVEL ARE RECOMMENDED. THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS IN MARRIAGE REMAINS HIDDEN BECAUSE THESE ENCOUNTERS ARE USUALLY PRIVATE EVENTS AND BECAUSE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REACTS AND REPORTS INCONSISTENTLY WHEN CALLED INTO DISPUTES. VIOLENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE IS DEFINED AS AN OPEN AND DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO INFLICT INJURY OR THE ACTUAL INFLICTING OF INJURY ONTO ANOTHER PERSON. HUSBAND-WIFE VIOLENCE IS A PROBLEM FOR THE COUPLE AS WELL AS FOR CHILDREN WHO SOMETIMES WITNESS THE VIOLENCE OF THEIR PARENTS AND ARE SUBJECT TO INTENSE CONFLICTS SURROUNDING VIOLENT EXCHANGES. CHILDREN WHO OBSERVE VIOLENCE ARE MORE LIKELY TO APPROVE OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE WHEN THEY ARE ADULTS. AS WITH ANY SOCIAL PHENOMENON, A COMPLEX ARRAY OF FACTORS IS INVOLVED IN MARITAL VIOLENCE. ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL THEORIES OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION IS THE CATHARSIS THEORY. THIS THEORY STATES THAT AGGRESSION IS AN INBORN TENDENCY THAT CANNOT BE BOTTLED UP AND NEEDS TO BE RELEASED PERIODICALLY TO AVOID A MUCH LARGER VIOLENT OUTBURST IN THE FUTURE. TREATMENT METHODS HAVE CONSEQUENTLY DEVELOPED THAT ENCOURAGE CLIENTS TO VENTILATE AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS. OTHER APPROACHES IN THE TREATMENT OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION FOCUS ON PSYCHOANALYTIC METHODS AND SUPPORTIVE TECHNIQUES, WITHDRAWAL OF SOCIAL REINFORCEMENT WHEN AGGRESSIVE RESPONSES OCCUR, ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING, AND BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. IN RECOMMENDING TREATMENT INTERVENTION FOR COUPLES, EACH CASE OF MARITAL VIOLENCE MUST BE ASSESSED INDIVIDUALLY. THE FOLLOWING CAN HELP IN ASSESSMENT: (1) COMMUNICATION AND DISPLAY OF FEELINGS; (2) ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONS BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER VIOLENCE; (3) COUNSELING; (4) DIRECT INHIBITION OF ABUSIVE RESPONSES; (5) PROGRESSIVE RELAXATION TRAINING; (6) SYSTEMATIC DESENSITIZATION TO FEAR, JEALOUSY, OR CRITICISM; AND (7) TECHNIQUES TO ELIMINATE OR CURTAIL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION WHICH IS OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE. CASE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE INCLUDED, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS (TEMPORARY SHELTER FACILITIES FOR VICTIMS OF ABUSE, WOMEN'S CONSCIOUSNESS GROUPS, AND POLICE TRAINED IN FAMILY COUNSELING AND CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES IS DISCUSSED. A FLOW CHART TO AID COUNSELORS IN TREATING MARITAL VIOLENCE AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE SPRING SOCIAL WORK SYMPOSIUM, MADISON (WI), APRIL 1976.

636. **MATERNAL PUNITIVENESS AS AFFECTED BY SITUATIONAL STRESS—AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALOGUE OF CHILD ABUSE. By R. H. PASSMAN and R. K. MULHERN JR.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 86, N 5 (OCTOBER 1977), P 565-569. **NCJ-58307**

RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTS SHOW THAT MATERNAL PUNITIVENESS MAY BE MANIPULATED BY SITUATIONAL STRESS. TO TEST HYPOTHESIZED VARIABLES INVOLVED IN PUNISHMENT AND CHILD ABUSE, TWO TECHNIQUES WERE USED TO INCREASE SITUATIONAL DEMANDS PLACED ON MOTHERS IN A CONTROLLED LABORATORY SITUATION WHILE THEY MONITORED THEIR CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE. HEIGHTENED STRESS RESULTED IN INCREASES IN PUNITIVENESS TOWARD THE CHILDREN. THE MOTHERS WERE TOLD TO MONITOR THEIR CHILDREN'S ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE A PUZZLE AND AT THE SAME TIME PERFORM TASKS THEMSELVES WHICH INVOLVED A HIGH DEGREE OF UNCERTAINTY. THE CHILD'S FAILURES WOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO THE MOTHER BY A BUZZ. RESULTS SHOWED THAT WHEN THE MOTHERS PERFORMED A STRESSFUL, UNCERTAIN TASK INTENSITIES OF PUNISHMENT TOWARD CHILDREN WERE GREATER THAN WHEN THEY WERE UNHURRIED AND UNSTRESSED IN THEIR TASKS. IF THE CHILDREN THEMSELVES PRODUCED STRESS BY FREQUENT INTERRUPTIONS, THE MORE INTENSELY THEY WERE PUNISHED. THESE FINDINGS CLEARLY IMPLICATE BOTH THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE PARENT IS FUNCTIONING AND THE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR AS DETERMINANTS OF THE INTENSITY OF THE PUNISHMENT ADMINISTERED. IT MAY BE REASONBLY ASSUMED, THEREFORE, THAT MORE STRESSFUL REAL-LIFE SITUATIONS MIGHT EVOKE STRONGER FORMS OF PUNISHMENT, ALTHOUGH EXTRAPOLATION OF RESULTS OF A CONTROLLED LABORATORY EXPERIMENT SHOULD BE DONE WITH EXTREME CAUTION. THE FINDINGS, NEVERTHELESS, HAVE IMPLICATIONS RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE THEORY. IT IS CLEAR THAT THERE IS NO ONE SIMPLE CAUSE, YET, BY DEMONSTRATING THAT EITHER CHILD-DEPENDENT OR CHILD-INDEPENDENT SOURCES OF STRESS HEIGHTEN PUNITIVENESS TOWARD THE CHILD, THE RESULTS ARE CONTRARY TO ARGUMENTS THAT SITUATIONAL STRESS IS NEITHER SUFFICIENT OR NECESSARY FOR ABUSE (SPINETTA AND RIGLER, 1972). THIS STUDY SUGGESTS THAT PATHOLOGY IS NOT REQUIRED IN PREDISPOSING MOTHERS TO PUNISH MORE INTENSELY WHILE UNDER STRESS. PUNITIVENESS MAY BE MANIPULATED BY SITUATIONAL FACTORS IN A RANDOMLY SELECTED POPULATION OF PRESUMABLY NORMAL MOTHERS. GRAPHS AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (STB)

Sponsoring Agency: MIDWEST INSTITUTE ON DRUG USE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,, MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201.

637. **MAXIMIZING THE IMPACT OF RESEARCH IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—A PRACTITIONER VIEWS RESEARCH (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By R. M. FRIEDMAN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-59276**

ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE IMPACT RESEARCH MIGHT MAKE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED, AND SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CONSIDERED, FOLLOWED BY SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. GENERAL FACTORS DISCUSSED AS AFFECTING THE CONTRIBUTION RESEARCH MAKES TO COMPLEX SOCIAL PROBLEMS CONCERN THE NATURE OF THE TARGET GROUP TO WHICH THE RESEARCH IS DIRECTED, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS TO THAT GROUP, THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF THAT TARGET GROUP, AND THE POTENTIAL BREADTH OF INFLUENCE OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS THEMSELVES. SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE PRIVATE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM, AND THE VARIED FORMS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. DEBATE ON DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS FOCUSED ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES, INCLUDING THE DEGREE OF COMPREHENSIVENESS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE INTENTIONS OF THE ABUSER, AND WHETHER OR NOT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS IN FACT A CERTAIN SET OF BEHAVIORS OR CULTURALLY CONDITIONED PERCEPTIONS OF PARTICULAR PARENTAL BEHAVIOR. THE PRIVATE NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE, AS WELL AS ITS PROSCRIPTION BY LAW, MAKE IT UNSUSCEPTIBLE TO DIRECT OBSERVATION, THUS REQUIRING THAT HEAVY RELIANCE BE PLACED ON VERBL REPORTS OF PARTICIPANTS, WHICH ARE TRADITIONALLY UNRELIABLE. ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR RESEARCHERS EXAMINING ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS THE MULTITUDE OF FORMS THE PROBLEM BEHAVIOR TAKES. EVEN WHERE INDIVIDUALS AGREE THAT PARTICULAR ACTS OR CONDITIONS CONSTITUTE ABUSE OR NEGLECT, THE BEHAVIORS THEY DISCUSS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY. INCLUDED ARE THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT : (1) A DEFINITION OF THE SCOPE AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM; (2) THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES ON FAMILIES; (3) RESEARCH ON PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; (4) IDENTIFICATION OR CAUSAL FACTORS WITHIN FAMILY UNITS; (5) A STUDY OF VIOLENCE; AND (6) INTEGRATION OF THE EXISTING BODY OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING ABUSE AND NEGLECT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

638. **MEDIATION AND THE COMMUNITY DISPUTE CENTER (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By F. DELLAPA.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-45276**

THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT CENTER, AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO RESOLVING INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS AND MINOR CRIMINAL CASES, IS DESCRIBED, AND A TYPICAL CASE PROCEEDING IS EXAMINED. THE CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT CENTER (CDSC) PROVIDES A STAFF OF PROFESSIONALLY SKILLED AND TRAINED MEDIATORS TO LISTEN TO COMPLAINTS, COUNTER-COMPLAINTS, AND DEFENSES IN AN INFORMAL, NEUTRAL SETTING. IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF OPERATION FOLLOWING ITS INCEPTION IN MAY, 1975, THE LEAA-FUNDED CDSC IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HANDLED 2,063 CASES AND SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVED 94.9 PERCENT OF THEM. THE RECIDIVISM RATE WAS 4.1 PERCENT, AND THE WAIT TIME, FROM DATE OF COMPLAINT TO HEARING, WAS CUT FROM 94.3 DAYS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL COURT SYSTEM TO 7.2 DAYS THROUGH THE CDSC. AN ESTIMATED 42 PERCENT OF THE COUNTY COURT CRIMES DIVISION'S MISDEMEANOR PENAL CASELOAD IS ABSORBED BY THE CDSC, AND ITS COST PER CASE IS ONLY $26.40 AS COMPARED TO THE JUSTICE SYSTEM'S APPROXIMATELY $250.00 PER CASE. THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF DEALING WITH A COMPLAINT OF BATTERY (A HUSBAND IS ACCUSED OF WIFEBEATING) IS OUTLINED AND CONTRASTED WITH THE WAY IN WHICH THE SAME COMPLAINT WOULD BE HANDLED IN THE CDSC; TRADITIONAL POLICE AND PROSECUTION METHODS DISCOURAGE THE WIFE FROM BRINGING HER HUSBAND TO TRIAL, WHILE A SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION IS ARRIVED AT WITH THE CDSC THROUGH MEDIATION HEARINGS AND WRITTEN AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE INTERESTED PARTIES. (DAS)

639. **MEDICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. By R. H. BROWN, E. S. FOX, and E. L. HUBBARD.** ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, 77 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60606. *CHICAGO-KENT LAW REVIEW,* V 50, N 1 (SUMMER 1973), P 45-84. **NCJ-17718**

AN EXPLORATION OF THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION DIRECTED TOWARDS THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE ATTORNEY INVOLVED IN PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE. A DESCRIPTION OF THE USUAL BATTERED CHILD SYMPTOMS AND THE EFFECTS SUCH ABUSE MAY HAVE ON THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT IS FIRST PROVIDED. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD ABUSER AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CHILD ABUSER ARE ALSO REVIEWED. THE LEGAL HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE IS TRACED FROM EARLY CIVILIZATIONS TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY RULINGS ON TREATMENT OF CHILDREN. EARLY ILLINOIS JUVENILE LAW AND THE ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT AND JUVENILE COURT ACT ARE DESCRIBED AS WELL. THE AUTHORS NOTE THAT MOST STATES NOW HAVE MANDATORY BATTERED CHILD REPORTING LAWS WHICH REQUIRE PHYSICIANS TO REPORT ANY SUSPECTED INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE. THE PROVISIONS OF THE ILLINOIS BATTERED CHILD LAW ARE REVIEWED, AND THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF REPORTING STATUTES ARE DISCUSSED. OTHER AREAS DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE INCLUDE THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ILLINOIS CHILD ABUSE LAW, PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN LITIGATING CHILD ABUSE CASES, EVIDENTIARY ASPECTS OF THE CHILD ABUSE CASE, AND PREPARATION OF WITNESSES SUCH AS THE PHYSICIAN AND THE SOCIAL WORKER IN CHILD ABUSE PROCEEDINGS. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, AND A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

640. **MEDICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD—MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHARON ET AL—NCJ-56313). By M. M. BADEN.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 25 p. 1978. **NCJ-56315**

THIS ARTICLE FROM THE ATTORNEYS' HANDBOOK CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE ADVOCATES THE EFFECTIVE COOPERATION OF ATTORNEYS, POLICE, PHYSICIANS, AND CHILD PROTECTIVE PERSONNEL IN IDENTIFYING AND TREATING ABUSED CHILDREN. ATTORNEYS AND SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE RELUCTANCE OF PHYSICIANS TO CALL ATTENTION TO INSTANCES OF POSSIBLE CHILD ABUSE. WHILE PHYSICIANS ARE WELL-QUALIFIED TO TREAT AND EVEN DIAGNOSE CHILD ABUSE, THEY ALSO MAY TEND TO ACCEPT THE PARENTS' STATEMENTS REGARDING THE CAUSE OF THE INJURIES, AND THEY MAY FEEL CONSTRAINED BY THEIR DOCTOR-PATIENT CONFIDENTIALITY. THEREFORE, ATTORNEYS AND SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD KEEP PHYSICIANS INFORMED OF THE LOCAL REPORTING STATUTES, AND PHYSICIANS SHOULD ASSIST POLICE AND PUBLIC PERSONNEL IN IDENTIFYING THE MEDICAL SIGNS OF ABUSE. THE PATHOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT INCLUDES BOTH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE ABUSE. ACTIVE ABUSE INCLUDES MULTIPLE BEATINGS ('BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME'), INTENTIONAL MALNUTRITION, AND DRUG ABUSE. PASSIVE ABUSE INCLUDES LACK OF SUPERVISION, EMOTIONAL NEGLECT, AND THE INABILITY TO PROVIDE BASIC PROTECTIVE NEEDS (CLOTHING, SHELTER, HEALTH CARE, ETC.). EMOTIONAL ABUSE MAY BE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN PHYSICAL ABUSE IN IMPAIRING AN INDIVIDUAL'S DEVELOPMENT. BATTERED CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION TO BECOME ABUSIVE PARENTS. PATHOLOGISTS AND PROSECUTORS SHOULD WORK TOGETHER IN IDENTIFYING AND DOCUMENTING EVIDENCE OF POTENTIAL MEDICOLEGAL VALUE. INJURIES SUCH AS PATTERNED ABRASIONS AND FACIAL SCARS SHOULD BE DISCUSSED SO THAT THEIR CAUSE IS DISCOVERED. EXAMPLES ARE CITED INDICATING THAT BOTH THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL PROFESSIONS MUST WORK TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE, THROUGH ADEQUATE REPORTING, AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON THE REPORTS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

641. **MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—SYMPOSIUM. By V. J. FONTANA, D. J. BESHAROV, and J. R. REDEKER.** VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, VILLANOVA, PA 19085. *VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW,* V 23, N 3 (MARCH 1978), P 445-546. **NCJ-62881**

THE SCOPE, NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, RELATED LEGISLATION, AND THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL FOR A CHILD SUSPECTED OF HAVING BEEN ABUSED IN PENNSYLVANIA ARE CONSIDERED IN THREE ARTICLES. THE INITIAL PRESENTATION REVEALS THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SHOWN IN SURVEYS OF HOSPITALS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITHIN THE 1960'S AND 1970'S. SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED, AND THE PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE LISTED. THE WORK OF A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TEAM IN PROVIDING TREATMENT AND PREVENTION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND ABUSING PARENTS IS OUTLINED. A SECOND ARTICLE EXAMINES 'SECOND GENERATION' CHILD PROTECTIVE LAWS. LAWS HAVE ESTABLISHED REPORTING PROCEDURES, AUTHORIZED THE TAKING OF CHILDREN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY, AND ASSIGNED CHILD PROTECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES TO SOCIAL AGENCIES AND THE POLICE, AS WELL AS CREATED JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL COURT JURISDICTION AND FOSTER TREATMENT PROGRAMS. FIFTY STATES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, BUT THAT THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTIVE WORK IS INCOMPLETE AND UNNECESSARILY COMPLEX IN MOST STATES, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS. THE THIRD PRESENTATION EXAMINES THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL FOR A CHILD SUSPECTED OF HAVING BEEN ABUSED UNDER THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA, ALONG WITH RELATED ISSUES. ALTHOUGH PENNSYLVANIA COURTS HAVE NOT SQUARELY FACED THIS ISSUE IN ANY DECISIONS, DECISIONS IN RELATED ISSUES AND THE TREND OF COURT DECISIONS IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS APPEAR TO SUPPORT THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL OF A CHILD SUSPECTED OF HAVING BEEN ABUSED. THE MOMENT IN THE PROCEEDINGS WHEN COUNSEL SHOULD BE ASSIGNED IS INDICATED NOT TO HAVE BEEN DETERMINED. REPRESENTATION AT THE EARLIEST FEASIBLE TIME IS FAVORED, CERTAINLY BY THE TIME A REPORT OF SUSPECTED ABUSE IS INDICATED. PROPER MONITORING OF ATTORNEY ACTIVITIES TO ASSURE A MINIMUM OF 15 TO 20 HOURS COMMITMENT TO THE AVERAGE CASE, AND THE ABILITY OF COUNSEL TO SECURE ADEQUATE SOCIAL AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE THROUGH COURT-ORDERED EXAMINATIONS IS RECOMMENDED. PROPER TRAINING OF ATTORNEYS IN THE PECULIARITIES AND SUBTLETIES OF CHILD ADVOCACY PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT IS ALSO SUGGESTED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH ARTICLE. (RCB)

642. **MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER' VIEW OF CHILD ABUSE (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By J. HOLTER.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 5 p. 1972. **NCJ-48639**

PROBLEMS OF COORDINATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY AGENCIES DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, AND SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS AND ABUSED CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. COMMUNITY AGENCIES THAT MAY BE INVOLVED IN ANY GIVEN CHILD ABUSE CASE INCLUDE: CHILDREN SERVICES, A PROTECTIVE AGENCY WHICH MAY TAKE CARE OF THE SITUATION EXCLUSIVELY; THE LOCAL HOSPITAL, WHICH MAY BE CALLED UPON FOR DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND PROTECTION; THE POLICE, WHO ARE INVOLVED WHEN CHARGES ARE FILED AGAINST THE PARENTS; AND THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, WHICH MAY BE ASKED TO PSYCHIATRICALLY EVALUATE THE PARENTS AND CHILD AND OFFER TREATMENT TO THE FAMILY. A CASE HISTORY IS RECOUNTED IN AN EFFORT TO ILLUSTRATE COOPERATION OR LACK OF EFFECTIVE INTERACTION BETWEEN THESE AGENCIES. GENERAL FRUSTRATION ON THE PART OF THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER STAFFS IS OFTEN GENERATED WHEN CHILD SERVICE AGENCIES DISAGREE WITH OR FAILS TO ACT UPON STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS. CHILD SERVICE AGENCIES ALSO TEND TO OVERESTIMATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER SERVICES IN TREATING ABUSIVE PARENTS AND SOMETIMES FAIL TO PROTECT THE CHILD DURING THE TREATMENT PROCESS. THE TREATMENT OF ABUSIVE PARENTS IS EXTREMELY DEMANDING AND FREQUENTLY UNSUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT TREATMENT TIME. IN SUMMARY, IT IS ADVISED THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE 'CHILD-PARENTS' WHOSE TREATMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN IS MOST LIKELY TO CHANGE WHEN THE PARENTS THEMSELVES ARE CARED FOR EMOTIONALLY BY AN ADULT. DURING THE PERIOD WHEN PARENTS ARE BEING NURTURED TO EMOTIONAL ADULTHOOD, REALISTIC LIMITS MUST BE SET ON THEIR DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR TOWARD THEIR CHILDREN. (RCB)

643. **MEDICALIZATION AND LEGISLATION OF CHILD ABUSE. By E. H. NEWBERGER and R. BOURNE.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 48, N 4 (OCTOBER 1978), P 593-607. **NCJ-51441**

THE CONFUSION AND INADEQUACY SURROUNDING MEDICAL AND LEGAL ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE ARE ATTRIBUTED TO SOCIAL POLICY CONFLICTS. THESE ARE EXAMINED AND A SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE. ALTHOUGH ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS AN ANCIENT PHENOMENON, ONLY RECENTLY HAVE DOCTORS AND LAWYERS RECOGNIZED IT AS A PROBLEM TO BE DIAGNOSED, REPORTED, TREATED AND ADJUDICATED. THIS AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM IS TRACED AND ITS EFFECT ON TRADITIONALLY TRAINED DOCTORS AND LAWYERS IS EXAMINED. THE MAJOR FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO UNCERTAIN, DISJOINTED HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE SAID TO BE OUTGROWTHS OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE COMMON LAW CONCEPT OF FAMILY AUTONOMY AND THE CONCEPT OF COERCIVE INTERVENTION AND THE CONFLICT BETWEEN COMPASSION AND CONTROL. THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING WHICH ACTIONS ARE ACTUALLY ABUSE IS ALSO DISCUSSED. A TABLE PRESENTS POSSIBLE INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES CONSISTENT WITH VARIOUS 'AUTONOMY' VERSUS 'INTERVENTION' AND 'COMPASSION' VERSUS 'CONTROL' POLICIES. CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE MEDICAL AND THE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE ARE EXAMINED. THE SOCIAL FACTORS BEHIND THE CONCENTRATION OF PROSECUTED ABUSE CASES AMONG POOR FAMILIES ARE THEN DISCUSSED AND THE EFFECTS OF LABELING ON THE FAMILY ARE CONSIDERED. SEVERAL GUIDELINES TO IMPROVE THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE SUGGESTED. THESE INCLUDE GREATER SOCIAL SCIENCES TRAINING FOR DOCTORS AND LAWYERS, MORE PRESTIGE AND GREATER INVOLVEMENT IN POLICYMAKING FOR NURSES AND SOCIAL WORKERS WHO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ABUSE CASES, GREATER ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES FOR POOR FAMILIES, AND GREATER REPRESENTATION OF POOR AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN DECISIONMAKING FORUMS. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED, IN PART, AT THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ON FAMILY LAW, JUNE 1977, IN MONTREAL.

Availability: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER C/O ELI H NEWBERGER, DIRECTOR, FAMILY DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 300 LONGWOOD AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02115.

644. **MEDICINE AND PATRIARCHAL VIOLENCE—THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF A 'PRIVATE' EVENT. By E. STARK, A. FLITCRAFT, and W. FRAZIER.** BAYWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY INC, 120 MARINE STREET, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH SERVICES,* V 9, N 3 (1979), P 461-493. **NCJ-61998**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE PATTERN OF ABUSE ASSOCIATED WITH BATTERING AND EVALUATES THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MEDICAL SYSTEM AND BROADER SOCIAL FORCES TO THIS ABUSE. A PILOT STUDY WAS MADE OF 481 WOMEN WHO USED THE EMERGENCY SERVICE OF A LARGE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES. MEDICAL RECORDS WERE ANALYZED AND EACH EPISODE OF INJURY EXAMINED, INCLUDING 1,419 CASES OF TRAUMA. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT BATTERING IS APPROXIMATELY 10 TIMES MORE FREQUENT THAN PHYSICIANS ACKNOWLEDGE. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EMERGENCY SERVICE, BATTERING APPEARS TO INCLUDE A HOST OF DERIVATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND REPEATED ACTS OF PHYSICAL INJURY AND SELF-ABUSE. INTERVENTION AND REFERRAL PATTERNS SUGGEST THAT BATTERING IS SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED. AT FIRST, PHYSICAL TRAUMA ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE IS MEDICATED SYMPTOMATICALLY. THE INCONGRUITY BETWEEN THE PROBLEMS OF THE BATTERED WOMAN AND AVAILABLE MEDICAL EXPLANATIONS LEAD MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO LABEL THE ABUSED WOMAN AS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR HER VICTIMIZATION. SECONDARY PROBLEMS SUCH AS DEPRESSION, DRUG ABUSE, SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, AND ALCOHOLISM ARE TREATED AS PRIMARY PROBLEMS AT PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRAL POINTS AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE RATHER THAN ELIMINATION OR RESOLUTION OF THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF ABUSE IS OFTEN THE THERAPEUTIC GOAL. THIS REFERRAL STRATEGY VIRTUALLY INSURES THAT WOMEN WILL BE ABUSED IN SYSTEMATIC AND ARBITRARY WAYS. THE USE OF PATRIARCHAL LOGIC BY MEDICAL PROVIDERS RESPONDING TO PHYSICAL TRAUMA HAS LESS TO DO WITH SEXISM THAN WITH THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS UNDER WHICH MEDICINE OPERATES AS PART OF AN EXTENDED PATRIARCHY. THUS MEDICINE'S ROLE IN BATTERING SUGGESTS THAT THE SERVICES FUNCTION TO RECONSTITUTE THE WORLD OF PATRIARCHAL AUTHORITY. REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MJW)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY, NEW HAVEN, CT 06520; YALE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTION FOR SOCIAL AND POLICY STUDIES, NEW HAVEN, CT 06520.

645. **MEMORANDUM ON BATTERED WIVES.** ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. 22 p. 1974. **NCJ-19416**

OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AND INCIDENCE OF WIFE BATTERING, WITH DISCUSSION OF ITS VARIOUS SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CAUSAL FACTORS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD BATTERING AND WIFE KILLING. USING CASE HISTORIES TO DESCRIBE VARIED PATTERNS OF WIFE BATTERING, THE AUTHORS DEMONSTRATE THE COMPLEXITY OF HOME AND MARITAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN THIS CONDITION WHICH IS REGARDED AS A FAILURE IN AD-

APTATION OR A FAILURE TO ACQUIRE ADEQUATE SOCIAL LEARNING. THEY FIND THAT CLASSIFICATION IS BOTH POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY, AND THAT MANY BATTERED WIVES MAKE USE OF HELP WHEN IT IS AVAILABLE. CHILD BATTERING BY BOTH PARENTS IS FOUND IN SOME FREQUENCY IN HOMES WHERE THE WIFE IS ALSO ASSAULTED. POLICE PROTECTION IS RECOGNIZED AS EFFECTIVE IN ONLY THE MILDEST CASES. RECOMMENDED MEASURES INCLUDE THE NEED FOR MORE DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH, THE PROMOTION OF CLOSE LIAISON BETWEEN THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL AND VOLUNTARY SERVICE AGENCIES, THE CREATION OF A 24-HOUR ADVISORY SERVICE, THE CREATION OF MORE SHORT-TERM ACCOMODATION PROJECTS FOR BATTERED WIVES AND CHILDREN, AND A CONTINUING PROGRAM OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL EDUCATION, PARTICULARLY IN THE SCHOOLS.

646. **MEN AND THE VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN, 1978, BY J R CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377). By J. R. BECKER and G. G. ABEL.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 24 p. 1978. **NCJ-51378**

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF AGGRESSION ON MEN AND WOMEN, RAPE AS A PROTOTYPE OF VICTIMIZATION, AND POSSIBLE FORMS OF TREATMENT FOR RAPISTS ARE DISCUSSED. A PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF RAPISTS IS PRESENTED. THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS BEGINS AT SUCH AN EARLY AGE THAT BOYS AND GIRLS IN NURSERY SCHOOL SHOW DIFFERENTIAL BEHAVIOR WHEN FACED WITH A SITUATION INVOLVING AGGRESSION. THE NURSERY TALES, TELEVISION PROGRAMS, AND PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS WHICH ENCOURAGE BOYS TO BE ACTIVE AND GIRLS PASSIVE ARE EXAMINED. IN MANY HOMES CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE FORM OF WIFE BEATING, WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO CHILD BEATING. AGGRESSION IN THE HOME COMBINED WITH AGGRESSTION IN THE CULTURE SETS THE STAGE FOR AGGRESSION ON THE STREET, OF WHICH RAPE IS ONE MANIFESTATION. THE AGGRESSIVE MALE SUBCULTURES OF THE STREET, OF THE PRISON, AND OF COLLEGE ARE EXAMINED. THE ACT OF RAPE AS A POLITICAL TOOL, FORMERLY COMMITTED BY WHITE MEN AGAINST BLACK WOMEN AND NOW BY BLACK MEN AGAINST WHITE WOMEN IS EXAMINED. THEN PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL RAPISTS ARE DISCUSSED. THESE ARE CLASSIFIED AS THE AGGRESSIVE RAPIST (WHO HAS UNDERLYING HOSTILITY AGAINST WOMEN), THE SEXUAL RAPIST (WHO HAS NEVER LEARNED TO ATTRACT WOMEN THROUGH SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE WAYS), AND A COMBINATION OF THE TWO. THE CRIMINALLY SADISTIC RAPIST WHO INJURES OR KILLS HIS VICTIM IS EXAMINED IN DETAIL. THE AGGRESSIVE OR SEXUAL-AGGRESSIVE FACTORS OPERATING ARE EXAMINED THROUGH A SERIES OF CASE STUDIES. TESTS TO HELP IDENTIFY RAPIST TENDENCIES AND THERAPY TO OVERCOME THE DEEP-SEATED HOSTILITY IS BRIEFLY OUTLINED. THE PURELY SEXUAL RAPIST USUALLY HAS NEVER MASTERED BASIC SOCIAL SKILLS. THERAPY TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT THESE SOCIAL DEFICITS IS DESCRIBED. SUCCESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY A NUMBER OF RESEARCHERS USING THIS APPROACH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERAPY CAN PROVIDE ONLY PART OF THE SOLUTION. FOR RAPE TO BE ELIMINATED IN SOCIETY, SOCIETY ITSELF MUST ELIMINATE ITS STEREOTYPE OF MAN AS AGGRESSOR AND WOMAN AS VICTIM AND REPLACE THESE IMAGES WITH A RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

647. **MEN WHO ASSAULT THEIR WIVES. By M. FAULK.** JOHN WRIGHT AND SONS, LTD, 42-44 TRIANGLE WEST, BRISTOL BS8 1EX, ENGLAND. *MEDICINE,* SCIENCE, AND THE LAW, V 14, N 3 (JULY 1974), P 180-183. **NCJ-17606**

A COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS, PREVIOUS OFFENSES AND OTHER FACTORS OF 23 MEN INTERVIEWED DURING THE PERIOD OF REMAND IN CUSTODY AWAITING TRIAL FOR SERIOUSLY ASSAULTING THEIR WIVES. THE PLURALITY OF CASES WAS CHARACTERIZED BY DEPENDENT, PASSIVE HUSBANDS. 70 PERCENT OF THE ATTACKS WERE PRECEDED BY WARNINGS. OTHER GENERALIZATIONS ARE MADE.

648. **METHODS FOR STUDYING SENSITIVE FAMILY TOPICS. By R. J. GELLES.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 48, N 3 (JULY 1978), P 408-424. **NCJ-54897**

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARRYING OUT RESEARCH ON SENSITIVE TOPICS IN THE FAMILY (E.G., WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE, FAMILY VIOLENCE, SEXUAL BEHAVIOR) ARE IDENTIFIED, ALONG WITH POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS. RESEARCHERS ON SENSITIVE TOPICS IN FAMILY RELATIONS FACE A NUMBER OF OBSTACLES, DUE TO THE NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF FAMILY LIFE AND RELATED ETHICAL CONSTRAINTS. THE FAMILY IS ESSENTIALLY A PRIVATE INSTITUTION, AND, UNLIKE OTHER SOCIAL GROUPS, FAMILY STRUCTURE ARISES OUT OF INTIMATE INTERACTIONS. BOTH FACTORS MAY MITIGATE AGAINST PIERCING, INDEPTH STUDY. THE NATURE OF INTRAFAMILY PROBLEMS MAY ALSO WORK AGAINST THE RESEARCHER; TOPICS SUCH AS SPOUSE ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE, AND INCEST ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE. HOWEVER, THERE APPEARS TO BE AN ABUNDANCE OF INFORMATION AND DATA AVAILABLE ON THESE TOPICS ONCE THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY CAN OVERCOME THE MAJOR OBSTACLES FACING SENSITIVE TOPIC STUDIES, SUCH AS DIFFICULTIES IN LOCATING SUBJECTS, ENGAGING THEIR COOPERATION, AND OBTAINING VALID AND RELIABLE DATA. SEVERAL APPROACHES TO THESE HURDLES MAY OR MAY NOT PROVE EFFECTIVE. GROUP SAMPLING, SNOWBALL SAMPLING, NEIGHBORHOOD INFORMANTS, AND FAMILY CONFIDANTS MAY BE VALUABLE IN IDENTIFYING SUBJECTS, AS MAY SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECORDS, SUCH AS POLICE RECORDS, POLICE CALLS, NEWSPAPERS, PRIVATE AGENCY CASE FILES, AND ADVERTISEMENTS. HOWEVER, WHILE INTERVIEWS, CONFLICT RESOLUTION TECHNIQUES, RANDOM RESPONSE TECHNIQUES, COLLABORATIVE AND COJOINT INTERVIEWS, DIRECT AND PARTICIPANT OBSERVATIONS, PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES, AND EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS MAY YIELD RELIABLE DATA, ADDITIONAL CONSTRAINTS OFTEN PREVAIL, INCLUDING ETHICAL CONCERNS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS, 'HIRED HAND' RESEARCH (I.E., ENLISTING THE AID OF OUTSIDE PERSONNEL), AND CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED ABOVE IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

649. **METROPOLITAN AREA PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROJECT—MAPS AS RELATED TO CURRENT CHILD ABUSE SYSTEMS IN ILLINOIS.** METROPOLITAN AREA PROTECTIVE SERVICES, 1630 WEST ARMITAGE AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60622. 7 p. **NCJ-35574.**

AFTER DESCRIBING THE PROBLEMS EXISTING IN AND BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICE SYSTEMS FOR

NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN, THIS DOCUMENT BRIEFLY OUTLINES THE ROLE OF MAPS IN COORDINATING AND IMPROVING THESE SERVICES. THE SERVICE SYSTEM FOR NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN HAS EXPERIENCED SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN COORDINATING SERVICES, FINDING ADEQUATE RESOURCES, AND PROVIDING ADEQUATE SERVICE. THE MAPS PROJECT WAS DESIGNED AS A DEMONOSTRATION MODEL FOR COORDINATED SERVICE DELIVERY TO ABUSED AND/OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. IT IS INTENDED TO INTEGRATE THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICE AGENTS, AND THE PROFESSIONALS FROM VARIOUS DISCIPLINES. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAPS IN PROVIDING THIS COORDINATION ARE LISTED, AND THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MAPS STAFF ARE BRIEFLY OUTLINED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

650. **MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE—THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MINNESOTA LAWS, CHAPTER 428, 1977 AND MINNESOTA LAWS, CHAPTER 732, 1978 REGARDING PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN.** MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 430 METRO SQUARE BUILDING, SEVENTH & ROBERT STREETS, ST PAUL, MN 55101. 67 p. 1979. **NCJ-59532**

THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF LAWS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN IS OUTLINED. IT HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS THAT MEN ASSAULT THEIR PARTNERS FOR TWO PRIMARY REASONS. FIRST, SOME HAVE LEARNED FROM GROWING UP IN VIOLENT HOMES OR HOMES WHERE THEY WERE NOT PROVIDED WITH TOOLS TO HANDLE BASIC HUMAN EMOTIONS AND CONFLICT AND WHERE THEY LEARNED THAT VIOLENCE IS A WAY OF CONTROLLING THEIR PARTNERS. SECOND, THERE ARE MANY SOCIAL SANCTIONS FOR BATTERING AND FEW REPERCUSSIONS TO VIOLENT PARTNERS. NOT ALL MEN WHO BATTER SHARE THE SOCIETAL INDIFFERENCE TO OR THE ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR BEHAVIOR. SERVICE PROVIDERS HAVE COME TO REALIZE THAT A WOMEN WHO LIVES IN A VIOLENT RELATIONSHIP OFTEN DOES SO OUT OF FEAR, EMOTIONAL DEPENDENCY, ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY, AND ROLE CONDITIONING AND BECAUSE SHE IS OFTEN SEEN AS A MASOCHIST WHEN SHE SEEKS HELP. THE FOLLOWING STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TO IMPLEMENT KEY PROVISIONS OF MINNESOTA LAWS DEALING WITH BATTERED WOMEN: ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATEWIDE ADVISORY TASK FORCE TO THE DEPARTMENT; SELECTION AND FUNDING OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS; DEVELOPMENT OF A STATEWIDE COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM CONCERNING SPOUSE BATTERING; AND COLLECTION OF DATA RELATED TO BATTERED WOMEN FROM EVERY MEDICAL PROFESSION, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, AND HUMAN SERVICE PROVIDER IN THE STATE. THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THE SUBSEQUENT CREATION OF A STATE PROGRAM HAS PROVIDED THE NECESSARY CATALYST TO INITIATE OR EXPAND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR BATTERED WOMEN. IN ADDITION, THE STATE PROGRAM IS SENSITIZING MANY PROFESSIONALS TO THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN. EMERGENCY ROOMS OF HOSPITALS ARE BEGINNING TO ADOPT SPECIAL PROTOCOLS IN DEALING WITH ABUSED WOMEN, SOME POLICE OFFICERS ARE CARRYING REFERRAL CARDS FOR SHELTERS, AND COURTS ARE SLOWLY BEGINNING TO USE THEIR POWER TO PROVIDE ADDED PROTECTION FOR BATTERED WOMEN. RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMEN THAT CONCERN ADEQUATE SHELTER, ADVOCACY AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED. PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED MEN ARE DISCUSSED. SUPPORTING DATA AND MAPS OF THE STATE ARE INCLUDED. FORMS TO USE IN COLLECTING DATA ABOUT BATTERED WOMEN ARE APPENDED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

651. **MINNESOTA—REPORTED CHILD ABUSE—ANNUAL REPORT, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1972.** MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, CENTENNIAL BUILDING, ST PAUL, MN 55155. 17 p. 1973. **NCJ-15845**

DATA ON THE CHILD, THE FAMILIES OF THE ABUSED CHILD, THE CHILD ABUSERS, AND THE INDIVIDUALS REPORTING THE ABUSE FOR 262 CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS LIST OF TRAITS OR SIMILARITIES COMMON TO CHILD ABUSERS ALSO APPEARS IN THIS REPORT. (PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ABUSED OR FEEL CAPABLE OF ABUSING THEIR CHILD.) THE MOST PREVALENT OF THESE TRAITS INCLUDE SELF-NEGATIVENESS, ISOLATIONIST TENDENCIES, AND IMMATURITY. THE COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE CHILD CARE (FOSTER HOMES, BOARDING HOMES, GROUP RESIDENCES, ETC.), ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SERVICES, APPROACHES, OR RESOURCES TO DEAL WITH THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM IS PROVIDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

652. **MINORS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN, CHILD ABUSE AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. By C. M. RYAN.** COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JUVENILE DIVISION, 1100 S HAMILTON AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60612. 52 p. 1977. **NCJ-58566**

A SUMMARY OF OLDER AND RECENT ILLINOIS LAW REGARDING A MINOR IN NEED OF SUPERVISION, A NEGLECTED OR DEPENDENT CHILD, AND/OR TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS IS GIVEN, AND UNRESOLVED LEGAL ISSUES ARE EXAMINED. THE PRESENTATION IS INTENDED TO AID THE PRACTITIONER WHO REPRESENTS ANY OF THE PARTIES IN A CIVIL ACTION CONCERNING A MINOR IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (MINS), A NEGLECTED OR DEPENDENT CHILD, AND/OR TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. A MINS IS A CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO IS BEYOND THE CONTROL OF HIS PARENTS, GUARDIAN, OR OTHER CUSTODIAN; SUBJECT TO COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND IS HABITUALLY TRUANT FROM SCHOOL; AN ADDICT AS DEFINED IN THE DRUG ADDICTION ACT; AND A VIOLATOR OF A LAWFUL COURT ORDER MADE UNDER THE JUVENILE COURT ACT. SOME UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF MINS CASES ARE NOTED. STATUTES PERTAINING TO THE NEGLECT AND ABUSE OF A CHILD ARE IDENTIFIED AND DESCRIBED, AND CASE LAW RELATING TO NEGLECT IS REVIEWED. CHILD ABUSE IS CONSIDERED ONE FORM OF NEGLECT, IN THAT IT CONSTITUTES AN ENVIRONMENT INJURIOUS TO THE CHILD'S WELFARE. NEGLECT IN GENERAL IS DEFINED, AND MEDICAL NEGLECT IS EXAMINED UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF LIFE-THREATENING SITUATIONS AND NONLIFE-THREATENING SITUATIONS. IT IS INDICATED WHEN A COURT MAY INTERVENE TO PREVENT NEGLECT OF A CHILD WHO HAS NOT YET BEEN NEGLECTED. THE DEFINITION OF A DEPENDENT CHILD UNDER THE CURRENT JUVENILE COURT ACT IS CONSIDERED, FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF THE PURPOSE AND GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. COURT PROCEEDINGS ARE EXAMINED UNDER THE MAJOR TOPICS OF JURISDICTION, PLEADINGS, SERVICE OF PROCESS, PARTIES, TEMPORARY CUSTODY HEARING, DISCOVERY, ADJUDICATORY HEARING, DISPOSITIONAL HEARING, AND SUPPLEMENTAL ISSUES. WHILE IT IS NOTED THAT THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM WORKS IN REACTION TO VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW, IT IS ADVISED THAT, IN SO FAR AS POSSIBLE, PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING MINS, NEGLECT-

ED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS SHOULD BE USED TO PREVENT FURTHER BEHAVIOR LIKE THAT WHICH NECESSITATED THE COURT ACTION. (RCB)

653. **MISSOURI—STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON IDENTIFICATION, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PROCEEDINGS, JUNE 16-17, 1976.** MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, BROADWAY STATE OFFICE BUILDING, JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101; MISSOURI GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, BROADWAY STATE OFFICE BUILDING, JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101. 78 p. 1976. **NCJ-40870**
THESE SEVEN CONFERENCE ADDRESSES DEAL WITH IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND PLACE SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MEDICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF IDENTIFICATION. THE STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. THE TARGET AUDIENCE WERE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES STAFF OF THE DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES AND ALL MANDATED REPORTERS. THE CONFERENCE SPEECHES CONCERNED SUCH SUBJECTS AS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MISSOURI CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LAW, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND TRENDS IN CHILD ABUSE, MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHILD ABUSE, AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CHILD IN COURT, THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE A COPY OF THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM AND THE TEXT OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LAW....DMC
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

654. **MISTREATED YOUTH V ABUSED CHILDREN. By J. GARBARINO and B. CARSON.** 31 p. 1979. **NCJ-64428**
THIS STUDY EXAMINES A SERIES OF HYPOTHESES COMPARING MALTREATMENT CASES INVOLVING CHILDREN WITH THOSE INVOLVING ADOLESCENTS AS VICTIMS. GROWING PROFESSIONAL AND PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF ADOLESCENT ABUSE PROVIDES THE CONTEXT FOR THIS STUDY. THE EXAMINATION OF CASE RECORDS OF 100 CHILDREN AND 109 ADOLESCENTS SERVED BY DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEB., CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES SURFACED SEVERAL FINDINGS. FIRST, TWO PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT MISTREATMENT ARE APPARENT. ONE INVOLVES CASES WHERE MISTREATMENT BEGAN IN CHILDHOOD AND SIMPLY CONTINUES INTO ADOLESCENCE. THE OTHER INVOLVES ONSET OF ABUSE AT ADOLESCENCE. THE FORMER TYPE RESEMBLES CHILD MALTREATMENT CASES: CONCENTRATIONS ARE IN LOW-INCOME, HIGH-RISK FAMILIES. THE LATTER MORE CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE GENERAL POPULATION ON ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC MEASURES, AND IT MAY REPRESENT A MORE 'PSYCHOLOGICAL' PHENOMENON. EMOTIONAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE PLAY A LARGER ROLE IN THE LATTER THAN THE FORMER. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THE NEED TO PROVIDE DIFFERENT SERVICES TO ABUSED ADOLESCENTS DEPENDENT ON THEIR CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE. TABLES, REFERENCE NOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

655. **MODEL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LEGISLATION (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By J. H. LINCOLN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59283**
APPROACHES TO MODEL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LEGISLATION ARE IDENTIFIED, THE ROLE OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES IN THE DEVISING OF MODEL LEGISLATION CONSIDERED, AND THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSESSED. THOSE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO WRITE MODEL LAWS, STANDARDS, ETC., FOR NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN FALL INTO THREE CLASSIFICATIONS--RIGHT, LEFT, AND CENTER. THE BEHAVIORAL AND LEGAL SCIENTISTS REPRESENTING 'THE RIGHT' ARE LARGELY ON THE WEST COAST AND REPRESENTATIVES ON 'THE LEFT' ARE ON THE EAST COAST. 'THE RIGHT' HAS DRAFTED MODEL NEGLECT AND ABUSE LAWS AND STANDARDS FOR THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE WORK OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. THE LEGISLATION PROPOSED WOULD SEVERLY RESTRICT THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE LIFE OF A CHILD. 'THE LEFT', REPRESENTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, WOULD HAVE THE GOVERNMENT INVOLVED TO A GREAT EXTENT IN EFFORTS TO PROTECT A CHILD FROM EVERY CONCEIVABLE SITUATION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. 'THE CENTER' EXPOUNDS NO PARTICULAR PHILOSOPHY OF APPROACH TO LEGISLATION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, BUT ADVOCATES RISING ABOVE THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES TO PURSUE PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEM. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES HAVE BEEN LARGELY UNREPRESENTED IN DELIBERATIONS CONCERNING MODEL LAWS AND STANDARDS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. STEPS FOR REMEDYING THIS SITUATION ARE PROPOSED. 'THE LEFT' IS OF GREATEST CONCERN, BECAUSE ITS APPROACH IS YOKED TO FEDERAL FUNDING. THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SHOULD NOT ISSUE MODEL STANDARDS AND LEGISLATION WITH THE PROMISE OF FEDERAL MONEY SHOULD SUCH STANDARDS BE ADOPTED. THIS CAN LEAD TO UNDESIRABLE LEGISLATIVE UNIFORMITY IN THE STATES. ANOTHER TWO OR THREE DECADES OF VARIETY, EXPERIMENTATION, DIVERSITY, AND NONINTERFERENCE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS NEEDED IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH UNIFORMITY IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM CAN ONLY COMPLICATE AND INTERFACE WITH THE CREATIVE EVOLUTION OF STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS IN DEALING WITH THE SERIOUS PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. REFERENCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

656. **MODEL FOR CONCEPTUALIZING CHILD ABUSE CAUSATION AND INTERVENTION. By N. OSTBLOOM and S. J. CRASE.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 61, N 3 (MARCH 1980), P 164-172. **NCJ-66165**
INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS ARE SUGGESTED BASED ON A SEESAW MODEL OF FAMILY DYSFUNCTION OCCURRING WHEN STRESSES OVERWHELM AVAILABLE RESOURCES. IN AN ABUSIVE FAMILY, THE ADULT HAS THE POTENTIAL TO ABUSE, VIEWS THE CHILD AS SPECIAL OR DIFFERENT, AND RESORTS TO VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF A CRISIS. FAMILIES HAVE VARYING EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND REACT TO STRESS IN DIFFERENT WAYS. IN ADDITION, CERTAIN PARENTS TEND TO REACT TO STRESS WITH VIOLENT, ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE SEESAW MODEL INCORPORATE THESE ELEMENTS AND PERMITS A CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE POINTS AT WHICH INTERVENTION IS NEEDED TO RESTORE BALANCE TO THE FAMILY. CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES TRY TO ALLEVIATE IMMEDIATE STRESS BY TEMPORARILY REMOVING A CHILD FROM THE HOME, COUNSELING BY PHONE ON A 24-HOUR BASIS, PROVIDING DAY CARE, OR PLACING CHILDREN IN FOSTER OR GROUP HOMES AS A LAST RESORT. CASE EXAMPLES OF CRISIS INTERVENTION ARE PRESENTED WHICH MAINTAIN THE FAMILY UNIT AND PREVENT FURTHER ABUSE. WHEN FAMILY DYSFUNCTION IS SEVERE, TREATMENT SERVICES ARE NEEDED TO IMPROVE RESOURCES

FOR COPING WITH STRESS. MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING ON AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP BASIS CAN HELP THE PARENT TO BECOME STRONG EMOTIONALLY. ENVIRONMENT MANIPULATION SERVICES, SUCH AS CHILD CARE TRAINING AND FAMILY PLANNING, CAN MAKE THE FAMILY'S ENVIRONMENT MORE MANAGEABLE SO THAT A CRISIS IS NOT AS THREATENING. CASES USING THE TREATMENT APPROACH ARE DESCRIBED. LONG TERM TREATMENT OF A FAMILY REQUIRES ECLECTIC METHODS AND DEPENDS HEAVILY ON THE WORKER ESTABLISHING A MEANINGFUL, PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CLIENT. ALTHOUGH MANY ABUSIVE FAMILIES NEED TO MAKE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS, OTHERS REQUIRE HELP ONLY TO REDRESS A TEMPORARY IMBALANCE AND SHOULD NOT BE SATURATED WITH UNNECESSARY SERVICES. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (MJM)
Supplemental Notes: THIS ARTICLE IS BASED ON A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 14-18 NOVEMBER 1979.

657. **MODEL FOR SERVICES (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By M. ROY.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-45279**
ORGANIZING, FUNDING, STAFFING, AND PUBLICIZING A VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAM BASED ON NEW YORK CITY'S ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS (AWAIC), INC. ARE DESCRIBED BY ITS FOUNDER AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 1975, AWAIC HAS WORKED TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE PROBLEM OF ABUSED WOMEN AND TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO VICTIMS THEMSELVES. IT OPERATES AS A NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE BY FURNISHING INFORMATION AND REFERRALS, AND RECEIVES REQUESTS FOR TRAINING WORKSHOPS FROM BOTH TRADITIONAL AGENCIES AND COLLECTIVE-TYPE WOMEN'S GROUPS. SO THAT THE AWAIC FORMAT MAY SERVE AS A MODEL FOR SIMILAR SERVICE GROUPS, THE ARTICLE OFFERS INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO START THE ORGANIZATION AND PLAN FOR FUTURE PROGRAMMING, HOW TO LOOK FOR FUNDS AND KEEP THEM COMING, HOW TO RECRUIT AND TRAIN VOLUNTEERS, AND HOW TO USE THE MEDIA AND NOT VICE VERSA. GAINING APPROVAL FOR A PILOT PROJECT IS ALSO COVERED. TABLES PRESENT JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND A DISCUSSION OF AWAIC'S HOTLINE. A SUGGESTED READING LIST AND THE AWAIC 1976-1977 PROGRESS REPORT ARE APPENDED.

658. **MODEL FOR TREATMENT IN A NATIVE AMERICAN FAMILY SERVICE CENTER. By A. METCALF.** 94 p. 1978. **NCJ-61567**
THE URBAN CHILD RESOURCES CENTER (CRC) IN CALIFORNIA USES INDIAN METHODS OF INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. THE CRC WAS THE FIRST URBAN INDIAN PROJECT FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE CRC DEVELOPED A MODEL OF INTERVENTION BASED ON ANTECEDENTS FROM TRADITIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE AND THE EXPERIENCES OF NATIVE AMERICANS. THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS THAT ABUSE IS THE RESULT OF A COMBINATION OF ABUSING PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS AND THE IMPOSITION OF ANGLO WAYS ON INDIAN LIFE. FAMILIES WHO COME TO THE CENTER FOR HELP TEND TO COME FROM MANY TRIBAL BACKGROUNDS AND HAVE LARGE FAMILIES AND FEW FINANCIAL RESOURCES. THE CENTER'S FUNCTION IS BASED ON THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM, WHICH SEEMS TO BE THE DESTRUCTION OF FAMILIES; THEREFORE, THE CENTER PROVIDES SHELTER; FACILITATES FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT; PROVIDES ASSISTANCE WITH FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AND EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL AID; DEVELOPS RESPONSIBLE PARENTING SKILLS; AND ATTEMPTS TO REUNITE FAMILIES. AN ANALYSIS OF 194 CASES WHICH HAD COME TO THE CENTER FROM JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1978 TO EVALUATE HOW WELL THE NEEDS OF THE FAMILIES WERE MET SHOWED THE CENTER TO BE 61.3 PERCENT SUCCESSFUL. THE LEAST SUCCESSFUL CASES INVOLVED TEENAGERS. THE PROGRAM IS ALSO COMPARED TO OTHER INDIAN PROGRAMS, AND TABLES ILLUSTRATE THE CASES COMPARED BY OUTCOME, TYPE OF SERVICE, AND THE PROBLEM REFERRED. RECOMMENDATIONS ENCOURAGE INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN PROGRAMS, TRIBAL-BASED FAMILY AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURES, COMBINED THERAPY AND OTHER SERVICES, TREATMENT GOALS THAT EMPHASIZE THE TRANSITION FROM INDEPENDENCY TO SOCIAL INTERDEPENDENCY, AND A SECURE FINANCIAL BASE. PICTURES, CHARTS, AND REFERENCES ILLUSTRATE THE TEXT. (RFC)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

659. **MONROE COUNTY (IN) TASK FORCE ON FEDERAL FAMILY VIOLENCE LEGISLATION (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-57934**
SURVEYS CONDUCTED AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY, IN THE TOWN OF BLOOMINGTON, IND., ITSELF, AND IN INDIANAPOLIS ALL SHOW A GREAT NEED FOR A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN MONROE COUNTY. EARLY EFFORTS HAVE FAILED DUE TO LACK OF MONEY. THIS RESEARCH FOUND THAT STUDENTS AND WIVES OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY NEED CRISIS INTERVENTION AND SHELTER JUST AS MUCH AS WOMEN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. AT ONE POINT A WOMEN'S CENTER EXISTED IN BLOOMINGTON, BUT IT CLOSED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT FUNDS AND INADEQUATE STAFF. THE HOSPITAL TRIES TO REFER BATTERED WOMEN TO APPROPRIATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES BUT MANY DO NOT KEEP THEIR APPOINTMENTS. THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN INDIANAPOLIS HAS PROBLEMS PROSECUTING BATTERING HUSBANDS BECAUSE THE WIVES OFTEN DROP CHARGES. THE OFFICE CURRENTLY TELLS WOMEN WHO COME IN TO FILE FOR DIVORCE FIRST. THIS TELLS THE STAFF THAT SHE IS SERIOUS AND IT ALSO MAKES IT EASIER TO SECURE PEACE BONDS AND OTHER LEGAL PROTECTION. MONROE COUNTY ALSO HAS FOUND THAT THE MOST VIOLENT ASSAULTS, INCLUDING HOMICIDES, USUSALLY INVOLVE EX-SPOUSES, EX-GIRLFRIENDS, AND EX-BOYFRIENDS. THESE INCIDENTS, OFTEN GROW OUT OF LONG-STANDING DISPUTES ABOUT CHILD CUSTODY OR MONEY. A FACT SHEET PREPARED BY THE BLOOMINGTON ORGANIZATION FOR ABUSED WOMEN, THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF THE MONROE COUNTY LEGAL SERVICES BUREAU, AND A DESCRIPTION OF A PILOT SHELTER OPERATED BY THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN FT. WAYNE, IND., ARE INCLUDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57933 AND 57935-57941.
Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

660. **MONTANA—A STUDY OF SPOUSE BATTERING. By M. ADRIAN and C. MITCHELL.** MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, 1424 NINTH AVENUE, HELENA, MT 59601. 134 p. 1978. **NCJ-54538**
THE ENVIRONMENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SPECIFICALLY SPOUSE BATTERING, IN MONTANA WAS STUDIED IN RELATION TO VICTIMS, ASSAILANTS, CHILDREN, PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE, LEGAL REMEDIES, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. THIS APPROACH TO STUDYING BATTERED SPOUSES WAS QUALITATIVE RATHER THAN QUANTITATIVE. FROM THE ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACH TAKEN, THE POPULATION WAS NECESSARILY SMALL IN ORDER TO OBTAIN DETAILED INFORMA-

TION ABOUT EVENTS AND ATTITUDES SURROUNDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. VICTIMS WERE LOCATED THROUGH REFERRALS FROM AGENCIES, HOSPITALS, PHYSICIANS, AND ADVERTISING FOR VOLUNTEERS. BECAUSE ALL SUBJECTS VOLUNTEERED, BATTERING WAS SELF-DEFINED AND THE AMOUNT AND DURATION OF PHYSICAL FORCE VARIED. ALL THOSE WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THE STUDY WERE WOMEN. SEVERAL AGENCIES HAD COME INTO CONTACT WITH HUSBAND ABUSE OR MUTUAL ABUSE, BUT NONE OF THESE VICTIMS VOLUNTEERED FOR INTERVIEWING. THERE WERE 25 INTERVIEWS, 24 OF WHICH WERE TAPED. NO STEREOTYPES WERE FOUND FOR WOMEN WHO FOUND THEMSELVES IN A BATTERING RELATIONSHIP. BATTERING OCCURRED IN ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSES, EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES WERE VARIED, AND RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES AND ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS DID NOT APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN BATTERING. ONE COMMON CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL BATTERED WOMEN WAS LOW SELF-ESTEEM. BY THE TIME PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED, WOMEN FOUND THEMSELVES TRAPPED BY ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN. STUDYING ASSAILANTS WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT DUE TO THE LACK OF VOLUNTEERS. VICTIMS SOMETIMES SAW VIOLENCE EXHIBITED BY ASSAILANTS AS THE PRODUCT OF INSECURITY AND VIEWED THEIR SPOUSES AS CHILD-LIKE IN EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT. DESPITE A NEED FOR INTERACTION, BATTERERS TYPICALLY WERE UNABLE TO DEVELOP INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS. IRRESPONSIBILITY WITH MONEY, ALCOHOL, BUYING OTHER PEOPLE THINGS, AND FRIVOLOUS SPENDING WERE FREQUENT COMPLAINTS MADE BY VICTIMS ABOUT ASSAILANTS. INTERVIEWS CONTAINED NO SELF-REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE, ALTHOUGH ONE WOMAN SPOKE OF HER FEAR THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE ABUSED HER CHILDREN. WHEN CHILDREN WERE PRESENT DURING INTERVIEWING, THEY COMMENTED THAT THEIR INITIAL REACTION TO VIOLENCE WAS TO PROTECT THE ABUSED PARENT. BATTERING DID NOT OCCUR CONTINUOUSLY; AS RELATIONSHIPS BECAME MORE STRESSFUL, THERE WAS MORE PHYSICAL ABUSE. A SURVEY OF AGENCIES CONCERNING DATA AND SERVICES REVEALED THAT NO DATA WERE KEPT ON SPOUSE ABUSE, AND AGENCIES STATED THAT RECORDKEEPING PRESENTED THE PROBLEM OF CONFIDENTIALITY. MAKING PEOPLE AWARE OF SUCH SERVICES AS COUNSELING, EMERGENCY HOUSING, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, MEDICAL CARE, AID FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND EMPLOYMENT WAS FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT IN HELPING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS OFFER ALTERNATIVES TO VICTIMS. CRIMINAL STATUTES IN MONTANA DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSE BATTERING AND THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (POLICE AND SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS, PROSECUTORS, AND TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS) ARE EXAMINED. A LIST OF RECOMMENDED SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF BATTERING IS INCLUDED, AND OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS PERTINENT TO SPOUSE BATTERING ARE OFFERED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE STUDY FORMS, AGENCY DATA, A MONTHLY ARREST REPORT OF ONE CITY, A COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT'S POLICY REGARDING FAMILY DISPUTES, A TREATMENT PLAN FOR ABUSIVE HUSBANDS AND BATTERED WIVES, AN EXAMPLE OF LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING PROTECTIVE ORDERS, AND INFORMATION ON LEGISLATIVE REFORM IN OTHER STATES. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agencies: MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL, 1336 HELENA AVENUE, HELENA, MT 59601; MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, 1424 NINTH AVENUE, HELENA, MT 59601; MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, P O BOX 4210, HELENA, MT 59601.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

661. MORE ABOUT PROJECT PROTECTION. By D. D. BROADHURST and M. C. HOWARD. ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL, 3651 WISCONSIN AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20016. *CHILDHOOD EDUCATION,* V 52, N 2 (NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1975), P 67-69. **NCJ-49189**

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., ONE OF THE LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE U.S., HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING A SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAM TO DETECT AND PREVENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IT IS PROJECT PROTECTION. A TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE WAS CHARGED BY THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE WITH DEVELOPING PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE SERVICES TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. UNDER A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, THE TASK FORCE DEVELOPED THE POSITION OF CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATOR AND INCREASED HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES STAFFS TO RECEIVE AND INVESTIGATE REPORTS. A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD PROTECTION TEAM, WHICH INCLUDED SCHOOL STAFF, WAS FORMED TO EVALUATE CASES AND DEVELOP SERVICE PLANS FOR HANDLING CASES. A POLICY STATEMENT ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WAS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. IN 1974, PROJECT PROTECTION WAS INITIATED THROUGH FUNDING OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION. THE PROJECT'S EFFORTS HAVE INVOLVED FOUR PHASES: POLICY REVISION, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, DIRECT SERVICE TO COUNTY NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT. THE SCHOOL SYSTEM'S POLICY STATEMENT ON CHILD ABUSE WAS REVISED TO REQUIRE THAT ALL SCHOOL STAFF REFER TO PROPER AUTHORITIES ANY SUSPECTED VICTIM OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT AND TO EMPHASIZE THAT ANY DOUBT ABOUT REPORTING A SUSPECTED SITUATION SHOULD BE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE CHILD. THE POLICY, WHICH INCLUDES REPORTING PROCEDURES WITH A SAMPLE REPORTING FORM, EXPLAINS THAT IMMUNITY FORM ANY CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY IS GRANTED UNDER STATE LAW. STAFF DEVELOPMENT, THE LARGEST PART OF PROJECT PROTECTION, WAS CARRIED OUT AS A THREE-PHASE OPERATION WITH A 1-DAY CONFERENCE FOR ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL, FOLLOWED BY AN INTENSIVE 2-DAY SEMINAR FOR SCHOOL PUPIL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF. FINALLY, THE STAFF CONDUCTED LOCAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS DURING REGULARLY SCHEDULED SCHOOL FACULTY MEETINGS. THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY SCHOOLS, THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY RISE IN CASES REPORTED SINCE PROJECT PROTECTION. SEVERAL CASE HISTORIES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED, AND THE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PHASE OF PROJECT PROTECTION WHICH ADDRESSES THE PREVENTION ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DESCRIBED. (MJW)

662. MOST COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By R. BANDMAN and S. BEAVERS. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59279**

TEN OF THE MOST COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED, THEIR EVOLUTION EXPLAINED, AND THEN COMPARED WITH REALITIES, FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY REEDUCATION. THE MISCONCEPTION THAT CHILD ABUSE ONLY OCCURS IN LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC FAMILIES IS ROOTED IN MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS PREJUDICES AND SELF-DECEPTIONS AND FUELED BY STATISTICS DERIVED MAINLY FROM SOURCES INVOLVED IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IN LOWER CLASS FAMILIES. WHILE STATISTICS ON CHILD ABUSE AMONG MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS FAMILIES ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, CURRENT LITERA-

TURE DEMONSTRATES THAT ABUSE OCCURS AT ALL SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS. THE BELIEF THAT ABUSE OCCURS ONLY BECAUSE PARENTS MISJUDGE THEIR STRENGTH WHEN PHYSICALLY DISCIPLINING THEIR CHILDREN IS A SIMPLISTIC VIEW OF ABUSING BEHAVIOR THAT FAILS TO CONSIDER THE COMPLEX DYNAMICS UNDERLYING PARENTAL ABUSIVE PATTERNS. A POPULAR VIEW THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE USUALLY PSYCHOTIC, BECAUSE ONLY A PSYCHOTIC WOULD VICTIMIZE A DEFENSELESS CHILD, IS REFUTED BY STATISTICS SHOWING THAT LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF ABUSERS EXHIBIT SERIOUS PSYCHOTIC OR NEUROTIC BEHAVIOR. THE PREVALENT OPINION THAT ABUSED CHILDREN ARE THE RESULT OF UNWANTED PREGNANCIES IS CHALLENGED BY STUDIES THAT REVEAL ABUSING PARENTS AS FREQUENTLY DESIRING CHILDREN FOR THEIR OWN PLEASURE, ONLY TO BECOME FRUSTRATED WITH THE DEMANDS THEIR CHILDREN PLACE ON THEM. THE PREFERRED VIEW THAT CHILDREN ARE SEXUALLY ABUSED PRIMARILY BY ASSAILANTS UNKNOWN TO THEM IS UNDERMINED BY STATISTICS SHOWING THAT THE MAJORITY OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN HAVE BEEN VICTIMIZED BY SOMEONE KNOWN TO THEM, OFTEN RELATIVES. ALTHOUGH PEOPLE PREFER TO BELIEVE CHILD ABUSE IS A PROBLEM RECOGNIZED BY THE COMMUNITY, THE MASSIVE DENIAL OF THE EXISTENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE ABSENCE OF SERVICES TO DEAL WITH IT DICTATE OTHERWISE. WHILE MANY HOLD THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS CANNOT CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR, TREATMENT EVALUATIONS HAVE SHOWN THIS NOT TO BE THE CASE. THE MISCONCEPTION THAT CHILD ABUSE OCCURS MOST FREQUENTLY IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IS CHALLENGED BY STATISTICS SHOWING THAT ALMOST HALF OF THOSE ABUSED ARE UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE. WHILE MANY ARGUE THAT CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IS THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE CHILD ABUSERS, THE DIFFICULTY OF GAINING A CONVICTION AND THE NEED OF ABUSING PARENTS FOR REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT ARGUES FOR CIVIL ACTION BEING THE MOST EFFECTIVE APPROACH. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

663. MOTIVATIONAL INTENT IN THE SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN. By A. N. GROTH and A. W. BURGESS. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, RR 5, BOX 2, MARYSVILLE, OH 43040; SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR,* V 4, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1977), P 253-264. **NCJ-45483**

ACCOUNTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PRESENTED BY 74 PREADULT VICTIMS AND 137 CONVICTED OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED IN A STUDY OF MOTIVATIONS IN THE SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN. TWO TYPES OF CHILD ASSAULT ARE IDENTIFIED: SEX-PRESSURE, IN WHICH THE CHILD IS ENTICED OR ENTRAPPED INTO SEXUAL ACTIVITY; AND SEX-FORCE, IN WHICH THE VICTIM IS FORCED TO SUBMIT THROUGH EXPLOITATION, INTIMIDATION, AND/OR AGGRESSION. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT, ALTHOUGH THE PHYSICAL TRAUMA IN SEX-PRESSURE SITUATIONS MAY BE MINIMAL, THE INITIATION OF THE CHILD PREMATURELY INTO SEXUALITY MAY HAVE MORE INSIDIOUS, LONG-RANGE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS. IN SEX-FORCE SITUATIONS, THE RISK OF PHYSICAL TRAUMA IS GREATER, BUT, SINCE THIS TYPE OF ASSAULT IS MORE VISIBLE, CRISIS INTERVENTION MAY BEGIN SOONER TO DEAL WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL AFTEREFFECTS. DIFFERENTIATION OF OFFENDERS WITH REGARD TO THE MOTIVATIONAL STRUCTURE AND AIM OF ASSAULT HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT. ISSUES OF DOMINANCE, POWER, AUTHORITY, CONTROL, AND AGGRESSION ARE AMONG DEVELOPMENTAL LIFE CONCERNS THAT ARE LIVED OUT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SEXUAL OFFENSE. CASE STUDIES AND LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: THIS ARTICLE IS A REVISED VERSION OF A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN ANNUAL MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1976.

664. MUCH MORE TO DO ABOUT SOMETHING—THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. By C. L. JOHNSON. REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 468 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 195 p. 1979. **NCJ-64416**

DESIGNED TO DETERMINE CURRENT REPRESENTATION FOR CHILDREN IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE SOUTHEAST, THIS RESEARCH PROJECT PRODUCED A GUARDIAN AD LITEM MODEL TO AID STATES IN MEETING THE AD LITEM GOALS. THE AD LITEM MANDATE REQUIRES STATES TO ASSURE THAT IN EVERY CASE INVOLVING AN ABUSED CHILD OR NEGLECTED CHILD WHICH RESULTS IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, A GUARDIAN AD LITEM (GAL) IS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT THE CHILD IN SUCH PROCEEDINGS. THE JUDICAL AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CAN) RESOURCE CENTER HELPED TO STUDY THE EIGHT SOUTHEASTERN STATES--ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TENNESSEE. FROM AUGUST THROUGH OCTOBER 1977, 575 QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO ALL THE IDENTIFIED JUDGES IN THE REGION WHO HAD JURISDICTION OVER JUVENILE MATTERS; 114 JUDGES COMPOSED THE FINAL SAMPLE. THE RESPONSES FROM THE JUDGES WITH REGARD TO WHEN AND HOW OFTEN THE GAL IS APPOINTED, WHO SERVES AS A GAL AND HOW THE GAL IS PAID WERE USED TO DEVELOP A MODEL WHICH MIGHT REFLECT MORE ACCURATELY JUDGES' NEEDS FOR A GAL. THE MODEL INCORPORATES STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS AND PROCESSES TO (1) PROVIDE SOME UNIFORMITY TO SERVICES CHILDREN RECEIVE BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE FORMAL COURT PROCESS; (2) PROVIDE ALTERNATIVES TO ENTRY INTO THE FORMAL COURT SYSTEM; (3) PROVIDE LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND ADVOCACY SERVICES TO CHILDREN; (4) MAKE USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES; (5) MAKE THE GAL ROLE AND FUNCTIONING QUASI-INDEPENDENT OF BOTH THE COURT AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY; AND (6) REDUCE FINANCIAL AND MANPOWER PROBLEMS. THE RATIONALE FOR THE MODEL AND EXTENSIVE TABLES SHOWING THE SURVEY RESULTS ARE PROVIDED. REFERENCES ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (MHP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 468 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603.

665. MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. By V. J. FONTANA and E. ROBINSON. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, INC, 1801 HINMAN AVENUE, EVANSTON, IL 60204. *PEDIATRICS,* V 57, N 5 (MAY 1976), P 760-764. **NCJ-46735**

A TEAM OF PROFESSIONAL AND PARAPROFESSIONALS PROVIDES AN INNOVATIVE THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG A DEPRIVED AND DISADVANTAGED POPULATION OF ABUSING MOTHERS IN NEW YORK CITY. IN 1973, THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CENTER FOR PARENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT BEGAN A DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM UTILIZING A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT APPROACH DESIGNED TO WORK WITH PARENTS TOWARD IMPROVING PARENTAL RESPONSIVENESS AND DECREASING SOCIAL AND

ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS THAT CAN LEAD TO CHILD ABUSE. THERE ARE TWO COMPONENTS TO THE PROGRAM: A RESIDENT PATIENT PLAN AND AN OUTPATIENT 'I CARE' PROGRAM. THE INPATIENT COMPONENT PROVIDES A RESIDENCE ACCOMODATING 8 MOTHERS AND 8 TO 10 CHILDREN. THE MOTHERS LIVE IN THE RESIDENCE FOR 3 TO 4 MONTHS AND THEN RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY WHERE AFTERCARE SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. UPON ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM, PATIENTS ARE ADMINISTERED A BATTERY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS. THROUGH USE OF INTERVIEWS AND DAILY OBSERVATIONS OF MOTHER AND CHILD DURING THE FIRST 3 WEEKS, INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT PLANS ARE FORMULATED UTILIZING PROFESSIONAL AND PARAPROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR ACHIEVING TREATMENT GOALS. EACH MOTHER IS ASSIGNED A LAY THERAPIST WHO SERVES AS A FRIEND AND ADVOCATE AND WHO ALSO ACTS AS A LIAISON WITH OTHER AGENCIES IN SECURING HOUSING, A JOB, EDUCATION, OR DAY CARE FOR THE CHILD. THE THERAPIST IS ALSO INVOLVED IN TEACHING THE MOTHER HOW TO DISCIPLINE HER CHILDREN BY DEMONSTRATING APPROPRIATE MOTHERING TECHNIQUES. THE TREATMENT PRINCIPLE OF THE PROGRAM EMPHASIZES THE NOTION OF ROLE-MODELING, BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT ABUSING AND NEGLECTFUL MOTHERS PERPETUATE THE INADEQUATE MOTHERING WHICH THEY, THEMSELVES, RECEIVED. VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK HELPS THE MOTHER ANALYZE HER PROGRESS. THE OUTPATIENT 'I CARE' PROGRAM OFFERS IDENTICAL SERVICES BUT THE PATIENTS REMAIN IN THEIR HOME AND RECEIVE THERAPEUTIC ASSISTANCE THERE, WHILE REPORTING TO THE CENTER FOR SERVICES. IN 2 YEARS THE PROGRAM HAS SERVED 62 FAMILIES. INTERVENTION WAS SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING SEPARATION OF THE MOTHER FROM THE CHILD IN 65 PERCENT OF THE CASES. IN THE REMAINING CASES, LONG-TERM SEPARATION HAS BEEN NECESSARY. THE MOTHERS RANGED IN AGE FROM 17 TO 28 YEARS; THE AVERAGE AGE WAS 22. FIFTY PERCENT OF THE MOTHERS WERE BLACK, 35 PERCENT OF SPANISH ORIGIN, AND THE REMAINDER WERE CAUCASIAN. THE MAJORITY OF THE MOTHERS SUFFERED FROM UNSATISFIED DEPENDENCY NEEDS AND DEPRESSIVE ATTITUDES, OFTEN LEADING TO A SENSE OF FRUSTRATION, VULNERABILITY, AND SELF-HATRED. AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE PROGRAM, 20 MOTHERS MOVED INTO NEW AND IMPROVED HOUSING, 16 MOVED INTO NEW NEIGHBORHOODS, 7 SECURED EMPLOYMENT, AND 9 REPORTED AN IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

Availability: NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CENTER FOR PARENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT, 1175 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10021.

666. **MULTIDISCIPLINARY/MULTIAGENCY APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTITIONERS. By L. T. FOWLER.** 16 p. 1977. **NCJ-54819**

THE MILWAUKEE, WIS., MIDWEST PARENT-CHILD WELFARE RESOURCE CENTER REVIEWS THE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND ADVOCATES THE USE OF A MULTIDISPLINARY APPROACH TO TREATMENT. ALTHOUGH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING LAWS HAVE SERVED USEFUL PURPOSES, THEY HAVE ALSO ENCOURAGED THE PUBLIC TO BELIEVE THAT PROFESSIONALS ARE EFFECTIVELY TAKING CARE OF THE PROBLEM. REPORTING LAWS HAVE ENCOURAGED BOTH THE PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONALS TO BELIEVE THAT ONCE THEY HAVE REPORTED, THEY HAVE ABSOLVED THEMSELVES OF FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY. UNFORTUNATELY, THE PROBLEM DEMANDS MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTIAGENCY ACTION IN WHAT MAY BE IDENTIFIED AS A COMMUNITY TEAM APPROACH. A RECENT STUDY, CONDUCTED IN 1972, POINTS OUT THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LAWS WERE ENACTED IN 50 STATES WITHIN THE PERIOD OF 5 YEARS BETWEEN 1962 AND 1967 BECAUSE OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS (1) MASS MEDIA, (2) INDIVIDUAL PROFESSIONALS OR ACTIVE LAYPERSONS, (3) VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND (4) AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATES. IF THESE FACTORS HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE IN AROUSING COMMUNITIES TO ADVOCATE AND SUPPORT PASSAGE OF REPORTING LEGISLATION, SURELY THEY CAN MOBILIZE COMMUNITIES TO ADOPT THE TEAM APPROACH. THE EXPERIENCE IN MILWAUKEE SHOWS THAT PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN CAN BE COPED WITH EFFECTIVELY ONLY IF CITIZENS AND PROFESSIONALS CONTRIBUTE THEIR EXPERTISE AND COMMITMENT TO A GENUINELY COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM DEATH OR PERMANENT DAMAGE AND TO ENHANCE FAMILY FUNCTIONING. BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MLC)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE, 104TH ANNUAL FORUM, MAY 14, 1977, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

667. **MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS—A SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By R. A. ROTH.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 71 p. 1978. **NCJ-51625**

THE GROWING USE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS FOR CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT, TYPES OF TEAMS USED, AND METHODS OF OPERATION ARE SUMMARIZED. A LIST OF PROGRAMS USING THIS APPROACH IS APPENDED. A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM IS A TEAM OF PROFESSIONALS FROM A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES, OFTEN REPRESENTING DIFFERENT AGENCIES, WORKING TOGETHER FOR WELL-DEFINED PURPOSES. THESE PURPOSES MAY INCLUDE COORDINATION, DIAGNOSIS OR IDENTIFICATION, PREVENTION, TREATMENT, CONSULTATION, AND EDUCATION. THIS DOCUMENT GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF THE GROWTH OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS, THEIR ADVANTAGES, AND THEIR USUAL MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION. IT THEN DESCRIBES 51 PROGRAMS WHICH USE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH, AND GIVES DATA ON THEIR SERVICES, CLIENTELE, STAFFING, AND FUNDING. THE GUIDELINES DEVELOPED BY THE VIRGINIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ARE ALSO INCLUDED. A TYPOLOGY OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS, BASED ON THE TEAM'S ORGANIZATIONAL LOCUS, IS PRESENTED. THE OVERVIEW FINDS THAT MOST MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS CONTAIN BOTH MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES PERSONNEL. SOME CONTAIN A LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE (FROM THE POLICE, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, OR COURTS) AND OTHERS CONTAIN TEACHERS OF SCHOOL SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL. MOST TEAMS ARE EITHER HOSPITAL-BASED OR SOCIAL SERVICE-BASED. THE HOSPITAL APPROACH IS REVIEWED BY EXAMINING THE WORK OF SINAI HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD., AND THAT OF BOSTON, MASS., CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. IT IS FOUND THAT MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS GIVE BETTER SERVICE MORE ECONOMICALLY AND EFFECTIVELY AND REDUCE THE NUMBER OF REINJURED CHILDREN. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES BE ORGANIZED REGIONALLY, WITH STATE-ADMINISTERED MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS PROVIDING ACUTE CARE, LONG-TERM THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, EDUCATION, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH. EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

668. **MULTIDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By P. MATTHEWS.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 245-254. **NCJ-47099**

CANADIAN CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN OPERATES ITS CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAM THROUGH A DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. REGULAR TOP LEVEL MEETINGS ARE HELD WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BUT THERE IS LIMITED LIAISON AND COOPERATION IN MATTER OF CHILD ABUSE. ONLY RECENTLY HAS ANY COMMITMENT BEEN INITIATED TO A PROVINCE-WIDE PROGRAM THAT WOULD PROVIDE A REGISTER OF ABUSE, EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LINES, AND ADEQUATE PUBLICITY. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS FOCUS ON GENERAL ISSUES SUCH AS FAMILY AND INCOME SUPPORT. THERE IS A MANDATE FOR THE DEPARTMENT TO INTERVENE ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN BUT IS NOT OFTEN IMPLEMENTED. A MULTIDISCIPLINARY EFFORT HAS EVOLVED OUT OF GROWING CONCERN OVER RECENT INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE. IN RESPONSE TO PUBLISHED REPORTS OF ABUSE, A MIXED GROUP OF CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS—LAWYERS, MOTHERS, TEACHERS, AS WELL AS SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONALS—FORMED THE SASKATOON SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. A SEPARATE GROUP OF PEDIATRICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND PSYCHIATRISTS FORMED A SECOND MULTIDISCIPLINARY GROUP THAT WORKS IN CONJUNCTION WITH HOSPITALS ON SERIOUS CASES OF ABUSE. FROM THE OUTSET, LIAISON HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED; BOTH GROUPS HAVE MET MONTHLY AND THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS WERE INADEQUATE. THE AREAS MOST IN NEED OF CHANGE WERE THOUGHT TO BE INFORMATION, PREPAREDNESS, SKILLS AT CASE MANAGING, AND THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS THOSE INVOLVED WITH THE PROBLEM OF ABUSE. THE GROUPS HAVE WORKED TO DEFINE PROBLEMS, OUTLINE SOLUTIONS, AND WORK WITH THE PEOPLE MOST CLOSELY INVOLVED, ASSISTING THEM TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES. SOURCES OF RESOURCE MATERIAL AND AVENUES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY MATERIAL AND THE MEDIA. THE GROUPS ALSO INITIATED AN INFORMAL SURVEY OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES THAT HAVE OCCASION TO DEAL WITH INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE. IT WAS FOUND THAT FEW POLICE, NURSES, EMERGENCY ROOM OR PHYSICIANS' SECRETARIES HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROCEDURES PRIMARY TO COPING WITH CHILD ABUSE. IN THE TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS LITTLE ATTENTION WAS BEING PAID TO ISSUES OF CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. A CHAPTER OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS, A SELF-HELP GROUP FOR ABUSING PARENTS, HAS BEEN FOUNDED IN THE PROVINCE. VARIOUS BRIEFS HAVE BEEN FILED WITH NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES WITH REGARD TO REQUESTS FOR FUNDING AND POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM. AS A RESULT OF THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, GREATER AVAILABILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS TO STAFF PHONE LINES AND EASIER PUBLIC ACCESS TO SERVICES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

669. **MULTIPLE CORRELATES OF ABUSE—A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE. By M. YOUNG.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), P 57-61. **NCJ-44715**

A MODEL OF THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE IS DEVELOPED WHICH CONSIDERS SOCIOLOGICAL AND CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES AS WELL AS PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARENT. THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARENT WERE ONCE BELIEVED TO BE THE SOLE DETERMINANT OF ABUSE: EARLY EXPLANATIONS OF THE CAUSES OF ABUSE DEPICTED THE PARENTS AS SICK, AND A 'PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MODEL' WAS DEVELOPED. THIS APPROACH WAS SHOWN TO BE INADEQUATE IN PINPOINTING WHICH PERSONALITY TRAITS CHARACTERIZE THE PATHOLOGY AND IN EXAMINING POSSIBLE SOCIAL CAUSES OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS SEEN LEADING TO CHILD ABUSE. A MORE MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH INCLUDES THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSING PARENTS AND VICTIMS AND THE SITUATIONAL OR CONTEXTUAL PROPERTIES OF THE ACT OF ABUSE IN A 'SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL.' YET ANOTHER APPROACH EMPHASIZES NOT ONLY THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF ABUSE, BUT THE SYSTEMS INTERACTIONAL QUALITY AS WELL; THIS 'PSYCHOSOCIAL SYSTEM MODEL,' OR PUBLIC HEALTH MODEL, FEATURES CONTINUOUS INTERACTION BETWEEN THE HOST-PARENT, THE AGENT-CHILD, AND THE SOCIAL OR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. THE AUTHOR POSITS A 'MULTIPLE CORRELATES MODEL' WHICH INCORPORATES QUALITIES OF THE PRECEDING MODELS. FACTORS SHOWN TO BE RELEVANT IN THE EXTENSIVE LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE ARE CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES: (1) PREDISPOSING FACTORS, E.G., WHETHER THE PARENT WAS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED AS A CHILD, SEX OR AGE OF THE PARENT, AND PHYSICAL MALFORMATION; (2) MEDIATING FACTORS, SUCH AS SOCIAL POSTITION, PARENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND MESSAGES AND INJUNCTIONS IN THE SOCIETY REGARDING EXPECTATIONS FOR CHILD REARING; (3) SITUATIONAL STRESS FACTORS, INCLUDING HIGH INCIDENCE OF DIVORCE, UNSTABLE MARRIAGES, SEPARATION, ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN, PREMATURE OR CONGENITALLY MALFORMED BABIES, AND FREQUENT PREGNANCIES; AND (4) THE IMMEDIATE PRECIPITATING SITUATION, WHICH MAY BE SOMETHING THE CHILD HAS DONE OR FAILED TO DO, OR SOME SEEMINGLY TRIVIAL EVENT IN THE PARENTS' LIFE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE ISSUE OF WHETHER THE PARENT RESPONDS TO THE CHILD WITH ABUSE OR WITH APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR DEPENDS ON THE COMPLEX INTERRELATIONSHIPS ANTECEDENT TO EACH EVENT. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MODELS AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

670. **MURDER—A PSYCHIATRIC VIEW. By J. C. BATT.** FORENSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOX 18, BOGNOR REGIS, PO22 7AA, ENGLAND. *CRIMINOLOGIST,* V 7, N 24 (SPRING 1972), P 35-45. **NCJ-04995**

NOTES FROM THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF A BRITISH PSYCHIATRIST ON BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN DIFFERENT CLINICAL CATEGORIES OF MURDERERS. THE AUTHOR INVESTIGATED THE PSYCHIATRIC HISTORIES, INTELLIGENCE, HOME AND FAMILY BACKGROUNDS, METHODS OF MURDER, AND VICTIM TYPES OF ONE HUNDRED FORTY SUSPECTS ARRESTED FOR MURDER. RESEARCH FINDINGS INDICATED THAT CERTAIN PSYCHIATRIC CLASSES OF MURDERERS HAD CONSISTENT BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS. FOR EXAMPLE, PSYCHOPATHS WERE MORE LIKELY TO KILL STRANGERS THAN MEMBERS OF THEIR OWN FAMILY. WHEN MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP DID MURDER A RELATIVE, THE MOST COMMON OCCURRENCE WAS CASES OF CHILD BATTERING.

671. **MURDER IN THE FAMILY (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH, ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By J. W. DUNCAN and G. M. DUNCAN.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-55023**

TYPES OF INTRAFAMILY HOMICIDE--CHILD MURDER BY PARENTS, MURDER OF ONE SIBLING BY ANOTHER, MATRICIDE, PATRICIDE, HUSBAND-WIFE HOMICIDE--ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE NATURE AND CONTROL OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE

FAMILY ARE EXPLORED. IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1975, 25 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTED MURDERS WERE PERPETRATED WITHIN FAMILIES. EXCEPT IN INFANTICIDE, MURDER WITHIN THE FAMILY DEPENDS AS MUCH ON THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM AS ON THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THE MURDERER. HOMICIDE WITHIN THE FAMILY MAY OCCUR WHEN A RELATIONSHIP CAN BE NEITHER SUSTAINED NOR LET GO. THE KILLING OF A FAMILY MEMBER IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE KILLER'S INABILITY TO ESCAPE FROM AN UNBEARABLE RELATIONSHIP EXCEPT THROUGH VIOLENCE. A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF SPECIFIC FORMS OF INTRAFAMILY HOMICIDE POINTS TO THE TENDENCY OF RESEARCHERS TO SUBSTITUTE DESCRIPTION FOR EXPLANATION. THERE IS A NEED TO STUDY HOW THE SOCIODYNAMICS OF FAMILY LIFE PROMOTE OR IMPAIR THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILY MEMBER'S ACQUISITION OF INTERNALIZED MECHANISMS FOR CONTROLLING AGGRESSION. MURDER WITHIN THE FAMILY MAY BE VIEWED AS A STAGED SEQUENCE: A BACKGROUND OF PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM BOUND TO EACH OTHER; A MIDDLE PHASE OF MOUNTING TENSION IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP; A HOMICIDAL PHASE CULMINATING IN A DEATH; AND A RESTORATION PHASE, IN WHICH THE PERPETRATOR'S PERSONALITY IS REINTEGRATED. INTRAFAMILY OFFENDERS NEED TO BE INSTITUTIONALIZED UNTIL THEY CAN ESTABLISH SELF-CONTROL. THEIR BEHAVIOR MUST BE CONTROLLED EXTERNALLY THROUGH INTERACTIONS WITH NONPUNITIVE PERSONS, WHO MUST NOT PERMIT THEM TO SUBSTITUTE ACTION FOR THOUGHT OR TO MANIPULATE OTHERS INTO REACTIVE POSITIONS. THE INTRAFAMILY OFFENDER MUST LEARN TO THINK, TO REASON, AND TO CONTROL IMPULSES. IF THIS IS NOT ACCOMPLISHED, IT IS POSSIBLE, ALTHOUGH NOT LIKELY, THAT THE OFFENDER WILL KILL AGAIN. (LKM)

672. **MURDERESS—A PSYCHOSOCIAL STUDY OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE. By J. TOTMAN.** R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303. 123 p. 1978. **NCJ-52668**

A STUDY OF 50 FEMALE MURDERERS INCARCERATED AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN WAS CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE PROCESSES LEADING TO FEMALE HOMICIDE INVOLVING THEIR MATES AND CHILDREN. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE CONSIDERS THE STATISTICS ON WOMEN AND MURDER, THE CRIMINALITY OF WOMEN, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG BLACK WOMEN, AND FEMALE MURDERERS. STUDY SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: CHILD MURDERERS AND MATE MURDERERS. THEY WERE INTERVIEWED INDIVIDUALLY AND THEIR CASE FILES WERE REVIEWED. INTERVIEW QUESTIONS EXPLORED THE OFFENDERS' RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR VICTIMS RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS, PERCEPTIONS OF MURDER, EXPERIENCES WITH VIOLENCE, AND ATTITUDES ABOUT FEMININITY AND MURDER. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT WOMEN MURDERERS KILL THEIR MATES OR THEIR CHILDREN AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES: (1) WHEN THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MATE OR CHILD IS FELT TO BE DIRECTLY AND OVERTLY DESTRUCTIVE TO THEM AND THEIR SENSE OF IDENTITY AS A WOMAN; (2) WHEN THEY FEEL THEY CANNOT SHARE THEIR CONCERNS AND THUS GET ADEQUATE SUPPORT AND HELP FROM OTHER SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS OR COMMUNITY RESOURCES; (3) WHEN THEY HAVE EXHAUSTED ALL OTHER PERCEIVED ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION AND FIND THEM NOT TO BE VIABLE; (4) WHEN THEY HAVE REDEFINED AND REINTERPRETED THEIR NEGATIVE SITUATION IN A WAY THAT CALLS FOR ACTION NOT PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED POSSIBLE. IMPLICATIONS ARE DRAWN FROM STUDY RESULTS FOR THE POLICE ROLE IN HANDLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, FOR HOMICIDE PREVENTION MEASURES, AND FOR POSTCRIME TREATMENT. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Availability: R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303.

673. **MYTH OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME—A COMPASSIONATE MEDICAL VIEW OF THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By E. H. NEWBERGER.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 6 p. 1972. **NCJ-48641**

IN AN EFFORT TO UNDERSCORE A COMPASSIONATE VIEW LIKELY TO LEAD TO AN EFFECTIVE, COORDINATED INTERVENTION, CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED AS A SYMPTOM OF DISTRESS IN A COMPLEX FAMILY ECOSYSTEM CONTAINING MANY INTERACTIVE VARIABLES. THE MYTH OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME IS ACCEPTED BY MANY IN THE FIELD AND IT IS REFLECTED IN SOME CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION THAT HOLDS THAT THE ROOT CAUSE OF CHILD ABUSE IS CRUEL PARENTS WHO CHOOSE INTENTIONALLY TO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. THIS VIEW IS TOO NARROW AND DESIGNED TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE BY CORRECTING THE CONDITIONS THAT SPAWN IT. THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE A COMPLEX INTERWEAVING OF DEBILITATING SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A SEVERE LIMITATION IN THE CAPABILITY OF PARENTS TO PROVIDE THEIR CHILDREN WITH PROPER EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL NOURISHMENT. ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR BY PARENTS IS THEREFORE VIEWED AS A SYMPTOM OF DEEPER CAUSES CREATING INCAPACITATING STRESS WITH THE FAMILY SETTING. EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF THIS VIEW TO THE TREATMENT OF ABUSE ARE PROVIDED. ONE EXAMPLE INVOLVES THE CREATION OF AN INTER-AGENCY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONSULTATION GROUP WHICH MEETS WEEKLY AT A HOSPITAL TO EXPLORE THE NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN BEARING THE PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF SEVERE FAMILY DISTRESS. THIS GROUP ATTEMPTS TO HELP FAMILIES BY LOCATING SERVICES WHICH CAN IMPROVE THE FAMILIES ABILITY TO FUNCTION POSITIVELY. THESE SERVICES INCLUDE MEDICAL, DENTAL, SOCIAL SERVICES, AS WELL AS LEGAL HELP, CHILD CARE, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, AND PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. INADEQUATE ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH CIRCUMSTANCES SPAWNING CHILD ABUSE ARE CITED, PARTICULARLY IN THE ARENA OF WELFARE SERVICES. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (RCB)

674. **NATIONAL AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT ON CHILD BATTERING—PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS—REPORT CANADA.** CANADA MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA, CANADA. 20 p. 1973. **NCJ-50307**

THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE ELEMENTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEVIATING THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH IT. REPRESENTATIVES OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND LAW, TOGETHER WITH INTERESTED CITIZENS PARTICIPATED ON THIS COMMITTEE. THE STUDY WAS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT THE ONLY EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO SOLVING THIS PROBLEM OF CHILD BATTERING, IS REMEDIAL TREATMENT AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES. THE LIMITED ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS VIEWED AS SIGNIFICANT ALTHOUGH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ARE WITHIN PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION. THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS ARE REVIEWED: THE PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTING AND REGISTRATION; CONSIDERATION OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO INTERVENTION AND CASE MANAGEMENT; SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS; AND RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, AND EDUCATION. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY ARE PROVIDED AFTER EACH DISCUSSION. THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE STATED: (1) ESTABLISHMENT OF MANDATORY REPORTING SYSTEMS,

AND MAINTENANCE OF A CENTRAL REGISTRY; (2) IMMEDIATE INSTITUTION OF INTERVENTION AND CASE MANAGEMENT UPON INCIDENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT; (3) DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF PREVENTATIVE METHODS AIMED AT IMPROVING PARENTAL ROLES AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENT; (4) CONTINUED AND EXTENDED SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, AND EDUCATION; AND (5) EXPANSION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN AN EXAMINATION OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION, AND LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS ON THE COMMITTEE. TABULAR DATA ARE NOT PROVIDED. (JCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

675. **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.** EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295. 22 p. 1978. **NCJ-65689**

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE FIRST 2 YEARS' ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS TO DECISIONMAKERS ON EDUCATION'S ROLE IN ENDING THE PROBLEM. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DIRECTED TO FOUR AUDIENCES: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE GOVERNMENTS, ALL LEVELS OF AGENCIES GOVERNING EDUCATION, AND THE EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES. THE RECOMMENDATIONS URGE THAT FUNDING SHOULD BE INCREASED AND DECENTRALIZED AND THAT STATES AND LOCALITIES SHOULD BE GIVEN GREATER DISCRETION IN THEIR USE OF FUNDS. ALSO, DIRECT SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SHOULD BE EXPANDED. PREVENTION PROGRAMS, PARTICULARLY EDUCATION FOR PARENTHOOD, ARE ESPECIALLY NEEDED. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPING PARENTING EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND INSERVICE TRAINING FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL EXPECTED TO REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE RECOMMENDED. IN ADDITION, THE COMMITTEE OPPOSES THE USE OF PHYSICAL AND VERBAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SCHOOLS. STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE IS THE CONCEPT OF THE HOME VISITOR AS A MEANS OF IDENTIFYING AND PREVENTING ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FOOTNOTES AND LISTS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES' STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210. Stock Order No. ED-159 844. (Microfiche)

676. **NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF OFFICAL CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE REPORTING—AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110; DENVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, UNIVERSITY PARK, DENVER, CO 80210; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-45771**

DATA ARE PRESENTED AND ANALYZED TO EXAMINE THE NATURE, REPORTED INCIDENCE, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE U.S. RECEIVING AGENCY ACTIONS AND REPORTING SOURCES ARE ALSO EXAMINED. ALTHOUGH A TOTAL OF 357,533 REPORTS WERE SUBMITTED FROM ALL 50 STATES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PUERTO RICO, GUAM, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, ANALYSES WERE BASED ON 99,579 REPORTS FROM 22 FULLY PARTICIPATING STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. OF THESE REPORTS, ONLY 47 PERCENT WERE VALIDATED: 58 PERCENT REPORTED CHILD NEGLECT ONLY, 27 PERCENT REPORTED CHILD ABUSE ONLY, AND 15 PERCENT REPORTED BOTH. FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, AND RELATIVES WERE FOUND TO BE THE SOURCE OF ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE INITIAL REPORTS. WHILE CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT WAS FOUND AT ALL INCOME LEVELS, MOST CASES INVOLVED LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC FAMILIES; 87 PERCENT OF THE ALLEGED PERPETRATORS WERE THE CHILD'S NATURAL PARENTS. IN 82 PERCENT OF THE VALIDATED CASES THE CHILD REMAINED IN THE HOME WITH THE FAMILY, AND CRIMINAL ACTION WAS TAKEN IN ONLY 4 PERCENT OF THESE CASES. FACTORS INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INCLUDE A VARIETY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES WHICH DIFFER IN RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD NEGLECT INCIDENCE. IN CONTRAST TO PREVIOUS FINDINGS, THE MAJORITY OF ALLEGED PERPETRATORS WERE OVER 30 YEARS OLD. MALTREATMENT-ASSOCIATED FATALITIES TEND TO CLUSTER FOR VICTIMS UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE. HOWEVER, ABUSE AND NEGLECT VICTIMS OF BOTH SEXES ARE FOUND FOR ALL AGE GROUPINGS THROUGH 17 YEARS OLD, ALTHOUGH AGE/SEX AND AGE/SEVERITY-OF-INJURY RATIOS VARY. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE DATA FOR POLICYMAKING FOR SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY, SOCIAL SERVICES MANPOWER AND TRAINING, AND REPORT VALIDATION PROCEDURES ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE DATA ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

677. **NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF OFFICIAL CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE REPORTING.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 73 p. 1978. **NCJ-48435**

THE AMERICAN HUMANE SOCIETY INITIATED A NATIONAL STUDY OF OFFICIALLY REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN 1973. THE AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO INCLUDE STATISTICAL DATA FROM ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES. TO THIS END, A STANDARDIZED FORM WAS DEVELOPED AND DISSEMINATED. AS OF 1977, 31 STATES ARE FULLY PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY. THE REMAINING 19 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (PARTIALLY PARTICIPATING STATES) SUBMIT SUMMARY DATA BASED ON THEIR OWN STATE REPORTING FORMAT. FROM THE FULLY PARTICIPATING STATES, A TOTAL OF 99,579 UTILIZABLE REPORTS WERE RECEIVED IN 1976. OF THESE REPORTS, 58.3 PERCENT INVOLVED NEGLECT, (PRIMARILY PHYSICAL NEGLECT) 26.5 PERCENT INVOLVED ABUSE, AND 15.1 PERCENT INVOLVED ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, AND RELATIVES ARE THE MAJOR SOURCE OF SUCH REPORTS FOLLOWED BY SCHOOLS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THAT ORDER. IN 97.5 PERCENT OF ALL CASES REPORTS WERE MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. THE MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME ON ALL CASES WAS $5,051 PER ANNUM. ALTHOUGH ALL INCOME LEVELS WERE REPRESENTED IN THE VALIDATED REPORTS, 65.4 PERCENT OF ALL CASES WERE IN FAMILIES WITH INCOMES UNDER $7,000 WITH 27.2 PERCENT OF ALL CASES BEING IN THE UNDER $3,000 RANGE. FAMILY FACTORS PRESENT IN CASES, USUALLY IN COMBINATION, INCLUDE FAMILY DISCORD, INSUFFICIENT INCOME, LACK OF TOLERANCE, CONTINUOUS CHILD CARE DUTIES, LACK OF CONTROL DURING DISCIPLINE, INADEQUATE HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM, RECENT RELOCATION, ALCOHOLISM, SOCIAL ISOLATION, PHYSICAL ABUSE OF SPOUSE, HISTORY OF ABUSE AS A CHILD, AUTHORITARIAN DISCIPLINE, AND OTHERS. THE MOST FREQUENT DISPOSITIONAL RESPONSE TO VALIDATED ABUSE OR NEGLECT WAS CASEWORK OR COUNSELING. HOWEVER NO SERVICE PROVISION WAS REPORTED FOR 46.2 PERCENT OF ALL CASES. NATURAL PARENTS, FOLLOWED BY STEP-PARENTS WERE THE MOST FREQUENT PERPETRATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT. FEMALES REPRESENTED 61 PERCENT OF ALL PERPETRATORS,

AND 56 PERCENT OF PERPETRATORS WERE OVER 30 YEARS OLD. MALE CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE THE VICTIMS UP TO 11 YEARS OF AGE, WHILE FEMALE CHILDREN ARE MORE FREQUENTLY THE VICTIMS BETWEEN 12 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE. IN 71.8 PERCENT OF THE CASES NO TREATMENT WAS REQUIRED, AND MODERATE TREATMENT WAS REQUIRED IN 21.4 PERCENT OF ALL CASES. MORE SEVERE OUTCOMES ARE MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR IN VERY YOUNG CHILDREN. PARTIALLY PARTICIPATING STATES REPORTED AN ADDITIONAL 257,954 CASES OF ABUSE/NEGLECT. IN GENERAL DATA FOLLOWED THE SAME PATTERNS AS REPORTED BY FULLY PARTICIPATING STATES. FOR THIS SAMPLE, LACK OF STANDARDIZATION RESULTED IN FRAGMENTED SAMPLES AND A LIMITED DATA BASE. EXTENSIVE TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE DATA COLLECTION FORMS, FURTHER STATISTICAL DATA, AND INFORMATION ON STATE LIAISON AND STUDY ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS. (JAP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110.

678. **NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—CHILD ABUSE PROJECT FUNDED, DECEMBER 1974.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 11 p. 1974. **NCJ-16286**
LIST OF TWENTY-THREE GRANTS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE TO INCREASE AND IMPROVE SERVICES FOR THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. A BRIEF OUTLINE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL GRANT IS DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH THE GRANT PERIOD AND DOLLAR AMOUNT. FUNDS WERE USED TO ESTABLISH 12 CENTERS TO PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES TO ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND TO SET UP 11 RESOURCE PROJECTS. THESE PROJECTS ARE TO OFFER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROFESSIONALS AND AGENCIES INVOLVED IN COMBATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

679. **NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DIRECTORY—AN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY AND REFERENCE GUIDE FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. M. L. BUNDY and R. G. WHALEY, Eds.** 30 p. 1977. **NCJ-39199**
LISTINGS, ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILES, AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS OF PRIVATE CHILDREN'S SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS ENGAGED IN CHANGING THE CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE OPPRESSIVE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED BY SUBJECT, AND THEY ARE FURTHER BROKEN DOWN BY LOCAL OR NATIONAL SCOPE OF INFLUENCE. SUBJECT AREAS INCLUDE CHILD ABUSE, CHILD LABOR, MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS, DAY CARE, DRUG ABUSE, JUVENILE JUSTICE, LEAD POISONING, RETARDATION, AND WELFARE AS WELL AS FOSTER CARE, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, AND OTHERS. THE DIRECTORY ALSO CONTAINS A SECTION OF ESSAYS WITH IMPORTANT PROBLEMS AFFECTING CHILDREN. THE PROBLEMS ARE EXAMINED FROM THE VIEWPOINTS OF THEIR NATURE, CAUSED, THE LEGAL SITUATION, AND/OR ORGANIZING TO INFLUENCE CHANGE. ANOTHER SECTION GIVES DESCRIPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVE CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROGRAMS THAT WERE SELECTED BECAUSE THEY SEEMED ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE KINDS OF ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS IN EXISTENCE TODAY. YET ANOTHER SECTION IDENTIFIES THOSE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS, INCLUDING CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, MOST DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE INTERESTS AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCE SOURCES FOR CITIZEN ACTION IS INCLUDED AS WELL AS A SEPARATE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AFFAIRS PERIODICALS (IN THE MAIN, THOSE THAT ARE PUBLISHED BY THE NEARLY 700 AGENCIES LISTED IN THE DIRECTORY). (SNI ABSTRACT)...PLO

Availability: URBAN INFORMATION INTERPRETERS INC, P O BOX AH, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740.

680. **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE—A SUMMARY REPORT, 1973.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 111 MICHIGAN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20010. 51 p. 1974. **NCJ-16436**
IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS, STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION, EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND AREAS FOR NEEDED RESEARCH ARE THE TOPICS DISCUSSED. THE CONFERENCE WAS DIVIDED INTO WORKSHOPS ON VARIOUS AREAS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM. THE REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE DEFINED THE CRITERIA FOR REPORT OF ABUSE TO THE AUTHORITIES AS A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 18 SUFFERING PHYSICAL OR EMOTIONAL HARM OR SUBSTANTIAL RISK THEREOF DUE TO INTENT OR NEGLECT. THE WORKSHOP ON LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED THE ENACTMENT OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD INCLUDE SECTIONS ON REPORTING, INVESTIGATION, FOLLOW-UP, JUDICIAL PROCESS, COORDINATION, GRANT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INITIATIVE FOR MANDATING AND FUNDING REGIONAL AND LOCAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS OF PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE EDUCATION GROUP MADE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE AREAS OF CASE-FINDING, TREATMENT AND THERAPY, EDUCATION FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION, AND EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL CLIMATE. THE RESEARCH GROUP IDENTIFIED IMPORTANT AREAS FOR FUTURE STUDY AND DEALT WITH ISSUES OF CONCEPT, METHOD, INVESTIGATIVE ETHICS, AND THE RELATION OF STUDY TO PRACTICE AND TO POLICY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 1724-00390.

681. **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 123 p. 1976. **NCJ-42975**
THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS THE SPEECHES OF 13 PERSONS WHO ADDRESSED THE CONFERENCE. THEIR TOPICS RANGED FROM PREVENTION AND PREVENTING, TO LITIGATION AND ADVOCACY, SEE NCJ'S 42976-83 FOR SEVERAL OF THE SPEECHES....BDS,

682. **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND CRIME—PROCEEDINGS, FEBRUARY 26-27, 1976, WASHINGTON, DC. By N. LOVING and L. OLSON.** NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES, 1620 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006; UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1620 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 123 p. 1976. **NCJ-37006**
PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND WORKSHOP SUMMARIES FROM THIS CONFERENCE WHICH EXAMINED THE DISCRIMINATORY

PRACTICES WHICH WOMEN FACE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS VICTIMS, OFFENDERS, AND PROFESSIONALS. SPECIAL EMPHASIS WAS GIVEN TO THE INCREASED VISIBILITY OF THE FEMALE CRIMINAL, TO THE DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT OF VICTIMS OF RAPE AND WIFE BEATING, AND TO STATUTES WHICH DISCRIMINATE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE AREAS OF BOTH EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW AND EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. OTHER ISSUES RAISED WERE THE ACTUAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, THEIR USE OF WEAPONS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT TO APPARENT INCREASES IN FEMALE CRIMINALITY. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE THE CONFERENCE AGENDA, THE LIST OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS, A LIST OF CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK MATERIALS, AND EXAMPLES OF THE CONFERENCE PRESS COVERAGE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES, 1620 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006.

683. **NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CHILD ABUSE SERVICES AND INFORMATION, 1974.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 101 p. 1974. **NCJ-36577**
LISTINGS OF PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES OFFERING DIRECT AND REFERRAL SERVICES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: SOCIAL/FAMILY COUNSELING, HEALTH, PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE PLANNING, HOTLINES, TRAINING, EDUCATION, RESEARCH, ETC. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THE PROGRAM SERVICES, LOCATION, TELEPHONE NUMBER, CONTACT PERSON, SPONSOR, AND PURPOSE. INCLUDED ARE A LISTING OF CHILD ABUSE SERVICES BY STATE AND CITY; A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF CHILD ABUSE SERVICES BY STATE AND CITY; AND AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CHILD ABUSE SERVICES. A SERVICES PROVIDED INDEX IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Availability: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601.

684. **NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN—ANNUAL REPORT, 1977—ENGLAND.** NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 1 RIDING HOUSE STREET, LONDON W1P 8AA, ENGLAND. 17 p. 1977. **NCJ-62552**
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN PRESENTS 1977 INFORMATION ON ITS PROGRAM, STAFF, AND FINANCES; SELECTED CASE STUDIES; AND STATISTICS ON ABUSED CHILDREN IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND NORTHERN IRELAND. A MAJOR PROBLEM FOR THE SOCIETY HAS BEEN DETECTING CASES OF CHILD ABUSE BECAUSE POTENTIAL INFORMANTS FEAR LEGAL ACTION. THUS, THE HOUSE OF LORDS RULING THAT THE SOCIETY CANNOT BE FORCED TO BREAK ITS PLEDGE OF SECRECY FOR PEOPLE WHO REPORT INCIDENTS WAS RECEIVED WITH GREAT RELIEF. HOWEVER, THE SOCIETY'S SURVEY OF 10 PERCENT OF THE CHILD POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1977 REVEALED AN ESTIMATED 8,000 CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE NONACCIDENTAL INJURIES EVERY YEAR; CENTRAL REGISTERS CAN AID IN THE DETECTION OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY AND IN MONITORING THE SAFETY OF THESE ABUSED CHILDREN. THE SOCIETY'S NATIONAL ADVISORY CENTER ON THE BATTERED CHILD OFFERS CONSULTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS. IT MAINTAINS A 24-HOUR SERVICE IN THE LONDON AREA AND OPERATES A RESIDENTIAL FACILITY FOR BATTERED CHILDREN. AN ONGOING STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IS PROVIDED FOR ALL WORKERS. THERAPEUTIC PLAYGROUPS FOR DEPRIVED PRESCHOOL CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED TO NEEDY FAMILIES IN THE FORM OF THE CLOTHING, FURNITURE, AND OUTINGS FOR CHILDREN. FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES INCLUDE RESALE SHOPS RUN BY VOLUNTEERS AND GREETING CARD SALES. IN 1977 THE SOCIETY REPORTED AN OVERALL DEFICIT AND HAD TO DRAW ON ITS CAPITAL RESERVES; IT IS TRYING TO DEVELOP NEW FUNDRAISING METHODS AND IS NEGOTIATING FOR SUPPORT FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES. (MJM)

Availability: NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 1 RIDING HOUSE STREET, LONDON W1P 8AA, ENGLAND; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

685. **NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 72 p. 1972. **NCJ-09640**
PAPERS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE PROBLEMS OF ABUSE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ON AN INTERDISCIPLINARY BASIS. THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS DISCUSSES THE NATURE AND DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEMS, IMPLICATIONS FOR THE VICTIM AND PARENTS, IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY, AND THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING A COORDINATED APPROACH TO TREAT AND PROTECT CHILDREN IN DANGER. THE OTHER PAPERS ARE GROUPED UNDER THE MEDICAL, PROTECTIVE SERVICE, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE. THE MEDICAL ASPECTS SECTION INCLUDES DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS AS VIEWED BY A PSYCHIATRIST, A MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER, AND A PEDIATRICIAN IN RELATION TO CONCERNS OF THE MEDICAL TEAM, MEDICAL MANAGEMENT, AND PROTECTIONS FOR THE VICTIM. MEDICAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES IS COVERED. THE PANEL ON PROTECTIVE SERVICE ASPECTS EXAMINES THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES WHICH, IN EVERY COMMUNITY, SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATING SERVICES TO PROTECT CHILDREN. THE LEGAL ASPECTS SECTION FOCUSES ON THE DEMANDS OF DUE PROCESS WHICH PRESENT PROBLEMS WHEN INVOKING LEGAL PROTECTION FOR ABUSE VICTIMS THROUGH USE OF THE FAMILY COURT. SELECTED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

686. **NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 4TH, 1973.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 91 p. 1975. **NCJ-28061**
A COLLECTION OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT A NATIONAL MEETING IN CHARLESTON, S.C., IN 1973 TO EXPLORE ON AN INTERDISCIPLINARY BASIS THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. PRESENT PATTERNS EMPLOYED IN THE TREATMENT OF REPORTED CASES OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. CLOSE COOPERATION BY ALL OF THE PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINES WHOSE SERVICES MAY BE BROUGHT INTO TREATMENT PLANS IS CALLED FOR. THE MARSHALING OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR THE PREVENTION OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE IS DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS LEGISLATIVE MANDATES FOR CHILD PROTECTION. VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ROLE OF THE COURTS—INCLUDING LEGAL ISSUES RELATING TO CHILDREN'S VERSUS PARENTS' RIGHTS, ADVOCACY ROLES, AND DUE PROCESS CONSIDERATIONS—ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS WERE EXPERTS IN THE AREAS OF IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF NEGLECTED, MALTREATED, AND SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN.

Availability: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110.

687. **NATURAL HISTORY OF A PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP FOR BATTERED WOMEN. By B. ROUNSAVILLE, N. LIFTON, and M. BIEBER.** WILLIAM ALANSON WHITE PSYCHIATRIC FOUNDATION, 1610 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *PSYCHIATRY,* V 42 (FALL 1979), P 63-78. **NCJ-61324**

PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH BATTERED WOMEN CAN BE USEFUL TO THOSE WHO STAY IN TREATMENT AND GROUP THERAPY MAY BE A PREFERRED TREATMENT MODALITY. THIS REPORT ASSESSES AND EVALUATES PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP TREATMENT FOR BATTERED WOMEN. THE STUDY GROUP USED A CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING, PROBLEM-ORIENTED APPROACH DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF BATTERED WOMEN. PATIENT REFERRALS WERE FROM TWO SOURCES: SURGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC PERSONNEL AT A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM AND EVALUATING CLINICIANS AT A MENTAL HEALTH CENTER. CASE IDENTIFICATION AND PATIENT INTERVIEWS TOOK PLACE OVER A 3-MONTH PERIOD. THE GROUP STARTED WITH 75 PATIENTS, BUT ONLY 41 PERCENT CAME FOR A SINGLE FOLLOWUP INTERVIEW. THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO ACTUALLY BECAME ENGAGED IN PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR MORE THAN ONE SESSION WAS EVEN SMALLER. ONLY 10 BECAME INVOLVED IN TREATMENT AND ONLY 6 ATTENDED THE GROUP ON A REGULAR BASIS. MOST OF THE WOMEN HAD BEEN REPEATEDLY ABUSED OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME AND REPRESENTED A WIDE RANGE OF SOCIAL, RACIAL, AND ETHNIC GROUPS, WITH YOUNGER WOMEN PREDOMINATING. INSUFFICIENT AND ERRATIC MEMBERSHIP SEEMED TO BE THE KEY PROBLEM IN OFFERING GROUP THERAPY TO BATTERED WOMEN. HOWEVER, GROUP THERAPY MAY STILL BE A PREFERRED TREATMENT MODALITY AS IT REDUCES ISOLATION, ALLOWS FOR SUBSTITUTE DEPENDENCY, AND FOSTERS SPECIFIC CONCENTRATION ON THE PROBLEM. THE THERAPIST CAN EXPECT PATIENTS TO BE HIGHLY AMBIVALENT ABOUT THE BATTERING RELATIONSHIP AND CAN EXPECT DEPENDENCY ISSUES TO BE OF CENTRAL IMPORTANCE. REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: EARLIER DRAFT PRESENTED AT THE PSYCHOTHERAPIES CONFERENCE, CONNECTICUT MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, FEBRUARY 18, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

688. **NATURE OF AGGRESSION (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By A. H. WILLIAMS.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 13 p. 1977. **NCJ-57653**

AN ANALYSIS FOCUSING ON THE GENERAL TYPES OF AGGRESSION, PROVOKING INCIDENTS, USES OF AGGRESSION AGAINST OTHERS, AND WAYS TO RESOLVE INAPPROPRIATE AGGRESSION IS GIVEN IN THE STUDY. AGGRESSION CAN BE USED EITHER TO SAVE, RESCUE, AND DEFEND OR IT CAN SERVE TO DOMINATE, ANNIHILATE, AND SEIZE. WHILE THESE TWO EXTREMES MAY BE CONSIDERED WITHIN THE NORMAL PARAMETERS OF AGGRESSION, THERE IS ANOTHER TYPE OF AGGRESSION WHICH CAN BE CONSIDERED PATHOLOGICAL. IN THIS TYPE OF AGGRESSION THERE IS VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTIVENESS BEYOND THE NEED OF THE TASK IN HAND. MANY CHILD ABUSERS APPEAR TO HAVE BUILT THIS TYPE OF PATHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION INTO THEIR LIVES AND RELY UPON IT, ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY, IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH OTHERS. WHEN PUNISHING THEIR CHILDREN, SUCH PARENTS FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT DREADFUL PUNISHMENTS ARE GIVEN ONLY FOR THE CHILDREN'S GOOD. YET, IT APPEARS THAT MOUNTING AGGRESSIVENESS, RESULTING IN PUNISHMENT, IS SOMETIMES EXCITING TO BOTH PARENT AND CHILD. WHILE A WIDE RANGE OF INCIDENTS CAN TRIGGER VIOLENCE, INCIDENTS INFUSED WITH FEELINGS OF GREED OR ENVY ARE PARTICULARLY EXPLOSIVE. OFTEN IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHAT EACH OF THE PARTIES IN SUCH INCIDENTS ARE FEELING SINCE THE FEELINGS MAY BE PROJECTED BY ONE PARTY ONTO THE OTHER. PATHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION CAN BE EXPRESSED EITHER BY A LONE INDIVIDUAL OR BY A GROUP, AND CHILD ABUSE CAN OCCUR IN EITHER SITUATION; I.E., JUST ONE PARENT MAY BE ABUSIVE OR THE FAMILY CAN SELECT ONE MEMBER, AS A SCAPEGOAT, WHO IS THEN ABUSED BY THE WHOLE FAMILY. SOCIAL AGENCIES CAN HELP INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WORK THROUGH PATHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION BY HELPING THEM RESOLVE THE ANXIETIES THEY EXPERIENCE ABOUT HAVING FEELINGS OF LOVE AND HATE TOWARD LOVED ONES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

689. **NEBRASKA—COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN—CHILD DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES—THE LEGAL PROCESS. By D. ANDERSON.** NEBRASKA COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, 301 CENTENNIAL MALL SOUTH, 3RD FLOOR, LINCOLN, NB 68509. 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-62836**

THIS PAPER GIVES A BROAD OVERVIEW OF NEBRASKA LAW CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. A BASIC TENET OF THE LAW IS THAT THERE SHOULD BE AS LITTLE GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE AS POSSIBLE WITH FAMILY AUTONOMY AND THE RIGHT OF PARENTS TO RAISE THEIR CHILDREN. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MAY BE INFERRED FROM THE DUTIES THE LAW IMPOSES ON PARENTS: THE DUTY TO PROVIDE THE BASIC NECESSITIES OF LIFE INCLUDING ADEQUATE FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL ATTENTION; PROTECTION FROM HARM, INJURY OR ABUSE; AND AN EDUCATION, STABLE ENVIRONMENT AND CONSITITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS. A PARENT'S RIGHTS MAY BE LIMITED OR TERMINATED BY A COURT UPON A FINDING OF DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT, OR ABUSE. A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE PROCESS THROUGH WHICH A CHILD DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT, AND ABUSE CASE PROCEEDS IS GIVEN. STEPS ARE: (1) REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, (2) INVESTIGATING THE COMPLAINT, (3) INITIATING COURT PROCEEDINGS, (4) ASSUMING JURISDICTION BY THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE SUBSEQUENT AND COURT JUDGMENT, (5) DETENTION HEARING AND REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE PARENTS, (6) ADJUDICATORY HEARING (A FULL TRIAL ON MERITS), (7) DISPOSITIONAL HEARING (PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD), AND (8) TERMINATING PARENT'S RIGHTS IN A SPECIAL PROCEEDING. A COURT MAY TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS ONLY WHEN IT HAS DETERMINED THAT TERMINATION IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD AND WHEN CERTAIN CONDITIONS EXIST. AN ORDER OF TERMINATION IS A FINAL DECREE WHICH MAY BE APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT. (MJW)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

690. **NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By M. D. PAGELOW.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 28 p. 1978. **NCJ-56310**

DETERMINING PEOPLE MOST LIKELY TO NEED SOCIAL SERVICES BECAUSE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WAS THE BASIS FOR THIS STUDY. SUCH DATA ARE ESSENTIAL IN SETTING UP SERVICE PROGRAMS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE HOW MANY COUPLES IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE EVER ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ON THE BASIS OF ONLY ONE NATIONAL SURVEY (STRAUS, 1977). HOWEVER, DATA FROM THIS STUDY SHOULD BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH EVIDENCE FROM OTHER SOURCES TO DETERMINE WHO ARE THE VICTIMS MOST IN NEED OF PROTECTION AND SERVICES. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT WIVES ARE VICTIMIZED BY VIOLENCE TO A MUCH GREATER EXTENT THAN HUSBANDS AND SHOULD BE THE FOCUS OF THE MOST IMMEDIATE REMEDIAL STEPS. MOST RESEARCHERS HAVE AVOIDED ANY

TENDENCY TO FOCUS ON SENSATIONAL, BUT STATISTICALLY INSIGNIFICANT, CASES OF HUSBAND BATTERING. ATTENTION SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON THE UNIQUE PROBLEMS WOMEN FACE IN ATTEMPTING TO REMOVE THEMSELVES FROM BATTERING SPOUSES. DIVORCE LAWS PUT WOMEN AT A DISADVANTAGE SINCE THE EARNING POWER OF THE HUSBAND IS RARELY DIVIDED EQUALLY WITH THE WIFE. WOMEN FACE SUCH ADDITIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTING SPOUSAL AND CHILD SUPPORT, OBTAINING JOB TRAINING AND EDUCATION, AND FINDING WORK. AS A RESULT, A MUCH GREATER PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES HEADED BY FEMALES LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL THAN FAMILIES HEADED BY MALES. SHELTERS ARE AN IMPORTANT FIRST STEP IN HELPING WOMEN BREAK AWAY BUT MORE ARE NEEDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

691. **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION. By E. J. ROLDE.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 167-171. **NCJ-47095**

SOME POSSIBLY NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE REFORM OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION ARE DISCUSSED IN LIGHT OF A MASSACHUSETTS MOVE TO UPGRADE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING AND TREATMENT EFFORTS. A NEW STATE LAW THAT WENT INTO EFFECT IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1974 MANDATES THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE BY PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL INTERNS, MEDICAL EXAMINERS, DENTISTS, NURSES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS, EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, GUIDANCE AND FAMILY COUNSELORS, PROBATION OFFICERS, AND POLICE. REPORTING IS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT MANDATED, BY ANY PERSON AWARE OF HARM TO A CHILD. IN ADDITION TO STRENGTHENING REPORTING, THE TYPE OF INJURY TO BE REPORTED WAS EXPANDED FROM PHYSICAL ABUSE TO INCLUDE EMOTIONAL INJURY AND INJURY CAUSED BY NEGLECT AND SEXUAL ABUSE. ALONG WITH PASSAGE OF THE LAW, A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN WAS LAUNCHED CONCERNING THE NEW LAW AND THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. THOUGH REPORTING EFFORTS WERE ENHANCED, THE STAFF DEALING WITH THE DELICATE TASK OF INVESTIGATING REPORTS OF ABUSE WAS NOT EXPANDED OR AFFORDED THE PROFESSIONALIZATION ITS INCREASED DOMAIN NECESSITATED. WITH A STABLE POPULATION OF JUST UNDER 6 MILLION PEOPLE, THE YEARLY REPORTING OF INJURY IN MASSACHUSETTS UNDER THE ABUSED CHILDREN STATUTE WAS 101 IN 1965, 175 IN 1970, 195 IN 1973, 700 IN 1974 (THE YEAR OF THE NEW LAW), 2,238 IN 1975, AND APPROXIMATELY 4,000 IN 1976. THE IMPLICATIONS WROUGHT BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW LAW ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF THIS SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. FIVE NEGATIVE ASPECTS ARE BRIEFLY EXAMINED: ABUSING FAMILIES ARE BEING DRIVEN UNDERGROUND BY THE BLANKET WATCHDOG ROLE FORCED ON INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS IN THE STATE; THE LACK OF A CLEAR DEFINITION UNDER THE NEW LAW OF THE TERM 'CHILD ABUSE' GREATLY COMPOUNDS THE CULTURAL-SOCIAL-EDUCATIONAL BOUNDARIES EXISTING BETWEEN CLIENTS AND WORKERS; THE SELF-DEFEATING EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE SERVICES; THE STATE AS A POOR PARENT—THE LACK OF CONTINUITY AND THE INCONSISTENCY OF WORKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CASEWORK; AND THE ABROGATION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS. NO REFERENCES ARE CITED. (KBL)

692. **NEGLECT AND ABUSE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH—THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE SCHOOL'S ROLE. By R. W. T. BENSEL and J. BERDIE.** AMERICAN SCHOOL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, BOX 708, KENT, OH 44240. *JOURNAL OF SCHOOL HEALTH,* V 46, N 8 (OCTOBER 1976), P 453-461. **NCJ-46268**

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL AS REGARDS CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM, TERMINOLOGY, AND THE SIGNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED WITH ATTENTION TO INFANTICIDE, RITUALISTIC KILLING, DELIBERATE DEFORMATION (TO RENDER A CHILD INTO A PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR), WHIPPING AND CANING BY SCHOOL MASTERS, AND THE MORE RECENTLY IDENTIFIED 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME.' STATE LEGISLATION AIMED AT THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE IS EXAMINED. IT IS NOTED THAT CHILD ABUSE REFERS TO BOTH PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE VARIOUS PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL SIGNS MANIFESTED IN ABUSE CASES ARE DESCRIBED. ALTHOUGH SEXUAL ABUSE IS NOT UNCOMMON, ITS TRUE EXTENT IS UNKNOWN. DIMENSIONS OF GENERAL ABUSE ARE NOT EITHER, BECAUSE OF DATA INACCURACIES AND THE FACT THAT ONLY A FRACTION OF THE ACTUAL CASES ARE REPORTED. NOT ONLY PARENTS BUT ALSO OTHER ADULTS AND OTHER CHILDREN ARE GUILTY OF MALTREATMENT. THERE SEEM TO BE AT LEAST FOUR CATEGORIES RELATING TO PARENTS' POTENTIAL FOR PHYSICAL ABUSE: THOSE PARENTS WHO THEMSELVES WERE ABUSED AS CHILDREN; PARENTS WHO LACK THE SKILLS TO CALL ON OTHERS OR ON SOCIAL AGENCIES WHEN THEY NEED HELP; UNSTABLE MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS; AND PARENTS HARBORING INAPPROPRIATE EXPECTATIONS PEGARDING CHILDREN. RECENT TRENDS IN FAMILY PATTERNS MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE INCREASING ABUSE PERPETRATED BY MOTHERS, STEPFATHERS, AND BOYFRIENDS. UNHAPPY OR MALADJUSTED TEACHERS ARE ALSO POTENTIAL ABUSERS. THE TYPICAL ABUSED CHILD IS AN INFANT OR CHILD UNDER AGE 3, MORE OFTEN MALE, AND ONE WHO IS SOMEWHAT 'DIFFERENT.' WHILE DOCTORS CAN READILY SPOT PROBABLE ABUSE DURING A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, SCHOOL PERSONNEL MUST JUDGE ABUSE ON APPEARANCE OR BEHAVIOR. THE PREDOMINANT PATHOLOGY OF ABUSE IS SEEN IN THE CUTANEOUS TISSUES, BONE, AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. EMERGING DATA SUGGESTS THAT THE ABUSED CHILD MAY MATURE INTO THE DELINQUENT CHILD. IT IS ARGUED THAT SCHOOL PERSONNEL MUST BE TRAINED TO UNDERSTAND ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INCLUDING THE LEGAL ISSUES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING AND TREATMENT. SCHOOL POLICY MUST ALSO BE DEVELOPED, INCLUDING PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING SUSPECTED ABUSE TO APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND WORKING WITH THESE AGENCIES IN A TEAM APPROACH TO ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. AN ABUSE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING MODEL IS PROVIDED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SCHOOL PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE FOLLOWUP ON INDIVIDUAL CASES BY PROVIDING A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CHILD AND COORDINATING INTERACTION WITH AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE FAMILY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED (DJM)

693. **NEGLECT AND ABUSE OF CHILDREN—HISTORICAL ASPECTS, IDENTIFICATION, AND MANAGEMENT. By R. W. TEN BENSEL and K. J. KING.** SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, P O BOX 11188, COLUMBIA, SC 29211. 11 p. 1975. **NCJ-52119**

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE REVIEWED, THE ROLE OF DENTISTS IN THE FIELD IS ADDRESSED, AND GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING THE FINDINGS OF DENTISTS ARE PRESENTED. INFANTICIDE HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED IN ALMOST EVERY CULTURE AND HAS BEEN JUSTIFIED ON SEVERAL BASES. RITUALISTIC KILLING, MAIMING, AND THE SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN IN ATTEMPTS TO EDUCATE THEM, EXPLOIT THEM, OR RID THEM OF EVIL SPIRITS ALSO HAVE BEEN PART OF MAN'S HISTORY. WITH THE ADVENT OF URBANIZATION AND ASSOCIATED

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES, MORE ECONOMIC VALUE HAS BEEN PLACED ON CHILDREN BY SOCIETY, AND THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS COME TO BE DEFINED AS ONE INVOLVING MALTREATMENT. THE MAJOR ISSUE IS WHAT CONSTITUTES THE REASONABLE USE OF FORCE IN REARING CHILDREN. INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME HAS BEEN HELPFUL IN ATTRACTING ATTENTION TO THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ALTHOUGH THE BATTERED CHILDREN SYNDROME REPRESENTS ONLY ONE SMALL PORTION OF THE SPECTRUM OF PHYSICAL MALTREATMENT. A SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS AS OF 1974 INDICATES THAT 26 STATES MANDATE THE REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT BY DENTISTS AND/OR THEIR DELEGATES, 5 STATES REQUIRE REPORTING BY ANY HEALTH PROFESSIONAL, AND 15 STATES REQUIRE REPORTING BY ANY PERSON HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. THE TERMINOLOGY USED TO DESCRIBE THE SPECTRUM OF MALTREATMENT ENCOMPASSES BOTH PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT. CRIMINAL LAW USUALLY CATEGORIZES SEXUAL ABUSE AS FOLLOWS: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, AGGRAVATED RAPE, RAPE, SODOMY UPON A CHILD, INCEST, AND INDECENT LIBERTIES. IN ATTEMPTING TO EVALUATE THE EXTENT OF MALTREATMENT, CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO PHYSICAL FINDINGS, RADIOLOGICAL-SKELETAL MANIFESTATIONS, CUTANEOUS LESIONS, OROFACIAL LESIONS, AND NEUROLOGICAL AND GASTROINTESTINAL MANIFESTATIONS. DENTIST ARE OFTEN IN A POSITION TO TAKE THE INITIAL STEPS TOWARD PROTECTING ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. GUIDELINES TO AID THESE PROFESSIONALS IN PROTECTING CHILDREN ARE PRESENTED IN TWO AREAS: (1) THE PHENOMENON OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING AND TREATMENT AND (2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL DENTAL POLICIES, INCLUDING REPORTING AND FOLLOWUP PROCEDURES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

694. **NEGLECTED FAMILY—A REPORT OF THE ARIZONA GOVERNOR'S COMMUNITY COORDINATED CHILD CARE COMMITTEE (4C COMMITTEE). R. MAYER, Ed.** 30 p. 1976.
NCJ-47030

DESPITE RHETORIC ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY, MANY GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES HAVE A DESTRUCTIVE IMPACT ON FAMILIES IN ARIZONA OR DO LITTLE TO RELIEVE THEIR PROBLEMS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE ARE MADE. THIS REPORT BY THE COMMUNITY COORDINATED CHILD CARE COMMITTEE (THE ARIZONA 4C PROGRAM) FOUND THAT ABOUT A FOURTH OF THE SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES IN ARIZONA OCCURRED IN FAMILIES RECEIVING AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC) FUNDS WHILE ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF ALL THE PEOPLE IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS WERE FORMER AFDC CHILDREN. THE AFDC PROGRAM IS EXAMINED. THE REPORT CHARGES THAT THE PROGRAM'S ADMINISTRATION INCREASES, RATHER THAN RELIEVES, FAMILY PROBLEMS. ARIZONA PAYS $1.40 PER DAY TO SUPPORT A POOR CHILD IN THE NATURAL HOME. HOWEVER, ONCE THE CHILD IS REMOVED TO FOSTER CARE, THE INCREASED SUPPORT COSTS BETWEEN $3.64 AND $5.00 PER DAY. IF THE CHILD BECOMES SEVERELY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, WHICH OFTEN HAPPENS AFTER A SERIES OF FOSTER HOMES, THE STATE MAY PAY UP TO $40.00 A DAY FOR THE SERVICES OF A CHILD CARE INSTITUTION. THE RULE WHICH REFUSES AFDC FUNDS TO FAMILIES WITH AN EMPLOYABLE MALE OFTEN FORCES UNEMPLOYED FATHERS TO DESERT THEIR FAMILIES SO THAT WIVES AND CHILDREN CAN BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENTS. THIS ADDS EMOTIONAL DISRUPTION TO THE ALREADY PRESSING TENSIONS OF POVERTY. SUCH POLICIES RESULT IN AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DISRUPTED FAMILIES. THE LOW SUPPORT PAYMENTS CAUSE MALNUTRITION, SLOW MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, AND CHRONIC ILLNESS. REFORM OF THE AFDC SYSTEM IS URGED. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE INCREASED AFDC PAYMENTS, SUPPORT SERVICES TO HELP THE CHILD REMAIN IN THE FAMILY, REALISTIC REGULATIONS TO HELP EMPLOYABLE ADULTS FIND WORK WHILE NOT PENALIZING THE CHILDREN, BETTER UTILIZATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS, AND IMPROVED HEALTH CARE SERVICES. EDUCATION FOR PARENTHOOD SHOULD BE REQUIRED IN EVERY JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE STATE. THESE COURSES SHOULD INCLUDE CHILD DEVELOPMENT, PARENTAL LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES, AND CAUSES AND RESULTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. PUBLIC AGENCIES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF TEENAGE PARENTS. DAY CARE SERVICES AND INHOME AND FAMILY REHABILITATION SERVICES ARE NEEDED. POLICIES MUST BE CHANGED TO ALLOW RELATIVES TO ACT AS FOSTER PARENTS FOR CHILDREN WHOSE HOMES ARE NO LONGER SUITABLE. FOSTER HOMES NEED TO BE FOUND AND FOSTER PARENTS SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY TRAINED. IF A CHILD MUST BE PLACED IN A FOSTER HOME, EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ASSURE PERMANENT PLACEMENT. ADOPTIVE HOMES ARE ALSO NEEDED, ESPECIALLY FOR TEENAGERS AND CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL PROBLEMS. (GLR)

695. **NEGLIGENCE—MALPRACTICE—PHYSICIAN'S LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO DIAGNOSE AND REPORT CHILD ABUSE. By A. C. MAZURA.** WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, 468 WEST FERRY STREET, DETROIT, MI 48202. *WAYNE LAW REVIEW,* V 23, N 3 (MARCH 1977), P 1187-1201.
NCJ-54920

PHYSICIAN LIABILITY IN REPORTING CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND THE INITIATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS BY PROSECUTORS FOR NONREPORTING ARE ANALYZED, AND CIVIL AND STATUTORY LIABILITY AND ACTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE BATTERED-CHILD SYNDROME DESCRIBES THE SITUATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN WHO HAVE SUFFERED INTENTIONAL, REPETITIVE, AND SEVERE PHYSICAL INJURY INFLICTED BY THEIR PARENTS OR PARENT SUBSTITUTES. DESPITE NATIONWIDE CONCERN OVER THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, PHYSICIANS HAVE BEEN GENERALLY RELUCTANT TO REPORT BATTERED CHILDREN AND PROSECUTORS HAVE BEEN UNWILLING TO INITIATE CRIMINAL ACTIONS SINCE MOST CRIMINALLY SANCTIONED REPORTING LAWS BASE LIABILITY UPON A KNOWING OR WILLFUL ABROGATION OF STATUTORY DUTY. CERTAIN STATES (NEW YORK, ARKANSAS, COLORADO, AND IOWA) RECOGNIZE THE DUAL GOALS OF TORT LIABILITY, FINANCIAL DETERRENCE OF CARELESS BEHAVIOR AND COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY SUCH NEGLIGENCE, AND STATUTORILY PROVIDE FOR A CIVIL RIGHT OF ACTION AGAINST PHYSICIANS WHO KNOWINGLY OR WILLFULLY FAIL TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE. A SUIT FOR NEGLIGENT TREATMENT OF A CHILD WOULD PROCEED IN THE SAME MANNER AS ANY COMMON LAW MALPRACTICE SUIT FOR MISDIAGNOSIS. AN ACTION AGAINST A NONREPORTING PHYSICIAN WOULD ALSO BE POSSIBLE FOR NEGLIGENCE IN THE VIOLATION OF A REPORTING STATUTE. IN A CALIFORNIA COURT DECISION, THE STATE RECOGNIZED AN ACTION IN COMMON LAW NEGLIGENCE FOR FAILURE TO DIAGNOSE CHILD ABUSE. THE DECISION REQUIRED PROOF OF A PHYSICIAN'S INTELLECTUAL AND JUDGMENTAL FACULTIES IN ORDER TO LITIGATE A DAMAGE SUIT SUCCESSFULLY UNDER PRINCIPLES OF STATUTORY LIABILITY, THUS CREATING A BASIS FOR RECOVERY IN THEORY ONLY SINCE PROOF OF THE MENTAL ELEMENT IS DIFFICULT. BECAUSE THE THREAT OF LIABILITY ALONE CANNOT ERADICATE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION'S FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE AS A SOCIETAL PROBLEM AND TO REPORT CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, MORE RIGOROUS EDUCATION BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE MEDICAL SCHOOLS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS, IN PARTICULAR, NEED INFORMATION ON THE PURPOSE OF

MANDATORY REPORTING. THE BEST TACTIC TO ENCOURAGE REPORTING MAY BE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH THAT FOSTERS COOPERATION AMONG PROFESSIONALS AND AIMS TO HELP CHILDREN, PARENTS, AND FAMILIES RATHER THAN TO TAKE CHILDREN OUT OF THEIR HOMES AND TO PROSECUTE ALLEGED ABUSERS. CIVIL ACTIONS AGAINST NONREPORTING PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY COURTS UNDER A THEORY OF COMMON LAW NEGLIGENCE OR UNDER ALLEGATIONS OF STATUTORY LIABILITY. LIABILITY SHOULD BE IMPOSED ON PHYSICIANS WHENEVER IT OBJECTIVELY APPEARS THAT A CHILD'S INJURIES ARE THE RESULT OF ABUSE. PROBLEMS OTHER THAN PHYSICAL INJURY SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED BY COURTS AS WORTHY OF COMPENSATION. CASE LAW IS REVIEWED. (DEP)

696. **NEGOTIATION OF DAILY LIFE AND THE 'PROVOCATION' OF VIOLENCE—A PATRIARCHICAL CONCEPT IN SUPPORT OF THE WIFE BEATER. By R. E. DOBASH.** 24 p. 1978.
NCJ-60725

THIS PAPER DEFINES AND EXPLORES IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROVOCATION-OF-VIOLENCE CONCEPT USED BY HUSBANDS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHERS TO EXPLAIN AND SOMETIMES TO DEFEND WIFE-BEATING. THE AUTHOR CITES SEVERAL STUDIES THAT ACCEPT THE IDEA OF THE WIFE'S VERBAL BEHAVIOR, NOT ONLY AS AN EXCUSE FOR PHYSICAL RETALIATION, BUT AS A JUSTIFICATION OF IT. OTHER TYPES OF BEHAVIOR DEFINED AS PROVOCATIVE EITHER BY HUSBANDS OR RESEARCHERS INCLUDE AGGRESSION, NAGGING, DOMINANCE, FAILURE TO BE SUBMISSIVE, BEING TOO TALKATIVE OR TOO QUIET, BEING TOO SEXUAL OR NOT SEXUAL ENOUGH, BEING TOO FRUGAL OR NOT FRUGAL ENOUGH, AND BEING PREGNANT TOO OFTEN OR NOT OFTEN ENOUGH. THE ONLY DISCERNIBLE PATTERN IN THESE BEHAVIORS WAS SOME FAILURE OR REFUSAL OF THE WIFE TO CONFORM TO HER HUSBAND'S WISHES AND AUTHORITY. THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT THE IDEA OF PROVOCATION OR VICTIM PRECIPITATION IS NAIVE AND INSIDIOUS AND REPRESENTS AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE USE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. THE IDEA IS NAIVE BECAUSE IT FAILS TO PERCEIVE THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP AS ONE IN WHICH THE WOMAN MUST CONSTANTLY NEGOTIATE. IT IS INSIDIOUS BECAUSE IT DENIES THE WOMAN THE RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE OR FORM HER OWN BEHAVIOR AND SUPPORTS THE HUSBAND'S AUTHORITY AND ALMOST UNLIMITED RIGHT TO CONTROL HIS WIFE. THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE PARTRIARCHICAL HOUSEHOLD IS DESCRIBED AND DIFFERING PATTERNS OF WIFE AND HUSBAND CONCEPTIONS OF AUTHORITY, BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH 109 SEVERELY BEATEN WIVES, ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AOP)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 9TH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, AUGUST 1978, UPPSALA, SWEDEN.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

697. **NEW JERSEY—CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS—1973-1975. By C. J. CROWLEY.** 23 p. 1976.
NCJ-46717

STATEWIDE AND COUNTY TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF REPORTS ARE PRESENTED, AND THE SOURCES OF REFERRALS ARE CONSIDERED. THE NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS HAS INCREASED IN ALL AREAS OF THE STATE. DIFFERENCES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND SOURCES OF THE REPORTS ARE CONSIDERED, AND TRENDS OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS DISCUSSED. A CLEAR TREND TOWARD GREATER PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONCERN OVER THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS NOTED. WHERE SPECIAL EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN PROVIDING CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES, REPORTING HAS SHOWN AN EVEN GREATER INCREASE. TABLES ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS BY COUNTY FOR EACH YEAR, 1973 TO 1975, ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH THE 3-YEAR TRENDS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES. TABLES ON THE SOURCES OF REFERRAL FOR THE 3 YEARS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

698. **NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD PROBLEM—9 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERV HEAD START, 200 INDIANA AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 23 p. 1978.
NCJ-53907

INTENDED FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN, THIS PAMPHLET PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE EXTENT AND EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, HOW IT CAN BE RECOGNIZED, ITS CAUSES, THE NATURE OF ABUSING PARENTS AND ABUSED CHILDREN, AND HOW HELP CAN BE GIVEN. WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THAT RELIABLE STATISTICS ON CHILD ABUSE ARE NOT AVAILABLE, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE ABOUT 1,000,000 CASES OF CHILD ABUSE PER YEAR NATIONWIDE, RESULTING IN ABOUT 2,000 DEATHS. CHILD ABUSE OCCURS ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS IN ALL TYPES OF LOCALES. CLASSIFICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE PHYSICAL ABUSE, NEGLECT (PHYSICAL OR EMOTIONAL), EMOTIONAL ABUSE (OFTEN VERBAL), AND SEXUAL ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE MAY BE RECOGNIZED BY THE CHILD'S APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR AND THE PARENT'S OR CARETAKER'S BEHAVIOR. WHILE THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE ELUSIVE, FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE LISTED UNDER FOUR PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES: (1) CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIETY; (2) SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS; (3) FACTORS RELATED TO IMMEDIATE LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES; AND (4) INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL AND BACKGROUND FACTORS. THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON THE CHILD INCLUDE BOTH SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND EMOTIONAL DAMAGE, WHILE ABUSING PARENTS ARE DESTROYED EMOTIONALLY BY GUILT AND DIMINISHING SELF-RESPECT. THE COMMUNITY SUFFERS BECAUSE OF THE DIMINISHED CONTRIBUTIONS THAT ABUSED CHILDREN BRING TO SOCIETY AND THE SOMETIMES VIOLENT AND DANGEROUS ACTS PERPETRATED BY ABUSED PERSONS ON INNOCENT CITIZENS. A PROFILE OF ABUSING PARENTS IS INCLUDED, AND THE REASONS WHY SOME CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE MISTREATED THAN OTHERS ARE LISTED. REASONS WHY THE CITIZEN SHOULD GET INVOLVED IN SUSPECTED INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND SPECIFIC HELP THAT CAN BE OFFERED ARE DISCUSSED. WAYS TO IMPROVE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICES IN A COMMUNITY ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A DIRECTORY IS PROVIDED OF THE REGIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTERS. (RCB)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00729-3; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

699. **NEW MEXICO—DIVERSION STRATEGIES FOR STATUS OFFENDERS A REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES.** NEW MEXICO COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, P O BOX 26584, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87125. 42 p. 1976. **NCJ-56023**

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (CHINS) AND OTHER STATUS OFFENDERS IN NEW MEXICO ARE DESCRIBED, SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THESE YOUTHS ARE ASSESSED, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICES ARE RECOMMENDED. THE REPORT OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN DEALING WITH YOUTHS WHOSE BEHAVIOR PRESENTS PROBLEMS BUT IS NOT DELINQUENT. NEW MEXICO'S STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES FOR STATUS OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED, AND

THE STATE'S FAILURE TO PROVIDE FUNDS AND DESIGNATE ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH SERVICES IS NOTED. STATISTICS ON CHINS, OTHER STATUS OFFENDERS, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS SERVED BY JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICES ARE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED. SPECIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE TO CHINS ARE DESCRIBED, AND SHORTCOMINGS OF SERVICE PROVISION ARE POINTED OUT. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REORGANIZING THE ADMINISTRATION AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO STATUS OFFENDERS AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS ARE PRESENTED. NEEDS AND STRATEGIES RELATIVE TO DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC SERVICES--GROUP HOMES, YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION, FOSTER CARE PUBLIC AWARENESS, PROBATION SUBSIDY, SERVICES FOR RUNAWAYS, EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, PARENTING EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS--ARE OUTLINED. THREE OPTIONS FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY (CREATING A NEW AGENCY, PROVIDING A COORDINATING MECHANISM, OR DESIGNATING A LEAD AGENCY) ARE CONSIDERED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE EXISTING DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES TAKE CHARGE OF YOUTH SERVICES. A SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION AND DELIVERY OF YOUTH SERVICES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

700. **NEW YORK COUNTY (NY)—HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT'S FAMILY ABUSE PROJECT—1ST YEAR EVALUATION, 1978.** ARTHUR SCHIFF/STEPHEN LEEDS/ CONSULTING SERVICES, 340 BURNS STREET, FOREST HILLS, NY 11375. 32 p. 1978. **NCJ-57113**

A PROGRAM IN NEW YORK CITY TO DEAL WITH FAMILY ABUSE WAS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF CRISIS-ORIENTED AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS, AWARENESS OF THE ABUSE PROBLEM, NEEDS OF FAMILY OFFENSE VICTIMS, AND THE FAMILY COURT. THE FAMILY ABUSE PROJECT WAS INITIATED IN 1977 AND ITS MAIN COMPONENT WAS AN INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT UNIT OF PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL WORK STAFF. PROJECT STAFF WERE TO WORK WITH THE MANHATTAN FAMILY COURT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION AND WERE TO INTERVIEW VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE EVALUATION PLAN FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF PROJECT OPERATION CALLED FOR THREE MAJOR ELEMENTS: (1) DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF FORMS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF PROJECT CASE MANAGEMENT, INTERIM REPORTING, AND FINAL EVALUATION; (2) COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF BASELINE DATA REGARDING FAMILY OFFENSES HANDLED BY THE FAMILY COURT AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT; AND (3) END-OF-YEAR ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED DURING EVALUATION TO ASSESS PROJECT FUNCTIONING AND TO COMPARE THE PROJECT WITH BASELINE STATISTICS. CASE MANAGEMENT FORMS DEVELOPED BY EVALUATORS INCLUDED AN INTAKE FACE SHEET, A FAMILY COURT ACTIVITY SHEET, INITIAL AND FOLLOWUP CONTACT AND SERVICE SHEETS, AND A DAILY LOG SHEET. DATA WERE OBTAINED FOR 142 CASES CONSTITUTING A RANDOM SAMPLE OF FAMILY OFFENSE CASES ENTERING THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1976, THROUGH JANUARY 31, 1977. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PROJECT AND THE FAMILY COURT AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT WERE ASSESSED, AND DETERMINATIONS MADE CONCERNING HOW PROJECT CLIENTS FARED IN THE FAMILY COURT, WHO WAS SERVED IN THE FAMILY COURT, HOW CLIENTS PROCEEDED THROUGH THE FAMILY COURT AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, AND WHAT SERVICES THE PROJECT OFFERED TO CLIENTS. AS A SERVICE PROGRAM, THE PROJECT PERFORMED RELATIVELY WELL WITHIN THE FAMILY COURT FOR A LIMITED CASELOAD OF ABUSED WOMEN. THE PROJECT ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE WITH REGARD PROBATION DEPARTMENT BUT IT MAY HAVE POINTED THE WAY TOWARD MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF THE FAMILY COURT. AVAILABLE DATA SHOWED THAT THE PROJECT DID NOT SERVE A CROSS SECTION OF FAMILY OFFENSE VICTIMS ENTERING THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM, SINCE PROJECT CLIENTS TENDED TO BE WOMEN WITH MORE CHILDREN, WHO WERE ABUSED, AND WHO CAME FROM MORE DETERIORATED FAMILY SITUATIONS THAN OTHER WIVES IN THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM. COURT PERSONNEL APPRECIATED ESCORT SEVICES PROVIDED TO CLIENTS BY PROJECT STAFF, BUT THESE PERSONNEL ALSO INDICATED THAT SUCH SERVICE DID NOT AFFECT COURT ADMINISTRATION OR CASE OUTCOME. THE PROJECT WAS SUCCESSFUL IN HELPING CLIENTS MEET THEIR HOUSING AND SHELTER NEEDS, AND 75 PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS WHO RETURNED TO THE FAMILY COURT AFTER DISPOSITION OF THEIR ORIGINAL CASES SOUGHT THE PROJECT'S AID AGAIN. SUPPORTING DATA ARE TABULATED. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

701. **NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM PLAN.** NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, 40 N PEARL STREET, ALBANY, NY 12243. 25 p. 1979. **NCJ-64981**

THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM PLAN ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES IS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN FAMILY UNITS THROUGH SHELTER, COMMUNITY SUPPORT, COUNSELING, AND ADVOCACY SERVICES. PROGRAMS INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL CARE HOMES AND OTHER SHELTERS, NETWORKS OF SAFE REFUGES, STRONGLY LINKED COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS, FAMILY CARE TREATMENT AND SERVICE PROGRAMS, AND VARIOUS COUNSELING AND ADVOCACY SERVICE ALTERNATIVES. THEY ARE INTENDED TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES THAT RESULT IN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. A PRIMARY FOCUS ON THE DEPARTMENT IS ON SERVICES TO FORESTALL DISSOLUTION WHERE FAMILIES CAN AND CHOOSE TO REMAIN TOGETHER WITHOUT VIOLENCE, PREVENT REPETITIVE VIOLENCE BY CHILDREN OF VIOLENT COUPLES OR AMONG COUPLES WHO SEPARATE AND ACQUIRE NEW PARTNERS, AND HELP VIOLENT FAMILIES CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1978-1979 ARE REVIEWED IN RELATION TO FOUR GOALS: (1) INSURE THE RESPONSIBLE DELIVERY OF SHELTER AND SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; (2) DEVELOP COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF AND RESPONSIVENESS TO NEEDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS; (3) BUILD A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK THROUGH WHICH INFORMATION ABOUT FEDERAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS IS DISSEMINATED TO LOCAL AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS; AND (4) DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF THE BATTERING SYNDROME IN NEW YORK STATE, ASSESS ITS RELATION TO OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND THE POTENTIAL OF SERVICES IN DISRUPTING THE INTERGENERATIONAL CYCLE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO ALTERNATIVE SHELTER AND SERVICE PROJECTS, PREVENTIVE AND REHABILITATIVE-SUPPORT PROJECTS, SPECIAL CARE HOMES, AID TO WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, COUNSELING, EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE, AND TITLE XX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. PROGRAM PLANS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980 ARE OUTLINED. THE DEPARTMENT'S FOCUS ON EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR VICTIMS IS DISCUSSED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

702. **NO PLACE TO GO—THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By R. J. GELLES.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 18 p. 1977. **NCJ-45269**

VIOLENT SITUATIONS WITHIN A FAMILY ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING UNDER WHAT CONDTIONS THEY OCCUR, WHAT PRECIPITATES THEM, AND THEIR AFTERMATH, BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH 80 FAMILIES. THE IN-DEPTH UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN TWO CITIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE WITH 20 FAMILIES SUSPECTED OF USING VIOLENCE (CHOSEN FROM THE FILES OF A PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY), 20 FAMILIES SELECTED BY EXAMINATION OF POLICE BLOTTERS (CALLS FOR BREAKING UP A VIOLENT DISPUTE), AND 40 FAMILIES NEIGHBORING EACH 'AGENCY' OR 'POLICE' FAMILY. IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE SAMPLE WAS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY LARGER POPULATION DUE TO THE METHOD OF SELECTION. THE INTERVIEWS LOCATED 44 FAMILIES IN WHICH VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES HAD OCCURRED IN THE MARRIAGE. INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED REGARDING PLACE OF BEATINGS; TIME OF DAY, WEEK, AND YEAR OF THE BEATINGS; PRESENCE OF OTHER PEOPLE; EVENTS PRECIPITATING VIOLENCE; ROLE OF THE VICTIM; REACTION OF THE OFFENDER; WHY WOMEN STAY; SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY OF BEATINGS; EXPERIENCE WITH VIOLENCE AS A CHILD; RESOURCES OF THE VICTIM; AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS. THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT BATTERED WOMEN REALIZE THEY HAVE FEW PLACES TO GO AND FEW RESOURCES TO AID IN THEIR FLIGHT. TEMPORARY SHELTERS AND COUNSELING FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE TWO INITIAL STEPS WHICH EASE THE BURDEN OF BEATINGS, BUT CHANGES OF A BROADER SCOPE, E.G., CHANGES IN LEGAL STATUTES, POLICE TRAINING, AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES, ARE NECESSARY. TABULAR STATISTICS AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DAS)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

703. **NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURIES IN CHILDREN. By M. H. HALL.** ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, 13 GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON SW1X 7EN, ENGLAND. 6 p. 1972. **NCJ-51947**

THE DELICATE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IS EXPLORED AS TO DIAGNOSIS, CONFIDENTIALITY, POLICE INVOLVEMENT, AND LEGAL PROBLEMS IN CASES OF ACUTE AND PROLONGED CHILD ABUSE. THE 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME' AS INTRODUCED BY KEMPE IN 1962 IS DEFINED. AFTER DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORGANIZATION TO MANAGE THE PROBLEM AT PRESTON, ENGLAND, IN 1970, THE INCREASED NUMBER OF DISCOVERED CASES INDICATED THAT THERE MIGHT BE APPROXIMATELY 11,000 CHILD ABUSE CASES IN ENGLAND AS A WHOLE. DIAGNOSTICIANS ARE OFFERED MANY SUGGESTIONS FOR DETECTING CHILD ABUSE: SPECIFIC PHRASES USED BY PARENTS TO EXPLAIN A CHILD'S INJURIES, THE USE OF X-RAYS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, SPECIFIC RESPONSES OF THE CHILD WHEN APPROACHED FOR EXAMINATION, THE PLACEMENT AND PATTERN OF MARKS, AND SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD BRUISES. INVESTIGATION BY THE DOCTOR ON THE FIRST MEDICAL VISIT IS ADVISED, AND FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION, REFERRAL TO A HOSPITAL IS SUGGESTED. STRICT MEDICAL CONFIDENTIALITY APPLIES EVEN TO CHILD ABUSE IN ENGLAND, BUT THIS DIFFICULTY IN RELATION TO THE MEDICAL CODE OF ETHICS IS BEING CONSIDERED BY THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. LEGALLY THE ABUSED CHILD IS AT A DISADVANTAGE SINCE HEARSAY EVIDENCE CANNOT BE ACCEPTED IN COURT; THE DOCTOR CAN GIVE ONLY FIRSTHAND KNOWLEDGE, AND THE PARENT WHO ORIGINALLY GAVE THE INFORMATION MAY REFUSE TO GIVE EVIDENCE. THE COURT THUS MAY HAVE NO LEGAL POWER TO DECLARE A CARE ORDER FOR THE CHILD'S PROTECTION, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO RETURN THE CHILD TO THE HOME. IN THE MEDICOSOCIAL FIELD, MORE RESEARCH SHOULD BE DONE ON CHILD ABUSE WITH RECOGNITION THAT NOT ONLY DOCTORS CAN BE OF HELP BUT ALSO HEALTH VISTORS, DISTRICT NURSES, AND MIDWIVES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (FCW)

704. **NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY IN CHILDREN (FROM NEW POLICE SURGEON—A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CLINICAL FORENSIC MEDICINE, 1978, BY H S BURGES AND J E HILTON—SEE NCJ-61742). By H. D. E. L. A. DAVIES.** HUTCHINSON BENHAM LTD, 3 FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON WIP 6JD, ENGLAND. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-61754**

CONSIDERATIONS OF THE POLICE SURGEON IN EXAMINING INJURED CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED; TOPICS INCLUDE THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, ACTION IN SUSPICIOUS CASES, AND SOCIAL, FAMILY, AND MEDICAL HISTORIES. EVERY INJURY TO A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 3 SHOULD BE CONSIDERED NONACCIDENTAL UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE. IN THE INTERPRETATION OF A CHILD'S INJURIES, THE POLICE SURGEON SHOULD BE SUSPICIOUS AT ALL TIMES AND NEVER BELIEVE ANYTHING RELATIVES OR THE VICTIM SAYS UNTIL HE CAN DETERMINE THAT THE INJURIES FIT THE GIVEN EXPLANATIONS. IN ADDITION, THE POLICE SURGEON SHOULD WORK TO DETECT THOSE CASES IN WHICH THE CHILD IS THE VICTIM OF REPEATED ASSAULT. DIAGNOSIS IS ACHIEVED BY CONSIDERING THE HISTORY OF THE INCIDENT, PAST HISTORIES OF THE CHILD AND PARENTS, EXAMINATION, AND SPECIAL INVESTIGATION. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN HISTORY-TAKING INCLUDE SOCIAL CLASS, AGE OF PARENTS, CHILD'S PATERNITY, FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE FAMILY, HOUSING SITUATION, AND PRESENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE BABY SITTER, IF APPLICABLE. FAMILY HISTORY CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDE PARENTAL OCCUPATION AND BACKGROUND, POSSIBLE MISTREATMENT IN CHILDHOOD, AND POSSIBLE MENTAL ILLNESS. MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE PARENTS SHOULD ALSO BE DETERMINED. INQUIRIES OF THE CHILD'S PAST HISTORY SHOULD INCLUDE DETAILS OF AGE, BIRTH, WEIGHT, PREVIOUS ILLNESS, AND PREVIOUS INJURY. DURING THE EXAMINATION, THE CHILD SHOULD BE COMPLETELY UNDRESSED SO THAT THE WHOLE BODY MAY BE OBSERVED. HOWEVER SLIGHT, ALL INJURIES MUST BE RECORDED. SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED WHEN CHILD ABUSE IS EVEN SUSPECTED; THE CHILD SHOULD BE HOSPITALIZED AND A FULL SKELETAL SURVEY, WHICH WILL INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF ANY HEALED FRACTURES, SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. IN SUSPICIOUS CASES, THE POLICE SURGEON MAY ACT AS A LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. SAFETY ORDERS OR CARE ORDERS MAY BE ISSUED TO REMOVE THE CHILD FROM THE HOME IF ABUSE IS SHOWN. IN CARE PROCEEDINGS, THE RISK OF THE CHILD RECEIVING FURTHER INJURY IF RETURNED TO THE HOME SHOULD BE STRESSED. ABUSE IS NOT LIMITED TO CHILDREN EXCLUSIVELY; RECENT INTEREST IN BOTH THE MEDICAL AND LAY PRESS HAS CENTERED ON THE SUBJECT OF BATTERED WIVES. FLOW CHARTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE CHAPTER AS WELL AS SUGGESTED READINGS. (LWM)

705. **NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN.** GREAT BRITAIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, ALEXANDER FLEMING HOUSE, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, LONDON, ENGLAND. 12 p. 1974. **NCJ-30609**

MEMORANDUM FOR AREA HEALTH AUTHORITIES AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONALS IN LONDON ON THE DIAGNOSIS, CARE, PREVENTION, AND LOCAL ORGANIZATION NECESSARY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE FORMATION OF AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES AS POLICY-MAKING BODIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THESE CASES IS RECOMMENDED.

706. **NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 17. By J. STURGESS and K. HEAL.** GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT, WATERLOO BRIDGE HOUSE, WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON SE1 8UA, ENGLAND. 18 p. 1975. **NCJ-34201**

A SAMPLE OF ALL FAMILIES KNOWN TO THE PROBATION SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH CHILD BATTERING WAS STUDIED, AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IS PRESENTED FOR PARENTS AND VICTIMS, WHOSE INJURIES ARE ALSO CLASSIFIED. A TYPICAL FAMILY SITUATION AS REVEALED BY THE STUDY COULD BE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: A FAMILY OF ONE OR TWO CHILDREN, WITH YOUNG PARENTS PROBABLY AGED ABOUT TWENTY-THREE. THE MOTHER IS NOT IN PAID EMPLOYMENT AND THE FATHER HAS A MANUAL JOB—PROBABLY UNSKILLED. THE FATHER HAS ALREADY HAD A CRIMINAL CONVICTION, AND THERE MAY HAVE BEEN SOME CONTACT BETWEEN THE FAMILY AND THE PROBATION SERVICE BEFORE THE NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY OCCURRED. THE VICTIM OF THE INJURY IS MOST LIKELY TO BE A BOY UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—PROBABLY THE ELDER OR ONLY CHILD IN THE FAMILY. HE IS LIKELY TO RECEIVE SEVERE BRUISING OR EVEN A HEAD INJURY, AND IN THE LATTER CASE HE WILL PROBABLY DIE AS A RESULT. IF THE VICTIM HAD RECEIVED A PREVIOUS NONACCIDENTAL INJURY, THIS HAD PROBABLY OCCURRED WITHIN THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS, AND WHEN HE WAS YOUNGER THAN AVERAGE FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE. THE SAME PARENT WAS PROBABLY INVOLVED ON BOTH OCCASIONS. THIS WAS MORE LIKELY TO BE THE MOTHER THAN THE FATHER. WHEN SIBLINGS OF VICTIMS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN INJURED, THE SAME PARENT WAS PROBABLY INVOLVED AGAIN, BUT IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IT WAS MORE LIKELY TO BE THE FATHER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

707. **NON-ACCIDENTAL POISONING—AN EXTENDED SYNDROME OF CHILD ABUSE. By D. ROGERS, J. TRIPP, A. BENTOVIM, A. ROBINSON, D. BERRY, and R. GOULDING.** BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BMA HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1 H9JR, ENGLAND. *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,* N 1 (1976), P 793-796. **NCJ-48226**

SIX CASES ARE REPORTED WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE MANIFESTATIONS, DIAGNOSES, AND MANAGEMENT OF NONACCIDENTAL POISONING AS AN EXTENDED SYNDROME OF CHILD ABUSE. WHILE STUDIES OF CHILD ABUSE HAVE CONCENTRATED LARGELY ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, NUTRITIONAL NEGLECT, AND EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION, THE CHILD ABUSE SYNDROME MAY EXTEND TO THE LESS OBVIOUSLY PARENTALLY INFLICTED CHILD MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RESULTING FROM INTENTIONAL POISONING. AS CAN BE SEEN IN THE CASES REPORTED, THE FIRST MANIFESTATION OF POSSIBLE POISONING INVOLVES THE APPEARANCE OF OFTEN BIZARRE SYMPTOMS WITH NO APPARENT PATHOLOGICAL EXPLANATION. IN THE CASE OF BARBITURATE POISONING, PHYSICAL SIGNS AT THE TIME OF FIRST PRESENTATION MAY GIVE AN INDICATION OF DRUG POISONING. IN THE CASES PRESENTED INVOLVING DIURETIC AND SALT POISONING, OTHERWISE INEXPLICABLE ELECTROLYTE VALUES PROVIDED THE FIRST INDICATION OF THE CAUSE OF ILLNESS. ADDITIONAL FEATURES IN CASES OF NONACCIDENTAL CHILD POISONING WHICH MAY AID IN ITS DIAGNOSIS INCLUDE NEUROLOGICAL PRESENTATION SUCH AS FAINTING; A PARENTAL HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE OR OVERDOSE; THE AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS IN THE HOME; PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS IN THE FAMILY, SUCH AS MARITAL CONFLICT OR PARENTAL PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCE; PREVIOUS CONSPICUOUS ILLNESS, INJURY, OR DEATH IN THE FAMILY; EPISODIC NATURE OF THE SYMPTOMS; EPISODES RELATED TO PARENTAL VISITS TO THE HOSPITALIZED CHILD; A RECURRENCE OF SYMPTOMS AFTER DISCHARGE TO THE PARENTAL HOME; AND DETECTION OF A DRUG IN THE URINE, BLOOD, OR GASTRIC CONTENTS. WHEN A DIAGNOSIS OF NONACCIDENTAL POISONING IS SUSPECTED, A COMPLETE SOCIAL AND MEDICAL HISTORY SHOULD BE TAKEN AND CAREFUL BIOCHEMICAL TESTING AND TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BLOOD AND URINE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT. ONCE NONACCIDENTAL POISONING HAS BEEN PROVEN, A CASE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE SCHEDULED, AND A CONSIDERATION OF THE NEED FOR PROTECTIVE PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN. BOTH PARENTS SHOULD BE FRANKLY INFORMED OF THE CAUSE OF THE ILLNESS AND SUGGESTED SOURCE OF DRUGS. A PSYCHIATRIC INVESTIGATION OF THE WHOLE FAMILY IS RECOMMENDED, AND IF VOLUNTARY SEPARATION FROM THE CHILD IS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE PARENTS, A PLACEMENT ORDER SHOULD BE EFFECTED UNTIL SUCH A TIME WHEN IT IS MOST PROBABLE THAT FURTHER POISONING EPISODES WILL NOT OCCUR. FOLLOWING COURT HEARING OR FURTHER CASE CONFERENCE, LONG TERM MANAGEMENT DECISIONS MAY BE MADE. POSSIBLE PSYCHIATRIC BASES FOR NONACCIDENTAL CHILD POISONING MAY INCLUDE THE PROJECTION OF PARENTAL PROBLEMS ONTO THE CHILD AS A MEANS OF ESCAPING FROM THEM, AND OVER-INVOLVEMENT BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD WITH SUBSEQUENT FAILURE TO EMOTIONALLY DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE SELF AND THE CHILD. PARENTAL DENIAL OF THE POISONING IS FREQUENT, BUT TREATMENT WILL REQUIRE PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE DYSFUNCTIONAL CHILD/PARENT RELATIONSHIPS OR PARENTAL DYSFUNCTIONS CAN BE TREATED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (JAP)

708. **NORMATIVE AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES—PRELIMINARY DATA ON A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE USA (UNITED STATE OF AMERICA) SAMPLE. By M. A. STRAUS.** SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY. 27 p. 1978. **NCJ-60104**

THE INCIDENCE, MODES, AND PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,143 COUPLES ARE DESCRIBED. APPROXIMATELY 28 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE REPORTED AT LEAST 1 INSTANCE IN WHICH PHYSICAL VIOLENCE HAD OCCURRED. EIGHT TYPES OF VIOLENT ACTS WERE SAMPLED, FROM PUNCHING TO USING A KNIFE OR GUN. ONE OF EVERY 100 HUSBANDS AND WIVES HAD EXPERIENCED A BEATING OR BEEN BEATEN UP BY A SPOUSE IN THE LAST YEAR. FIVE PERCENT HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN SUCH A BEATING AT SOME POINT IN THE MARRIAGE AND ALMOST FOUR PERCENT HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN AN INCIDENT WHERE A KNIFE OR GUN HAD BEEN USED. THE PAPER EXAMINES SEX DIFFERENCES AND SOCIAL CLASS DIFFERENCES IN VIOLENCE RATES. RESEARCH FINDINGS SHOWED RELATIVELY SMALL SEX DIFFERENCES. SOCIAL CLASS DIFFERENCES WERE EVEN SMALLER. THE STUDY DID SHOW, HOWEVER, THAT VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES IS FREQUENT IN BOTH BLUE COLLAR AND WHITE COLLAR HUSBAND GROUPS WITH SEVERITY EVEN GREATER IN THE BLUE COLLAR GROUP. IT ALSO SHOWED THAT CLASS DIFFERENCES IN ACTUAL RATES OF VIOLENCE PRIMARILY REFLECT THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF LOWER CLASS LIFE RATHER THAN A CULTURE OF VIOLENCE. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT ATTITUDIAL FACTORS PLAY ONLY A RELATIVELY SMALL PART IN ACCOUNTING FOR VARIATION IN ACTUAL RATES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. FOOTNOTES ARE APPENDED. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER READ AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE IN CANADIAN SOCIETY, MARCH 12, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

709. **NORTH DAKOTA—CHILD ABUSE. By N. JOHNSON.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, GRAND FORKS, ND 58201. 13 p. 1974. **NCJ-51850**

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT NORTH DAKOTA PHYSICIANS BE PROVIDED WITH INFORMATION AND PRACTICAL ADVICE CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE AND THAT THE ABUSE REPORTING SYSTEM BE MODIFIED TO ENCOURAGE REPORTING. SURVEY DATA OBTAINED BY UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA RESEARCHERS INDICATES THAT NORTH DAKOTA PHYSICIANS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT CHILD ABUSE, BUT THAT THEY ARE ALSO INSUFFICIENTLY INFORMED ABOUT THE PROBLEM AND ITS POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS. A QUESTIONNAIRE MAILED TO 620 NONMILITARY MEDICAL DOCTORS IN NORTH DAKOTA GENERATED 242 RESPONSES, A RESPONSE RATE OF 38 PERCENT. THE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY THE QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATED THAT ONLY 37 OF 234 RESPONDENTS HAD REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE WITHIN THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS. THE RESEARCHERS NOTED THAT THIS DATA IS IN APPARENT CONFLICT WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE STATE CENTRAL REGISTRY WHICH RECORDED ONLY 25 CASES REPORTED DURING THE PREVIOUS THREE YEARS. IT IS SPECULATED THAT NOT ALL OF THE PHYSICIANS REPORTS WERE MADE TO THE PROPER AGENCY, THAT ONLY CASES OF PROVEN ABUSE ARE REGISTERED, OR THAT CASES REPORTED BY THE PHYSICIANS AS CHILD ABUSE ARE SUBSEQUENTLY LISTED AS CHILD NEGLECT. THOSE DOCTORS WHO DID REPORT CHILD ABUSE MADE THEIR REPORTS TO THIRTEEN DIFFERENT AGENCIES, SUCH DIVERGENCE IS BELIEVED TO INDICATE A NEED TO PROVIDE PHYSICIANS WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROPER REPORTING METHOD THAT WILL RESULT IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE RESPONSE. ALTHOUGH 56 PHYSICIANS STATED THAT THEY HAD CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE WHICH THEY DID NOT REPORT, 43 MEMBERS OF THAT GROUP HAD MADE REPORTS IN OTHER CASES. IT IS FELT THAT MANY PHYSICIANS ARE PREVENTED FROM REPORTING THEIR SUSPICIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR LACK OF SUBSTANTIATION, OR BECAUSE THE PHYSICIANS ARE DISCOURAGED BY THE FAILURE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO REMOVE ABUSED CHILDREN FROM ABUSIVE PARENTS. ADDITIONAL DATA REVEALS BOTH THE PHYSICIANS' LACK OF FAMILIARITY WITH NORTH DAKOTA REPORTING LAWS, AND THE OVERWHELMING DESIRE OF THE DOCTORS TO OBTAIN USEFUL INFORMATION ON REPORTING. IT IS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT SEVERAL PHYSICIANS WHO CONSIDERED THEMSELVES UNFAMILIAR WITH THE REPORTING LAWS NEVERTHELESS MADE REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. ALTHOUGH OF THE 37 DOCTORS WHO FELT THAT THE STATE LAWS WERE SUFFICIENT, MANY SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THOSE SAME LAWS, INDICATING TO THE RESEARCHERS THAT LESS THAN 37 OF THE RESPONDENTS ARE ACTUALLY SATISFIED WITH THE LAWS. OUT OF 220 RESPONDENTS, 194 STATED THAT THEY WOULD PREFER OTHER PROFESSIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, BUT THAT THEY WOULD NOT FAVOR A LEGAL PENALTY FOR NONREPORTING, NOR WOULD THEY FAVOR A REQUIREMENT FOR WRITTEN REPORTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS BE GIVEN TO PHYSICIANS TO CREATE BOTH AN INCREASED AWARENESS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM AND TO INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE REPORTING. IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT ADDITIONAL GROUPS OF PERSONS, SUCH AS TEACHERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, BE REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, AND THAT A MORE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF REPORTING BE IMPLEMENTED THAT WOULD MAXIMIZE USE OF THE CENTRAL REGISTRY. (TWK)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

710. **NURTURING ABUSED AND ABUSIVE MOTHERS—THE HAIRDRESSING GROUP. By M. BRETON.** HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1979), P 161-174. **NCJ-60937**

AN ATTEMPT TO APPLY THE SMALL GROUP APPROACH TO THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF ITS RATIONALE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION WITH ONE GROUP OF CANADIAN WOMEN. GOALS OF THE PROJECT WERE TO OVERCOME TWO MAJOR PROBLEMS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS: SOCIAL ISOLATION AND INABILITY TO SEEK OUT HELP FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN. BASED ON RESEARCH INDICATING THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS LACK NURTURING SKILLS, HAIRDRESSING AND SERVING LUNCH WERE CHOSEN AS WAYS TO PROVIDE NURTURING FOR THE WOMEN, THEREBY HELPING THEM TO LEARN NURTURING RATHER THAN ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE GROUP, WHICH CONSISTED OF SEVEN MOTHERS, MET WEEKLY FOR 4 HOURS DURING WHICH THEY HAD THEIR HAIR DONE BY A PROFESSIONAL HAIRDRESSER, TALKED WITH TWO SOCIAL WORKERS WHO WERE THE GROUP LEADERS, AND HAD LUNCH. ALL THE WOMEN WERE EMOTIONALLY, FINANCIALLY, AND SOCIALLY DEPRIVED AND HAD CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN PHYSICALLY ABUSED. DURING THE EARLY GROUP SESSIONS, THE LEADERS ASSUMED CLEAR PARENTING, CAREGIVING, AND NURTURING ROLES, ENCOURAGING THE MOTHERS TO REGRESS TO THE CHILD ROLE UNTIL THEY INDICATED THAT THEY WERE READY TO START GIVING. LEADERS REINFORCED AND ENCOURAGED OTHER-CENTERED BEHAVIOR IN THE MOTHERS. THE HIGH GROUP ATTENDANCE DURING ITS FIRST YEAR AND A HALF AND FURTHER SOCIAL CONTACTS ARRANGED BY THE WOMEN INDICATED THE PROJECT'S SUCCESS IN REDUCING THE WOMEN'S SOCIAL ISOLATION. MOREOVER, FOUR OF THE MOTHERS DEVELOPED SOME ABILITY TO ASK FOR HELP. THE GROUP SURVIVED LEADERSHIP TURNOVER AND HAS BEGUN TO ASSUME SOME PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING RESPONSIBILITY IN SEVERAL AREAS. A TRUSTFUL CLIMATE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, ALTHOUGH ONE MEMBER FREQUENTLY IS MADE THE GROUP SCAPEGOAT. NEARLY A YEAR WAS REQUIRED BEFORE THESE POSITIVE RESULTS WERE SEEN, THEREBY INDICATING THE PATIENCE AND SUPPORT NEEDED FOR GROUP WORKERS. THE GROUP WORKERS' CURRENT GOAL IS TO REORIENT THE GROUP SYSTEMATICALLY TOWARD BECOMING A MUTUAL AID SYSTEM. WHETHER THIS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED IS NOT YET CERTAIN, BUT SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT TO THE MOTHERS HAVE ALREADY BEEN PRODUCED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

711. **OBSERVED CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE. By D. F. GILLESPIE, J. R. SEABERG, and S. BERLIN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 342-349. **NCJ-46202**

DETERMINANTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED BY CHILD ABUSE PRACTITIONERS, AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IS ASSESSED. SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS FOUND TO BE IMPORTANT DETERMINANTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE EXAMINED. THE RESEARCH IS BASED ON AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF 40 CHILD ABUSE PRACTITIONERS, INCLUDING SOCIAL WORKERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, NURSES, EDUCATORS, AND CHILD PROTECTIVE STAFF PERSONNEL, WITH BROAD BACKGROUNDS IN ALL AREAS OF SOCIAL SERVICE. PRACTITIONERS SUBMITTED LISTS OF VARIABLES WHICH THEY PERCEIVED TO BE CHILD ABUSE CAUSES; 32 VARIABLES WERE SUBMITTED IN TOTAL. THESE FACTORS COVERED A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS, EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED OVER THE TWO MAJOR CATEGORIES OF SITUATIONAL-INTERPERSONAL (SI) AND INDIVIDUAL-PERSONALITY (IP) CHARACTERISTICS. MANY OF THE OBSERVERS ALSO CITED MULTIPLE CAUSES FOR THE

ABUSE CASES. A LIST OF COMBINATIONS OF FACTORS WAS GIVEN TO THE OBSERVERS, WHO REPORTED ON WHAT THEY THOUGHT WERE THE FIVE MOST COMMON. THE THREE MOST COMMON PAIRS OF VARIABLES (WITH THEIR CHARACTER) MENTIONED BY THE PRACTITIONERS WERE: INAPPROPRIATE PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS (SI) AND HOSTILE-AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR/LOW FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE ON THE PART OF THE PARENTS (IP); THE MODEL OF CHILD-REARING CARETAKER EXPERIENCE (SI) AND HOSTILE-AGGRESSIVE (IP); AND HOSTILE-AGGRESSIVE (IP) AND SOCIAL ISOLATION (SI). THE MOST IMPORTANT VARIABLES SEEM TO INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER, NOT WITH ONES OF LESSER IMPORTANCE. THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY ARE TENTATIVE, AND MORE RESEARCH SHOULD BE DONE IN THIS AREA; HOWEVER, THE STUDY DID PROVIDE SOME EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ON THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE. MORE POSSIBILITIES OF COMBINATIONS AND THE SPECIFIC EFFECTS THAT EACH OF THESE VARIABLES HAS ON THE OTHERS SHOULD BE STUDIED AS WELL. TABULAR DATA ON THE DETERMINANTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE PRESENTED, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (BAC)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK C/O DAVID F GILLESPIE, SEATTLE, WA 98195.

712. **OFFENSES OF SEXUAL INTERFERENCE (FROM PAPERS ON CRIME CONTROL, 1977-1978, BY INKERI ANTTILA SEE NCJ-58108). By I. ANTTILA.** RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY, SILTASAARENKATU 12 A, 00530 HELSINKI 53, FINLAND. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-58115**
CONSIDERATIONS IN ATTRIBUTING CRIMINALITY TO FORMS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ARE DISCUSSED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO LAWS AND PRACTICES IN FINLAND AND TO THE OFFENSES OF RAPE AND CHILD MOLESTATION. EACH SOCIETY HAS NORMS THAT LIMIT THE SEXUAL ACTIVITY OF ITS MEMBERS. HOWEVER, THE EXTENT TO WHICH CRIMINAL LAW ENTERS INTO THE CONTROL OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR DEPENDS ON THE STAGE OF A SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT. THERE ARE SEVERAL APPROACHES THAT SOCIETIES MAY TAKE TO CONTROLLING SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: (1) CONNECTING SUCH CONTROL EXCLUSIVELY TO THE GOAL OF PROPAGATION AND THROUGH THIS TO BELIEFS REGARDING MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY; (2) VIEWING SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AS SOCIAL EXCHANGE, WHICH SHOULD BE BASED ON RECIPROCITY RATHER THAN VIOLENCE OR EXPLOITATION; AND (3) TRYING TO FIND METHODS OF CONTROL THAT MINIMIZE SUFFERING AND HARM IN SOCIETY. IN FINLAND, AS IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES, THE 1960'S WERE YEARS OF SEXUAL LIBERATION. PENAL LAWS DEALING WITH SEXUAL OFFENSES (E.G., HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY, INCEST) AND OTHER LAWS PERTAINING TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR (ABORTION, PROSTITUTION) BECAME LESS SEVERE, AS DID COURT PRACTICES IN SEX-RELATED CASES AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD SEX OFFENSES AND THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. HOWEVER, THERE WAS AT THE SAME TIME A COUNTERTREND, ASSOCIATED WITH A GROWING EMPHASIS ON WOMEN'S FREEDOM OF ACTION, TOWARD GREATER PROTECTON OF WOMEN FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT. THESE CONFLICTING TRENDS HAVE PRODUCED MIXED ATTITUDES TOWARD SEXUAL ASSAULT IN MANY COUNTRIES. A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED IN DETERMINING THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF RAPE (E.G., WHETHER HOMOSEXUAL CONDUCT IS TO BE INCLUDED, WHAT CONSTITUTES CONSENT, WHETHER HUSBANDS CAN BE CONVICTED OF RAPING THEIR WIVES). TRIALS INVOLVING RAPE OFTEN CONTAIN MANY PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE LEGAL DEFINITION. WITH REGARD TO CHILD MOLESTATION, PROBLEMS OF LEGAL DEFINITION CENTER ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES: THE UPPER AGE LIMIT FOR THE OFFENSE; WHETHER THE AGE LIMIT SHOULD BE DIFFERENT FOR HOMOSEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL BEHAVIOR; AND, IN CASES INVOLVING OLDER CHILDREN, WHETHER THE RIGHT TO RAISE CHARGES BELONGS TO THE CHILD OR TO THE CHILD'S LEGAL GUARDIANS. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: GENERAL INTRODUCTION FOR THE COLLOQUIUM ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF OFFENSES OF SEXUAL INTERFERENCE, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, MAY 31-JUNE 3, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

713. **OHIO—JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1971.** OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 30 EAST BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, OH 43215. 52 p. 1971. **NCJ-19083**
STATISTICAL PRESENTATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE OHIO JUVENILE COURT. CHARTS AND TABLES OF STATISTICS COVER THE FOLLOWING SIX BROAD CATEGORIES OF JUVENILE COURT CASES: DELINQUENCY CASES, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, SPECIAL SERVICE CASES, JUVENILE TRAFFIC CASES, UNRULY CASES, AND ADULT CASES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

714. **OHIO—REPORT FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.** OHIO TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. 75 p. 1977. **NCJ-46950**
LAW REFORM, BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND MORE ADEQUATE SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE AREAS OF SPOUSE ABUSE, CHILD ABUSE, AND PARENT ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. THE TASK FORCE EXAMINED ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, POSITION PAPERS, TESTIMONY, AND RESEARCH DATA PRESENTED FOR DELIBERATION OVER THE 8-MONTH STUDY PERIOD. IN ADDITION, THREE PUBLIC HEARINGS WERE HELD IN SEPARATE CITIES TO OBTAIN TESTIMONY FROM EXPERTS AND VICTIMS. EFFORTS WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE AREA OF MATE ABUSE, WHILE TWO SUBCOMMITTEES, ONE ON CHILD ABUSE AND THE OTHER ON PARENT ABUSE, EXAMINED THOSE PROBLEMS. A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM AND ITS POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS WAS FOUND AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, AND VICTIMS THEMSELVES. LACK OF DATA HAMPERED THE TASK FORCE IN ITS DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT RECRUITS, AS WELL AS ADVANCED TRAINING. POLICIES ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED TO INSURE THE SAFETY OF POLICE OFFICERS AND DISPUTANTS. LEGAL RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD AFFECT THE CRIMINAL CODE AND LEGAL EDUCATION. IMPROVEMENTS IN SOCIAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE, PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ADULTS, A STATEWIDE INFORMATION PROGRAM, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY EDUCATION, AND CRISIS INTERVENTION EDUCATION ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE DATA ON COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN OHIO, FUNDING SOURCES FOR IMPROVED SOCIAL SERVICES, DATA ON STATISTICAL SURVEY, FORMS RECOMMENDED FOR RECORDKEEPING, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

715. **ON SUPPORTING WOMEN'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS AGAINST VIOLENCE (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729). By L. A. KRIESBERG.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-55740**
OBSERVATIONS REGARDING RAPE CRISIS CENTERS AND BATTERED WIVES SHELTERS ARE HIGHLIGHTED; A RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO A NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO

FUNDING THESE SHELTERS IS PRESENTED. PERVASIVE PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT INVITE THE SEARCH FOR POWERFUL AND FAR-REACHING SOLUTIONS WHILE OVERLOOKING MODEST, EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENTS. ONE IMPORTANT FEMINIST RESPONSE TO THIS PROBLEM IS THE ORGANIZATION OF CRISIS CENTERS AND SHELTERS TO PROVIDE PEER SUPPORT AND ADVOCACY FOR THE VICTIMS OF RAPE AND BATTERING. THESE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE 24-HOUR TELEPHONE CRISIS INTERVENTION, TEMPORARY EMERGENCY SHELTER, COUNSELING, AND ADVOCACY WITH THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL SYSTEM. COMMUNITY EDUCATION ON RAPE PREVENTION, PUBLICITY ON THE INCIDENCE OF RAPE AND BATTERING AMONG ALL AGES AND SOCIAL CLASSES, DEVELOPMENT OF LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES FOR VICTIMS OF BATTERING, AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS DIRECTED TOWARD MEDICAL AND LEGAL PERSONNEL TO SENSITIZE THEM TO THE MOST BLATANT OF THEIR INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR TOWARDS VICTIMS ARE ALSO PROVIDED. THE MOST DIRECT RESULTS OF THESE ACTIVITIES ARE THAT THE ADVOCACY AND COUNSELING REDUCE THE ISOLATION OF A VICTIM AND LESSEN HER VULNERABILITY TO ABUSE BY MEDICAL AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS, HER FAMILY, AND HER OWN FEAR OF GUILT. CRISIS CENTERS ALSO SERVE AS VITAL LINKS BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM BY PROVIDING CONTACT FOR POLICE AND PROSECUTORS WITH VICTIMS WHO MIGHT OTHERWISE NOT REPORT THE CRIMES. INTERVENTION ENABLES VICTIM-POLICE INTERACTION TO BE PRODUCTIVE AND RATIONAL RATHER THAN BEING AN EXCHANGE OF DEFENSIVE STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH OVERWHELMING EMOTION. A SUSTAINED, LONG-TERM NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO MODEST FUNDING OF SUCH CENTERS AND SHELTERS WOULD HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON CHANGING THE VIOLENT PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR WHICH CONCERN SOCIETY. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: JANUARY 1978.

716. **ONE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM. By R. JUSTICE and B. JUSTICE.** AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *PUBLIC WELFARE,* V 36, N 4 (FALL 1978), P 14-21. **NCJ-54712**
THIS REPORT ADDRESSES THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO PREVENT A FAMILY FROM BEING ABUSIVE, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS. MISTRUST OF PARENTS BY CHILDREN IS EXTENDED TO OTHERS AND CHILDREN GROW UP ISOLATING THEMSELVES. FEELINGS OF WORTHLESSNESS INFLUENCE THE KINDS OF FRIENDS CHILDREN MAKE, IF ANY, AND PARTNERS THEY SELECT FOR MARRIAGE. PARENTS OFTEN ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN BECAUSE OF FRUSTRATION AND ANGER RESULTING FROM A LIFE PATTERN OF UNSATISFIED NEEDS. THE BASIC PROBLEM OF SPOUSES COMPETING WITH EACH OTHER AND THEN TURNING TO CHILDREN FOR NURTURING IS CALLED SYMBIOSIS. ABUSING PARENTS TAKE THE NEED TO BELONG AND CARRY IT TO THE EXTREME BY CRITIZING EACH OTHER AND THEIR CHILDREN. CHILD ABUSE, THEN, IS FREQUENTLY A PROBLEM OF OVERINVOLVEMENT. IT IS JUST THE OPPOSITE OF CHILD NEGLECT WHERE PARENTS HAVE TOO LITTLE INVESTMENT IN THEIR CHILDREN. ALTHOUGH THE CENTRAL PROBLEM IN ABUSING FAMILIES IS SYMBIOSIS, OTHER PRECIPITATING FACTORS ARE ISOLATION, MARITAL CONFLICT, TEMPER (TENSION OR IMPATIENCE), LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD MANAGEMENT, EMPLOYMENT, AND THE FEELING OF FRUSTRATION EXPERIENCED BY A HOMEBOUND MOTHER. THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES TO INTERVENE IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE INVOLVE GROUP THERAPY WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS, SETTING GOALS AND MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS, AND THE USE OF GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING. THE PROBLEM OF PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT BECAUSE IT TOUCHES ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER PARENTS HAVE THE RIGHT TO RAISE THEIR CHILDREN AS THEY SEE FIT. WAYS OF PREVENTING ABUSE INCLUDE COMPULSORY PARENT TRAINING AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL PARENTS CONCEPT (PERSONS WHO ARE EQUIPPED BY UPBRINGING AND TRAINING TO GIVE CHILDREN THE NURTURING, CARE, AND NONPHYSICAL DISCIPLINE THEY NEED). NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

717. **ONE OF THESE DAYS—POW! RIGHT IN THE KISSER—THE TRUTH ABOUT BATTERED WIVES. By J. GINGOLD.** MS MAGAZINE CORPORATION, 370 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *MS,* V 5, N 2 (AUGUST 1976), P 51-54, 94. **NCJ-58708**
FAMILY OFFENSES IN THE FORM OF WIFE BEATING AND MARITAL VIOLENCE ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED WOMEN. WIFE BEATING IS A COMMONPLACE CRIME, BUT THE SITUATION OF ABUSED WIVES HAS BEEN IGNORED BY SOCIETY. ATTITUDES TOWARD ABUSED WIVES AND RAPE VICTIMS ARE STRIKINGLY SIMILAR; JUST AS THE RAPE VICTIM IS SUPPOSEDLY A SEDUCTIVE PERSON WHO ASKED FOR WHAT SHE GOT, THE ABUSED WIFE PROVOKED HER HUSBAND INTO BEATING HER. WIFE BEATING CUTS ACROSS ALL SOCIAL CLASSES, BUT MANY BATTERED VICTIMS, ESPECIALLY MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN, ARE RELUCTANT TO CALL THE POLICE. STILL DOMESTIC TROUBLE COMPLAINTS CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY OF ALL CALLS FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE. DESPITE THIS FACT FEW ARRESTS ARE MADE, AND MANY LAWYERS BELIEVE THAT FAILURE TO ARREST IN WIFE ABUSE CASES IS OFTEN BASED ON POLICE PREDICTIONS THAT WOMEN PLAINTIFFS WILL EVENTUALLY DROP THE CHARGES. WOMEN ENDURE VIOLENCE BECAUSE THEY FEEL THEY HAVE NO OTHER CHOICE ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON MEN KEEPS THEM AT HOME, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES ARISE FROM THE FACT THAT WOMEN HAVE BEEN RAISED AND SOCIALIZED TO BELIEVE THEY MUST MAKE THEIR HUSBANDS HAPPY. ALCOHOL IS FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH WIFE ABUSE, AS IS ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD, AND RESEARCH INDICATES THAT PREGNANCY AND WIFE ABUSE MAY BE RELATED. STATE LAWS THAT CAN BE INVOKED TO PROTECT WOMEN FROM ASSAULTIVE HUSBANDS VARY. IN ALL STATES, IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO ATTACK ANOTHER PERSON PHYSICALLY. IF THE ASSAILANT IS MARRIED TO THE VICTIM, HOWEVER, THE LAW IS UNLIKELY TO BE ENFORCED. THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS THUS INDIFFERENT AND OFTEN HOSTILE TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN FOR PROTECTION AGAINST ASSAULTIVE HUSBANDS. MORE SHELTERS AND COUNSELING AND BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE CRUCIAL IN RELIEVING THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WIVES. THE BATTERED WIFE SYNDROME ALSO IS ROOTED IN BELIEFS ABOUT SEXUAL INEQUALITY AND WILL DISAPPEAR ONLY WHEN THIS INEQUALITY IS ELIMINATED. CASE HISTORIES OF WIFE ABUSE ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

718. **ONTARIO—RESEARCH PAPERS FOR THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE—CANADA.** ONTARIO MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES, HEPBURN BLOCK, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M7A 1E9. 162 p. 1978. **NCJ-65120**
THIS REPORT DISCUSSES TWO STUDIES OF GUIDELINES, PROBLEMS AND DECISIONMAKING IN CHILD ABUSE CASES HANDLED BY THE MEMBER ORGANISATIONS OF THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES (OACAS) (CANADA). IN A STUDY OF THE GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES OF 50 CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES REPORTING HIGH AS WELL AS LOW AMOUNTS OF CHILD ABUSE DATA WERE COLLECTED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS OF SOCIAL WORKERS. FINDINGS SHOW THAT AGENCIES IN SMALL, RURAL COMMUNITIES HAVE ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CASE HANDLING PROBLEMS, AND NO SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY FOR HANDLING CASES AMONG INDIANS EXISTS. FUR-

THER, ALL THE SOCIETIES NEED EXPANDED CHILD ABUSE EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL WORKERS. EXISTING AGENCY GUIDELINES VARY GREATLY AMONG THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, NOT IN WRITING, AND NEED TO BE MORE EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPED. MOREOVER, MANY AGENCIES ARE PLAGUED WITH INEXPERIENCED STAFF. OTHER FINDINGS COVER OACAS PRACTICES IN REMOVING CHILDREN FROM AND RETURNING THEM TO THEIR HOMES, REFERRING CASES TO COURT, RELATIONSHIPS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ONTARIO PROVINCE INTERVENE WITH FIRM LEADERSHIP TO IMPROVE MATTERS. THE OTHER STUDY ANALYZED 13 CASES OF CHILD ABUSE RESULTING IN DEATH IN 1976-1977, WITH OTHER CASES NOT INVOLVING DEATH AND EVIDENCING GOOD CASE MANAGEMENT INCLUDED AS CONTROLS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO WHO REPORTED AND WHO RECEIVED THE INITIAL COMPLAINT, HOW IT WAS INVESTIGATED, AND WHAT ACTION WAS TAKEN. ANALYSIS OF THE CASE SUMMARIES SHOWED THAT INFANTS UNDER AGE 2 HAVE A MUCH HIGHER RISK OF DEATH; THAT SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD PAY ESPECIALLY CLOSE ATTENTION TO COMPLAINTS AGAINST YOUNG, UNSTABLE PARENTS WITH VERY YOUNG CHILDREN; AND THAT SINCE SOME DEATHS RESULTED AFTER SOCIAL WORKERS DECIDED NOT TO REMOVE CHILDREN FROM THEIR HOMES, AGENCIES SHOULD REMEMBER THAT PROTECTING CHILDREN IS THEIR FIRST PRIORITY. APPENDIXES, FOOTNOTES, AND TABLES ARE INCLUDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL STUDIES, SEE NCJ 65121-22.

Supplemental Notes: NCJ 65120 ALSO INCLUDES NCJ 65121 AND 65122.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

719. ONTARIO—TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE REPORT—CANADA. ONTARIO MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH HEPBURN BLOCK, 7TH FLOOR, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M7A 1E9. 70 p. 1978. **NCJ-59035**

THIS REPORT ON CHILD ABUSE IN ONTARIO, CANADA, CONCLUDES THAT CURRENT SERVICES AND AGENCIES DO NOT EFFECTIVELY PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE OR VIOLENT DEATH, AND THEREFORE RECOMMENDS SYSTEM CHANGES. THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY A TASK FORCE CONVENED BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN FEBRUARY, 1978, AS A RESULT OF PUBLIC CONCERN OVER AN APPARENT INCREASE IN DEATHS FROM CHILD ABUSE. THE TASK FORCE'S MAJOR FOCUS WAS ON THE CARETAKING AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROVIDED BY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES (CAS'S), BECAUSE CAS'S ARE BOTH THE AUTHORITY WHICH REMOVES THE ABUSED CHILD FROM THE HOME AND TESTIFIES IN COURT REGARDING TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND THE AGENT FOR REHABILITATING THE ABUSING FAMILY. SPECIFIC AREAS EXAMINED INCLUDE STAFF QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING, DECISIONMAKING PROCEDURES, SUPERVISORY PRACTICES, MONITORING OF CASE PROGRESS, RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COURT PROCESS, AND RESOURCES. CAS'S WERE FOUND TO VARY WIDELY IN OPERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS. AMONG THE 21 TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE THAT THE GOVERNMENT SET AND MONITOR STANDARDS FOR ALL CAS PROCEDURES, PRACTICES, SERVICES, AND REPORTING; THAT A CAS ACCREDITATION PROCESS BE DEVELOPED; AND THAT MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS BE FORMED FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE. IN ADDITION, BOTH THE CAS AND THE ABUSED CHILD SHOULD BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL IN COURT PROCEEDINGS, AND 24-HOUR PROTECTIVE CARE SHOULD BE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE. DETAILS OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, A LIST OF TASK FORCE MEMBERS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND APPENDIXES WITH INFORMATION SOURCES, CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TASK FORCE, AND A REVIEW OF SEPARATE RESEARCH ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

720. OUR ABUSE OF CHILDREN—1971 (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By R. G. FARROW. AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 3 p. 1972. **NCJ-48643**

THE ACCEPTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MAINSTREAM AMERICAN CULTURE WHICH STIMULATE VIOLENCE AND STRESS IN THE FAMILY ARE IDENTIFIED, AND A PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM IS PROPOSED FOR CHANGING THESE VALUES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT AMERICA'S SELF-CONCEPT AS A PEACE-LOVING, NONVIOLENT SOCIETY IS BELIED BY ITS HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AS A PRINCIPAL MEANS OF CONTROLLING AND ORDERING ONE'S ENVIRONMENT TO ELIMINATE THREATS AND ACHIEVE CONTROL OF ONE'S DESTINY. THIS HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AS A MEANS OF CONTROL IS BELIEVED INFLUENTIAL IN DETERMINING CHILD REARING PRACTICES THAT ACCEPT AND EMPHASIZE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AS A LEGITIMATE MEANS OF CONTROLLING CHILDREN. IT THEN BECOMES DIFFICULT FOR PARENTS UNDER STRESS, WHO FEEL INADEQUATE TO CONTROL THEIR CHILDREN BY ANY OTHER MEANS, TO SET THE LIMITS ON WHAT HAS BEEN TRADITIONALLY ACCEPTED AS A PARENTAL STRATEGY FOR CONTROLLING PROBLEM CHILDREN. OTHER ASPECTS OF AMERICAN CULTURE, SUCH AS PEER COMPETITION, THE ACQUISITION OF MONEY AND POWER AS MEASURES OF SUCCESS, AND THE USE OF MIND-ALTERING DRUGS TO DEAL WITH STRESS, ARE DEEMED CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN CREATING AN INTERNAL DYNAMIC OF STRESS THAT EXPLODES IN VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN. COMPASSION, SKILL IN VERBAL COMMUNICATION AND NEGOTIATION, THE ABILITY TO ELICIT COOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR WITHOUT RECOURSE TO THREATENING PUNITIVE MEASURES, AND FLEXIBILITY ARE PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES SELDOM TAUGHT OR NOURISHED BY TRADITIONAL CULTURAL CONDITIONING IN AMERICA. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT AN INTENSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORT, PERHAPS FUNDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, BE LAUNCHED TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO REORIENT THE VALUES THAT HAVE DETERMINED THE CITIZEN BEHAVIOR FOR GENERATIONS. (RCB)

721. OUR NEGLECTED CHILDREN. By E. ZIGLER and S. HUNSINGER. *CURRENT,* V 202 (APRIL 1978), P 11-13. **NCJ-50929**

EVIDENCE OF AN INCREASINGLY NEGLECTFUL ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILDREN IN THE UNTIED STATES IS CITED, THE QUESTION OF WHETHER PARENTS OR POLICYMAKERS ARE TO BLAME IS ADDRESSED, AND ALTERNATIVES ARE PROPOSED. EVIDENCE OF NEGLECT IS FOUND IN HEALTH STATISTICS, IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED TO FOSTER CARE, AND IN THE FACT THAT, ALTHOUGH CHILDREN CONSTITUTE ONE-THIRD OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION, THEY RECEIVE ONLY 10 PERCENT OF THE FUNDS SPENT IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. THE NOTION THAT CHILDREN ARE GRANTED LOW PRIORITY ALSO IS REFLECTED IN DAYCARE POLICIES AND IN THE CONTINUING PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION UPHOLDING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SCHOOLS MAKES A MOCKERY OF WHATEVER ACCOMPLISHMENTS THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MOVEMENT HAS ACHIEVED. THE QUESTION ARISES OF WHETHER CHILDREN ARE THE VICTIMS OF A BREAKDOWN IN PARENTAL VALUES OR OF SOME OUTSIDE SOCIOECONOMIC FORCE. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT CHILDREN ARE INFLUENCED BY SUCH FACTORS AS THE LENGTH OF THE WORKDAY IN U.S. INDUSTRY, THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY, THE AVAILABILITY OF FOOD STAMPS, AND THE EXISTENCE OF SATISFACTORY

DAYCARE ARRANGEMENTS, HOWEVER, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED. A NUMBER OF STUDIES SUGGEST AN OMINOUS CHANGE IN PARENTAL PRIORITES. FOR EXAMPLE, A 1976-77 SURVEY OF U.S. FAMILIES FOUND THAT PARENTS ARE BECOMING LESS CHILD-ORIENTED AND MORE SELF-ORIENTED, AND ARE QUESTIONING THE IDEA OF MAKING SACRIFICES IN ORDER TO GIVE THEIR CHILDREN THE BEST. THE KNOWLEDGE TO CORRECT A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS AFFECTING CHILDREN EXISTS, BUT THE NATION LACKS THE MOTIVATION TO IMPLEMENT THE KNOWLEDGE ON MORE THAN A TOKEN BASIS. TOO OFTEN SOCIAL PROGRAMS ARE BASED ON UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OR SOCIAL FADS. WHAT IS NEEDED IS A SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. THE COMPONENTS OF SUCH A SYSTEM SHOULD BE IMPROVED DELIVERY OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE, REALLOCATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE BUDGETS TO GIVE CHILDREN THEIR FAIR SHARE, IMPROVED PARENT EDUCATION, AND EXPANSION OF HOMEMAKER SERVICES AND CHILD CARE OPTIONS. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO RETHINK ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREARING. AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS SHOULD BE EXPANDED AND INFANT DAYCARE IMPROVED, BUT IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO REVISE NATIONAL WORK POLICIES TO ENABLE PARENTS TO SPEND MORE TIME WITH THEIR CHILDREN IF THEY WISH, AND TO OFFER PART-PAID MATERNITY LEAVE OPTIONS FOR MOTHERS WHO WISH TO STAY AT HOME DURING THEIR CHILDREN'S EARLY INFANCY. SOCIAL POLICY SHOULD SUPPORT, NOT INHIBIT, PARENTS WHO WANT TO RAISE THEIR CHILREN AT HOME. TO ACHIEVE THESE ENDS, A NEW LOBBY OF PARENTS AND PROFESSIONAL CHILD ADVOCATES IS NEEDED. (LKM)

722. OVERLOOKED ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE—BATTERED HUSBANDS, BATTERED SIBLINGS, AND BATTERED ELDERLY (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By S. K. STEINMETZ. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-56303**

THIS PAPER CONTENDS THAT CHILD ABUSE AND BATTERED WOMEN REPRESENT ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. EXAMINATION OF THE PROBLEM'S EXTENSIVENESS MAY LEAD TO EFFECTIVE SOCIETAL RESPONSES. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE FOCUS ON BATTERED HUSBANDS, DATA FROM SMALL EXPLORATORY STUDIES PROVIDE SOME INSIGHTS ON THE EXTENSIVENESS OF THIS ASPECT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. OVER THREE PERCENT OF 600 HUSBANDS IN MANDATORY CONCILIATION INTERVIEWS LISTED PHYSICAL ABUSE BY THEIR WIFE AS A REASON FOR THE DIVORCE ACTION (LEVINGER, 1966). ALSO DATA ON HUSBAND-WIFE HOMICIDE SHOW AN IDENTICAL PERCENTAGE OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS WERE VICTIMS. PROBABLY THE FORM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE CONSIDERED TO BE MOST NORMAL IS VIOLENCE THAT OCCURS BETWEEN SIBLINGS. YET, THE DATA SUGGEST THAT WE TOLERATE A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF EXTREMELY VIOLENT ACTS BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS. IN ONE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE STUDY OF 733 FAMILIES, 75 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES REPORTED SIBLING VIOLENCE (STRAUS, GELLES, STEINMETZ, 1977). SOCIETY IS JUST BEGINNING TO BECOME AWARE OF THE BATTERED ELDERLY PARENTS. THIS WILL BECOME A FOCUS OF SOCIETAL CONCERN IN THE 1980'S AS ESCALATING CONFLICT BETWEEN THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY PARENTS AND THE GOALS OF THEIR CHILDREN RESULT IN INCREASED USE OF VIOLENCE. THESE NEGLECTED FORMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE MOST DIFFICULT TO ADDRESS BECAUSE OF SOCIETAL PRESSURES ON THE VICTIMS TO REMAIN SILENT. HOWEVER, SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THESE TYPES OF VIOLENCE IF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE TO BE DEVELOPED. STATISTICAL TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, FEBRUARY 15, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

723. OVERVIEW OF LEGAL REMEDIES FOR BATTERED WOMEN—PART 1. By A. EISENBERG. ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA, 1050 31ST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007. *TRIAL,* V 15, N 8 (AUGUST 1979), P 28-31. **NCJ-60399**

ORDERS OF PROTECTION, ISSUED UNDER THE NEW YORK FAMILY COURT ACT OF 1962, ARE EASILY AND IMMEDIATELY ENFORCEABLE REMEDIES TO THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSE ABUSE. THE ORDER OF PROTECTION, SETTING FORTH REASONABLE AND ENFORCEABLE CONDITIONS OF BEHAVIOR, IS ISSUED TO SUPPLEMENT THE OTHER REMEDIES AVAILABLE UNDER THE ACT. UNLIKE SUSPENDED JUDGMENT, THE ORDER OF PROTECTION AUTHORIZES STRINGENT SANCTIONS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE. IF THE HUSBAND CONTINUES HIS ABUSIVE CONDUCT AFTER ISSUANCE OF THE ORDER, HE MAY BE SENTENCED TO A JAIL TERM OF UP TO 6 MONTHS. THE THREAT OF PENALTY ALMOST ALWAYS LEADS TO FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE COURT'S DIRECTIVES, AVOIDING SUCH EXTREME MEASURES AS DEPRIVING THE PARENT OF CUSTODY. THE ORDER OF PROTECTION IS EASILY AND IMMEDIATELY ENFORCEABLE. WHEN THE ORDER IS MADE, A CERTIFICIATE OF ITS ISSUANCE IS DELIVERED TO THE PERSON WHO IS TO BE PROTECTED AND ENABLES THE HOLDER TO OBTAIN THE ASSISTANCE OF A POLICE OFFICER IF THE ORDER IS VIOLATED. BY PROVIDING THE POLICE WITH A CIVIL WARRANT FOR SWIFT ACTION, THE ORDER HAS THE ADDITIONAL EFFECT OF ELIMINATING THE NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL COURT PROCEEDINGS. IT ALSO SERVES AS AN INCENTIVE TO COMPLIANCE WITH DESIRABLE STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR WITHOUT RESORTING TO PENAL MEASURES. ALTHOUGH IT DOES HAVE DRAWBACKS, SUCH AS THE POSSIBILITY OF ABUSE IN THE SEEKING, ISSUING, AND ENFORCING OF THE ORDER, THERE IS UNANIMOUS JUDICIAL AGREEMENT THAT AN ORDER OF PROTECTION CONSTITUTES A FLEXIBLE AND EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR USE IN CASES OF SPOUSE ABUSE WHERE OTHER REMEDIES HAVE FAILED. LIMITATIONS OF THE ORDER ARE DISCUSSED. THE ARTICLE IS ILLUSTRATED (MJW)

724. OVERVIEW OF LEGAL REMEDIES FOR BATTERED WOMEN—PART 2. By A. D. EISENBERG and E. J. SEYMOUR. ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA. *TRIAL,* V 15, N 10 (OCTOBER 1979), P 42-45, 60, 69. **NCJ-61608**

CIVIL REMEDIES FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE REVIEWED, WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON RESTITUTION, REHABILITATION, AND VICTIM COMPENSATION. MANY STATES HAVE ELIMINATED INTERSPOUSAL IMMUNITY FOR PERSONAL TORTS NOT INVOLVING PROPERTY, BUT MOST STATES FOLLOW THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S RULING IN THOMPSON V. THOMPSON, WHICH BARS A WIFE FROM SUING HER HUSBAND FOR ASSAULT. SOME JURISDICTIONS PERMIT ACTIONS BETWEEN SPOUSES FOR WILLFUL, WANTON, OR INTENTIONAL TORTS, BUT MOST DO NOT PERMIT AN ACTION FOR EITHER THESE TORTS OR NEGLIGENT TORTS. STATUTORY REDEFINITIONS OF RAPE AS A VIOLENT CRIME HAVE CREATED THE NEW TORT CRIME OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND A NEW CIVIL OPPORTUNITY FOR BATTERED WOMEN. ANOTHER CATEGORY OF CIVIL REMEDY IS ACTIONS AGAINST MUNICIPALITIES FOR THEIR POLICE AGENTS' NEGLIGENCE, BUT MISFEASANCE OR NONFEASANCE, UNLIKE MALFEASANCE, MAY NOT BE ACTIONABLE. RESTITUTION, BASED ON ELIMINATING A DEFENDANT'S UNJUST GAINS, IS LARGELY IRRELEVANT TO WIFE ABUSE, BUT A BRITISH LAW ILLUSTRATES A POSSIBLE WAY IN WHICH THIS CONCEPT COULD

BE USED TO PROHIBIT A HUSBAND FROM BEATING HIS WIFE. CALIFORNIA'S 1945 LAW PROHIBITING WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE DEFINES WIFE ABUSE AS A FELONY AND IS THEREFORE DIFFICULT TO APPLY. MOREOVER, IN 1975, A SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE RULED THAT THIS LAW DISCRIMINATED ON THE BASIS OF SEX. PENNSYLVANIA'S 1976 PROTECTION FROM ABUSE ACT IS REPRESENTATIVE OF WIFE ABUSE LAWS AND PROVIDES CIVIL REMEDIES AND PROCEDURES. NEVERTHELESS, COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS UNDERLYING SPOUSE ABUSE. VICTIM COMPENSATION, WHICH HAS RECEIVED INCREASING ATTENTION, PRODUCED LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES. DESPITE THESE CIVIL REMEDIES, THE WOMAN ABUSE PROBLEM WILL NOT BE SOLVED UNTIL WOMEN'S STATUS IN SOCIETY IS COMPLETELY REDEFINED, AND FORCE AND CONTROL OF WOMEN ARE NO LONGER DEEMED ACCEPTABLE. MEANWHILE, ALTERNATIVES SUCH AS CHILD CARE SERVICES, BETTER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, AND SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN, ARE NEEDED. FOOTNOTES INCLUDING REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR PART I OF THIS ARTICLE SEE NCJ-60399. (CFW)

725. **OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH INTO CHILD ABUSE (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978 SEE NCJ-56298).** By R. J. GELLES. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 21 p. 1978. **NCJ-56306**

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES IS PRESENTED IN THIS 1978 ARTICLE WHICH FOCUSES ON THE FINDINGS AND PROBLEMS FOUND IN RESEARCH INTO THIS AREA. EFFECTS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON RESEARCH ARE STUDIED. ALTHOUGH CHILD ABUSE HAS BEEN A CONTINUING PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE PILGRIMS ARRIVED IN PLYMOUTH, IT IS ONLY SINCE THE 1960'S THAT THE U.S. HAS BEGUN TO ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM. RESEARCH INTO THIS PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ENCOUNTERS MAJOR OBSTACLES BECAUSE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS A SENSITIVE TOPIC WITH TABOOS WHICH PREVENT PEOPLE FROM SPEAKING OUT ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR. IN ADDITION, THE INTIMATE AND CLOSED INTERACTIONS OF FAMILIES MAKE THEM DIFFICULT TO STUDY BY OUTSIDERS. RESEARCH INTO THIS IS MADE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT BY THE LACK OF AGREEMENT ON THE TERMS, DIFFICULTY IN FINDING SUBJECTS TO STUDY, AND LACK OF SENSITIVE DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNIQUES. RESEARCHERS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF RHODE ISLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND DELAWARE HAVE BEGUN TO ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS IN THEIR STUDY OF A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,143 AMERICAN FAMILIES. SOME OF THEIR MAJOR FINDINGS SHOW THAT 63 PERCENT OF AMERICAN PARENTS WITH CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 3 AND 17 MENTIONED AT LEAST ONE VIOLENT EPISODE DURING THE SURVEY YEAR. FURTHER WORK IS NEEDED, ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF GOVERNMENT RESEARCH PROBLEMS. SUCH PROBLEMS INCLUDE THE LACK OF RESOURCES AND MONEY, PRESSURE TO SPEND MONEY ONLY ON SERVICES AS OPPOSED TO RESEARCH, AND HAPHAZARD RESEARCH PRIORITIES. SEVEN SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE CONCERNING CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POLICIES INCLUDING CONSOLIDATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS ON CHILD, WIFE, AND HUSBAND ABUSE INTO ONE PROGRAM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, FEBRUARY 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

726. **OVERVIEW OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS SELF-HELP FOR CHILD ABUSING PARENTS PROJECT EVALUATION STUDY FOR 1974-1976.** BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATES, 330 EAST 13TH STREET, TUCSON, AZ 85701. 25 p. 1977. **NCJ-48813**

AN EVALUATION OVERVIEW OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS PROJECT, DESIGNED TO EXPAND THE SELF-HELP TREATMENT APPROACH FOR ABUSING PARENTS AND TO AID AGENCIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO TREAT CHILD ABUSE, IS PRESENTED. A MAJOR GOAL OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS PROJECT WAS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO AGENCIES AND COMMUNITIES ATTEMPTING TO UNDERSTAND AND REMEDY THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE. THE STRATEGIES FOR ACCOMPLISHING THESE GOALS INCLUDED DESIGNING, DEVELOPING, AND DISSEMINATING MULTI-MEDIA MATERIALS; PROVIDING DIRECT STAFF CONSULTATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS TO COMMUNITIES INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING PARENTS ANONYMOUS TREATMENT PROGRAMS; AND SPONSORING AND PRESENTING WORKSHOPS, PROGRAMS, AND CONFERENCES. THE MAJOR PURPOSES OF THIS EVALUATION WERE (1) TO DOCUMENT THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF PROGRAM GOALS, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONCERNED WITH PARENTS ANONYMOUS CHAPTERS; (2) TO COLLECT DATA ON CHAIRPERSONS, SPONSORS, AND MEMBERS; (3) TO ANALYZE THE FUNCTIONING OF CHAPTERS AND COLLECT INFORMATION TO PERMIT A MORE PRECISE DEFINITION OF TREATMENT STRATEGIES; AND (4) TO MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM ON PARTICIPANTS. THE STUDY WAS BASED ON DATA COLLECTED FROM DOCUMENTATION RECORDS COMPLETED BY PARENTS ANONYMOUS NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF AND REGIONAL COORDINATORS; FROM PHONE INTERVIEWS WITH NEW CHAPTER CHAIRPERSONS AND SPONSORS; AND FROM WRITTEN QUESTIONNAIRES AND IN-DEPTH PERSONAL INTERVIEWS. THE PROGRAM HAS MET ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVE: TO DEVELOP NEW PARENTS ANONYMOUS CHAPTERS AND MAINTAIN EXISTING ONES. SINCE THE PROGRAM WAS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE DOCUMENTED CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR, ATTITUDES, AND KNOWLEDGE OF ITS PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS AND BY THE EXPRESSION OF CLIENT SATISFACTION, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROGRAM BE CONTINUED. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT CONCERN SEXUAL ABUSE PROBLEMS, PARENT TRAINING, CHILDREN'S TREATMENT SERVICES, PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION, STAFF TRAINING, CRISES REFERRAL, VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT, MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES, AND LEGISLATION. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-JCP)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

727. **PANEL WORKSHOP—VIOLENCE, CRIME, SEXUAL ABUSE AND ADDICTION.** FEDERAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS, INC, 157 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10007. *CONTEMPORARY DRUG PROBLEMS,* V 5, N 3 (1976) P 385-440. **NCJ-57678**

THE PROCEEDINGS OF A WORKSHOP ON THE INTERACTIONS OF VIOLENCE, CRIME, SEXUAL ABUSE, AND DRUG ADDICTION ARE REPORTED. THE REPORT CONSISTS OF A SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS, A VERBATIM TRANSCRIPT, AND A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS. THE WORKSHOP DISCUSSION FOCUSED ON CHILD ABUSE, INCEST, THE POWERLESSNESS OF CHILDREN, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, THE SUBSERVIENT ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY, AND PRISON CONDITIONS THAT REINFORCE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF INMATES. THE EVILS OF THE NUCLEAR FAMILY, PARTICULARLY ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHILD ABUSE, WERE EXAMINED. THE POWERLESSNESS OF CHILDREN AGAINST VIOLENCE INFLICTED UPON THEM IN THE ISOLATION OF THEIR FAMILIES WAS BROUGHT OUT, AS WAS THE TENDENCY OF ABUSED CHILDREN TO PATTERN THEIR OWN BEHAVIOR AFTER THAT OF

ABUSIVE PARENTS. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS AGREED THAT THE POWERLESSNESS OF CHILDREN FOSTERS INCESTUOUS RAPE, AND THAT THIS FORM OF ABUSE BY SOMEONE IN A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY SCARS THE CHILD'S DEVELOPING PSYCHE. A STUDY THAT FOUND A HIGH INCIDENCE OF INCESTUOUS RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CHILDHOOD BACKGROUNDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS WAS REPORTED. THE PROBLEMS THAT ARISE WHEN A TREATMENT PROVIDER KNOWS A CHILD IS IN DANGER BUT THE COURTS PROTECT THE PARENT WERE CONSIDERED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE NEED FOR CASEWORKERS TO ACT AS CHILD ADVOCATES IN SUCH SITUATIONS. ONE PANELIST PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN, CITING STATISTICS INDICATIVE OF THE SCOPE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM. PANELISTS AGREED THAT ALCOHOL IS THE MAJOR DRUG OF ABUSE RELATED TO SEXUAL CRIMES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. RESEARCH ON PROSTITUTION AND ADDICTION, THE PROBLEMS OF ABUSED WOMEN, AND ABUSE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS BY WOMEN WAS REPORTED AND DISCUSSED. PANELISTS ALSO CONSIDERED PRISON CONDITIONS THAT PROMOTE HOMOSEXUAL RAPE, AGREEING THAT PRISONS FOSTER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND THAT TREATMENT IN PRISON IS DIFFICULT BUT NOT IMPOSSIBLE. (LKM)

728. **PARENT/CHILD FOSTER PLACEMENT—AN ALTERNATE APPROACH IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** By L. NAYMAN and S. L. WITKIN. CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 4 (APRIL 1978), P 249-258. **NCJ-51127**

A CASE STUDY ILLUSTRATES THE PLACEMENT OF BOTH PARENT AND CHILD IN A FOSTER HOME AS AN ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT SITUATIONS. THE CASE STUDY IS THAT OF THE NEGLECT SITUATION THAT LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARENT/CHILD FOSTER PLACEMENT PROGRAM AT THE TOMPKINS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, ITHACA, N.Y. IN THAT PROGRAM, SINGLE PARENTS AND THEIR ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE PLACED FOR LIMITED PERIODS OF TIME IN SPECIALIZED FOSTER HOMES. FOSTER PARENTS HELP THE CASEWORKER EVALUATE THE PARENT'S COMPETENCY, AND LONG-TERM GOALS AND SHORT-TERM TASKS ARE DEFINED IN PLANNING CONFERENCES INVOLVING THE PARENT, THE FOSTER PARENTS, THE CASEWORKERS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS. PERIODIC CONFERENCES ARE HELD TO ASSESS PROGRESS. THE CASEWORKER COORDINATES THE EFFORT. OTHER PROFESSIONALS ACT AS A RESOURCE TEAM FOR THE FOSTER PARENTS, WHO ASSUME THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING INSTRUCTION IN PARENTAL SKILLS AND (WHERE NECESSARY) LIFE SKILLS SUCH AS BUDGETING. THE GOAL OF EACH PLACEMENT IS THE EVENTUAL REMOVAL OF THE SINGLE PARENT AND CHILD TO AN INDEPENDENT LIVING SITUATION. PARENT/CHILD FOSTER PLACEMENT IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PREMISES: (1) THAT DIRECT OBSERVATION IN A SHELTERED ENVIRONMENT APPROXIMATING A NORMAL HOUSEHOLD IS THE BEST METHOD OF EVALUATING PARENTAL SKILLS; (2) THAT ABUSING AND NEGLECTING PARENTS USUALLY EXHIBIT MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS OR FUNCTIONAL DEFICITS IN ASSOCIATION WITH HISTORIES OF INTERGENERATIONAL ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR FAMILY PATHOLOGY; (3) THAT THE HEALTHY FAMILY IS THE BEST AGENCY FOR SOCIALIZATION, ROLE PRESCRIPTION, AND INSTRUCTION IN PARENTAL SKILLS; AND (4) THE SOCIETY'S GOALS ARE BEST SERVED BY STRENGTHENING THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP (GIVEN THAT THE CHILD'S SAFETY IS ENSURED AND THAT THE PARENT IS ENGAGED IN POSITIVE BEHAVIORAL CHANGE). SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING AND FINANCING PARENT/CHILD FOSTER PLACEMENT PROGRAMS (LICENSING FOSTER HOMES, SELECTING AND TRAINING FOSTER PARENTS, COORDINATING COMMUNITY SERVICES, RENUMERATING FOSTER PARENTS) ARE OFFERED. THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTENDING SUCH PLACEMENT TO TWO-PARENT FAMILIES AND TO SINGLE WOMEN DURING AND AFTER PREGNANCY IS POINTED OUT, AS IS THE NEED FOR FURTHER STUDIES OF THE COSTS, BENEFITS, AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF PLACEMENT. (LKM)

729. **PARENTAL CRIMINALITY AND MEDICAL HISTORIES OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN.** By D. O. LEWIS, S. S. SHANOK, and D. A. BALLA. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 136, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 288-292. **NCJ-55009**

MEDICAL HISTORIES OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN WITH CRIMINAL OR PSYCHIATRICALLY-IMPAIRED PARENTS WERE STUDIED THROUGH CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS (MEASURES OF PARENTAL CRIMINALITY AND MEDICAL STATUS). THE INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEVERE PARENTAL MALADAPTATION AND MEDICAL PROBLEMS IN DELINQUENT CHILDREN RESULTED FROM THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION THAT MANY DELINQUENT CHILDREN OF CRIMINAL OR PSYCHIATRICALLY-IMPAIRED PARENTS HAVE ADVERSE HEALTH HISTORIES. DELINQUENT CHILDREN OF SERIOUSLY DISTURBED PARENTS ALSO MADE MANY VISITS TO HOSPITALS FOR A VARIETY OF APPARENTLY MINOR ILLNESSES, AS WELL AS FOR ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 109 DELINQUENT CHILDREN WAS SELECTED FROM THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REFERRALS TO A JUVENILE COURT IN THE EARLY 1970'S FOR CLINICAL STUDY. MEDICAL RECORDS OF 4 OF THE 109 CHILDREN WERE NOT AVAILABLE. THE LIST OF PARENTS WAS CROSS-CHECKED WITH CENTRAL FILES OF THE STATE POLICE TO DETERMINE DOCUMENTED PARENTAL CRIMINALITY. TWENTY OF THE 105 CHILDREN WHOSE MEDICAL RECORDS WERE AVAILABLE HAD CRIMINAL PARENTS, WHILE 85 CHILDREN DID NOT. MEDICAL HISTORIES OF CHILDREN WERE EVALUATED ON THE BASIS OF EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THEIR HOSPITAL RECORDS AT THE MAJOR GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVING THE AREA. APPROXIMATELY 95 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN USED THIS HOSPITAL. THE DATE AND THE REASON FOR EACH HOSPITAL VISIT WERE RECORDED ACCORDING TO AGE. DELINQUENT CHILDREN OF CRIMINAL PARENTS HAD MORE HOSPITAL VISITS THAN DELINQUENT CHILDREN OF NONCRIMINAL PARENTS BEFORE AGE 4 YEARS, BEFORE AGE 12 YEARS, AND THROUGH AGE 16 YEARS. CHILDREN OF CRIMINAL PARENTS HAD SIGNIFICANTLY MORE ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES BEFORE AGE 4 YEARS THAN CHILDREN OF NONCRIMINAL PARENTS. DELINQUENT CHILDREN OF CRIMINAL FATHERS HAD MORE HOSPITAL VISITS THAN THOSE OF NONCRIMINAL FATHERS, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN MEDICAL HISTORIES OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN FOR CRIMINAL AND NONCRIMINAL MOTHERS. DELINQUENT CHILDREN HAD MORE SERIOUS MEDICAL HISTORIES THAN NONDELINQUENT CHILDREN, BUT DELINQUENT CHILDREN WITH CRIMINAL PARENTS WERE AT GREATEST MEDICAL RISK. THE FINDINGS IMPLY THAT ONE OF THE WAYS IN WHICH PATERNAL CRIMINALITY AFFECTS THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN IS THROUGH PHYSICAL ABUSE OR NEGLECT THAT RESULTS IN PHYSICAL INJURY. PHYSICAL TRAUMA, ESPECIALLY TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AT AN EARLY AGE, IMPEDES A CHILD'S ABILITY TO PERCEIVE ACCURATELY, MAKE SOUND JUDGMENTS, AND CONTROL IMPULSES. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agencies: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

730. **PARENTAL PERSONALITY FACTORS IN CHILD ABUSE. By J. J. SPINETTA.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY,* V 46, N 6 (DECEMBER 1978), P 1409-1414. **NCJ-60461**

TO DEMONSTRATE THAT ABUSING PARENTS DIFFER FROM NONABUSING PARENTS IN PERSONALITY, THE MICHIGAN SCREENING PROFILE OF PARENTING WAS GIVEN TO SIX GROUPS OF MOTHERS. THE GROUPS WERE ADJUSTICATED ABUSERS, SPOUSES OF ADJUDICATED ABUSERS, MOTHERS CONVICTED OF CHILD NEGLECT, NONABUSING MOTHERS FROM A MIDDLE SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL, AND NONABUSING MOTHERS FROM A LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL. MAJOR DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND WHEN COMPARISON WAS MADE OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FIRST GROUPS WITH ONE OF THE LATTER THREE GROUPS. THE GROUPS DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY ON SIX FACTOR-ANALYZED CLUSTER CATEGORIES: (1) RELATIONSHIP TO ONE'S OWN PARENTS, (2) TENDENCY TO BECOME UPSET AND ANGRY, (3) TENDENCY TOWARD ISOLATION AND LONELINESS, (4) EXPECTATIONS OF ONE'S OWN CHILDREN, (5) INABILITY TO SEPARATE PARENTAL AND CHILD FEELINGS, (6) FEAR OF EXTERNAL THREAT AND CONTROL. THE FIRST THREE GROUPS SCORED AT LEVELS OF HIGHER RISK FOR ALL CATEGORIES THAN DID THE LATTER THREE GROUPS: THE ABUSERS SCORED AT THE HIGHEST RISK LEVELS THROUGHOUT. FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT A THERAPIST WHO HELPS A PARENT DEVELOP THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN EQUANIMITY UNDER STRESS, BY HELPING REDUCE DEVIATIONS FROM THE NORM IN CHARACTERISTICS RELATED TO ABUSE POTENTIAL, IS ULTIMATELY HELPING TO REDUCE ACTUAL ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. TABULAR MATERIAL AND REFERENCES ACCOMPANY THE ARTICLE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MJW)

731. **PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By M. RICHARDS.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-57648**

THE FAILURE OF CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS TO DEAL WITH FAMILY SOCIAL ACTIONS, NEEDS, INTENTIONS, MOTIVES, AND EMOTIONS IS EXAMINED IN THIS PAPER. THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS STEMS FROM THE WAYS IN WHICH INSTITUTIONS AND PROFESSIONS HAVE DEFINED THEIR GOALS. THIS STEMS, IN PART, FROM FAULTY UNDERSTANDING OF THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OVERALL PARENTAL RELATIONS WITH CHILDREN. EVEN THE TRADITIONAL THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING OF PARENTAL RELATIONS WITH CHILDREN (AS A BIOLOGICAL ATTACHMENT OR BONDING BETWEEN THE MOTHER AND CHILD) FAILS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE BROADER DAY-TO-DAY REALITIES PARENTS MUST FACE. ANY REAL UNDERSTANDING OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE WAYS IN WHICH SOCIETY SHAPES AND TEACHES THE PARENTING EXPERIENCE. IN MODERN SOCIETIES IT IS DIFFICULT TO FEEL SUCCESSFUL AS A PARENT, AND THE CONFLICTING PRESSURES RESULT IN FEELINGS OF FRUSTRATION WHICH MAY BE DIRECTED AGAINST THE CHILDREN. IN VIEW OF THIS, THE TERM INJURY IS A MUCH MORE USEFUL TERM THAN CHILD ABUSE. HOWEVER, EVEN THIS TERM PRESENTS DIFFICULTIES IN THAT ANY CLASSIFICATION OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR BASED ON INJURIES ALONE IS MISLEADING. SUCH A TERM OFFERS NO UNDERSTANDING OF THE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS WHICH MAY LEAD A PARENT TO INJURE A CHILD, NOR DOES IT OFFER ANY CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING WHAT TYPES OF INJURIES DEMAND INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT. PREVENTION MUST BEGIN WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WARM PARENTAL PATTERNS IN THE HOSPITAL FOLLOWING A CHILD'S BIRTH. MOREOVER HOSPITALS AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES MUST ADDRESS THE PRACTICAL INFORMATION NEEDS OF PARENTS IN ADDITION TO EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS. IF EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON HELPING PEOPLE BECOME GOOD PARENTS, THEN PERHAPS THE INCIDENCE OF NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURIES WILL DECLINE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

732. **PARENTS AND PROTECTORS—A STUDY IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By D. SHAPIRO.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 142 p. 1979. **NCJ-58590**

THIS STUDY CONDUCTED BETWEEN 1975 AND 1977 WAS DESIGNED TO DISCOVER OPERATIVE FACTORS OR PERVASIVE INFLUENCES THAT RESULT IN PERMANENT DISCONTINUATION OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT OR IN RECIDIVISM FOR ABUSING PARENTS. THE RESEARCH PROJECT, FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INVOLVED INTERVIEWS WITH 171 FAMILIES WHO WERE REPORTED FOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT TO PROTECTIVE SERVICE DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK, OHIO, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, AND TENNESSEE BETWEEN 1972 AND 1973. RECORDS OF THESE FAMILIES WERE REVIEWED ALSO. THE FAMILIES STUDIED WERE PREDOMINANTLY FEMALE-HEADED, SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH AN AVERAGE OF THREE CHILDREN. THE TYPICAL MOTHER STARTED CHILDBEARING AT 19 AND WAS 30 YEARS OLD AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY. FAMILIES USUALLY WERE LIVING AT THE POVERTY LEVEL, DEPENDENT EITHER ON LIMITED EARNINGS OR ON PUBLIC FUNDS. THEIR RECENT HISTORIES WERE CHARACTERIZED BY MANY FORMS OF STRESS, PARTICULARLY MARITAL, AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES WERE BY NO MEANS LIMITED TO CHILDREARING. CHRONIC PATHOLOGY, SUCH AS ALCOHOLISM OR SEVERE DEPRESSION, WAS COMMON IN THE FAMILIES. THEY TEND TO BE ISOLATED, USUALLY HAVE MIXED PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREARING, AND TEND TO VALUE PHYSICAL CARE OF THE CHILD OVER EMOTIONAL CARE. MOST OF THE FAMILIES HAD ONE CASEWORKER DURING THEIR ACTIVE CASE PERIOD, USUALLY A FEMALE ABOUT 35 YEARS OLD OR UNDER, AND WITH LIMITED EXPERIENCE. FAMILIES WERE OFFERED A WIDE RANGE OF CONVENTIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES, BUT MAINLY USED PLACEMENT IN A FOSTER CARE SETTING OR RESIDED WITH RELATIVES FOR 12 MONTHS, USED MEDICAL CARE SERVICES, AND ACCEPTED FINANCIAL AID AND HOUSING. VARIOUS TYPES OF COUNSELING, PARENT GROUPS, MENTAL HYGIENE AND HOMEMAKER SERVICES WERE REFUSED FOR THE MOST PART. THE MOST USEFUL MEASURE OF 'DISCONTINUATION OF ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL BEHAVIOR' WAS AN INDEX OF IMPROVEMENT CONSISTING OF A SERIES OF RESEARCH STAFF JUDGMENTS DESCRIBING THE FAMILIES AND THE SERVICE SYSTEM IN WHICH THEY WERE INVOLVED. SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES IN DISCONTINUATION WERE MOTHER'S AGE, HOUSEKEEPING ABILITY, NONAUTHORITARIAN ATTITUDE, A RELATIVELY LONG PERIOD OF AGENCY ACTIVITY, AND A MODERATE NUMBER OF SERVICES. IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH IN THIS AREA ARE DISCUSSED. STUDY DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: ORDER MUST BE PREPAID.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003.

733. **PARENTS ANONYMOUS. By G. M. BACON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 331-337. **NCJ-46200**

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICES OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS PROVIDED, WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO FORM

A LOCAL GROUP. THE BASIC CONCEPT OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS TO HELP PARENTS HELP THEMSELVES THROUGH CONTINUOUS COMMUNICATION WITH EACH OTHER. IT IS A NONPROFIT, AUTONOMOUS GROUP, INTENDED TO HELP REHABILITATE DAMAGED RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN BY GIVING THE PARENTS SELF-CONFIDENCE SO THAT THEY WILL NO LONGER ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. A LIST OF DAILY GOALS FOR PARENTS IS PROVIDED. ANSWERS ARE GIVEN TO QUESTIONS ON HOW TO SET UP LOCAL GROUPS. THE FOUNDER OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTES AN ESSAY ON 'TYPICAL EXPERIENCES WITH CO-MEMBERS.' THIS INCLUDES TEN IDEAS ON HOW TO DEAL WITH CHILDREN—THE MAIN ONE IS TO BE HONEST WITH THE CHILD. THE AUTHOR ENCOURAGES OTHER PARENTS TO FORM GROUPS AND TO SET UP A NATIONALLY LINKED ORGANIZATION. (BAC)

Availability: PARENTS ANONYMOUS OF NEW YORK C/O GERTRUDE M BACON, 250 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019.

734. **PARENTS ANONYMOUS SELF-HELP FOR CHILD ABUSING PARENTS PROJECT—EVALUATION REPORT FOR MAY 1, 1974-APRIL 30, 1976.** BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATES, 330 EAST 13TH STREET, TUCSON, AZ 85701. 130 p. 1976. **NCJ-52192**

PROGRAM EVALUATION FINDINGS FOR THE FIRST 2 YEARS OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS SELF-HELP FOR CHILD-ABUSING PARENTS PROJECT ARE REPORTED FOR THE PERIOD COVERING MAY 1, 1974 TO APRIL 30, 1976. MAJOR GOALS OF THE PROJECT WERE TO EXPAND THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS SELF-HELP TREATMENT CONCEPT ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS AND TO PROVIDE INFORMATION, CONSULTATION, AND SUPPORT TO PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES ATTEMPTING TO UNDERSTAND AND REMEDY CHILD ABUSE. STRATEGIES FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE GOALS INCLUDED MULTIMEDIA MATERIALS DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND DISSEMINATION AND THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITIES. WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES WERE ALSO SPONSORED AS PART OF THE PROJECT. THE SECOND-YEAR EVALUATION EFFORT FOCUSED ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF PROGRAM GOALS, DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ABOUT LOCAL CHAPTERS, PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE FUNCTIONING OF LOCAL CHAPTERS AND INFORMATION ON TREATMENT STRATEGIES, AND THE IMPACT OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS PROGRAM ON MEMBERS. EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS INCLUDED A MATERIALS DISSEMINATION SUMMARY FORM, A GUIDE FOR CHAPTER TELEPHONE INTERVIEW, A SUMMARY OF ONSITE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE VISITS, A REGIONAL COORDINATOR MONTHLY ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST, DOCUMENTATION OF RESPONSES TO A PUBLIC INFORMATION PAMPHLET, A PARENTS ANONYMOUS CHAPTER QUESTIONNAIRE, A REGIONAL COORDINATOR QUESTIONNAIRE, A PERSONAL PROFILE OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS PROGRAM, INDEPTH INTERVIEWS, A CHAIRPERSON/SPONSOR INTERVIEW FORM, AND A MEMBER INTERVIEW FORM. PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS PERTINENT TO MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION, THE DELIVERY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITIES, AND NEW CHAPTER FORMATION; CHAPTER FUNCTIONING AND LEADERSHIP; THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR ROLE AND ACTIVITIES; AND MEMBER PARTICIPATION ARE ASSESSED. CHILD ABUSE ISSUES AS PERCEIVED BY PARENTS ANONYMOUS MEMBERS ARE NOTED. APPENDIXES LIST REFERENCES AND PARENTS ANONYMOUS PROGRAM PERSONNEL. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: PARENTS ANONYMOUS NATIONAL OFFICE, 2230 HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD, TORRANCE, CA 90504.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

735. **PARENTS ANONYMOUS—SELF-HELP TREATMENT FOR CHILD ABUSING PARENTS—A REVIEW AND AN EVALUATION. By L. L. LIEBER and J. M. BAKER.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 133-148. **NCJ-47093**

THE BEGINNINGS AND GROWTH OF THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS SELF-HELP EFFORT ARE REVIEWED AND IT EFFECTIVENESS IS EVALUATED. PARENTS ANONYMOUS (PA) WAS FOUNDED BY TWO ABUSING PARENTS AND A VOLUNTEER PROFESSIONAL THERAPIST. THE FIRST PA GROUP BECAME THE MODEL FOR THE OVER 500 CHAPTERS WHICH NOW EXISTS. THE GROWTH OF PA CHAPTERS CAME MAINLY OUT OF AN INFORMAL INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN PARENTS AND PROFESSIONALS. THE PA MODEL IS DISCUSSED. IN VERY SIMPLE TERMS, PA IS A NURTURING AND TEACHING THERAPEUTIC SERVICE OPERATED BY THE CONSUMER AS A MEANS TO REDUCE AND PREVENT FURTHER CHILD ABUSE WITHIN THE FAMILY SETTING. THE GROUP EXPERIENCE CONSISTS OF A WEEKLY 2-HOUR MEETING AT A FREE MEETING PLACE—SUCH AS A CHURCH THAT IMPLIES NO IMPOSITION OF AN AUTHORITARIAN AGENCY. NEW AND OLD MEMBERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND ARE NOT REQUIRED TO SPEAK AT MEETINGS. A GESTALT APPROACH IS USUALLY EMPLOYED IN CONDUCTING MEETINGS, THOUGH MANY TYPES OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES ARE ADAPTED TO SOME CIRCUMSTANCES BY PA SPONSORS. AN EVALUATION WAS CONDUCTED TO GAUGE THE OVERALL EFFECTS OF MEMBERSHIP IN PA AND THE SATISFACTION OF THE MEMBERS WITH THE PROGRAM. THE DIMENSIONS TO BE MEASURED BY THE EVALUATION INSTRUMENT WERE SELF-ESTEEM, FEELINGS ABOUT PARENTHOOD AND CHILDREN, SATISFACTION DERIVED FROM PARENTHOOD, KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL CONTACTS AND USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR, PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF PA MEMBERSHIP, OPINIONS AND FEELINGS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS. A TIME-SERIES EVALUATION DESIGN WAS UTILIZED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE IF SIGNIFICANT PROGRAM EFFECTS COULD BE DEMONSTRATED TO BE A FUNCTION OF LENGTH OF TIME IN THE PA PROGRAM. EVALUATIONS RESULTS ARE PRESENTED REGARDING CHANGES IN THE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF PA MEMBERS, CHANGES IN SOCIAL INTERACTION PATTERNS, CHANGES IN FEELINGS ABOUT CHILDREN AND PARENTHOOD, CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENT, AND WITH RESPECT TO PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS AND PARTICIPANT VIEWS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM. CHARACTERISTIC DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND TABLES DEPICTING THE FREQUENCY OF PHYSICAL AND VERBAL ABUSE ARE INCLUDED. REFERENCES AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING SELECTED PARTICIPANT VIEWS ON CHILD ABUSE ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976.

736. **PARENTS ANONYMOUS—THE GROWTH OF AN IDEA. By K. MACFARLANE and L. LIEBER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-52174**

THE OPERATION AND EFFICACY OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS (P.A.) AS A FAMILY TREATMENT SERVICE TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED. P.A. IS THE LARGEST NATIONAL SELF-HELP ORGANIZATION FOR PARENTS WHO DEFINE THEMSELVES AS ABUSIVE TO THEIR CHILDREN. IT HAS OVER 8,000 MEMBERS AND FUNCTIONS AS A NURTURING AND TEACHING THERAPEUTIC SERVICE OPERATED BY CONSUMERS, AT NO CHARGE TO THEM, TO REDUCE AND PREVENT FURTHER CHILD ABUSE. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

OF P.A. ARE STATE OFFICES, STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS AND/OR POLICYMAKING BOARDS, STATE COORDINATORS, AND STATEWIDE TELEPHONE HELP LINES. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM FACED BY P.A. RELATES TO CONTINUED FUNDING OF THE NATIONAL P.A. OFFICE. THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE RECOGNIZED BY P.A.: PHYSICAL ABUSE, PHYSICAL NEGLECT, EMOTIONAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION, VERBAL ASSAULT, AND SEXUAL ABUSE, PERSONS COME TO P.A. GROUPS ON THEIR OWN OR ARE REFERRED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES SUCH AS COURTS, THE POLICE, LOCAL CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES, AND INDIVIDUALS (TREATMENT PROFESSIONALS, FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, AND RELATIVES); 93 PERCENT ARE VOLUNTARY MEMBERS AND 7 PERCENT COME UNDER COURT ORDER. AN EVALUATION OF P.A. COVERING THE 1975-1976 PERIOD INDICATES THAT 83 PERCENT OF ABUSING PARENTS WERE FEMALE AND 17 PERCENT WERE MALE. THE MEAN AGE OF PARENTS WAS 29.3 YEARS, AND THE MEAN LEVEL OF EDUCATION WAS 12 YEARS. ONLY 7 PERCENT OF THE PARENTS HAD INCOMES OVER $20,000. THE MEAN AGE OF CHILDREN IN P.A. FAMILIES WAS 5.9 YEARS. THREE-FOURTHS OF PARENTS HAD EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF CHILD ABUSE IN THEIR OWN CHILDHOOD, AND OVER HALF REPORTED THAT AT LEAST ONE OF THEIR CHILDREN HAD A HANDICAP OR SPECIAL PROBLEM. TYPES OF ABUSE TOWARD CHILDREN WERE VERBAL ABUSE (77 PERCENT), PHYSICAL ABUSE (53 PERCENT), EMOTIONAL ABUSE (43 PERCENT), AND SEXUAL ABUSE (4 PERCENT). HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OPERATION AND FUNDING OF P.A. ARE REVIEWED, AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF ITS PROGRAM ARE DELINEATED. THE RESULTS INCLUDE ESTABLISHING A HIGHLY VISIBLE P.A. OFFICE IN EVERY STATE AS WELL AS INTRASTATE TELEPHONE SYSTEMS WHEREBY PARENTS CAN CONTACT P.A. RESOURCES, AND ASSURING ONGOING STABLE FUNDING SOURCES LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY. (DEP)

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

737. **PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESS—TOWARD AN ETIOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION. By E. H. NEWBERGER, R. B. REED, J. H. DANIEL, J. N. HYDE, and M. KOTELCHUCK.** CALIFORNIA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, 800 FORUM BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. *PEDIATRICS,* V 60 (1977), P 178-185. **NCJ-55648**

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ECOLOGICAL STRESS FACTORS FOR THE ETIOLOGY AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESSES IS EXPLORED IN A CASE-CONTROL STUDY, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHILD-ABUSE SCREENING ARE GIVEN. CHILDREN UNDER 4 YEARS OF AGE AND SEEN IN EITHER INPATIENT OR OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOPSITAL MEDICAL CENTER IN BOSTON, MASS., FOR PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESS (CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FAILURE TO THRIVE, ACCIDENTS, AND POISIONINGS) WERE ELIGIBLE FOR SELECTION INTO THE STUDY AS 'CASES.' CHILDREN NOT BEARING PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESS DIAGNOSES WERE ELIGIBLE FOR SELECTION INTO THE CONTROL GROUP. THE 560 SELECTED CASES WERE MATCHED TO CONTROLS ON THE BASIS OF AGE, RACE, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. THE PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENT WAS A STRUCTURED INTERVIEW WITH THE SUBJECT'S MOTHER, FOCUSING ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT, FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, HEALTH, FINANCES, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING, AS WELL AS ON SPECIFIC LIFE EXPERIENCES OF THE MOTHER AND HER CHILD. THE FINDINGS SUPPORT THE BASIC HYPOTHESIS THAT THE OCCURRENCE OF PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESS IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED FAMILY STRESS (ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, FAMILIAL, AND HEALTH PROBLEMS OCCURRING SINCE THE CONCEPTION OF THE CHILD AS WELL AS STRESS IMPOSED BY THE UNIQUE ATTRIBUTES OF THE CHILD). CHILD ABUSE IS ASSOCIATED WITH MORE EXTREME STRESSES IN ALL CATEGORIES STUDIED: FAILURE TO THRIVE WITH MATERNAL HISTORICAL STRESSES, PERCEIVED SICKNESS OF THE INDEX CHILD, AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ISOLATION. ACCIDENTS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH CONTEMPORARY HOUSEHOLD CRISES. AN ADDITIVE MODE OF PATHOGENESIS OF THE MORE SEVERE SYMPTOM MANIFESTATIONS IS SUGGESTED BY THESE DATA. SPECIFIC AT-RISK ITEMS WERE ALSO NOTED. USING THOSE ITEMS WHICH ARE MOST HIGHLY DISCRIMINATING FOR CHILD ABUSE, RESEARCHERS CONSTRUCTED AN EQUATION TO ALLOW OBSERVATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH SUBJECTS IN THE PEDIATRIC SOCIAL ILLNESS CATEGORIES AND THE CONTROL GROUP MIGHT BE IDENTIFIED OR MISIDENTIFIED AS BEING AT RISK FOR CHILD ABUSE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF A SCALE; ACCURACY OF IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO PERMIT CHILD ABUSE SCREENING. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED---RCB)

Availability: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER C/O ELI H NEWBERGER, DIRECTOR, FAMILY DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 300 LONGWOOD AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02115.

738. **PENNSYLVANIA—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE PROCEEDINGS OF AN INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP ON CHILD ABUSE, APRIL 12-13, 1977.** PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, P O BOX 2675, HARRISBURG, PA 17120. 34 p. 1978. **NCJ-60611**

SUMMARIES OF EACH SESSION AT AN INTERDISCIPLINARY SEMINAR ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, HELD IN HERSHEY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN 1977, ARE PRESENTED. THE SEMINAR FOCUSED ON THE NEED FOR ESTABLISHING CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONS IN MANAGING CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. THE SEMINAR WAS COSPONSORED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, THE MILTON S. HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER, THE YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION, AND REGION THREE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. TOPICS ADDRESSED INCLUDE THE ROLE OF THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER, THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN, THE ROLE OF THE LAWYER, CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW, AND MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICES ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. SINCE 1973, PENNSYLVANIA HAS ESTABLISHED A CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR CHILD ABUSE COMPLAINTS AS WELL AS A STATEWIDE REPORTING SYSTEM, DEVELOPED A POSTER FOR DISPLAY IN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS, AND IMPLEMENTED AN INTENSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN. THE 1975 CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW PROVIDED A UNIFORM DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND REQUIRED THAT PHYSICIANS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS REPORT ANY SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE SEMINAR AGENDA, A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, AND THE ADDRESS FROM WHICH TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE PROCEEDINGS ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Availability: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, P O BOX 2675, HARRISBURG, PA 17120; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

739. **PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—CHILD ABUSE REPORT, 1977.** PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA 17120. 64 p. 1977. **NCJ-61051**

THIS 1977 ANNUAL REPORT, REQUIRED BY THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXPLORES THE

EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE STATE AND MEASURES AIMED AT PREVENTING AND TREATING CHILD ABUSE. LEGISLATIVE PURPOSES OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW ARE TO ENCOURAGE MORE COMPLETE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, PROVIDE SWIFT INVESTIGATIONS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE REPORTS, PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH PROTECTION FROM FURTHER ABUSE, PROVIDE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN, AND PRESERVE AND STABILIZE FAMILY LIFE WHEN APPROPRIATE. CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, BY NATURE OF THEIR PROFESSION, ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. THESE INDIVIDUALS INCLUDE PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL EXAMINERS, DENTISTS, OPTOMETRISTS, CHIROPRACTORS, PODIATRISTS, INTERNS, NURSES, SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, CHILD CARE WORKERS, MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, AND HOSPITAL PERSONNEL. DURING 1977, APPROXIMATELY 4,500 CHILDREN WERE SERIOUSLY ABUSED UNDER DEFINITIONS OF THE LAW. EACH DAY, AN AVERAGE OF 12 CHILDREN WERE ABUSED. COUNTY CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES INVESTIGATED 12,939 INCIDENTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE IN 1977, OF WHICH 8,441 WERE UNFOUNDED REPORTS. THE ANNUAL REPORT INCLUDES A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE REPORTS SUBMITTED TO PENNSYLVANIA'S DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, A STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW, AN ANALYSIS OF COSTS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE, SERVICES OFFERED/PROVIDED BY COUNTY CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES, INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, AND LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN SERVICES FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS. A FORM FOR REPORTING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND A DIRECTORY OF CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES IN PENNSYLVANIA ARE APPENDED. ILLUSTRATIONS AND DATA PERTINENT TO CHILD ABUSE ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

Availability: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, P O BOX 2675, HARRISBURG, PA 17120; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

740. **PENNSYLVANIA—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—CHILD ABUSE REPORT, 1978.** PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA 17120. 62 p. 1978. **NCJ-58612**

TABULAR STATISTICAL DATA REGARDING CHILD ABUSE IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING 1978 ARE PRESENTED; RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO ACT NO. 124 TO STRENGTHEN THE STATUTE ARE HIGHLIGHTED. IN 1978, 4,586 CHILDREN WERE FOUND TO BE ABUSED, A 1.9 PERCENT INCREASE OVER 1977. AT LEAST 38 CHILDREN DIED FROM ABUSE, WHICH REPRESENTED AN 81 PERCENT INCREASE OVER 1977. DURING 1978, 964 CHILDREN WERE TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AS A RESULT OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS; 89 PERCENT REQUIRED PLACEMENT OUTSIDE OF THEIR HOMES. THE INCREASED NUMBER OF ABUSED CHILDREN DEMONSTRATES THE NEED FOR MORE EFFECTIVE AND INNOVATIVE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES AND A GREATER COMMITMENT TO THE TOTAL PROGRAM AT BOTH STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ACT 124 BE AMENDED TO EXPAND THE DEFINITION OF AN ABUSED CHILD TO INCLUDE ALL CHILDREN NEEDING PROTECTIVE SERVICES, AND TO ALLOW THAT SELECTED REPORTED INFORMATION BE RELEASED TO THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE. IN ADDITION, THE STATUTE SHOULD BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE PROTECTION FOR MANDATED REPORTERS FROM WORK-RELATED DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IF THEY SUSPECT ABUSE AND MAKE A REPORT AGAINST THE DECISION OF A SUPERIOR. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES BE SPECIFIED, THAT INCREASED FORMAL TRAINING FOR STATE AND COUNTY STAFF IN THE AREAS OF LAW, POLICY, AND TREATMENT BE IMPLEMENTED, AND THAT RESEARCH EFFORTS BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PROVIDING MORE INDEPTH ANALYSIS OF DATA FOR USE IN PROGRAM PLANNING. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE SUPERVISED THE CHILDLINE PROGRAM, INTERSTATE PLACEMENTS, INTERCOUNTY ADOPTIONS, AND YOUTH FORESTRY CAMPS. COUNTY AND CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCLUDED INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATION IN PARENTHOOD, SELF-HELP GROUPS, MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM WORK, EMERGENCY SERVICES, AND PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SOCIAL COUNSELING. TABULAR STATISTICAL DATA, A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, MAPS, AND APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

741. **PERINATAL DIFFICULTIES, HEAD AND FACE TRAUMA, AND CHILD ABUSE IN THE MEDICAL HISTORIES OF SERIOUSLY DELINQUENT CHILDREN. By D. O. LEWIS, S. S. SHANOK, and D. A. BALLA.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 136, N 4A (APRIL 1979), P 419-423. **NCJ-57331**

A COMBINATION OF FACTORS, INCLUDING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TRAUMA THROUGH PERINATAL DIFFICULTIES AND HEAD INJURIES, PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE, AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS DELINQUENCY. A STUDY OF 80 INCARCERATED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS MATCHED THEM WITH A SAMPLE OF 77 NONINCARCERATED DELINQUENTS. A TOTAL OF 36.25 PERCENT OF THE FORMER HAD COMMITTED SERIOUS, VIOLENT OFFENSES COMPARED TO 6.49 PERCENT OF THE LATTER. MEDICAL HISTORIES OF THE TWO GROUPS WERE COMPARED. A TOTAL OF 72 PERCENT OF THE INCARCERATED JUVENILES HAD BEEN TREATED FOR ACCIDENTS COMPARED TO APPROXIMATELY 71 PERCENT OF THE NONINCARCERATED JUVENILES. HOWEVER, THE TWO GROUPS DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE TYPE OF INJURIES RECEIVED. THE INCARCERATED DELINQUENTS RECEIVED 62.3 PERCENT OF THEIR TREATMENT FOR HEAD AND FACE INJURIES AS OPPOSED TO 44.6 PERCENT FOR THE NONINCARCERATED. CHILD ABUSE WAS ALSO ENCOUNTERED MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG THE INCARCERATED (10.4 PERCENT VERSUS 3.6 PERCENT). PERINATAL DIFFICULTIES WERE MUCH MORE FREQUENT AMONG THE INCARCERATED GROUP: 36.6 PERCENT VERSUS 8 PERCENT. IT CAN BE SEEN THEN THAT PERINATAL DIFFICULTIES, HEAD INJURIES, AND MORE FREQUENT CHILD ABUSE DISTINGUISH THE INCARCERATED DELINQUENTS FROM THE NONINCARCERATED GROUP. THE SAME TENDENCIES WERE SEEN IN A STUDY OF TWO GROUPS OF INCARCERATED JUVENILE BOYS. THOSE WHO WERE EXTREMELY VIOLENT AND INCARCERATED IN SPECIAL SECURITY UNITS SHOWED HISTORIES OF SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER PERCENTAGES OF PERINATAL DIFFICULTIES, HEAD INJURIES AND ABUSE THAN DID THE REGULARLY INCARCERATED DELINQUENTS. IT IS CONCLUDED FROM THESE STUDIES THAT ANY ONE OF THESE CONDITIONS BY ITSELF IS NOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE SERIOUS, VIOLENT DELINQUENCY AMONG JUVENILES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (STB)

742. **PERSONALITY TYPES OF CHILD-ABUSING AND NEGLECTING PARENTS—DEVELOPING RELEVANT RESEARCH IN A MULTICULTURAL SERVICE SETTING. By J. P. CARDILLO and D. SAHD.** 30 p. 1977. **NCJ-56905**

THE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER, PART OF THE NEW MEXICO HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, RECEIVED A GRANT IN 1975 TO DEVELOP AN INTERDISCIPLINARY AND MULTICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS. QUESTIONS INITIALLY ADDRESSED IN THE RESEARCH EFFORT CON-

CERNED PERSONALITY SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG ABUSING/NEGLECTING PARENTS FROM DIFFERENT SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND SITUATIONAL BACKGROUNDS; CHANGE IN PARENTS AFTER INTERVENTION; AND EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION SERVICES. THE TOTAL SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY INCLUDED 109 SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT. ABUSE INCLUDED ALL FORMS OF PHYSICAL INJURY, AND NEGLECT INVOLVED ALL TYPES OF NONPHYSICAL INJURY (MALNUTRITION, FAILURE TO THRIVE, EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL NEGLECT, MEDICAL NEGLECT, ABANDONMENT, AND LACK OF SUPERVISION. A PERSONALITY FACTOR (PF) TEST CONTAINING 16 ITEMS WAS CHOSEN TO MEASURE BOTH PATHOLOGICAL AND NONPATHOLOGICAL PERSONALITY FEATURES. TEST PROFILE SHEETS WERE PREPARED AND STATISTICAL TESTS PERFORMED ON SCORES DETERMINED TO BE SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE MAJOR CATEGORIES OF SEX, ROLE OF PARENTS IN ABUSE/NEGLECT, AGE, AND TYPE OF ABUSE. THE MOST STRIKING FINDING OF THE PF TEST FOR ABUSING/NEGLECTING PARENTS WAS THAT, AS A GROUP, THEY DID NOT DIFFER SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION. FEMALE ABUSERS/NEGLECTERS APPEARED TO BE MORE SUSPICIOUS, INSECURE, OPPOSITIONAL, AND RESENTFUL THAN MALE ABUSERS/NEGLECTERS. IN GENERAL, FEMALES TENDED TO BE ANXIOUS, EASILY DISCOURAGED, AND SENSITIVE TO APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL, WHILE MALES TENDED TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT AND CAUTIOUS AND TO AVOID SOCIAL SITUATIONS. PERPETRATORS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT WERE CLEARLY MORE ANXIOUS, FRUSTRATED, DRIVEN, AND DEPRESSED AND HAD EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS. OLDER PERPETRATORS SEEMED TO BE SOMEWHAT MORE CONSCIENTIOUS, CONSERVATIVE, AND SELF-SUFFICIENT THAN YOUNGER PERPETRATORS. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ARE NOTED. TEST PROFILES AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

743. **PERSPECTIVES ON THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE—CAN IT BE DONE? (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1976, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By D. L. WILLIAMS.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-59278**

STUDIES ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED AND THEIR FINDINGS SUMMARIZED. FOLLOWING A LIST OF VARYING DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROPOSED BY A NUMBER OF RESEARCHERS, THE RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, AND LEGAL ORIGINS ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY BEAR UPON THE GENESIS, CONTINUANCE, AND INCREASE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXAMINED AS IDENTIFIED IN A NUMBER OF RESEARCH STUDIES. FINDINGS FROM NATIONWIDE SURVEYS TEND TO SUGGEST THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE RELATED TO THE FOLLLOWING FACTORS: (1) ENVIRONMENTAL CHANCE FACTORS; (2) ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS FACTORS; (3) DEVIANCE OR PATHOLOGY IN AREAS OF PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING ON THE PART OF CARETAKERS AND/OR THE ABUSED CHILDREN THEMSELVES; (4) DISTURBED INTRAFAMILY RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING CONFLICTS BETWEEN SPOUSES AND/OR REJECTION OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN; AND (5) COMBINATIONS OF THESE SETS OF FORCES. A SYNTHESIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION DERIVED FROM THOSE STUDIES DISCUSSED INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS: (1) SHORT, INTERMEDIATE, AND LONG RANGE INTENSIVE ACTIVITIES AND EFFORTS TO MAKE ALL CITIZENS AWARE OF THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; (2) A MASS INFUSION OF CHILDREN'S WORTH AND DIGNITY, AND THEIR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS INTO THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING EXPERIENCES OF ALL AMERICANS AT EVERY LEVEL; (3) A WELL-DEFINED, CLOSELY LINKED COOPERATIVE PROGRAM OF PREVENTION AMONG ALL AGENCIES WHICH DEAL WITH PEOPLE AND THEIR CONCERNS TO INSURE CONTINUITY IN RESOLVING ISSUES AFFECTING THEIR CLIENTS; (4) THE ENACTMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE SITUATIONS FOR NURTURING THEIR DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS; (5) THE PROVISION OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO ALLEVIATE ALL OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH CREATE THE POTENTIAL TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT CHILDREN; (6) A REDEFINITION AND REFOCUSING OF THE BASIC ATTITUDES, VALUES, AND PRACTICES OF MEMBERS OF SOCIETY IN THEIR INTRAPERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL ACTIVITIES; AND (7) CREATION OF NEW ROLES FOR CHILDREN IN SOCIETY SO THAT THEY BECOME PREPARED FOR FUTURE ROLES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED (RCB).

744. **PHENOMENON OF THE ABUSED ADOLESCENT—A CLINICAL STUDY. By I. S. LOURIE.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V2, N2 (SUMMER 1977), P268-276. **NCJ-46194**

FINDINGS FROM A MARYLAND STUDY OF ADOLESCENT ABUSE ARE PRESENTED, AND FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED. MANY CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ABUSED AND NEGLECTED FROM THEIR CHILDHOOD INTO ADOLESCENCE; FOR MANY, HOWEVER, THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT START IN ADOLESCENCE. THE STUDY ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE FACTORS WHICH ALLOW A FAMILY TO AVOID ABUSE DURING THE CHILD'S EARLY YEARS AND WHICH PRECIPITATE THE ABUSE DURING ADOLESCENCE. THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES REVIEWED CASES OF ADOLESCENT ABUSE FROM JANUARY 1975 THROUGH MID-1977. DURING ONE 12-MONTH PERIOD, THE AGENCY RECEIVED REPORTS ON 258 ADOLESCENTS OUT OF A TOTAL CASELOAD OF 751 ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. OF THESE, 157 WERE REPORTED AS PHYSICALLY ABUSED, 89 AS NEGLECTED, AND 12 AS SEXUALLY ABUSED. TWENTY-FIVE OF THESE CASES WERE SELECTED FOR IN-DEPTH STUDY THROUGH AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW WITH THE CHILD AND AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FAMILY. THE SUBJECTS RANGED FROM 12 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE; 18 WERE FEMALES AND 7 WERE MALES. INTERVIEWS FOCUSED ON PATTERNS OF FAMILY INTERACTION AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF THE YOUTH AND THE PARENTS. THE THE PARENTS. THE PATTERNS OF FAMILY INTERACTION SEEN PATTERNS OF FAMILY INTERACTION SEEN WERE EXTREMELY VARIABLE. ALTHOUGH NO SPECIFIC PATTERNS WERE ESTABLISHED, RESEARCHERS FOUND THAT EITHER THE PARENT OR THE ADOLESCENT WAS DEALING POORLY WITH AN EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTAL TASK. THE YOUTHS WERE USUALLY STRUGGLING WITH DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS OF SEPARATION AND/OR CONTROL. THE TASK OF SEPARATION INVOLVES THE YOUTH'S MOVE FROM A POSITION IN WHICH THE USEFULNESS OF CHILDHOOD IDENTIFICATION ENDS AND IDENTITY FORMATION BEGINS. THE ISSUE OF CONTROL CONCERNS A CHANGING BALANCE BETWEEN PARENTAL CONTROL AND SELF-CONTROL; THE ADOLESCENT HAS TROUBLE CONTROLLING HIMSELF, THE PARENTS MUST STEP IN AND SET LIMITS FOR HIM. STRUGGLES OFTEN ARISE WITHIN FAMILIES OVER THESE ISSUES. THE ADOLESCENCE OF ONE'S CHILDREN IS ALSO A VERY DIFFICULT TIME IN THE LIFE OF A PARENT. SOME IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE MIDLIFE DEVELOPMENT OF ADULTS INCLUDE THE DECLINING OF LIBIDINAL DRIVES, THE RELATIVE BLUNTING OF ALERTNESS AND INQUISITIVENESS, AND THE NEED TO ASSESS AND CONFIRM EXISTING LOYALTIES. THE STUDY INDICATES THAT: (1) THERE IS A GREAT VARIABILITY IN THE

PATTERNS DEMONSTRATED BY FAMILIES OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED ADOLESCENTS; (2) THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED ADOLESCENTS USUALLY HAVE DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE AREAS OF SIMILARLY IN THE MIDST OF A CRISIS RELATED TO THEIR OWN STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. EXCERPTS FORM SPECIFIC CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE THE FACTORS DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

Availability: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

745. **PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN BY PARENTS—THE CRIMINALIZATION DECISION. By M. P. ROSENTHAL.** UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW, 2500 RED RIVER, AUSTIN, TX 78705. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW,* V 7, N 2 (JULY 1979), P 141-169. **NCJ-60501**

SPECIFIC STATUTES CRIMINALIZING CHILD ABUSE ARE NEEDED TO INDICATE WHEN THE COURT HAS AUTHORITY TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY AUTONOMY AND ALSO TO EXERT A GENERAL DETERRENT EFFECT ON PARENTS. DESPITE THE COST AND DIFFICULTIES OF ENFORCEMENT INHERENT IN A SPECIFIC CHILD ABUSE CRIMINALIZATION STATUTE, THE BENEFITS MAKE SUCH LEGISLATION DESIRABLE. AT PRESENT, MANY JURISDICTIONS PUNISH CHILD ABUSE UNDER GENERAL CRIMINAL STATUTES. THIS MEANS THAT THE ABUSING PARENT CAN OFTEN PLEAD THAT THE COURT IS DISTURBING FAMILY AUTONOMY. THE DOCTRINE OF FAMILY AUTONOMY HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY INVOKED IN CASES OF SEVERE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT, AND THE EFFECT HAS BEEN TO ALLOW THE PARENT TO INFLICT ALMOST ANY SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY OR DISFIGUREMENT SHORT OF DEATH. IF THE PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS DEFINED IN A SEPARATE STATUTE, THE LAW CAN HAVE A DETERRENT EFFECT. THERE ARE COSTS INVOLVED WHEN CHILD ABUSE IS CRIMINALIZED, HOWEVER. THE CHARGES ARE OFTEN DIFFICULT TO PROVE, THE FILING OF CHARGES MAY HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE FAMILY, MAKING THE PARENT SO HOSTILE THAT TREATMENT IS REFUSED, AND THE FEAR OF PROSECUTION MAY DETER THE PARENT FROM SEEKING MEDICAL HELP FOR THE CHILD. THE BEST SOLUTION MAY BE TO HAVE THE STATUTES AVAILABLE BUT TO PROSECUTE ONLY WHEN NO HELP CAN BE PROVIDED TO THE FAMILY OR CHILD. MEANWHILE, THE ILLEGALITY OF CHILD ABUSE CAN BE PUBLICIZED TO SERVE AS A DETERRENT. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: ESSAY BASED ON A PAPER PREPARED FOR THE REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW, 2500 RED RIVER, AUSTIN, TX 78705; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

746. **PHYSICAL ABUSE OF YOUNG CHILDREN—A PRELIMINARY TYPOLOGY OF CASES (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By J. KENT, H. WEISBERG, B. LAMAR, and T. MARX.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 31 p. 1978. **NCJ-56308**

THE HYPOTHESIS THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A PRODUCT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IS UPHELD IN THIS REPORT OF A 1972 STUDY OF 99 CHILDREN TERMED ABUSED BY THE LOS ANGELES, CALIF. JUVENILE COURT. THE 99 CHILDREN IN THIS STUDY WERE 3 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER. THIS AGE GROUP WAS STUDIED BECAUSE PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA SHOWED THAT FAMILIES IN WHICH THE ABUSED CHILD WAS LESS THAN 3 YEARS OLD DIFFERED FROM FAMILIES IN WHICH THE CHILD WAS OLDER. THE RESULTS OF THE DETAILED STUDY WERE APPLIED TO AN EXPERIMENTAL HOSPITAL PROGRAM FOR ABUSED CHILDREN WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP. DATA WERE COLLECTED WITH A PRECODED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY SOCIAL WORKERS WORKING WITH THE STUDY FAMILIES. DATA ON 251 VARIABLES (GROUPED INTO NINE CATEGORIES) WERE ANALYZED USING A CLUSTER ANALYSIS METHOD KNOWN AS HIERARCHICAL NEAREST-NEIGHBOR CLUSTERING. FOUR CLUSTERS OF FAMILIES WERE ESTABLISHED. ABUSE IN THE FIRST CLUSTER APPEARS TO BE THE RESULT OF SEVERE INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND OR INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT REQUIRING PSYCHOTHERAPY. FAMILIES IN THE SECOND CLUSTER APPEAR TO BE LESS IN CONFLICT IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO CHILDREN AND WOULD BENEFIT MOST FROM PRACTICAL CHILD-REARING ADVICE. THE PRIMARY PRECIPITATING FACTOR OF ABUSE IN THE THIRD GROUP IS ECONOMIC STRESS WHICH MAKES SUCH FATHERS VULNERABLE AND UNDERMINES THEIR SELF-CONFIDENCE. SUCH PARENTS WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE TRAINING GIVEN PARENTS IN THE SECOND CLUSTER. PARENTS IN THE FOURTH CLUSTER WOULD BENEFIT FROM PSYCHOTHERAPY BUT THEIR FEELINGS OF WORTHLESSNESS AND INADEQUACY MAKES SUCH TREATMENT DIFFICULT. EVEN THOUGH SUCH CLASSIFICATIONS CAN AID IN DEVELOPING MORE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT PROCEDURES AND SOCIAL POLICIES, ADDITIONAL RESEARCH INTO THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE IS NEEDED. REFERENCES, CHARTS, AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

747. **PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN—CAUSES AND TREATMENT. By D. R. WALTERS.** INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS, TENTH AND MORTON STREETS, BLOOMINGTON, IN 47401. 204 p. 1975. **NCJ-49688**

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES IS EXAMINED, WITH EMPHASIS ON PREVENTION AND ON TREATMENT OF ABUSING ADULTS AND ABUSED CHILDREN. THE DISCUSSION IS DIRECTED TO PROFESSIONALS—PHYSICIANS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND OTHERS—WHO DEAL WITH ABUSE SITUATIONS, AS WELL AS TO ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS. THE DIFFERENCES IN ETIOLOGY BETWEEN SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE ARE STRESSED, AS ARE THE SHORTCOMINGS OF EXISTING TREATMENT AND REPORTING SYSTEMS. THE CENTRAL THESIS IS THAT CHILD ABUSE IS ROOTED IN THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF DENIGRATING CHILDREN AND INSTITUTIONALIZING VIOLENCE, AND THAT MOST ABUSERS ARE REPEATING CHILD-REARING PATTERNS THEY THEMSELVES EXPERIENCED AS CHILDREN. THE PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF DIAGNOSING AND TREATING CHILD ABUSE ARE EMPHASIZED, AND A TYPOLOGY OF PHYSICAL ABUSERS OF CHILDREN IS PROVIDED. THE INADEQUACY OF TRADITIONAL THERAPEUTIC METHODS IS POINTED OUT, AND ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES (GROUP TREATMENT, DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE, NONABUSIVE COPING MECHANISMS FOR PARENTS) ARE SUGGESTED. A SEPARATE DISCUSSION OF THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS PROVIDED. THE DISCUSSION CLOSES WITH AN EXAMINATION OF ALTERNATIVES FOR CHANGE. THE NEED TO ELEVATE THE STATUS OF CHILDREN IN SOCIETY AND TO OBSERVE THEIR RIGHTS IS IDENTIFIED. TOWARD THIS END, SHORT-RANGE, INTERMEDIATE, AND LONG-RANGE GOALS ARE SUGGESTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Availability: INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS, TENTH AND MORTON STREETS, BLOOMINGTON, IN 47401.

748. **PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE—AN EXPANDED ANALYSIS. By J. R. SEABERG.** 197 p. 1974. **NCJ-51236**

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS USED ON A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE OF 1,299 CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO TEST SOCIAL CAUSATIVE FACTORS. IT IS FOUND THAT FOUR MODELS WERE RE-

QUIRED AND THAT NO SINGLE FACTOR PREDOMINATED. FOLLOWING A 1970 NATIONAL SURVEY OF PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND OPINIONS CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE, DAVID G. GIL OF BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY PROPOSED THAT SUCH ABUSE WAS AS MUCH A RESULT OF SOCIETAL APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDREARING AS THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PARENTS. THIS STUDY ALSO TAKES NATIONAL DATA AND RUNS A REGRESSION ANALYSIS, A PATH ANALYSIS, AND OTHER STATISTICAL TESTS TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, CHILDREARING ATTITUDES, SEVERITY OF INJURY, AND DISPOSITION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. FOUR MODELS WERE DEVELOPED: A POVERTY-VIOLENCE IN CHILDREARING MODEL WHICH COMBINES THE LITERATURE'S SOCIOCULTURAL EXPLANATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE; A PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL, WHICH FOCUSES ON THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PARENT; THE 'REINFORCEMENT' MODEL, WHICH EXAMINES THE PARENT WHO WAS SEVERELY DISCIPLINED AS A CHILD AND NOW USES SEVERE DISCIPLINE FOR THE CATHARTIC EFFECT IT GIVES; AND A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL UTILIZING ALL THESE FACTORS. IT WAS FOUND THAT CHILD-INITIATED ABUSE RESULTED IN LESS SEVERE INJURIES. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT THE PERPETRATOR IN THE REINFORCEMENT MODEL WAS NOT NECESSARILY MORE 'SICK' THAN NONABUSE PERPETRATORS, SUGGESTING A SOCIALIZATION FACTOR. FOR THE OTHER MODELS DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BUT NOT OF THE MAGNITUDE NOR SIGNIFICANCE EXPECTED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION OF THIS STUDY HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES FOR STUDYING LARGE SAMPLES. TO DATE MOST CHILD ABUSE DATA HAS BEEN GATHERED THROUGH SMALL SAMPLES OR SUBJECTIVE CASE STUDIES. LONG-TERM STUDIES AND LARGE SCALE STUDIES ARE CALLED ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM. APPENDIXES GIVE MATHEMATICAL DATA FROM THE STUDY AND STUDY INSTRUMENTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—DOCTORAL THESIS.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 74-26,512.

749. **PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE AND ITS PREVENTION. By M. L. KAUL.** MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL POLICY, MILWAUKEE, WI 53233. *INTELLECT MAGAZINE (FEBRUARY 1977),* P 271-272. **NCJ-40291**

THIS ARTICLE SKETCHES THE OUTLINES OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM, AND QUESTIONS WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN BECOME THE VICTIM OF ABUSE EACH YEAR. THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ESTIMATES THAT MORE CHILDREN DIE FROM CHILD ABUSE THAN FROM MANY CHILDHOOD DISEASES. THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN COMBATING THE SYNDROME IS RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF OTHERS TO REPORT IT. THE SYNDROME IS KNOWN TO OCCUR AT ALL LEVELS OF FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATION. ABUSIVE PARENTS ARE OFTEN PEOPLE WHO WERE VICTIMS OF ABUSE WHEN THEY WERE GROWING UP. IF CHANGING THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IS NOT FEASIBLE, THE AUTHOR STATES, THEN TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY REMOVING THE CHILD FROM THE SITUATION MAY BE THE ANSWER....BS

750. **PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN. By J. V. BECKER and G. G. ABEL.** STATE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF MEMPHIS, 5983 MACON COVE AT INTERSTATE 40, MEMPHIS, TN 38134. *QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS,* V 1, N 4 (FALL 1977), P 18-24. **NCJ-44903**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN BY MEN AND MALE SUPREMACY IN A SEXIST SOCIETY IS DISCUSSED. THE DISCUSSION TOUCHES ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN ON THE JOB, WIFE BEATING, SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADULT WOMEN, AND ECONOMIC VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN. STATISTICS AND CASE EXAMPLES ARE CITED, AND CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN. VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN BY MEN IS SAID TO BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO SOCIETY'S SUPPORT OF MALE SUPREMACY REGARDLESS OF COST. ALTHOUGH ELIMINATING VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN HAS PROVEN DIFFICULT, PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE. SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND ABUSED CHILDREN, RAPE COUNSELING SERVICES, AND A RAPE PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. LEGISLATION PROHIBITING VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN HAS BEEN PASSED. THE NEED TO REVISE THE MALE-DOMINATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS POINTED OUT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PEOPLE WHO ARE SENSITIVE TO THE BASIC ISSUES INVOLVED IN WOMEN'S RIGHTS BE GIVEN POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY SO THAT THEY MAY INFLUENCE POLICYMAKING. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: HAYDEN BOOK COMPANY, INC, 50 ESSEX STREET, ROCHELLE PARK, NJ 07662.

751. **PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTIVE SAMPLE OF AMERICAN FAMILIES. By M. A. STRAUS, R. J. GELLES, and S. K. STEINMETZ.** 22 p. 1978. **NCJ-54910**

FINDINGS FROM INTERVIEWS WITH 2,143 AMERICAN COUPLES, OF WHOM 1,146 HAD ONE OR MORE CHILDREN AT HOME, ARE GIVEN. DATA COVER VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES, BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD, AND CHILD-TO-PARENT VIOLENCE. EACH RESPONDENT WAS ASKED ABOUT 18 BEHAVIORS, OF WHICH 8 WERE VIOLENT. ABOUT 16 PERCENT HAD ENGAGED IN SPOUSE-TO-SPOUSE VIOLENCE DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR; BETWEEN A FOURTH AND A THIRD HAD ENGAGED IN VIOLENCE DURING THE COURSE OF THE MARRIAGE. SINCE UNDERREPORTING HAS BEEN FOUND IN OTHER STUDIES, IT IS LIKELY THE TRUE RATE IS CLOSER TO 50 OR 60 PERCENT. ABOUT 13 PERCENT HAD PUSHED, SHOVED, OR GRABBED A SPOUSE, 7 PERCENT HAD THROWN SOMETHING, AND 7 PERCENT HAD SLAPPED A SPOUSE DURING THE PAST YEAR. DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1.5 PERCENT HAD EXPERIENCED SEVERE BEATING WITH 5 PERCENT REPORTING THIS DURING THE MARRIAGE. RATES FOR BEING THREATENED WITH A GUN OR KNIFE WERE 1 OF 200 DURING THE YEAR AND 1 OF 27 DURING THE MARRIAGE. ABOUT 58 PERCENT OF CHILDREN HAD BEEN SPANKED DURING THE YEAR, 71 PERCENT DURING THEIR LIFETIME; 13 PERCENT WERE HIT WITH AN OBJECT WITHIN THE YEAR, 20 PERCENT DURING THEIR LIFETIME; AND PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN WERE APPARENT. PARENTS REPORTING MORE SPANKINGS ALSO REPORTED A LARGER NUMBER OF OTHER VIOLENT INCIDENTS. DURING THE YEAR 1 CHILD IN 1,000 IS THREATENED WITH A GUN OR KNIFE; ABOUT 3 PERCENT ARE SO THREATENED DURING THEIR LIFETIME. ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF CHILDREN ARE HIT, BEATEN, OR PUNCHED BY SIBLINGS, AND 4.7 PERCENT ARE THREATENED WITH A GUN OR KNIFE BY SIBLINGS. INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE BY CHILD AGAINST PARENT RANGED FROM 7 TO 10 PERCENT FOR SUCH BEHAVIORS AS SLAPPING, THROWING, AND SHOVING, WHILE 0.2 PERCENT THREATENED WITH A GUN OR KNIFE AND 0.4 USED A GUN OR KNIFE. TABLES PRESENTING STUDY DATA ARE INCLUDED, AS ARE DISCUSSIONS OF THE FINDINGS AND EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 9TH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, UPPSALA, SWEDEN, AUGUST 14-19, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

752. **PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE, 1979, BY EUNICE CORFMAN—SEE NCJ-66054). By H. YAHRAES, M. A. STRAUS, and R. J. GELLES.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 24 p. 1979. **NCJ-66055**

RESULTS FROM THE FIRST SURVEY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE U.S. ARE DISCUSSED AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS ARE ANALYZED. DURING THE YEAR OF THE SURVEY, 1975, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 1.7 MILLION AMERICAN CHILDREN (OUT OF 46 MILLION FROM AGES 3 TO 17 LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS WERE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT ACTS BY PARENTS. OVER A 1-YEAR PERIOD, 6,000 PARENTS OUT OF 100,000 USED SERIOUS VIOLENCE ON EACH OTHER. WHEN THERE WAS FIGHTING AMONG THE PARENTS, THERE WAS MORE LIKELY TO BE FIGHTING AMONG CHILDREN AND AGGRESSION BY THE CHILDREN AGAINST THE PARENTS. TO MEASURE FAMILY VIOLENCE, A CONFLICT TACTICS SCALE (CTS) WAS DEVELOPED. THE STUDY PRODUCED 21,143 COMPLETED INTERVIEWS WITH ADULTS, HALF OF WHOM WERE HUSBANDS AND HALF OF WHOM WERE WIVES. THE INCIDENCE OF SEVERE ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN WAS MUCH LARGER THAN ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FINDINGS ALSO SHOWED THAT CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN HIT GROW UP TO HIT THEIR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN, YOUNGER CHILDREN ARE MORE OFTEN ABUSED, AND LOWER CLASS INCOME GROUPS ARE MORE PRONE TO VIOLENCE. FACTORS WHICH LEAD TO FAMILY VIOLENCE INCLUDE ISOLATION OF THE FAMILY FROM OTHERS, LOW INCOME, PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. VIOLENCE IS SEEN AS AN OUTCOME OR EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS. SPECIFIC IDEAS ARE PRESENTED ON HOW TO AVOID VIOLENCE SUCH AS THE RECOGNITION IN A FAMILY THAT CONFLICT IS A PART OF LIFE, INCLUDING FAMILY LIFE; THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATING AND CONFRONTING SITUATIONS BY DISCUSSING ISSUES, THE NEED TO FORESTALL OR ELIMINATE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT; AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ALTERING THE SEXIST STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY. REFERENCES ARE NOTED. (MJW)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

753. **PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY—AN OVERVIEW (FROM VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1976 BY MARIE BORLAND—SEE NCJ-46613). By S. BRANDON.** HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716. 25 p. 1976. **NCJ-46619**

THIS PAPER, WRITTEN BY A PSYCHIATRIST, DESCRIBES THE TYPES OF PEOPLE WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN OR SPOUSES AND WHAT LEADS THEM TO VENT THEIR AGGRESSION WITHIN THE FAMILY. STATISTICS HAVE SHOWN THAT, IN ENGLAND, ACCIDENTS, MURDER, AND VIOLENCE ARE MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR AT HOME THAN ON THE STREETS WITH A STRANGER. ABOUT 4,600 CHILDREN ARE PHYSICALLY ABUSED EACH YEAR, TO THE EXTENT THAT 700 DIE AND 400 ARE LEFT WITH PERMANENT BRAIN DAMAGE. EXTREME VIOLENCE MORE OFTEN INVOLVES THE MALE GUARDIAN THAN THE FEMALE. ONE STUDY OF MEN ACCUSED OF KILLING A CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE SHOWED THAT MANY HAD A HIGH PREVALENCE OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR OR MENTAL ILLNESS IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES, ALMOST ALL EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING THEMSELVES AND IN COPING WITH STRESS, AND MANY HAD A PREVIOUS HISTORY OF VIOLENT CRIME. ALL BLAMED THE IMMEDIATE PRECIPITATION OF THE ATTACK ON THE CHILD. A MAJOR STUDY BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN OF THE FAMILIES OF 78 SEVERELY BATTERED CHILDREN FOUND THAT 56 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN WERE UNDER 1 YEAR OLD; THE VIOLENCE OFTEN BEGAN WITH A MINOR INJURY; THE PARENTS WERE YOUNG, TENDED TO HAVE LONG-STANDING EMOTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, AND HAD SMALL FAMILIES, OFTEN WITH PREGNANCIES CLOSE TOGETHER; THERE WAS A HIGH LEVEL OF PREVIOUS VIOLENCE; OFTEN THE FAMILIES WERE HIGHLY MOBILE; AND MANY OF THE MOTHERS WERE RIGID AND OVERCONTROLLING. THREE OUT OF EVERY FIVE CHILDREN RETURNED HOME AFTER TREATMENT FOR AN INJURY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY REINJURED. ANOTHER STUDY HAS SHOWN THAT MARITAL DISHARMONY, POOR USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES, POOR HOUSING, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION WITH LACK OF KINSHIP SUPPORTS CHARACTERIZE MANY BATTERING PARENTS. THE MOST COMMON GROUP SEEN IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE ARE YOUNG WOMEN, WHO, THEMSELVES, HAVE SUFFERED FROM DEPRIVATION, LACK OF LOVE, AND PHYSICAL ABUSE DURING THEIR CHILDHOOD. THEY EMERGE WITH IMMATURE, UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OF THEIR CHILD AND ARE DISTRESSED WHEN THE INFANT DOES NOT LIVE UP TO THEM. WHILE THESE ARE THE MOST COMMON PATTERNS, A WIDE RANGE OF SITUATIONS EXIST, INCLUDING: (1) VULNERABLE YOUNG WOMEN UNDER STRESS WHO ARE IMMATURE, UNSUPPORTED, AND DISAPPOINTED IN MOTHERHOOD; (2) PARENTS WITH MARKED HYSTERICAL TRAITS; (3) PARENTS WITH DIFFICULTIES IN IMPULSE CONTROL, WHO DISPLAY EXPLOSIVE VIOLENCE; (4) DISORGANIZED PROBLEM FAMILIES IN WHOM VIOLENCE PERVADES EVERY ASPECT OF FAMILY LIFE; (5) THOSE (FEW) WHO SHOW FRANK SADISTIC CRUELTY; AND (6) PARENTS SUFFERING FROM SEVERE MENTAL SUBNORMALITY OR PSYCHOSIS. ANOTHER FORM OF ABUSE WITHIN THE FAMILY IS INCEST. THE MOST COMMON TYPE IS FATHER-DAUGHTER. THE FATHERS ARE TYPICALLY HABITUALLY UNEMPLOYED, POORLY EDUCATED, AND FROM BROKEN HOMES. MANY SEXUALLY ABUSED DAUGHTERS DEVELOP CHARACTER DISORDERS LATER IN LIFE. FINALLY, A CONSIDERATION OF HUSBANDS WHO ABUSE THEIR WIVES SHOWS THEM TO EXHIBIT MANY OF THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS AS BATTERING PARENTS—IMMATURE ATTITUDES, A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, AND AN EARLY MARRIAGE. ATTACKS ON THE CHILDREN OFTEN ACCOMPANY THE BEATING OF THE WIFE. DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND JEALOUSLY ARE OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY PRECIPITATE FAMILY VIOLENCE. REFERENCE ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

754. **PHYSICALLY ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES—THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES—PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GUIDE. By C. J. CROWLEY, J. JORDAN, L. V. IPEREN, and P. VENNARD.** NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, TRENTON, NJ 08625. 99 p. 1978. **NCJ-51349**

THIS PRELIMINARY GUIDE TO COMMUNITY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN DISCUSSES THE SCOPE OF THE WIFE ABUSE PROBLEM, CURRENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. AVAILABLE STATISTICS ON THE PREVALANCE OF WIFE ABUSE TEND TO BE INACCURATE BECAUSE ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE INCIDENTS RESULT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT OR HUMAN SERVICE INTERVENTION. A 1976 ESSEX COUNTY, N.J., STUDY REVEALED THAT 63.6 PERCENT OF WOMEN WHO HAD EXPERIENCED VIOLENT INCIDENTS NEVER FILED A CRIMINAL CHARGE AND THAT 57.6 PERCENT NEVER CALLED THE POLICE. OFFICIAL DATA DOES INDICATE, HOWEVER, THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF ALL REPORTED CRIMES OCCUR WITHIN FAMILIES. PREVAILING CAUSAL THEORIES BLAME SPOUSE ABUSE ON CULTURAL NORMS THAT LEGITIMATE WIFE BEATING, VIOLENCE WITHIN THE SOCIETY WHICH RESULTS IN FAMILY VIOLENCE, PREVAILING FAMILY SEX ROLES, AND ECONOMIC FRUSTRATION WITHIN FAMILIES. MANY ABUSED WOMEN STAY IN THE HOME BECAUSE OF EMOTIONAL TIES, SHAME, FEELINGS OF POWERLESS-

NESS, FEAR, ISOLATION, OR ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON THEIR SPOUSES. FORMAL AND INFORMAL COMMUNITY SYSTEMS FOR AIDING ABUSED WOMEN ARE OFTEN LIMITED BY LACK OF RESOURCES, AND FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OFTEN DO NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. POLICE HESITATE TO INVESTIGATE DOMESTIC DISPUTES BECAUSE OF LEGAL RESTRICTIONS WHICH LIMIT THE DEGREE OF POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN SUCH MATTERS. SOME PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR BATTERED WOMEN INCLUDING THE CHISWICK WOMENS AID PROJECT IN LONDON (ENGLAND), AND THE VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN ARIZONA. SUCH PROGRAMS USUALLY OFFER EMERGENCY HOUSING, CRISIS INTERVENTION, HOTLINES, COUNSELING, AND LEGAL ADVOCACY. THE MODEL PROGRAM FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES DESCRIBES PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, GENERAL POLICIES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, SERVICE COMPONENTS, CHILDREN SERVICES, PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES, AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: FREE DOCUMENT.

Availability: NEW JERSEY DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES/DIV OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES / BUREAU OF RESEARCH, P O BOX 510, 1 SOUTH MONTGOMERY STREET, TRENTON, NJ 08625; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

755. **PHYSICIAN AND THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OKLAHOMA. By R. M. WOODWORTH.** OKLAHOMA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 601 NORTHWEST EXPRESSWAY, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73118. *JOURNAL OF THE OKLAHOMA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,* V 67, N 11 (NOVEMBER 1974), P 463-475. **NCJ-52022**

INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE, ETIOLOGY, CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT, AND THE PHYSICIAN'S LEGAL OBLIGATIONS ARE REVIEWED, AND THE HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AT STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS IN OKLAHOMA IS DESCRIBED. THE EVOLUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AWARENESS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS TRACED TO SHOW INCREASING ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PROBLEM SINCE 1962, WHEN KIMPE ET AL PUBLISHED THEIR REPORT ON THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME. REASONS ARE GIVEN FOR THE PAUCITY OF ACCURATE STATISTICS ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, IT IS REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE THAT BY 1979 CHILD ABUSE WILL HAVE BECOME THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF DEATH IN CHILDHOOD. PARENTAL POTENTIAL TO ABUSE, AN AT-RISK CHILD, AND A PRECIPITATING CRISIS ARE DISCUSSED AS THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE. THE DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DISCUSSED WITH THE PHYSICIAN IN MIND. SPECIFIC FACTORS IN THE HISTORY, OBSERVATION, AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CHILD INDICATING ABUSE ARE DESCRIBED, AND ELEMENTS IN THE HISTORY, STRESS FACTORS, AND SPECIAL FACTORS REGARDING THE FAMILY WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO CHILD ABUSE ARE INDICATED. PROCEDURES FOR THE PHYSICIAN TO FOLLOW IN HANDLING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY A SURVEY OF THE GENERAL LEGAL STRUCTURE ON CHILD ABUSE IN MOST STATES. STATE LAWS IN OKLAHOMA DIRECTED TOWARD CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE EXPLAINED, WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON THE REPORTING LAW. THE METHOD FOR HANDLING SUSPECTED AND CONFIRMED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES IN OKLAHOMA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA IS DESCRIBED. THE APPROACH IS BASICALLY THAT OF A TREATMENT MODEL WHICH FOCUSES ON THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES IN ORDER OF PRIORITY; PROTECTION OF THE CHILD, REHABILITATION OF THE FAMILY, THE PREVENTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PARENTAL AND FAMILIAL SKILLS, THE MAINTENANCE OF THE FAMILY UNIT, AND EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE PROBLEM. PROJECTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM ARE OFFERED. (RCB)

756. **PLAINTIVE PLAINTIFFS—VICTIMS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME (FROM YOUNGEST MINORITY—LAWYERS IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN, 1974 BY SANFORD N KATZ—SEE NCJ-31349). By B. R. GRUMET.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 22 p. 1974. **NCJ-31350**

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS STUDIES ON THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE, CRITIQUES EXISTING METHODS OF DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM, AND SUGGESTS BASIC REFORMS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THE SHORTCOMINGS OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS, CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF THE PARENTS, AND REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HOME ARE DISCUSSED, THE REQUIRED REPORTING OF ALL SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES BY PHYSICIANS AND PUBLIC HEALTH WORKERS AND THE USE OF THERAPY TO TREAT BATTERING PARENTS IS ADVOCATED AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO SOLVE THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS. LEGAL REFORMS SUGGESTED INCLUDE ASSUMPTION BY THE JUVENILE OR FAMILY COURT OF IMMEDIATE JURISDICTION IN ALL CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND APPOINTMENT OF A LAWYER TO REPRESENT THE CHILD IN ALL PROCEEDINGS.

757. **PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE PROGRAMS—THE EXPERIENCE OF ELEVEN DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. By B. DEGRAAF, M. K. MILLER, and S. S. RIDGE.** BERKELEY PLANNING ASSOCIATES, 2320 CHANNING WAY, BERKELEY, CA 94704. 159 p. 1977. **NCJ-43956**

ELEVEN DIFFERENT PROGRAMS TO EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, HANDLE REPORTS, AND PROVIDE SERVICE TO BOTH THE CHILD AND THE FAMILY ARE EXAMINED TO OFFER GUIDANCE TO OTHERS IN SETTING UP SUCH PROGRAMS. THE POLITICAL SUPPORT NECESSARY BEFORE EVEN STARTING A CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE, STEPS WHICH MUCH BE TAKEN TO ASSESS NEEDS, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PROGRAM GOALS ARE EXPLAINED. ALTERNATIVE ORGANIZATION MODELS AND STAFFING PATTERNS ARE EXPLORED. SUPPORT SERVICES SUCH AS TRANSPORTATION, MEDICAL CARE, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, AND RESOURCES FOR SPECIFIC CLIENT NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED. TYPES OF PROGRAMS COVERED INCLUDE THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES MODEL (USUALLY HOUSED IN AN EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY), THE HOSPITAL MODEL, THE PRIVATE SERVICE AGENCY, THE VOLUNTEER AGENCY, AND THE COORDINATION MODEL. TREATMENT STRATEGIES VARY FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROACH, TO THE SOCIOECONOMIC APPROACH, AND THE EDUCATIONAL APPROACH. A COMBINATION IS LIKELY TO BE MOST SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE CASES VARY GREATLY. HISTORICALLY, TREATMENT HAS BEEN LIMITED TO THE ADULTS IN THE FAMILY. EXAMINATION OF THESE PROGRAMS, HOWEVER, REVEALS THAT THE CHILD ALSO NEEDS THERAPY. SOME PROGRAMS DO, WHILE OTHERS DO NOT, INVOLVE FORMER CLIENTS IN THERAPY FOR OTHER CLIENTS. CASE MANAGEMENT, WISE USE OF FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES, AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. APPENDIXES PRESENT CASE STUDIES OF THE FAMILY CENTER IN ADAMS COUNTY, COLO.; PRO-CHILD OF ARLINGTON, VA.; THE ARKANSAS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECT OF LITTLE ROCK; AND THE FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER, ST. LOUIS, MO. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED, AND SAMPLE RECORDKEEPING FORMS ARE ILLUSTRATED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 017-092-00023-5.

758. **POCKET GUIDE FOR HELPING TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN YOUR COMMUNITY.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WILWAUKEE-SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE-REGION V-CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT-RESOURCE CENTER, PO BOX 786, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 24 p. 1977. **NCJ-54017**

IDEAS, MATERIALS, AND RESOURCES OF USE OF COMMUNITY GROUPS AND AGENCIES INTERESTED IN COMBATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE PRESENTED. THE PAMPHLET OPENS WITH A SERIES OF COMMUNITY 'MINIMESSAGES' ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED FOR A TELEPHONE DIAL-A-MESSAGE SERVICE AND INCLUDED BOTH FOR THEIR INFORMATIONAL CONTENT AND AS EXAMPLES OF THE TYPES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT MIGHT BE USED IN A PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM ON ABUSE/NEGLECT. THE MESSAGES COVER SIX TOPICS: SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES WITH ABUSE/NEGLECT PROBLEMS, GUIDELINES TO HELP TEACHERS AND CHILD CARE WORKERS RECOGNIZE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AT RISK, SIGNS OF ABUSE AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM, DECIDING WHETHER TO REPORT SUSPECTED ABUSE/NEGLECT, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN DISCIPLINE AND ABUSE, AND QUESTIONS THAT PARENTS CAN ASK THEMSELVES TO MAKE CERTAIN THEIR OWN CHILDREN ARE NOT IN DANGER OF BEING ABUSED OR NEGLECTED. THE PAMPHLET ALSO INCLUDES TWO DISCUSSIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ONE DIRECTED TO PROFESSIONALS AND THE OTHER TO CITIZENS. CHECKLISTS TO GUIDE ASSESSMENTS OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR DEALING WITH ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE ALSO PROVIDED. SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION ARE LISTED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

759. **POLICE—AN IMPORTANT SUBSTANTIVE POLICY-MAKING AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT (FROM ANATOMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SYSTEM OVERVIEW, 1980, BY CLEON H FOUST AND D ROBERT WEBSTER SEE NCJ-64520). By F. REMINGTON.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 22 p. 1980. **NCJ-64525**

POLICIES SHOULD INDICATE THE DEGREE OF POLICE DISCRETION TO BE EXERCISED IN ENFORCING THE LAWS; ADVICE FROM LOCAL POLICYMAKERS AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS SHOULD BE SOUGHT IN PARTICULARLY QUESTIONABLE SITUATIONS. ALTHOUGH SOME POLICE FORCES HAVE POLICIES GUIDING POLICE DISCRETION, MOST POLICIES CONCERN METHODS OF ENFORCEMENT SUCH AS THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE, RATHER THAN WHEN AND HOW TO FULLY ENFORCE. SUCH POLICY IS LACKING BECAUSE LAWYERS AND OTHERS QUESTION WHETHER IT IS LEGAL OR DESIRABLE FOR POLICE TO MAKE POLICY ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT TRUE THAT LEGISLATORS INTEND THAT POLICY FULLY ENFORCE ALL ENACTMENTS. SOME LAWS, SUCH AS GAMBLING STATUTES, COVER MORE CONDUCT THAN LEGISLATORS WISH PROHIBITED AND THUS IMPLY POLICE DISCRETION. OTHER STATUTES REVEAL NO CLEAR LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE; ALTHOUGH LEGISLATURES INTEND FULL ENFORCEMENT FOR SERIOUS CRIMES, POLICE DO NOT ALWAYS MAKE ARRESTS FOR SERIOUS BATTERY IN FAMILIES. ALTHOUGH COURTS AS WELL AS LEGISLATORS RECOGNIZE FULL ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS MAY NOT BEST SERVE THE COMMUNITY, POLICY IS NEEDED TO MINIMIZE QUESTIONABLE USE OF POLICE DISCRETION AND PROTECT POLICE FROM ACCUSATIONS OF UNFAIRNESS. REMEDIES FOR THE POLICE DISCRETION PROBLEM INCLUDE LEGISLATURES' INDICATING MORE CLEARLY WHEN POLICE SHOULD FULLY ENFORCE AND COURTS' CONTRIBUTING TO CAREFUL LEGISLATION BY RULING SOME TOO-BROAD LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. NOTES AND AN APPENDED COMMENTARY ARE PROVIDED. (PAP)

760. **POLICE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE—POLICY AND PRACTICE. By M. BARD and H. CONNOLLY.** 23 p. 1978. **NCJ-46955**

AN OVERVIEW OF POLICE POLICY AND PRACTICE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS PRESENTED WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BATTERING AND TRENDS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. ALTHOUGH THERE IS A PAUCITY OF STUDIES ON THE INCIDENCE, VICTIMS, AND MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, A NUMBER OF GENERALIZATIONS MAY BE MADE FROM EXISTING DATA. FAMILY VIOLENCE OCCURS BETWEEN SPOUSES WITH BOTH PARTNERS HAVING RECOURSE TO VIOLENCE. WOMEN TEND TO BE MORE FREQUENTLY AND SEVERELY INJURED THAN MEN. POLICE INTERVENTION APPEARS TO BE SOUGHT TO PREVENT FURTHER ESCALATION OF HOSTILITIES, NOT TO PRESS CRIMINAL CHARGES. POLICE INTERVENTION IN FAMILY DISPUTES IS USUALLY HIGHLY DISCRETIONARY; THE GENERAL PRACTICE IS TO SEPARATE THE DISPUTANTS, ARRANGE FOR MEDICAL AID IF NEEDED, AND DETERMINE IF THERE IS PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST. POLICE APPROACHES MAY INCLUDE THE USE OF AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE AN END TO THE CONFLICT AND INFORM THE PARTIES OF THEIR LEGAL STANDING, NEGOTIATION OR MEDIATION OF THE CONFLICT, OR COUNSELING THE DISPUTANTS. THE GENERALLY UNSATISFACTORY OUTCOMES OF ARREST AND PROSECUTION, THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN ARREST AND PROSECUTION, AND THE IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY OF THE POLICE OFFICER, MAKE FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION BY THE POLICE AN APPROACH OF CHOICE FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY. A 1967 DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN NEW YORK CITY UTILIZING A POLICE FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION APPROACH HAS SET THE TREND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SIMILAR PROGRAMS. THE NEW YORK PROJECT EMPHASIZED CLASSROOM AND FIELD TRAINING IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION AND MANAGEMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF THE COMMUNITY REFERRAL NETWORK. IN A GENERAL-SPECIALIST MODEL OF IMPLEMENTATION, A SELECT GROUP OF OFFICERS IS TRAINED AND HANDLES ALL FAMILY DISPUTES IN A SPECIFIED AREA. THE GENERALIST MODEL IN WHICH ALL MEMBERS OF THE FORCE ARE GIVEN TRAINING IN FAMILY CRISIS THEORY AND PRACTICE IS MORE SUITABLE FOR A SMALL FORCE. A THIRD MODEL, ALTHOUGH APPARENTLY THE LEAST DESIRABLE, IS THE SPECIALIST MODEL IN WHICH HIGHLY TRAINED OFFICERS HANDLE FAMILY DISPUTES AND HAVE NO OTHER POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES. ALTHOUGH MANY SIMILAR PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED, FEW HAVE BEEN STRINGENTLY EVALUATED. FINDINGS OF TWO EVALUATIVE STUDIES OF SUCH PROGRAMS WERE GENERALLY FAVORABLE BUT NOT CONCLUSIVE. FACTORS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH PROGRAM SUCCESS WERE FOUND TO BE TRAINING CONTENT, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, AND LINKAGES AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COMMUNITY AND ITS REFERRAL RESOURCES. ISSUES IN POLICY FORMULATION RELATING TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND FEMALE EQUALITY AND POLICE DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS ARE DICUSSED. THE NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH INTO FAMILY CRISIS INTER-

VENTION AND THE POLICE ROLE IS ALSO EXAMINED. MANY REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS ON JANUARY 1978 FOR PUBLICATION.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

761. **POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKER COOPERATION—A KEY IN CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES. By J. R. CONTE, L. BERLINER, and D. NOLAN.** FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20535. *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN,* V 49, N 3 (MARCH 1980), P 7-10. **NCJ-65919**

THIS STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER OF THE HARBORVIEW MEDICAL CENTER IN SEATTLE, WASH., SHOWS THAT POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKERS CAN DEVELOP COMPLEMENTARY ROLES IN SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATIONS. THE 1968 PROJECT, FUNDED BY AN LEAA GRANT, WAS INTENDED TO DEVELOP NEW PROCEDURES TO BE USED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL IN DEALING WITH CHILD VICTIMS. COUNTY POLICE RECORDS AND A SERIES OF SEMISTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL PROVIDED THE INFORMATION. A TOTAL OF 59 SEX CRIME CASES WERE INVESTIGATED. MOST OF THE VICTIMS WERE FEMALE, CAUCASIAN, AND RANGED IN AGE FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS. SUSPECTS WERE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY MALE, CAUCASIAN, WITH 57.6 PERCENT ADULT AND 30.5 PERCENT JUVENILES. INTERCOURSE WAS INVOLVED IN 45.8 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTS AND CHILD MOLESTATIONS IN 54.2 PERCENT. A TOTAL OF 32.2 PERCENT OF THE PERPETRATORS WERE FAMILY MEMBERS AND 49.2 PERCENT WERE KNOWN TO THE CHILD BUT NOT RELATED. THE VICTIM'S HOME WAS THE LOCATION FOR 47.5 PERCENT OF THE CASES AND MOST CASES WERE REPORTED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF THE LAST ASSAULT. SOCIAL WORKERS FROM THE SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER, POLICE OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WORKED TOGETHER OVER A 2-YEAR PERIOD TO ESTABLISH NEW PROCEDURES FOR CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS. SOCIAL WORKERS INCREASED THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF POLICE PROCEDURES, RULES OF EVIDENCE, AND THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A CASE. POLICE BECAME MORE AWARE OF OFFENDER PSYCHOLOGY AND THE NEEDS OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. POLICE PERSONNEL WOULD FREQUENTLY INFORM VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES ABOUT THE SUPPORTIVE COUNSELING AND ADVOCACY AVAILABLE FROM THE CENTER'S SOCIAL WORKERS. IN ADDITION, THE STUDY SHOWED THAT SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN COULD BE SUCCESSFULLY INVESTIGATED. OF THE 59 CASES, ONLY 11.9 PERCENT WENT UNSOLVED OR LACKED SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO FILE CHARGES. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (AOP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

762. **POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKERS AS MEMBERS OF NEW CRISIS-MANAGEMENT TEAMS. By K. SCHONBORN.** CENTER FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY STUDIES HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, DC 20001. *JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE,* V3, N6 (JULY 1976), P 679-688. **NCJ-49729**

SEVERAL PROGRAMS OF POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKER COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH FAMILY CRISES ARE DESCRIBED AND ONE IS PROBED IN DEPTH. SOME OF THE POSSIBLE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH PROGRAMS ARE IDENTIFIED. THE TRADITIONAL CONFLICT BETWEEN POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKERS IS GIVING WAY UNDER THE NEED TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE EXTENSIVE PROBLEM OF FAMILY CRISES. AFTER CITING THE PREVALENCE OF VIOLENT FAMILY CONFLICTS WHICH DEMAND POLICE INTERVENTION, SEVERAL PROGRAMS WHICH EMPLOY POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKER COOPERATION TO BLOCK AND HOPEFULLY REMEDY REPETITIVE AND ESCALATING FAMILY CONFLICTS ARE DESCRIBED. PROGRAMS FROM THE MILWAUKEE, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, AND SAN JOSE AREAS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED, AND PROJECT OUTREACH, A PROGRAM CONDUCTED IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA, IS EXAMINED IN SOME DEPTH. BEGUN IN 1973, PROJECT OUTREACH INVOLVES CRISIS INTERVENTION AS WELL AS SHORT-TERM COUNSELING OF UP TO 10 SESSIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO DEAL WITH SERIOUS FAMILY TENSIONS BY COORDINATING THE POLICE, MENTAL HEALTH, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN THE AREA SERVED. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS TAKE TURNS RIDING WITH POLICE OFFICERS IN UNMARKED POLICE CARS DURING PEAK PERIODS FOR FAMILY CONFLICTS. A TYPICAL INCIDENT AND OUTREACH RESPONSE TO IT IS DESCRIBED IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROGRAM IN ACTION.IN THE PROGRAMS DISCUSSED, RESULTS SHOWED A DECREASE IN THE FREQUENCY OF POLICE CALLS TO THE SAME FAMILIES. SOME PROBLEMS LIKELY TO ARISE IN THE KINDS OF PROGRAMS DESCRIBED ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.(RCB)

763. **POLICE AND THE BATTERED WIFE—THE SEARCH FOR UNDERSTANDING. By J. POTTER.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *POLICE MAGAZINE,* V 1, N 4 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 40-50. **NCJ-50052**

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES BY POLICE OFFICERS ARE EXPLORED, AND PROGRAMS STARTED IN SOME STATES TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS ARE DESCRIBED. BATTERED WIVES CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE MOST FRUSTRATING PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS, WITH FRUSTRATION OFTEN INTERPRETED BY WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATES AS HOSTILITY OR INDIFFERENCE. ONE OF THE MAJOR REASONS WHY POLICE AVOID DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SITUATIONS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE IS BECAUSE THEY REALLY DO NOT KNOW HOW TO COPE WITH THEM. POLICE CALLS FROM BATTERED WOMEN ARE INCREASING BECAUSE THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN PUBLICIZED IN NEWSPAPERS AND ON TELEVISION, ALTHOUGH THESE CALLS REPRESENT ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF THE ACTUAL EXTENT OF WIFE ABUSE. BECAUSE WIFE BEATING PER SE IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS A DISTINCT CRIME BUT IS INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL CATEGORY OF DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF BATTERED WIFE CALLS HANDLED BY THE POLICE. WHEN POLICE DEPARTMENTS RECEIVE SUCH CALLS, RESPONSES VARY ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL PATROLMEN. PUBLIC FUNDS DESIGNATED FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE BECOMING AVAILABLE FOR SHELTERS, SERVICES, AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS. MOST SUPPORT GROUPS FOR BATTERED WOMEN WORK IN SOME WAY WITH LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. SUCH GROUPS INCLUDE THE RAINBOW RETREAT IN PHOENIX, ARIZ., THE BRADLEY-ANGLE HOUSE IN PORTLAND, OREG., THE WOMEN'S RESOURCE AND SURVIVAL CENTER IN MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J., AND TWO SHELTERS IN ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE SHELTER IN MINNESOTA, POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE STATE, AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN SHELTERS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS. (DEP)

764. **POLICE AND THE 'SICK' OFFENDER. By D. SKILLERN.** POLICE FEDERATION, 15-17 LANGLEY ROAD, SURBITON SURREY KT6 6LP, ENGLAND. *POLICE,* V 8, N 9 (MAY 1976), P 18, 20, 22 AND 23. **NCJ-35456**

REVIEW OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE IN DETAINING AND REFERRING MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IN GREAT BRITAIN CITING RELEVANT STATUTES AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THEM. POLICE DISCRETIONARY POWERS INVOLVED IN

HANDLING BATTERED WIVES, JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND FEMALE OFFENDERS ARE ALSO DESCRIBED.

765. **POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS—AN ANTHOLOGY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. H. HEWITT and C. L. NEWMAN.** 360 p. **NCJ-10723**

COLLECTION OF ESSAYS AND REFERENCES CONCERNING UNREST IN AMERICA, THE POLICE ROLE, FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION, AND CIVIL DISORDER. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED WHICH RELATES TO POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, CIVIL RIGHTS, RACE PREJUDICE, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, HUMAN AND RACE RELATIONS, AND POLICE ROLE.

Supplemental Notes: HV7936.P8H45.

Availability: FOUNDATION PRESS, 170 OLD COUNTRY ROAD, MINEOLA, NY 11501.

766. **POLICE INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC CONFRONTATIONS. By W. J. BRESLIN.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *JOURNAL OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION,* V 6, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 293-302. **NCJ-50838**

THIS OVERVIEW COVERS THE LEGAL PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC CONFRONTATIONS, COURT DECISIONS APPLICABLE TO THESE ISSUES, THE NEED FOR WRITTEN POLICE POLICIES, AND THE CHICAGO, ILL., POLICE GUIDELINES. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF GATHERING DATA ON THE EXTENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, A SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE POLICE INTERVENTION POLICIES IS GIVEN. TO DATE MOST POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE HAD A POLICY OF NONARREST IN DOMESTIC CONFRONTATIONS, BUT NEW PRESSURES FROM WOMEN'S GROUPS AND OTHERS HAVE MADE IT NECESSARY TO REEXAMINE SUCH POLICIES. THE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC DISPUTES IS MADE MORE DIFFICULT BY THE DOCTRINE OF MARITAL UNITY UNDER COMMON LAW, A VIEW STILL UPHELD BY MANY COURTS. IT IS NOTED THAT FAMILY COURT IS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE FAMILY UNITY, NOT TO PROSECUTE AN OFFENDER. A FEW TYPICAL JUDICIAL DECISIONS ARE SUMMARIZED. IN GENERAL, COURTS ARE TENDING TO HOLD THAT THIS COMMON LAW UNITY IS NOT BINDING WHEN PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IS INFLICTED, BUT POLICE HAVE NO AUTHORITY WHEN ONLY PROPERTY BELONGING TO ONE OR THE OTHER IS BEING DAMAGED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT POLICE OFFICERS MUST BE WELL-VERSED IN LOCAL LAW TO AVOID FALSE ARREST SUITS. THE GUIDELINES PREPARED FOR THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE GIVEN. THEY COVER THE OFFICER'S LEGAL RIGHT TO ENTER PRIVATE PREMISES, PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED, GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING WHEN AN ARREST SHOULD BE MADE, AND SUGGESTED NONARREST PROCEDURES. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN CASE CITATIONS AND REFERENCES. (GLR)

767. **POLICE INVESTIGATION IN CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, 1978 BY A W BURGESS, A N GROTH, L L HOLMSTROM, AND S M SGROI SEE NCJ-45153). By M. L. KEEFE.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-45163**

STATISTICS ON THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE REVIEWED, AND ACTIONS TAKEN BY POLICE OFFICERS IN RESPONSE TO COMPLAINTS OF SUCH ASSAULT AND IN ASSISTING CHILD VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE DISCUSSED. THE STATISTICS REVIEWED ARE FROM NEW YORK, N.Y.; POLK COUNTY, IOWA; AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. THE STATISTICS INDICATE THAT CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE BEING REPORTED IN GREATER NUMBERS. THE POLICE BEAR A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY IN SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES BECAUSE THEY USUALLY ARE THE FIRST TO RESPOND TO THE SCENE. POLICE NEED TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT WITH YOUNG VICTIMS, TO UNDERSTAND THEIR MANNER OF EXPRESSION, AND TO BE SENSITIVE TO THE CHILD'S FRAME OF MIND DURING INTERVIEWS. OFFICERS SHOULD ALSO TRY TO SOLICIT THE COOPERATION OF THE PARENTS OF THE CHILD AND CAN BE INSTRUMENTAL IN HELPING PARENTS TO REALIZE THAT THE CHILD MUST BE HELPED NOT TO MISINTERPRET THE REACTIONS OF ADULTS. IN ADDITION TO RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF THE VICTIM AND THE FAMILY, THE POLICE OFFICER MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS: COORDINATE WITH THE HOSPITAL AND PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REGARDING THE SITUATION; DETERMINE WHETHER A SEX CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND SPECIFY THE CRIME; OBTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF THE SUSPECT; AND COMMUNICATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRIME AND THE SUSPECT. GUIDELINES FOR CARRYING OUT THESE ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY IN THE ABSENCE OF A SPECIAL SEXUAL ASSAULT UNIT, ARE OFFERED. THE WAYS IN WHICH POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE ALERTED TO SEXUAL ASSAULTS ON CHILDREN—DIRECT REPORT, INDIRECT REPORT, REFERRAL REPORT, AND PROACTIVE REPORT—ARE DISCUSSED AND ILLUSTRATED IN CASE EXAMPLES. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

768. **POLICE INVOLVEMENT (FROM VICLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1976 BY MARIE BORLAND—SEE NCJ-46613). By M. DOW.** HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716. 7 p. 1976. **NCJ-46617**

THE POLICE ROLE IN HANDLING DOMESTIC DISPUTES AND CHILD ABUSE CASES IS EXAMINED. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IS NOT PRIMARILY PUNITIVE; MUCH OF THE POLICE OFFICER'S TIME INVOLVES DEALING WITH CALLS FOR HELP IN THE SOCIAL WELFARE FIELD. THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS WIDESPREAD, ALTHOUGH MANY PEOPLE ARE UNWILLING TO RECOGNIZE THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM. THE POLICEMAN, HOWEVER, IS TRAINED TO QUESTION, AND THIS SKEPTICISM MAKES THE OFFICER MORE LIKELY TO DETECT SUCH A CRIME. THE POLICE DO NOT NECESSARILY WISH TO PROSECUTE EVERY CASE OF ABUSE, BUT THEY REALIZE THAT MANY PEOPLE WILL NOT SEEK TREATMENT ON THEIR OWN UNLESS THEY ARE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND ORDERED TO DO SO. THE POLICE SURGEON IS A VALUABLE PERSON IN THE INVESTIGATION OF A SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASE, FEELING NO TIES OR OBLIGATIONS OF CONFIDENTIALITY TOWARD THE FAMILY. IN THE CASE OF DOMESTIC DISPUTES, WHICH OFTEN TAKE THE FORM OF WIFE BEATING, COMPLAINTS HAVE OFTEN BEEN MADE THAT THE POLICE TAKE NO ACTION. HOWEVER, THE OFFICERS ARE BOUND BY THE LAWS OF EVIDENCE, AND IN ORDER TO TAKE OFFICIAL ACTION, THEY MUST HAVE PROOF THAT AN OFFENSE HAS BEEN COMMITTED. THEY NEED A COMPLAINANT, AND MANY VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE RELUCTANT TO TESTIFY AGAINST THEIR SPOUSE. IF THE AGGRIEVED PERSON TAKES NO ACTION, THE POLICE CAN DO NOTHING. THE POLICE AGENCY'S IMPORTANCE IN DOMESTIC DISPUTE COMPLAINTS STEMS FROM THE FACT THAT IT IS AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES AND IS PREPARED TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION IF IT TURNS OUT TO BE A SERIOUS OFFENSE, SUCH AS MURDER. IT WOULD, HOWEVER, BE USEFUL TO HAVE THE BACKUP SUPPORT OF OTHER SERVICE AGENCIES AT TIMES WHEN THE CASE IS FOUND TO BE PURELY A SOCIAL PROBLEM. (VDA)

769. **POLICE JUVENILE OFFICERS TRAINING BOOKLET, V 1 YEARBOOK—AUGUST 1973-SEPTEMBER 1, 1974. By N. GOMOLAK.** MISSOURI POLICE JUVENILE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, P O BOX 13944, BADEN STATION, ST LOUIS, MO 63147; MISSOURI COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, P O BOX 1041, JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101. 102 p. 1974. **NCJ-45508**

PRACTICAL GUIDELINES FOR WORKING WITH JUVENILES AND THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS ARISING WHEN WORKING WITH RUNAWAYS, DELINQUENTS, ABUSED, AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE GIVEN. THIS HANDBOOK, DEVELOPED BY

THE MISSOURI COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN COOPERATION WITH THE MISSOURI POLICE-JUVENILE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, PROVIDES QUICK REFERENCE FOR THE WORKING PATROL OFFICER. SHORT CHAPTERS EXAMINE THE DUTIES OF THE POLICE JUVENILE SERVICES OFFICER, THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND A JUVENILE SERVICES DIVISION, AND REPRINT THE MISSOURI JUVENILE CODE. THE CHAPTER ON POLICE-JUVENILE INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES GIVES SUGGESTIONS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE INTERVIEWING AND WARNINGS ABOUT THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE. APPLICABLE LEGAL DECISIONS ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED. POLICE DISCRETION IN JUVENILE CASES SHOULD BE A MATTER OF DEPARTMENTAL POLICY. SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR COMMON SITUATIONS. THE IMPORTANCE OF FAIRNESS WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IS EMPHASIZED. THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE RUNAWAY RECEIVE DETAILED ATTENTION. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM AND THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH PARENTS IS EMPHASIZED. INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES ARE GIVEN FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD CASES. FINAL CHAPTERS PRESENT A POLICE JUVENILE RECORD SYSTEM, GIVE GUIDELINES FOR FORMULATING POLICE JUVENILE POLICY, AND CONTAIN AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. APPENDIXES LIST ORGANIZATIONS THAT REGULARLY PUBLISH JUVENILE JUSTICE MATERIALS AND A LIST OF LIBRARIES WHERE SUCH MATERIALS MAY BE OBTAINED IN MISSOURI. (SEE ALSO VOLUME TWO, (NCJ-45509.) (GLR)

Availability: MISSOURI POLICE JUVENILE SERVICES, 307 WATSON, COLUMBIA, MO 65201; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

770. **POLICE PERSPECTIVE IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. 83 p. 1977. **NCJ-48140**

THIS POLICE TRAINING MANUAL IS DESIGNED TO ACQUAINT THE OFFICER WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, TO DEFINE THE POLICE ROLE, AND TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE ABOUT WHEN AND HOW TO TAKE ACTION SUCCESSFULLY IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. AFTER A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEM IN THE U.S., THE MANUAL DEFINES THE PROBLEM AND DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS FORMS IT CAN TAKE. PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS WHICH MAY LEAD AN INVESTIGATING OFFICER TO SUSPECT PHYSICAL ASSAULT, PHYSICAL NEGLECT, SEXUAL ABUSE, OR EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT OF A CHILD ARE OUTLINED. A DISCUSSION OF STATE STATUTES REGARDING THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES POINTS OUT THE LAWS' VARIATIONS FROM STATE TO STATE AND DESCRIBES THE MAJOR COMMON POINTS. WHO IS REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED CASES, WHAT KIND OF PROTECTION THEY ARE OFFERED, AND THE PENALTIES FOR NONREPORTING ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. AFTER A REPORT IS FILED, AN INVESTIGATION MUST BE CONDUCTED; THIS ASPECT OF THE POLICE ROLE IS EXAMINED SEPARATELY. THE PURPOSE AND GOALS OF AN INVESTIGATION, THE TYPES OF INFORMATION WHICH SHOULD BE OBTAINED, VARIOUS INVESTIGATIVE TECNIQUES, TYPES OF EVIDENCE WHICH ARE MOST USEFUL AND GUIDELINES FOR INTERVIEWING THE CHILD ARE ALL CONSIDERED. POLICE DISPOSITION OF THE CASE IS DISCUSSED. TAKING THE CHILD INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY IF NECESSARY, ARRESTING THE ABUSING PARENTS, AND REFERRING THE CASE TO A SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY ARE ALL ACTIONS THE POLICE COULD TAKE, AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF EACH ARE EXPLORED. THE MANUAL EMPHASIZES COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS, SUCH AS SOCIAL WORKERS, IN INVESTIGATING AND DISPOSING OF CASES. THE VARIOUS TYPES OF AGENCIES WHICH ARE CONCERNED WITH CHILD ABUSE, INCLUDING MEDICAL GROUPS AND SCHOOLS, THEIR ROLES, AND WAYS IN WHICH THEY AND THE POLICE CAN HELP EACH OTHER ARE DISCUSSED. A FINAL CHAPTER GIVES SEVERAL KINDS OF RESOURCE INFORMATION FOR THE POLICE TRAINER. IT PROVIDES MATERIALS THAT ARE OF DIRECT USE IN THE CLASSROOM, INCLUDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT GUIDELINES, SEVERAL CASE STUDIES, A PROCEDURAL FLOW CHART, AND A CHILD ABUSE TRAINING KEY; SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING MATERIALS TAILORED TO LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES; AND ADDRESSES OF ORGANIZATIONS WHERE FURTHER INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (VDA)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760.

771. **POLICE RESPONSE TO FAMILY DISPUTES. By E. J. DONOVAN and J. F. SULLIVAN.** FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20535. *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN,* V 43, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1974), P 3-6. **NCJ-16981**

DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS TO TRAIN OFFICERS IN HOW TO HANDLE FAMILY CRISIS SITUATIONS. A TWO-YEAR EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM (1967-69) INVOLVED 18 PATROLMEN TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INTENSIVE ONE-MONTH TRAINING COURSE ON A FULL-TIME BASIS. UPON COMPLETION OF THE COURSE, OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED TO UPPER WEST HARLEM WHERE THEY ANSWERED ALL FAMILY DISPUTE CALLS. A MAJOR FINDING OF THIS EXPERIMENT WAS THE IMPORTANCE OF 'FIRST-IMPRESSION-POLICE-INTERVENTION.' DISPUTES WERE CLASSIFIED AS VIOLENT, VERBAL, INVOLVING CHILDREN, AND INVOLVING ALCOHOL. THE COURSES OF ACTION IDENTIFIED FOR OFFICERS WERE MEDIATION, REFERRAL, OR ARREST. AS A RESULT OF THIS EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM, THE TRAINING DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS INCLUDED FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION IN ITS CURRICULUM. TRAINING INCLUDES ORIENTATION, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF SKIT DISPUTES, AND INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES.

772. **POLICE ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE. By R. C. HOLMES.** MANITOBA POLICE COMMISSION, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA. *ON PATROL IN MANITOBA,* V 5, N 4 (WINTER 1979), P 11-14. **NCJ-53913**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM IN CANADA REVEALS THE INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE POLICE, PARTICULARLY IN PREVENTION. PROVINCIAL LAWS REQUIRE POLICE TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ALL SUSPECTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO THE PROPER PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES. IN ADDITION, THERE IS A CHILD WELFARE ACT IN EVERY PROVINCE THAT PROVIDES FOR POLICE AND WELFARE WORKERS TO REMOVE CHILDREN FROM A HOME WHERE, UPON REASONABLE GROUNDS, CHILD ABUSE IS SUSPECTED. DESPITE THESE LAWS, HOWEVER, VERY FEW CASES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE REPORTED, DUE TO LACK OF PUBLIC INTERVENTION IN PARENTAL CHILD ABUSE. DENTISTS, TEACHERS, CLERGY, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND EVEN DOCTORS OFTEN FAIL TO REPORT CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE TO THE POLICE. A MAJOR PART OF EVERY INVESTIGATION IS PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE POLICE BOTH BY REPORTING AN OFFENSE AND BY TESTIFYING AS TO WHAT WAS SEEN OR HEARD. IF THE PUBLIC IS APATHETIC, THE POLICE MAY WELL REFLECT THIS SAME ATTITUDE. TRADITIONALLY, POLICE HAVE HAD A SOCIAL-SERVICE ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION, BUT NOW THE NEED IS TO PROFESSIONALIZE THE POLICE ROLE IN A MUTUALLY COMPLEMENTARY APPROACH WITH OTHER RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES. COMMUNICATION SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED BETWEEN SOCIAL WORKERS AND POLICE AND BETWEEN JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES AND POLICE. LEGISLATION SHOULD PROVIDE FAMILY COURTS WITH THE AUTHORITY TO SENTENCE CHILD ABUSERS TO A REHABILITATION-TREATMENT CENTER. ALSO, A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE. AN EFFICIENT, ACCURATE REPORTING SYSTEM IS NEEDED. THE LAW MUST PROVIDE SOME FORM OF PENALTY FOR FAILING TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE, INCLUDING A CLAUSE OF CIVIL-LIABILITY PROTECTION FOR THOSE WHO DO REPORT. ALL REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO A CENTRAL REGISTRY. IN THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH OF THE AGENCIES, ONE AGENCY SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS THE RESPONSIBLE AGENCY FOR ALL ACTION INITIATED. PARTICULAR CONCERN MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD RURAL AREAS WHERE FEW REHABILITATIVE FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE. CONTINUING TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS THAT FIRST PROTECT THE CHILD FROM ADULT ABUSE, POLICE FORESEE HAVING EVEN BROADER DISCRETIONARY POWERS AND TRAINING IN THE FUTURE, PARTICIPATING MORE IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, AND ENABLING GREATER CITIZEN COOPERATION. (FCW)

773. **POLICE—THE INVESTIGATION OF VIOLENCE. By K. SIMPSON and P. M. TURNBULL.** MACDONALD AND EVANS, LTD, ESTOVER ROAD, PLYMOUTH PL6 7PZ, ENGLAND. 240 p. 1978. **NCJ-51697**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE INVESTIGATION OF VIOLENT CRIME COVERS TYPICAL INJURIES, INTERPRETING BLOODSTAINS, AND INVESTIGATIVE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS TYPES OF VIOLENCE, WITH REFERENCE TO FORENSIC MEDICINE. THE BOOK DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL OBSERVATION, PROCEDURES AT THE SCENE, THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION, THE INVESTIGATING TEAM, THE BODY, TIMING DEATH, AND THE POST MORTEM. A CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO THE TYPES OF INJURIES AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS USED TO INFLICT INJURY. THE INTERPRETATION OF EVIDENCE IS DESCRIBED, INCLUDING BLOODSTAIN SHAPES OF WEAPONS, BLOODSTAINED PRINTS, AND TESTS FOR BLOOD. THE USE OF X-RAYS IN VARIOUS TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS IS TREATED, WITH ATTENTION TO INTERPRETING FRACTURES, SEARCHING FOR FOREIGN BODIES, IDENTITY PROBLEMS, TERRORISM, AND CUSTOMS EVASION. A CHAPTER IS DEVOTED TO THE ROLE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT, PERSPECTIVE AND VIEWPOINT, THE SCENE OF THE CRIME, THE POST MORTEM ROOM, AND PHOTOGRAPHY AS EVIDENCE. SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED: VEHICULAR STREET ACCIDENTS; ABORTION, INFANT DEATH, AND THE BATTERED WIFE; SEX VIOLENCE; ASPHYXIAL VIOLENCE; DROWNING; FIREARMS INJURIES; ARSON; AND SUSPECTED POISONING. THE APPENDIXES DETAIL PREFERRED PACKING FOR BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS AND RECOMMENDED STORAGE CONDITIONS FOR BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS. THE BOOK IS ILLUSTRATED EXTENSIVELY BY PHOTOGRAPHS. AN INDEX IS INCLUDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF THE MACDONALD AND EVANS POLICE STUDIES SERIES.

Availability: MACDONALD AND EVANS, LTD, ESTOVER ROAD, PLYMOUTH PL6 7PZ, ENGLAND.

774. **POLICE V CHILD ABUSE—PROTECTING THE VICTIM COMES FIRST. By D. BERNSTEIN.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *POLICE MAGAZINE,* V 1, N 5 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 58-63. **NCJ-51705**

A TUCSON, ARIZ., POLICE DETECTIVE'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE BY ESTABLISHING A CHILD ABUSE UNIT AND BY IMPROVING POLICE RELATIONS WITH MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL WORKERS IS DESCRIBED. THE DETECTIVE BECAME CONCERNED ABOUT CHILD ABUSE WHEN REPEATED BEATINGS LED TO THE DEATH OF A YOUNG CHILD BUT FAILED TO BRING A CONVICTION OF THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY. THE POLICE HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THE CASE UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE FOR A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION. THE DETECTIVE LOOKED INTO THE SITUATION ON HIS OWN TIME AND CONCLUDED THAT TUCSON HAD A SEVERE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM AND THAT ABUSE CASES WEREN'T BEING REPORTED BECAUSE THE PUBLIC THOUGHT NOTHING WOULD BE DONE OR FEARED THE POLICE WOULD JAIL THE ABUSERS. THE DETECTIVE BECAME THE TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT'S CHILD ABUSE UNIT AND BEGAN TO DEVELOP PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH PHYSICIANS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, WHICH IN TURN LED TO GREATER POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN ABUSE CASES. ONE YEAR LATER, A SECOND OFFICER WAS ADDED TO THE UNIT, WHICH WAS INVESTIGATING UP TO 35 CASES EACH MONTH. THE UNIT ALSO TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS IN PROPER PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING CHILD ABUSE INCIDENTS AND MADE PRESENTATIONS ON CHILD ABUSE TO GROUPS OF CITIZENS. ALWAYS GIVING TOP PRIORITY TO THE SAFETY OF THE CHILD, THE CHILD ABUSE UNIT TRYS TO CONVINCE PARENTS TO OBTAIN COUNSELING, RESORTING TO ARREST AND PROSECUTION ONLY FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS AND IN CASES INVOLVING SERIOUS INJURY. THE OFFICERS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRESSURES THAT MAY HAVE LED TO ABUSE AND AVOID PUTTING PARENTS ON THE DEFENSIVE. THEIR APPROACH HAS EARNED THEM THE RESPECT OF PHYSICIANS AND CHILD WELFARE AGENCY PERSONNEL, WHO NOW MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO COOPERATE IN POLICE INVESTIGATIONS OF ABUSE CASES. A COMMITTEE OF PHYSICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, LAWYERS, AND POLICE MEETS MONTHLY TO DISCUSS NEW APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE. ALL TUCSON HOSPITALS HAVE ESTABLISHED CHILD ABUSE TEAMS. IN ADDITION, THE CITIZENS OF TUCSON HAVE DONATED FUNDS FOR TWO SHELTERS, WHERE PARENTS CAN LEAVE THEIR CHILDREN WHEN THEY FEEL INCLINED TO ABUSE THEM. CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO EXPANDING THE CHILD ABUSE UNIT TO ENCOMPASS OTHER KINDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (LKM)

775. **POLICE VIEW OF THE PRESENT POSITION (FROM CHILD ABUSE PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOW UP, 1978, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-58628). By M. WEDLAKE.** CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 4 p. 1978. **NCJ-58632**

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BRITISH METROPOLITAN POLICE AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS, SUCH AS SOCIAL WORKERS AND DOCTORS, IN COMBATTING CHILD ABUSE IS DISCUSSED. AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE IN THIS AREA MUST PROCEED FROM AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE FACT THAT THEY DO NOT WANT TO ALLOW THE RULE OF LAW, THEIR PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES, AND THE INTERESTS OF CHILDREN TO TAKE SECOND PLACE TO THE NEEDS OF SOCIAL WORKERS, DOCTORS, AND PARENTS. EVEN THOUGH THIS HARDLINE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION APPROACH OF THE POLICE IS DIFFERENT FROM THE REHABILITATION APPROACH OF SOCIAL WORKERS AND THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, AN ATMOSPHERE OF COOPERATION CAN BE GENERATED. AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES WERE ESTABLISHED IN RESPONSE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1973 TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP RESOLUTIONS IN ORDER TO ENSURE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS ON CHILD ABUSE CASES. HOWEVER, TOTAL POLARIZATION REMAINS BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS IN SOME OF THESE COMMITTEES. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE HAS OFTEN BEEN CURTAILED BY OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THE POLICE ROLE IN CASE CONFERENCES. EVEN THOUGH

POLICE HAVE THE LEGAL OBLIGATION TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE CHILD ABUSE CASES, THEY HAVE USED DISCRETION AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT TO ENSURE THAT SUCH ACTIONS ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. IN THIS REGARD, THEY HAVE EXAMINED THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN THIS AREA. THE POLICE ROLE IN WORKING WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN ON STUDY OF A NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE REGISTER IS AN EXAMPLE OF COOPERATION. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

776. **POLICY AND POLITICS—THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT. By E. HOFFMAN.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, INC ORDER PROCESSING EASTERN DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 1 WILEY DRIVE, SOMERSET, NJ 08873. *PUBLIC POLICY,* V 26, N 1 (WINTER 1978), P 71-88. **NCJ-46091**

THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT IS REVIEWED. THE FOCUS IS ON THE INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICY AND POLITICAL DECISIONS. ONE ROLE OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, CREATED IN 1971, WAS TO ASSESS THE ISSUE OF FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE IDENTIFICATION, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN. THE SUBCOMMITTEE BEGAN TO RESEARCH THIS ISSUE AND ATTEMPTED TO IDENTIFY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS WHICH MIGHT SERVE AS MODELS FOR PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION. IN 1972, S. 1191 WAS INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE AND SENATE. THE LEGISLATION CALLED FOR: (1) CREATION OF A NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; (2) INITIATION OF A PROGRAM OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS; (3) ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING PERTINENT LAWS; AND (4) STATE ADOPTION OF PROCEDURES FOR CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT AS A REQUIREMENT FOR RECEIPT OF FEDERAL FUNDS. TWO OPEN HEARINGS ON THE BILL IN 1973 RECEIVED INTENSIVE AND WIDESPREAD MEDIA COVERAGE, BRINGING THE ISSUES INVOLVED BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DURING ACTION IN THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE, THE ORIGINAL BILL UNDERWENT A NUMBER OF REVISIONS BEFORE FINALLY BECOMING LAW IN JANUARY OF 1974. THE CUSTOMARY INTERACTIONS OF POLICY AND POLITICS PRODUCED THE FINAL VERSION OF THE BILL; MEDIA COVERAGE PROVIDED A FAVORABLE CLIMATE FOR PASSAGE, WHILE FUNDING CONCERNS LED TO AN INCREMENTAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM. QUESTIONS SUCH AS WHERE THE PROGRAM SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED, HOW MONEY SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AND SPENT, AND WHO SHOULD RECEIVE SERVICES WERE RESOLVED THROUGH A COMBINATION OF SENATE ACTION, HOUSE ACTION, AND NEGOTIATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, FOLLOWED BY BARGAINING AND AGREEMENT AMONG ALL THREE FACTIONS TO SHAPE THE FINAL PRODUCT. THE ACT'S APPROACH IS POLITICAL, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT, IN A TIME WHEN ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORCES MILITATE AGAINST ACCOMPLISHING MAJOR SOCIAL POLICY BREAKTHROUGHS, IT MAY BE WISE TO TAKE SOME MODEST STEPS TOWARD A BROADER IDENTIFIED GOAL. IT IS URGED THAT PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE CHILD ABUSE ACT BE JUDGED AT LEAST IN PART BY THEIR INTENDED GOALS, HOWEVER LIMITED SUCH GOALS MAY BE. (JAP)

777. **POLICY AND PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS IN THE CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT-JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CORRELATION. By A. A. HAEUSER, J. STENLUND, and L. DANIEL.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WILWAUKEE-SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE-REGION V-CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT-RESOURCE CENTER, PO BOX 786, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 26 p. 1977. **NCJ-45815**

THE HIGH CORRELATION BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND SUBSEQUENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (42 PERCENT) IS DISCUSSED, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ARE ANALYZED. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STRONGLY SUGGESTS THAT FAMILY DYSFUNCTION IS A MAJOR UNDERLYING FACTOR. FURTHER, RESEARCH CLEARLY INDICATES THAT FAMILY DISCORD AND PUNITIVENESS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN. THUS IT WOULD SEEM THAT CHILD ABUSE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS SHOULD BE AIMED AT REMEDIATING FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND RELATED STRESSORS. THIS HAS NOT, HOWEVER, BEEN THE CASE, LARGELY DUE TO SOCIETAL AMBIVALENCE TOWARDS THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN ON THE ONE HAND AND THE NEED TO CONTROL THEM ON THE OTHER. THIS AMBIVALENCE IS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE PERMISIBLE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS IN THE SCHOOLS AND MANDATED CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING. THE FAMILY AS AN INVIOLABLE INSTITUTION AND THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL ARE CONCEPTS WHICH HAVE FURTHER INFLUENCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS. WHILE PASSAGE OF THE 1974 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT HAS DONE MUCH TO IMPROVE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE, IMPLEMENTATION OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS IS STILL LACKING. THE EMPHASIS HAS BEEN ON FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT OR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF THE ABUSED CHILD. CONSEQUENTLY, LAWS INTENDED TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM MALTREATMENT AND PRESERVE FAMILY LIFE HAVE IN ACTUALITY HAD THE OPPOSITE EFFECT OF FURTHER DISRUPTING FAMILY TIES AND EXPOSING THE CHILD TO INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE WHEN, AS IS THE CASE IN MANY STATES, ABUSED CHILDREN ARE PLACED IN UNDERSTAFFED AND OVERCROWDED JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS OR TRAINING SCHOOLS. CLEARLY, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS WHICH RELY ON SUBSTITUTION OF FAMILIES RATHER THAN ON SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO SOLVE CHILD ABUSE AND ITS ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS. FAMILY SUPPORT POLICIES, WHEREIN THE STATE PROVIDES RESOURCES AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS TO FACILITATE PARENTING AND FAMILY LIFE, ARE NEEDED. WHILE FAMILY POLICY RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION ARE SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGNS, THE EXISTENCE OF A FIRMLY ENTRENCHED CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM WHICH EMPHASIZES FOSTER CARE AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION WILL MAKE POLICY REFORM DIFFICULT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CURBING THE VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH BREEDS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND OTHER PROBLEMS WILL REQUIRE THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO FAMILIES AND CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES AND THE AVAILABILITY OF BENEFITS TO ENABLE EVERY FAMILY TO ENJOY A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: FOR PRESENTATION AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, JULY 22, 1977.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

778. **POLICY MAKING—FIRST STEP FOR SCHOOLS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By D. D. BROADHURST.** AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, 5203 LEESBURG PIKE, FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041. *ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING,* V 10, N 3 (MARCH 1976), P 222-226. **NCJ-59970**

PROJECT PROTECTION, A MODEL PROGRAM IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., IS DESIGNED TO TRAIN EDUCATORS TO RECOGNIZE AND PROPERLY REFER ABUSE AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. PROJECT PROTECTION IS FUNDED BY THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION UNDER TITLE III OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT. INITIATED IN AUGUST 1974, PROJECT PROTECTION INVOLVES FOUR PHASES: STAFF DEVELOPMENT, DIRECT SERVICE TO COUNTY NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, AND POLICY REVISION. THE FIRST STEP FOR ANY SCHOOL SYSTEM FOCUSING ON CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD NEGLECT SHOULD BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE CHILD PROTECTION POLICY. ONE OF ONLY A FEW SCHOOL CHILD PROTECTION POLICIES IN THE NATION, THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (MCPS) POLICY OF 1974 STATES THAT ANY COUNTY SCHOOL EMPLOYEE WHO BELIEVES THAT A CHILD HAS BEEN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED SHOULD REPORT THE INFORMATION. IN 1975, COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS REPORTED 139 CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, HALF OF WHICH INVOLVED ADOLESCENTS. THE STATEMENT POLICY EMPHASIZES THAT IT IS SUSPECTED ABUSE THAT IS TO BE REPORTED AND THE EXTERNAL PHYSICAL INJURIES ARE NOT NECESSARY. THE MCPS POLICY REFLECTS STATE LAW AND MARYLAND SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION GUIDELINES ON THE SAME SUBJECT. IN ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION PROJECT PROTECTION HAS SHOWN THAT A SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAM CAN HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT IN THE EARLY DETECTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. SCHOOL REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE IN THE 1974-75 SCHOOL YEAR DOUBLED FROM THE 1973-74 SCHOOL YEAR; THE NUMBER OF CONFIRMED CASES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE HAS QUADRUPLED. MORE IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, A HEIGHTENED AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT NOW EXISTS AMONG MONTGOMERY COUNTY EDUCATORS. THE DIRECT RESULT HAS BEEN HELP FOR MANY FAMILIES AND CHILDREN WHO PROBABLY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN HELPED BEFORE. (PRG)

779. **POMONA PROJECT—A TOTAL COMMUNITY APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION. By R. GAGNON.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 4 (JULY 1979), P 39-51. **NCJ-60755**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CRIME PREVENTION UNIT IN POMONA, CALIF., AGREED TO CONSPONSOR A PILOT CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM IN 1978 TO ACHIEVE THE SELECTION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AS THE COSPONSORING AGENCY WAS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: (1) ANY COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM MUST HAVE A SENSE OF OWNERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY; (2) THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS THE ONLY COMMUNITY AGENCY SPECIFIED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW TO RECEIVE REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE; (3) CHILD ABUSE IS A CRIME BY DEFINITION; (4) ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE THAT ARE TURNED IN MUST BE EVENTUALLY REPORTED TO THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WITH JURISDICTION; AND (5) REPORTS ARE TO BE FORWARDED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE CENTRAL CHILD ABUSE FILE HOUSED WITHIN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM IN POMONA WAS TO ENCOURAGE A SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY-BASED MECHANISM THROUGH WHICH CONSTRUCTIVE AND COOPERATIVE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION ACTIONS COULD FLOW. THIS REQUIRED MULTIAGENCY INVOLVEMENT AND COOPERATIVE PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION AT ALL STAGES OF THE PROGRAM. SECONDARY PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE TO PROVIDE STANDARDIZED INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE RECOGNITION AND INTERVENTION AND TO CARRY OUT THE PROGRAM WITH NO SPECIAL FUNDING. THREE PHASES COMPRISED THE PROGRAM. THE FIRST INVOLVED INSERVICE TRAINING RELEVANT TO CHILD ABUSE RECOGNITION, INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES, AND RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CHILD ABUSE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE. THE SECOND PHASE WAS ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO THE COORDINATION AND PROVISION OF SPECIALIZED INHOUSE TRAINING AND GENERAL COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS. WHILE THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE OF TRAINING AND AWARENESS SESSIONS WAS COMMUNITYWIDE RECOGNITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND IMPROVED REPORTING, THEY WERE ALSO DESIGNED TO SERVE AS AN ENTRY POINT FOR INTERVENTION OR PREVENTION. THE LOCATION, EVALUATION, AND COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES ALREADY AVAILABLE MADE UP THE GOAL OF THE THIRD PHASE. A SENSE OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM BASED IN THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPED BY BRINGING REPRESENTATIVES FROM INVOLVED AGENCIES AND RESOURCE SYSTEMS TOGETHER TO WORK IN THE PROGRAM. INFORMATION ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE CITY OF POMONA AND TRAINING IS PROVIDED IN CHARTS. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

780. **POSITIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES (FROM VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS, 1977, BY JAMES M MCPARTLAND AND EDWARD L MCDILL—SEE NCJ-40798).** D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 17 p. 1977. **NCJ-40805**

REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVEN FEDERAL AGENCIES PROVIDE STATEMENTS ON SOME OF THE EXISTING LEGISLATION TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL CRIME AS WELL AS SOME PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. ON-GOING PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, NATONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, AND THE OFFICES OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL ABUSE, CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE, RUNAWAY YOUTH, AND YOUTH GANGS ARE PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION AS THEY INDICATE THE AREAS OF EMPHASIS FOR SOME OF THE AGENCIES IN THE NEAR FUTURE.(AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...EB

781. **POWER, SEX, AND VIOLENCE—THE CASE OF MARITAL RAPE. By R. J. GELLES.** UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND, KINGSTON, RI 02881. 21 p. 1977. **NCJ-39037**

THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE CONTROVERSIES SURROUNDING THE STUDY OF MARITAL RAPE, REVIEWS THE LITERATURE ON RAPE IN ORDER TO SUMMARIZE FACTS RELATING TO MARITAL RAPE, AND PRESENTS RESULTS OF TWO STUDIES ON MARITAL RAPE. ALTHOUGH BY MOST STANDARDS MARITAL RAPE IS NOT LEGALLY CONSIDERED TO BE A CRIME, THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT FORCED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITHIN A MARRIAGE IS AN ASPECT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE DESERVING SCHOLARLY AND LEGAL ATTENTION. STUDIES OF MARITAL RAPE HAVE BEEN HAMPERED BY THE WIDELY HELD SOCIAL PRECEPT THAT THE WIFE IS A 'PROPERTY' OF THE HUSBAND AND THAT THE HUSBAND HAS A RIGHT TO SEXUAL ACCESS TO HIS WIFE AT ALL TIMES. THEORIES OF VICTIM OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS IN CASES OF RAPE ARE EXAMINED TO SHOW THAT RAPE IN A MARRIAGE MAY BE USED BY HUSBANDS AS A METHOD OF ASSERTING POWER AND DOMINANCE IN THE FAMILY SETTING. TO OBTAIN PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS ON THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF MARITAL RAPE, THE AUTHOR PRESENTS RESULTS OF TWO STUDIES: ONE WHICH SURVEYED RAPE CRISIS CENTERS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON MARITAL

RAPE AND ONE WHICH STUDIED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES....DMC

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE WESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING, APRIL 30, 1976.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

782. **POWER, SEX, AND VIOLENCE—THE CASE OF MARITAL RAPE. By R. J. GELLES.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414. *FAMILY COORDINATOR,* V 26, N 4, SPECIAL ISSUE (OCTOBER 1977), P 339-347. **NCJ-60054**

THE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF MARITAL RAPE ARE EXAMINED THROUGH RAPE RESEARCH, RESEARCH ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, AND A SURVEY OF RAPE CRISIS CENTERS. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE ON MARITAL VIOLENCE INDICATES THAT A NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE FORCED INTO HAVING SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THEIR HUSBANDS THROUGH INTIMIDATION OR PHYSICAL FORCE. FAULK'S RESEARCH (1977) IDENTIFIED CASES WHERE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS FORCED ON A WIFE AFTER HER HUSBAND BEAT HER. OTHER DATA POINT OUT THAT ALTHOUGH MARITAL RAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE IN A STRICT LEGAL SENSE, SOME WOMEN ARE TALKING ABOUT AND REPORTING INCIDENTS OF MARITAL RAPE. FROM A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE, MARITAL RAPE IS AN IMPORTANT AREA OF INVESTIGATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. INVESTIGATIONS OF MARITAL RAPE AND SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF FORCED SEXUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO THE FAMILY, ITS POWER RELATIONS, AND THE RANGE AND NATURE OF SEXUAL ACTIVITIES IN MARRIAGE. A FOCUS ON MARITAL RAPE ALSO TENDS TO MOVE THIS SUBJECT FROM AN INERT STATE TO A PROBLEMATIC ISSUE. THIS TRANSITION MIGHT CHALLENGE THE LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN VIS-A-VIS THEIR HUSBANDS. IGNORING THE ISSUE OF VIOLENT SEXUAL INTIMIDATION IN MARRIAGE IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, MEMBERS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, OR WOMEN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--RCB)

Supplemental Notes: REVISED VERSION OF PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE WESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, APRIL 30, 1976.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

783. **PRACTICAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (FROM HANDBOOK OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 1977, BY ALEJANDRO RODRIQUEZ—SEE NCJ-46786). By G. E. MILLER.** MEDICAL EXAMINATION PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 65-35 FRESH MEADOW LANE, FLUSHING, NY 11365. 13 p. 1977. **NCJ-46788**

THIS NONTECHNICAL REFERENCE FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS WHO BECOME INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS BASED ON THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, WHICH ARE TYPICAL OF MOST CHILD PROTECTION STATUTES. A MAJOR CONFLICT OFTEN ARISES BETWEEN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM WHEN A CHILD ABUSE CASE ENTERS THE COURTS. A PHYSICIAN, SOCIAL WORKER, OR PSYCHOLOGIST WHO HAS WORKED WITH THE BATTERED CHILD IS OFTEN OUTRAGED WHEN THE LEGAL SYSTEM SEEMS TO VIOLATE ALL EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE CHILD. OFTEN THIS SITUATION IS AGGRAVATED BY THE FRAGMENTATION OF ABUSE LAWS AND DISCUSSIONS OVER WHETHER THE TRIAL SHOULD BE HANDLED AS A CIVIL OR CRIMINAL CASE. DESPITE FEELINGS OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, THE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF THE CHILD IS A MATTER OF LAW. GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN FOR WORKING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LAW IN SUCH CASES. THE CASE MAY BE HEARD IN CRIMINAL COURT, IN WHICH CASE THE RULES OF EVIDENCE ARE STRICTLY FOLLOWED. IF THE CASE IS HEARD IN JUVENILE COURT THE SITUATION MAY BE MORE FLEXIBLE AND THE CHILD MAY BE JUDGED 'IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE.' THIS ALLOWS FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT WITHOUT THE BITTERNESS OF A FULL TRIAL. PHYSICIANS SHOULD FILE A REPORT AS SOON AS ABUSE IS SUSPECTED. THE HOSPITAL COORDINATOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FOLLOWUP ON THE REPORT. EXTRAORDINARY CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN RECORDING INJURIES AND TREATMENT. THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE PATIENT-PHYSCIAL RELATIONSHIP IS DISCUSSED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT IN ABUSE CASES THE CHILD IS THE PATIENT, NOT THE PARENT, AND THE PHYSICIAN SHOULD ACT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. CHART REVIEWS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR YOUNG CHILDREN WHO ARE SEEN FREQUENTLY FOR ACCIDENTS. OFTEN ABUSE IS A PATTERN WHICH BECOMES APPARENT OVER TIME. HOSPITALS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO SET UP A TEAM TO HANDLE CHILD ABUSE CASES. THIS TEAM SHOULD HAVE A PEDIATRICIAN, PSYCHIATRIST, PSYCHOLOGIST, SOCIAL WORKER, AND A LAWYER AND SHOULD COORDINATE ALL SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS. THE SOCIAL WORKER USUALLY GOES INTO COURT AS THE WITNESS. THE MEDICAL RECORDS ARE USUALLY SUBPOENAED. A JUNIOR HOUSE STAFF PHYSICIAN OFTEN TESTIFIES, BUT CAN BE PERCEIVED AS OUTRANKED BY A DOCTOR WITH MORE CREDENTIALS BROUGHT FORWARD BY THE DEFENSE. THE VARIOUS TYPES OF HEARINGS ARE EXPLAINED. MUCH DEPENDS UPON THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE COURT. IN THE FAMILY COURT OF NEW YORK THE PARENT HAS THE OBLIGATION OF EXPLAINING AWAY THE INJURIES. OTHER COURTS HAVE VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY. FOLLOWUP IS OFTEN REQUIRED AFTER FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT. AGAIN, THE HOSPITAL SHOULD HAVE A COORDINATOR TO HANDLE SUCH MATTERS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (GLR)

784. **PRAGMATIC ALTERNATIVE TO CURRENT LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE. By B. G. FRASER.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW,* V 12, N 1 (SUMMER 1974), P 103-124. **NCJ-25544**

A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH FOR DEALING WITH ABUSING PARENTS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE TRADITIONAL PROSECUTION APPROACH IS DISCUSSED. CURRENT LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF REPORTING CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE SURVEYED. POSSIBLE FUTURE STATUTORY TRENDS AND LEGISLATIVE INNOVATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. A PRAGMATIC AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACH ALREADY IN USE INVOLVING LAY THERAPY, CONTACT WITH OTHER ABUSIVE PARENTS, AND A NEUTRAL PLACE TO LEAVE THE CHILD TO HELP PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN TO UNDERSTAND THE ROOTS OF THEIR PROBLEMS IS EXPLAINED.

785. **PREDICTING AND PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE—ESTABLISHING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS BY ASSURING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE THROUGH THE HEALTH VISITORS CONCEPT (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT-SEE NCJ-42975). By C. H. KEMPE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 9 p. 1976. **NCJ-42983**

ASSURING ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY CHILD AND SHOULD BE GUARANTEED BY SOCIETY. LAY HEALTH VISITORS COULD EFFECTIVELY MONITOR A CHILD'S PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH, AND CHILD ABUSE COULD BE REDUCED. BASED ON STANDARDIZED OBSERVATIONS IN PRE-, PERI-, AND POSTNATAL CARE OF FAMILIES, WARNING SIGNALS INDICATE HIGH RISK FAMILIES FOR

CHILD ABUSE AND 'FAILURE-TO-THRIVE.' CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM A STUDY ON 300 BIRTHS SUGGEST THAT THESE HIGH RISK FAMILIES COULD BENEFIT GREATLY FROM SPECIAL SERVICES, PARTICULARLY DURING POSTNATAL CARE. THE AUTHOR PROPOSES TO DEVELOP A SYSTEM OF LAY HEALTH VISITORS, WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, TO ASSURE THE BASIC HEALTH NEEDS DURING A CHILD'S FIRST FIVE YEARS OF LIFE. HE SUGGESTS THAT MATURE MOTHERS WOULD QUALIFY AS EXCELLENT HEALTH VISITORS. IDEALLY, THE HEALTH VISITOR WOULD VISIT THE FAMILY AT HOME FROM THE PRENATAL PERIOD ON, AND THUS GAIN INSIGHT INTO THE GENERAL FAMILY SITUATION. THE HEALTH VISITOR WILL BE OF PARTICULAR VALUE AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE BABY, NOT ONLY IN EDUCATING THE MOTHER ON BASIC INFANT CARE, BUT ALSO IN DETERMINING IF POSSIBLE CRISES OR ADJUSTMENT DIFFICULTIES EXIST IN THE FAMILY WHICH COULD INFLUENCE THE INFANT'S PROGRESS. HEALTH VISITORS COULD EASILY ASSESS WHICH CHILDREN MIGHT BE NEGLECTED OR ABUSED, WHICH CHILDREN ARE AT RISK. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF THE HEALTH VISITOR PROGRAM, SHEDDING SOME LIGHT ON FEDERAL SPENDING PRACTICES IN CHILD HEALTH CARE. VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT AND EVEN LEGAL TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS IN CASE OF FAMILY ABUSE ARE VIEWED FAVORABLY BY THE AUTHOR. HE CONCLUDES THAT EVERY CHILD HAS A RIGHT TO HEALTH SUPERVISION, THAT PARENTAL NEGLECT OR HARM NECESSITATES SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION.

786. **PREDICTION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By J. D. GRAY, C. A. CUTLER, J. G. DEAN, and C. H. KEMPE.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 45-58. **NCJ-47086**

THE METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF AN EFFORT TO PREDICT, DURING THE PRENATAL AND POSTNATAL PERIODS, A MOTHER'S POTENTIAL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE PRESENTED. UTILIZING AN INTERVIEW, A QUESTIONNAIRE, AND OBSERVATIONS DURING LABOR, DELIVERY, AND THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD, A SAMPLE OF 100 MOTHERS WAS IDENTIFIED AS AT HIGH RISK FOR ABNORMAL PARENTING PRACTICES. THESE MOTHERS WERE RANDOMLY DIVIDED INTO A 'HIGH-RISK INTERVENE' AND A 'HIGH-RISK NONINTERVENE' GROUP. THE INTERVENE GROUP RECEIVED COMPREHENSIVE PEDIATRIC FOLLOWUP BY A SINGLE PHYSICIAN, A LAY HEALTH VISITOR, AND A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE IN THE HOME. THE NONINTERVENE GROUP RECEIVED ROUTINE CARE, ALTHOUGH THE RESULTS OF THESE SCREENING PROCEDURES WERE SHARED WITH THE PHYSICIANS AND NURSES RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CONTINUING CARE. ANOTHER GROUP OF 50 MOTHERS WHO DELIVERED DURING THE SAME TIME PERIOD AND WHO WERE ASSESSED AT LOW RISK IN TERMS OF ABNORMAL PARENTING PRACTICES SERVED AS CONTROLS. WHEN THE CHILDREN WERE APPROXIMATELY 2 YEARS OLD, 25 FAMILIES IN EACH OF THE 3 GROUPS WERE CHOSEN AT RANDOM FOR DETAILED EVALUATION. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE PERINATAL SCREENING PROCEDURES WERE SUCCESSFUL IN IDENTIFYING THE HIGH-RISK GROUP; THESE CHILDREN HAD ENCOUNTERED SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT PARENTING PRACTICES THAN HAD THE CONTROL GROUP. FIVE CHILDREN IN THE NONINTERVENE GROUP REQUIRED HOSPITALIZATION FOR SERIOUS INJURIES THOUGHT TO BE SECONDARY TO ABNORMAL PARENTING PRACTICES, CONTRASTED WITH NO SUCH HOSPITALIZATIONS IN EITHER THE INTERVENE OR CONTROL GROUPS. LABOR-DELIVERY OBSERVATIONS AND NURSERY INTERVIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS PROVIDED THE MOST ACCURATE PREDICTIVE INFORMATION, WHILE PRENATAL INTERVIEWS AND QUESTIONNAIRES DID NOT ADD SIGNIFICANTLY. PERINATAL ASSESSMENT AND SIMPLE INTERVENTION WITHIN FAMILIES AT HIGH RISK SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED THE INFANTS' CHANCES FOR ESCAPING INJURY. ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT'S METHODOLOGY ARE DETAILED. WARNING SIGNS MANIFEST DURING THE PRENATAL, DELIVERY, AND POSTPARTUM PERIODS ARE PROVIDED. CHARACTERISTICS OF POSITIVE FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES ARE INCLUDED. A TABULAR SUMMARY OF THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND SELECTED REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

787. **PREDICTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—MEASURES TO IDENTIFY PARENTS' POTENTIAL (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By M. KNIGHT, M. DISBROW, and H. DOERR.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-59296**

MEASURES FOR THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF PARENTS WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR ABUSING OR NEGLECTING CHILDREN WERE STUDIED TO ENABLE PREVENTION BY A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STAFF. A CONCEPTUAL MODEL WAS DEVISED THAT HAD THE FOLLOWING INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: PARENT BACKGROUND, PERSONALITY, SOCIAL NETWORK RESOURCES, WAYS OF HANDLING IRRITATING CHILD BEHAVIORS, CHILDREARING ATTITUDES, PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION PATTERNS, ANTECEDENTS TO EARLY ATTACHMENT, AND GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO CHILD-RELATED BEHAVIORS. THE SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY INCLUDED 109 FAMILIES, 55 ABUSING OR NEGLECTING FAMILIES, AND 54 CONTROLS. ABUSING AND NEGLECTING FAMILIES WERE ON ACTIVE CASELOADS OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF INTERVIEWS, QUESTIONNAIRES, VIDEOTAPED OBSERVATIONS, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS. SPECIFIC INSTRUMENTS, SUCH AS CHILDREARING-ATTITUDE SCALES, WERE EMPLOYED TO IDENTIFY ROLE-REVERSAL PARENTS, LOW-BOILING-POINT PARENTS, STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN PARENTS, SADISTIC PARENTS AND EVALUATE WAYS OF HANDLING IRRITATING CHILD BEHAVIORS. ABUSIVE PARENTS FELT THAT THEIR OWN BACKGROUND HAD BEEN POOR, THEIR PARENTS DID NOT UNDERSTAND THEM, AND THEY DID NOT GET ALONG WITH THEIR PARENTS. THEY LACKED EMPATHY, HAD LOW SELF-CONCEPTS AND FEW FRIENDS, WERE UPSET ABOUT THE WAY CHILDREARING DISAGREEMENTS WERE HANDLED IN THE HOME, DID NOT COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR CHILDREN, LACKED SENSITIVITY TO THEIR CHILDREN'S CUES, AND BELIEVED THEIR CHILDREN HAD DIFFICULTY LEARNING TASKS. PARENTS WHO ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN WERE THEMSELVES ABUSED AS CHILDREN. THEY SCORED HIGH ON ANTECEDENTS TO EARLY ATTACHMENT (UNPLANNED PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS FOR MOTHER/INFANT, AND INFANT KEPT IN HOSPITAL LONGER THAN MOTHER). ABUSIVE PARENTS WANTED TO GET AWAY FROM THE CHILDREARING EXPERIENCE BUT FELT TRAPPED; THEY SCORED HIGH ON ALL CHILDREARING ATTITUDE SCALES. PARENTAL HANDLING OF IRRITATING CHILD BEHAVIORS INVOLVED PHYSICAL, VERBAL, WITHHOLD PRIVILEGES, ISOLATE, IGNORE, DISTRACT, GIVE AFFECTION, EXPLAIN, AND DO NOTHING REACTIONS. ABUSIVE PARENTS USED PHYSICAL WAYS OF HANDLING IRRITATING CHILD BEHAVIORS 47 PERCENT MORE THAN CONTROLS, NEGLECTORS USED THEM 27 PERCENT MORE, AND SPOUSES 26 PERCENT MORE. SPECIFIC PHYSIOLOGICAL FINDINGS ON SUBJECTS IN THE STUDY CONCERNED HEART RATE AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY, BLOOD VOLUME PULSE, AND SKIN CONDUCTION LEVEL. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

788. PREDICTORS OF INJURY SEVERITY IN PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE. By J. R. SEABERG. HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SERVICE RESEARCH,* V 1, N 1 (FALL 1977), P 63-76.
NCJ-58506

EXPLANATORY MODELS ARE TESTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN SOME EMPIRICALLY BASED UNDERSTANDING OF VARIABLES THAT MIGHT ACCOUNT FOR VARIATION IN INJURY SEVERITY IN PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE. THE DATA USED IN THIS INVESTIGATION WERE FROM A NATIONAL STUDY OF PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE IN 1967 GENERATED BY DAVID G. GIL. FOUR SETS OF DATA WERE DEVELOPED IN THIS STUDY: A NATIONAL OPINION SURVEY, 'BASIC' DATA ON ALL OFFICIALLY REPORTED INCIDENTS IN 1967 AND 1968, AND COMPREHENSIVE DATA FOR A SAMPLE OF THE 1967 COHORT. THE PRESENT STUDY IS BASED ON THE LATTER SET OF DATA. THE SAMPLE (N1,380) INCLUDED ALL CASES REPORTED IN SAMPLE CITIES AND COUNTIES SELECTED FROM THE 1966 LISTING OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS. THE PRIMARY STATISTICAL ANALYSIS USED, MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIRES THE A PRIORI STATEMENT OF REGRESSION MODELS (OR COMBINATIONS OF VARIABLES) THAT ARE HYPOTHESIZED TO ACCOUNT FOR VARIATION IN THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE, INJURY SEVERITY IN THIS INSTANCE. FOLLOWING EXPLANATIONS OF DATA SOURCE, DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEVERITY INDEX, AND TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE DATA, EXPLANATORY MODELS ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE RESULTS FROM THE REGRESSION ANALYSES. A RELATIVELY SIMPLE PREDICTOR MODEL COMPOSED OF SEVEN VARIABLES WAS USED AT THE START OF THE STUDY, WITH EACH SUBSEQUENT MODEL COMPOSED OF VARIABLES FROM THE PREVIOUS MODEL PLUS NEW VARIABLES. RESULTS SHOWED THAT AMONG THE SIX VARIABLES DELINEATING THE MEANS OF INFLICTING INJURY, THERE WAS A LACK OF SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS FOR THE 'BEATING WITH AN INSTRUMENT' VARIABLE. THE 'DELIBERATE NEGLECT' VARIABLE HAD MUCH MORE EFFECT ON SEVERITY OF INJURY THAN WAS ANTICIPATED. A TOTAL OF FOUR VARIABLES RELATED TO THE CHILD WERE USED IN THE MODELS TESTED. REGARDLESS OF THE COMBINATION IN WHICH THEY WERE TESTED, ONLY THE CHILD'S AGE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO EXPLAINING VARIABILITY IN INJURY SEVERITY, WITH YOUNGER CHILDREN SUFFERING GREATER INJURY. OF THE 13 VARIABLES IDENTIFIED WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERPETRATORS, ONLY 4 CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO EXPLAINING VARIABILITY IN INJURY SEVERITY. GENERAL AND CHILD-SPECIFIC ANGER, BEING NONWHITE, BEING FEMALE, AND HAVING A SPOUSE WERE VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH MORE SEVERE INJURIES. THE CHOICE OF MANNER OF INFLICTING INJURY ACCOUNTS FOR MOST OF THE EXPLAINED VARIATION OF THE DATA, BUT IT IS NOT CLEAR WHAT VARIABLES AFFECT THIS CHOICE OR DETERMINE THE SEVERITY OF INJURY INFLICTED THROUGH THE PARTICULAR MEANS CHOSEN. MORE PRECISE RESEARCH IS NEEDED IN THIS AREA. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

789. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A CLINICAL SCREENING INSTRUMENT FOR ASSESSING AN INDIVIDUAL'S POTENTIAL FOR CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978—SEE NCJ-59285). By J. S. MILNER. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59297**

THE GOAL OF THIS RESEARCH WAS TO CONSTRUCT AND VALIDATE A TEST INSTRUMENT FOR USE AS A QUICK SELF-ADMINISTERED SCREENING DEVICE IN ASSESSING AN INDIVIDUAL'S POTENTIAL FOR CHILD ABUSE. LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WAS REVIEWED TO DELINEATE PERSONALITY TRAITS CHARACTERISTIC OF ABUSING AND NEGLECTING PARENTS. VARIOUS PERSONALITY TRAITS WERE GROUPED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT GENERAL AREAS OR CLUSTERS. SOME OF THE MOST FREQUENTLY CITED TRAITS WERE UNREALISTIC CHILD REARING ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS, ANXIETY OVER A CHILD'S BEHAVIOR, PROBLEMS IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, FEELINGS OF INADEQUACY, FEELINGS OF ISOLATION AND LONELINESS, DEPRESSION, VULNERABILITY, INSECURITY, INABILITY TO HANDLE STRESS, RIGID ATTITUDES, IMPULSIVITY, DEPENDENCY, IMMATURITY, NEGATIVE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES INCLUDING ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND PROBLEMS IN PARENTAL RELATIONSHIPS. FOUR BROAD PERSONALITY TRAIT AREAS WERE THEN IDENTIFIED: (1) INADEQUATE CHILD REARING ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS; (2) FEELINGS OF ISOLATION AND LONELINESS; (3) NEGATIVE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES; AND (4) PROBLEMS IN PARENTAL RELATIONSHIPS. A PRELIMINARY CHILD ABUSE POTENTIAL (CAP) INVENTORY WAS CONSTRUCTED AND SUBSEQUENTLY MODIFIED SEVERAL TIMES. THE FINAL FORM OF THE CAP INVENTORY CONSISTED OF 334 ITEMS, STATEMENTS WITH WHICH SUBJECTS WERE ASKED TO AGREE OR DISAGREE. IT WAS ADMINISTERED TO 19 ABUSING AND 19 MATCHED NONABUSING PARENTS IN THE WESTERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA. STATISTICAL DATA OBTAINED FROM ITEM ANALYSIS REVEALED THAT APPROXIMATELY 38 PERCENT OF ALL INVENTORY ITEMS SIGNIFICANTLY DISCRIMINATED BETWEEN ABUSING AND NONABUSING PARENTS. BASED ON THIS FINDING, THE CAP INVENTORY WAS REVISED TO INCLUDE 160 ITEMS. ALTHOUGH THE FINAL FORM OF THE CAP INVENTORY-SCORING SYSTEM HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED, A SCORING FORMAT IS HYPOTHESIZED. DATA ON INVENTORY ITEMS AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

790. PRELIMINARY STUDY OF SOME ECOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF CHILD ABUSE—THE IMPACT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STRESS ON MOTHERS. By J. GARBARINO. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *CHILD DEVELOPMENT,* V 47, N 1 (1976), P 178-185.
NCJ-51929

ECOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT ARE EXPLORED, AND A MODEL FOCUSING ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH MOTHERS ARE GIVEN SUPPORT FOR THE PARENTING FUNCTION IS CONSIDERED. ON THE BASIS OF PRESUMABLY AVAILABLE AND VALID DATA, 58 COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK WERE CHOSEN AS UNITS OF ANALYSIS. THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA WERE ESTABLISHED FOR ECOLOGICAL INDEXES: (1) THEY MUST POSSESS A HIGH DEGREE OF RELIABILITY AND (2) THEY MUST BE AVAILABLE FOR OTHER SOCIOPOLITICAL UNITS. DIMENSIONS SELECTED FOR INCLUSION IN THE STUDY WERE TRANSIENCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, UTILIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, RURALITY-URBANISM, AND THE SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION OF MOTHERS. U.S. CENSUS DATA WERE EMPLOYED TO GENERATE INDEXES OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE 58 COUNTIES. THE DEGREE TO WHICH MOTHERS WERE SUBJECTED TO SOCIOECONOMIC STRESS WITHOUT ADEQUATE SUPPORT SYSTEMS ACCOUNTED FOR A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF THE VARIANCE IN RATES OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT ACROSS COUNTIES, WHILE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS MORE GENERALLY AFFECTING THE FAMILY ACCOUNTED FOR LESS VARIANCE. THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT GENERATED BY ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT. IN TERMS OF PARENTING AND CHILD ABUSE, THE ECOLOGICAL MODEL SUGGESTS THAT ATTENTION BE FOCUSED ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE IMMEDIATE SETTING NURTURES THE PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION. THIS NURTURANCE IS, IN TURN, A FUNCTION OF THE IMPACT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM UPON THE IMMEDIATE SETTING, MOST NOTABLY UPON THE FAMILY AS A SOCIAL UNIT. A HYPOTHESIS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS SUGGESTED: THAT ECONOMIC STRESS AND INADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES UNDERMINE THE FUNCTIONING OF PARENTS, PARTICULARLY MOTHERS, AND RESULT IN CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT. SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DEP)

791. PREPARED STATEMENT OF RUTH NORDENBROOK, ON JULY 11, 1979 CONCERNING HR 2977 (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES, P 245-255,1979—SEE NCJ-66387). By R. NORDENBROOK. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 11 p. 1979.
NCJ-66389

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) SUPPORTS HR 2977, THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT, AND OFFER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT COULD BE INCORPORATED IN THE BILL OR LEGISLATED BY STATES. THE ABA HAS ALREADY PASSED A RESOLUTION SHOWING THE GROUP'S SUPPORT FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE INCIDENCE, CAUSES, AND EFFECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND FOR PROGRAMS TO PROTECT THE VICTIMS. ABA ALSO RECOGNIZES THAT INTRAFAMILY ASSAULTS HAVE BOTH CRIMINAL AND DOMESTIC ASPECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A COMPLICATED CHEMISTRY OF HABIT, NEED, SOCIAL CONDITIONING, AND HUMAN FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY. THUS ABA GOES BEYOND ITS AGREEMENT WITH HR 2977 FOR COMMUNITY-BASED SHELTERS PROVIDING REFUGE FOR THE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THEIR CHILDREN AND THE BILL'S PROVISION FOR FUNDING FOR PREVENTION PROJECTS TO BE RUN BY LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS. IT ADVOCATES TRAINING COUNSELORS AND OTHER CRITICAL PERSONNEL TO BE ABLE TO BREAK FAMILIES' LIFE-LONG PATTERNS OF ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION. ABA RECOMMENDS FUNDING OF SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND THE BENCH, PROGRAMS WHICH REEDUCATE AND SENSITIZE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ABOUT ASSAULT AND WHICH TEACH OFFICERS METHODS WHICH ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT THE VICTIMS OF THESE ASSAULTS BOTH IN THEIR EFFORTS TO FIND HELP AND IN THEIR EFFORTS TO FOLLOW THROUGH IN PROSECUTING THE PERPETRATORS. THE BILL SHOULD ALSO SUPPORT THE CREATION OF INNOVATIVE PAROLE, PROBATION, AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED AT BATTERERS. PIONEERING COMMUNITIES' EXPERIENCE SUGGESTS THAT DIVERSION IS A PROMISING APPROACH AS LONG AS THE STATE IS CONSISTENT IN ENACTING A PENALTY WHEN THE BENEFICIARY OF THE DIVERSIONARY ALTERNATIVE DOES NOT PERFORM AS REQUIRED UNDER THE DIVERSION AGREEMENT. ABA'S RESOLUTIONS ARE APPENDED. (MHP)

792. PREPARING EDUCATORS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By M. MCCAFFREY and S. TEWEY. *EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN,* V 45, N 2 (OCTOBER 1978), P 114-122. **NCJ-56181**

IT IS POINTED OUT THAT MOST TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR THOSE IN EDUCATION ARE LIMITED TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE, AND THAT SCHOOLS CAN OFFER A MUCH BROADER RANGE OF SERVICES. A SURVEY OF TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATORS FINDS THAT MOST ARE CONDUCTED BY EXPERTS FROM OUTSIDE THE FIELD WHO HAVE LITTLE UNDERSTANDING OF THE WIDE RANGE OF SUPPORT THE SCHOOLS CAN OFFER. AN EXAMINATION OF PILOT PROGRAMS AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS IN WISCONSIN, MARYLAND, COLORADO, CALIFORNIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA IDENTIFIES A NUMBER OF CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TRAINING PROGRAMS AND UNCOVERS INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM. A TABLE PRESENTS EIGHT COMPONENTS OF A GOOD TRAINING PROGRAM FOR EDUCATORS, ALONG WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR SKILLS THE EDUCATOR SHOULD POSSESS AS A RESULT OF THE TRAINING. ANOTHER TABLE PRESENTS A CONTINUUM OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. THESE RANGE FROM SPECIAL REMEDIAL CLASSES FOR SUCH CHILDREN, TO SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS, TO EXTENDED DAY CARE. ALSO RECOMMENDED ARE CLASSES IN PARENTING AND COUNSELING SUPPORT FROM SCHOOL PERSONNEL. AN OUTLINE IS GIVEN FOR A SAMPLE TRAINING SESSION TO HELP EDUCATORS SEE THAT THEIR SERVICES TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN OUGHT TO EXTEND BEYOND MERE REPORTING OF THE INCIDENT. (GLR)

Availability: COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, 1920 ASSOCIATION DRIVE, RESTON, VA 22091.

793. PRESCHOOL FOR ABUSED CHILDREN (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By MIRANDY. BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 10 p. 1976.
NCJ-41793

THIS CHAPTER CONCERNS THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF A GROUP EDUCATION SETTING FOR ABUSED CHILDREN. THE PRIMARY FOCUS IS ON THE UTILIZATION OF A PRESCHOOL AS A PRIMARY THERAPY FOR CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF TWO AND ONE HALF AND FIVE. SIMILAR GOALS OF THERAPY FOR YOUNGER OR OLDER CHILDREN CAN BE MET BY DAY-CARE OR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, RESPECTIVELY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)... TWH

794. PRESENT POSITION IN THE PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE (FROM CHILD ABUSE—PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOW UP, 1978, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-58628). By R. W. SPIERS. CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 6 p. 1978.
NCJ-58633

IT WAS NOT UNTIL AFTER THE 1973 TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP REPORT AND BRITISH PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE BECAME AWARE OF ITS SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE HAS WORKED ACTIVELY TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE SERVICES AND HAS SUPPORTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES AND CASE CONFERENCES CALLED FOR BY THE 1973 REPORT. HOWEVER, THE CREATION OF AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES AT BOTH THE AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITY LEVELS HAS CREATED DIFFICULTIES FOR THE SERVICE SINCE SERVICE AREAS DO NOT NECESSARILY CORRESPOND TO EITHER BODY. EVEN THOUGH CASE CONFERENCES MAY EXERCISE OVERALL CONCERN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE SITUATIONS, INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES MUST ASSUME ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADMINISTERING OF SERVICES. THE GROWING INVOLVEMENT OF THE SERVICE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES CAN BE SEEN FROM THE FACT THAT IN 1973 IT SUPERVISED 350 FAMILIES AS A RESULT OF ACTUAL CHILD ABUSE OFFENSES. BY 1976, THE AGENCY HAD 2,267 FAMILIES REGISTERED FOR INTERNAL MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AND DESIGNATED AS BEING AT RISK FOR CHILD ABUSE. SERVICE INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARISES MAINLY OUT OF ADULT OFFENSES WHICH ARE UNCONNECTED WITH CHILD ABUSE (59 PERCENT), COMPARED TO ABOUT 17 PERCENT INVOLVEMENT IN STRICTLY CHILD ABUSE OFFENSES. THE MAJORITY OF FAMILIES BEING SEEN BY THE SERVICE IN BOTH 1973 AND 1976 WERE ALSO BEING SEEN BY OTHER AGENCIES. THE UNDERSCORES THE NEED FOR CLOSE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS AGENCIES INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

795. **PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE. By K. T. ALVY.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST,* V 30, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1975), P 921-928. **NCJ-29994**
THIS ARTICLE IDENTIFIES THOSE ACTIONS AND ATTITUDES DIRECTED TOWARD CHILDREN THAT SOCIETY CONSIDERS TO BE ABUSIVE AND DISCUSSES TYPES OF LEGAL AND SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS TAKEN BY SOCIETY TO ERADICATE THE PROBLEM. THE FIRST PART OF THIS ARTICLE IS CONCERNED WITH TWO MAJOR AND GENERAL APPROACHES TO ANALYZING THE PROBLEM: (A) THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH, WHICH DEFINES CHILD ABUSE AS BEING COLLECTIVE, INSTITUTIONAL, AND INDIVIDUAL IN NATURE; AND (B) THE NARROW APPROACH, WHICH CONSIDERS ONLY INDIVIDUAL ABUSE. A SHORT SECTION FOLLOWS ON THE PREVENTION IMPLICATIONS OF THESE APPROACHES. AN EXTENDED DISCUSSION OF THE INDIVIDUAL PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN THEN OCCURS, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS OF THE CAUSES OF INDIVIDUAL PHYSICAL ABUSE AND PROGRAMS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR PREVENTING PHYSICAL ABUSE. FINALLY, THE SUCCESSFUL REINFORCEMENT OF THESE PROGRAMS IS DISCUSSED AS A STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF RAISING PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS ABOUT ALL FORMS OF INDIVIDUAL AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL AND COLLECTIVE ABUSE. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)
Supplemental Notes: REPRINT PAPER PRESENTED TO AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, SEPT 1974.

796. **PREVENTING CHILD MALTREATMENT—BEGIN WITH THE PARENT AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM. By P. COLTOFF and A. LUKS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM THE NEW YORK CITY AFFILIATE, 133 EAST 62ND STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021; CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. 56 p. 1978. **NCJ-52840**
IN ORDER TO DETERMINE SOCIAL AGENCIES' RESPONSES TO PERSONS WHO SHOW CHILD ABUSE POTENTIAL, 91 PARENT CLIENTS AND 135 PERSONS WORKING FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE NEW YORK COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM ARE INTERVIEWED. PARENTS WHO ARE AT RISK FOR ABUSING OR NEGLECTING THEIR CHILDREN OFTEN DISPLAY EARLY WARNING SIGNALS--PROBLEM DRINKING, REPEATED JOB LOSS, UNWANTED PREGNANCIES AT A YOUNG AGE, POOR UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL CARE, UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS CONCERNING THEIR CHILDREN, AND INABILITY TO CONTROL CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR AND MAINTAIN SCHOOL SCHEDULES. THIS REPORT REVEALS AT-RISK PARENTS TO BE FREQUENT USERS OF SOCIAL SERVICES INCLUDING PRENATAL CLINICS, COMMUNITY CENTERS, WELFARE DEPARTMENTS, EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, AND DRUG PROGRAMS. THEY, THEREFORE, COULD BE SPOTTED BY TRAINED PROFESSIONALS AS POTENTIAL ABUSERS. HOWEVER, ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEW RESPONSES AND REVIEWS OF THE AGENCIES' RECORDS SHOW THAT AT-RISK PARENTS SEEKING ASSISTANCE THROUGH THESE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVED LITTLE HELP WITH CHILD-CARING CONCERNS, AND 22 WERE LATER REPORTED AS CHILD ABUSERS. REASONS GIVEN BY AGENCY PERSONNEL FOR THIS FAILURE TO INTERVENE INCLUDE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OR SKILLS IN DEALING WITH WARNING SYMPTOMS, RELUCTANCE TO ADD TO ALREADY HEAVY WORKLOADS AND LACK OF TIME, AND IGNORANCE OF RESOURCES TO HELP PARENTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOCIAL AGENCY STAFFS BE DEVELOPED FOR ENABLING THEM TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVENE WITH THE AT-RISK PARENT AND THAT A NATIONAL SYSTEM BE ESTABLISHED FOR CENTRALLY REGISTERING CLIENTS IN NEED OF HELP SO THAT AT-RISK PARENTS COULD BE TRACKED. A MODEL TRAINING SYLLABUS IS ATTACHED AS WELL AS STUDY INSTRUMENTS, TABULAR DATA, AND REFERENCES. (DAG)
Availability: CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 105 EAST 22ND STREET, ATTN ELLEN CAMPANARO, NEW YORK, NY 10010.

797. **PREVENTING THE ABUSE OF LITTLE CHILDREN—THE PARENTS' CENTER PROJECT FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. By R. GALDSTON.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 45, N 3 (APRIL 1975), P 372-381. **NCJ-19308**
FORTY-SIX FAMILIES WITH 73 CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX MONTHS AND FOUR YEARS WERE TREATED IN A PROJECT DEVELOPED TO PRESERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE FAMILY WHILE PROTECTING THE CHILD FROM PHYSICAL ABUSE. IMPROVEMENT IN THE RATE OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT WAS FOUND AMONG THE CHILDREN. THERE WAS MUCH LESS IMPROVEMENT IN THE DOMESTIC FUNCTIONING OF THEIR PARENTS. HOWEVER, IT APPEARED THAT THE PARENTS WOULD NOT HAVE KEPT THEIR CHILDREN IN THE PROJECT IF THEY HAD NOT BEEN IN CONCURRENT TREATMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

798. **PREVENTING YOUTH CRIME BY PREVENTING CHILD NEGLECT. By N. DEMBITZ.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL,* V 65 (JUNE 1979), P 920-923. **NCJ-58683**
A JUDGE OF THE FAMILY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK ADVOCATES AID TO CHILDREN PLACED IN JEOPARDY BY THE ALCOHOLISM AND DISABILITIES OF THEIR PARENTS. LIMITED, BUT FEASIBLE, MEASURES ARE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST CHILDREN WHO SUFFER FROM PARENTAL MALTREATMENT BEFORE THEY ARE SO SEVERELY DAMAGED THAT THEY ARE LIKELY TO PASS THAT DAMAGE ON TO THE COMMUNITY. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS PROJECT ARGUES THAT GOVERNMENTAL INTRUSION INTO FAMILY LIFE MAY ALREADY BE TOO WIDESPREAD, AND THAT THE COURT'S JURISDICTION IS DISCRIMINATORY BECAUSE NEGLECT CASES GENERALLY INVOLVE POOR FAMILIES. HOWEVER, THE RELATION OF SOCIAL ILLS TO POVERTY SHOULD NOT BE AN EXCUSE TO IGNORE THEIR TREATMENT. ALTHOUGH NEGLECTING PARENTS ARE USUALLY THEMSELVES VICTIMS OF DEPRIVATION, THEY SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. PARENTS WHO REQUEST ASSISTANCE CAN USUALLY FIND HELP FROM STATE AGENCIES, BUT IN MANY CASES THE AID TO NEGLECTED CHILDREN COMES AFTER A THIRD PARTY'S REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. A SUSBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVE WITH A MENTALLY ILL PARENT, OR A PARENT WHO IS OVERWHELMED BY THE RETURN FROM A MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY AND IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE CHILD CARE. CHRONIC PHYSICAL ILLNESS, ALCOHOLISM, OR DRUG ABUSE MAY ALSO PREVENT A PARENT FROM PROVIDING PROPER SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT HOSPITALS REPORT THE DETOXIFICATION OF PARENTS WITH YOUNGER CHILDREN, SO THAT CHILD PROTECTIVE WORKERS MAY ASSIST THE CHILDREN AND INTERVENE PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF A CIRCUMSTANCE WHICH COULD CAUSE NEGLECT OR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS RECOGNIZED THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN TO HAVE ADEQUATE CARE, AND HAS PERMITTED SOCIAL WORKERS TO PROVIDE THAT CARE IN APPROPRIATE SITUATIONS. (TWK).

799. **PREVENTION AND/OR TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN HEAD START—AN ECLECTIC, ECOLOGIC HYPOTHESIS (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978—SEE NCJ-59285). By G. B. MCLAIN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-59286**

THE ROLE OF HEAD START IN PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY INTEGRATING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN INTO A COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND PRESCHOOL CLASSES IS CONSIDERED. THREE THEMES IN AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY ARE RELEVANT TO THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT: (1) THE USE OF PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE IN CHILDREARING HAS A LONG AND RESPECTABLE HISTORY IN THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF VIOLENCE; (2) AMERICA HAS BECOME A MOBILE SOCIETY, WITH THE STRESS OF CHILDREARING FOCUSED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE PARENT(S) IN THE NUCLEAR FAMILY, IN THE UNSUPPORTIVE CONTEXT OF A MULTIFACETED AND SHIFTING SOCIAL VALUE SYSTEM; AND (3) A SEXUAL REVOLUTION HAS OCCURRED WHERE MARITAL STABILITY AND CHILDREARING HAVE BECOME SECONDARY VALUES AND DIVORCE RATES HAVE INCREASED GEOMETRICALLY. FACTORS THAT MUST BE PRESENT FOR ABUSIVE/NEGLECTFUL BEHAVIOR TO OCCUR ARE PARENTAL PREDISPOSITION, A PERCEIVED 'DIFFERENT' CHILD, AND PRECIPITATING STRESS. AS A COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY-ORIENTED CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, HEAD START HAS A WEALTH OF RESOURCES TO ASSIST DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES INVOLVED IN ABUSE/NEGLECT. IT PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZED PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL, AND COGNITIVE GROWTH OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. FULL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR MEDICAL, DENTAL, AUDITORY, VISUAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN ALSO ARE PROVIDED. BY ACCEPTING THE FAMILY, HEAD START IS ABLE TO OFFER A REALITY-ORIENTED, NONTHREATENING, NONPUNITIVE, SUPPORTIVE, AND SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE MILIEU IN WHICH PARENTS CAN RECEIVE TRAINING IN EFFECTIVE PARENTING, NUTRITION, HEALTH, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, FAMILY ECONOMICS, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES. IN ADDITION, HEAD START FURNISHES SOCIALIZATION SERVICES, ACCESS TO FAMILY THERAPY AND COUNSELING SERVICES, AND ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT TO OVERCOME THE ALIENATION AND MISTRUST OF OTHER AGENCIES AND THUS MEET SELF-PERCEIVED NEEDS. THE VULNERABLE CHILD PROJECT INITIATED BY HEAD START INVOLVED THE COORDINATION OF HEAD START ACTIVITIES WITH A CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE AND THE INCLUSION OF OTHER SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF FAMILIES SUSPECTED OF ABUSE/NEGLECT. THIS PROJECT IS DETAILED WITH REGARD TO ASSESSMENT, BENEFITS TO FAMILIES, PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, RESOURCE UTILIZATION, AND PARENT SERVICES. A FLOW CHART OF THE PROJECT DEPICTING THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS FOR FAMILIES IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

800. **PREVENTION OF BABY BATTERING. By M. HARDY, E. MACELROY, and D. R. PATCHETT.** LONGMAN GROUP LTD, LONGMAN HOUSE, BURNT MILL, HARLOW, ESSES, ENGLAND. *PRACTITIONER,* V 222, N 1328 (1979), P 243-245, 247. **NCJ-61600**
A PROGRAM TO PREVENT BABY BATTERING THROUGH A COMBINATION OF PARENT EDUCATION AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE IS DESCRIBED BY THE BRITISH MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ESTABLISHED THE PROPOSED PROGRAM. THE MEDICAL PRACTICE'S MEMBERS VISITED A SPECIAL UNIT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (NSPCC) AND DECIDED TO ADOPT ITS PRINCIPLES IN A PREVENTIVE PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM WAS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT MOST CHILD ABUSERS ARE NORMAL, CARING PARENTS WHO ARE AFRAID TO SEEK PROFESSIONAL HELP TO DEAL WITH THEIR STRESSES. A TEAM APPROACH, USING BOTH THE PHYSICIAN AND HEALTH VISITORS, WAS USED, TO ENSURE THAT FAMILIES RECEIVED CONSISTENT ADVICE AND CONTINUOUS, PERSONAL CARE. BEFORE BIRTH, RISK FACTORS SUCH AS HISTORY OR DEPRESSION, MARITAL DISCORD, OR VIOLENCE IN EITHER PARENT, PARENTS' CURRENT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PREGNANCY HAD WHETHER THE PREGNANCY WAS PLANNED, WERE IDENTIFIED FOR EACH PATIENT. AFTER BIRTH, ROUTINE DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENING EXAMINATIONS OF THE BABY, WERE USED AS OPPORTUNITIES TO EDUCATE PARENTS ABOUT THE POTENTIAL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO SEEK PROFESSIONAL HELP IF THEY FELT THEY COULD NOT COPE WITH THEIR CHILD. EACH BABY WAS SEEN AT 6 WEEKS, 6 MONTHS, 10 MONTHS, 18 MONTHS, 30 MONTHS, AND 42 MONTHS OF AGE. DATA FROM THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE PROGRAM'S OPERATION INDICATE THAT THE PROGRAM SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED THE INCIDENCE OF BABY BATTERING IN THE PRACTICE'S PATIENTS. NSPCC CASE CONFERENCES FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 YEARS IN THE PRACTICE HAVE AVERAGED 0.5 PER 1000 CHILDREN PER YEAR, COMPARED WITH AN EXPECTED RATE OF 4.5 TO 4.7 PER YEAR BASED ON NSPCC DATA FOR THE SAME GEOGRAPHIC AREA. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS PREVENTIVE TEAM APPROACH BE USED ELSEWHERE, THAT PARENTS BE REASSURED THAT THEY WILL RECEIVE SYMPATHETIC HELP RATHER THAN PUNISHMENT FOR CHILD BATTERING, AND THAT THE PUBLIC BE EDUCATED TO HELP RATHER THAN CONDEMN ABUSING PARENTS. PARENTS SHOULD BE INVITED TO ATTEND PARTS OF SOME CASE CONFERENCES. ONE TABLE AND TWO REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

801. **PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE—GROUP THERAPY FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN. By J. ROBERTS, K. BESWICK, B. LEVERTON, and M. A. LYNCH.** LONGMAN GROUP LTD, LONGMAN HOUSE, BURNT MILL, HARLOW, ESSES, ENGLAND. 5 p. 1977. **NCJ-51677**
A PROGRAM ESTABLISHED AT PARK HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN OXFORD, ENGLAND, TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO FAMILIES WITH CHILD-REARING PROBLEMS THAT COULD LEAD TO ABUSE IS DESCRIBED. TWO GROUPS, ONE FOR MOTHERS AND THE OTHER FOR THEIR CHILDREN, MET ONCE A WEEK FOR 8 MONTHS IN ADJACENT ROOMS. A PHYSICIAN AND A SOCIAL WORKER ACTED AS COTHERAPISTS FOR THE MOTHERS' GROUP. AN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST SKILLED IN PLAY THERAPY RAN THE CHILDREN'S GROUP AND WAS ASSISTED BY TWO VOLUNTEERS AND TWO STUDENTS. FOUR OF THE SEVEN MOTHERS SELECTED FOR THE PROGRAM HAD ASKED FOR HELP, STATING THEY WERE AFRAID THEY WOULD HARM THEIR CHILD. THE OTHERS NEEDED MORE ENCOURAGEMENT TO ATTEND. THE MOTHERS EXHIBITED MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSERS--LACK OF SELF-RESPECT, SOCIAL ISOLATION, RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS, AND UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OF CHILD AND FAMILY. THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN THE GROUP, THE WOMEN DEVELOPED SELF-ESTEEM BY LEARNING THAT THEY WERE NOT THE ONLY MOTHERS WITH PROBLEMS AND BY DISCOVERING THEIR OWN AREAS OF COMPETENCE. SOCIAL ISOLATION WAS ALLEVIATED THROUGH REGULAR CONTACT WITH GROUP MEMBERS. THE MOTHERS ALSO ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD-REARING SKILLS AND LEARNED MORE REALISTIC STANDARDS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT. AN INDEPENDENT INTERVIEWER WHO VISITED THE FAMILIES BEFORE AND AFTER THERAPY NOTED A REDUCTION OF TENSION IN ALL THE HOMES AFTER THERAPY. IN THE CHILDREN'S SESSIONS, CLINGING OVERATTACHMENT WAS REPLACED BY INDEPENDENCE THROUGH CAREFUL HANDLING OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD WHEN THEY SEPARATED FOR THEIR GROUP SESSIONS. INHIBITIONS DISAPPEARED AS THE CHILDREN ESTABLISHED REGULAR, TRUSTING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS. THE CHILDREN LEARNED CONSTRUCTIVE PLAY AND DEVELOPED THE ABILITY TO ENJOY PLAY. SOCIAL SKILLS WERE LEARNED THROUGH GREATER CONTACT WITH OTHER CHILDREN AND ADULTS, AND RAPID PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRESS

WAS MADE. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE WHINING BABY DEVELOPED INTO A CHATTERING, EXTROVERTED TODDLER OVER THE COURSE OF THE SESSIONS. BEFORE AND AFTER EACH SESSION, MOTHERS WERE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH THE PLAY THERAPIST AND TO JOIN IN THE CHILDREN'S PLAY. SEVERAL FACTORS ARE THOUGHT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROGRAM'S SUCCESS: EXCLUSION OF UNSUITABLE CASES (E.G., PSYCHOTIC PARENTS); CLOSE LINKS BETWEEN THE MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S GROUPS; AND AVAILABILITY OF BACKUP SUPPORT FROM SPECIALISTS. ONE PROGRAM BENEFIT IS THAT HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL NO LONGER ARE RELUCTANT TO IDENTIFY POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE PARENTS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE PRACTITIONER, V 219, N 1309 (JULY 1977), P 111-115.

802. **PREVENTION RECOGNITION MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF CASES OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN—ARRANGEMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. By G. C. M. LUPTON.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 203-209. **NCJ-47097**

A REVIEW IS UNDERTAKEN OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VARIOUS AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREVENTION, RECOGNITION, MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. BACKGROUND OF THE ENGLISH ARRANGEMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED. THE ROLE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERMENT IS DISCUSSED. STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITY UNDER LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 16 IS NOT VESTED WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUT IN THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, WHO ARE REQUIRED TO ACT UNDER THE GENERAL GUIDANCE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR SOCIAL SERVICE FUNCTIONS. ONE OF THE MAJOR CONCERNS WITHIN THE CHILD CARE FIELD IS THE PREVENTION, RECOGNITION, MANAGEMENT, AND TREATMENT OF CASES OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY AND REHABILITATION WORK WITH ABUSING FAMILIES. THE PRIMARY ROLE IS GENERALLY ASSUMED BY LOCAL DEPARTMENTS WHILE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ACT TO INSURE ADEQUATE LEGISLATIVE PROVISION, TO ISSUE GUIDANCE TO RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES, TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY, AND TO SUPPORT VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND FUND RESEARCH. LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO SUCH ABUSE-RELATED EFFORTS IS SUMMARIZED. THE NATURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EFFORTS AT GUIDANCE ARE DISCUSSED. GENERALLY, THIS GUIDANCE HAS LAID PARTICULAR STRESS ON THE NEED FOR ALL THOSE INVOLVED IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE TO POOL THEIR INFORMATION AND COORDINATE THEIR PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE SO AS JOINTLY TO DECIDE ON THE BEST ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROVIDING CAR AND TREATMENT TO ABUSING FAMILIES. AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO SET UP AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES AS A FORUM AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE AGENCIES, AUTHORITIES, AND PROFESSIONS INVOLVED. THE USE OF CASE CONFERENCES HAS ALSO BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR ALL CASES INVOLVING SUSPECTED NONACCIDENTAL INJURY. AUTHORITIES HAVE ALSO BEEN URGED TO SET UP A CENTRAL REGISTER OF INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE IN EACH AREA; THE NATURE OF THESE REGISTERS IS DISCUSSED. THE DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROMOTION OF PROFESSIONAL UNDERSTANDING OF ASPECTS OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY ARE DISCUSSED, AND CHANNELS OF SUPPORT FOR VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EFFORTS ARE OUTLINED. ALTHOUGH NO NATIONAL STATISTICS ON CHILD ABUSE ARE COLLECTED, ESTIMATES CULLED FROM REPORTS BY THE VARIOUS LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOTE THAT EACH YEAR SOME 3,500 TO 4,500 CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OCCUR, OF WHICH 250 TO 450 MAY PROVE FATAL. (KBL)

803. **PREVENTION SERVICE. By D. E. GINN.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 125-131. **NCJ-47092**

A CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM OPERATED BY A METHODIST CHAPEL IN SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA, IS DISCUSSED. THE CHAPEL OPERATES A 24-HOUR CRISIS SERVICE, AND BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF CALLS RECEIVED BY THIS SERVICE FROM ABUSING PARENTS AND ABUSED CHILDREN ASSUMED A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL CALLS, A SPECIALIZED GROUP WAS FORMED TO PROVIDE MORE COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE IN THIS REGARD. COUNSELORS WORK MAINLY FROM THEIR OWN HOMES AND ARE AVAILABLE 24 HOURS A DAY ON A ROSTER BASIS. THEY WORK MAINLY OVER THE PHONE BUT ALSO VISIT HOMES, ACCOMPANY REFERRAL FOR TREATMENT, ARRANGE CHILD CARE, AND TRAVEL LONG DISTANCES TO SERVE IN ANY APPROPRIATE WAY. COUNSELORS DISCUSS THEIR CASES WEEKLY WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TEAM AND WITH A CONSULTANT PSYCHOLOGIST. THE COUNSELOR'S FIRST STEP IS TO BUILD A ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CALLER AND THEN TRY TO OPEN UP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE HUSBAND AND WIFE, WHICH HAS OFTEN BEEN FOUND TO BE LACKING IN SITUATIONS OF ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL ABUSE. ONCE A RELATIONSHIP HAS BEEN FIRMLY ESTABLISHED, PARENTS USE THE SERVICE IN MANY WAYS: TO RELEASE TENSIONS, TO RELIEVE LONELINESS, TO SORT OUT THE SOURCE OF THEIR ANGER, AS A SAFETY VALVE DURING THERAPY, TO FIND OUT WHAT COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE, AS A CONFESSIONAL AFTER ABUSE, TO TALK ABOUT ANGRY FEELINGS, TO REPORT THEIR PERSONAL SUCCESSES, AND TO REPORT LOSS OF CONTROL. THE SERVICE HAS FOUND THAT CALLERS OFTEN REPORT THAT THEY ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN AFTER SEEING THEIR THERAPIST AND THAT THERAPY SOMETIMES PRODUCES A STATE OF AGITATION LASTING AS LONG AS 24 HOURS. IT HAS ALSO BEEN NOTED THAT A SURPRISINGLY HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF CALLS COME FROM PARENTS WITH ADOPTED CHILDREN, THAT MARITAL AND POSTMARITAL PROBLEMS ARE COMMON AMONG ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL ABUSERS, THAT PREMENSTRUAL TENSION CAN ADD TO THESE PRESSURES, THAT MONEY TROUBLE, TRANSPORT AND SHOPPING PROBLEMS, FEELINGS OF INADEQUACY, AND HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN PLAY VARYING ROLES IN CHILD-THREATENING SITUATIONS. BASED ON ITS EXPERIENCE WITH OVER 2,000 ABUSE SITUATIONS, THE SERVICE HAS CONCLUDED THAT EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO EFFECTIVE AND COORDINATED ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT: EDUCATION OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE, OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND OF THE MEDICAL AND MEDICALLY RELATED PROFESSIONS. NO REFERENCES ARE CITED. NO STATISTICAL DATA ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

804. **PREVENTION VS TREATMENT IN CHILD ABUSE. By B. FRASER, S. FRIED, L. L. LIEBER, W. W. MENNINGER, and D. PRESSMA.** AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *PUBLIC WELFARE,* V 36, N 4 (FALL 1978), P 5-7, 58-62. **NCJ-54710**

THIS SERIES OF FIVE OPINION PAPERS ADDRESSES THE ISSUE OF PREVENTION VERSUS TREATMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE FIRST PAPER STATES THAT THE RESOLUTION OF ANY CHILD ABUSE CASE REQUIRES THE COMPLETION OF THREE SEPARATE BUT INTERRELATED STEPS: IDENTIFICATION AND REPORTING OF A CHILD BELIEVED TO BE ABUSED; INVESTIGATION TO RESOLVE WHETHER THE CHILD HAS ACTUALLY BEEN ABUSED (DIAGNOSIS), CHANCES FOR SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT (PROGNOSIS), AND WHAT

TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY; AND ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATMENT PLAN. CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION FOCUSES ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE FIRST TWO STEPS, IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION. THE SECOND PAPER IS CONCERNED WITH ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE RESEARCH AND PROGRAM FUNDING TO PROVE THAT PREVENTION IS POSSIBLE AND DETERMINE WHAT PREVENTIVE APPROACHES ARE MOST SUCCESSFUL. THE THIRD PAPER DISCUSSES SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND SYMPTOMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE FOURTH PAPER FOCUSES ON THE BEST WAY TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SOCIAL STRATEGIES AND PUBLIC AWARENESS. THE FINAL PAPER EXAMINES THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT LEGISLATION AND THE NEED FOR COOPERATION AMONG PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. (DEP)

805. **PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH RISK ADOLESCENTS PRIOR TO PARENTHOOD. By S. J. BAVOLEK.** 201 p. 1978. **NCJ-56255**

A 32-ITEM INSTRUMENT TO ASSESS THE PARENTING AND CHILD REARING ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENTS WAS DEVELOPED AND FIELD TESTED ON A SAMPLE OF 2,628 STUDENTS ATTENDING JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN UTAH AND IDAHO. PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT CHILD ABUSE IS RELATED TO YOUNG AGE OF PARENT AND TO ATTITUDES ABOUT CHILDREARING HELD BY THE PARENT. APPROPRIATE INTERVENTION, THEREFORE, MUST BEGIN DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE BECAUSE MANY ABUSING PARENTS HAVE THEIR FIRST CHILD BEFORE THEY ARE OUT OF THEIR TEENS. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DEVELOPED TO IDENTIFY 'HIGH RISK' ADOLESCENTS, THOSE WHOSE ATTITUDES TOWARDS PARENTING INDICATE A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR CHILD ABUSE. IT WAS BUILT AROUND FOUR AREAS PREVIOUS RESEARCHERS HAVE FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT: (1) INAPPROPRIATE PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS FOR THE CHILD, (2) INABILITY OF THE PARENT TO BE EMPATHICALLY AWARE OF THE CHILD'S NEEDS, (3) STRONG PARENTAL BELIEF IN THE VALUE OF PUNISHMENT, AND (4) ROLE REVERSAL. THREE PROTOTYPES WERE DEVELOPED AND FIELD TESTED. EACH PROTOTYPE QUESTIONNAIRE, THE STATISTICAL DATA RESULTING FROM THE VALIDATIONS, AND THE FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE ARE GIVEN. THE FINAL VERSION IS BASED ON 32 ITEMS WHICH HAD THE HIGHEST POSITIVE FACTOR LOADINGS (EQUAL OR GREATER THAN 0.20). THE RANGE OF ITEM-CONSTRUCT CORRELATIONS FOR THESE ITEMS WAS 0.53 TO 0.75. THE ITEMS SHOWED HIGH INTERNAL CONSISTENCY AND GOOD STABILITY WHEN THE INSTRUMENT WAS ADMINISTERED 1 WEEK LATER. ABUSED ADOLESCENTS SCORED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER ON PARENTING ATTITUDES (P LESS THAN 0.001) AND MALES LOWER THAN FEMALES (P LESS THAN 0.001). CAUTIONS IN USE OF THE INSTRUMENT ARE GIVEN. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7821114. (Microfiche)

806. **PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE—FOCUS ON THE SPECIAL CHILD. By W. N. FRIEDRICH and J. A. BORISKIN.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY,* V 29, N 4 (APRIL 1978), P 248-251. **NCJ-50823**

THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE IS EXAMINED WITH EMPHASIS ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SPECIAL CHILD, PARENT, AND ENVIRONMENT TO THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM. INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES ARE SUGGESTED. SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE REVEALED THAT SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGES OF ABUSED CHILDREN WERE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND/OR ARE PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED. INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND BEHAVIORAL STYLES WHICH ARE PRESENT FROM BIRTH MAY ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO ABUSE; PARENTAL PERCEPTION OF THE CHILD AS BEING DIFFERENT OR SPECIAL IS SIGNIFICANT. A LACK OF MATERNAL-CHILD BONDING RESULTING FROM EARLY AND PROLONGED SEPARATION OF MOTHER AND CHILD, A LACK OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INFANT CARE, AND INCREASED STRESS CAUSED BY A SPECIAL OR HANDICAPPED CHILD CAN ALL GIVE RISE TO ABUSIVE PRACTICES. PRIMARY PREVENTION SEEMS TO BE THE ANSWER TO THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM SINCE ABUSE IS USUALLY TRANSMITTED FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER. THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS ARE SUGGESTED TO REDUCE PARENTAL STRESS: (1) ASSESSING MATERNAL ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS WITH SPECIAL INFANTS TO DETECT NEGATIVISM, HOSTILITY, AND LACK OF EMOTIONAL MATURITY; (2) ASSESSING MATERNAL CLAIMING BEHAVIOR (PROCESS WHEREBY THE INFANT IS FITTED INTO ALREADY EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS) AT THE BIRTH OF A CHILD BY OBSERVING THE WAY THE MOTHER LOOKS AT THE CHILD, WHAT IS SAID TO THE CHILD, AND HOW THE CHILD IS PHYSICALLY HANDLED; (3) MONITORING THE NUMBER OF VISITS OR INQUIRIES MADE BY MOTHERS OF PREMATURE INFANTS IN THE NURSERY; (4) ESTABLISHING DAY-CARE PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN TO PROVIDE RELIEF FROM THE STRESS A PARENT MAY FEEL IN CARING FOR A HANDICAPPED CHILD; (5) ORGANIZING MOTHERS' GROUPS AT CENTERS FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN; (6) USING LAY HEALTH VISITORS TO SHARE MOTHERS' EXPERIENCES, PROVIDE SUPPORT, AND IMPART PROPER MATERNAL ATTITUDES; AND (7) ENLISTING AID FROM PHYSICIANS AND PARENT EDUCATORS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF ABUSE AND INSTRUCTION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AMONG CHILDREN. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FOUR CONDITIONS WHICH SEEM TO INDICATE LIKELY ABUSE: A SPECIAL PARENT, A SPECIAL CHILD, A CRISIS, AND CULTURAL TOLERANCE FOR PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. (JCP)

807. **PROBATION AND THE LAW. By C. LINDNER.** NEW YORK STATE PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION. *PROBATION AND PAROLE,* ISSUE N 9 (FALL 1977), P 39-45. **NCJ-54048**

THIS GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF NEW YORK STATUTES AND COURT DECISIONS COVERING THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE PROBATION PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION, FAMILY OFFENSES, RELEASE FROM JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS, AND FINGERPRINTING OF JUVENILES. THE FIRST DISCUSSION, WHICH CONCERNS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROBATION PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS, COMPARED THE CONFLICTING PRACTICES FOUND IN VARIOUS COURTS IN NEW YORK STATE. THE REVISED FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WHICH GIVE A DEFENDANT FULL ACCESS TO ANY PRESENTENCE REPORT ARE CITED. THEN THE ARGUMENTS BOTH FOR AND AGAINST SUCH ACCESS ARE PRESENTED. A FLORIDA CASE IN WHICH THE U.S. SUPREME COURT SET ASIDE A DEATH PENALTY BECAUSE THE DEFENDANT DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO A PRESENTENCE REPORT IS REVIEWED. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THIS CASE AND A NEW YORK CASE IN WHICH DENIAL OF ACCESS WAS UPHELD ARE POINTED OUT. THE SECOND DISCUSSION REVIEWS A NUMBER OF CHANGES IN NEW YORK LAWS RELATING TO FAMILY OFFENSE CASES. THE CHANGES INCLUDE EXPANDED DEFINITIONS, CHANGES OF COURT JURISDICTION, AND THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT TO ISSUE PROTECTION ORDERS. ANOTHER SECTION REVIEWS CHANGES IN THE FAMILY COURT ACT, WHICH AUTHORIZE THE FINGERPRINTING OF JUVENILES AC-

CUSED OF FELONIES. BRIEF DISCUSSIONS CONCERN: THE RAISING OF THE AGE LIMIT FOR 'ABUSED CHILD' FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS, NEW PROVISIONS FOR RELEASE OR DISCHARGE FROM DIVISION FOR YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, A RULING THAT DESIGNATED FELONY CASES BE GIVEN PRIORITY OVER JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENDER CASES BY THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, AND A RULING SPELLING OUT TERMS FOR LIMITED LIABILITY FOR PARENTS OR GUARDIANS FOR DAMAGES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN. (GLR)

808. **PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION WOMEN'S EDUCATION RESOURCES, 610 LANGDON STREET, MADISON, WI 53706. 77 p. 1978. **NCJ-62087**

SAMPLES OF DOCUMENTS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES DISCUSS THE SCOPE AND CAUSES OF ATTITUDES ON, AND OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO WIFE BATTERING. THE PRESENTATIONS INCLUDE (1) A FACT SHEET ON WIFE ABUSE; (2) AN ACCOUNT FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF JUNE 21, 1977, ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1977; (3) MAGAZINE ARTICLES DETAILING WAYS BATTERED WIVES CAN BE HELPED AND WIFE BEATING PREVENTED; (4) NEWSPAPER ARTICLES DESCRIBING HOW NEW YORK CITY AND MILWAUKEE, WIS., HAVE PROVIDED SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES; (5) REPORTS HAVING TO DO WITH OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO WIFE BATTERING AS A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL PROBLEM; (6) A SKIT DESIGNED TO STIMULATE A BROAD RANGE OF GROUP DISCUSSION ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BATTERING AND OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO IT; AND (7) A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS. ALL OF THE PUBLICATIONS PRESENT WIFE BATTERING AS A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL PROBLEM THAT HAS BEEN LARGELY IGNORED BY THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIALDOM BECAUSE OF CULTURAL ATTITUDES TOWARD MARITAL BEHAVIOR AS A PRIVATE MATTER AND THE PREVALENCE OF THE VIEW THAT A WIFE MUST BE SUBMISSIVE TO HER HUSBAND OR ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES. THE ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE OF MANY BATTERED WIVES ON THEIR ABUSING HUSBANDS IS FREQUENTLY NOTED AS A FACTOR MAKING EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION DIFFICULT. RECENT LEGISLATIVE AND SOCIAL ACTION TO HELP BATTERED WIVES IS DESCRIBED. (RCB)

809. **PROBLEMS IN COURT PROCESSING OF ABUSE (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By J. J. DELANEY.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 5 p. 1972. **NCJ-48647**

MISTRUST OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM BY CHILD PROTECTION SERVICE PERSONNEL AND THE ADVERSARY STRUCTURE OF COURT PROCEEDINGS ARE DISCUSSED AND SOLUTIONS ARE PROPOSED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT, WITH THE EXCLUSION OF HOMICIDE, CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE CRIMINAL CODE DOMAIN IN FAVOR OF CIVIL JURISDICTION. HOWEVER, IT IS BELIEVED THAT IN SPITE OF THIS CHANGE CHILD PROTECTION WORKERS WOULD REMAIN RELUCTANT TO USE THE COURTS IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SITUATIONS, BECAUSE: 1) THERE IS A STRONGLY HELD VIEW THAT PARENTS' RIGHT TO CUSTODY OF THEIR CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE VIOLATED; 2) RESTRICTED INTAKE IS URGED DUE TO THE COST OF FOSTER CARE; 3) FEAR THAT COURT PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY THE CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY MAY UNDERMINE THE HELPING RELATIONSHIP ESTABLISHED WITH THE PARENTS; AND 4) PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES WITH THE COURTS INVOLVING OUTCOMES DETRIMENTAL TO THE FAMILY SITUATION. IMPROVEMENT IN INTAKE AND SCREENING PROCESSES AND INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN JUDGES AND CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY STAFF ARE RECOMMENDED AS WAYS OF IMPROVING THE USE OF THE COURTS IN TREATING CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM IN FORMAL JUDICIAL PROCESSES IS BELIEVED TO BE DESTRUCTIVE IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES BECAUSE OF ITS ACCUSATORY CHARACTER. A JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, OR AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH THE PARENTS, THEIR ATTORNEY, AND POSSIBLY WITH THE PRINCIPAL CASEWORKER IS RECOMMENDED AS A MORE APPROPRIATE PROCEDURE DEVELOPING A PLAN TO DEAL WITH ABUSIVE PATTERNS. IT IS ARGUED THAT ABOUT 95 PERCENT OF REFERRED CASES CAN BE SETTLED BY THIS METHOD. (RCB)

810. **PROCESS AND IMPACT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. By E. ELDEFONSO and A. R. COFFEY.** 215 p. 1976. **NCJ-34380**

THIS TEXTBOOK EXAMINES THE JUVENILE'S PERCEPTIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS AND THE IMPACT OF THE SYSTEM ON THE JUVENILE FOR EACH STAGE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS FROM INVESTIGATION TO DISPOSITION. THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE THE PROCESS AND IMPACT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM BY JUXTAPOSING EXPLANATIONS OF EACH STAGE OF THE PROCESS WITH NARRATIVE AND DIALOGUE BASED ON A SERIES OF FICTIONAL JUVENILE CASE HISTORIES. EACH OF THE FIVE CASE HISTORIES—THREE THAT FALL IN THE DELINQUENT CATEGORY AND TWO THAT ILLUSTRATE THE PLIGHT OF NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN—REPRESENTS A COLLATION OF CHARACTERISTICS FROM HUNDREDS OF ACTUAL CASES. THE CASE HISTORIES TRACE THE LIVES OF THE FIVE JUVENILES FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD THROUGH ENCOUNTERS WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE FINAL DISPOSITIONS. AMONG THE SPECIFIC TOPICS INVESTIGATED BY THE AUTHORS ARE DEFINITIONS OF DELINQUENCY; THE PROCESS OF JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS; THE PURPOSES, OPERATIONS, AND IMPACT OF THE JUVENILE COURT; PROBATION SUPERVISION; JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS; AND THEORIES ON THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. PERSPECTIVES ON THE NEEDS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE OFFERED IN THE FINAL CHAPTER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: GLENCOE PUBLISHING CO, INC, 17337 VENTURA BOULEVARD, ENCINO, CA 91316.

811. **PROFESSIONAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN—RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979 BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404). By J. W. POLIER.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 9 p. 1979. **NCJ-56412**

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS, PHYSICIANS, JUDGES, AND OTHERS WHOSE DECISIONS AFFECT THE LIVES OF CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. WAYS IN WHICH THE MEMBERS OF MANY DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS EXERCISE DECISIONMAKING POWER OVER THE LIVES OF CHILDREN WHEN THEY DETERMINE WHETHER SERVICES ARE TO BE DENIED OR GRANTED, WHAT SERVICES ARE TO BE DELIVERED, OR HOW A CHILD WILL BE DEALT WITH BY THE LEGAL SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS TAKEN TO TASK FOR USING THE CONCEPT OF PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY TO CLOAK ITS OWN ABUSES AND SHORTCOMINGS. THE TENDENCY FOR SOCIAL AGENCIES TO BE MORE CONCERNED WITH THEIR OWN STATUS THAN WITH THE WELL-BEING OF THEIR CLIENTS IS CRITICIZED, AS IS THE PRACTICE OF GRANTING SERVICES ONLY TO CLIENTS DEEMED LIKELY TO SUCCEED WHILE DENYING ASSISTANCE TO THOSE MOST IN NEED. THE DESIRABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL DETACHMENT IN WORKING WITH CHILDREN IS QUESTIONED. JUDICIAL DECISIONS REGARDING THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN TO TREATMENT AND SERVICES ARE DISCUSSED. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SERVICE PROVIDERS NOT TO IGNORE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF CHILDREN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IS

BROUGHT OUT, AS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL PROFESSIONALS TO ADDRESS BROAD SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES THAT AFFECT THE PROVISION OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN. PROFESSIONALS ARE URGED TO PUT AN END TO APATHY, ALIENATION, AND HOSTILITY TOWARD CHILDREN AND TO INSIST THAT SOCIETY PROVIDE WHAT IS NEEDED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, V 45, N 3 (APRIL 1975).

812. **PROFILE OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES. By R. J. GELLES.** 32 p. 1978. **NCJ-54050**

THIS NATIONAL STUDY OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES EXAMINES FACTORS RELATED TO THE USE OF VIOLENCE BY PARENTS AND THE EXTENT OF CHILD ABUSE. THE OVERALL GOALS OF THE STUDY WAS TO EXPLORE THE INCIDENCE, PATTERNS, AND CAUSES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AMONG HUSBANDS AND WIVES, PARENTS AND CHILDREN, AND SIBLINGS. FAMILY VIOLENCE WAS DEFINED AS AN ACT CARRIED OUT WITH THE INTENTION OR PERCEIVED INTENTION OF PHYSICALLY HURTING ANOTHER PERSON. DATA FOR THE STUDY WERE BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH A NATIONALLY-REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,143 COUPLES, OF WHOM 1,146 HAD ONE OR MORE CHILDREN BETWEEN 3 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE LIVING AT HOME AT THE TIME OF INTERVIEWS. INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH HUSBANDS IN ABOUT HALF OF THE FAMILIES AND WITH WIVES IN THE OTHER HALF. VIOLENCE AND THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE WERE MEASURED USING A SERIES OF QUESTIONS CALLED CONFLICT TACTICS SCALES. THERE WAS A SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MOTHERS AND FATHERS IN THE USE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN. MOTHERS WERE SLIGHTLY MORE LIKELY TO BE VIOLENT THAN FATHERS. BOYS WERE MORE LIKELY THAN GIRLS TO BE VICTIMS OF PARENTAL VIOLENCE. CHILDREN MOST VULNERABLE TO PHYSICAL ABUSE WERE THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN (3 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE) AND THE OLDEST CHILDREN (15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE). FAMILIES WITH YOUNG PARENTS, BLUE COLLAR WORKERS, LOWER INCOMES, TWO TO SEVEN CHILDREN, AND FAMILY DECISIONMAKING POWER CONCENTRATED ON ONE PARENT ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ABUSING FAMILIES. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN INVOLVED REGION OF COUNTRY, CITY AND COUNTY, RACE, RELIGION, AGE, EDUCATION, INCOME, OCCUPATION, UNEMPLOYMENT, STRESS, AND FAMILY STRUCTURE. THE PROFILE OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN IS VIEWED AS USEFUL IN IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSIVE PARENTAL ACTIONS. SOCIAL FACTORS ARE RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE, AND THE STUDY FINDINGS HAVE CLEAR IMPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY POLICY DEVELOPMENT. RESEARCH ON THE EXTENT OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN IS REVIEWED WITH REGARD TO PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT, CHILD ABUSE, DEATHS OF CHILDREN BY VIOLENCE, AND WHETHER CHILD ABUSE IS INCREASING. SUPPORTING DATA FROM THE NATIONAL STUDY ARE PROVIDED, AND REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNENBERG SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ON 'CHILD ABUSE—CULTURAL ROOTS AND POLICY OPTIONS', PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 20, 1978.

813. **PROJECT SCAN—SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY PROJECT FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN—FINAL REPORT. By A. TUPPER and S. SCHNEIDER.** COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT 18, 755 EAST. 100TH STREET, BROOKLYN, NY 11236. 76 p. 1976. **NCJ-49102**

ONE OF THREE FEDERALLY FUNDED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS CONCERNED WITH IDENTIFYING AND INTERVENING IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED AFTER 2 YEARS OF OPERATION. THE SCAN PROGRAM IN BROOKLYN N.Y., ENCOMPASSES THE IDENTIFICATION OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL ABUSE OR NEGLECT, ASSESSMENT OF THE EXTENT OF POTENTIAL OR SUSPECTED ABUSE OR NEGLECT, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING WITH CHILDREN AND PARENTS, STAFF ORIENTATION AND TRAINING, AND COORDINATION OF THE RESOURCES OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER AGENCIES. SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM ARE ITS EMPHASIS ON SERVICES TO FAMILIES NOT REFERABLE TO OTHER AGENCIES AS ABUSE OR NEGLECT CASES, AND ITS PHYSICAL LOCATION IN A SCHOOL SETTING. OF 225 CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE PROJECT BY COMMUNITY AGENCIES, SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND THE BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, TWO-THIRDS WERE FROM FAMILIES WHO REQUIRED PREVENTIVE SUPPORT SERVICES, I.E., SERVICES FOR POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE/NEGLECTING FAMILIES. EVALUATION FINDINGS SHOW THAT POTENTIAL AND SUSPECTED ABUSE/NEGLECT FAMILIES DID NOT DIFFER IN ATTITUDE BEFORE OR AFTER SCAN INTERVENTION, BUT THAT THE SUSPECTED GROUP SHOWED A GREATER CHANGE IN ATTITUDE THAN DID THE POTENTIAL GROUP OVER THE COURSE OF INTERVENTION. PROGRAM STAFF PERCEIVED A SMALL CHANGE IN ATTITUDE AMONG THE PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WITH WHOM THEY WORKED. THE PROGRAM IS CONCLUDED TO BE MAKING A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLEVIATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT THROUGH EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND PREVENTION. EVALUATION MATERIALS (INCLUDING THE SOCIOEMOTIONAL RATING SCALE AND GUARDIAN ATTITUDE SCALE DEVELOPED BY PROJECT STAFF), GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SUSPECTED ABUSE/NEGLECT, OTHER PROJECT MATERIALS, SUPPORTING DATA, AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, 400 MARYLAND AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210. Stock Order No. ED 141 436. (Microfiche)

814. **PROPHYLAXIS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—AN APPROACH. By C. C. AYOUB and D. R. PFEIFER.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 71-75. **NCJ-47087**

A PROGRAM GEARED TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE FAMILIES IS DESCRIBED. THE PREVENTIVE 'AT-RISK' PROGRAM OF THE HILLCREST MEDICAL CENTER IN TULSA, OKLA., PROVIDES SPECIFICALLY STRUCTURED GUIDANCE IN WHICH PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL, AND DEVELOPMENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ARE ALL CONSIDERED IN AN EFFORT TO ELIMINATE POOR PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS AND TO HELP FAMILIES OVERCOME CRISES WHICH RESULT IN CHILD ABUSE. THE FAMILY-CENTERED MODEL, WHICH EMPHASIZES THE FAMILY UNIT AND SEES AS PRIORITY THE COORDINATION OF CONTINUITY OF CARE, WAS USED IN THE CONCEPTUALIZATION AND INITIATION OF THIS PROGRAM. THERE ARE THREE SEGMENTS: INPATIENT SCREENING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN, INPATIENT PROTOCOL AND TEACHING PROGRAMS IN CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH, AND A PEDIATRIC 'AT-RISK' OUTPATIENT CLINIC. EACH OF THESE SEGMENTS IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF PROGRAM CRITERIA, AIMS AND METHODOLOGY. THERE ARE FIVE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM: COORDINATED AND CONTINOUS MEDICAL CARE, INCREASED KNOWLEDGE OF POSITIVE HEALTH MAINTENANCE AND A SENSE OF PERSONAL WORTH TO THE FAMILY, IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS OF FAMILY STRESS, FACILITATION OF REFERRAL, AND IDENTIFICATION OF SAFETY LIMITS OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS. THESE OBJECTIVES ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED REGARDING PROGRAM METHODOLOGY.

OF THE REFERRALS TO THE PROGRAM, 33 PERCENT WERE NEWBORNS SUFFERING FROM AT LEAST TWO OF THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS: LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, MOTHERS UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE, RETARDED MOTHERS, OR DRUG DEPENDENT MOTHERS. PROBLEMS OBSERVED IN THE CHILDREN INCLUDED MULTIPLE CONGENITAL DEFECTS, SMALL OR LARGE HEAD CIRCUMFERENCES, AND DIAGNOSIS OF SEPSIS AT BIRTH. OF ALL CHILDREN SEEN, 40 PERCENT WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 1 MONTH AND 2 YEARS; THESE WERE MOST OFTEN REFERRED WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FAILURE-TO-THRIVE. MAJOR PROBLEMS SEEN IN THE 2-YEAR TO 6-YEAR AGE GROUP INCLUDE MALNUTRITION, CONGENITAL PROBLEMS, AND EMOTIONAL CONFLICTS. CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 7 AND 16 MOST COMMONLY SUFFER FROM CHRONIC ILLNESS—SPECIFICALLY ASTHMA, SEIZURE DISORDER, CYSTIC FIBROSIS, EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTION, AND LEARNING DISABILITIES. THE HOSPITAL AND CLINIC SETTINGS ARE USED AS A RESOURCE THROUGH WHICH THE FAMILY CAN BE EVALUATED AND SUPPORTED, AND THEY OFTEN PROVIDE THE ONLY CONTACT WITH A PROFESSIONAL UNTIL ABUSE HAS OCCURRED. NO REFERENCES CITED. (KBL)

815. **PROSECUTING THE CHILD ABUSE HOMICIDE. By P. A. ROLLINS and G. A. NICKERSON.** NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 708 NORTH PENDLETON STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *PROSECUTOR,* V 13, N 5 (MAY/JUNE 1978), P 345-348. **NCJ-48572**

RECOGNIZING THE CHILD ABUSE HOMICIDE, ASSESSING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CRIME, HOMICIDE BY OMISSION, PROVING THE CASE, AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE BATTERED SYNDROME ARE THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED. IN DETERMINING A CHILD ABUSE DEATH, THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATION MUST ELIMINATE ALL POSSIBILITIES OF ACCIDENTAL OR NATURAL DEATH. THE CHILD'S BODY SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY X-RAYED TO DETERMINE FRACTURES AND THE NATURE OF THE FORCE APPLIED TO CAUSE THEM. THE PROSECUTORIAL DECISION IN ASSESSING CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IN A CHILD ABUSE DEATH IS COMPLICATED BY THE RULES OF EVIDENCE DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE FAMILY UNIT. A SPOUSE MAY WISH TO EXERCISE A MARITAL PRIVILEGE BY NOT TESTIFYING AGAINST THE DEFENDANT SPOUSE, AND THE DEFENDANT MAY BENEFIT BY A DISQUALIFICATION REGARDING PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS WITH A SPOUSE. PROSECUTORS SHOULD CONSIDER PREPARING LEGISLATION TO MAKE THESE EVIDENTIARY RULES INAPPLICABLE IN THE PROSECUTION OF INTRAFAMILY CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS OF A FAMILY UNIT IS PROBLEMATIC, PARTICULARLY WHERE ONE PARTY HAS NOT BEEN DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE CHILD'S DEATH. IN MOBLEY V. STATE, HOWEVER, IT WAS RULED THAT MERE PRESENCE OF AN ACCUSED AT THE CRIME IS INSUFFICIENT TO PROVE GUILT; GUILT OF THE ACCUSED MAY BE INFERRED IF THE FACTS INDICATE THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENCE AND CONDUCT ENCOURAGED SOMEONE ELSE TO COMMIT THE CRIME. THE PRESENTATION OF THE CRIME AS A JOINT ENTERPRISE BETWEEN THE ADULT CUSTODIANS IS A REALISTIC SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF ASSESSING CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THIS IS POSSIBLE DUE TO THE LEGAL CONCEPT OF HOMICIDE BY OMISSION WHICH IS DISCUSSED. THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY IS THE SAME AS FOR ANY OTHER MURDER. IN ORDER TO DISTINGUISH CHILD ABUSE HOMICIDES FROM OTHER HOMICIDES, THE PROSECUTOR MUST RECOGNIZE AND DEVELOP EVIDENCE CONSIDERED INADMISSIBLE OR INCONSEQUENTIAL IN OTHER HOMICIDE CASES. THE AGE OF THE CHILD AND THE NATURE OF THE INJURIES CAN INFER CAUSATION BY CUSTODIAL CONTROL, PARTICULARLY IF THE PARENTS' EXPLANATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH IS PROVEN FALSE BY MEDICAL EVIDENCE. THE USE OF TESTIMONY CONCERNING PRIOR INCIDENTS OF INJURY OR VIOLENCE TO A CHILD BY A DEFENDANT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE PROSECUTION. THE LEGAL ISSUES OF BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME AND THE EVIDENCE OF BATTERING PARENT SYNDROME ARE EXAMINED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

816. **PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. By C. M. RYAN.** COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JUVENILE DIVISION, 1100 S HAMILTON AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60612. 34 p. 1979. **NCJ-58569**

CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DEPENDENCY SITUATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED. HOW THESE MATTERS ARE EVALUATED FOR COURT EVIDENCE AND HOW TO INITIATE PROCEEDINGS TO TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS IN ILLINOIS ARE DISCUSSED. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS INTENDED TO AID THE ILLINOIS STATE ATTORNEY WHO PROSECUTES CIVIL OR CRIMINAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. IN DISCUSSING THE IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION OF CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DEPENDENCY SITUATIONS, RELEVANT STATE STATUTES ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED FOR BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES. THE DEFINITION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DEPENDENCY ARE CONSIDERED, WITH A LIST IF INDICATORS, OF PHYSICAL CONDITION AND INJURY CIRCUMSTANCES, ALONG WITH CHARACTERISTICS THAT TEND TO BE PREVALENT IN ABUSING PARENTS. INSTRUCTIONS ON THE INVESTIGATION OF INCIDENTS ARE PROVIDED. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE ATTORNEY IN CIVIL CASES AND THE USE OF AN ADVISORY SCREENING COMMITTEE OF PROFESSIONALS IN THE CHILD WELFARE FIELD TO ADVISE ABOUT THE WISDOM OF COURT NEGLECT, NEGLECT AS TO NECESSARY CARE, AND AN INJURIOUS ENVIRONMENT AS NEGLECT ARE EXAMINED. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED AND PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN SEEKING THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS ARE ALSO EXPLORED. IT IS NOTED THAT IN CRIMINAL CASES, ILLINOIS STATUTES INTEND THAT THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE THE POWER TO PROTECT MISTREATED CHILDREN AND PUNISH OFFENDERS IN SUCH MATTERS. WITH REGARD TO CRIMINAL CASES, DISCUSSIONS COVER CHILD CUSTODY, ENDANGERING LIFE OR HEALTH OF A CHILD, CHILD ABANDONMENT, CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEPENDENCY OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD, AND CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND OTHERS. SIGNIFICANT JUDICIAL DECISIONS BEARING ON THESE MATTERS ARE CITED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (RCB)

817. **PROSECUTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY IN SPOUSE ABUSE CASES.** NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 708 NORTH PENDLETON STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. 55 p. 1980. **NCJ-66350**

DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF SPOUSE ABUSE IN THE U.S. AND THE PROSECUTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN SPOUSE ASSAULT CASES. RARELY AN ISOLATED EPISODE, SPOUSE ASSAULT USUALLY FOLLOWS A PATTERN IN WHICH THE ATTACKS INCREASE IN BOTH SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY IF THEY GO UNCHECKED. ALL TOO OFTEN SUCH SITUATIONS RESULT IN HOMICIDES. STATISTICS SHOW THAT SPOUSE ABUSE IS A WIDESPREAD PROBLEM, ENCOMPASSING ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND ALL SOCIAL STRATA. MARITAL VIOLENCE WITNESSED BY CHILDREN IS OFTEN CONTINUED BY THESE VERY CHILDREN WHEN THEY REACH ADULTHOOD. ALSO, MARITAL VIOLENCE OFTEN EXTENDS TO CHILD ABUSE, SO THAT WITHIN ONE FAMILY A CYCLE OF VIOLENCE BECOMES PERPETUATED FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT. IN THIS DISCUSSION, SPOUSE ABUSE IS CONSIDERED EQUIVALENT TO WIFE ABUSE, BECAUSE MOST HOMICIDE VICTIMS OF SPOUSE ABUSE ARE WOMEN. THE LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND ABUSE IS EXAMINED, AS WELL AS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIM. IN DECIDING WHICH CASES OF SPOUSE ABUSE TO PROSECUTE, THE PROSECUTOR SHOULD CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: PROBABILITY OF CONVICTION, THE VICTIM'S WISHES, THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIM COOPERATION, THE VICTIM'S AGREEMENT TO LIVE APART FROM THE ABUSER, THE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES. TO ASSURE VICTIM COOPERATION, CERTAIN MEASURES ARE RECOMMENDED, INCLUDING EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING OF THE CASE THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS, ESTABLISHMENT OF A VICTIM-WITNESS SUPPORT OR ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN PROSECUTORS' OFFICES, MORE CARE AND SENSITIVITY IN INTERVIEWING THE VICTIM, INITIATION OF TRAINING SESSIONS BY PROSECUTORS TO SENSITIZE THEIR STAFFS TO THE SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SPOUSE ASSAULT, PROVIDING WRITTEN MATERIAL ABOUT AVAILABLE LEGAL AND NONLEGAL ALTERNATIVES, AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS PENDING TRIAL. TWO FACTORS IMPORTANT IN OVERCOMING PROOF AND EVIDENTIARY PROBLEMS ARE THE COMPETENCY OF SPOUSES TO STAND TRIAL AND EVIDENCE OF INJURY. DISCUSSION ALSO COVERS EFFECTIVE DISPOSITIONS AVAILABLE UPON PROSECUTION AND EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION (CIVIL REMEDIES, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES). THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT SPOUSE ABUSE IS A CRIME AND AND THAT PROSECUTORS SHOULD RESPOND AS EFFECTIVELY TO THIS TYPE OF CASE AS TO OTHER CRIMES. FOOTNOTES AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (PRG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00900-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

818. **PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN CHILD ABUSE—THE CHILD STUDY PROGRAM—FINAL REPORT. By R. V. CADOL, E. J. GOLDSON, E. K. JACKSON, D. F. SWARTZ, and T. P. L. WENDELL.** DENVER DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS, WEST 8TH AVE & CHEROKEE, DENVER, CO 80204. 101 p. 1976. **NCJ-46368**

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE CHILD STUDY PROGRAM COMPARES 140 ABUSED CHILDREN (FROM BIRTH TO 72 MONTHS OLD) WITH NONABUSED CONTROLS TO DETERMINE DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THIS STUDY, CONDUCTED BY THE DENVER, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS, USED A BATTERY OF PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE, AND EMOTIONAL TESTS TO DETERMINE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ABUSED CHILDREN (NONACCIDENTAL TRAUMA), NEGLECTED CHILDREN (FAILURE TO THRIVE), AND CONTROLS. TREATMENT CONSISTED OF ROUTINE SERVICES, ROUTINE SERVICES PLUS THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERVENTION PROGRAM WAS EVALUATED. IT WAS FOUND THAT BOTH ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM NONABUSED CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. THEY WERE SMALL PHYSICALLY AND DID NOT PERFORM WELL IN THE COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL AREAS. IT WAS FOUND THAT ABUSED CHILDREN LIVE UNDER MORE ADVERSE FAMILY CONDITIONS AND MORE OF THEM HAVE LIVED IN FOSTER HOMES. THERE SEEMED TO BE A CONNECTION BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUP AND ABUSE. ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL STUDY POPULATION WAS SPANISH-SPEAKING OR BLACK, A LARGER PROPORTION OF ABUSE CASES OCCURRED AMONG WHITE CHILDREN. ALSO, MOTHER-INFANT ATTACHMENT PATTERNS DIFFERED BETWEEN ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. WHILE THE MAJORITY OF THE BIOLOGICAL MOTHERS IN BOTH THE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED GROUPS WERE BETWEEN 18 AND 29 YEARS OF AGE, MOTHERS OF ABUSED CHILDREN WERE CLUSTERED IN THE 18-20 YEARS AGE RANGE. THE MOTHERS OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN WERE ALSO IN THEIR EARLY 20'S, BUT GENERALLY HAD LESS INCOME AND EDUCATION THAN THE MOTHERS OF ABUSED CHILDREN. THE PARENTS OF ABUSED CHILDREN WERE MORE FREQUENTLY USERS OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL AND HAD MORE OFTEN BEEN ARRESTED FOR CRIME. PARENTS OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN HAD OFTEN BEEN NEGLECTED THEMSELVES AND SEEMED INSENSITIVE TO OR UNAWARE OF A CHILD'S NEEDS. INTERVENTION PROGRAMS STOPPED FURTHER ABUSE BUT DID NOT RAISE THE PERFORMANCE LEVELS OF THE ABUSED CHILDREN ON THE MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL TESTS. CASE STUDIES AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ARE INCLUDED. TABLES PRESENT DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON THE CHILDREN, THE BIOLOGICAL PARENTS, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSERS, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, THE ABUSIVE INCIDENT WHICH LED TO INTERVENTION, AND TEST SCORES. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 130 469; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

819. **PROTECTING CHILDREN—THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By F. FERRO.** ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL, 3651 WISCONSIN AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20016. *CHILDHOOD EDUCATION,* V 52, N 2 (NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1975), P 63-66. **NCJ-48690**

THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ESTABLISHED BY THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974, IS DESCRIBED WITH ATTENTION TO ITS RELEVANCE TO TEACHERS. DURING THE YEAR 1974 TO 1975, THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, PART OF THE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT (OCD), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (DHEW), AWARDED 62 GRANTS AND CONTRACTS TO IMPLEMENT THE CHILD ABUSE ACT IN ITS ATTEMPT TO DECREASE THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE, ESTIMATED AT 60,000 TO 500,000 CASES YEARLY. ONE OF THESE PROJECTS, SPONSORED BY THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE STATES, PROVIDES FOR THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA BASE CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, (2) A SURVEY OF TEACHER TRAINING EFFORTS AND (3) A SURVEY OF STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATION POLICIES; THIS PROJECT ALSO SETS UP A NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES. OCD IS THE LEAD AGENCY FOR THE DHEW INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT WHICH INCLUDES THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICE, THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, AND THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION. ITS WORK INCLUDES REVISION OF THE DHEW 1963 MODEL DEVELOPING A UNIFORM STATE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, FUNDING PARENTS ANONYMOUS CHAPTERS, AND TRAINING HEAD START STAFF. DESPITE CHANGING CONDITIONS AND ATTITUDES, ABUSE AND NEGLECT SITUATIONS CONTINUE TO EXIST IN AREAS OF CHILD LABOR (I.E. MIGRANT LABOR), INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS. (FCW)

820. **PROTECTING THE ABUSED CHILD (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By V. DE FRANCIS.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 9 p. 1972. **NCJ-48638**

THE CHARACTER OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS, AND THE NEED FOR A COORDINATED STATE AND COMMUNITY APPROACH TO THE

TREATMENT OF BOTH THE PARENT AND THE CHILD ARE DISCUSSED. PARENTAL FAILURE TO MEET CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS CONSTITUTES CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, A SITUATION WHICH REQUIRES APPROPRIATE INTERVENTION BY THE STATE. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO UP-TO-DATE NATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE INCIDENCE OF EITHER PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN, STATISTICS GENERATED BY THE LAST STUDY DONE REGARDING THE NATIONAL INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE—A STUDY CONDUCTED BY BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY IN 1967, UNDER A GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—SUPPORT THE GROWING BELIEF THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS A CONSIDERABLE NATIONAL PROBLEM REQUIRING THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE, COORDINATED TREATMENT PROGRAMS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL. ABUSING PARENTS ARE DESCRIBED AS EMOTIONALLY IMMATURE, OF BORDERLINE INTELLIGENCE, TROUBLED BY MARITAL DISCORD AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, AND OFTEN THEMSELVES THE VICTIMS OF EARLY CHILD ABUSE. IT IS BELIEVED MOST OF THESE CONDITIONS ARE TREATABLE, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT, THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT, COMMUNITY CHILD PROTECTIVE PROGRAMS BE ESTABLISHED TO DEAL NOT ONLY WITH THE NEEDS OF ABUSED CHILDREN, BUT ALSO WITH ABUSING PARENTS. LEGISLATION DESIGNED ONLY TO PUNISH ABUSING PARENTS IS CONSIDERED SUPERFICIAL AND INEFFECTIVE. THE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FOR TREATMENT AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE IS DEEMED THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO CURB THE PROBLEM. ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL ABUSE ARE ADVISED, BECAUSE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN MOST OFTEN INVOLVES PARENTS OR CLOSE RELATIVES AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COURT PROCEDURES THAT CUSTOMARILY DEAL WITH THIS PROBLEM TEND TO COMPOUND THE EMOTIONAL UPSET TO THE CHILD. NO REFERENCES ARE CITED. (RCB)

821. **PROTECTION FROM AND PREVENTION OF PHYSICAL ABUSE—THE NEED FOR NEW LEGAL PROCEDURES (FROM VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, 1978, BY ROBERT L SADOFF—SEE NCJ-53974). By L. G. FORER.** SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-53979**

WAYS OF IMPROVING LEGAL PROTECTION FOR THOSE WHO BY AGE, MENTAL CONDITION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, OR LEGAL STATUS ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO PHYSICAL ABUSE ARE SUGGESTED. EXISTING LAWS AND PROCEDURES ARE INADEQUATE FOR ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO REPEATED ABUSE BY KNOWN AGGRESSORS. THESE VULNERABLE PEOPLE ARE THOSE WHO ARE PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, OR LEGALLY AT THE MERCY OF MORE POWERFUL INDIVIDUALS; E.G., BATTERED CHILDREN, INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS SUBJECTED TO ABUSE BY FELLOW INMATES AND CUSTODIANS, ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO ARE PHYSICALLY WEAK AND/OR ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY DEPENDENT, AND BATTERED WIVES. AS A FIRST STEP, ALL PHYSICAL VIOLENCE SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A CRIME, INCLUDING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS AND IN THE HOME, AND PHYSICAL MISTREATMENT OF PRISONERS, ARMY RECRUITS, AND ALL PEOPLE IN INSTITUTIONS. AFTER THE FIRST KNOWN ACT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST A VULNERABLE PERSON, THE LAW SHOULD ACT TO PROTECT THE VICTIM FROM SUBSEQUENT VIOLENCE BY MAKING AVAILABLE PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY FOR THE AGGRESSOR AND PHYSICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CARE FOR THE VICTIM. BECAUSE NEITHER OF THESE GOALS CAN BE ATTAINED QUICKLY UNDER THE CRIMINAL SANCTION, ALTERNATE CIVIL REMEDIES (E.G., TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS) SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE. THE RULES OF EVIDENCE APPLICABLE IN CRIMINAL CASES INVOLVING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST VULNERABLE PEOPLE SHOULD REASONABLY REFLECT THE REALITIES OF THE SITUATION. FOR EXAMPLE, IF A VULNERABLE PERSON IS PHYSICALLY ABUSED AND THERE IS EVIDENCE OF BRUISES, FRACTURES, OR OTHER VERIFIABLE INJURIES, THE BURDEN OF PROOF SHOULD SHIFT TO THE ALLEGED ABUSER TO SHOW HOW THE INJURIES WERE INFLICTED. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO ASSURE, THROUGH LICENSING AND/OR MONITORING, THAT ALL COUNSELORS AND THERAPISTS ARE QUALIFIED TO MEET THE NEEDS AND TO PROTECT THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE PERSONS SUFFERING FROM ABUSE. FREE CLINICS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE PHYSICAL TREATMENT AND PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT ACTS. THESE PROPOSALS SHOULD BE EXPLORED AND REFINED COOPERATIVELY BY THE LEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC PROFESSIONS.

822. **PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN A CHANGING TIME—AN INTEGRATED APPROACH. By L. YOUNG.** SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340. 6 p. 1973. **NCJ-32713**

DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR SOCIAL CONTROLS TO ASSUME THE CHILD PROTECTION ROLES IN TRANSIENT URBAN AND SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY PERFORMED BY THE FAMILY, THE COMMMUNITY, AND THE CHURCH IN AMERICAN SMALL TOWNS. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT SOCIAL CONTROLS INFORMALLY ENFORCED ARE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CONTROLS DUE TO HIGH VISIBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY. SHE SUGGESTS THE USE OF TEAMS OF SPECIALLY TRAINED POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKERS TO CONTEND WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

823. **PROTECTIVE CASEWORK AND CHILD ABUSE—PRACTICE AND PROBLEMS (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By J. PICKET and A. MATON.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 25 p. 1977. **NCJ-57647**

THIS PAPER IS A SUBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE MANCHESTER SPECIAL UNIT, A BRITISH CHILD ABUSE PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN 1973. THE UNIT STAFF ARE MAINLY SOCIAL WORKERS. EVALUATION OF THIS PROGRAM SUGGESTS THAT THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON DEVELOPING AND USING BETTER EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUES AND CREATING MORE TREATMENT PROGRAMS. FINDINGS IN THIS STUDY WERE BASED ON SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 20 FAMILIES ACCEPTED INTO THE PROGRAM FROM 1974 THROUGH 1975. MOST OF THE CHILDREN (85 PERCENT) WERE FIRST AND ONLY CHILDREN. THE PARENTS WERE USUALLY YOUNG, WITH 75 PERCENT OF THE MOTHERS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AND 80 PERCENT OF THE FATHERS FROM 18 TO 22 YEARS OF AGE. THE PARENTS SHOWED SEVERE DEGREES OF IMMATURITY AND PERSONALITY DISORDER. FOR EXAMPLE, IN 45 PERCENT OF THE CASES THE HUSBANDS ABUSED THEIR WIVES AND IN 25 PERCENT THE WIVES ABUSED THE HUSBANDS; 30 PERCENT OF THE FATHERS HAD ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND 35 PERCENT HAD CRIMINAL RECORDS. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED OF THE OPERATION OF THIS PROGRAM FROM INITIAL ENTRY THROUGH ENDING OF THERAPY. PROGRESS IS MEASURED BY SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION OF THE PARENTS' INTERACTION WITH THEIR CHILDREN. THE PROBLEMS OF DEALING WITH NORMAL CHILDHOOD INJURIES ARE COMPOUNDED WHEN WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS, SINCE THE PARENTS HAVE TO BE QUESTIONED ABOUT HOW EACH INJURY WAS CAUSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF BETTER PROGRAMS WILL BE NEGATIVELY AFFECTED BY THE LACK OF TRAINED PERSONNEL AND MONEY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

824. **PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES—A GUIDE FOR STATE AND LOCAL DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES ON THE DELIVERY OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 135 p. 1977. **NCJ-47025**

GUIDELINES FOR ORGANIZING AND IMPLEMENTING SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE PRESENTED IN A MANUAL DIRECTED TO ADMINISTRATORS AND PROGRAM PLANNERS AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE GUIDE IS INTENDED TO ASSIST STATE ADMINISTRATORS IN DEFINING THEIR ROLE WITH REGARD TO THE PROVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES. INCLUDED ARE DISCUSSIONS OF ORGANIZATION; INITIATING AND REACTING TO PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATION; DEVELOPING WORKING DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FORMULATING POLICY, AND SETTING STANDARDS FOR LOCAL PROGRAMS; DEVELOPING LINKAGES WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES AND WITH PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS; SERVING AS AN INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE; PERFORMING AN ADVOCACY ROLE ON BEHALF OF FAMILIES WHO NEED SERVICES; PROVIDING CASE CONSULTATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL PROGRAMS; MONITORING AND EVALUATING LOCAL PROGRAMS; ESTABLISHING A CENTRALIZED REPORTING SYSTEM AND REGISTRY; AND DEVELOPING A BUDGET. THE GREATER PART OF THE GUIDE IS DIRECTED TO LOCAL PROGRAM PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. DEFINITIONS OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE OR NEGLECT ARE OFFERED. DETAILED GUIDELINES ARE PRESENTED RELATIVE TO ORGANIZATION AND STAFF STRUCTURE; ASSESSMENT, INVESTIGATION, AND VALIDATION OF CASES; CASE MANAGEMENT (FORMULATING AND UPDATING SERVICE PLANS, CLIENT CONTACTS, REFERRALS AND AGENCY COORDINATION AT THE INDIVIDUAL CASE LEVEL, USE OF THE COURT, MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE, TERMINATION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES, ETC.); SPECIFIC SUPPORTIVE AND TREATMENT SERVICES (INCLUDING THERAPY, MEDICAL, FOSTER CARE, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES); RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION; STAFF DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SUPERVISION; PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION; AND RECORDKEEPING AND OTHER MANAGEMENT TOOLS (ACCOUNTABILITY, PLANNING, AND EVALUATION). CHECKLISTS COVERING THE MAJOR POINTS IN THE STATE AND LOCAL SECTIONS ARE PROVIDED, TOGETHER WITH A GLOSSARY AND A LIST OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

825. **PROTECTIVE SERVICES (FROM HANDBOOK OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 1977, BY ALEJANDRO RODRIQUEZ—SEE NCJ-46786). By S. C. HARRIS and J. R. ANDERSON.** MEDICAL EXAMINATION PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 65-35 FRESH MEADOW LANE, FLUSHING, NY 11365. 7 p. 1977. **NCJ-46789**

THE ROLE OF A PROTECTIVE SERVICES AGENCY IN RECEIVING REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE, INVESTIGATING SUCH REPORTS, PREPARING INFORMATION FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COURT, AND FOLLOWING UP IS EXAMINED. PROTECTIVE SERVICES IS USUALLY A UNIT WITHIN A DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES CHARGED BY BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW WITH INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. UPON RECEIPT OF A REPORT FROM A HOSPITAL, SCHOOL, OR OTHER SOURCE, A PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKER INVESTIGATES THE REPORTED INJURIES, VISITS THE HOME, AND GATHERS ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION ON THE FAMILY SITUATION TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO PROTECT THE CHILD. NEARLY ALL SUCH UNITS HAVE TOO LITTLE MONEY, TOO FEW STAFF, AND EVER-INCREASING CASELOADS. SOME SUCH CENTERS INVESTIGATE ONLY CHILD ABUSE CASES, REFERRING CHILD NEGLECT CASES TO OTHER DIVISIONS. A REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE (MD.) CHILD ABUSE UNIT'S FIGURES FOR 1974 SHOWED THAT 50.7 PERCENT OF REFERRALS CAME FROM HOSPITALS, 9.2 PERCENT FROM OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, 7.9 PERCENT FROM LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICES CENTERS, 7.6 PERCENT FROM POLICE, 6.9 PERCENT FROM FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, 6.9 PERCENT FROM SCHOOLS, AND 2.6 PERCENT FROM PRIVATE AGENCIES. JUVENILE COURTS ACCOUNT FOR 2.5 PERCENT, PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES 1.4 PERCENT, AND THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 0.5 PERCENT. IF THE INVESTIGATION REVEALS THE CHILD IS IN SERIOUS PHYSICAL DANGER OR THAT AN EMERGENCY SITUATION EXISTS, THE WORKER HAS THE AUTHORITY TO ENTER THE HOUSEHOLD AND TO REMOVE THE CHILD TEMPORARILY. THE WORKER CAN REQUEST POLICE ASSISTANCE TO ENTER THE HOME. IF REQUESTED BY THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES AGENCY, THE LOCAL STATE'S ATTORNEY MAY ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION. IF THE ABUSE RESULTS IN DEATH, THE POLICE AND STATE'S ATTORNEY ARE OF NECESSITY INVOLVED AND THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKERS INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION OF OTHER CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY. CHILDREN MAY BE LEFT IN THE HOME WITH THE SUPERVISION OF A PUBLIC HEALTH WORKER, BE PLACED WITH FRIENDS OR RELATIVES, BE PLACED IN A FOSTER HOME, OR BE PLACED IN AN INSTITUTION. PROTECTIVE SERVICES USUALLY TRIES TO KEEP A CHILD IN THE HOME BUT MAY REQUEST OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT IN SERIOUS SITUATIONS. THE APPROACH IS GENERALLY REHABILITATIVE WITH COURT ACTION, PARTICULARLY CRIMINAL COURT ACTION, USED IN ONLY THE MOST SEVERE CASES. (GLR)

826. **PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA. By M. P. THOMAS.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27515. 44 p. 1976. **NCJ-40774**

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONS OF TWO NORTH CAROLINA LAWS DESIGNED TO PROTECT NEGLECTED OR ABUSED PERSONS: THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW, AND THE REPORTING LAW FOR ABUSED, NEGLECTED, OR EXPLOITED DISABLED ADULTS. NORTH CAROLINA NOW HAS TWO REPORTING LAWS THAT STRUCTURE AND AUTHORIZE PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ABUSED OR NEGLECTED PERSONS FROM BIRTH TO DEATH. THIS BOOKLET PROVIDES SUMMARIES OF THE PROVISIONS OF THESE LAWS, DISCUSSES WHO MUST MAKE REPORTS, OUTLINES THE REPORTING PROCEDURES, AND DISCUSSES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT RECEIVING THE REPORT. THE NEED FOR COORDINATION TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOTH LAWS IS DETAILED. THE TEXTS OF THE TWO LAWS AND A CHART COMPARING THE CHILD AND ADULT REPORTING LAWS ARE INCLUDED....DMC

827. **PROTECTIVE SERVICES TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. A. G. ZAPHIRIS, Ed.** UNIVERSITY OF DENVER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY PARK, DENVER, CO 80210. 450 p. 1975. **NCJ-50029**

TRAINING IN THE DELIVERY OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES WAS THE FOCUS OF A NATIONAL CONFERENCE. TRANSCRIPTS OF THE PRESENTED PAPERS ARE INCLUDED. THE INSTITUTE WAS PART OF A PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE TO ESTABLISH A FOUNDATION FOR A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PROGRAMS THAT ENHANCE THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING NEEDED BY SUPERVISORY AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL IN SOCIAL AGENCIES AND RELATED FIELDS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. FORMAL PRESENTATIONS AND DIS-

CUSSIONS AT THE INSTITUTE COVERED THE FOLLOWING GENERAL AREAS RELATED TO PROTECTIVE SERVICES: COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY, RESEARCH PRACTICE, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DILEMMAS, THE PEDIATRICIAN'S CONSULTATIVE ROLE BEYOND DIAGNOSIS, THE HOSPITAL-BASED APPROACH, THE SOCIAL SERVICE-BASED APPROACH, AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS. SPECIFIC CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO THE ROLE OF PREELEMENTARY AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND/OR ADMINISTRATORS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICES, THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, THE AMERICAN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PLANNING FOR CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHILD ABUSE, PSYCHODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF ABUSING PARENTS, TREATMENT MODALITIES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ABUSED CHILD, THE HEALTH-BASED CHILD PROTECTION UNITS STUDY OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, PREDICTIVE STUDIES (PRENATAL, PERINATAL, AND POSTNATAL), AND METHODOLOGIES INVOLVED IN DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TO ADULT LEARNERS INVOLVED IN TEACHING ABOUT SERVICES THAT REDUCE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE PAPERS DO NOT INCLUDE REFERENCES OR SUPPORTING DATA. (DEP)

Supplemental Notes: OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINING OF TRAINERS, DENVER, COLORADO, DECEMBER 16-20, 1974.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF DENVER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY PARK, DENVER, CO 80210.

828. **PSYCHIATRIC REPORT IN CASES OF NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By S. BRANDON.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 10 p. 1977. **NCJ-57646**

THIS PAPER ARGUES THAT THE INVOLVEMENT OF PSYCHIATRISTS IN CHILD ABUSE COURT CASES CAN ONLY BE PRODUCTIVE IF IT GOES BEYOND THE USUAL COURT CONCERNS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND COMPETENCY. PSYCHIATRISTS WHO BECOME INVOLVED IN COURT PROCEEDINGS SHOULD BECOME AWARE OF THE NATURE OF THEIR PARTICIPATION AND THE OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO THEM IN ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. IF THEY ARE TO AVOID BECOMING MERELY THE TOOLS OF INTERESTED COURT PARTICIPANTS, THEN PSYCHIATRISTS MUST ADDRESS THE OVERRIDING QUESTION OF PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM FURTHER ABUSE. THEY CAN ASSUME THIS ROLE IF THEY UNDERSTAND THE REASONS THEY HAVE BEEN ASKED TO BECOME INVOLVED. FOR EXAMPLE, IF PSYCHIATRISTS ARE ASKED TO PRESENT DEFENSE TESTIMONY, THEY SHOULD REALIZE THE DEFENSE IS MORE INTERESTED IN PROTECTING CLIENTS THAN IN ADDRESSING THE CHILD ABUSE SITUATION. TWO GENERAL TYPES OF PSYCHIATRISTS BECOME INVOLVED. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRISTS ARE ASKED TO IDENTIFY OR EXCLUDE FORMAL PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN PARENTS CHARGED WITH ABUSE AND TO INDICATE HOW SUCH DISORDERS WOULD AFFECT THE DEFENDANT'S CAPACITY TO FORM INTENT, MOTIVATION AND IMPULSE CONTROL. PSYCHIATRISTS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE PRESSURE PLACED UPON THEM TO FIND SUCH DISORDERS. THE COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRIST IS USUALLY CALLED TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IN PARTICULAR FAMILIES. THIS VITAL ROLE CAN BE PERFORMED MOST PRODUCTIVELY IF PSYCHIATRISTS ARE WILLING TO BECOME ACTIVE MEMBERS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH THE FAMILY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP).

829. **PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN. By A. H. GREEN.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY,* V 17, N 2 (SPRING 1978), P 356-371. **NCJ-50902**

A TECHNIQUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION WITH PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN, BASED ON THEIR TYPICAL EGO DEFICITS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, IS DESCRIBED. MOST DESCRIPTIONS IN THE LITERATURE OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN FAIL TO NOTE SPECIFIC TREATMENT TECHNIQUES. THE INITIAL GOAL OF INTERVENTION WITH THESE CHILDREN IS TO PREVENT FURTHER MALTREATMENT AND SCAPEGOATING, AND THIS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY STRENGTHENING PARENTAL FUNCTIONING WHERE POSSIBLE OR BY TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HOME IF THE ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT PROVES RESISTANT TO CHANGE. THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION MUST DEAL WITH MAJOR PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE: ACUTE TRAUMATIC REACTIONS, IMPAIRED EGO FUNCTIONING, DISTORTED OBJECT RELATIONS, POOR IMPULSE CONTROL, LOW SELF-ESTEEM, SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR, EXTREME SEPARATION ANXIETY, AND SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. PARENTAL FACTORS COMPLICATING THE TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN INCLUDE POOR MOTIVATION, SPECIFIC DENIAL OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVIATION OF THE CHILD, FEAR OF RELINQUISHING SPECIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE CHILD, COMPETING WITH THE CHILD FOR DEPENDENCY GRATIFICATION, AND FEAR OF THE CHILD'S IMPROVEMENT. THE CLINICAL FINDINGS OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION WITH 20 ABUSED CHILDREN SUGGEST THAT THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES AFFECT THE NATURE AND OUTCOME OF THE TREATMENT PROCESS: AGE OF THE CHILD AT THE ONSET OF ABUSE, DURATION OF ABUSE, AGE AT ONSET OF THE INTERVENTION, AND SEX OF CHILD AND ABUSER. ONE OF THE PRIMARY VALUES OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION WITH ABUSED CHILDREN INVOLVES THE ABILITY TO MODIFY PERSISTING PATHOLOGICAL OBJECTS AND IDENTIFICATIONS THAT ARE INTERNALIZED SO THE CHILDREN EVENTUALLY CAN ACCOMMODATE THEMSELVES TO AN AVERAGE PREDICTABLE ENVIRONMENT AND ATTAIN THE CAPACITY TO LOVE THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. COUNSELING AND SPECIAL CHILD-REARING ADVICE TO PARENTS, FOSTER PARENTS, AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RESIDENTIAL CARE OF ABUSED CHILDREN SHOULD COMPLEMENT INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

Availability: DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER DEPARTMENT OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY C/O ARTHUR H GREEN, 450 CLARKSON AVENUE, BOX 32, BROOKLYN, NY 11203.

830. **PSYCHIATRIST'S VIEW OF CHILD ABUSE (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By S. B. FRIEDMAN.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 3 p. 1972. **NCJ-48640**

IDENTIFICATION OF AN INJURY SPECTRUM WITHIN WHICH CHILD ABUSE CASES MOST FREQUENTLY FALL, EMERGENCY ROOM PROCEDURES, AND A COUNTYWIDE REGISTRY OF ALL CHILD ACCIDENTS ARE DISCUSSED AS MEANS OF EARLY DETECTION. NOTING THAT ADVANCED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE FREQUENTLY IRREVERSIBLE AND DIFFICULT TO REMEDY, EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND SUBSEQUENT INTERVENTION ARE TARGETED AS HAVING HIGH PRIORITY IN A STRATEGY TO CURTAIL THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE. THE EMERGENCY ROOMS OF HOSPITALS ARE CONSIDERED THE MOST LIKELY PLACE WHERE CHILD ABUSE INJURIES WILL BE BROUGHT. IT IS ARGUED THAT CHILD ABUSE OFTEN PASSES UNNOTICED BECAUSE EMERGENCY ROOM PERSONNEL ARE NOT SCHOOLED IN RECOGNIZING THE SIGNS OF ABUSE AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EMERGENCY ROOM STAFFS BE ACCLIMATED TO THE SPECTRUM OF COMMON CHILD ABUSE MANIFESTATIONS. A STUDY OF 156 CHILDREN SEEN IN THE EMERGENCY FACILITY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE ATTEMPTED TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ACCIDENTS, REPEATED ACCIDENTS, AND CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE. IT WAS FOUND THAT 10 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE HAD EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL ABUSE. THESE 17 CASES WERE NOT EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE TYPES OF INJURIES; HOWEVER, OVER HALF OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE HAD LACERATIONS OR WERE TREATED FOR INGESTION OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES, AND THIS GROUP WAS JUDGED A LOW RISK FOR CHILD ABUSE. ALL OTHER TYPES OF TRAUMA—HEAD INJURIES, FRACTURES, BURNS, DISLOCATIONS, ABRASIONS, AND BRUISES—WERE DEFINED AS A HIGH RISK GROUP. SIXTEEN OF THE SEVENTEEN ABUSE INCIDENTS FELL INTO THIS CATEGORY. THE IDENTIFICATION OF A HIGH RISK GROUP IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN SCREENING CHILD INJURIES FOR EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE ABUSE. IT IS BELIEVED THAT, WITH EARLY IDENTIFICATION, MANY ALTERNATIVES FOR FOLLOWUP SHOULD BE DEVELOPED. A COUNTYWIDE REGISTRY OF ALL CHILD INJURIES, FROM WHICH REPEATED INJURIES TO SPECIFIC CHILDREN COULD BE IDENTIFIED, IS ALSO RECOMMENDED AS A MEANS FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF ABUSE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

831. **PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN. By M. F. MUIR.** JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), P 16-19. **NCJ-44712**

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RELEVANT CASE HISTORY DATA ON BEHAVIOR OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE PRESENTED WITH A VIEW TOWARD APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLACEMENT AND FOLLOWUP TREATMENT. ONE PROBLEM INHERENT IN CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH IS THE DIFFICULTY OF DIFFERENTIATING THOSE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH ARE PRESENT IN THE CHILD PRIOR TO ABUSE AND THOSE WHICH ARE A CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABUSE ITSELF; IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER PREABUSE DATA TO AVOID BIASING RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ON DEVELOPMENT. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT ABUSED CHILDREN PRESENT THE FOLLOWING CONSISTENT BEHAVIORAL TRENDS: FUNCTION OUTSIDE THE NORMAL RANGE OF INTELLECTUAL, EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL, AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT EITHER OVERAGGRESSIVENESS OR UNASSERTIVENESS; AND PASSIVE ACQUIESCENCE AND WITHDRAWAL. UPON FIRST CONTACT WITH PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGISTS IN HOSPITAL WARDS, ABUSED CHILDREN TEND TO EXHIBIT ONE OR MORE OF THESE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS: (1) REGRESSIVE OR IMMATURE BEHAVIOR SUCH AS THUMBSUCKING, OVERDEPENDENCY, CRYING, OR WITHDRAWING FROM PHYSICAL TOUCH; (2) AGGRESSIVE ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR WITH FREQUENT TEMPER OUTBURSTS, HOSTILITY, AND REJECTION OF HUMAN CONTACT; AND (3) IMPAIRMENT IN INTELLECTUAL, EMOTIONAL, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REFLECTED BY POOR PEER RELATIONS, INADEQUATE SOCIAL SKILLS, AND EMOTIONAL ISOLATION. AS THE DYNAMICS OF THE ABUSED CHILD IN THERAPY OFTEN PARALLEL THOSE OF HIS PARENTAL MODELS, ADEQUATE IMPULSE CONTROL, ACCURATE REALITY TESTING, AND OTHER EGO FUNCTIONS MAY NEED TO BE DEVELOPED IN A THERAPEUTIC CONTACT. TWO ILLUSTRATIVE CASES FROM THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE POINT OUT THE IMPORTANT CLUES CONCERNING VIEWS OF THE WORLD, TYPICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS, INTACTNESS OF EGO, AND CAPACITY TO FORM MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIPS WHICH CAN BE GAINED FROM INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND PROJECTIVE DATA WITH ABUSED CHILDREN. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (DAS)

832. **PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WIFEBEATING (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266). By N. SHAINESS.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 9 p. 1977. **NCJ-45272**

PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE BATTERED WIFE AND OF THE WIFEBATTERER ARE EXAMINED; THE QUESTION OF WHAT TO DO ABOUT WIFEBEATING IS ADDRESSED. A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN INTRODUCES A DISCUSSION OF CULTURAL TRENDS WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE RISE IN WIFEBATTERING, E.G., THE 'SEXUAL REVOLUTION,' A GENERAL LOWERING OF SOCIAL GOALS AND THE LOSS OF SERIOUS INTEREST IN PARENTHOOD. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF WIFEBATTERERS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE 'PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE' MALE, THE 'OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE' MALE, THE PARANOID MALE, AND THE SADISTIC MALE. THESE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ARE COMPOUNDED WHEN ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL OR NARCOTICS IS PRESENT. JEALOUSLY ALSO COUNTS AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CREATING A SITUATION OF DANGER FOR THE WIFE, WHILE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND ENZYMOLOGY MAY ALSO PLAY A ROLE IN TRIGGERING VIOLENCE. THE FACT THAT THE WIFE ALMOST INEVITABLY PLAYS A PART IN HER OWN ASSAULT, ALTHOUGH SHE IS NOT IN ANY WAY TO BLAME FOR IT, IS POINTED OUT IN AN EXAMINATION OF PERSONALITY PROBLEMS OF THE BATTERED WOMAN. THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT, IN MOST MARRIAGES, THE PARTNERS ARE PSYCHOLOGICALLY OR EMOTIONALLY ON THE 'SAME LEVEL,' AND EACH USUALLY ADOPTS SOME CHARACTERISTIC POSTURE OF DOMINATION OR SUBMISSION IN RELATION TO THE OTHER. ONCE AN ASSAULT DOES OCCUR, THE WIFE MUST ASK HERSELF WHETHER SHE WISHES TO CONTINUE IN THE MARRIAGE, SEEK HELP, OR PRESS CHARGES. WITH REGARD TO ADDICTIONS, WHERE THE WIFE WISHES TO CONTINUE IN THE RELATIONSHIP, IT IS VITAL THAT SHE STAY AWAY FROM HER HUSBAND DURING HIS DRINKING BOUTS OR PERIODS OF DRUG-CRAVING. VICTIMS ARE URGED TO TAKE COURT ACTION WHEN ASSAULTED. HELP CAN BE OBTAINED FROM WOMEN'S CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING GROUPS AND SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS NEW YORK CITY'S ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS, AND THROUGH PSYCHOTHERAPY, IF NEEDED. (DAS)

833. **PSYCHOLOGICAL, CULTURAL AND FAMILY FACTORS IN INCEST AND FAMILY SEXUAL ABUSE. By D. FINKELHOR.** AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELORS, 225 YALE AVENUE, CLAREMONT, CA 91711. *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING,* V 4, N 4 (OCTOBER 1978), P 41-49. **NCJ-57944**

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL EXPERIENCE AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST AND SEXUAL ABUSE FINDS SIX FACTORS IMPORTANT IN ITS ETIOLOGY, RANGING FROM THE PERSONALITIES OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS. THE FACTORS INCLUDE THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDER (WHO IS THE FATHER IN THE MAJORITY OF INCEST CASES), THE ROLE OF THE MOTHER, A MILIEU OF ABANDONMENT, SUBCULTURAL ISOLATION, POOR FAMILY SEXUAL BOUNDARIES, AND OPPORTUNITY FACTORS. THE CASES OBSERVED RANGE FROM ISOLATED INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL STIMULATION TO LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS LASTING FROM 6 MONTHS TO SEVERAL YEARS. THE OFFENDER IS GENERALLY A NORMAL MAN, NEITHER ABNORMALLY CRIMINAL NOR ABNORMALLY STUPID. HIS BEHAVIOR IS BEST UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF HIS BACKGROUND AND THE FAMILY SITUATION. INCEST OFFENDERS USUALLY DOMINATE THE FAMILY EVEN THOUGH MANY ARE QUITE DEPENDENT UPON THEIR WIVES FOR EMOTIONAL AND EVEN FINANCIAL SUPPORT. A HIGH DEGREE OF ALCOHOLISM HAS BEEN FOUND AMONG THESE OFFENDERS RANGING FROM 30 TO 50 PERCENT,

AND THIS COMBINATION OFTEN POINTS TO GREATER PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THE MOTHER ABETS THE INCEST BY IGNORING IT OR, IN SOME CASES, ACTIVELY ENCOURAGING IT. FREQUENTLY THE MOTHER WITHDRAWS FROM THE FAMILY EMOTIONALLY OR IS PHYSICALLY ABSENT, WORKING LONG HOURS, ETC. INCEST IS ALSO MOST COMMON IN A MILIEU OF ABANDONMENT WHEN FAMILY MEMBERS DO NOT FEEL SECURE WITH EACH OTHER, WHEN THE FAMILY IS ISOLATED FROM OTHERS AND FROM COMMUNITY RESOURCES, AND WHEN LIVING ARRANGEMENTS PRECLUDE PRIVACY. A BIBLIOGRAPHY SUPPORTS THIS LITERATURE REVIEW. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O CHARLES WINDLE PHD, ROOM 11C3, 5600 FISHER'S LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

834. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ABUSE ON CHILDREN. By H. P. MARTIN and M. A. RODEHEFFER. JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY CHILD STUDY CENTER, 1100 NE 13TH STREET, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117. *PEDIATRIC PSYCHOLOGY,* V 1, N 2 (SPRING 1976), P 12-16. **NCJ-44711**

THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE, THE HOME ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH IT IS EMBEDDED, AND TRADITIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT FOR CHILD ABUSE ON THE CHILD'S PSYCHIC DEVELOPMENT ARE EXAMINED. THE MOST COMMON APPROACH TO INTERVENING IN SERIOUS CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IS TO TAKE THE CHILD INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. MEDICAL CARE OF INJURIES AND PROVISION OF A PLACE OF PHYSICAL SAFETY ARE OFFERED THE CHILD, AND THE PARENT USUALLY RECEIVES SOME FORM OF PREVENTIVE TREATMENT TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCE OF REPEATED CHILD ABUSE. NEITHER OF THESE MEASURES BRINGS ABOUT A POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, HOWEVER, AND THE CHILD'S PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL WOUNDS ARE NOT GIVEN ATTENTION. PRESCRIBED SEPARATION FROM THE PARENT ADDS TO THE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ALREADY PRESENT IN THE ABUSED CHILD AND INTRODUCES YET ANOTHER COMPLICATING FACTOR INTO AN ALREADY TENUOUS PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP. WHEN THE CHILD IS RETURNED HOME, THE ABNORMAL PARENT BEHAVIORS MAY REMAIN BASICALLY UNCHANGED AND POSE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POSSIBLY PHYSICAL DANGER FOR THE CHILD. TREATMENT FOR ABUSIVE FAMILIES MUST BE REASSESSED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE EFFECTS OF INFLICTED PHYSICAL TRAUMA AND THE EFFECTS OF THE ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT IN ORDER TO BEST MEET THE NEEDS OF THE ABUSED CHILD. PHYSICAL TRAUMA MAY RESULT IN VARYING DEGREES OF BRAIN DAMAGE, WHICH RENDERS THE CHILD LESS ABLE TO MEET PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS SO CRUCIALLY RELATED TO ABUSE AND MAY GIVE RISE TO ADDITIONAL VIOLENCE. THE SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF BEING REARED IN AN ABUSIVE ENVIRONMENT, OFTEN CHARACTERIZED BY ELEMENTS OF DEPRIVATION, NEGLECT, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE IN PARENTS, SEXUAL ABUSE, UNDERNUTRITION, OR OTHER FORMS OF UNSTABLE FAMILY FUNCTION, CAUSE THE CHILD TO DEVELOP ADAPTING MECHANISMS FOR SURVIVAL. THESE INCLUDE HYPERVIGILANCE, IN WHICH THE CHILD BECOMES A 'WATCHER' OR ACUTELY SENSITIVE OBSERVER IN ORDER TO SATISFY ADULT DEMANDS; THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 'CHAMELEON NATURE' FOR CHANGING BEHAVIOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH NUANCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT; THE RESTRICTION OF VARIOUS AUTONOMOUS EGO FUNCTIONS, E.G., THROUGH INHIBITION, DENIAL OF DRIVES AND IMPULSES AND WITHDRAWAL AND AVOIDANCE; AND ROLE REVERSALS BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD, NOT ONLY TO KEEP THE CHILD SAFE FROM VERBAL OR PHYSICAL ATTACK BUT ALSO TO HELP HIM OR HER OBTAIN ATTENTION AND APPROVAL FROM PARENTS. DELAYED DISTORTED, AND ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT ARE COMMON AMONG ABUSED CHILDREN AS A RESULT OF INHIBITING AUTONOMOUS FUNCTIONS. THE PROFESSIONAL ATTEMPTING TO TREAT AN ABUSED CHILD MUST MAKE MORE CONCERTED EFFORT TO ELICIT UNCONSCIOUS MATERIAL IN ORDER TO BETTER ASSESS THE CHILD'S PYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

835. PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF CHILD ABUSE. By B. SMOLLER and A. B. LEWIS JR. NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE HUDSON RIVER PSYCHIATRIC CENTER, POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12601. *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY,* V 49, N 1 (SPRING 1977) P 38-44. **NCJ-58252**

CASE HISTORIES OF TWO PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN A CLOSED PSYCHIATRIC UNIT FOR CHILD ABUSE, BOTH REAL AND IMAGINARY, ARE PRESENTED. TWO PATIENTS ARE PRESENTED, ONE WHO PHYSICALLY ABUSED HER FOUR-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER AND THE OTHER WHO ABUSED HER INFANT IN FANTASY. DEVELOPMENTAL AND FAMILY DYNAMICS WERE REMARKABLY SIMILAR IN BOTH CASES. BOTH WOMEN HAD PRONOUNCED PROBLEMS WITH SIBLING RIVALRY; BOTH TENDED TO PERCEIVE OF THEIR HUSBANDS AS THEIR FATHERS AND TO VIEW THEIR CHILDREN AS INTRUDERS INTO THE MARITAL RELATIONSHIP. IN BOTH CASES, CHILDREN WERE DEPERSONIFIED AND PRECONSCIOUSLY VIEWED AS YOUNGER SIBLINGS WITH WHOM THEY HAD TO COMPETE FOR THEIR HUSBAND'S LOVE. EXPERIENCE WITH THESE TWO CASES SUGGESTS THAT INSIGHT INTO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE MIGHT BE FURTHERED BY A DETAILED STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPOUSES AND BY BEING ALERT TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ABUSIVE MOTHER VIEWS THE CHILD AS AN INTRUSIVE YOUNGER SIBLING. IN ADDITION, SUCCESSFUL PSYCHOTHERAPY MUST INCLUDE MARITAL THERAPY, AND AT SOME POINT IN THE COURSE OF THERAPY HOSPITALIZATION MAY BE NECESSARY, NOT SO MUCH TO SEPARATE THE PATIENT FROM THE CHILD AS TO SEPARATE THE PATIENT FROM THE HUSBAND UPON WHOM SHE HAS BECOME OVERLY DEPENDENT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED) (LWM)

836. PSYCHOLOGY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN—PSYCHOTHERAPY ISSUES. By L. E. WALKER. 7 p. 1979. **NCJ-59573**

CURRENT PSYCHOTHERAPY THEORIES AND PRACTICES ARE EXAMINED AND FOUND TO HAVE SEXIST BIASES WHICH INTERFERE WITH ADEQUATE TREATMENT OF BATTERED WOMEN, ESPECIALLY RAPE AND INCEST VICTIMS. THERAPIES CONSIDERED INCLUDE (1) PSYCHOANALYTICAL, DYNAMIC, INSIGHT-ORIENTED THERAPIES AND EGO PSYCHOLOGY; (2) HUMANISTICALLY-ORIENTED THERAPIES INCLUDING CLIENT CENTERED, EXISTENTIALISM, GESTALT, AND OTHER EXPERIENTIALLY BASED THERAPIES; AND (3) SOCIAL LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR THERAPIES. THE FIRST GROUP OF THERAPIES IS CRITICIZED FOR (1) CREATING ASSUMPTIONS THAT SUPPORT THE VICTIM PRECIPITATION PROPOSITION, (2) FOR THEREBY BECOMING A SECOND FORM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THESE WOMEN, AND (3) FOR USING MALE CENTERED TERMS TO DESCRIBE WOMEN'S BEHAVIOR AND FEELINGS. A DENVER, COLO., BASED THERAPY PROGRAM'S FINDING THAT 35 PERCENT OF THEIR CLIENTS EXPERIENCE WIFE BEATING AND INCEST IS CITED TO SUPPORT THE ASSERTION THAT THE TWO PROBLEMS OVERLAP IN FAMILIES AND THAT VICTIMS, BOTH MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, ARE OFTEN TOO TERRIFIED TO ACT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ANALYTICALLY BASED WORDS (FRIGID, CASTRATING, ETC.) BE REMOVED FROM THERAPISTS' VOCABULARIES AND THAT VICTIMS NOT BE BLAMED. THE SECOND GROUP OF THERAPIES IS CRITICIZED FOR (1) SUBTLY BLAMING THE VICTIM, (2) TRYING TO CHANGE THE VICTIM, AND (3) ENCOURAGING WOMEN TO FEEL COMPASSION FOR THEIR ATTACKER, THEREBY PREVENTING NECESSARY EXPRESSION OF PAIN AND RAGE. USE OF THERAPY TO ADVOCATE ELIMINATION

OF INEQUALITY BETWEEN THE SEXES IS RECOMMENDED. THE THIRD GROUP OF THERAPIES IS ALSO CRITICIZED FOR ITS SEXIST BIASES, WHICH, ALTHOUGH LESS READILY APPARENT THAN IN THE OTHER GROUPS OF THEORIES, CAN REDUCE MOTIVATION FOR CHANGE AS WELL AS OPTIONS FOR CHANGES, AND CAN PRODUCE COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS AND EMOTIONAL DISTRESS IN THE WOMEN TREATED. HOWEVER, PSYCHOTHERAPY, DESPITE ITS SEXIST BIAS, CAN BE A USEFUL TREATMENT FOR BATTERED WOMEN. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT OF (1) FEMINIST THERAPY PHILOSOPHY; (2) USE OF WOMEN THERAPISTS; (3) UNDERSTANDING AND CAREFUL RELEASING OF POWERFUL FEELINGS, AND REGAINING FEELINGS OF BODILY CONTROL AND SELF WORTH BY THE BATTERED WOMAN; AND (4) PERSONAL WORK BY WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, INDIVIDUALLY OR THROUGH POLITICAL OR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, TOWARD A JUST AND FAIR SOCIETY. REFERENCES AND CHARTS ARE NOT INCLUDED. (CFW)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION DIVISION 29 PSYCHOTHERAPY, MIDWINTER CONFERENCE, MEXICO CITY, MARCH 1979.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

837. PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE (FROM PATHOLOGY OF VIOLENT INJURY, 1978, BY J K MASON—SEE NCJ-55688). By J. C. GUNN. EDWARD ARNOLD (PUBLISHERS) LTD, 25 HILL STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-55701**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS LEADING TO VIOLENCE, FACTORS WHICH AFFECT INTERACTIONS BETWEEN VICTIM AND ATTACKER, AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AFTEREFFECTS OF VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED. THE AFTEREFFECTS ARE OFTEN UNDERESTIMATED. THE COMPLEXITY OF THE FACTORS WHICH UNDERLIE VIOLENCE IS UNDERSCORED IN THIS PAPER FROM GREAT BRITAIN. THE SITUATION BECOMES STILL MORE MUDDLED WHEN ONE REALIZES THAT MOST VIOLENCE OCCURS BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS OR ACQUAINTANCES. THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO A CASE OF WIFE BEATING ARE GIVEN TO SHOW THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY BOTH PARTIES TO THE ULTIMATE BATTERING. MUCH ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE PHYSICAL RESULTS OF VIOLENCE, BUT LITTLE TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL. THE PATHOLOGY MAY BE ACUTE, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE VICTIM IS A CHILD. THE BRAIN DAMAGE, EMOTIONAL DAMAGE, AND SOCIAL DAMAGE FOUND BY VARIOUS RESEARCHERS IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE IS BRIEFLY REVIEWED. THE PERPETUAL NERVOUSNESS SEEN IN BATTERED WIVES IS CITED AS ANOTHER EXAMPLE. MOST STUDIES OF VICTIMS HAVE FOCUSED ON NATURAL DISASTERS OR WARS. EXTRAPOLATION TO PERSONAL VIOLENCE IS DIFFICULT, BUT THE STATE OF SHOCK, THE INABILITY TO FUNCTION WELL, THE NERVOUSNESS, AND FEAR REPORTED IN SUCH STUDIES CORRESPOND TO THE OBSERVATIONS OF SOCIAL WORKERS. THOSE WORKING WITH RAPE VICTIMS CONFIRM THE SEVERE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS WHICH FOLLOW THE ATTACK. MANY RECOMMEND THAT THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE FUNDING FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP FOR RAPE VICTIMS. THE FAMILY ALSO SUFFERS WHEN VIOLENCE OCCURS. THE HUSBANDS OF RAPE VICTIMS OFTEN HAVE TROUBLE ACCEPTING THEIR PARTNERS BACK. THE FAMILY OF SOMEONE WHO HAS BEEN MURDERED FINDS IT HARD TO ADJUST TO THE LOSS. THIS IS OFTEN COMPLICATED BY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS WHO SHUN THE FAMILY. THE GENERAL EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT LONDON WAS EQUALLY VIOLENT IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY, IT IS JUST THAT THE FORM OF VIOLENCE CHANGED. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

838. PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF WIFE BATTERING. By B. STAR, C. G. CLARK, K. M. GOETZ, and L. D'MALIA. FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 60, N 8 (OCTOBER 1979), P 479-487. **NCJ-62180**

A PSYCHOSOCIAL PROFILE OF BATTERED WOMEN AND A MULTISTEP THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION PROCESS ARE DESCRIBED. A 1977 STUDY USED ACCIDENTAL SAMPLING METHODS TO DRAW A VOLUNTARY POPULATION OF 57 BATTERED WOMEN, WITH 80 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE LIVING IN SHELTERS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA AND THE REMAINDER COMING FROM OUTPATIENT PROGRAMS IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA. ALL SUBJECTS COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES AND PERSONALITY TESTS, AND 15 WOMEN, RANDOMLY SELECTED FROM THE CALIFORNIA SHELTERS AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS, PARTICIPATED IN HOUR-LONG, SEMISTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH ONE OF THE RESEARCHERS. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED PRIMARILY OF WOMEN IN THEIR LATE 20'S OR EARLY 30'S. ALTHOUGH THE GROUP CONTAINED SEVERAL ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, 70 PERCENT WERE WHITE AND 42 PERCENT WERE PROTESTANT. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE SAMPLE HAD BEEN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE IN EARLY FAMILY EXPERIENCES. THE OVERALL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE IS THAT OF A PERSON WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM, A LACK OF CONFIDENCE, AND A TENDENCY TO WITHDRAW FROM SOCIAL INTERACTION. THIS PROFILE GENERALLY REFLECTS TRAITS DEVELOPED IN CHILDHOOD AS A RESULT OF POOR EARLY LIFE RELATIONSHIPS. THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION STEPS ON BEHALF OF BATTERED WOMEN SHOULD INCLUDE (1) ASSESSMENT OF THE IMMEDIATE CRISIS; (2) THE TAKING OF AN IN-DEPTH HISTORY; (3) REFERRAL TO APPROPRIATE RESOURCES; (4) HELP TO INCREASE THE CLIENT'S MASTERY OF HER ENVIRONMENT; (5) HELP IN LEARNING TO BE AWARE OF AND EXPRESS FEELINGS; (6) ANTICIPATE AMBIVALENCE ABOUT REMAINING IN THE ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP; AND (7) OFFER A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE MODEL. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

839. PSYCHOSOCIAL ECOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By D. J. BESHAROV. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 15 p. 1978. **NCJ-59271**

SUMMARY FINDINGS FROM RESEARCH GRANTS ON CHILD ABUSE, ITS CAUSES, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT, ARE REPORTED, AS DETERMINED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. FOLLOWING A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE AREAS OF RESEARCH, STATE GRANTS, DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CHILD ABUSE IS DEFINED IN TERMS OF SUBJECTIVE OR CULTURAL VIEWS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES ABUSING PARENTAL BEHAVIOR. WHILE SEVERE ABUSE IS GENERALLY VIEWED BY MOST OBSERVERS AS MORALLY AND LEGALLY UNACCEPTABLE, THERE ARE GRAY' AREAS OF PARENTAL BEHAVIOR, SUCH AS VARYING DEGREES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. IN VIEWING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ECOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ABUSING BEHAVIOR IS A FUNCTION OF THE ABUSING PERSON AND THE ENVIRONMENT ACTING UPON HIM. CHANGE IN THIS AREA MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE DESIGN AND MANIPULATION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. THE GOAL OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATIONS IS TO DETERMINE WHAT FORMS OF INTERVENTION AND INSTITUTIONS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE AT PREVENTING AND TREATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FALL INTO THE THREE CATEGORIES OF PRI-

MARY PREVENTION, SECONDARY PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT. PRIMARY PREVENTION DEALS WITH THOSE CULTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FORCES WHICH AFFECT THE SPECIFIC LIFE SITUATION AND INTRAPERSONAL FORCES AFFECTING ALL PERSONS WITHIN A COMMUNITY. SECONDARY PREVENTION DEALS WITH THOSE INSTITUTIONAL, SPECIFIC LIFE SITUATION, AND INTRAPERSONAL FORCES WITHIN FAMILIES WITH SPECIAL NEEDS WHO MIGHT, BUT FOR THESE SERVICES, ABUSE OR NEGLECT THEIR CHILDREN. TREATMENT DEALS WITH THE FACTORS AFFECTING FAMILIES WHO HAVE ALREADY ABUSED OR NEGLECTED THEIR CHILDREN. RESEARCH PLANS FOR THE FUTURE SHOULD AIM AT DEVELOPING MEANS FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN EACH OF THE THREE AREAS DEFINED. SOME RESEARCH WORK THAT ALREADY HAS BEEN DONE IN THESE AREAS IS DESCRIBED BRIEFLY. ILLUSTRATED DIAGRAMS AND CHARTS ENHANCE THE TEXT. (RCB)

840. **PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COUNSELING WITH BATTERED WOMEN (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By L. E. WALKER.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 38 p. 1978. **NCJ-56309**

AN EXAMINATION OF DATA ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES IS UNDERTAKEN IN THIS 1978 STUDY TO DETERMINE SPECIFIC SKILLS, AND ATTITUDES THERAPISTS MUST USE TO TREAT THIS PROBLEM. IT IS ONLY RECENTLY THAT BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR BATTERERS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED, STUDIED, AND OFFERED PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION. RESEARCHERS INTO THE NATURE OF THIS PROBLEM SHOW THAT THE PREVIOUS PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MODALITIES ARE INADEQUATE. MENTION IS MADE OF THE THREE PHASED CYCLE OF THE BATTERING SYNDROME AND ITS TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS. MOST THERAPISTS REFUSE TO DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH ACUTE BATTERING INCIDENTS AND INSTEAD CONCENTRATE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH INCIDENTS. SPECIFIC BEHAVIORS AND SKILLS WHICH THERAPISTS SHOULD USE IN WORKING WITH WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF TREATMENT MODALITIES AS CRISIS INTERVENTION, INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPHY, GROUP, AND COUPLES THERAPY. THERAPISTS SHOULD TRY TO EMBODY 17 BASIC ATTITUDES AND VALUES IN WORKING WITH VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND THEIR FAMILIES. SUCH ATTITUDES AND VALUES WOULD INCLUDE (1) NOT ACCEPTING STEROTYPED MYTHS ABOUT BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS, (2) BE WILLING TO COOPERATE AND UNTANGLE BUREAUCRACY FOR UNSKILLED CLIENTS, (3) DEALING WITH THEIR OWN FEARS OF VIOLENCE, AND (4) HOLDING FEMINIST VALUES. IT IS PREFERABLE THAT ONLY WOMEN PSYCHOTHERAPISTS WORK WITH ABUSED WOMEN. TRAINING OF THERAPISTS TO DEAL WITH THIS PROBLEM SHOULD DRAW UPON RECENT FEMIST FINDINGS CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF BATTERED WOMEN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

841. **PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND OPINIONS ABOUT PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404. By D. G. GIL and J. H. NOBLE.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 13 p. 1979. **NCJ-56408**

THE FINDINGS OF A 1965 NATIONAL SURVEY OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING CHILD ABUSE ARE SUMMARIZED. OVER 80 PERCENT OF THE 1,520 RESPONDENTS HAD RECENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. ABOUT 79 PERCENT KNEW OF ONE OR MORE SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF ABUSE. NEWSPAPERS, RADIO, AND TELEVISION WERE THE MAJOR SOURCES OF SUCH KNOWLEDGE. ABOUT HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS KNEW OF CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES. URBAN DWELLERS WERE LEAST AWARE OF THESE AGENCIES. NEARLY HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS SAID THEY WOULD NOTIFY A WELFARE AGENCY OF ABUSE, 23.6 PERCENT SAID THEY WOULD NOTIFY THE POLICE, AND 13.7 PERCENT SAID THEY WOULD INTERVENE DIRECTLY. ALMOST 77 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THEY WOULD INTERVENE DIRECTLY IF THEY ACTUALLY SAW A CHILD BEING ABUSED. OVER HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THAT ANYBODY COULD BE CAPABLE AT SOME TIME OF INJURING A CHILD, ALTHOUGH ONLY 22.3 PERCENT THOUGHT THEMSELVES CAPABLE OF SUCH BEHAVIOR. SLIGHTLY OVER HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS FELT THAT ABUSED CHILDREN SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES ONLY AS A LAST RESORT, ALTHOUGH 36 PERCENT FELT THE ABUSED CHILD SHOULD BE REMOVED UPON THE FIRST REPORT OF ABUSE. RESPONDENTS GENERALLY WERE SYMPATHETIC IN THEIR FEELINGS TOWARD ABUSERS, TENDING TO FAVOR SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT OVER PUNISHMENT. ALMOST 55 PERCENT THOUGHT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES BELONGS IN SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES, WHILE 22.7 AND 14 PERCENT FELT THE RESPONSIBILITY BELONGS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HEALTH AGENCIES, RESPECTIVELY. BASED ON THE RESPONDENTS' PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INCIDENTS OF ABUSE IN THE YEAR PRECEDING THE SURVEY, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AS MANY AS 2.53 TO 4.07 MILLION INCIDENTS, OR 13.3 TO 21.4 INCIDENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION, TAKE PLACE EACH YEAR. FACTORS LIMITING THE ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATE ARE EMPHASIZED. NO TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PUBLISHED IN CHILD WELFARE, V 48, N 7 (JULY 1969).

842. **PUBLIC PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—THE CASE OF CHILD ABUSE. By R. H. MILKMAN.** LAZAR INSTITUTE, 1800 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 40 p. 1974. **NCJ-44871**

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (DHEW) INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE IS ASSESSED IN A STUDY CONCERNED WITH ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO PUBLIC PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. THE STUDY OF THE DHEW COMMITTEE SUGGESTED A NEED FOR A COHERENT METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TO EVALUATE PUBLIC PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. THE ISSUES SURROUNDING DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH A FRAMEWORK ARE DISCUSSED. THREE STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS THAT REQUIRE THE ATTENTION OF MORE THAN ONE ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENT ARE IDENTIFIED: STRONG CENTRAL AUTHORITY, IN WHICH ONE ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT IS GIVEN THE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF SEVERAL UNITS; THE INTRAORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE, IN WHICH A COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE IS ESTABLISHED TO CUT ACROSS THE EXISTING DIVISION OF LABOR; AND THE 'SUPERAGENCY,' INVOLVING A REORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF LABOR WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE SO THAT ALL FUNCTIONS RELATED TO THE NEW PROBLEM ARE CENTRALIZED IN ONE NEW COMPONENT. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EACH STRATEGY ARE POINTED OUT. WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK, THE PROGRESS OF THE DHEW INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE IS ASSISSED, AND CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMITTEE. THE MOST STRIKING WEAKNESS OF THE COMMITTEE IS SAID TO BE THE LACK OF ANY CENTRAL PLANNING MECHANISM. OTHER PROBLEM AREAS INCLUDE INADEQUATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND POOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATORS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE STRATEGY ARE OFFERED IN LIGHT OF THE RECOGNITION THAT THIS STRATEGY IS THE MOST LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN WHENEVER A PROBLEM CUTS ACROSS AGENCY LINES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 247 816 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

843. **PUNISH OR TREAT—THE CASE FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. By J. T. KENT, J. S. APTHORP, and S. J. KATZ.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 4 (JULY 1979), P 11-17. **NCJ-60751**

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT PROGRAM AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES IS DESCRIBED. THE PROGRAM WAS FORMALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1974 WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH TO PROVIDE LONGITUDINAL DATA ON ABUSED CHILDREN. THE HOSPITAL IDENTIFIES ABOUT 350 CHILDREN ANNUALLY WHO ARE DIAGNOSED AS HAVING SUFFERED PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF INFLICTED TRAUMA, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERING ENVIRONMENTS. ONLY A PORTION OF THESE CHILDREN CAN BE FOLLOWED AT THE HOSPITAL FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICES, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE HOSPITAL'S LARGE CATCHMENT AREA. ONE OF THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE PROGRAM IS THAT ANY CHILD DIAGNOSED AS A VICTIM OF INFLICTED TRAUMA OR DEPRIVATION SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT SOME FAMILIES WILL PARTICIPATE IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS WITHOUT POLICE AND COURT INTERVENTION, BUT PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT RELIABLY DIFFERENTIATING PROBABLE COMPLIERS FROM NONCOMPLIERS IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE. CASE FINDING USUALLY BEGINS IN THE HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM WHEN A CHILD IS BROUGHT FOR THE TREATMENT OF SOME INJURY. WHEN CHILD ABUSE IS SUSPECTED, THE PEDIATRIC TRAUMA COORDINATOR EXAMINES THE CHILD, REVIEWS FINDINGS OF THE EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIAN, AND MAKES A FINAL DETERMINATION OF INFLICTED VERSUS ACCIDENTAL TRAUMA. ONCE THE DIAGNOSIS OF INFLICTED TRAUMA IS MADE, PARENTS ARE INFORMED AND TOLD THAT THE DIAGNOSIS MUST BE REPORTED TO THE POLICE AS A MATTER OF LAW. ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL TO INTERVIEW PARENTS. PARENTS ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TREATMENT PROGRAM OFFERED BY THE HOSPITAL. TREATMENT IS BASED ON A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM ESTIMATE OF LIKELY SOURCES OF RISK TO THE CHILD IN THE HOME ENVIRONMENT AND NOT ON PARENTAL ADMISSIONS OF GUILT. IT INCLUDES SUCH COMPONENTS AS INDIVIDUAL OR COUPLE COUNSELING, GROUP THERAPY (PARENTS AND CHILDREN SEPARATELY), A CHILD MANAGEMENT GROUP (PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER), A PARENT AIDE, AND PEDIATRIC CARE. THE PROGRAM RARELY RECOMMENDS THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF ABUSIVE PARENTS. LEVERAGE GAINED BY SENTENCES OF PROBATION, HOWEVER, CAN BE USED AS LONG AS A REQUIREMENT FOR COUNSELING IS STIPULATED. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD IS RECOMMENDED ARE NOTED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

844. **PUNISHMENT, RETRIBUTION AND REHABILITATION (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By J. TIBBITS.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 9 p. 1977. **NCJ-57655**

AN EXPLORATION OF THE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE WAYS IN WHICH SOCIETY (ESPECIALLY THE COURT SYSTEM) CAN RESPOND TO CHILD ABUSERS IS UNDERTAKEN IN THIS ARTICLE, WITH REHABILITATION THE ULTIMATE GOAL. BRITISH CHILD ABUSE LAWS REFLECT AN UNEASY BALANCING OF THE OFTEN CONFLICTING OBJECTIVES BEHIND THE THREE MAJOR SOCIETAL APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH OFFENDERS: PUNISHMENT, RETRIBUTION, AND REHABILITATION. IN FACT, THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE DEBATE AS TO WHETHER THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS THE BEST WAY SOCIETY CAN PREVENT INDIVIDUALS FROM HARMING OTHERS. IT IS ARGUED THAT WHEN ABUSERS ARE PUNISHED BY THE COURTS THIS OFTEN LEADS THE OFFENDERS TO REEXAMINE THEIR ACTIONS IN LIGHT OF SOCIETAL VALUES, BUT QUESTIONS REMAIN AS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH PUNISHMENT ON PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN SEVERELY PUNISHED AS CHILDREN AND WHOSE LOW SELF-ESTEEM MIGHT BE FURTHER DAMAGED BY THE PROSPECT OF BEING PUNISHED. IN FACT, SUCH FEAR OF PUNISHMENT OFTEN DETERS ABUSERS FROM SEEKING HELP. THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION HAS PASSED THROUGH THREE PERIODS OF THOUGHT AS TO HOW TO DEAL WITH ABUSERS. PRIOR TO KEMPE'S STUDY (1972), SOCIAL WORKERS CONCENTRATED ON PROTECTING THE CHILD. THE POST-KEMPE PERIOD WAS MARKED BY A BELIEF THAT THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION COULD RESOLVE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEMS WITHOUT INVOLVING THE COURTS. THE THIRD PERIOD BEGAN WITH THE SENSE OF CHAOS RESULTING FROM THE WAY IN WHICH THE PARENTS IN A FAMOUS CHILD ABUSE CASE LEGALLY BLOCKED VISITS FROM SOCIAL WORKERS. THE PROFESSION NOW MUST FACE THE PROBLEM OF REHABILITATING ABUSIVE FAMILIES WHILE PROTECTING THE ABUSED CHILDREN. SOME REHABILITATION GUIDELINES ARE SUGGESTED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

845. **PUTTING CENTRAL REGISTERS TO WORK. By D. J. BESHAROV.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 6, N 5 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1977), P 9-13. **NCJ-47975**

PROBLEMS IN MAINTAINING AND USING CENTRAL REGISTERS OF CHILD PROTECTION CASES ARE DISCUSSED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF CONFIDENTIALITY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASE RECORDS. FORTY-SEVEN STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAVE ESTABLISHED CENTRAL REGISTERS. HOWEVER, NEARLY ALL OF THE REGISTERS HAVE FAILED TO FULFILL THEIR STATED DIAGNOSTIC, MONITORING, AND STATISTICAL FUNCTIONS. PROBLEMS RELATE TO INSUFFICIENT STAFFING, INCOMPLETE AND INACCURATE RECORDS, ONE-DIMENSIONAL STATISTICAL REPORTS, FRAGMENTED AND COMPLICATED REPORTING PROCEDURES, ABSENCE OF UPDATED OR FOLLOWUP REPORTS, AND MATTERS OF CONFIDENTIALITY. A PARTICULARLY CONTROVERSIAL ASPECT OF THE CONFIDENTIALITY PROBLEM ARISES WHEN CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO OPENING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RECORDS TO ADMINISTRATORS, LEGISLATORS, AND RESEARCHERS FOR USE IN PLANNING, MONITORING, AUDITING, EVALUATING, AND/OR CONDUCTING RESEARCH. THERE SHOULD BE PROVISIONS TO ENSURE THAT DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION IN CHILD PROTECTION RECORDS IS LIMITED TO SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE NEED TO KNOW IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PURPOSE. PERSONS LISTED IN THE REGISTER SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO REVIEW THE CONTENTS OF THEIR RECORD. THERE SHOULD BE PROVISION FOR CRIMINAL AND CIVL LIABILITY FOR THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION IN THE REGISTER. AS A RESEARCH TOOL, THE CENTRAL REGISTER CAN HELP TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN A STATE OR COMMUNITY AND THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF

TREATMENT. PROPERLY DESIGNED AND OPERATED, THE REGISTER CAN BE AN IMPORTANT TOOL IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

846. **QUESTIONNAIRE AS A RESEARCH TOOL (FROM CHILD ABUSE PREDICTION, PREVENTION AND FOLLOWUP, 1978, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-58628). By R. D. FREEMAN.** CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-58631**

A DISCUSSION OF THE USES OF QUESTIONNAIRES IN STUDYING CHILD ABUSE IS UNDERTAKEN IN TERMS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF QUESTIONNAIRES, PROBLEMS, FORMAT OF QUESTIONNAIRES, AND COMPUTERIZATION OR ANALYSIS OF DATA. QUESTIONNAIRES ARE GENERALLY ACCEPTED NOT ONLY FOR THE GATHERING OF INFORMATION BUT ALSO AS TOOLS BOTH FOR RESEARCH AND FOR CASE MANAGEMENT. WITH REGARD TO THE STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE, QUESTIONNAIRES CAN BE USED TO DETERMINE CASE VOLUME, IDENTIFY CHILD ABUSE SITUATION REMEDIES AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, AND IDENTIFY REFERRAL AGENCIES. QUESTIONNAIRES CAN ALSO OBTAIN DATA FROM THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND ABUSING PARENTS. CHILD ABUSE PROFESSIONALS SHOULD CONSULT WITH STATISTICIANS AND COMMERCIAL ADVISERS ON THE DESIGN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, ITS ITEMS, AND ITS ORDER. THE CONSTRUCTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES SHOULD BE GUIDED BY SUCH PRINCIPLES AS THE NEED TO ESTABLISH GOALS, DEFINE THE SAMPLE, AND MAXIMIZE RESPONSE. RESEARCHERS SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO PRETEST QUESTIONNAIRES AND SHOULD BE AWARE OF PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF QUESTIONNAIRES, SUCH AS THE FACT THAT RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRES MAY NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL BEHAVIOR OF THE RESPONDENTS. DESIGNERS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FORMAT SHOULD CONSIDER SUCH POINTS AS APPEARANCE AND LEGIBILITY, PROVISION FOR CODING, AND INCLUSION OF RATING SCALES. THE COMPUTERIZATION OR ANALYSIS OF DATA REQUIRES THAT PROCEDURES BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE CODING OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AND TREATMENT OF LARGE NUMBERS OF VARIABLES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (KCP)

847. **RAPE AND OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES—SPECIAL REPORT AUSTRALIA.** SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PENAL METHODS REFORM COMMITTEE, BOX 464, G.P.O., ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001, AUSTRALIA. 85 p. 1976. **NCJ-44163**

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A COMMITTEE EMPOWERED TO STUDY RAPE LAWS IN AUSTRALIA ARE PRESENTED; CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO ALL ASPECTS OF RAPE AND SEXUAL OFFENSES. AREAS COVERED INCLUDE: INGREDIENTS OF RAPE; STATUTORY BORN. RESEARCHERS ARE AWARE OF THE VARIOUS FACTORS SUGGESTED CRIME OF SEXUAL ATTACK; EXTENSION OF RAPE TO COVER CHILDREN, RAPE BY BOYS UNDER 14, AND RAPE BY HUSBANDS; STATUTORY DEFINITION OF RAPE; USE OF THE WORDS 'UNLAWFUL CARNAL KNOWLEDGE;' AGE OF CONSENT; MENTALLY DEFECTIVE VICTIMS; ELEMENT OF INDECENCY IN INDECENT ASSAULT AND GROSS INDECENCY; INDECENT INTERFERENCE; INCEST; ABDUCTION AND PROCUREMENT; VICTIMS OF RAPE; EVIDENCE BY THE ACCUSED AT TRIAL; AND THE JURY. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE THAT THE TERM 'RAPE' SHOULD BE RETAINED RATHER THAN 'ASSAULT,' THAT A HUSBAND BE INDICTABLE FOR RAPE OF HIS WIFE WHEN THE ACT HAS BEEN COMMITTED WHILE THE COUPLE WAS LIVING APART, THAT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 12 BE PUNISHABLE BY THE SAME PENALTY AS RAPE, THAT THE AGE OF CONSENT BE SET AT 16 YEARS OF AGE (EXCEPT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES), THAT THE OFFENSE OF INCEST BE ABOLISHED AND THAT PROSECUTION SHOULD BE FOR UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, THAT SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND TRAINING BE ADOPTED FOR TREATMENT OF RAPE VICTIMS, AND THAT IRRELEVANT FACTS ABOUT PRIOR SEXUAL EXPERIENCE OF RAPE VICTIMS BE INADMISSIBLE AT THE TRIAL. A LISTING OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS FURNISHING SUBMISSIONS TO THE SPECIAL REPORT AND TABLES CONTAINING STATISTICAL DATA ON RAPE AND SEXUAL OFFENSES ARE APPENDED. TABLES OF STATUTES AND CASES ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

Availability: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PENAL METHODS REFORM COMMITTEE, BOX 464, G.P.O., ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001, AUSTRALIA.

848. **RAPE—THE FIRST SOURCEBOOK FOR WOMEN BY NEW YORK RADICAL FEMINISTS. N. CONNELL and C. WILSON, Eds.** 283 p. 1974. **NCJ-16058**

GENERAL REFERENCE BOOK ON THE SOCIOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP OF RAPE, SEXISM AND RADICAL FEMINISM. THIS BOOK BEGINS WITH A COPY OF THE NEW YORK RADICAL FEMINISTS MANIFESTO ON RAPE. THE FIRST CHAPTER CONTAINS A TRANSCRIPT OF A CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT. RAPE TESTIMONIES IN THIS BOOK COME FROM THREE SOURCES—THE NEW YORK RADICAL FEMINISTS (NYRF) RAPE SPEAK-OUT, THE NYRF RAPE CONFERENCE SPEAKOUT AND A VIDEOTAPE MADE BY FOUR WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN RAPED. SEVERAL PAPERS ON THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF RAPE AND THE 'ALLEGED VICTIM' CONTROVERSY ARE INCLUDED. A DISCUSSION OF WAYS TO COMBAT RAPE INCLUDES ARTICLES ON RAPE CRISIS CENTERS, MEDICAL ISSUES, SELF-DEFENSE, THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN AND POLITICAL ACTION. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND RESOURCES ON THE SUBJECT OF WOMEN AND RAPE.

Availability: NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY, 1301 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10019.

849. **RE-THINKING THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN—PROCEEDINGS OF THE IOWA GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE, APRIL 1-2, 1974.** IOWA STATE YOUTH COORDINATOR'S OFFICE, 523 EAST 12TH STREET, DES MOINES, IA 50319. 163 p. 1974. **NCJ-40049**

IN THIS TRANSCRIPT, A PANEL OF SPEAKERS REVIEWS AND ANALYZES THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN IOWA AND MAKES REMEDIAL RECOMMENDATIONS. THE 12 SPEAKERS INCLUDED STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AS WELL AS NATIONAL AUTHORITIES ON JUVENILE JUSTICE SUCH AS SOL RUBIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AND DR. JEROME MILLER, DIRECTOR OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. AN OVERVIEW OF IOWA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM WAS PRESENTED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF A JUVENILE PROSECUTOR, A JUVENILE JUDGE, A LAW PROFESSOR, AND A JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATOR. A LEGAL ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY WHO HELPED REWRITE THE STATE'S JUVENILE CODE, SPOKE ON 'THE NEED FOR JUVENILE CODE REVISION.' SOL RUBIN LECTURED ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT, COMPARED TO THE VAST POWER OF THE STATE AND THE PARENT, THE CHILD HAS FEW RIGHTS. DR. JEROME MILLER DESCRIBED HOW, AS FORMER COMMISSIONER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES, HE CLOSED DOWN ALMOST ALL OF THE REFORM SCHOOLS AND REPLACE THEM WITH RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES. SPEAKERS ALSO ADDRESSED THE ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE COURT, SOCIETAL RESPONSES TO DELINQUENCY AND CHILD ABUSE IN IOWA. THIS TRANSCRIPT RECORDS VERBATIM THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE PANEL AND THE AUDIENCE OF 400 POLICE OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, LEGISLATORS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PERSONNEL....MSP

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

850. **REACHING CHILD ABUSERS THROUGH TARGET TODDLERS. By P. S. STEPHENSON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 310-316. **NCJ-46196**

A CANADIAN DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED WHICH WORKED ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS WITH PARENTS WHO WERE NEGLECTING OR ABUSING THEIR CHILDREN AND PROVIDED AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL TREATMENT APPROACHES. 'PROJECT TODDLER' WAS AIMED AT DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES WHO WERE SUSPICIOUS OF TRADITIONAL TREATMENT SUCH AS FOSTER CARE. THE PROGRAM PROVIDED AN ENRICHMENT PROGRAM FOR THE TARGET TODDLERS, EMPHASIZED MEDICAL AND NUTRITIONAL CARE, AND ATTEMPTED AN EVALUATION BY USE OF A CONTROL GROUP. YOUNG PRESCHOOL TEACHERS WERE USED AS THE PRIMARY THERAPISTS TO PROVIDE AN ENRICHMENT PROGRAM FOR THE TODDLERS AND ALSO TO WORK WITH PARENTS AND SIBLINGS. THE CHILDREN WERE PICKED UP EACH DAY BY THE TEACHERS, WHO GATHERED THREE CHILDREN PER CAR AND DROVE THEM TO THE PROGRAM. IN THE AFTERNOON, THEY WERE DRIVEN HOME AND THE TEACHER SPENT TIME WITH ONE OF HER THREE ASSIGNED FAMILIES. THE PROGRAM WAS GEARED AT FIRST TO THE BASIC NEEDS OF VERY YOUNG CHILDREN. UNLIKE IN A SCHOOL, THE GROUPS OF CHILDREN RESEMBLED FOUR FAMILIES, WITH EACH CHILD RELATING PRIMARILY TO THE TEACHER AND VERY LITTLE TO PEERS. TWENTY-FOUR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES WERE TESTED, WITH TWELVE IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP; THE OTHER TWELVE FAMILIES WERE REFERRED TO COMMUNITY SERVICES. AS THE CHILDREN CHANGED OVER THE 2-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PERIOD, THE ENRICHMENT PROGRAM BECAME SIMILAR TO A REGULAR PRESCHOOL PROGRAM. IT WAS FOUND THAT MOST CHILDREN SHOWED IMPROVEMENT IN COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, AND SOCIAL AREAS AFTER 3 MONTHS. EVALUATION OF THE CHILDREN SHOWED THAT THOSE WHO REMAINED IN THE PROGRAM MORE THAN 1 YEAR SHOWED A MEAN INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT INCREASE OF 14, COMPARED TO A MEAN GAIN OF 2 FOR THOSE WHO REMAINED LESS THAN 1 YEAR AND FOR THE CONTROL CHILDREN. IN 55 PERCENT OF THE '1 YEAR PLUS' FAMILIES, A PARENT HAD MOVED FROM SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, USUALLY VIA EDUCATIONAL UPGRADING, TO PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT, COMPARED TO 11 TO 22 PERCENT IN THE OTHER TWO GROUPS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY C/O P SUSAN STEPHENSON, VANCOUVER, BC V6T 1W5 CN, CANADA.

851. **REACHING THE BATTERING HUSBAND. By J. A. GELLER.** 24 p. 1978. **NCJ-55089**

A SESSION-BY-SESSION DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF A SHORT-TERM THERAPY GROUP FOR BATTERING HUSBANDS, AND THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF THE WIFE BEATER ARE DISCUSSED. A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO PROVIDE HELP FOR ABUSED SPOUSES REVEALED THAT MOST WIVES DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE THEIR HUSBANDS OR DISSOLVE THEIR MARRIAGES, DUE TO OTHERWISE POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR HUSBANDS OR THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS POSED BY BREAKING FROM DEPENDENCE ON THEIR HUSBANDS. AS A RESULT OF THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, PLANS WERE DEVISED FOR A PROGRAM AIMED AT EFFECTING CHANGE IN THE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF HUSBANDS WHOSE WIVES HAD SOUGHT HELP IN THE PROGRAM. SHORT-TERM (10 SESSIONS) GROUP THERAPY WAS SELECTED AS THE MOST VIABLE APPROACH TO TREATMENT. THE TARGETED HUSBANDS WERE ASKED BY THEIR WIVES TO CALL THE WORKER IN CHARGE OF THE PROGRAM. OF THOSE WHO MADE THE CALL, FIVE CONSENTED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GROUP SESSIONS, AND TWO APPEARED AT THE FIRST SESSION. AFTER THE FIFTH SESSION, A CORE MEMBERSHIP OF FIVE HAD DEVELOPED. THE GROUP WORKER WAS A MALE, WHO INTENDED FROM THE OUTSET OF THE GROUP MEETINGS TO ADOPT A NONJUDGMENTAL STANCE TOWARD ANY EXPRESSIONS OF GROUP MEMBERS IN THE INTEREST OF FOSTERING GROUP COHESIVENESS AND AN ATMOSPHERE OF SAFETY CONDUCIVE TO SHARING. INITIALLY, AND THROUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE SESSION, THE MEN SOUGHT TO AVOID ACCEPTING ANY SORT OF BLAME FOR THEIR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO THEIR WIVES, APPARENTLY TO AVOID THE EMOTIONAL DEVASTATION OF BEING PERCEIVED IN THE ROLE OF BEING MORALLY INFERIOR. AS THE MEMBERS WERE PERMITTED TO EXERCISE THESE DEFENSES WITHOUT BEING CHALLENGED, THE ACCEPTING ATMOSPHERE OF THE GROUP STIMULATED A WILLINGNESS TO EXAMINE ALTERNATIVE WAYS FOR DEALING WITH FRUSTRATION AND STRESS, OTHER THAN VIOLENCE. THE MEMBERS THEMSELVES FELT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSIGHT DEVELOPED, AND ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR APPEALED TO THEIR DESIRE TO CONTROL THEIR BEHAVIOR ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN DESIGNS. FOUR OF THE FIVE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP CONSENTED TO CONTINUE WITH COUPLES SESSIONS AT THE END OF THE TEN MALE GROUP SESSIONS. LONG-TERM OUTCOME DATA FOR MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE. (RCB)

852. **REAPPRAISAL OF NEW YORK'S CHILD ABUSE LAW—HOW FAR HAVE WE COME? By D. A. SCHWARTZ.** COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 435 WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10027. *COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS,* V 13, N 1 (1977), P 91-135. **NCJ-54053**

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW YORK'S CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTE, THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES, AND THE ROLE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL WORKERS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE CRITICIZED. THE BACKGROUND PORTION OF THIS DISCUSSION REVIEWS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS, THE EVENTS WHICH SEEM TO TRIGGER ABUSE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WHO SUFFER FROM ABUSE, AND SOURCES OF REPORTING OF ABUSE. THE RELUCTANCE OF PHYSICIANS TO FILE CHILD ABUSE REPORTS IS EXAMINED AND POSSIBLE REASONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE RATIONALE BEHIND CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES IN GENERAL IS GIVEN, AND THE HISTORY OF MANDATORY REPORTING IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK IS TRACED. IT IS CALLED A WELCOME SIGN THAT THE NUMBER OF REPORTS INCREASES ANNUALLY, REACHING 36,666 REPORTED CASES INVOLVING 72,195 CHILDREN IN 1975. EACH SECTION OF THE MANDATORY REPORTING STATUTE IS REVIEWED, WHILE FOOTNOTES GIVE ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION AND CITE JUDICIAL DECISIONS WHICH HAVE AMPLIFIED OR UPHELD VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE LAW. PROVISIONS OF THE FAMILY COURT ACT RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE THEN SUMMARIZED AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS RESPONSIBILITY IS SURVEYED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE FAMILY COURT IS SURROUNDED BY CONTROVERSY BECAUSE OF CONFLICTING EXPECTATIONS. THOSE WHO FEEL THE CHILD SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE ABUSING PARENTS ARE DISSATISFIED BECAUSE SO MANY CHILDREN ARE RETURNED HOME. THOSE WHO FAVOR LEAVING THE CHILD IN THE HOME WHILE WORKING WITH THE PARENTS ARE DISPLEASED WITH THE LARGE NUMBER OF FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS. THE ARTICLE THEN REVIEWS THE QUEENSBORO SOCIETY REPORT, WHICH EXAMINED BOTH FAMILY COURTS AND LOCAL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT STATE LAW SETS UP AN EXCELLENT SYSTEM TO HANDLE CHILD ABUSE CASES BUT THAT UNDERSTAFFING, POOR COORDINATION, AND LACK OF RE-

PORTING BY PHYSICIANS ALL HINDER IMPLEMENTATION. A TOTAL OF 343 FOOTNOTES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

853. **RECENT FINDINGS RELATED TO WIFE ABUSE. By J. P. FLYNN.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK (JANUARY 1977),* P 13-20. **NCJ-39739**

THIS REPORT TRACES INCIDENCE OF SPOUSE ABUSE IN KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, AND FACTORS BEARING UPON IT. THIS ARTICLE IS THE SUMMARY OF A REPORT OF A RESEARCH PROJECT ON SPOUSE ASSAULT. THE PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY A TEAM OF GRADUATE STUDENTS AT WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. THE STUDY FOUND THAT 10 PERCENT OF FAMILIES IN THE AREA HAD EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE. WIFE BEATING WAS FOUND TO OCCUR PRIMARILY AT HOME, MOST FREQUENTLY AT NIGHT, AND OVER WEEKENDS. ASSAULTS RANGED FROM DAILY TO TWICE A YEAR. WIFE BEATING WAS FOUND AT ALL SOCIOECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. IN SOME INSTANCES ASSAULTERS HAD PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS; TWO-FIFTHS OF ASSAULTERS HAD BEEN ABUSED AS CHILDREN. THE STUDY RECOMMENDED THE FORMATION OF A COMMUNITY TASK FORCE AND RESOURCE SERVICES TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM....BS

854. **RECOGNIZING THE CHILD ABUSE SYNDROME. By A. J. CHAPMAN.** FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20535. *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN,* V 46, N 8 (AUGUST 1977), P 22-26. **NCJ-43199**

A MEDICAL EXAMINER GIVES GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATIONS AND AUTOPSIES TO DETERMINE WHETHER A CHILD FATALITY RESULTED FROM ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THREE CASE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. ANYTHING NOT CONDUCIVE TO THE WELL-BEING OF A CHILD, INCLUDING 'ACTS OF OMISSION' AS WELL AS 'COMMISSION,' IS HERE DEFINED AS CHILD ABUSE. ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE MUST BE INVESTIGATED CAREFULLY TO ENSURE THAT INNOCENT PARTIES ARE NOT FALSELY ACCUSED. PROPER PROCEDURE FOR INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF AN INFANT OR CHILD MUST INCLUDE COMPLETE DOCUMENTATION (PHOTOGRAPHS, DIAGRAMS, AND INTERVIEW RESULTS) AND AN OBSERVATION OF THE SCENE OF DEATH. THE PATHOLOGIST SHOULD ALSO NOTE THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY, THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF FAMILY MEMBERS, AND THEIR REACTIONS TO AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE DEATH. THE CHILD'S MEDICAL HISTORY MUST BE STUDIED; DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN INJURIES AND EXPLANATIONS GIVEN FOR THEIR PRESENCE ARE AN INDICATION OF CHILD ABUSE. A MEDICOLEGAL AUTOPSY IS REQUIRED WHENEVER THE DEATH OF A CHILD HAS NOT RESULTED FROM A WELL-DOCUMENTED, FATAL, NATURAL DISEASE UNRELATED TO INJURY OR POISONING. DOCUMENTATION OF INJURIES IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE AND, WHEN FEASIBLE, TOTAL BODY X RAYS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO DELINEATE THE PRESENCE AND AGE OF SKELETAL INJURIES. THE DUTIES OF THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST IN DEALING WITH ALLEGEDLY ABUSED OR BATTERED CHILDREN INCLUDE: (1) EDUCATING LAY AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE TO RECOGNIZE AND REPORT CASES OF ABUSE; (2) PROTECTING THE INNOCENT INDIVIDUAL WHO MAY BE ACCUSED OF ABUSE; (3) HELPING TO ENSURE SURVIVING SIBLINGS OF PROTECTION FROM ABUSE; AND (4) PROVIDING EXPERT OPINION AND TESTIMONY. THREE CASES ILLUSTRATING ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE ANALYZED.

855. **REFUGE FOR BATTERED WOMEN—A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF A WOMEN'S CENTRE.** 90 p. 1978. **NCJ-57845**

THE AIM OF THIS STUDY WAS TO MONITOR THE SETTING UP AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANTERBURY WOMEN'S CENTRE, AND TO EVALUATE THE ASSISTANCE IT OFFERED TO THE WOMEN IN ENGLAND BETWEEN NOV. 1975 AND NOV. 1976. WOMEN WHO STAYED AT THE CENTRE WERE INTERVIEWED, ALONG WITH 9 OF THE WOMEN WHO SET IT UP. OUTLINE INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON ALL THE WOMEN WHO STAYED AT THE REFUGE WHILE THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED. THE CENTRE WAS SET UP ACCORDING TO PRINCIPLES SIMILAR TO THOSE ADOPTED BY MANY WOMEN'S AID REFUGES, INCLUDING: (1) THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SELF-HELP AND MUTUAL SUPPORT AMONG THE WOMEN LIVING IN THE CENTRE, (2) THE SHARING OF POWER AMONG ALL THOSE CONCERNED WITH THE CENTRE, AND (3) THE OPEN DOOR POLICY. THE CENTRE WAS USED BY WOMEN FROM ALL OVER KENT, MANY OF WHOM HAD NO CHILDREN WITH THEM, EITHER BECAUSE THEY WERE CHILDLESS OR BECAUSE THEIR CHILDREN WERE ELSEWHERE. IN ADDITION, THE EXISTENCE OF THE CENTRE REVEALED THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM OF SINGLE HOMELESS WOMEN IN THE AREA. THE NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN, WITH OR WITHOUT CHILDREN, FALL UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS: PROTECTION, ACCOMMODATION, SUPPORT, AND ADVICE. BEFORE COMING TO THE CENTRE THE WOMEN HAD SOUGHT HELP FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES, BOTH INFORMALLY FROM FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, AND MORE FORMALLY FROM AGENCIES. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE WOMEN VALUED THE PROTECTION AND ACCOMMODATION WHICH THE CENTRE OFFERED AND THE SUPPORT OF THE OTHER WOMEN, ALTHOUGH MANY WERE CONFUSED BY THE IDEAS OF SELF-HELP AND OF POWER SHARING. HOWEVER, THESE PRINCIPLES DID IN PRACTICE ENABLE SOME WOMEN TO REGAIN THEIR SELF-CONFIDENCE. MOST WOMEN EXPERIENCED FEELINGS OF PERSONAL CHANGE DURING THEIR TIME AT THE CENTRE. THE GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO SET UP THE CENTRE PROVIDED A SOLUTION WHICH WAS IN GENERAL APPROPRIATE TO THE PROBLEM, AND WHICH INVOLVED A RELATIVELY SMALL FINANCIAL BURDEN TO THE COMMUNITY. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE INTERVIEW, THE INVESTIGATOR'S CHECKLIST, AND PSEUDONYMS USED FOR THOSE INTERVIEWED. (MHP)

Availability: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, P O BOX 569, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND.

856. **REFUGES FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN LONDON—PROVISION AND NEED. By D. KENNY and Q. THOMPSON.** LONDON BOROUGHS ASSOCIATION, LAMBETH TOWN HALL, BRIXTON HALL, GREAT BRITAIN. 52 p. 1978. **NCJ-54074**

THIS SURVEY OF TEMPORARY SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN FINDS CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE BUT THAT MORE SHELTERS ARE NEEDED. CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICY ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED. THIS STUDY, SPONSORED BY THE WORKING PARTY ON VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE, GATHERED DATA FOR THE 32 BOROUGHS OF GREATER LONDON, ENGLAND, FROM WOMEN'S AID GROUPS, BOROUGH AUTHORITIES, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES. SINCE 1970, THE NUMBER OF SHELTERS HAS INCREASED FROM VIRTUALLY NONE TO 350 PLACES CITYWIDE; HOWEVER, THIS NUMBER NEEDS TO BE INCREASED TO A MINIMUM OF 850 PLACES. THIS FIGURE IS BASED ON A COORDINATED SYSTEM OF REHOUSING. SHELTER STAY IS RECOMMENDED TO BE A MAXIMUM OF 3 MONTHS. HOWEVER, IF REHOUSING IS NOT FOUND RAPIDLY, THE NUMBER OF NEEDED SHELTER PLACES MAY BE AS HIGH AS 1,050 TO 1,200. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WOMEN'S AID GROUPS SHOULD OPERATE THE SHELTERS AND THAT THE PHYSICAL SHELTER PROGRAM SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH COUNSELING, ACCESS TO CHILDREN'S DAY CARE FACILITIES, AND SOCIAL WORK SUPPORT. IT IS ALSO FOUND THAT WOMEN IN GREATEST NEED OF THESE SERVICES ARE THOSE FROM PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOROUGHS UNITE TO MAKE REFUGE PLACES AVAILABLE TO ANY

WOMEN REGARDLESS OF HER PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO HER SUBSEQENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE. (AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT A WOMAN WAS ELIGIBLE FOR SHELTER ONLY IN HER BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE.) CHANGES IN POLICY REGARDING CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN, RENT PAYMENTS, AND PLAY FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED. ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR THE SHELTER PROGRAM IS URGED. CHARTS, GRAPHS, AND STATISTICS DETAIL THE STUDY DATA. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY OF VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE MAY 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

857. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND LATER SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR—A REPORT.** NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE, 270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10007. 335 p. 1978. **NCJ-51167**

DATA FROM CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES AND COURTS IN EIGHT NEW YORK COUNTIES ARE ANALYZED IN A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT AND SUBSEQUENT CONTACTS WITH THE COURTS. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN BROOME, ERIE, KINGS, MONROE, NEW YORK, ST. LAWRENCE, SUFFOLK, AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES. TWO SEPARATE SAMPLES OF CHILDREN WERE STUDIED: 5,136 CHILDREN FROM 1,423 FAMILIES REPORTED FOR SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT IN 1952 OR 1953; AND 1,963 CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED TO THE FAMILY COURT OR PROBATION INTAKE SERVICE AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE IN 1971 OR 1972. AS MANY AS 50 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES REPORTED FOR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT HAD AT LEAST ONE CHILD WHO WAS LATER TAKEN TO COURT AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE. IN MONROE COUNTY, THE RATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND UNGOVERNABILITY AMONG CHILDREN REPORTED AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED WAS FIVE TIMES GREATER THAN AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION. IN COUNTIES WITH HIGH NUMBERS OF AGENCY/COURT CONTACTS (ERIE, KINGS, MONROE, AND NEW YORK), 25 PERCENT OF THE BOYS AND 17 PERCENT OF THE GIRLS WITH AT LEAST ONE FOUNDED MALTREATMENT REPORT WERE LATER REPORTED TO A COURT AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE. DELINQUENT CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED TENDED TO BE MORE VIOLENT THAN OTHER DELINQUENTS. HOWEVER, CHILD MALTREATMENT IS NOT AN INDICATOR OR PREDICTOR OF ANY PARTICULAR TYPE OF JUVENILE MISCONDUCT. THE RECORDS EXAMINED SHOW THAT FEW SERVICES WERE PROVIDED TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN OR THEIR FAMILIES, AND THAT MOST OF THE FOUNDED REPORTS OF ABUSE/NEGLECT ENDED IN NO ACTION. THE FINDING THAT RATES OF PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD OUTSIDE THE HOME WERE HIGHER FOR NEGLECT THAN FOR ABUSE INDICATES THAT NEGLECT IS A MORE INTRACTABLE PROBLEM THAN ABUSE; SIMILARLY, PLACEMENT RATES WERE HIGHER FOR UNGOVERNABILITY THAN FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE FINDINGS ALSO SHOW THAT CHILDREN REPORTED AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED AND AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE COME FROM SIMILAR FAMILIES, AND THAT THESE FAMILIES DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THAT THEY ARE LARGER, HAVE A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN, ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ONE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS, AND ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY NONWHITE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS AN EMPIRICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABUSE/NEGLECT AND LATER DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, BUT THAT THE RELATIONSHIP MAY BE MORE COMPLICATED THAN A SIMPLE CAUSE-AND-EFFECT ASSOCIATION. THIS COMPLEXITY RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT SOCIETY'S RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT, JUVENILE CRIME, AND FAMILY DYSFUNCTION. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPORTING DATA AND DOCUMENTATION ARE PROVIDED. A 35-PAGE SUMMARY REPORT IS AVAILABLE AS NCJ 50515. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

858. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND LATER SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR—SUMMARY REPORT.** NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE, 270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10007. 35 p. 1978. **NCJ-50515**

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND LATER SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, RECORDS OF COURTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES IN EIGHT NEW YORK COUNTIES WERE EXAMINED FOR THE YEARS 1950-1972. THE RECORDS WERE USED AS THE BASIS FOR A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN WHO WERE MEMBERS OF FAMILIES REPORTED FOR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT AND CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE. THE 1950'S SAMPLE CONTANED 5,136 CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED FROM 1,423 FAMILIES. THE 1970'S SAMPLE CONTAINED 1,963 CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED TO THE FAMILY COURT OR TO INTAKE SERVICES AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE IN 1971 OR 1972. DATA ON THE HISTORIES OF THE CHILDREN, INCLUDING ALL CONTACTS WITH THE COURTS FOR DELINQUENCY BEHAVIOR, WERE COLLECTED AND KEPT SEPARATE FOR THE TWO GROUPS. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT AS MANY AS 50 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES REPORTED FOR CHILD ABUSE HAD AT LEAST ONE CHILD WHO WAS LATER TAKEN TO COURT FOR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, THAT A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED ABUSED WERE LATER REPORTED TO A COURT AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE, AND THAT DELINQUENT CHILDREN WHO WERE REPORTED AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED TENDED TO BE MORE VIOLENT THAN OTHER DELINQUENTS. CHILD MALTREATMENT, HOWEVER, COULD NOT BE USED AS AN INDICATOR OR PREDICTOR OF A PARTICULAR TYPE OF JUVENILE MISBEHAVIOR. IT WAS FOUND ALSO THAT FEW SERVICES WERE PROVIDED TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN OR THEIR FAMILIES AND THAT MOST CHILD PROTECTIVE CONTACTS ENDED WITH NO ACTION BEING TAKEN. THE PERCENTAGE OF NEGLECT CONTACTS LEADING TO PLACEMENT WAS HIGHER THAN THE PERCENTAGE OF ABUSE CONTACTS LEADING TO PLACEMENT (16 PERCENT AS OPPOSED TO 20 PERCENT), AND THE PLACEMENT RATE FOR UNGOVERNABILITY WAS HIGHER THAN THAT FOR JUVENILE DELIQUENCY (19.4 PERCENT AS OPPOSED TO 11.3 PERCENT). IT WAS SHOWN ALSO THAT CHILDREN REPORTED AS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED AND AS DELINQUENT OR UNGOVERNABLE CAME FROM SIMILAR FAMILIES WHICH DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION. AN EMPIRICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND LATER SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR WAS CONFIRMED, BUT THE RELATIONSHIP WAS SEEN TO BE MORE COMPLICATED THAN A SIMPLE CAUSE AND EFFECT ASSOCIATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE DISPARATE SYSTEMS THAT AFFECT CHILDREN AND PARENTS BE REEXAMINED AND REDIRECTED TO HANDLE THE TOTAL REALITY OF PROBLEMS AFFLICTING FAMILIES. FOR COMPLETE REPORT, SEE NCJ-51167 (DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, EXECUTIVE PARK TOWER, STUYVESANT PLAZA, ALBANY, NY 12203.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

859. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN A PREDOMINANTLY MEXICAN-AMERICAN POPULATION (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION, 1978—SEE NCJ-59268). US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-59272**

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FOR A STUDY DESIGNED TO GATHER DATA ON FAMILIES KNOWN TO HAVE A PARENT WHO IS AN ALCOHOL ABUSER, DRUG ABUSER, CHILD ABUSER, OR CHILD NEGLECTOR. THE MAJOR HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT A POSITIVE RELATONSHIP EXISTED BETWEEN ALCOHOL ABUSE OR OTHER DRUG ABUSE AND THE ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN. THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR DATA COLLECTION CONTAINED OVER 300 QUESTIONS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING MAJOR SECTIONS: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, STRESS FACTORS, CHILDREN'S MEDICAL HISTORY, RESPONSIBILITY OF CHILD CARE, REALITY PERCEPTIONS, THE RESPONDENT'S HOME ENVIRONMENT AS A CHILD, FAMILY RELATIONS AND ROLE EXPECTATIONS, ALCOHOL ABUSE, MARIHUANA ABUSE, AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE. DATA WAS COLLECTED ON BOTH ANGLO AND MEXICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES. THE SAN ANTONIO CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RESEARCH PROJECT STAFF USED SEVERAL LOCAL AGENCIES DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSERS TO OBTAIN SUBJECTS. THE CONTROL GROUP WAS DRAWN FROM THE SAN ANTONIO STREET DIRECTORY AND A SAMPLE OF ADDRESSES IN BEXAR COUNTY. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT MEMBERS OF THE CONTROL GROUP(N92) WERE NOT CHILD ABUSERS OR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS. WITHIN EACH OF THE TWO ETHNIC GROUPS, THERE WERE FOUR GROUPS: (1) THE CONTROL PARENT GROUP (ANGLO-AMERICAN N33, MEXICAN AMERICAN N59), (2) THE CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT PARENT GROUP (ANGLO-AMERICAN N21, MEXICAN AMERICAN N55), (3) THE ALCOHOL ABUSER PARENT GROUP (ANGLO-AMERICAN N7, MEXICAN AMERICAN N84), AND (4) THE DRUG ABUSER PARENT GROUP (ANGLO-AMERICAN N20, MEXICAN AMERICAN N62). IT IS ADVISED THAT INFERENCES FROM THE DATA PRESENTED MUST BE TENTATIVE, BECAUSE, ALTHOUGH THE FINDINGS PRESENTED ARE BASED ON A TOTAL OF 341 SUBJECTS, THE FACTOR STRUCTURE WAS DERIVED FROM DATA ON ONLY 80 SUBJECTS. SOME ITEMS WERE NOT ENTERED INTO THE FACTOR ANALYSIS DUE TO INCOMPLETE DATA AND INSUFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES. FACTOR ANALYSIS BASED ON THE FINAL SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 INTERVIEWS WILL SHOW SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT RESULTS RESULTS SHOWED THAT WHILE ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PER SE DID NOT CORRELATE SIGNIFICANTLY WITH CHILD ABUSE IN EITHER THE MEXICAN AMERICAN OR ANGLO-AMERICAN GROUPS, ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION ASSOCIATED WITH DRINKING AND A FAMILY HISTORY OF DRINKING WAS REPORTED MORE PREVALENT AMONG CHILD ABUSERS IN BOTH GROUPS THAN AMONG CONTROLS. THIS SUGGESTS THAT CHILD ABUSERS MANIFEST A CERTAIN TYPE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE, PERHAPS LEARNED FROM THEIR PARENTS, IN WHICH THEY DRINK TO RELIEVE TROUBLING MENTAL SYMPTOMS. RESPONDENTS WERE RELUCTANT TO ADMIT DRUG USE. TABULAR DATA ARE REPORTED. (RCB)

860. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPIATE ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (FROM CRITICAL CONCERNS IN THE FIELD OF DRUG ABUSE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE CONFERENCE, INC, 1978). By R. M. BLACK, J. MAYER, and A. ZAKLAN. MARCEL DEKKER, INC, 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 4 p. 1978. **NCJ-54361**

FOLLOWING A GENERAL DISCUSSION ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PARENT OPIATE ABUSE, RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM A SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF ALCOHOLIC AND ADDICTED PARENTS. FROM A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT SOME CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CAN BE EXPECTED TO OCCUR IN FAMILIES IN WHICH A PARENT IS ADDICTED TO HEROIN; HOWEVER, FEW CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT STUDIES HAVE ATTEMPTED TO ASSESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH DRUG ADDICTION IS INVOLVED. AT THE WASHINGTONIAN CENTER FOR DRUG ADDICTIONS, A PRIVATE, VOLUNTARY, MULTIMODALITY TREATMENT CENTER FOR DRUG ADDICTION AND ALCOHOLISM IN BOSTON, MASS., A SAMPLE OF 100 OPIATE ADDICTS AND 100 ALCOHOLICS CARING FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18 WERE BEING INTERVIEWED AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT FOR INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING: (1) DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, (2) HISTORY OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, (3) CHILDHOOD HISTORY, (4) CARE/ABUSE/NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, AND (5) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAGES IN THE CYCLE OF ALCOHOL OR OPIATE ABUSE AND CHILD CARE/ABUSE/NEGLECT. ADDITIONAL MEASURES INCLUDE THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY, SURVEY ON BRINGING UP CHILDREN (HALFER), AND THE SCHEDULE OF RECENT EXPERIENCE (HOLMES). INITIAL RESULTS INDICATE THAT NOT ALL OPIATE ADDICTS SERIOUSLY ABUSE OR NEGLECT THEIR CHILDREN, ALTHOUGH MANY APPEAR TO HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN CHILDREARING SIMILAR TO THOSE EXPECTED IN A SAMPLE OF LOW-INCOME PARENTS, PARENTS FROM DISTURBED BACKGROUNDS, OR CHRONICALLY ILL PARENTS. MANY OF THE ADDICTS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN AND HAVE MADE ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN HELP WITH CHILD CARE. ADDICTS REPORT THAT THEY PRESENT THEMSELVES TO THEIR CHILDREN AS 'SICK' AND REPORT CONSEQUENCES TO THEIR CHILDREN SUCH AS PREOCCUPATION WITH ILLNESS, GUILT, AND ATTEMPTS TO CARE FOR THE PARENT. THE MOST DISRUPTED CHILD CARE IS PLAY. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW YORK (NY), 1976.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

861. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT WOMEN AND VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT CHILDREN WITHIN THE FAMILY SETTING. By R. E. DOBASH. SCOTLAND HOUSE OF COMMONS PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, SCOTLAND. 8 p. 1977. **NCJ-48865**

DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE INCIDENCE OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE IN CASES REPORTED TO POLICE IN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, AND ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF WIFE BEATING AND CHILD BEATING. THE INCIDENCE DATA ARE BASED ON REPORTS TO SELECTED POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN ONE DISTRICT OF GLASGOW AND IN ALL OF EDINBURGH FOR THE YEAR 1974. OF 33,724 REPORTED OFFENSES, LESS THAN 10 PERCENT INVOLVED VIOLENCE OF ANY SORT. OF CASES INVOLVING VIOLENCE, 34.5 PERCENT INVOLVED VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS. OVER HALF (56 PERCENT) OF THE FAMILY VIOLENCE CASES INVOLVED ASSAULTS OR THREATENED ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS ON WIVES. ONLY 6.9 PERCENT OF REPORTED FAMILY VIOLENCE INVOLVED CHILDREN AS VICTIMS. THE POSSIBILITY THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE IS UNDERREPORTED IS NOTED. STUDIES OF 928 INDIVIDUAL CASES OF WIFE-BEATING SUGGEST LITTLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT WIVES AND THAT DIRECTED AT CHILDREN. IN ONLY 13 PERCENT OF THE WIFE-BEATING CASES WAS A SECOND VICTIM INVOLVED. HOWEVER, WHEN A SECOND VICTIM IS INVOLVED, IT IS MOST LIKELY TO BE A CHILD, PARTICULARLY AN ADOLESCENT FEMALE. ALTHOUGH CHILDREN RARELY BECOME INVOLVED AS VICTIMS IN WIFE-BEATING SITUATIONS, THEY DO BECOME INVOLVED

AS WITNESSES. HALF OF THE 1,014 WITNESSES IN THE 928 WIFE ASSAULT CASES WERE CHILDREN. POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS ARE CONSIDERED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: APPENDIX 38 TO THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1977—SCOTLAND.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

862. REPORT AND PLAN ON RECOMMENDED APPROACHES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, V 1. By M. R. BURT, F. G. A. FRIEDMAN, L. KANIN, I. KUNDRA, B. SOWDER, and L. WEBB. BURT ASSOCIATES, INC, 4340 EAST WEST HIGHWAY, SUITE 506, BETHESDA, MD 20014. 173 p. 1975. **NCJ-44727**

DEVELOPMENT OF A METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DURING AN INITIAL 12-MONTH PERIOD AS A BASELINE FOR DETECTING TRENDS DURING SUCCEEDING YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION IS DISCUSSED. THIRTEEN POSSIBLE APPROACHES FOR ESTIMATING INCIDENCE ARE IDENTIFIED, DISCUSSED, AND EVALUATED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIC CRITERIA. EACH APPROACH IS FURTHER EVALUATED WITH REGARD TO 12 POSTULATED POLICY ISSUES AND COST EFFECTIVENESS. BASED ON THE EVALUATION CRITERIA, A METHODOLOGY IS RECOMMENDED CONSISTING OF TWO INDEPENDENT APPROACHES FOR DETERMINING ABUSE INCIDENCE (A NOMINATION SURVEY UTILIZING A QUESTIONNAIRE AND A RANDOMIZED RESPONSE TELEPHONE SURVEY) AND TWO INDEPENDENT APPROACHES FOR DETERMINING NEGLECT INCIDENCE (AN IN-DEPTH RANDOM CITIZEN SURVEY UTILIZING A QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEWS BY A HIGHLY TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER). REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. PB 250 853 (Microfiche); National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

863. REPORT ON BATTERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONFERENCE. By R. KNOX. NEW MEXICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, SUITE 811, PLAZA DEL SOL, 600 2ND N W, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-45478**

THE PROBLEMS CONSIDERED IN A 1977 NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE ON THE ABUSE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY PARTICIPANTS. THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD AT THE REQUEST OF TWO NAVAJO WOMEN; IT CONSISTED OF PRESENTATIONS BY EXPERTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND A PANEL OF LOCAL, STATE, FEDERAL, AND TRIBAL OFFICIALS. ITS MAIN OBJECTIVES WERE TO: (1) IDENTIFY SERVICES AND PROCEDURES ADDRESSING PROBLEMS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; (2) IDENTIFY THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; AND (3) STIMULATE THE COORDINATION OF EXISTING RESOURCES, WHILE IDENTIFYING GAPS IN SERVICE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CORRECTING AND PREVENTING CHILD AND WOMAN ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, AND PATTERNS OF ABUSE INVOLVING SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY, EDUCATION, PROFESSION, AND OTHER FACTORS ARE DISCRIBED. DIFFICULITES WHICH HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED IN SEEKING LEGAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM INCLUDE: (1) THE LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO PROVE INTENTIONAL BATTERING OF A CHILD; (2) A HIGH RATE OF CHARGES BEING DROPPED BY VICTIMS OF WOMAN ABUSE; (3) THE LOSS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY IF A WAGE-EARNING BATTERING SPOUSE IS JAILED; AND (4) RELUCTANCE OF MANY WOMEN TO PRESS CHARGES AGAINST THEIR HUSBAND. SEVERAL KEY PROBLEM AREAS IN WHICH SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IS NECESSARY ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED: RESEARCH, SOCIAL POLICY, EMERGENCY SERVICES, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS INCLUDE: ADDITIONAL RESEARCH; DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL SERVICE NETWORKS; INCREASED PUBLIC EDUCATION; ESTABSLISHMENT OF A 24-HOUR CRISIS INTERVENTION SHELTER CARE SERVICE; CLOSER COORDINATION BETWEEN CONCERNED AGENCIES; REVISION AND EXPANSION OF PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION; AND INCLUSION IN TRIBAL CODES OF PROVISIONS OUTLINING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. (VA)

Sponsoring Agency: NEW MEXICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, SUITE 811, PLAZA DEL SOL, 600 2ND N W, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

864. REPORT ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. By C. R. KORNBLUM. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 1 (OCTOBER 1978), P 8-18. **NCJ-51892**

THE CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE SPONSORED A STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO EVALUATE THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO BOTH VICTIMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS. HELD IN 1977, THE CONFERENCE PANELISTS REPRESENTING LAW ENFORCEMENT, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITY AND LEGAL SERVICES, WOMEN'S SHELTERS, VICTIMS, MEDICAL EXPERTS, AND PSYCHOLOGY EXPERTS PRESENTED EXPERTISE ON THE SUBJECT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. PRELIMINARY SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE INDICATED THAT THE FOLLOWING AREAS WERE OF GREATEST INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, AND THE PUBLIC: LAW ENFORCEMENT CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES, RESPONSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION IN BATTERING CASES, AND EMERGENCY AND LONG-TERM SERVICES AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN. TOPICS ADDRESSED IN THE SIX CONFERENCE PANELS WERE THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN GENERAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES, DEVELOPMENTS IN CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROBLEMS, AND THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (CONCILIATION COURTS, LEGAL SERVICES TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES, MODELS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATION, POLICE REFERRALS, MEDICAL SERVICES, SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CHILD CARE, UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS, FUNDING SPECIAL SERVICES TO VICTIMS AND TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

865. REPORTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—OREGON'S LEGISLATION. By A. E. DOERR. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON SCHOOL OF LAW, EUGENE, OR 94703. *OREGON LAW REVIEW,* V 57, N 3 (1978), P 444-455. **NCJ-49194**

THE 1975 AMENDMENTS TO OREGON'S CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW ARE EXAMINED, AND ADDITIONAL CHANGES

ARE SUGGESTED TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE REPORTING OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. THE DEFINITION OF ABUSE, THE CLASS OF REPORTERS, AND THE DUTY TO REPORT ARE EXAMINED. THE AMENDMENTS WHICH DEFINE CHILD ABUSE AS INJURIES CAUSED BY NON-ACCIDENTAL MEANS ALSO REQUIRE THAT THE REPORTER EVALUATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING A CHILD'S INJURY. THIS IS A NEGATIVE PROVISION BECAUSE THIS PUTS THE BURDEN OF A TIME CONSUMING INVESTIGATION UPON THE REPORTER. A SECOND FAULT OF THE STATUTE IS ITS LACK OF SPECIFICITY IN DEFINING THE DEGREE OF HARM NECESSARY TO MANDATE THE REPORTING OF ABUSE. A THIRD FAULT IS FOUND IN THE FAILURE OF THE STATUTE TO ADEQUATELY COVER CHILD NEGLECT, WHICH ALSO MAY LEAD TO INJURIES TO A CHILD DUE TO PARENTAL FAILURE TO EXERCISE PROPER SUPERVISION. THE AMENDMENTS, IN EXPANDING THE CLASS OF PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT ABUSE AND MANDATING THAT UNDER CERTAIN ACCIDENTAL OR OTHER CAUSE. INVESTIGATION OF THESE KINDS CONDITION MAY BE REQUIRED TO MAKE A REPORT OF ABUSE, OPENS UP THE POSSIBILITY THAT A REPORTER MAY NOT KNOW WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY WHETHER THE CHILD IS IN DANGER OR HAS BEEN HARMED. IN ORDER TO REMEDY THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT REPORTS BE BASED UPON A REPORTER'S OBSERVATION THAT SERIOUS INJURY TO THE CHILD HAS OCCURRED OR IS LIKELY TO OCCUR. IN RESLOVING THE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISING A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT LAWYERS BE REQUIRED TO REPORT ABUSE ONLY WHERE THE CHILD IS THE ATTORNEY'S CLIENT OR WHERE THE LAWYER SUSPECTS ABUSE ON THE BASIS OF OBSERVING THE CHILD. REVISIONS ARE PROPOSED FOR THE STATUTE IN AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE A CLEARER DEFINITION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND TO MANDATE REPORTS BASED SOLELY ON OBSERVATION OR FACTS REVEALED BY THE CHILD. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (RCB)

866. **REPORTING CHILD ABUSE—REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. By A. SUSSMAN.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. *FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY,* V 8, N 3 (FALL 1974), P 245-313. **NCJ-52028**

FOLLOWING A BRIEF HISTORY OF MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CONCERN WITH CHILD ABUSE AND EARLY LEGAL PROPOSALS TO ENCOURAGE REPORTING, THE CURRENT STATE OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS IS SURVEYED. THE FIRST SERIOUS MEDICAL STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE WAS MADE IN 1946. FOLLOWUP WORK BY DOCTORS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IS TRACED THROUGH THE 1950'S AND 1960'S. THE PURPOSE OF REPORTING LAWS IS EXAMINED, AND STATES WITH REPORTING LAWS ARE SURVEYED. DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY BORDERLINE CASES. MOST STATE LAWS ATTEMPT TO DEFINE ABUSE IN TERMS OF THE NATURE OF THE INJURY. SOME LAWS INCORPORATE SEXUAL ABUSE INTO THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE. VARIATIONS IN UPPER AGE LIMITS FOR REPORTABLE CASES ARE EXAMINED. THE VAGUE STATUATORY STANDARDS INVOLVING NEGLECT ARE DISCUSSED WITH EXAMPLES PROVIDED, AND THE EXTREMELY CLOUDY AREA OF EMOTIONAL NEGLECT IS COVERED. THE DETAILS OF VARIOUS MANDATORY REPORTING LAWS ARE SUMMARIZED IN TERMS OF WHO MUST REPORT, FORM OF THE REPORT, DISPOSITION OF THE REPORT, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES. THE HARM WHICH CAN BE DONE BY MANDATORY REPORTING IS EXAMINED, AND LEGAL SAFEGUARDS WHICH SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO REPORTING STATUTES ARE SUGGESTED. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN 199 REFERENCES. (GLR)

867. **REPRESENTING BATTERED WIVES, OR WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE POLICE ARRIVE. By M. D. FIELDS.** BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1231 25TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. *FAMILY LAW REPORTER,* V 3, N 22 (APRIL 5, 1977), P 4025-4029. **NCJ-42159**

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE OPTIONS TO THE BATTERED WIFE, AND WHAT SHE CAN EXPECT FROM THE COURTS. MOST JUDGES, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, TEND TO SIDE WITH THE HUSBAND IN A WIFE-BEATING CASE. THIS, THEREFORE, CREATES SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR THE FEMALE VICTIM. THE AUTHOR, A FEMALE ATTORNEY WHO HAS REPRESENTED BATTERED WIVES, DESCRIBES HOW TO INTERVIEW BATTERED WOMEN TO GET THE MOST INFORMATION FROM THEM FOR THE COURT HEARING. PROBLEMS OF PROTECTING THE CLIENT FROM FURTHER ATTACKS BY THE HUSBAND ARE ALSO EXAMINED, AS WELL AS ENFORCING A FAVORABLE JUDGEMENT. IN THE FINAL SECTION, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES SOME OF THE FAILINGS OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM REGARDING BATTERED WIVES....BDS

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

868. **RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION AND EVALUATION STUDIES ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—THE INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FY 1974.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 29 p. **NCJ-29530**

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS ARE ORGANIZED BY FUNDING AGENCY AND CONTAIN THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/PROJECT DIRECTOR AND A SHORT SYNOPSIS OF THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORY AND GOALS OF THE INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS ALSO CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION. A PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR AND INSTITUTION INDEX, A REGION INDEX, AND A PROJECT NUMBER INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: GPO; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

869. **RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND COOPERATION, 95TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, FEBRUARY 1978.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 1041 p. 1978. **NCJ-56298**

MATERIALS PRESENTED DURING 3 DAYS OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS, HELD IN 1978, INTO THE PROBLEMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE REPRINTED IN THIS COMMITTEE REPORT. TESTIMONY AND REPORTS ARE INCLUDED. THESE HEARINGS WERE HELD IN RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT HOUSEHOLD VIOLENCE IS A PERVASIVE PROBLEM REQUIRING A NEW LOOK AT THE STRESSES AND TENSIONS SURROUNDING FAMILY LIFE. THESE HEARINGS PRODUCED WELL-CONCEIVED RESEARCH REPORTS WHICH PROVIDED GREATER INSIGHTS INTO THE PROBLEM AND POTENTIAL REMEDIES. TESTIMONY AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS WERE GIVEN BY FEDERAL OFFICIALS, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, AND DIRECTORS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. MATERIALS APPENDED INCLUDE (1) FEDERAL REGISTER MATERIAL ON THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAM, (2) MATERIALS SUBMITTED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, (3) MATERIALS SUBMITTED BY THE AMERICAN HUMANE SOCIETY, (4) 'A HANDBOOK FOR BEATEN WOMEN,' (5) AND 'ETIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE: OVERCOMING FALLACIOUS REASONING IN UNDERSTANDING FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE.' SOME OF THE OTHER MATERIALS INCLUDED ARE 'CHILD ABUSE: PRINCIPLES AND IMPLICATIONS OF CURRENT PEDIATRIC PRACTICE;' MATERIALS SUBMITTED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE'S

CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; 'CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL INFLUENCES ON VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS;' 'TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR BATTERED WOMEN;' 'HOW POLICE HANDLE EXPLOSIVE SQUABBLES;' AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. FOR MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENTS SEE NCJ 56299 THROUGH 56310. REFERENCES, CHARTS, AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED FOR SOME OF THE MATERIALS. (KCP)

870. **RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORT OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING, ANALYSIS, 95TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, OCTOBER 1978.** US CONGRESS HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND COOPERATION. 46 p. 1978. **NCJ-60017**

THIS 1978 REPORT BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEALS WITH PUBLIC HEARINGS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCLUDING SPOUSE BATTERING, CHILD ABUSE, INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES, AND TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. EVIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WAS CITED IN A NATIONAL SURVEY THAT REVEALED ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX COUPLES EXPERIENCE A VIOLENT EPISODE. CULTURAL NORMS INDIRECTLY PERMIT HUSBAND-WIFE VIOLENCE, AND THIS VIOLENCE CUTS ACROSS ALL SOCIOECONOMIC CLASS LINES. THE INACTION OF BATTERED WIVES IS INFLUENCED BY THE TIMING AND SEVERITY OF THE HUSBAND'S VIOLENCE, THE WIFE'S EXPERIENCE OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE, AND THE DEGREE OF THE WIFE'S RESOURCES AND POWER. OTHER FINDINGS ARE THAT ALCOHOL MAY TRIGGER DOMESTIC DISPUTES BUT MAY NOT NECESSARILY BE A DIRECT CAUSE OF WIFE BEATING, AND THAT POLICE OFFICERS GENERALLY SEEK ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST IN SPOUSE BATTERING CASES. FINDINGS ON CHILD ABUSE FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SHOW THAT APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLION CHILDREN ARE MALTREATED ANNUALLY AND THAT ABUSIVE AND NEGLECTFUL PARENTS COMMONLY SHOW TRAITS OF LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND A SENSE OF INCOMPETENCE, DEPENDENCY, SOCIAL ISOLATION, AND AN INABILITY TO SEEK HELP. THEY ALSO MISPERCEIVE AND HAVE INAPPROPRIATE EXPECTATIONS OF THE CHILD AND SHOW NO AWARENESS OF THE CHILD'S CONDITION AND NEEDS. EVIDENCE ALSO INDICATES THAT SPOUSE BATTERING AND CHILD ABUSE SOMETIMES OCCUR WITHIN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD. IN THE AREA OF SIBLING VIOLENCE, A 1976 ANALYSIS OF 1,244 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BETWEEN 3 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE SHOWS APPROXIMATELY 75 PERCENT COMMITTING A VIOLENT ACT AGAINST BROTHER OR SISTER. DATA ARE LACKING ON THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE AMONG THE ELDERLY. FEDERAL RESEARCH INTO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES, AND RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES IS DISCUSSED; A LIST OF HEARINGS WITNESSES IS APPENDED. (DEP)

Supplemental Notes: SERIAL YY.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

871. **RESIDENTIAL FAMILY THERAPY (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By H. ALEXANDER, M. MCQUISTON, and M. RODEHEFFER.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 16 p. 1976. **NCJ-41795**

THIS PAPER IS A DESCRIPTION OF THE RESIDENTIAL THERAPY PROGRAM FOR ABUSIVE FAMILIES ESTABLISHED AT THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE IN DENVER IN 1974. THE PAPER FIRST DESCRIBES THE CRISES FACED BY THE FAMILY AFTER A COMPLAINT HAS BEEN MADE AND BEFORE TREATMENT BEGINS. TREATMENT OF THE PARENTS AND OF THE ABUSED CHILD IS DISCUSSED. THE FOCUS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP IS EXAMINED, AND SOME OF THE KEY FINDINGS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM ARE ALSO CONSIDERED....TWH

872. **RESOLUTION OF CHILD ABUSE—A PROCESS ANALYSIS. By C. D. BROCKER.** 353 p. 1977. **NCJ-51042**

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS APPROACH IS USED WITH DATA FROM THE WISCONSIN CHILD ABUSE CENTRAL REGISTRY TO ISOLATE THOSE CHARACTERISTICS LEADING TO ABUSE AND INFLUENCING THE DISPOSITION OF CASES BY THE MEDICAL-SOCIAL-LEGAL SYSTEM. HEART OF THIS STUDY IS A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE 402 REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE SYSTEM IN 1970; 305 OF THESE WERE DETERMINED TO BE ABUSE AND ENTERED THE SYSTEM. IT WAS FOUND THAT 268 FAMILIES WERE INVOLVED, 32 FAMILIES HAVING MORE THAN 1 CHILD IN THE SAME REPORTABLE INCIDENT. AS HAS BEEN FOUND IN OTHER STUDIES, THE PARENTS WERE THE MOST FREQUENT ABUSERS (150 FATHERS, 118 MOTHERS, AND 18 CASES OF BOTH PARENTS). THE MOTHER'S BOYFRIEND WAS THE MOST FREQUENTY IDENTIFIED 'OTHER.' THE AGE OF THE CHILDREN WAS OLDER THAN IN OTHER STUDIES, A MEAN OF 7.4 YEARS WITH LESS THAN A FOURTH UNDER AGE 3. TEENAGE GIRLS WERE FREQUENT SUBJECTS OF ABUSE. THE SEVERITY OF INJURY WAS MILDER THAN REPORTED NATIONALLY. ABUSERS WERE CONCENTRATED IN LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA AND REPORTED OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS. THE STUDY THEN EXAMINES UNREPORTED ABUSE AND POSTULATES THAT HIGHER SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS PROTECTS FAMILIES FROM REPORTS. CHARACTERISTICS WHICH INFLUENCE DISPOSITION OF THE CASE WERE IDENTIFIED AS: ABUSER'S SEX (FATHERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE PROSECUTED IN A CRIMINAL COURT, MOTHERS HANDLED IN JUVENILE COURT), PREVIOUS KNOWN ABUSE, FAMILY STRESS, CHILD STRESS, SEVERITY OF INJURY, CATCHMENT AREA (URBAN MORE LIKELY TO HAVE SOCIAL SERVICES), AND THE SUBSTANTIATION OF ABUSE IN THE CASE WORKER'S JUDGMENT. THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CASE BEING REPORTED DEPENDED UPON SEASON, SEVERITY OF INJURY, FATHER'S EDUCATION, TYPE OF FAMILY STRESS, WORKER'S JUDGMENT, TYPE OF REPORTER, ABUSER'S OCCUPATION, CATCHMENT AREA, NUMBER OF SIBLINGS, AND CHILD'S AGE. A HOTLINE TO ENABLE REPORTS DURING THE SUMMER WHEN ACTIVE SCHOOL INTERVENTION IS NOT AVAILABLE IS URGED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND ABUSE REPORTING NEEDS TO BE INVESTIGATED. THE REPORT CONTAINS MANY TABLES, CHARTS AND GRAPHS, A BILBIOGRAPHY, AND APPENDED MATERIALS RELEVANT TO THE WISCONSIN CHILD ABUSE REPORTING SYSTEM. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—MADISON—DOCTROAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 77-19,750.

873. **RESOURCE BOOKLET FOR FAMILIES IN CRISIS. S. K. STEINMETZ, Ed.** NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN. 59 p. 1978. **NCJ-54904**

DIMENSIONS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS RESOURCE BOOKLET, FOLLOWED BY A SYNOPSIS OF DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND MARYLAND LAW PERTAINING TO FAMILY OFFENSES AND LISTS OF THESE STATES FAMILY SERVICES. ALTHOUGH EXTENSIVE MEDIA COVERAGE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IS A RECENT PHENOMENON, AN EXAMINATION OF COURT RECORDS, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, AND LAWS SUGGESTS THAT AS LONG AS THERE HAVE BEEN FAMILIES, THERE HAS PROBABLY BEEN FAMILY VIOLENCE. CHILD ABUSE, VIOLENCE AMONG SIBLINGS, AND VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE OCCUR THROUGHOUT THE

COUNTRY. IN A STUDY BY STEINMETZ IN 1977, 57 FAMILIES REPRESENTING A WIDE VARIETY OF CLASSES AND RACES AND CONTAINING 2 OR MORE CHILDREN, WERE SURVEYED ON FAMILY CONFLICTS. ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES SHOWED THAT OVER 60 PERCENT OF ALL THE FAMILIES EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF MARITAL VIOLENCE DURING THEIR MARRIAGE. THE DATA INDICATE FEW DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THEIR USE OF VIOLENT ACTS WITH THEIR SPOUSES, AND THE FREQUENCY OF METHODS USED IS SIMILAR. THE DATA SUGGEST SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR REDUCING SPOUSE ABUSE. MECHANISMS CAN BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FROM FURTHER PHYSICAL ABUSE BY THE BATTERING SPOUSE. THE LONG-TERM SOLUTION, HOWEVER, REQUIRES THE REEDUCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS, STARTING WITH YOUNG CHILDREN, AS REGARDS NONVIOLENT CONFLICT RESOLUTION. FOLLOWING THIS GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, THE BOOKLET REPRODUCES SPECIFIC STATES' LAWS CONCERNING ASSAULT, CHILD ABUSE, CHILD CUSTODY, RAPE, DESERTION, SPOUSE ABUSE, DIVORCE, KIDNAPING, AND CHILD SUPPORT. FAMILY RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE IN DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND MARYLAND ARE LISTED ALONG WITH SEMINARS ON 'THE LAW AND FAMILY VIOLENCE' HELD IN DELAWARE IN 1977. EMERGENCY NUMBERS IN DELAWARE ALSO ARE PROVIDED. STATISTICS FROM THE REPORTED STUDY ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agencies: DELAWARE HUMANITIES FORUM; DELAWARE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, DELAWARE STATE BUILDING, 820 FRENCH STREET, WILMINGTON, DE 19801.

Availability: DELAWARE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, DELAWARE STATE BUILDING, 820 FRENCH STREET, WILMINGTON, DE 19801; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

874. **RESOURCES, POWER, AND HUSBAND-WIFE VIOLENCE. By C. M. ALLEN and M. A. STRAUS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414. *NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS,* V 12 (AUGUST 2, 1975), P 1-29. **NCJ-37672**

PAPER REPORTING ON RESEARCH CONDUCTED TO TEST THE IDEA THAT THE USE OF THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE UNDERLIES THE EXISTING FAMILY STRUCTURE. THE RESEARCH WAS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE TWO CLOSELY RELATED ISSUES CONCERNING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN MARRIAGE. THE FIRST OF THESE ISSUES IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF MALE DOMINANCE IN THE FAMILY. THE SECOND IS THE THEORY THAT HUSBANDS WHO LACK CERTAIN VALUED PERSONAL TRAITS AND MATERIAL POSSESSIONS TEND TO SUBSTITUTE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TO MAINTAIN A POSITION OF SUPERIORITY. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM QUESTIONNAIRES IN WHICH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THE CONFLICTS AND MODES OF DEALING WITH CONFLICTS USED BY THEIR PARENTS DURING THEIR SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL. THE RESULTING CORRELATIONS WERE GENERALLY FOUND TO BE LOW. THEY INDICATED THAT THERE IS LITTLE OR NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONJUGAL BALANCE OF POWER AND THE USE OF VIOLENCE BY EITHER SPOUSE AND THAT THE GREATER THE HUSBAND'S RESOURCES, THE LESS HIS USE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE.

875. **RESPONSE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE, 1979—SEE NCJ-59531).** MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS / PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN, 7TH AND ROBERT STREETS, 430 METRO SQUARE BLDG, ST PAUL, MN 55101. 36 p. 1979. **NCJ-63932**

MINNESOTA CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEEDINGS BEARING UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF BATTERED WOMEN ARE DISCUSSED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR PROVIDING SERVICES TO THESE WOMEN IN THE COURSE OF SUCH PROCEEDINGS. FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS OF HOW THE BATTERED WOMAN MAY ENTER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND INITIATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, THE PAPER EXAMINES THE AVAILABLE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR MISDEMEANORS AND GROSS MISDEMEANORS OR FELONIES. DESCRIPTIONS OF PROCEEDINGS FOR MISDEMEANORS TREAT THE FIRST COURT APPEARANCE, THE PRETRIAL CONFERENCE, AND THE TRIAL ITSELF. FOR GROSS MISDEMEANORS OR FELONIES, THE PROCEEDINGS INCLUDE THE FIRST COURT APPEARANCE, ARRAIGNMENT, OMNIBUS HEARING, AND THE TRIAL. PLEA BARGAINING AND PENALTIES ALSO ARE EXAMINED, ALONG WITH THE SPECIAL NEEDS AND CONCERNS OF BATTERED MINORITY WOMEN. TYPICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BATTERED WOMAN'S BRINGING OF CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST HER ABUSER ARE (1) INADEQUATE PROTECTION FROM HER ASSAILANT DURING THE LENGTHY JUDICIAL PROCESS; (2) LACK OF INFORMATION, SUPPORT, AND ENCOURAGEMENT; (3) LACK OF MEANINGFUL INFORMATION REGARDING MANY OF THE PROCEDURES; AND (3) INADEQUATE OR INAPPROPRIATE SENTENCING. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR DEALING WITH THESE PROBLEMS. THE CIVIL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE OR A SEPARATION ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE CONTACTING OF AN ATTORNEY, THE PETITION AND SUMMONS, THE EXCLUSIVE OCCUPANCY HEARING, TEMPORARY HEARING, AND THE FINAL HEARING. SUCH PROCEEDINGS ARE LONG, ARDUOUS, AND EXPENSIVE. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEALING WITH THESE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENTED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN MINNESOTA STATUTES AND SAMPLE LEGAL FORMS PERTINENT TO THOSE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS RELATED TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF BATTERED WOMEN. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

876. **RIGHT OF AN ABUSED CHILD TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL AND THE ROLE OF THE CHILD ADVOCATE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. By J. R. REDEKER.** VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, VILLANOVA, PA 19085. *VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW,* V 23, N 3 (MARCH 1978), P 521-546. **NCJ-62883**

THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT COUNSEL FOR A CHILD SUSPECTED OF HAVING BEEN ABUSED IS EXAMINED, UNDER THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA, ALONG WITH RELATED ISSUES. THE ISSUES OF WHETHER A CHILD WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF A REPORT OF SUSPECTED ABUSE MUST BE PROVIDED INDEPENDENT COUNSEL AND, IF SO, AT WHAT POINT IN THE PROCEDURE COUNSEL MUST BE PROVIDED HAVE NOT BEEN SQUARELY MET BY ANY COURT IN PENNSYLVANIA. NEVERTHELESS, VARIOUS RECENT PENNSYLVANIA COURT DECISIONS IN RELATED AREAS, THE UNMISTAKABLE TREND OF FEDERAL AND STATE COURT DECISIONS IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS, AND THE APPARENT INTENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW LEAVE LITTLE DOUBT THAT AN ABUSED CHILD IN PENNSYLVANIA HAS A RIGHT TO BE REPRESENTED BY INDEPENDENT COUNSEL. THE TIME WHEN THAT RIGHT ATTACHES, HOWEVER, REMAINS UNCLEAR. CHILDREN SUSPECTED OF BEING ABUSED SHOULD BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL AT THE EARLIEST FEASIBLE STAGE IN THE PROCEEDING, CERTAINLY BY THE TIME THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE DETERMINES THAT A REPORT OF SUSPECTED ABUSE IS 'INDICATED.' THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM SYSTEM ESTABLISHED BY LAW IS INADEQUATE, BECAUSE THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM IS NOT CHARGED WITH THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CHILD, BUT WITH THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CHILD'S 'BEST INTERESTS.' CONSEQUENTLY, THE GUARDIAN MAY SIMPLY

ACT AS AN EXTENSION OF THE STATE IN ITS CAPACITY AS GUARDIAN OF THE CHILD UNDER THE DOCTRINE OF PARENS PATRIAE. THE SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING INDEPENDENT COUNSEL FOR THE CHILD SHOULD BE MONITORED TO ENSURE THAT COUNSEL IS ABLE TO GIVE A MINIMUM OF 15 TO 20 HOURS FOR AN AVERAGE CASE, AND THAT COUNSEL IS ABLE TO SECURE ADEQUATE SOCIAL AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE THROUGH COURT-ORDERED EXAMINATIONS. ATTORNEYS FOR ABUSED CHILDREN SHOULD ALSO BE ADEQUATELY TRAINED IN THE PECULIARITIES AND SUBTLETIES OF CHILD ADVOCACY PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

877. **RIGHTS OF CHILDREN (FROM UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON CHILD ADVOCACY—PROCEEDINGS, 1976, BY JACK C WESTMAN—SEE NCJ-50570). By J. W. POLIER.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION, 456 WARF BUILDING, 610 N WALNUT STREET, MADISON, WI 53706. 18 p. 1976. **NCJ-50572**

ISSUES AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING RIGHT TO COUNSEL, TO A FAMILY, TO AN EDUCATION, TO CARE AND TREATMENT, AND TO EQUAL PROTECTION. SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF THE LACK OF HARD OR ACCURATE INFORMATION NEEDED TO PROTECT CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ARE CITED. IT IS NOTED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY WESTERN INDUSTRIAL NATION IN WHICH FAMILIES ARE NOT ENTITLED TO CASH OR SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN. THOSE BENEFITS ALLOWABLE TO CHILDREN THROUGH WELFARE SERVICES ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A WEALTH OF FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS AND COMMUNITY ATTITUDES THAT SET THE RECIPIENTS APART FROM OTHER CHILDREN. OMISSIONS EXIST IN THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL INCLUDING THE FAILURE TO PROVIDE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL FOR A CHILD WHO OBJECTS TO HOSPITALIZATION, AND TO REQUIRE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL FOR CHILDREN IN NEGLECT, ABUSE, AND ADOPTION CASES OR IN FAMILIAL DISPUTES OVER CUSTODY. ALTHOUGH THERE IS A CONCENSUS IN LITERATURE THAT A CHILD IS ENTITLED TO REMAIN IN A FAMILY ABSENT OF ABUSE OR CHRONIC NEGLECT, MOST STATES DENY FOSTER-CARE PAYMENTS TO RELATIVES, AND THERE IS A LACK OF SERVICES FOR STRENGTHENING FAMILIES TO ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR REMOVAL. THERE IS SELDOM REQUIRED REVIEW OF FOSTER CARE, AND OFTEN REMOVAL TO AN INSTITUTION OR ANOTHER HOME IS DONE WITHOUT REGARD TO THE WISHES OF THE CHILD OR THE CHILD'S WELFARE. ADOPTION RULES ARE BEING CHANGED IN MANY STATES TO PROVIDE SUBSIDIES TO, AND ACKNOWLEDGE RIGHTS OF, FOSTER PARENTS. THERE IS EMERGING INTEREST IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES, AND IN THE EDUCATION OF INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN. MANY STATES HAVE AVOIDED THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS BY SENDING THEM OUT-OT-STATE UNDER INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS RATHER THAN PROVIDING STATE SERVICES. THE STATE OF LOUISIANA HAS INSTITUTED A FEDERAL CLASS ACTION SUIT TO END THE SHIPPING OF CHILDREN TO TEXAS AGENCIES. VARIATIONS IN DISCIPLINARY TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RACES BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IS ALSO CITED. THERE IS A NEED FOR DATA GATHERING, FACT FINDING, DISCOVERY OF WHAT IS BEING GRANTED AND DENIED CHILDREN, AND FOR ADDRESSING THESE FAILURES. (DAG)

878. **RIGHTS OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND ATTEMPTS BY THE STATE TO REGULATE FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS (FROM CHILD WELFARE STRATEGY IN THE COMING YEARS, 1978). By J. E. FITZGERALD.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. 26 p. 1978. **NCJ-57004**

THE PROBLEMS OF COERCIVE STATE INTERVENTION IN CASES OF CHILD NEGLECT REVOLVE AROUND BOTH THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD AND THE SOCIAL SERVICES ASPECTS ACCOMPANYING A REMOVAL FROM THE HOME. TRADITIONALLY PARENTS HAVE BEEN ASSUMED TO HAVE FULL AUTHORITY OVER THE RAISING OF THEIR CHILDREN. COURTS HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO INTERVENE EXCEPT IN EXTREME CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. A NUMBER OF EDUCATION EXPERTS AND SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS HAVE QUESTIONED THIS AUTONOMY, BUT EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FORCED UPON A FAMILY OFTEN DO AS MUCH HARM AS GOOD. FOR THIS REASON COURTS CONTINUE TO REFUSE TO INTERVENE UNLESS THE CASE IS EXTREME. THE FOCUS NOW IS ON PROVIDING COUNSEL FOR BOTH PARENTS AND CHILD. THE RATIONALE IS THAT THE CHILD WHO IS NOT REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY IS AT THE MERCY OF FACTS PRESENTED BY WELFARE AGENCIES AND PARENTS, WHILE THE PARENT INVOLVED IN CHILD WELFARE PROCEEDINGS IS IN AN ADVERSARIAL POSITION. THESE PROCEDURAL REFORMS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHANGES IN THE UNDERLYING STANDARDS FOR REMOVAL. THE STATE MUST PROVE THAT REMOVAL FROM THE HOME WILL RESULT IN BETTER CARE THAN THE CHILD WOULD RECEIVE IF LEFT IN THE HOME AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROVIDED. COURTS HAVE ALSO HELD THAT ALL INTERESTED PARTIES MUST HAVE ACCESS TO SOCIAL AGENCY REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE CASE, AND FAMILIES SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHALLENGE THESE REPORTS. THIS NEW CONCERN WITH PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS REAFFIRMS THE FAMILY'S RIGHT TO MAINTAIN A COHERENT UNIT FREE FROM STATE INTERFERENCE EXCEPT IN THE MOST SERIOUS CASES. EXTENSIVE NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

879. **RISK FACTORS IN THE CHILD—A STUDY OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR SIBLINGS (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By M. LYNCH.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 14 p. 1976. **NCJ-41790**

THIS CHAPTER IS CONCERNED WITH THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF CHILDREN THAT CAN SOMETIMES PRECIPITATE CHILD ABUSE BY THE PARENTS. THE AUTHOR DEFINES ABUSE AS AN EXTREME MANIFESTATION OF THE FAILURE OF PARENTS AND CHILD TO FORM A RELATIONSHIP THAT CONSISTS OF AN EMOTIONAL BOND. CASE HISTORIES OF ABUSED CHILDREN ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE THE SUGGESTION THAT THIS BONDING FAILURE IS RELATED IN PART TO A DIFFICULT PREGNANCY, ADVERSE PERINATAL EXPERIENCES, AND THE EARLY ILL-HEALTH OF THE SUBSEQUENTLY ABUSED CHILD. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...KAP

880. **ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE—THE ROLE OF A REFUGE. By K. S. MENZIES.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 3, N 1-2 (1978), P 141-148. **NCJ-54227**

THE ROLE PLAYED BY A REFUGE FOR WOMEN LOCATED IN A CITY IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO, CANADA, IS EXAMINED ON THE BASIS OF INTERVIEWS WITH HALF OF THE WOMEN WHO CAME TO THE REFUGE BETWEEN JANUARY 1976 AND APRIL 1977. THE REFUGE CAN HOUSE UP TO FOUR OR FIVE WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. IN EXCHANGE FOR FOOD AND SHELTER, THE WOMEN ARE ASKED TO TURN OVER 70 PERCENT OF THEIR WELFARE PAYMENTS (OR THE EQUIVALENT IN WORK) TO THE SHELTER. THEY MAY STAY UP TO 6 WEEKS. INTERVIEWS WITH 40 FORMER RESIDENTS REVEALED THAT 35 HAD COME TO THE REFUGE TO ESCAPE SOME FORM OF ABUSE ON THE PART OF THEIR HUSBANDS. ALL OF THE WOMEN HAD LIVED IN THEIR ABUSIVE SITUATIONS FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS, MOST MUCH LONGER.

MOST OF THE ABUSED WOMEN SAID THEY FELT HELPLESS TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT THEIR SITUATIONS AND CAME TO THE REFUGE WHEN THEY SIMPLY FELT THEY NO LONGER COULD 'TAKE IT.' THIS FEELING OF HELPLESSNESS APPARENTLY DERIVES NOT ONLY FROM THE WOMEN'S REACTIONS BUT FROM SOME VERY REAL PROBLEMS AND DEPENDENCIES AS WELL. AFTER LEAVING THE REFUGE, 24 OF THE WOMEN WENT TO LIVE ON THEIR OWN OR WITH FRIENDS AND 11 RETURNED TO THEIR HUSBANDS. SUBSEQUENTLY, THREE WHO HAD RETURNED TO THEIR HUSBANDS LEFT AGAIN AND THREE WHO HAD GONE TO LIVE ON THEIR OWN RETURNED TO THEIR HUSBANDS. THE MAJORITY OF THE WOMEN SAID THAT COMING TO THE REFUGE WAS A GOOD MOVE, THAT THEY FELT STRONGER HAVING MADE THE MOVE, THAT THEY HAD MORE FRIENDS, THAT THEIR CHILDREN WERE BETTER OFF, AND THAT THEY HAD GAINED SOME NEW IDEAS ABOUT LIFE. IT APPEARS THAT THE REFUGE IS ABLE TO HELP ABUSED WOMEN BECAUSE IT GIVES THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCOVER THEMSELVES AS ADULTS AND TO SEE THAT THEY CAN INFLUENCE THE DIRECTION OF THEIR LIVES. TALKING WITH OTHERS WHO SHARE THEIR PROBLEMS HELPS TO REDUCE THE WOMEN'S FEELINGS OF ISOLATION. CONTACTS WITH STAFF MEMBERS AND EX-RESIDENTS WORKING AS VOLUNTEERS PROVIDE EXPOSURE TO WAYS OF COPING. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: KEN MENZIES, UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, GUELPH ONTARIO N1G2W1, CANADA.

881. **ROLE AND FUNCTION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By R. M. MULFORD.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 8 p. 1972. **NCJ-48644**

ACTUAL CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECTIVE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKER INTERACTION WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE CAUSES OF ABUSE. THE ROLE OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICE WORKERS IS TO DIAGNOSE AND BECOME INSTRUMENTAL IN REMEDYING THE PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO ABUSE. THE INITIAL STEP OF DIAGNOSIS IS TO ASSESS THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE REFERRAL SOURCE, WHETHER FROM MEDICAL PERSONNEL WHO HAVE TREATED ABUSE INJURIES OR FROM LAY PERSONS WHO HAVE OBSERVED NEGLECTFUL OR ABUSIVE PARENTAL BEHAVIOR. ON THE BASIS OF THIS INFORMATION, THE SOCIAL WORKER'S ROLE IS TO APPROACH THE PARENTS WITH A NONPUNITIVE, NONACCUSATORY POSTURE. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER NOT ASSUMING OR EVEN APPEARING TO ASSUME AN INVESTIGATORY ROLE IS EMPHASIZED. IT IS INDICATED THAT IN FULFILLING AN ACCEPTING, CARING, AND SERVING ROLE, THE SOCIAL WORKER WILL CREATE AN EMOTIONAL ATMOSPHERE WITHIN WHICH THE PARENTS WILL MOST OFTEN ACKNOWLEDGE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR AND WORK WITH THE SOCIAL WORKER TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION. WHILE IT IS PREFERABLE THAT THE ABUSED CHILD REMAIN IN THE HOME SO THAT THE PARENTS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHILD REMAINS ACTIVE, SHOULD REMOVAL OF THE CHILD BECOME NECESSARY, IT IS THE JOB OF THE SOCIAL WORKER TO INFORM THE PARENTS OF ANY LEGAL PROCEDURES INVOLVED AND KEEP THE CHANNELS OF TREATMENT COMMUNICATION OPEN IN THE FACE OF WHAT MAY BE AN UNWELCOME INTERVENTION. IT IS INDICATED THAT THE THREE CASE ILLUSTRATIONS PROVIDED CONTAIN SEVERAL FACTORS CHARACTERISTIC OF A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES. (RCB)

882. **ROLE OF ATTORNEYS ON CHILD ABUSE TEAMS. By R. BOURNE.** ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, 77 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60606. *CHICAGO-KENT LAW REVIEW,* V 54 (1978), P 773-783. **NCJ-66933**

FOCUSING ON THE STRAINS AND CONFLICTS THAT ARISE WITHIN EACH SETTING, THIS ANALYSIS OF A LAWYER'S ROLE ON A CHILD ABUSE TEAM EXAMINES THE LAWYER'S IMPACT ON THE TEAM, THE HOSPITAL, THE COURT, AND THE COMMUNITY. A COMMON DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE LAWYER AND TEAM MEMBERS IS THE APPROPRIATENESS OF COURT ACTION IN CHILD ABUSE CASES WITH THE LAWYER BEING MORE RELUCTANT TO INVOLVE THE JUDICIARY. THIS RELUCTANCE IS DUE TO THE LAWYER'S CONSERVATIVE TRAINING, HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF COURT ACTION FOR BOTH PARENTS AND CHILD, AND THE FACT THAT CHILD ABUSE IS DIFFICULT TO PROVE IN COURT. OFTEN HIS RELUCTANCE INCREASES TEAM DIVISION AND MAY CAUSE OSTRACISM. THE ATTORNEY'S PRIMARY ROLE IN THE HOSPITAL IS TO INFORM THE STAFF OF ITS LEGAL OBLIGATIONS, YET THE HOSPITAL STAFF IS AMBIVALENT ABOUT LAWYERS AND THE LAW. THE HOSPITAL WANTS TO AVOID SUIT AND FULFILL THE EXPECTATIONS OF COURTS AND LEGISLATURES, YET IT HAS A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE ON ISSUES AND FEELS THAT PHYSICIANS, NOT LAWYERS, SHOULD MAKE WHAT ARE SEEN AS MEDICAL JUDGMENTS ABOUT PATIENT CARE AND TREATMENT. THE LAWYER MUST INSURE THAT ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE PROCESSED ACCORDING TO ALL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE LAWYER'S ROLE ON THE TRAUMA TEAM IS TO PROD GOVERNMENTAL BUREAUCRACIES INTO ACTION AND TO LOBBY FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES. THE LAWYER'S ROLE ON THE TEAM IS MULTIDIMENSIONAL, AND EMOTIONALLY DRAINING, YET BY RESPECTING DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL VIEWS AND BY SHOWING THE ABILITY OF THE LAW TO PROMOTE CHILD PROTECTION, THE ABUSE LAWYER CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE CASE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. (MJW)

883. **ROLE OF THE CHILD IN ABUSE—A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. By W. N. FRIEDRICH and J. A. BORISKIN.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 46, N 4 (OCTOBER 1976), P 580-590. **NCJ-37508**

THIS PAPER REVIEWS CURRENT LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE AND DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF THE CHILD IN ABUSE, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICULAR TYPES OF CHILDREN WHO MAY BE AT RISK. THE LITERATURE REVIEWED IN THIS PAPER WAS CURRENT AS OF FEBRUARY 1976 AND GENERALLY EMPHASIZED THE ROLE OF THE ABUSIVE PARENT. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WHO PRODUCE PARENTAL STRESS REACTIONS THAT COULD STIMULATE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR ARE IDENTIFIED AS PREMATURITY, MENTAL RETARDATION, PHYSICAL HANDICAPS AND ILL HEALTH, THE CHILD' TEMPERAMENT CYCLES, AND PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE VICTIMIZED CHILD AS DIFFERENT.

884. **ROLE OF THE COURT (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, 1972—SEE NCJ-09640). By R. H. WAGNER.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 5 p. 1972. **NCJ-48646**

THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN DETERMINING ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS EXAMINED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THREE TYPES OF HEARINGS—PRELIMINARY, FACTFINDING, AND DISPOSITIONAL. IT IS NOTED THAT LEGAL AND SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONALS ARE TRAINED AND CONDITIONED TO VIEW PROBLEMS FROM SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES, A SITUATION THAT SOMETIMES TENDS TOWARD CONFLICT. MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND AN APPRECIATION OF THE COMPLEMENTARY ROLES FULFILLED BY THE CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY AND THE COURTS IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IF A MATURE AND RESPONSIBLE APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS TO PREVAIL. IT IS ADVISED THAT

THE CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY SHOULD INITIATE COURT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE LEADERSHIPS OF COMPETENT AND SPECIALIZED COUNSEL, WITH THE SUPPORT OF AN EFFECTIVE CASEWORK STAFF. FINDING OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT MUST BE BASED UPON EXPERT TESTIMONY AND MEDICAL FINDINGS. THERE SHOULD BE NO EXPECTATION THAT THE COURT WILL SIMPLY TRUST AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS. A PRECISE PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE SHOWING NEGLECT OR ABUSE IS DEEMED NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE PARENTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING ALL THE AGENCY NEED DO IS PRESENT A PRIMA FACIE CASE. HOWEVER, AT THE FACTFINDING HEARING THE AGENCY MUST CONVINCE THE JUDGE THAT SUFFICIENT FACTS ARE KNOWN TO INDICATE ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THE DISPOSITIONAL HEARING IS CONSIDERED INFORMAL, TO THE EXTENT THAT IT IS PRECEDED BY SOME CONFERENCING IN CHAMBERS. THIS ALLOWS SOME MATERIAL NOT PROPER FOR THE FACTFINDING HEARING TO COME BEFORE THE JUDGE, AND A STRATEGY IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD AND FAMILY CAN BE AGREED UPON. (RCB)

885. **RUNAWAYS—CHANGING PERSPECTIVES AND NEW CHALLENGES (FROM CARING FOR YOUTH—ESSAYS ON ALTERNATIVE SERVICES, 1978, BY JAMES S GORDON). By J. S. GORDON.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 3 p. 1978. **NCJ-56451**

THE NATURE OF THE RUNAWAY PROBLEM HAS CHANGED GREATLY SINCE THE LATE 1960'S. MORE SUCH ADOLESCENTS ARE FROM MINORITY FAMILIES, THERE ARE FEWER SHELTERS FOR THEM, AND ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS MAKE THEIR LOT DIFFICULT. THE PERCENTAGE OF TEENAGERS WHO RUN FROM THEIR HOMES WAS THE SAME IN 1977 AS IT WAS IN 1969, BUT THE SITUATIONS WHICH THESE ONE-HALF TO THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION YOUNG PEOPLE WHO RUN FROM FACE SEEM TO BE MORE DESPERATE AND THE WORLD THEY FACE IS FAR LESS INVITING THAN IT WAS IN 1969. THE INCREASING FRAGMENTATION OF FAMILY LIFE HAVE PUT PARENTS UNDER A FINANCIAL AND EMOTIONAL STRAIN WHICH THEY TRANSMIT DIRECTLY TO THEIR CHILDREN. TWICE AS MANY RUNAWAYS COME FROM SINGLE PARENTS AS FROM TWO-PARENT HOMES. MANY FEEL THEY HAVE BEEN 'PUSHED OUT' AND UP TO 30 PERCENT REPORT SERIOUS INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT THEM BY THEIR PARENTS. THE ASSORTED POVERTY PROGRAMS OF THE EARLY 1970'S HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED AND THE COUNTERCULTURE WHICH ONCE ATTRACTED AND HOUSED SUCH YOUNG PEOPLE HAS DISAPPEARED. URBAN RUNAWAY HOUSES, WHICH ONCE SAW NO MORE THAN 10 TO 15 PERCENT MINORITY YOUTH ARE NOW WORKING WITH POPULATIONS THAT ARE MORE THAN 50 PERCENT MINORITY AND ARE SEEING YOUNG PEOPLE WITH ENORMOUS MATERIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND VOCATIONAL HANDICAPS. THE PROBLEMS ARE PARTICULARLY ACUTE FOR GIRLS. ALTHOUGH THEY ACCOUNT FOR ONLY 41 PERCENT OF RUNAWAYS, THEY MAKE UP ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THOSE IN RUNAWAY CENTERS AND A MAJORITY HAVE BEEN RAPED, ARE ESCAPING FROM PROSTITUTION, OR HAVE BEEN IN EXPLOITATIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH MEN. BOTH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION ARE FUNDING CENTERS FOR RUNAWAYS AND SOME MONEY IS AVAILABLE FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PROGRAMS. COMMUNITIES SHOULD USE THESE RESOURCES TO MEET THE CHALLENGE THESE YOUTH REPRESENT. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

886. **RURAL PERSPECTIVE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—PREVENTION AND SERVICES, P 321-327, 1979—SEE NCJ-66387). By S. J. KUHLE.** 7 p. 1979. **NCJ-66391**

NEBRASKA EXEMPLIFIES PROBLEMS FACED BY FEMALE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RURAL AREAS; SUCH VICTIMS EXPERIENCE GEOGRAPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISOLATION AND A PERVASIVE LACK OF HUMAN SERVICES. THERE ARE NO LONG-TERM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS IN NEBRASKA; SOME EMERGENCY SHELTERS ARE AVAILABLE IN MOTELS OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE AREA, OR IN HOMES OF LOCAL NEBRASKA TASK FORCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MEMBERS FAR ENOUGH FROM THE NATURAL HOME SITUATION TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS. THERE ARE NO LEGAL AID RESOURCES, ALTHOUGH WOMEN ARE FREQUENTLY ENCOURAGED TO TAKE SERIOUS LEGAL STEPS TO SOLVE THEIR DILEMMAS. SOME TASK FORCE MEMBERS HAVE WORKED WITH ATTORNEYS TO DEVELOP A REVOLVING SYSTEM WHERE EACH ONE WILL ACCEPT CASES PERIODICALLY. FINANCIAL RESOURCES ARE HARD TO COME BY AS RURAL AREAS ARE QUITE OFTEN LARGE AND SPARSELY POPULATED. TRANSPORTATION IS DIFFICULT, SO THAT WOMEN CANNOT EVEN REACH AVAILABLE AGENCIES. THE LACK OF JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS CONTRIBUTE TOWARD MAKING WOMEN FINANCIAL PRISONERS OF THEIR ABUSIVE MARRIAGES. IN THIS RESPECT, RURAL CAN BE DEFINED AS A MINDSET, TYPIFIED BY CONSERVATIVE OUTLOOKS ON SEX ROLES, THE FAMILY, AND METHODS OF PROBLEM SOLVING. MANY PEOPLE, INCLUDING WOMEN, BELIEVE IT IS ACCEPTABLE FOR A MAN TO BEAT HIS WIFE. FURTHERMORE, ANONYMITY IS IMPOSSIBLE. DOCTORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OFTEN SEE THE SAME CASE OVER AND OVER, AND COME TO REGARD IT AS A COMMONPLACE OCCURENCE. SPECIAL TRAINING IS NEEDED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES, AND LEGAL AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO DISPELL OLD MYTHS AND TEACH NEW TREATMENT METHODS. THE SERVICES THAT ARE AVAILABLE MUST BE EXPANDED. NETWORKS OF VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED, AS ARE SMALL GRANTS FOR LOCAL GROUPS. LARGE-SCALE PROGRAMS SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND OF THE STEREOTYPES THAT FEED IT. ABOVE ALL, ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN MUST BE CHANGED. (MHP)

887. **SAN DIEGO (CA) CHILD ABUSE MANUAL. M. CUNNINGHAM, D. DEAN, and D. CHADWICK, Eds.** SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHILD ABUSE COORDINATING COUNCIL. 70 p. 1976. **NCJ-46138**

PRECISE DEFINITION OF ACCEPTABLE PRACTICE FOR THE VARIOUS DISCIPLINES AND AGENCIES INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED. EACH SECTION OF THE MANUAL HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A PRACTITIONER CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN THE WORK OF CHILD PROTECTION AND OPERATING FROM OR IN COOPERATION WITH A SAN DIEGO AGENCY. THE MATERIAL INTENDS TO PRESENT A PRACTICAL, PROFESSIONAL, INFORMED STANDARD OF SERVICE FOR USE WITHIN AN AGENCY AND TO OFFER COLLABORATING SERVICES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE AGENCY. EACH DISCIPLINE HAS ATTEMPTED TO DELINEATE WHAT IT CAN AND CANNOT DO. CHANNELS FOR OBTAINING AND USING SERVICES HAVE BEEN CLARIFIED. SUBJECTS CONSIDERED ARE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY AND REPORTING PROCEDURES FOR CHILD ABUSE IN CALIFORNIA; GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL RECOGNITION, DOCUMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; PURPOSES OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT; GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS IN CHILD ABUSE DEPENDENCY SERVICES,

CHILD PLACEMENT, AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES; GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOLS FOR RECOGNITION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS; GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN CHILD ABUSE; AND GUIDELINES FOR THERAPEUTIC ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS THE CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTIONS 11161.5, 11161.6, ON THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. ATTACHMENTS INCLUDE A SUGGESTED PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST BATTERY FOR CHILD ABUSE ASSESSMENT WHIH INCLUDES THE EYSENCK PERSONALITY INVENTORY, TYPOLOGIES OF CHILD ABUSE, AND A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE IN CHART FORM. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (RCB)

888. **SAN DIEGO COUNTY (CA)—OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY TRAINING DIVISION—CHILD ABUSE—A MEDICAL/LEGAL TRAINING PROGRAM.** SAN DIEGO COUNTY OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, COUNTY COURTHOUSE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101. 149 p. 1977. **NCJ-46828**

THIS SERIES OF PAPERS FROM A TRAINING COURSE FOR PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICE OF A DISTRICT ATTORNEY GIVES AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE, SUMMARIZES THE LAW, AND PROVIDES GUIDELINES ON PREPARING A CHILD ABUSE CASE. A SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, INCLUDING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE SYNDROME, IS FIRST PRESENTED. THE SEMINAR FOCUSES ON REPORTING LAWS, IDENTIFICATION OF ABUSE, AND EVIDENCE NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. SEVERAL CHARTS LIST OBSERVABLE SYMPTOMS, ASSOCIATED SIGNS OF ABUSE, SIGNS OF PHYSICAL NEGLECT, CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS, AND TYPES OF FRACTURES MOST OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ABUSE AND CONGENITAL PROBLEMS IS DISCUSSED. DISTINGUISHING FACTORS IN SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME, WHICH IS NOT ABUSE OR NEGLECT, ARE DESCRIBED. THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT IN HANDLING A DEPENDENCY CASE, THE USE OF OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES IN DETERMINING EXTENT OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT, AND THE USE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY ARE COVERED. GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN FOR PRETRIAL QUESTIONING OF PARENTS OR OTHERS SUSPECTED OF CHILD ABUSE. PREPARATION OF THE CASE, INCLUDING ADMISSIBLE AND NONADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE, IS DISCUSSED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE APPLICABLE LAWS FROM THE CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL CODE (INCLUDING LAWS ON CHILD MOLESTATION), COURT DECISIONS SUPPORTING VARIOUS POINTS ARISING IN CHILD ABUSE CASES, A SAMPLE 'POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF A MOTION TO INTRODUCE PHOTOGRAPHS' FROM A CALIFORNIA CASE (WHICH CITES NUMEROUS JUDICIAL DECISIONS): AND AN OUTLINE OF INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES, SEVERAL OF THE PAPERS HAVE REFERENCES. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED BY THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MARCH 24, 29, AND APRIL 5, 1977.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

889. **SAN DIEGO COUNTY (CA) PROBATION DEPARTMENT—ANNUAL REPORT, 1977.** SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, 2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123. 22 p. 1977. **NCJ-53478**

INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THE KINDS OF SERVICES PERFORMED, THE NUMBER OF CLIENTS INVOLVED IN EACH CATEGORY OF SERVICE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUNDING SOURCES. INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF SERVICES: JUVENILE SERVICES, JUVENILE TRAFFIC, YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS, ADULT SERVICES, SPECIAL SUPERVISION, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION, JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS, AND ADULT INSTITUTIONS. IN THE AREA OF JUVENILE SERVICES, DELINQUENCY REFERRALS DECREASED BY 12.8 PERCENT OVER 1976, WHILE DEPENDENCY REFERRALS (CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, NO PARENT OR GUARDIAN) INCREASED BY 32.5 PERCENT. PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO MEET THE EFFECTS OF A RECENT LAW PREVENTING THE DETENTION OF STATUS OFFENDERS IN SECURE FACILITIES AND PROVIDING FOR THE MORE SEVERE HANDLING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SERIOUS OFFENSE ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. DISPOSITIONS OF CITATIONS HEARD IN THE JUVENILE TRAFFIC COURT ARE INDICATED. IT IS NOTED THAT 85 PERCENT OF THE JUVENILES SERVICED BY THE YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS WERE DIVERTED FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR AT LEAST 1 YEAR. IN THE AREA OF ADULT SERVICES, REFERRALS FOR INVESTIGATION REMAINED AT THE 1976 LEVEL, PROBATION GRANTS INCREASED BY 11 PERCENT, AND THE NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS UNDER SUPERVISION BY 5 PERCENT. SPECIAL SUPERVISION CASELOADS FOR ADULTS AND JUVENILES ARE INDICATED FOR THE YEARS 1968 THROUGH 1977, ALONG WITH SUBSIDY EARNINGS. TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND THE TYPES OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES OFFERED ARE DESCRIBED. ADMITTANCES AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE FOR JUVENILE AND ADULT INSTITUTIONS ARE INDICATED FOR 1973 THROUGH 1977. STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL DATA ARE PROVIDED IN TABULAR FORM IN A SEPARATE SECTION. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

890. **SAN DIEGO COUNTY (CA) PROTOCOL FOR THE TREATMENT OF RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS. C. G. WARNER, J. KOERPER, D. SPAULDING, and S. MCDEVITT, Eds.** SAN DIEGO SUB-COMMITTEE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT AND INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE, CITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 202 C STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101; SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY; SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, 348 W MARKET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123. 151 p. 1978. **NCJ-58150**

THIS BOOK IS DESIGNED TO COORDINATE EXISTING SERVICES FOR RAPE VICTIMS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY TO PREVENT FURTHER TRAUMA FOLLOWING VICTIMIZATION AND TO EDUCATE WOMEN IN SELF-DEFENSE TACTICS THROUGH UNIQUE PROGRAMS. TO PROVIDE UNIFORMITY IN TREATMENT, EVIDENCE COLLECTION, AND FOLLOWUP SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF., AN OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES WAS ORGANIZED IN 1975. WITHIN THIS OFFICE, THE POSITION OF COORDINATOR OF POST-SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES WAS CREATED WITH A VICTIM-ORIENTED PHILOSOPHY OF PREVENTION. THE COORDINATOR MUST MANAGE EXISTING SERVICES TO PREVENT FURTHER TRAUMATIZATION WHEN A VICTIM REPORTS THE CRIME AND ALSO MUST ASSIST IN DEVELOPING INDIVIDUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION TECHNIQUES. THE PROTOCOL OF THE OFFICE ESTABLISHES AN ACCEPTED CITYWIDE AND COUNTYWIDE LEVEL OF CARE AND TREATMENT THAT SHOULD BE AFFORDED ALL VICTIMS. IN ADDITION, SEXUAL ASSAULT EDUCATION AND INSERVICE TRAINING IN A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO VICTIMS ARE OFFERED TO ATTENDING PERSONNEL IN FIELDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, HEALTH CARE, AND SOCIAL SERVICES. THE RAPE EVIDENCE KIT HAS BEEN STANDARDIZED FOR USE BY MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING. THE KIT IS UNIFIED SO THAT THE TOOLS TO ESTABLISH A SOUND MEDICOLEGAL CASE ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE, THE KIT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROTOCOL, AND THE COST TO THE INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTION OR HOSPITAL IS LOWER THAN FOR COMMERCIALLY PRODUCED KITS. THE PROTOCOL IS INTENDED AS A GUIDELINE FOR A RESPONSIVE COMMUNITY APPROACH AND IS TO BE USED BY ALL PERSONNEL WHO ATTEND VICTIMS IN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY AGENCIES. SPECIFIC TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE ESTABLISHING A VICTIM SERVICE NETWORK, THE MEDICAL RESPONSE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN, EXAMINING THE SEXUAL ASSAULT SUSPECT, AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE IN SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATIONS. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS OF VICTIMS AND RESPONSE OF PERSONNEL, THE HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE RESPONSE, FOLLOWUP FOR MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT SERVICES, AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR ATTENDING PERSONNEL. APPENDIXES INCLUDE LEGAL INFORMATION, SPECIFIC FORMS FOR REQUESTING PROBATION, AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY CARE, AND INFORMED CONSENT IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH, A SELF-HELP GUIDE, AN ENCLOSURE FOR A RAPE EVIDENCE COLLECTION KIT, AND AN APPLICATION FORM FOR INDEMNIFICATION FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME. A GLOSSARY OF TERMS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, ADDITIONAL REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (PGR)

Availability: SAN DIEGO SUB-COMMITTEE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT AND INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE, CITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 202 C STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101.

891. **SCHOOLS AND THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By N. D. COLUCCI JR.** INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION REEVE HALL, ROOM 201-204, TERRE HAUTE, IN 47809. *CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION,* V 48, N 2 (WINTER 1977), P 98-100. **NCJ-46270**

THIS ARTICLE BRIEFLY SKETCHES THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, ITS INCIDENCE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSER AND THE ABUSED, ITS DETECTION BY THE TEACHER AND STEPS SCHOOLS SHOULD TAKE TO COMBAT IT, AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS. THE CONCEPT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT GOES BEYOND PHYSICAL MISTREATMENT AND INCLUDES EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INJURY AS WELL. IN OUR LARGER CITIES, BETWEEN 250-300 CASES PER MILLION OF POPULATION ARE RECORDED EACH YEAR, BUT THESE ARE ONLY REPORTED CASES, AND FAR BELOW THEIR TRUE NUMBERS. SOME AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT FOR EACH REPORTED CASE THERE ARE MORE THAN 25 ACTUAL CASES. RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT ALL RACIAL GROUPS EXPERIENCE ABUSE AND NEGLECT, BUT ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MANY NONWHITE AS WHITE CHILDREN ARE MALTREATED. THIRTY PERCENT OF THESE ABUSED CHILDREN LIVE WITHOUT A FATHER OR SUBSTITUTE, AND THIS FIGURE IS HIGHER FOR BLACK AND PUERTO RICAN CHILDREN. THE SCHOOLS ARE A LOGICAL PLACE TO DETECT CHILD ABUSE. THAT THEY HAVE NOT DONE SO CAN BE IMPUTED TO THREE PROBLEMS: SCHOOL DISTRICTS GENERALLY DO NOT ESTABLISH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM, TEACHERS ARE NOT INFORMED ABOUT NEW POLICIES WHEN THEY ARE ENACTED BY THE CENTRAL OFFICE, AND LITTLE GUIDANCE IS GIVEN THE TEACHER ON THE DETECTION AND REPORTING OF CASES OF ABUSE. TEACHERS SHOULD BE ALERT OBSERVERS AND REPORT THEIR OBSERVATIONS. ONCE DIAGNOSED, CASES OF ABUSE SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE APPROPRIATE CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY. TEACHERS SHOULD LOOK FOR THE CHILD WHO IS OVERLY AGGRESSIVE, DISRUPTIVE OR DESTRUCTIVE, PASSIVE, FREQUENTLY ABSENT OR LATE, DIRTY OR UNKEMPT, TIRED OR UNDERNOURISHED, PHYSICALLY SCARRED OR BEATEN, INADEQUATELY DRESSED, OR WHO COMES TO SCHOOL EARLY AND LEAVES LATE. THE SCHOOLS SHOULD TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS: SPECIAL TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR THE DETECTION OF ABUSE; MANDATORY REPORTING BY TEACHERS OF SUSPECTED CASES; EXAMINATION OF THE CHILD BY THE SCHOOL DOCTOR, WHO WOULD ALSO INTERVIEW PARENTS AND REPORT TO THE PROPER AGENCY; REPORTING BY THE SCHOOL TO THE AGENCY TO DEVELOP A THERAPEUTIC PLAN; AND FOLLOWUP BY THE SCHOOL TO CHECK ON THE SATISFACTORY RESOLUTION OF THE CASE. MEASURES THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN INCLUDE THE PASSAGE OF THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (P.L. 93-247), AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, WHICH FUNDS RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD. A CAMPAIGN TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS PRACTICING PROFESSIONALS NEEDS TO BE UNDERTAKEN, IN ORDER TO MITIGATE THIS PROBLEM. (DJM)

892. **SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—ISSUES OF PUBLIC POLICY, 1978—SEE NCJ-53356). By D. MARTIN.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. 23 p. 1978. **NCJ-53357**

THE EXTENT OF WIFE ABUSE, THE INFLUENCE OF A SEXIST CULTURE ON THE CAUSES AND HANDLING OF WIFE ABUSE CASES, AND CURRENT LEGISLATIVE AND THERAPEUTIC EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED. A 1976 NATIONAL SURVEY OF 2,143 COUPLES, RANDOMLY SELECTED AND DEMOGRAPHICALLY REPRESENTATIVE, WAS USED AS THE DATA SOURCE FOR ESTIMATING THE EXTENT OF WIFE ABUSE. OF THE APPROXIMATELY 47 MILLION COUPLES LIVING LIVING TOGETHER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1975, OVER 1.7 MILLION HAD FACED A HUSBAND OR WIFE WIELDING A KNIFE OR GUN, WELL OVER 2 MILLION HAD BEEN BEATEN BY THEIR SPOUSE, AND ANOTHER 2.5 MILLION HAD ENGAGED IN HIGH-RISK VIOLENCE. THE MOST POWERFUL STIMULUS TO WIFE BEATING IS BELIEVED TO BE THE PATRIARCHAL, HUSBAND/DOMINANT, WIFE/SUBMISSIVE CULTURAL CONDITIONING OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. UNDER THE VALUES OF THIS CONDITIONING SUBMISSIVE WIVES INVITE ABUSE WHILE AGGRESSIVE WIVES JUSTIFY ABUSE AS A MEANS OF PUTTING THEM IN THEIR 'PROPER' PLACE. THE STRUCTURE OF MARRIAGES IN SUCH A CULTURE, TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL LACK OF THERAPEUTIC AND LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION OR HELP FOR ABUSED WIVES ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PERPETUATION OF WIFE ABUSE. A MARRIAGE STRUCTURE WHICH MAKES A WIFE FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON THE HUSBAND AND WELFARE PROGRAMS WHICH FAIL TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE HELP TO WIVES WHO LEAVE ABUSING HUSBANDS ARE FACTORS THAT TRAP THE WIFE IN AN ABUSIVE SITUATION. THE POLICE AND COURTS ADOPT A NONINTERVENTIONIST APPROACH IN MANY STATES AND COMMUNITIES, BELIEVING THAT IT IS A MARITAL PROBLEM RATHER THAN A CRIME FOR A HUSBAND TO ABUSE HIS WIFE. EXAMPLES OF LEGISLATIVE REFORM DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE ABUSED WIFE ARE PROVIDED, AND THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS AIMED AT PROVIDING SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE FOR A WIFE IN DEALING WITH THE ABUSIVE CHARACTER OF HER MARRIAGE ARE DESCRIBED. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

893. **SCREAM QUIETLY OR THE NEIGHBOURS WILL HEAR. By E. PIZZEY.** 143 p. 1974. **NCJ-18861**

ANALYSIS OF THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE REFUGE AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROVIDED TO THEM BY 'WOMEN'S AID,' A PRIVATELY RUN SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY FOUNDED IN 1971. THE AUTHOR, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND LEADERS OF THE WOMEN'S AID MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, DRAWS HER MATERIAL PRIMARILY FROM CASE HISTORIES AND LETTERS TO HER FROM BATTERED WIVES. SHE POINTS OUT INADEQUACIES OF THE LEGAL INTERVENTION PROCESS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND DESCRIBES THE FAILURE OF SUCH PARTIES AS THE POLICE, HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS, SOCIAL SECURITY, PROBATION, MARRIAGE GUID-

ANCE, AND HEALTH VISITORS TO EFFECTIVELY PROVIDE THEM WITH AID, REFUGE OR TREATMENT. SHE ALSO EXPLAINS IN SOME UNPLEASANT DETAIL THE HORRIBLY ADVERSE EFFECTS OF WIFEBATTERING ON CHILDREN OF BATTERED WOMEN. A FINAL CHAPTER LOOKS AT THE FUTURE OF WOMEN'S AID AND THE POSSIBLE RECTIFICATION OF THIS PROBLEM.

Availability: PENGUIN BOOKS LTD, HARMONDSWORTH, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

894. **SCREENING NEIGHBORHOODS FOR INTERVENTION—A RESEARCH MODEL FOR CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. By J. GARBARINO, A. C. CROUTER, and D. SHERMAN.** HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SERVICE RESEARCH,* V 1, N 2 (WINTER 1977), P 135-145. **NCJ-60310**

A MULTIVARIATE APPROACH FOR RELATING THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTER OF A NEIGHBORHOOD TO THE LEVEL OF FAMILY DYSFUNCTION AND CHILD MALTREATMENT IS PRESENTED. A MULTIVARIATE MODEL INCORPORATING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESOURCES WAS DEVELOPED THAT ACCOUNTS FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE OVERALL VARIANCE (81 PERCENT) IN REPORTED RATES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT FOR 20 SUBAREAS WITHIN A SINGLE COUNTY (DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA). BASED ON PREVIOUS ANALYSES AND A LITERATURE REVIEW, 5 FACTORS WERE CHOSEN FOR INCLUSION IN THE ANALYSIS: (1) PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES LESS THAN $8,000, (2) PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES GREATER THAN $15,000, (3) PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, (4) PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED MOTHERS (WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18) IN THE LABOR FORCE, AND (5) PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RESIDENT LESS THAN 1 YEAR. CHILD MALTREATMENT REPORTS WERE USED TO GENERATE 3 INDICES: OVERALL RATE OF REPORTED CHILD MALTREATMENT PER 1,000 FAMILIES, REPORTED ABUSE PER 1,000 FAMILIES, AND REPORTED NEGLECT PER 1,000 FAMILIES. THE MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS GENERATED A PREDICTED RATE (BASED ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESOURCES) THAT CAN BE COMPARED WITH THE ACTUAL RATE. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PREDICTED AND ACTUAL RATE (THE RESIDUAL) CAN BE USEFUL IN IDENTIFYING CONTRASTING ENVIRONMENTS AND THEREBY SUGGESTING FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS LEADING TO POLICY AND PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED IN THE MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL ITSELF. WHILE 10 OF THE AREAS APPROACHED A 1-TO-1 CORRESPONDENCE OF ACTUAL TO PREDICTED RATES, 8 OF THE AREAS SHOWED RELATIVELY LARGE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE PREDICTED AND ACTUAL RATES (25 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE ACTUAL RATES), THUS INDICATING THE NEED FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS. ADDITIONAL FACTORS MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE MODEL TO BOLSTER ITS ABILITY TO ACCOUNT FOR VARIANCE IN THE RATES OF MALTREATMENT. THE SCREENING APPROACH DESCRIBED ALLOWS THE SERVICE AND POLICY COMMUNITIES TO WORK WITH THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY IN DEVELOPING MORE EFFECTIVE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH REFERENCES. (RCB)

895. **SEATTLE (WA)—CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN, 1978.** WASHINGTON LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDING, ROOM 107, OLYMPIA, WA 98504. 412 p. **NCJ-47113**

THIS PLAN CONTAINS 10 NEW OR SUBSTANTIALLY REVISED PROBLEM STATEMENTS, SUGGESTED STRATEGIES FOR MEETING THESE PROBLEMS, AND EVALUATIONS OF EARLIER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN PROJECTS IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. PREVIOUSLY INITIATED CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES SEEM TO HAVE MET WITH SOME SUCCESS. INDEX CRIMES IN SEATTLE DECREASED 13 PERCENT FROM 1975 TO 1976. CRIME RATE DATA ARE PROVIDED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SEVERAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS BE CONTINUED ON A PERMANENT BASIS. THESE INCLUDE A HIDDEN CAMERA PROJECT TO PHOTOGRAPH COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES IN PROGRESS, THE USE OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS TO IMPROVE WITNESS IDENTIFICATION OF SUSPECT, THE FELONY WARRANT SERVICE PROJECT, COMMUNITY CRIME CONTROL PROJECTS, A TARGET-HARDENING PROJECT FOR COMMERCIAL BURGLARIES, AND A CONSUMER CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT. FULL DESCRIPTIONS ARE INCLUDED OF EACH PROJECT, TOGETHER WITH TABLES AND STATISTICS SUPPORTING RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONTINUE THE PROGRAM. A TOTAL OF 10 NEW PROJECTS, PLUS 4 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS YEARS WHICH NEED FURTHER TESTING, ARE RECOMMENDED FOR 1978. THESE INCLUDE A DOMESTIC ASSAULT REDUCTION PROJECT, A PROJECT TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ABOUT AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN ORDER TO DEVELOP MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES, AN EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR CRIME REDUCTION PROJECTS, INSTALLATION OF AN AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR SEATTLE'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, IMPROVED CASE SCREENING AND USE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION RESOURCES, A PROJECT TO TEST ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION AND PROBATION, A SPECIAL PROJECT TO REMOVE THE NONCRIMINAL MENTALLY DISORDERED FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS, AN EVALUATION OF THE LOCAL JUVENILE OFFENDER RESTITUTION PROGRAM, A COMMERCIAL BURGLARY REDUCTION PROJECT, A BURGLARY VICTIM/WITNESS CALLBACK PROJECT TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF WITNESS INFORMATION FOR BURGLARY INVESTIGATIONS, IMPROVED EVIDENCE COLLECTION, A CONTINUATION OF THE ANTIFENCING PROJECT, A ROBBERY PREVENTION PROJECT, A ROBBERY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECT, AND A CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEY. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS, BACKGROUND DATA, AND PROPOSED BUDGETS ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH PROJECT OR PROGRAM. (GLR)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: WASHINGTON LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDING, ROOM 107, OLYMPIA, WA 98504; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

896. **SECONDARY BATTERING—BREAKING THE CYCLE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. By M. D. PAGELOW.** 37 p. 1977. **NCJ-45497**

REASONS BEHIND THE WILLINGNESS OF SOME WOMEN TO REMAIN IN RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING PHYSICAL ABUSE BY THEIR MATES ARE EXPLORED. THE DISCUSSION DRAWS ON DATA GATHERED IN A STUDY OF 20 BATTERED WOMEN WHO SOUGHT THE SERVICES OF THE WOMEN'S TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTER IN ORANGE COUNTY, CALIF. THE STUDY ALSO INCORPORATED INTERVIEWS WITH MEDICAL PERSONNEL, LAWYERS, A JUDGE, SOCIAL WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO COME INTO CONTACT WITH BATTERED WOMEN. IN ADDITION THESE DATA, A NUMBER OF THEORIES AND PRESPECTIVES PERTAINING TO VIOLENCE IN GENERAL AND TO THE PHYSICAL ABUSE OF WOMEN BY MEN IN PARTICULAR ARE CITED. THE DISCUSSION TOUCHES ON CAUSES OF BATTERING AND THE INTITIAL RESPONSE OF VICTIMS, BUT FOCUSES ON THE CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF SOME VICTIMS TO THE BATTERING SITUATION. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT BATTERED WOMEN WITH FEWER RESOURCES, MORE NEGATIVE INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE, AND MORE TRADITIONAL IDEOLOGY ARE MORE LIKELY TO REMAIN IN RELATIONSHIPS WITH BATTERERS AND ARE LESS LIKELY TO TAKE ACTIONS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTER THEIR SITUATION. THE NEED FOR FURTHER TESTING OF THIS PROPOSITION IS NOTED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIOLOGISTS FOR WOMEN IN SOCIETY SECTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SEPTEMBER 5-9, 1977.

897. **SECRET SCANDAL—BATTERED WIVES. By H. J. PASCAL.** ALBA BOOKS, 9531 AKRON CANFIELD ROAD, CANFIELD, OH 44406. 142 p. 1977. **NCJ-54589**

CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BEATING; THE PROBLEMS THE BATTERED WIFE FACES WHEN SHE SEEKS AID FROM THE POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND COURTS; AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS, WHICH HINDER PROSECUTION OF HUSBANDS. THIS BOOK, WHICH IS WRITTEN FOR THE LAY READER, DOCUMENTS THE WIDESPREAD NATURE OF WIFE ABUSE AND ITS EXISTENCE AMONG ALL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRATA. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MAKEUP OF BOTH THE HUSBANDS AND THE WIVES IS EXAMINED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT COMPLEX INTERACTIONS UNDERLIE THE BASIC PROBLEM BUT THAT THE SITUATION IS INTENSIFIED BY THE FACT THAT SOCIETY CONDONES WIFE BEATING. TO ILLUSTRATE THIS ATTITUDE, STUDIES ARE CITED WHICH INDICATE THAT PASSERS-BY REFUSE TO INTERVENE IN SITUATIONS WHERE A MAN IS ASSAULTING A WOMAN AND BY DRAWING ON CASE HISTORIES FROM EMERGENCY SHELTERS AND MARRIAGE COUNSELORS. THE TRAINING BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, WHICH URGES PATROL OFFICERS TO AVOID ARREST, IF POSSIBLE, AND TO TALK THE WOMAN OUT OF PRESSING CHARGES, IS CRITICIZED. PROSECUTORS WHO LIKEWISE TRY TO CONVINCE THE VICTIM TO DROP CHARGES ARE ALSO CONDEMNED. A DOMESTIC ASSAULT CASE'S COURSE IS TRACED THROUGH THE COURT SYSTEM, POINTING OUT THE LEGAL OBSTACLES AT EACH STEP. LAWYERS WHO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BATTERED WIVES ARE ALSO CRITICIZED, AND THE NEED FOR LEGAL AID IS DOCUMENTED. THE RELUCTANCE OF HOSPITALS AND PHYSICIANS TO REPORT WIFE-BATTERING CASES IS ALSO NOTED. THROUGHOUT, THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WIFE ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE ARE POINTED OUT, AND A CHAPTER SPECIFICALLY DISCUSSES THIS. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE TREATING WIFE ABUSE EXACTLY AS IF IT WERE AN ASSAULT BETWEEN STRANGERS, SETTING UP SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WOMEN, ESTABLISHING LEGAL AID SERVICES, AND MOBILIZING COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO MEET THE PROBLEM. THE WOMAN IS ALSO COUNSELED TO TAKE POSITIVE STEPS TO REMEDY HER SITUATION. APPENDIXES INCLUDE AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A LISTING, BY STATE, OF COUNSELING, ADVOCACY, AND EMERGENCY RESCUE PROGRAMS FOR BATTERED WOMEN. (GLR)

898. **SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY SESSION 1976-1977—REPORT, 1ST—VIOLENCE TO CHILDREN, V 2 EVIDENCE, AND V 3—APPENDICES—ENGLAND.** GREAT BRITAIN HOUSE OF COMMONS SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. 676 p. 1977. **NCJ-46099**

THESE VOLUMES CONTAIN TRANSCRIPTS OF TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT GIVEN BY REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH OR AFFECTED BY CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. IN ADDITION TO THE DIRECT TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES ACTIVE IN CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION, THESE VOLUMES CONTAIN VARIOUS MEMORANDUMS AND REPORTS PRESENTED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. REPORTS AND MEMORANDUMS FROM SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTIONERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF SPECIALISTS IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE, THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, THE SCOTTISH OFFICE ON NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN, AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS ATTEMPT TO OUTLINE THE SCOPE OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN, CLARIFY THE VARIOUS LEGAL POSITIONS INVOLVED IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF SUCH ABUSE OR NEGLECT, DETAIL THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS DEALING WITH CHILDREN AT RISK, AND OFFER SUGGESTIONS FOR PROCEDURAL AND STATUTORY REFORM. APPENDIXES CONTAINING SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA AND ADDITIONAL MEMORANDUMS FROM SUCH GROUPS AS THE SALVATION ARMY, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS, THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, AND THE FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION ARE INCLUDED. (KBL)

Availability: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, P O BOX 569, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND.

899. **SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By K. L. KRETSCHMAN.** UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW, 2500 RED RIVER, AUSTIN, TX 78705. 26 p. 1976. **NCJ-40432**

THIS SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HAS BEEN COMPILED SOLELY FROM FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT SOURCES. THE LISTINGS ARE CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED WITHIN EACH AGENCY AND DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. DOCUMENT NUMBERS OR OTHER PERTINENT ORDERING INFORMATION IS INCLUDED WHEN AVAILABLE....MSP

Supplemental Notes: TARLTON LAW LIBRARY LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES, NO 12.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

900. **SELECTED REFERENCES ON CHILD ABUSE 1968-1975. A. B. COOPER and S. M. RUGG, Eds.** GREAT BRITAIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, ALEXANDER FLEMING HOUSE, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, LONDON, ENGLAND. 12 p. 1975. **NCJ-60672**

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABOUT 100 ENTRIES, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, SOME WITH VERY BRIEF ANNOTATIONS, LISTS BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS BOOKS, REPORTS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULARS. THE TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE, FROM POSSIBLE CAUSES TO THE RESPONSE FROM THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL COMMUNITIES. MOST OF THE PUBLICATIONS ARE DATED FROM 1970 TO 1975. A NOVEMBER 1975 SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCE LIST ALSO WAS ADDED, COVERING THE SAME TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS. THE ENTRIES ARE DIRECTED AT BOTH THE GENERAL READING PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONALS CONCERNED WITH CHILD ABUSE. (RFC)

Supplemental Notes: BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES, NO B2.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

901. **SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE ABUSED AND BATTERED CHILD. REV. ED.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 23 p. 1973. **NCJ-13564**

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SOURCES, INCLUDING JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED BY YEAR FOR THE PERIOD 1968 TO 1973.

Availability: GPO.

902. **SELF-CONCEPT DISTURBANCE AMONG MOTHERS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. By B. ROSEN.** PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, BOX 9229, MISSOULA, MT 59807. *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS,* V 43, N 1 (AUGUST 1978), P 323-327. **NCJ-54525**

IN A STUDY OF SELF-CONCEPT DISTURBANCE AMONG MOTHERS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN, 60 CALIFORNIA WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD WERE SURVEYED. TO DETERMINE WHETHER SELF-CONCEPT DISTURBANCE SIGNIFICANTLY DISTINGUISHED ABUSIVE FROM NONABUSIVE MOTHERS, GROUP OF 30 ABUSIVE MOTHERS FROM THE FAMILY STRESS CENTER IN CHULA VISTA, CALIF., WERE COMPARED WITH 30 NONABUSIVE MOTHERS WHO BRING THEIR CHILDREN TO THE PEDIATRIC PRIMARY CARE CLINIC OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF. SUBJECTS WERE ASKED TO FILL OUT A PERSONAL DATA SHEET AND TO RESPOND TO WEEDMAN, WARREN, AND MARX'S SELF-CONCEPT, INCONGRUENCE SCALE. THE SELF-CONCEPT INCONGRUENCE SCALE IS A 16-SCALE SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL DESIGNED TO ASSESS SELF-CONCEPT, SELF-CONCEPT INCONGRUENCE, AND SELF-CONCEPT INCONSISTENCY. IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. WOMEN WHO ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN HAD LOWER AND MORE INCONSISTENT SELF-CONCEPTS THAN NONABUSERS; THEY ALSO EXPERIENCED GREATER INCONGRUENCE BETWEEN THE WAY THEY VIEWED THEMSELVES AND THE WAY THEY WOULD LIKE TO BE. THESE DISTURBANCES WERE SEEN AS BOTH THE SOURCES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXTREME FRUSTRATION WHICH LEADS TO VIOLENCE WHEN SOCIALLY APPROPRIATE OUTLETS ARE UNAVAILABLE. THE PRESENT STUDY PROVIDES SOME VALIDATION OF CLINICAL REPORTS THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS EXHIBIT LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND GREAT INCONGRUENCE BETWEEN THEIR REAL AND IDEAL SELF-CONCEPTS. TABLES AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MLC)

Availability: BARBARA ROSEN, 7339 FAY AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CA 92037.

903. **SELF-DEFENSE PLEA AND BATTERED WOMEN. By A. D. EISENBERG and E. J. SEYMOUR.** ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA, 1050 31ST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007. *TRIAL,* V 14, N 7 (JULY 1978), P 34-36, 41-42, 68. **NCJ-49017**

THE USE OF THE SELF-DEFENSE PLEA BY LAWYERS REPRESENTING WOMEN WHO, BEATEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS OR LOVERS, HAVE RETALIATED WITH MURDER IS DISCUSSED. 'BATTERED WOMEN' CASES IN WHICH THE SELF-DEFENSE PLEA PROVED SUCCESSFUL ARE NOTED, BUT IT IS POINTED OUT THAT, IN THE PAST, WOMEN GENERALLY HAVE LOST SUCH THEMSELVES. PSYCHOLOGICAL TENDENCIES THAT INFLUENCE THESE WOMEN FROM PHYSICAL ABUSE BY MATES IS DISCUSSED. CONDITIONS THAT LEAD BATTERED WOMEN TO TOLERATE THEIR SITUATIONS ARE NOTED. USE OF THE SELF-DEFENSE PLEA IN CASES INVOLVING BATTERED WOMEN WHO HAVE MURDERED THEIR MATES IS VIEWED AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN HELPING BATTERED WOMEN REGAIN THEIR SELF-RESPECT. CRUCIAL COMPONENTS OF A SELF-DEFENSE PLEA—IMMEDIATE THREAT OF GREAT BODILY HARM OR DEATH VERSUS PATTERN OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ABUSE, AND THE FLIGHT RULE (THE PRINCIPLE THAT, BEFORE ONE MAY DEFEND ONESELF, ONE MUST TRY ALL AVAILABLE MEANS OF ESCAPE) ARE NOTED, AND COURT RULINGS AND OTHER FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED BY LAWYERS IN CONNECTION WITH THESE COMPONENTS ARE DISCUSSED. ARGUMENTS THAT MAY BE USED BY THE PROSECUTION AGAINST A SELF-DEFENSE PLEA ARE NOTED. RELEVANT NATIONAL AND STATE LEGISLATION IS CITED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

904. **SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN BATTERED CHILDREN. By A. H. GREEN.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 135, N 5 (MAY 1978), P 579-582. **NCJ-47238**

SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN 59 PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AGED 5-12, 30 NEGLECTED CHILDREN, AND 30 CHILDREN WHO HAVE NOT BEEN MALTREATED IS EXAMINED. THE PRESENCE OF SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR WAS DETERMINED THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH THE CHILDREN'S MOTHERS OR GUARDIANS. THE ABUSED CHILDREN DEMONSTRATED A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER INCIDENCE OF SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR (SELF-INFLICTED BITES, CUTS, BURNS, HAIR PULLING, HEAD BANGING, SUICIDE ATTEMPTS AND THREATS) THAN EITHER OF THE CONTROL GROUPS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT, IN THE CHILD ABUSE SYNDROME, THE ACTUAL PHYSICAL ASSAULT IS SUPERIMPOSED ON A HARSH, PUNITIVE CHILDREARING CLIMATE AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY LONG-STANDING HUMILIATION, REJECTION, AND SCAPEGOATING INFLICTED ON THE CHILD BY THE PARENT. THE ABUSED CHILD'S RESULTING SENSE OF WORTHLESSNESS, BADNESS, AND SELF-HATRED FORMS THE NUCLEUS FOR SUBSEQUENT SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CHILD'S SELF-HATRED INTO SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IS CATALYZED BY EGO DEFICITS AND BY IMPARIED IMPULSE CONTROL. SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN ABUSED CHILDREN APPEARS TO REPRESENT A LEARNED PATTERN ORIGINATING IN EARLY TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

905. **SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND BATTERED CHILDREN—PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES IN CANADA—A REVIEW, VOLUME 3. By H. P. HEPWORTH.** CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA K1Y 1E5 ONTARIO, CANADA. 103 p. 1975. **NCJ-51443**

THIS REPORT REVIEWS THE ORGANIZATION AND PROVISIONS OF CHILD ABUSE SERVICES IN CANADIAN PROVINCES AND EVALUATES THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY. THIS REVIEW EXAMINED CHILD ABUSE SERVICES IN RELATION TO EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS; DESCRIPTIONS OF ACTUAL PROGRAMS IN OPERATION; ELIGIBILITY, COVERAGE AND ACTUAL USE OF SERVICES; SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHICAL SERVICE STUDIES; ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS; AND GENERAL EVALUATIONS BY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS. DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM RELEVANT MATERIALS PROVIDED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS, AND RESEARCHERS; INTERVIEWS WERE ALSO CONDUCTED WITH AGENCY STAFF. EXTENSIVE LEGAL PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN IS EXPLICIT IN THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL CODE AND IN PROVINCIAL CHILD WELFARE LEGISLATION. SPECIFIC LEGISLATIVE MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN ONTARIO, ALBERTA, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND QUEBEC. IN SOME PROVINCES REGISTERS ARE USED TO RECORD CASES OF SUSPECTED OR PROVEN CHILD ABUSE AND TO PROVIDE BASIC INFORMATION FOR THE SURVEILLANCE OF CHILDREN REPORTED TO THEM. EVEN IN PROVINCES WHICH HAVE CHILD ABUSE REGISTERS, REPORTING OF SUSPECTED INCIDENTS OF CHILD ABUSE PROBABLY DOES NOT REFLECT THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE. A LACK OF PRECISE DEFINITIONS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES ABUSE ALSO INHIBITS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE TREATMENT SERVICES. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE THAT SUPPORT INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES WITH OTHER PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES; IMPROVEMENT IN DETECTION AND REPORTING SYSTEMS; PROMOTION OF PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS; ASSESSMENT OF PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES; AND FURTHER RESEARCH INTO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, WITH DUE REGARD TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY, AND WITH THE INTENT OF REMOVING THE STIGMA ATTACHED TO UTILIZA-

TION OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES. TABULAR DATA; FOOTNOTES; A BIBLIOGRAPHY; AND APPENDICES INCLUDING DATA ON THE STRUCTURE OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS, AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HOME ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES ARE PROVIDED. (JCP)

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF A TEN VOLUME STUDY OF PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES IN CANADA.

Availability: CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA K1Y 1E5 ONTARIO, CANADA.

906. **SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN—LOOKING FOR A PERSPECTIVE. By C. G. LYNCH and T. L. NORRIS.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 553-562. **NCJ-46170**

THE PROBLEMS FACING A SERVICE PROGRAM FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE EXAMINED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF THE WOMEN. PROGRAM PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF WIFE-BATTERING CAN NOT BE MADE IN ADVANCE BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE SITUATION. WHEN A WOMAN SEEKS HELP, IT IS GENERALLY BECAUSE SHE CANNOT HANDLE THE SITUATION ANY LONGER THE CRISIS LEVEL IS VERY HIGH FOR THESE WOMEN. THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND THAT A PROGRAM OF GENERAL SERVICES BE MADE FOR THE CLIENTS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE. REACHING SOMEONE FOR HELP, PROVIDING PHYSICAL SAFETY AND MATERIAL NEEDS, COUNSELING EMOTIONAL NEEDS, AND GIVING ATTENTION TO LIFE ALTERNATIVES ARE ALL IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS FACING THE WOMEN WHO COME IN FOR HELP. THE BATTERED WOMEN COME FROM A WIDE VARIETY OF BACKGROUNDS; THEY NEARLY COMPRISE A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF ALL GROUPS, BUT THEY HAVE ONE THING IN COMMON—ABUSE. THE THREE BASIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE WIFE-BATTERING MYTHOLOGY ARE: (1) THE VICTIM IS RESPONSBLE FOR ALL VIOLENCE INFLICTED UPON HER—THE VIOLENCE IS PROVOKED AND SHE ENJOYS IT, OTHERWISE SHE WOULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT; (2) BOTH THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER ARE CAUGHT IN A VICIOUS CIRCLE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VIOLENCE—NEITHER CAN BREAK IT, WHICH INCREASES EMOTIONAL TENSION AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE; AND (3) THE OFFENDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIOLENCE—HE CANNOT CONTROL HIMSELF, HE ENJOYS INFLICTING PAIN ON SOMEONE, AND HE WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO EVEN IF THE WIFE LEAVES. WHEN THE VICTIM IS STEREOTYPED ACCORDING TO THE FIRST MYTH, SHE IS USUALLY GIVEN THE RUNAROUND OR FINDS OUT THAT THERE IS NOTHING SHE CAN DO. WITH THE SECOND ONE, THE COUPLE IS REHABILITATED TO CHANGE ROLE PERCEPTIONS, AND WITH THE THIRD, THE VICTIM TRANSFERS HER DEPENDENCY TO THE THERAPIST OR CONSELOR. THE RESOURCES NECESSARY FOR THE CRISIS WORKERS ARE TIME, DEDICATION, SKILLS (TO SECURE RESOURCES, COMMUNICATE, PROVIDE COUNSELING MANAGE AND DELEGATE, DEFINE CLIENT NEEDS, AND COORDINATE WITH OTHER GROUPS), MULTIROLE STAFF, MATERIAL GOODS, AND INFLUENCE. STAFF DIVERSITY IS NEEDED TO MAKE AVAILABLE A WIDE VARIETY OF METHODS, BUT CONSOLIDATED EFFORT BETWEEN ALL STAFF MEMBERS IS NECESSARY. FUTURE TRENDS SUGGEST THAT THE PROBLEM BE ASSESSED IMMEDIATELY, WHILE PUBLIC INTEREST IS HIGH, SO THAT CENTERS MAY BE ESTABLISHED AND FUNDED BEFORE INTEREST DIES DOWN. (BAC)

Availability: VICTIMS ADVOCATE PROGRAM C/O CATHERINE G LYNCH, 1515 NW 7TH STREET, SUITE 112, MIAMI, FL 33125.

907. **SERVICES TO BATTERED WOMEN—OUR GREATEST NEED—A REPLY TO FIELD AND KIRCHNER. By S. K. STEINMETZ.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 3, N 1-2 (1978), P 222-226. **NCJ-54231**

THE AUTHOR OF AN ARTICLE CONCERNING BATTERED HUSBANDS RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF THAT ARTICLE, INCLUDING THE ALLEGATION THAT IT WAS PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR FUNDS BEING DENIED A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN. THE ARTICLE IN QUESTION WAS BASED ON A NATIONAL SURVEY WHICH FOUND THAT, IN MOST OF THE CATEGORIES INVESTIGATED, WOMEN ENGAGED IN SLIGHTLY MORE VIOLENCE THAN DID THEIR HUSBANDS. THE ALLEGATION THAT THE ARTICLE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DENIAL OF FUNDING FOR A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN IS REFUTED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE SHELTER PROPOSAL WAS TURNED DOWN FOR OTHER REASONS, AND THAT THOSE WHO FAVORED THE PROPOSAL USED THE ARTICLE AS A SCAPEGOAT. IT IS FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT PROVIDING A BALANCED VIEW OF THE SPOUSE ABUSE PROBLEM HAS BEEN AN ASSET IN OTHER EFFORTS TO SECURE FUNDS FOR SHELTERS. CHARGES OF DELIBERATE STATISTICAL BIASING ARE ALSO REFUTED. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT IS OFFERED FOR THE ARTICLE'S OBSERVATION THAT WOMEN VOICE COMPLAINTS MORE EASILY THAN MEN. IN RESPONSE TO OTHER POINTS BROUGHT UP BY THE CRITICS, IT IS NOTED THAT MALE VICTIMS OF BATTERING ARE LESS LIKELY TO SHOW UP IN SAMPLES TAKEN FROM SHELTERS, CRISIS CENTERS, AND COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICES THAN IN SAMPLES DRAWN FROM EMERGENCY ROOM AND POLICE RECORDS. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT THE ARTICLE NEITHER PURPORTED TO BE A SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF HUSBAND BEATING NOR ATTEMPTED TO DEEMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SERVICES FOR BEATEN WIVES. THE NEED TO INVESTIGATE THE PHENOMENON OF BATTERING IN ALL ITS MANIFESTATIONS IS STRESSED. SEE NCJ-53085 FOR THE COMMENTS TO WHICH THE AUTHOR IS REPLYING. (LKM)

908. **SEVERAL UNUSUAL CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. By C. H. PALMER and J. T. WESTON.** AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS, 1916 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103. *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES,* V 21, N 4 (OCTOBER 1976), P 851-855. **NCJ-36946**

FOUR CASE STUDIES OF THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE RELATED HOMICIDES ARE PRESENTED. THESE CASES WERE UNUSUAL EITHER IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS OR IN THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN COURT PRESENTATION.

909. **SEVERLY ILL-TREATED YOUNG-CHILDREN IN NORTH-EAST WILTSHIRE. By J. E. OLIVER, J. COX, A. TAYLOR, and J. A. BALDWIN.** OXFORD UNIVERSITY UNIT OF CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY, OLD ROAD, HEADINGTON, OXFORD 0X3 7LF. 83 p. 1974. **NCJ-29161**

RESULTS OF A STUDY UNDERTAKEN TO IDENTIFY ALL CASES OF SEVERE CHILD ABUSE OCCURRING IN THE NORTH-EAST WILTSHIRE AREA FROM 1965 TO 1973, AND TO IDENTIFY THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING FAMILIES. THE AUTHORS FIRST ASCERTAINED THE NUMBER OF YOUNG CHILDREN (UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE) FULFILLING THE SEVERE ABUSE CRITERIA. AN IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATION IS THEN PRESENTED OF THE CHILD ABUSIVE FAMILIES IDENTIFIED BY THE AUTHORS. A TOTAL OF 34 FAMILIES WITH 38 SEVERELY ABUSED YOUNG CHILDREN HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR THE YEARS 1965-1971. SUCH FACTORS AS THE RATE OF SEVERE ABUSE, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSED CHILDREN, TYPES OF INJURIES REPORTED, DURATION OF SEVERE ABUSE, AND RESULTS OF SEVERE ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED FOR THESE 34 FAMILIES. THE AUTHORS THEN EXAMINE THE STRUCTURES AND FEATURES OF THE 34 FAMILIES, INCLUDING MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, PLACE OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, PATENTAL OCCUPATION, PLACE OF RESIDENCE, AND SIBLING STRUCTURE. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSIVE PARENTAL BEHAVIOR ARE ALSO OUTLINED. FINALLY, THE AUTHORS PROVIDE A GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE EXTENT

OF CHILD ABUSE, THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING CASES OF CHILD ABUSE, AND THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION.

910. **SEX OFFENDER. By B. DELIN.** BEACON PRESS, 25 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108. 232 p. 1978.
NCJ-53467

THIS EXAMINATION OF SEX OFFENDERS, SOCIETY'S REACTIONS TO AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEXUAL CRIMES, AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS IS BASED ON EXTENSIVE INTERVIEWS WITH OFFENDERS, VICTIMS, AND TREATMENT STAFF. THIS STUDY OF RAPISTS, CHILD MOLESTERS, EXHIBITIONISTS, VOYEURISTS, AND INCEST OFFENDERS DISCOUNTS THE BELIEF THAT SEX OFFENDERS ARE BRUTAL, DEPRAVED, OR OVERSEXED AND ASSERTS THAT THEY ARE PSYCHOPATHS WITH LEARNED BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS STEMMING FROM CHILDHOOD ABUSE INCLUDING SEXUAL ABUSE, LACK OF FAMILIAL LOVE, EXTREME SIBLING RIVALRY, OTHER FAMILY CONFLICTS AND PROBLEMS, AND FRUSTRATION. TO ILLUSTRATE THIS CONCEPT, CASE HISTORIES OF SEVERAL SEX OFFENDERS ARE PROVIDED. AN OVERVIEW OF TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS IS PRESENTED ALONG WITH A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 13 TREATMENT CENTERS IN 9 EASTERN AND MIDWESTERN CITIES OPERATING IN PENITENTIARIES, JAILS, MENTAL HOSPITALS, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS. SOCIETY'S ROLE IN PERPETUATING SEXUAL DEVIANCE THROUGH STRICT ADHERENCE TO MALE AND FEMALE ROLE TYPING IS CONSIDERED, AND THE EFFECTS OF RAPE ON VICTIMS AND REACTIONS OF PERSONS TO VICTIMS ARE EXAMINED. INCEST IS CONSIDERED SEPARATELY. THE FINAL CHAPTERS DISCUSS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS IT RELATES TO SEX CRIMES AND ADDRESSES SUCH ISSUES AS THE DIFFICULTY IN PRESENTING EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND ESTABLISHING THE NONCONSENT OF THE VICTIM AND THE USE OF DISCRETION BY SENTENCING JUDGES. THE AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH FOR SEX OFFENDERS IS 3 YEARS, AND IT IS ARGUED THAT THIS INCARCERATION ONLY AGGRAVATES THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IF TREATMENT IS NOT APPLIED. (DAG)

Availability: BEACON PRESS, 25 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108.

911. **SEXUAL ABUSE—A PRIMER FOR PARENTS. By M. SOLOMON.** MIAMI METRO'S RAPE AWARENESS PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM. 4 p. **NCJ-39377**

THIS INFORMATION HANDOUT PROVIDES FACTS ON THE PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL DAMAGE CONNECTED WITH SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE, EXPLAINS HOW TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM WITH CHILDREN, AND LISTS SOME COMMON SENSE PRECAUTIONARY RULES TO FOLLOW. WHEN PARENTS SHOULD SEEK PROFESSIONAL HELP AND WHAT TO DO IF A CHILD IS ASSAULTED ARE ALSO DISCUSSED....ELW

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

912. **SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. By L. COPELAND, M. HARRER, and S. WATKINS.** QUEEN'S BENCH FOUNDATION, 1563 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94109. 71 p. 1976. **NCJ-43141**

THE TRAUMA OF SEXUAL ABUSE IS INTENSIFIED FOR CHILDREN BECAUSE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MAKES NO PROVISION FOR THE CHILD VICTIM'S SPECIAL NEEDS. SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES IN COURT PROCEDURE ARE MADE. A PREVIOUS RAPE VICTIMIZATION SURVEY BY THE QUEEN'S BENCH FOUNDATION INDICATED THAT SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG CHILDREN WAS FAR MORE COMMON THAN HAD BEEN SUSPECTED; IN BOTH NONWHITE FAMILIES AND WHITE FAMILIES AN ESTIMATED 20 PERCENT OF CHILDREN HAVE SUFFERED SOME FORM OF SEXUAL MOLESTATION. THESE INCIDENTS RANGE FROM SIMPLE FONDLING TO FORCIBLE RAPE. HANDLING OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES IN SAN FRANCISCO IS DETAILED. FORCIBLE RAPE AND ASSAULT CASES ARE HANDLED BY THE SEXUAL ASSAULT SECTION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT; OTHER CASES BY THE YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION. HOSPITALS HAVE MADE IT A PRACTICE TO SEE VICTIMIZED CHILDREN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE THE TRAUMA OF SITTING IN THE WAITING ROOM, AND ARE DEVELOPING PROCEDURES FOR SUCH CASES. HOWEVER, A LACK OF PROVISION FOR THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN IS MOST EVIDENT WHEN THE CASE GOES TO COURT. THE CHILD IS SUBJECTED TO THE SAME CROSS-EXAMINATION AS AN ADULT. SINCE 38 PERCENT OF OFFENDERS ARE MEMBERS OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OR CLOSE RELATIVES, THE CHILD SUFFERS FURTHER GUILT FEELINGS BECAUSE OF 'ALL THE TROUBLE I AM CAUSING.' FOLLOWUP SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILD AND FAMILY ARE ALSO INADEQUATE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE COURT HAVE A SPECIAL WAITING AREA OUT OF SIGHT OF THE OFFENDER FOR THE CHILD MUST TESTIFY AND THAT A MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT THE CHILD'S BEST INTERESTS DURING THE COURT PROCEDURE. THIS PERSON SHOULD ALSO PREPARE THE CHILD FOR THE TRIAL. SOCIAL SERVICES UNITS NEED TO BECOME MORE FAMILIAR WITH THE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND COORDINATE WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO ENSURE PROPER HANDLING FOR THE YOUNG VICTIM. APPENDIXES PRESENT SAN FRANCISCO STATISTICS ON CHILD VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS, A PARTIAL LIST OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, AND APPLICABLE REPORTING LAWS AND PENAL CODES.

Sponsoring Agencies: LUKE B HANCOCK FOUNDATION; ZELLERBACH FAMILY FOUNDATION, 260 CALIFORNIA ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111; CYRIL MAGNIN FAMILY FOUNDATION.

913. **SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN—A CLINICAL SPECTRUM. By R. SUMMIT and J. KRYSO.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 42, N 2 (APRIL 1978), P 237-251. **NCJ-46560**

AFTER SUGGESTING THAT INCEST HAS BEEN UNDERESTIMATED AS A SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANT OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, A SPECTRUM OF PARENT-CHILD SEXUALITY IS CLASSIFIED TO AID IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUALLY ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. REPORTED CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL MOLESTATION ARE ONLY THE VISIBLE PORTION OF A MUCH LARGER PROBLEM. A SURVEY OF 1,200 COLLEGE-AGE WOMEN FOUND THAT 26 PERCENT HAD HAD A SEXUAL EXPERIENCE WITH AN ADULT BEFORE AGE 13; ONLY 6 PERCENT OF THESE WERE REPORTED TO AUTHORITIES. THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION ESTIMATES THAT THERE ARE 200,000 TO 300,000 CASES OF FEMALE CHILD MOLESTATION IN THE U.S. EACH YEAR WITH AT LEAST 5,000 CASES OF FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST. THE CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE TREATMENT PROJECT IN SAN JOSE, CALIF., RECEIVES 165 CASES PER MILLION OF FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST EVERY YEAR, A RATE WHICH WOULD PROJECT TO 36,000 CASES IN THE U.S. ANNUALLY. LOS ANGELES DATA ALSO INDICATE RATES MUCH HIGHER THAN PREVIOUSLY SUSPECTED. TWO GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS COMMON TO THOSE WHO SEXUALLY ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN ARE LACK OF IMPULSE CONTROL AND A CONFUSION OF ROLES. THE CHILD IS SEEN AS SOMETHING MORE THAN A CHILD. THESE TWO TRAITS ARE COMMON TO SEXUAL ABUSE IN GENERAL, AND LIKE CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE RANGES FROM THE SADISTIC AND BIZARRE TO BEHAVIORS SO MILD THAT THEY ARE ALMOST WITHIN THE RANGE OF WHAT SOCIETY CALLS NORMAL. AT THE MILD END IS INCIDENTAL SEXUAL CONTACT. THE SECOND LEVEL IS THE IDEOLOGICAL SEXUAL CONTACT, COMMONLY FOUND AMONG 'ENLIGHTENED' PARENTS WHO

LEAVE COPIES OF SEXUALLY ORIENTED MAGAZINES AROUND THE HOUSE AND STIMULATE MORE CURIOSITY THAN THE CHILD CAN ACCEPT. A THIRD LEVEL, PSYCHOTIC INTRUSION, IS THE LEAST COMMON FORM. AT THE NEXT LEVEL IS THE CULTURE WHICH CONSIDERS INCEST NORMAL. TRUE ENDOGAMOUS (WITHIN MARRIAGE) INCEST DEVELOPS AS A SUBTLE DISTORTION OF NORMAL FAMILY ROLES AND USUALLY BEGINS AS HARMLESS SNUGGLING AND PETTING. IN SOME CASES, THE FATHER TURNS HIS ATTENTION TO EACH SUCCEEDING YOUNGER DAUGHTER. A MORE DANGEROUS VARIATION IS THE MISOGYNOUS INCEST, THE FATHER WHO IS SEXUALLY ABUSIVE TOWARD HIS WIFE AND ALSO HIS DAUGHTER. IMPERIOUS INCEST FUSES THE IDEOLOGICAL, RUSTIC, AND MISOGYNOUS CATEGORIES: THESE MEN SET THEMSELVES UP AS EMPERORS IN THEIR HOMES AND REQUIRE ALL FEMALES IN THE HOUSEHOLD TO HAVE SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THEM. PEDOPHILIC INCEST GENERALLY DOES NOT INVOLVE INTERCOURSE, AND THE SMALL CHILD SELDOM REPORTS 'DADDY'S LITTLE GAME.' CHILD RAPE IS THE MORE VIOLENT FORM OF PEDOPHILIA. IT AND PERVERSE INCEST ARE THE TYPES MOST LIKELY TO COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE OR SOCIAL WORKERS. MANY OF THE WIVES IN THESE MARRIAGES WERE SEXUALLY ABUSED THEMSELVES AS CHILDREN. COORDINATED EFFORT IS NEEDED FOR THE DETECTION, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE. PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM IS THE FIRST STEP. (GLR)

Availability: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SERVICE HARBOR GENERAL HOSPITAL C/O DR ROLAND SUMMIT, 1000 WEST CARSON, TORRANCE, CA 90509.

914. **SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN AND MINORS—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By L. G. SCHULTZ.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 58, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 147-163.
NCJ-55749

WORKS DESCRIBING THE VARIOUS FACETS OF THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN AND MINORS ARE CITED. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PUBLISHED TO INTRODUCE THE CHILD WELFARE WORKER TO THE LITERATURE ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE SO THAT SELECTIONS CAN BE MADE TO ADDRESS THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF PRACTIONERS, AGENCIES, AND COMMUNITIES. MAJOR CATEGORIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE; (2) SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT; (3) INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES; (4) SEXUAL MOLESTATION; (5) INCEST; (6) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION; (7) RAPE; (8) TREATMENT AND PREVENTION; (9) THE LAW AND THE COURTS; AND (10) THE FUTURE. TYPES OF MATERIALS INCLUDED ARE BOOKS AND ARTICLES FROM JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS. PUBLICATION DATES RANGE FROM 1857 TO 1977. MOST OF THE MATERIALS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE 1970'S. NO ANNOTATIONS ARE PROVIDED. (MLC)

915. **SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN 1978, BY J R CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377). By K. MACFARLANE.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 29 p. 1978. **NCJ-51380**

THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, THE SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM EFFECTS ON BOTH VICTIM AND FAMILY, AND THE FURTHER TRAUMA INFLICTED BY MISGUIDED 'HELPING' SERVICES ARE EXPLORED. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, MOST CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IS COMMITTED BY A FATHER, UNCLE, OR CLOSE FAMILY FRIEND. THE DYNAMICS OF VARIOUS FAMILY SITUATIONS LEADING TO INCEST OR SEXUAL ABUSE BY A CLOSE MALE FRIEND ARE EXAMINED. THE ROLE OF THE MOTHER AS AN 'ACTIVE NONPARTICIPANT' IS EXPLORED AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON THE CHILD ARE EXAMINED. IT IS FOUND THAT SUCH ABUSE IS A PSYCHOLOGICAL 'TIME BOMB,' ITS AFTEREFFECTS OFTEN NOT BECOMING VISIBLE FOR YEARS. VARIOUS STUDIES HAVE ESTIMATED THAT AS MANY AS 44 PERCENT OF FEMALE DRUG ADDICTS AND 30 PERCENT OF PROSTITUTES HAD BEEN SEXUALLY ABUSED AS CHILDREN. POOR PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT SEEMS TO BE A COMMON AFTER EFFECT. THE HELPING AGENCIES OFTEN COMPOUND THE PROBLEM BY REACTING IN INAPPROPRIATE WAYS--BLAMING THE CHILD FOR THE INCIDENT, REMOVING THE FATHER FROM THE HOME AND THUS REMOVING THE FAMILY'S SOURCE OF SUPPORT, TREATING THE FAMILY MEMBERS WITH INSENSITIVITY. OFTEN THE CHILD FINDS HERSELF SUBJECT TO THE SAME INTENSIVE QUESTIONING AND INSENSITIVE HANDLING EXPERIENCED BY ADULT WOMEN RAPE VICTIMS. SINCE THE CHILD'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSES ARE WEAK AND UNFORMED, THE DAMAGE IS EVEN GREATER. OFTEN THE FAMILY IS TORN AND THE CHILD WHO IS PUT ON THE WITNESS STAND TO ACCUSE A HUSBAND OR LOVER MAY BE IN REAL PHYSICAL DANGER UPON RETURN HOME. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR CHANGES IN CRIMINAL LAW, FOR CHANGES IN THE HANDLING OF INCEST CASES, FOR GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE, AND FOR CHANGES IN THE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

916. **SEXUAL ASSAULT—A LITERATURE ANALYSIS. By S. L. BRODSKY, S. H. KLEMMACK, L. J. SKINNER, L. Z. BENDER, and A. M. K. POLYSON.** UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, BOX 2968, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 152 p. 1977.
NCJ-47151

LITERATURE ON SEXUAL OFFENDERS, VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, RELATED MEDICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES, VICTIM SERVICES, AND OTHER ASPECTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IS REVIEWED. THE REVIEW OPENS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, WHICH CITES RESEARCH DEFICITS AND NEEDS AND OFFERS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM A REVIEW OF 1,500 ARTICLES AND BOOKS ARE REPORTED IN CHAPTERS ON UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING SEXUAL OFFENDERS, LEGAL ISSUES AND SEXUAL ASSAULT, CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS, CHILD SERVICES, SEXUAL ASSAULT IN INSTITUTIONS, AND MEDICAL ISSUES AS THEY RELATE TO RAPE VICTIMS. A CHAPTER ON STRATEGIES FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IN SEXUAL ASSAULT COVERS BIBLIOGRAPHIES; COMPUTERIZED SEARCHES; PERIODICALS, INDEXES, AND STATISTICAL SOURCES; AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES. A 24-PAGE LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. FOR SELECTED READINGS SEE NCJ 47152-47159. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

917. **SEXUAL ASSAULT—A STATEWIDE PROBLEM—A PROCEDURAL MANUAL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, MEDICAL, HUMAN SERVICES, AND LEGAL PERSONNEL. E. KELLER, Ed.** MINNESOTA PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, 430 METRO SQUARE BUILDING, ST PAUL, MN 55101. 157 p. **NCJ-40417**

THIS MANUAL IS ADDRESSED TO AGENCIES OR COMMUNITIES CONCERNED WITH THE RESPONSE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS, AND DETAILS THE LEGAL, MEDICAL, JUDICIAL, AND COMMUNITY RESPONSES NECESSARY FOR SUPPORTING THESE VICTIMS. SEXUAL ASSAULT IS DEFINED AS RAPE, SAME-SEX ASSAULT, CHILD SEX ABUSE, INCEST, AND ANY OTHER SEXUAL ACTIVITY WHICH A PERSON IS FORCED INTO WITHOUT HIS/HER CONSENT. THIS MANUAL PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR AGENCIES DEALING WITH SEXUAL ASSAULTS; IT IS PLANNED THAT THE GUIDELINES WOULD BE

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ADAPTED TO EACH PARTICULAR COMMUNITY, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SUCH FACTORS AS THE NEEDS OF THAT COMMUNITY, VARIATIONS IN SERVICES AVAILABLE, AND AGENCY SIZE. FIVE COMPREHENSIVE CHAPTERS ARE INCLUDED IN THE MANUAL, COVERING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CRIMES; THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS; COUNSELING THE VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT; THE PROSECUTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT CRIMES; AND THE CHILD AS VICTIM....DMC

918. **SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. By A. W. BURGESS, A. N. GROTH, L. L. HOLMSTROM, and S. M. SGROI.** 268 p. 1978. **NCJ-45153**
TREATMENT APPROACHES IN CASES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING CHILDREN OR ADOLESCENTS ARE DESCRIBED IN A TEXT DIRECTED TO THOSE WHOSE WORK BRINGS THEM INTO CONTACT WITH EITHER VICTIMS OR OFFENDERS. THE BOOK PROVIDES SPECIFIC 'HOW TO' INFORMATION FOR BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND LAY COUNSELORS. THE MAJOR THEMES OF THE BOOK ARE THE HUMAN DIMENSION, COMMUNITY PROGRAM PLANNING, AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION. THE TASK OF THE COUNSELOR IS VIEWED AS UNDERSTANDING THE STRESSFUL NATURE OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT SITUATION AND APPLYING TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS SO AS NOT ADD TO ANY EXISTING TRAUMA. THREE CHAPTERS ON OFFENDERS DISCUSS PATTERNS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING AND MANAGING THE OFFENDER, AND CRISIS ISSUES FOR ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS AND THEIR VICTIMS. FOUR CHAPTERS ON VICTIMS DISCUSS COMPLICATING FACTORS IN RAPE, THE ACCESSORY-TO-SEX SYNDROME, THE SEX-STRESS SITUATION, AND DIVIDED LOYALTY IN INCEST CASES. THE REMAINING SEVEN CHAPTERS COVER THE FOLLOWING SERVICE-RELATED TOPICS: GUIDELINES FOR INTERVENTION AND ASSESSMENT IN CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT; COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT; POLICE INVESTIGATION IN CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT; INTERVIEWING YOUNG VICTIMS; COUNSELING YOUNG VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES; THE CHILD AND FAMILY DURING THE COURT PROCESS; AND COORDINATED COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF INCEST. AN INDEX IS INCLUDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS, SEE NCJ 45154-45167.
Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

919. **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978,—SEE NCJ-55729). By C. SWIFT.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 28 p. 1978. **NCJ-55735**
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, ITS INCIDENCE, CHARACTERISTICS, AND EFFECTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE GENERAL DEFINITION OF SEXUAL CHILD EXPLOITATION INCLUDES ANY ACT COMMITTED BY AN ADULT DESIGNED TO STIMULATE A CHILD SEXUALLY, OR ANY ACT IN WHICH THE CHILD IS USED FOR THE SEXUAL STIMULATION OF AN ADULT, EITHER THE PERPETRATOR OR ANOTHER ADULT. IT INCLUDES SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, TOUCHING OF THE CHILD'S GENITALS, AND PENETRATION OF THE ORAL, VAGINAL, OR ANAL ORIFICES. ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL NATIONAL FIGURES ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ARE AVAILABLE, ONE SURVEY ESTIMATES 200,000 TO 300,000 CASES OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OCCUR A YEAR INVOLVING GIRLS AGED 4 TO 14. MOST PROFESSIONALS SHARE THE GENERAL PUBLIC BELIEF THAT ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMIZED CHILDREN ARE MALE. HOWEVER, MANY STUDIES INDICATE THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF VICTIMIZED CHILDREN ARE BOYS WHO HAVE NOT REPORTED INCIDENTS OF EXPLOITATION. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE SHOWS THAT SEXUAL CHILD EXPLOITATION CUTS ACROSS ALL RACIAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC LINES. YOUNG TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN ARE THE MOST COMMON OFFENDERS, AND FEMALE PERPETRATORS ARE RARE. THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOITATION HAVE NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED CLEARLY, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF LACK OF RIGOROUS CRITERIA FOR WHAT CONSTITUTES DAMAGE OR ADJUSTMENT FOLLOWING THE SEXUAL EPISODE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FUTURE PREVENTION RESEARCH FOCUS ON CHANGING THE SEXIST CULTURAL ATTITUDES AND ELIMINATING SEX ROLE STEROTYPES, TREATMENT RESEARCH INCLUDE LONGITUDINAL STUDIES DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ON VICTIM ADJUSTMENT IN ADULT LIFE, AND SYSTEM RESEARCH PROVIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM REPORTING CODES FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND CHILD ABUSE. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LWM)
Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY GIVEN JANUARY 11, 1978.

920. **SEXUAL INEQUALITY, CULTURAL NORMS, AND WIFE-BEATING. By M. A. STRAUS.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL,* V 1, N 1 (SPRING 1976), P 54-70. **NCJ-35519**
EXAMINATION OF SOME OF THE FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE HIGH DEGREE TO WHICH WIVES ARE THE VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBANDS WHICH ATTRIBUTE INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE TO THE STRUCTURE OF FAMILY AND SOCIETY. EXAMPLES OF CULTURAL NORMS LEGITIMIZING MARITAL VIOLENCE FOUND IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM, LITERARY WORKS, AND SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS AND SURVEYS ARE DISCUSSED. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SEXISM TO THE FREQUENCY OF WIFE BEATING THROUGH THE VIOLENCE USED TO MAINTAIN POWER POSITIONS, ANTAGONISM ENGENDERED BY SEX ROLE DIFFERENTIATION, THE PERCEIVED INABILITY OF WIVES TO ESCAPE FROM MARRIAGE TO A VIOLENT HUSBAND, AND THE MALE-ORIENTED ORGANIZATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WHICH MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR WOMEN TO SECURE LEGAL PROTECTION FROM ASSAULTS BY THEIR HUSBANDS ARE ANALYZED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT LIBERATION OF BOTH SEXES IS NEEDED TO EFFECT A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN WIFE-BEATING.

921. **SEXUAL MOLESTATION OF CHILDREN—THE LAST FRONTIER IN CHILD ABUSE. By S. M. SGROI.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY-JUNE 1975), P 18-21 & 44. **NCJ-31954**
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE WHO COME ACROSS POSSIBLE CASES OF SEXUAL MOLESTATION OF CHILDREN. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES EACH OF WHAT HE FEELS ARE THE THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN DEALING WITH THESE CASES: LACK OF RECOGNITION OF CASES, FAILURE TO OBTAIN MEDICAL CORROBORATION, AND THE RELUCTANCE OF A PROFESSIONAL TO REPORT CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES. THREE BRIEF CASE STUDIES ARE GIVEN ALONG WITH STATISTICS REGARDING REPORTS OF SUSPECTED SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IN CONNECTICUT.

922. **SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN—AN URBAN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER SURVEY. By C. SWIFT.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 322-327. **NCJ-46198**
SEVERAL SURVEYS ON THE INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT THERE IS A LACK OF INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. DEFINING IT IS ALSO A

PROBLEM: MANY GROUPS SUPPORT THE OPINION THAT SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS NOT PHYSICAL ABUSE, MAINLY BECAUSE IT HAS A DIFFERENT MOTIVATION. NO NATIONAL STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE TO DOCUMENT THE EXISTENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN; THE DATA AVAILABLE PERTAIN TO FEMALE CHILDREN ONLY. A SURVEY WAS TAKEN AT A MIDWESTERN MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC IN 1975 TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. A TOTAL OF 20 CLINICIANS REPORTED 74 CASES OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: CHILDREN OR ADOLESCENTS IN TREATMENT REPORTING A HISTORY OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION; ADULTS IN TREATMENT REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE OF THEIR CHILDREN BY OTHERS; ADULTS IN TREATMENT REPORTING THAT THEY WERE THEMSELVES SEXUALLY ABUSED AS CHILDREN; AND ADULTS IN TREATMENT REPORTING THAT THEY HAD COMMITTED ACTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN. THE MAJOR PROBLEM IN THE REPORTING OF THESE STATISTICS IS THE SOCIETAL TABOO ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND WITH HOMOSEXUAL ACTS. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT MORE STUDIES BE DONE TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ABUSE AND ABUSERS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)
Availability: WYANDOT MENTAL HEALTH CENTER C/O CAROLYN SWIFT, P O BOX 3228, KANSAS CITY, KS 66103.

923. **SEXUAL VICTIMOLOGY OF YOUTH. L. G. SCHULTZ, Ed.** CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. 432 p. 1980. **NCJ-66033**
THIS ANTHOLOGY OF READINGS ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE FOCUSES ON THE ISSUES OF LEGAL CONTROL, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, INCEST, THE VICTIM AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE CHILD SEX INDUSTRY, AND SEXUAL EMANCIPATION. THE RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF INCEST, RAPE, CHILD MOLESTATION, AND OTHER SEXUAL TRAUMATA OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS ARE FULLY DETAILED. MEDICAL MODELS DRAWN FROM EMERGENCY ROOM CASES AND GYNECOLOGY CLINIC RECORDS ILLUSTRATE THE VARIOUS MODES OF ABUSE. GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES ARE GIVEN FOR IDENTIFYING ABUSED CHILDREN AND DIAGNOSING AND REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE CASES. THE LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE ARE PRESENTED THROUGH A SURVEY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SUFFERED SEXUAL TRAUMATA IN CHILDHOOD. A SPECIAL SECTION IS DEVOTED TO THE MULTIFACETED NATURE OF INCEST. CLINICAL CASE STUDIES FOCUS ON THERAPY FOR THE INCEST VICTIM AND THE FAMILY, INCLUDING A HUMANISTIC TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST CASES. THE CHILD VICTIM IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS VIEWED FROM THE GENERAL PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL TECHNIQUES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR ACCOMMODATING CHILD WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEEDINGS TO EASE THE EXPERIENCE. THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF POLICE INTERROGATION OF CHILDREN, CHILDREN'S TESTIMONY, COURTROOM PROCEDURES, AND COURTROOM USE OF AGENCY AND HOSPITAL RECORDS ARE DISCUSSED. A SECTION DEVOTED TO THE CHILD SEX INDUSTRY EXAMINES ADULT SEXUAL INTEREST IN CHILDREN AND MINORS. INTERVIEWS WITH UNCONVICTED CHILD MOLESTERS AND THEIR SPOUSES DOCUMENT PEDERASTIC AND PEDOPHILIAC BEHAVIORS. THE RECRUITMENT AND USE OF MINORS IN PORNOGRAPHIC FILMMAKING IS ALSO DISCUSSED. CONCLUDING REMARKS DEAL WITH THE EVOLUTION OF THE AGE-OF-CONSENT LEGAL DOCTRINE AND THE CHANGING SOCIAL PATTERNS OF YOUTHFUL SEXUAL EXPRESSION AND BEHAVIORS, CHALLENGING THE AGE-OF-CONSENT AND STATUTORY RAPE LAWS. THE APPENDIXES FEATURE A LISTING OF U.S. STATUTORY RAPE LAWS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVIDED INTO TOPICAL HEADINGS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MRK)
Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

924. **SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILD—GUIDELINES FOR PROFESSIONALS. By M. SOLOMON.** MIAMI METRO'S RAPE AWARENESS PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM. 8 p. **NCJ-39302**
HOW TO DETERMINE WHEN CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ABUSED, AND HOW TO COUNSEL AND AID THEM, ARE THE SUBJECTS OF THIS SET OF GUIDES. SIX MYTHS ABOUT SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN ARE DEBUNKED IN THIS STUDY BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE MIAMI, FLORIDA, RAPE AWARENESS PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM. THE EIGHT-PAGE GUIDE ALSO PRESENTS TYPICAL SYMPTOMS OF CHILDREN WHO MAY HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF SEXUAL ABUSE. THE STUDY GOES INTO THE SUBJECT OF PARENTAL SEXUAL ABUSE, AND EXPLAINS WHAT TO DO IF ONE'S CHILD IS ASSAULTED BY OTHERS. SOME ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILD IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. A LIST OF SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL IS APPENDED....BS
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

925. **SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN—FACT, NOT FICTION—HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME, 95TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, MAY 23, 25, JUNE 10 AND SEPTEMBER 20, 1977. By M. E. CAHILL.** US CONGRESS HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-54624**
AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IS PRESENTED IN A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AND INCLUDED IN CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN. THE BACKGROUND OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE--ITS DEFINITION AND RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD ABUSE IN GENERAL--IS DISCUSSED. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR ABUSERS ARE DESCRIBED. CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REPERCUSSIONS SUFFERED BY BOTH. REASONS FOR ABUSE, PARTICULARLY IN SITUATIONS INVOLVING FATHERS AND DAUGHTERS, ARE CONSIDERED. CHILDREN'S LACK OF LEGAL RIGHTS IN NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY HEARINGS, SUCH AS THOSE HELD TO DETERMINE WHETHER A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED, IS NOTED. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES WITHIN WHICH SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN TAKES PLACE ARE DESCRIBED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IS MORE VISIBLE, BUT NOT NECESSARILY MORE COMMON, AMONG LOWER-INCOME FAMILIES. THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S TREATMENT OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE--REPORTING LAWS, POLICE INVESTIGATIONS, VICTIM ASSISTANCE--IS SURVEYED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIF. CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM, THE ONLY TREATMENT PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED TO DEAL SPECIFICALLY WITH CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE. SEVERAL STEPS FOR COMBATING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE ARE SUGGESTED: DESTROYING THE INCEST TABOO, WHICH SERVES ONLY TO PREVENT REPORTING AND TREATMENT; COORDINATING THE EFFORTS OF ALL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN SEXUAL ABUSE CASES; ESTABLISHING PROGRAMS, SUCH AS THAT IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY, DESIGNED TO MEET THE PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, AND LEGAL NEEDS OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES; AND STANDARDIZING STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A LIST OF PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

926. **SEXUALLY ASSAULTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. By M. E. ELWELL.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 60, N 4 (APRIL 1979), P 227-235. **NCJ-57001**

A LITERATURE REVIEW FINDS THAT TEN FEMALES ARE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED FOR EVERY MALE, THAT 75 PERCENT OF THE ASSAILANTS ARE KNOWN TO THE CHILD, THAT THERE ARE DEGREES OF VICTIM PARTICIPATION, AND THAT THE AFTER EFFECTS VARY. MOST INFORMATION ON THE SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN COMES FROM THE LITERATURE ON RAPE AND ON CHILD ABUSE. ESTIMATES OF THE INCIDENCE VARY FROM 200,000 TO 500,000 CASES A YEAR INCLUDING ABOUT 5,000 CASES OF INCEST. THE DEFINITION OF 'ASSAULT' VARIES, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO COMPARE STUDIES. HOWEVER, MOST RESEARCHERS AGREE THAT THE ASSAILANT WAS MALE IN OVER 90 PERCENT OF CASES, THAT HE WAS KNOWN TO THE CHILD IN 75 PERCENT OF CASES, AND THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR A CLOSE RELATIVE IN 25 PERCENT OF CASES. THE EMOTIONAL DAMAGE VARIES WITH THE CIRCUMSTANCES BUT IS GENERALLY MADE MUCH WORSE BY THE REACTIONS OF SOCIETY AND THE TRAUMA OF INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL. IN FAMILIES WITH MANY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, THE ASSAILANT IS MORE LIKELY TO BE A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER; IN MORE STABLE FAMILIES, TO BE A STRANGER. VICTIM PARTICIPATION VARIES FROM TOTALLY ACCIDENTAL VICTIMIZATION AT ONE EXTREME TO VICTIMS ACTING AS SEDUCTIVE PARTNERS AT THE OTHER. TREATMENT COULD WELL BE TAILORED TO TYPE OF VICTIM PARTICIPATION. THE STEPS IN CRISIS RESOLUTION FOR VICTIMS ARE REVIEWED. POLICE AND PROSECUTORS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE TRAUMA THE CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE FACING, AND EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO MINIMIZE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE. THE ARTICLE IS HEAVILY FOOTNOTED. (GLR)

927. **SEXUALLY MISUSED CHILD. By R. S. T. BRANT and V. B. TISZA.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 47, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 80-90. **NCJ-47127**

FAMILY PATHOLOGY, MODES OF CLINICAL PRESENTATION, LEGAL ASPECTS, AND ACUTE CASE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL MISUSE OR ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED. ILLUSTRATIVE CASE REPORTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED AS AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION. WORK IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM OF A PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL HAS SUGGESTD THAT A GREAT MANY CASES OF SEXUAL ABUSE OR MISUSE GO UNDETECTED BECAUSE OF THE VARIED CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS AND THE SPECTRUM OF BEHAVIORS ENCOMPASSED. RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT SEXUAL MISUSE OF CHILDREN IS IN MOST CASES A REFLECTION OF FAMILY DYSFUNCTION: A LARGE MAJORITY OF OFFENSES ARE PERPETRATED BY SOMEONE KNOWN TO THE CHILD (USUALLY A PARENT OR PARENT SUBSTITUTE) EITHER BY DIRECT OR INDIRECT PERPETRATION OF MISUSE OR BY ACT OF OMMISSION. IT IS CONSEQUENTLY IMPORTANT THAT A FAMILY-ORIENTED APPROACH TO CASE RECOGNITION BE USED, IN ADDITION TO A WILLINGNESS TO ENTERTAIN THE POSSIBILITY THAT A SITUATION OF SEXUAL MISUSE MAY EXIST. WHILE IN SOME CASES A PARENTAL COMPLAINT OF SEXUAL MISUSE MAY BE A PROJECTION OF THE PARENT'S OWN PAST EXPERIENCES, FANTASIES, OR ANXIETIES, IN MANY CASES GENITAL IRRITATION, INFECTION, VENERAL DISEASE, PREGNANCY, OVERDEPENDENCE AND CLINGING BEHAVIORS, SEXUAL PROMISCUITY IN THE CHILD, OR SEDUCTIVENESS, MAY ALL BE INDICATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE/MISUSE AND/OR FAMILY SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION. THE DYNAMICS OF FAMILY INTERACTIONS AND SYMPTOMS OF SEXUAL MISUSE ARE ILLUSTRATED AND DISCUSSED IN 11 CASE REPORTS. FACTORS WHICH MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL MISUSE INCLUDE LARGE UNSUPERVISED FAMILIES, LONELY AND SOCIALY ISOLATED PARENTS, PREVIOUS EXPOSURE OF THE PARENT OR THE CHILD TO SEXUAL ABUSE OR MISUSE, AND ANGER TOWARD ONE OR BOTH PARENTS. SEXUAL MISUSE/ABUSE CAN RANGE FROM VIOLENT SEXUAL ASSAULT AND INCEST TO CASES OF FANTASY OR THE BORDERLINE BETWEEN APPROPRIATE EXPRESSION OF PARENT/CHILD AFFECTION AND MISUSE. LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE VARY FROM STATE TO STATE AND INVOLVE A DEGREE OF SUBJECTIVE JUDGEMENT AS TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL INJURY SUSTAINED BY THE CHILD IN DECISIONS OF WHETHER TO REPORT A SUSPECTED CASE TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. IT MAY ALSO BE NECESSARY TO REFER THE CHILD TO THE COURT OR PROTECTIVE AGENCIES IN CASES WHERE THE PARENT APPEARS UNABLE TO PROTECT THE CHILD FROM FURTHER HARM. IN SOME CASES, THE ABUSE MAY COME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS. THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IS OFTEN TRAUMATIC FOR CHILD AND FAMILY, AND SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE TRIAL CONSTITUTES AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE TREATMENT PROGRAM: ACUTE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL MISUSE OR ABUSE CASES WILL REQUIRE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THESE CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND LIAISON WITH THE COURTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IS HELPFUL FOR CASES WHERE THE CHILD IS IN SERIOUS JEOPARDY. THERAPY SHOULD HAVE A FAMILY FOCUS TO GAUGE FAMILY FACTORS INVOLVED AS WELL AS THE FAMILY'S REACTION TO THE EVENT. THE FAMILY'S CAPACITY TO PROVIDE SAFETY AND PROTECTION TO ITS MEMBERS MUST BE CAREFULLY ASSESSED. FINALLY CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO INSURE THAT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES ARE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD AND HIS FAMILY. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 1976 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, ATLANTA (GA).

Availability: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY C/O VERONICA B TISZA, 300 LONGWOOD AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02115.

928. **SHELTERS—SHORT-TERM NEEDS (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—ISSUES OF PUBLIC POLICY, 1978—SEE NCJ-53356). By SEGOVIA-ASHLEY.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. 30 p. 1978. **NCJ-53360**

THE HISTORY AND PROGRAM OF A SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., SHELTER FOR BATTERED WIVES, PRIMARILY SERVING MEXICAN-AMERICANS AND OTHER MINORITIES, ARE DESCRIBED. USING A CASE HISTORY OF A FAMILY BREAKDOWN AND WIFE ABUSE IN A MEXICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY, THE PATRIARCHAL, DISCRIMINATORY ASPECTS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY ARE IDENTIFIED AS MAJOR FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY INSTABILITY AND WIFE ABUSE AMONG MINORITY FAMILIES. IN THE FALL OF 1974, SEVEN WOMEN AFFECTED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF WIFE BEATING BEGAN A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WIVES CALLED 'LA CASA DE LAS MADRES' (MOTHER'S HOUSE). THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FOUR MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE SHELTER'S PROGRAM: (1) THE CRISIS LINE, (2) THE PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTS, (3) THE COMMUNITY GROUP, AND (4) OUTREACH AND EDUCATION. THE CRISIS LINE OPERATES 24 HOURS A DAY TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY CALLS FROM ABUSED WIVES. THE VOLUNTEERS AND PAID STAFF WHO HANDLE THE PHONES FILL OUT A CRISIS SHEET INDICATING THE PARTICULARS OF A CALLER'S SITUATION. IN CONSIDERING A REQUEST FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE SHELTER, THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE EXAMINED: IS THE WOMAN IN IMMEDIATE DANGER; WHAT ARE HER OPTIONS; DOES SHE HAVE MONEY TO PAY FOR A HOTEL; IS IT SAFE FOR HER TO GO

TO FAMILY OR FRIENDS; AND DO CHILDREN LIMIT HER MOBILITY. RESIDENT PROGRAMS CONSIST OF A CHILDREN'S PROGRAM WHICH OFFERS A CREATIVE CHILD-CARE PROGRAM ON WEEKDAYS FOR CHILDREN IN RESIDENCE AND THE WOMEN'S ADVOCATES PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES SUPPORT AND REFERRAL ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATE TO A PARTICULAR WOMAN'S NEEDS. LEGAL SERVICES AND ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING ARE ALSO OFFERED TO RESIDENTS. THE COMMUNITY GROUP CONSISTS OF A WEEKLY MEETING AT A NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER INVOLVING WOMEN WHO HAVE CALLED ON THE CRISIS LINE BUT CONTINUE TO LIVE AT HOME AND THOSE WHO HAVE RECENTLY LEFT VIOLENT SITUATIONS. OUTREACH AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION INVOLVE EFFORTS TO DISPEL THE MYTHS THAT KEEP WOMEN FROM REPORTING ABUSE, AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL ARE DISTRIBUTED TO COMMUNITY PROFESSIONALS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN A POSITION TO HELP ABUSED WIVES. SOME PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH STAFF AND RESIDENT INTERACTION ARE FRANKLY DISCUSSED, AND STATISTICS ON THE SHELTER RESIDENTS FROM JUNE 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977 ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

929. **SHIFTING SYMBIOSIS IN ABUSIVE FAMILIES. By R. JUSTICE and B. JUSTICE.** INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION. *TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS JOURNAL,* V 6, N 4 (OCTOBER 1976), P 423-427. **NCJ-40941**

BRIEF ARTICLE DESCRIBING SYMBIOSIS AS A USEFUL CONCEPT IN UNDERSTANDING WHAT HAPPENS IN CHILD ABUSING FAMILIES. THE SYMBIOSIS OCCURS BECAUSE OF THE BELIEF THAT EACH MARRIAGE PARTNER CANNOT MAKE IT ON HIS OR HER OWN. WHEN THE CHILD FAILS TO SATISFY THE PARENT'S SYMBIOTIC NEED, ABUSE MAY RESULT. ABUSE DOES NOT RESULT IN SYMBIOTIC MARRIAGES WHEN THE PARENTS TURN TO EACH OTHER OR TO OUTSIDE SOURCES....TWH

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

930. **SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS IN CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH. By M. F. MADEN and D. F. WRENCH.** ROSENFELD CENTER FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER. *VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL,* V 2, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE (SUMMER 1977), P 196-224. **NCJ-43612**

RECENT RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE CONFIRMS THE OBSERVATION THAT CHILD ABUSERS ARE GENERALLY YOUNG, POOR, EITHER PARENTS OR PARENT-SUBSTITUTES, AND, IN THE CASE OF FATHERS, HAVE A HISTORY OF ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITY. THIS SURVEY OF MAJOR RECENT RESEARCH AND LITERATURE EXAMINES CONFLICTING FINDINGS, STUDIES WHICH CONFIRM PAST FINDINGS, AND SUGGESTS AREAS WHICH NEED TO BE EXPLORED. SEVERAL AUTHORITIES HAVE FOUND THAT CHILD ABUSE IS AS PREVALENT IN WESTERN EUROPE, SCANDINAVIA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND AS IT IS IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR MOST AREAS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, REPORTING IS INCOMPLETE. CLINICAL STUDIES FIND THAT MOST ABUSED CHILDREN ARE UNDER THE AGE OF 6. OTHER RESEARCHERS SUGGEST THAT THIS IS BECAUSE YOUNGER CHILDREN ARE MORE SERIOUSLY INJURED AND THUS COME TO THE ATTENTION OF AUTHORITIES. ALSO, COURT REMOVAL OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS TO FOSTER HOMES MAY REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF THE CRIME AS THE CHILD BECOMES OLDER. ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES, HOWEVER, ARE UNCOVERING A GREAT MANY OLDER VICTIMS, PARTICULARY AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS. MORE MOTHERS THAN FATHERS ASSAULT THEIR CHILDERN AND THESE MOTHERS OFTEN EXHIBIT WELL-CONCEALED NEUROTIC PERSONALITIES. HOWEVER, ONCE THE MOTHER BEGINS THE ASSAULT, THE FATHER IS OFTEN LIKELY TO CONTINUE IT. ALCOHOL IS INVOLVED IN 12.5 PERCENT OF CASES. FATHERS WITH CRIMINAL HISTORIES OR A HISTORY OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ABUSERS. ABUSED CHILDREN ARE UNDISTINGUISHED BY SEX OR RACE, ARE OFTEN EITHER THE OLDER OR THE YOUNGEST CHILD, USUALLY ARE IN LARGER THAN AVERAGE FAMILIES, AND WERE MORE FREQUENTLY PREMATURE OR DELIVERED BY CAESARIAN SECTION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE INTERFERENCE WITH EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT AT BIRTH IS A LARGE CONTRIBUTING FACTOR. ABUSED CHILDREN ALSO HAVE A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HANDICAPS, BUT WHETHER THIS IS THE CAUSE OR THE RESULT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED. UNEMPLOYMENT IS A LARGE FACTOR SOCIAL ISOLATION, LACK OF COMMUNITY AFFILIATION, AND A HISTORY OF PERSONAL PROBLEMS. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. TABLES COMPARE FINDINGS OF MAJOR STUDIES.

Sponsoring Agency: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, DRAWER P, BOULDER, CO 80302.

931. **SILENT TRAGEDY—CHILD ABUSE IN THE COMMUNITY. By P. DECOURCY and J. DECOURCY.** 240 p. 1973. **NCJ-14994**

CASE HISTORIES OF CHILD ABUSE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGING SOCIAL AND LEGAL PROCEDURES THAT PERMIT CONTINUATION OF THE OCCURRENCE OF SUCH ACTS. THERE IS A MINORITY GROUP WHOSE MEMBERS ARE REGULARLY HUMILIATED, BEATEN, MUTILATED, SEXUALLY ABUSED, OR KILLED. THEY ARE OUR ABUSED CHILDREN. THE AUTHORS OF THIS STRONG AND EMOTIONAL BOOK PRESENT A DOZEN CASE HISTORIES OF CHILD ABUSE IN A SINGLE UNNAMED AMERICAN COMMUNITY. THESE CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE THE IGNORANCE OF THE GENERAL COMMUNITY AND ITS OSTRICH-LIKE ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILD ABUSE AS WELL AS THE TIMIDITY OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES WHO ARE INFLUENCED BY POLITICAL FACTORS. THE NAIVETE OF COURTS WHICH LEAN TOWARD A FORGIVING VIEW OF PARENTS' WRONGDOING IS ALSO DEMONSTRATED IN THE EXAMPLES PRESENTED. EACH CASE INCLUDES POLICE REPORTS OF THE 'ACCIDENT' OR CRIME AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS OF THE CHILDREN AND PARENTS. IN ALMOST EVERY INSTANCE, NO EFFECTIVE REMEDIAL ACTION WAS TAKEN AND THE ABUSED CHILDREN REMAINED IN THEIR PARENTS' CUSTODY. SUGGESTIONS INCLUDE IMPROVED REPORTING PROCEDURES, OPEN COURT HEARINGS INVOLVING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SELECTION OF MORE HIGHLY QUALIFIED PERSONS TO SERVE AS JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, AND THE PROVISION OF ALTERNATE TYPES OF PLACEMENT FOR ABUSED CHILDREN. IN CONTRAST TO MANY OTHER BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT WHICH HAVE STRESSED THE REHABILITATION OF PARENTS, A SILENT TRAGEDY IS CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED, ALONG WITH A LIST OF AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. (SNI ABSTRACT)

932. **SILENT VICTIMS—DENVER'S (CO) BATTERED WOMEN. By R. MARUJO.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS COLORADO ADVISORY COMMITTEE. 23 p. 1977. **NCJ-44876**

THIS REPORT IDENTIFIES PATTERNS ARISING FROM INFORMATION COLLECTED IN A STUDY OF BATTERED WOMEN IN DENVER AND EXAMINES SOME OF THE MYTHOLOGY COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE BATTERING OF WOMEN. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF SPOUSE ABUSE INDICATES THAT WIFE BEATING IS A LARGELY UNRECOGNIZED CRIME OF VIOLENCE, BY VIRTUE OF COMMON ACCEPTANCE OR MISUNDERSTANDING. STATISTICS SHOW, HOWEVER, THAT IT IS A WIDESPREAD PROBLEM. MYTHS ABOUT BATTERED WOMEN CENTER AROUND THE CONCEPT OF A SADOMASOCHISTIC RELATION-

SHIP BETWEEN BATTERING MEN AND BEATEN WOMEN; NEITHER RESEARCH NOR EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THIS BELIEF. AMONG THE MANY OBSTACLES FACED BY BATTERED WOMEN ARE ECONOMIC SURVIVAL, DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING HELP FROM THE POLICE, FEELINGS OF FAILURE AS A SPOUSE, LACK OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER SUPPORT TREATMENT ON A TIMELY BASIS, AND FEELINGS OF HELPLESSNESS DURING COURT PROCEEDINGS. STATE STATUTES AND CITY ORDINANCES VARY WIDELY IN THEIR HANDLING OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT; EXAMPLES OF LEGAL PROVISIONS IN THE U.S. ARE OFFERED. STATISTICS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS AND ARRESTS IN DENVER SHOW THAT FEW OF THE 6,405 FAMILY DISTURBANCE CALLS RECEIVED BY POLICE FROM JULY 1, 1975 TO DECEMBER 31, 1975 RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF THE MAN INVOLVED IN A BATTERING INCIDENT. LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES IS BEING INSTITUTED IN MANY CITIES. INTERVIEWS WITH BATTERED WOMEN IN DENVER REVEALED THAT, DESPITE REQUIRED TRAINING IN CRISIS INTERVENTION, THE DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT PROVIDED INSENSITIVE AND UNRESPONSIVE TREATMENT TO MANY VICTIMS. THE PROSECUTION OF DENVER SPOUSE BATTERING CASES IS DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE; PROSECUTORS COMPLAIN THAT MANY CASES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY LACK OF EVIDENCE OR BY A CHANGE OF HEART ON THE PART OF THE VICTIM. ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINAL ACTION IN DENVER ARE PROVIDED PRIMARILY BY SOCIAL SERVICES AND INCLUDE THE LEAA-FUNDED YORK STREET CENTER, WHICH OFFERS LIMITED SHELTER. THE ONLY STATE-FUNDED SERVICES ARE INDIVIDUAL CASEWORK FACILITIES OFFERED THROUGH COUNTY FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES UNITS. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED RELATING TO PROGRAMS FOR BATTERED WOMEN: ESTABLISHMENT OF A 24-HOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE, TRAINING OF CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS, INCREASED EFFORTS BY THE DENVER DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, DATA COLLECTION, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION ON BATTERED WOMEN. NOTES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS SUPPLIED. (DAS)

Availability: US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425.

933. **SINS OF THE FATHERS—A STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN. By R. INGLIS.** PETER OWEN LTD, 731 KENWAY ROAD, LONDON, SW5 ORE, ENGLAND. 220 p. 1978. **NCJ-58303**

THE BACKGROUND AND NATURE OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CRUELTY TOWARD CHILDREN AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEM ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO RESEARCH AND CASES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. THE BOOK IS DIRECTED TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT. ITS MAJOR THEME IS THE TRANSMISSION OF NEUROTIC BEHAVIOR PATTERNS FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT. OPENING CHAPTERS SURVEY 18TH- AND 19TH-CENTURY ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, THE ROOTS OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND OTHER CHILD-REARING PRACTICES, AND THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS 'GURUS OF THE NURSERY' (SCHREBER, KING, HOLT, SPOCK). AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD-ABUSE SYNDROME INCLUDES DETAILED REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF SPECIFIC RESEARCHERS AND TO CASE STUDIES, PRIMARILY IN ENGLAND. THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS, THE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN, SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILD ABUSE, AND PROGRESS IN PREVENTION ARE DISCUSSED. DRAWING LARGELY ON THE CASE STUDIES AND INTERPRETATIONS OF R.D. LAING AND AARON ESTERSON, SUBSEQUENT CHAPTERS DEAL WITH EMOTIONAL CRUELTY--THE WAYS IN WHICH MANIPULATIVE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF PARENTS BATTERS THE MINDS OF CHILDREN. THE ORIGINS AND WORKINGS OF FAMILY PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A MEANS OF INTERVENING IN THE EMOTIONAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. CLOSING CHAPTERS ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN AND THE PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL OF SINGLE PARENTHOOD, AGAIN WITH EXTENSIVE REFERENCE TO CASE STUDIES AND RESEARCH. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: ST MARTIN'S PRESS, 175 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010; PETER OWEN LTD, 731 KENWAY ROAD, LONDON, SW5 ORE, ENGLAND.

934. **SIXTY BATTERED WOMEN. By E. HILBERMAN and K. MUNSON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 460-470. **NCJ-46162**

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF MARITAL VIOLENCE IS STUDIED, ALONG WITH CASE IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF BATTERED WIVES ON THE BASIS OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND FAMILY INFORMATION. THIS STUDY WAS PRECIPITATED BY THE REFERRAL DURING A 12-MONTH PERIOD OF 60 VICTIMS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE (HALF OF ALL WOMEN REFERRED) TO A RURAL HEALTH CLINIC FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION. MOST OF THESE WOMEN WERE IN THE 20-40 AGE GROUP; 40 OF THE VICTIMS WERE BLACK. THEIR LIVES WERE CHARACTERIZED BY EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AS WELL AS A HIGH RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY-LEVEL INCOME. THEIR FAMILY HISTORIES SHOW VIOLENCE, ALCOHOLISM, AND ABUSE ON THE PART OF THEIR PARENTS, AND SUICIDES WERE COMMON. THE MOST PROBABLE REASON FOR THESE ABUSES IS JEALOUSY ON THE HUSBAND'S PART. CHILD ABUSE TOOK PLACE IN ONE-THIRD OF THE FAMILIES. ALL OF THE WOMEN IN THIS STUDY SHOWED PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, SUCH AS RECURRENT NIGHTMARES, VIOLENT TENDENCIES, AND STRESS, AS WELL AS HEALTH PROBLEMS AGGRAVATED BY THE ASSAULTS. THEORETICALLY, THE TREATMENT SHOULD BE REMOVAL FROM THE MARITAL ABUSE SITUATION, BUT IN MANY CASES, THE HUSBAND IS NOT EVEN AWARE THAT THERE IS A PROBLEM. SINCE THIS TREATMENT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE, THE MAIN CONCERNS FOR THERAPY ARE THE WOMAN'S IMPAIRED SELF-ESTEEM, EMOTIONAL ISOLATION, AND MISTRUST. SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED BEFORE THERAPY BEGINS: THE VICTIM RATIONALIZES AND JUSTIFIES THE VIOLENCE, FEELS THAT IT IS CONTROLLABLE THROUGH 'GOOD BEHAVIOR,' AND PERCEIVES IT AS A NORM. WHEN THE WIFE IS MADE TO REALIZE THAT SUCH VIOLENCE IS INAPPROPRIATE SHE THEN CONTINUES TO BELIEVE THAT (1) SHE LOVES HER HUSBAND, (2) SHE CAN'T SURVIVE WITHOUT HIM, (3) SHE IS STAYING FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN, AND (4) HE WILL CHANGE. THE INITIAL RESULTS OF THE THERAPY ARE IN THE FORM OF BEHAVIOR CHANGES, E.G., A MORE ACTIVE POSITION, JOB RETENTION, SCHOOL, AND FINALLY THE TERMINATION OF THE MARRIAGE. THE WOMAN IS INSTRUCTED ON WHERE TO GO FOR LEGAL HELP AND ALSO WHERE TO REPORT CONTINUED ACTS OF VIOLENCE. IN CONCLUSION, THE AUTHOR PRESENTS A CHECKLIST FOR USE IN DETERMING CASES OF WIFE-BATTERING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY C/O ELAINE HILBERMAN, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514.

935. **SMALL PROGRAMS FOR BIG PROBLEMS. By S. ANTLER.** AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *PUBLIC WELFARE,* V 36, N 4 (FALL 1978), P 10-13. **NCJ-54711**

EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED TO SHOW THAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE PRIMARILY MANIFESTATIONS OF LARGER SOCIETAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT FAMILIES, AND CHILD PRO-

TECTION IS EXAMINED WITHIN THE POLICY CONTEXT. ADDRESSING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REQUIRES ATTENTION TO SOCIAL POLICIES THAT INFLUENCE FAMILIES AND THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE A MORE BENIGN ENVIRONMENT FOR FAMILY LIFE. MOST PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES FIND THEMSELVES CONFRONTED WITH NUMEROUS PROBLEMS FOR WHICH THEY ARE POORLY EQUIPPED. AMONG THESE PROBLEMS ARE A HIGH VOLUME OF REPORTS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, INCREASING PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC PROGRAMS RESULTING FROM THE NEWS COVERAGE OF MUTILATION AND DEATHS INFLICTED UPON CHILDREN WHO WERE KNOWN TO PROTECTIVE AGENCIES, AND A RISING TIDE OF PROGRAM STAFF DISCONTENT THAT MANIFESTS ITSELF IN WORKER TURNOVER AND INCREASED RELUCTANCE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF CASES. ALL STATES HAVE PASSED SOME FORM OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAW, AND MANY STATES HAVE ESTABLISHED ONGOING PUBLICITY PROGRAMS, 24-HOUR HOTLINES, AND COMPUTERIZED REGISTRIES DESIGNED TO TRACK SUSPECTED ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES INVOLVING REPEATED OFFENSES. DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN REPORTING CRITERIA AMONG STATES AND LOCAL VARIATION IN DEFINING ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE AMBIGUITY CONCERNING THE EXACT INCIDENCE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THE NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES. ONE STUDY ESTIMATES THAT BETWEEN 205,000 AND 282,000 CHILDREN ARE ABUSED ANNUALLY AND THAT BETWEEN 1.9 AND 2.2 MILLION CHILDREN ARE NEGLECTED. NUMEROUS CLINICAL STUDIES ASSERT THAT ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE FOUND PRIMARILY AMONG THE NONPOOR, BUT CONCLUSIONS DERIVED FROM SURVEYS OF REPORTED INCIDENCE RATES DO NOT SUPPORT THIS ASSERTION. DESPITE THE VOLUME OF EVIDENCE ASSOCIATING ABUSE AND NEGLECT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS, MOST CHILD PROGRAMMING AND RESEARCH CONTINUE TO EMPHASIZE PSYCHODYNAMIC DEFICITS OF FAMILIES AND PROPOSE TO ALTER BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES THROUGH THE USE OF GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY. MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT, FAMILY STRESS, AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF MALTREATMENT. THE ULTIMATE KEY TO CHILD PROTECTION LIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL POLICIES DESIGNED TO ENSURE AN ADEQUATE INCOME FOR ALL FAMILIES AND A DECENT ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL CHILDREN. (DEP)

936. **SOCIAL CAUSES OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE—THE EXAMPLE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND ODYSSEY HOUSE NON-VIOLENCE. By M. A. STRAUS.** 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-55321**

CAUSES OF VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH CULTURE, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AND SOCIAL LEARNING ARE DISCUSSED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR MANIFESTATION IN FAMILIES. A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAUSES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR CAN BE GAINED FROM A STUDY OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, BECAUSE THE FAMILY IS THE PREEMINENT ARENA AND TEACHER OF VIOLENCE, IS A CONVENIENT UNIT FOR RESEARCH, AND A STUDY OF CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY LENDS ITSELF TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES THAT APPLY TO ALL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. VIOLENCE CAN BE DEFINED AS AN ACT IN WHICH THE INTENTION OR PERCEIVED INTENTION IS TO CAUSE PHYSICAL PAIN OR INJURY. CULTURAL NORMS PROVIDE CONDITIONED PERCEPTIONS OF WHEN IT IS PERMISSIBLE TO BEHAVE VIOLENTLY. STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT IN THE AMERICAN SOCIETY THERE ARE MORE NORMS PERMITTING VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY THAN OUTSIDE THE FAMILY. APPROXIMATELY ONE OUT OF FOUR AMERICANS BELIEVE THERE ARE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT IS PERMISSIBLE TO HIT ONE'S SPOUSE. VIOLENCE BETWEEN SIBLINGS IS ALSO ACCEPTED MORE READILY THAN IT IS IN INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS OUTSIDE THE FAMILY. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION--THE PATTERN OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS--IS ALSO A FACTOR IN PRECIPITATING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. UNIQUE FACTORS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE FAMILY MAKE IT MORE LIABLE TO VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF AGE AND SEX DIFFERENCES WITH ATTENDANT DIVERGENCE OF NEEDS, ACTIVITIES, AND INTERESTS; INTENSITY OF INVOLVEMENT AND EMOTIONAL VULNERABILITY VIS-A-VIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS; AND HEIGHTENED ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE THE BEHAVIOR OF THOSE WHOSE ACTIONS AND ATTITUDES ARE A DAILY PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL STIMULI. ODYSSEY HOUSE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, A HOME FOR TROUBLED TEENAGERS, IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW SOCIAL FACTORS CHARACTERISTIC OF THOSE OPERATIVES IN A FAMILY HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED TO WORK AGAINST VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE STAFF REGULARLY IMPRESSES UPON RESIDENTS THAT VIOLENCE IS NOT PERMISSIBLE OR ACCEPTED IN THE HOME, AND RATIONAL, NONVIOLENT WAYS OF DEALING WITH GROUP AND INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS ARE TAUGHT AND EXERCISED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER READ AT THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 29, 1978.

937. **SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CHILD ABUSE. By R. J. GELLES.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 45, N 3 (APRIL 1975), P 363-371. **NCJ-19307**

EMPLOYING THE PERSPECTIVE OF LABELING THEORY, THIS PAPER PROPOSES THAT CAUSES OF ABUSE ARE PRODUCTS OF SOCIAL DEFINITIONS APPLIED BY PERSONS CHARGED WITH IDENTIFYING CHILDREN INJURED BY THEIR CARETAKERS. RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE HAS TRADITIONALLY FOCUSED ON INCIDENCE, CAUSES, AND PREVENTION AND TREATMENT. ONE FACET OVERLOOKED IS THAT ABUSE IS SOCIAL DEVIANCE, AND IS THE PRODUCT OF SOCIAL LABELING. GAPS IN OUR KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD ABUSE ARE POINTED OUT, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ARE OFFERED. THE PAPER PROPOSES A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

938. **SOCIAL CONTEXT OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR—A SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY IN AN ISRAELI IMMIGRANT TOWN. By E. MARX.** 145 p. 1976. **NCJ-40584**

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE STUDY INDICATE THAT VIOLENCE IS PURPOSEFUL BEHAVIOR THAT OCCURS IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS, AND THAT THE VIOLENT PERSON IS COGNIZANT OF HIS ACTS GEARED TO INFORM THE PUBLIC IN A DRAMATIC MANNER. THESE CONCLUSIONS ARE THE OUTCOME OF FINDINGS AFTER TWO YEARS' ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN A COMMUNITY OF MOROCCAN IMMIGRANTS IN AN ISRAELI NEW TOWN. FOCUSING ON SOME OF THE MOST COMMON KINDS OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE OBSERVED DURING THAT TIME, THE AUTHOR EXAMINES IN DETAIL INCIDENTS OF WIFE AND CHILD BEATING, THREATS, ASSAULTS, SHOPWRECKING AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. FROM PARTICULAR OBSERVATION OF THESE, HE MOVES TO COMMENT ON THE GENERAL SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF VIOLENCE AND PRESENTS HIS THEORIES ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. IN CONCLUSION THE AUTHOR SHOWS THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT KINDS OF VIOLENCE, AND THAT FRUSTRATION/AGGRESSION THEORIES CAN EXPLAIN ONLY A LIMITED RANGE OF VIOLENCE. HE CONTENDS THAT THERE IS A MARKED COR-

RELATION BETWEEN THE SITUATION AND THE TYPE OF VIOLENCE WHICH IT PRODUCES, AND FROM THIS OBSERVATION FORMS A GENERAL SOCIAL-ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY ABOUT THE CONNECTION BETWEEN TYPES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND THEIR SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)....TWH

Availability: ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 39 STORE STREET, LONDON WC1E 7DD, ENGLAND.

939. **SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY AND CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTIONS. By S. VEXLER.** 16 p. 1977. **NCJ-60571**

THIS PAPER EXAMINES CHILD ABUSE-INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS. INTERVENTION ASSUMPTIONS BASED ON SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY FAVOR A BEHAVIORAL ORIENTATION, WHICH DEFINES THE PROBLEM IN TERMS OF OBSERVABLE PHENOMENA, SUCH AS A PARENT BEATING A CHILD. A SECOND ASSUMPTION IS THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A COMMUNITY PROBLEM. INTERVENTION SHOULD INCLUDE TWO FACETS OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY THAT APPLY TO CHILD ABUSE: MODELING AND REINFORCEMENT. RELATED FACTORS INCLUDE SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT, INCONSISTENT DISCIPLINE, AND LACK OF PARENTAL VERBAL SKILLS. PROBLEMS WITH FEDERAL POLICIES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION INCLUDE PERSONAL PRIVACY AND DOUBTS THAT GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES ARE SUITABLE TO PRIVATE, PERSONAL, AND SUBCULTURALLY REINFORCED BEHAVIORS. DIRECT GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION SHOULD BE A LAST RESORT. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND A COMMUNITY RESOURCE SYSTEM THAT USES NEIGHBORS AND BUSINESSES TO HELP ESTABLISH NEEDED CHILD CARE SERVICES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. THE BEST INTERVENTION METHODS FOSTER NORMAL CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH EDUCATION, SHARED PARENTING, AND OTHER MEANS OF ALLEVIATING FAMILY STRESS LEADING TO CHILD ABUSE. MIDDLE-CLASS VALUES APPEAR TO BE THE BEST WAY TO REAR CHILDREN IN THIS SOCIETY. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

940. **SOCIAL RESPONSES TO BATTERED WOMEN. By L. LEGHORN.** 1976. **NCJ-57942**

THIS 1976 SPEECH TO THE WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON BATTERED WOMEN CONTENDS THAT WIFE ABUSE WILL BE ENDED ONLY WHEN THE POWER RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN ARE CHANGED FROM MASTER-SLAVE TO EQUALITY. SUCH EFFORTS ARE STUDIED. BY PUTTING THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN ABUSE IN A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE IT IS POSSIBLE TO EXAMINE SOME OF THE MYTHS REGARDING THIS SITUATION. THE EXPLANATION THAT WIFE ABUSE IS THE RESULT OF THE ACTIONS OF A FEW SICK MEN IS NOT CONVINCING WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THAT SUCH MEN ARE FOUND ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AROUND THE WORLD, AND OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE CLASS, COLOR, RELIGION, AND ETHNIC GROUP. THESE SOCIETIES ALLOWED MEN TO BEAT WOMEN SINCE THIS VIOLENCE IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED, IGNORED, OR ACTIVELY SUPPORTED. A VERY CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE HOLDS THAT AT LEAST ONE WOMAN IS BEATEN BY HER HUSBAND EVERY 18 SECONDS. RATHER THAN BEING SOCIETY'S 'VICTIMS' THESE MEN COME FROM ALL CLASSES INCLUDING THE RICH AND POWERFUL, POLICE, LAWYERS, AND POLITICIANS. NOR IS SUCH ABUSE THE RESULT OF ECONOMIC STRESS. THE PROBLEM RESULTS FROM OUR ENTIRE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION IN WHICH WOMEN ARE DEFINED AS POWERLESS DEPENDENTS OF MEN. RESPONSES TO THIS PROBLEM (INCLUDING THE CREATION OF REFUGES FOR BATTERED WOMEN) WILL REMAIN AS BANDAID SOLUTIONS UNLESS THE UNDERLYING CAUSES FOR SUCH ABUSE ARE MET THROUGH A RESTRUCTURING OF SOCIETY'S POWER RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFORTS BEING UNDERTAKEN BY WOMEN (ESPECIALLY IN MASSACHUSETTS) TO DEVELOP A COORDINATED APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM SHOWS HOW THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS CAN BE ADDRESSED WHILE EFFORTS ARE MADE TO EFFECT THE BASIC SOCIAL CHANGES NEEDED. (KCP)

Supplemental Notes: SPEECH GIVEN AT WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON BATTERED WOMEN, OCTOBER 2, 1976.

Availability: LISA LEGHORN, 46 PLEASANT STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139.

941. **SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD ABUSE—SOME DILEMMAS AND OPPORTUNITIES. By O. STEVENSON.** UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, KEELE, STAFFORDSHIRE. 5 p. 1975. **NCJ-51536**

THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN PARENT RIGHTS AND BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD AND BETWEEN WORKING WITH A FAMILY IN THE HOME AND FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT ARE EXPLORED. PROBLEMS IN COORDINATING WITH OTHER EXPERTS ARE ALSO PROVIDED. PUBLIC HYSTERIA HAS LED SOCIAL SERVICES WORKERS TO DEVOTE AN UNBALANCED AMOUNT OF TIME AND RESOURCES TO POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSE CASES, THUS NEGLECTING LEGITIMATE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY AND OVERREACTING TO POTENTIALLY THREATENING SITUATIONS. CASES IN WHICH A CARE ORDER WAS SOUGHT, BUT THE COURT DID NOT UPHOLD THE ORDER ARE MENTIONED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THIS IS NOT TO DENY THE LEGITIMATE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, BUT TO SUGGEST THAT SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS MUST ASK IF THE POSSIBILITY OF ABUSE WARRANTS THE TRAUMA WHICH THE CHILD MIGHT ENCOUNTER IF REMOVED FROM THE HOME. A TRAIL OF FOSTER HOMES MAY BE WORSE THAN OCCASIONAL EPISODES OF VIOLENCE IN THE CHILD'S OWN HOME. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SOCIAL WORKER'S PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY CAN FORCE COMPROMISES IN CONSIDERING THE BEST INTERESTS OF A CHILD VICTIM. IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT SOCIAL SERVICES PROFESSIONALS ARE SUPPOSED TO SEEK ADVICE FROM OTHER EXPERTS. A CURRENT SURVEY OF SUCH COORDINATION MEETINGS HAS FOUND, HOWEVER, THAT THE SOCIAL WORKERS GENERALLY TAKE THE LEAD IN SUGGESTING COORDINATION AND THAT MEDICAL PERSONNEL TEND TO FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOCIAL AGENCIES. THE ONE EXCEPTION OCCURS WHEN A CHILD HAS BEEN HOSPITALIZED, AND HOSPITAL WORKERS TAKE THE INITIATIVE. A SERIES OF QUESTIONS CONSIDER THE USE MADE OF CASE CONFERENCE PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES AND THE MANNER BY WHICH THESE PURPOSES ARE ACHIEVED, AS PART OF A BROADER STUDY OF INTERPROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION. ISSUES OF ACCURATE RECORDING OF INFORMATION, THE PASSING ALONG OF ROUTINE INFORMATION, AND THE LACK OF CONTACT WITH PHYSICIANS IN GENERAL PRACTICE ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT UNTIL RECORDKEEPING AND COORDINATION IMPROVE, THE DANGER EXISTS THAT A TRIVAL MUDDLE MAY RESULT IN A CHILD ABUSE DISASTER. REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

942. **SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ABUSED WIVES. By J. G. HIGGINS.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 59, N 5 (MAY 1978), P 266-271. **NCJ-50802**

AN INVENTORY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WIVES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IS GIVEN. THE SERVICES ARE CLASSIFIED AS EMERGENCY, TRANSITIONAL, LEGAL, COUNSELING, PUBLIC INFORMATION, AND PLANNING. THIS OVERVIEW BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE

TYPE OF AID USUALLY FOUND IN EACH CATEGORY AND THE TYPES OF GROUPS OFFERING SUCH AID. POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE MOST LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER THE BATTERED WIFE FIRST. FEW ARE PREPARED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM, BUT SOME ARE SETTING UP SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. USUALLY AID IS OF AN EMERGENCY NATURE WITH REFERRAL TO A COMMUNITY AGENCY. SOME POLICE DEPARTMENTS HAVE INCORPORATED FOLLOWUP INTO THEIR PROTOCOL. HOSPITALS ARE BEGINNING TO SET UP UNITS TO DEAL WITH BATTERED WIVES. CRISIS LINES AND INFORMATION CENTERS SET UP BY CONCERNED COMMUNITY GROUPS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE. A GROWING MOVEMENT IS THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY HOUSING FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. SUCH HOUSING, WITH FINANCIAL HELP, GENERALLY IS PROVIDED BY COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS. SUCH GROUPS USUALLY CAN ARRANGE FOR LEGAL AID ALSO. COUNSELING SERVICES ARE REVIEWED. THE WEAKEST FEATURE OF EXISTING WIFE ABUSE SERVICES IS THE SMALL NUMBER OF MEN REQUESTING HELP. THE PRESENT SYSTEM FOCUSES ALMOST COMPLETELY ON THE VICTIM AND CONTRIBUTES LITTLE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF WIFE ABUSE OR TO METHODS WHICH CAN BE USED TO PREVENT IT. THERE IS ALSO NEED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PLANNING TO MAKE PEOPLE AWARE OF THE MANY SERVICES ALREADY OFFERED AND TO AVOID DUPLICATION. THE BIGGEST PROBLEMS ARE THE LACK OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS AND LIMITED FUNDS FOR IMMEDIATE AID TO THE VICTIM. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES. (GLR)

943. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE AS AN ADULT. By D. J. OWENS and M. A. STRAUS.** NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2 EAST 63RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. *AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR,* V 1 (1975), P 193-211. **NCJ-35581**

DATA FROM A NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ARE USED TO STUDY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THREE ASPECTS OF EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD (OBSERVING VIOLENCE, BEING A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE AND COMMITTING VIOLENCE) TO ADULTS' APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE. THE SURVEY RESULTS WERE COLLECTED IN 1968 FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. MEASURES WERE CONSTRUCTED TO INDEX THREE DIFFERENT SPECTS OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN CHILDHOOD: OBSERVING VIOLENCE, CARRYING OUT VIOLENT ACTS, AND BEING THE VICTIM OF VIOLENCE. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IS RELATED TO ADULT APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE WAS TESTED BY COMPUTING THE CORRELATION OF EACH OF THESE MEASURES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED TO THREE INDEXES OF VIOLENCE APPROVAL. IT WAS FOUND THAT APPROVAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IS THE ASPECT OF VIOLENCE APPROVAL MOST HIGHLY RELATED TO EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE AS A CHILD. APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE FOR POLITICAL ENDS WAS ALMOST AS HIGHLY CORRELATED, BUT APPROVAL OF VIOLENCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, THAT IS, APPROVAL OF WAR, WAS UNCORRELATED WITH VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN CHILDHOOD. THE CORRELATIONS TENDED TO BE SLIGHTLY HIGHER FOR MALES THAN FOR FEMALES AND TO BE ESSENTIALLY SIMILAR FOR DIFFERENT SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS GROUPS. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT THE AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN CHILDHOOD BY MEMBERS OF A SOCIETY IS ONE OF THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CULTURAL NORMS SUPPORTING THE USE OF VIOLENCE IN FACE-TO-FACE SITUATIONS. THE AUTHORS STATE THAT THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT A REDUCTION IN THE INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT IMPORTANTLY AFFECT ATTITUDES TOWARD WAR, BUT COULD LEAD TO A REDUCTION IN THE LEVEL OF APPROVAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE BY ADULTS WHEN THESE CHILDREN REACH MATURITY. THIS IN TURN COULD BRING ABOUT A REDUCTION OF THE HIGH LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT 1973 MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION. REPRINT.

944. **SOCIAL WORK AND CHILD ABUSE—THE REASONS FOR FAILURE AND THE WAY TO SUCCESS (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By J. ROBERTS.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 37 p. 1978. **NCJ-54644**

THE COMPLEX NETWORK OF NEED WITHIN THE FAMILY WHERE CHILD ABUSE OCCURS IS DISCUSSED AS CONTRIBUTING TO FAILURE OF THE TRADITIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES APPROACH; ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES ARE SUGGESTED. THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IS DRAWN FROM CHILD ABUSE LITERATURE AND THE EXPERIENCE OF SPECIAL CHILD ABUSE UNITS IN ENGLAND, PARTICULARLY THE PARK HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN--A CHILDREN'S PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN OXFORD WHERE RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES HAS BEEN CONDUCTED SINCE 1964. IN ENGLAND, THE STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE RESTS INITIALLY WITH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. HOWEVER, THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH OF THESE AGENCIES IN DEALING WITH PROBLEMS IS INSUFFICIENT, AND THE CUSTOMARY CASEWORK APPROACH, WHERE A SINGLE SOCIAL WORKER ATTEMPTS TO RELATE TO EACH PERSON IN THE FAMILY IN A HELPING MANNER, IS VIEWED AS UNREALISTIC GIVEN THE NATURE OF THE NETWORK OF PROBLEMS USUALLY ACCOMPANYING CHILD ABUSE. A GENERAL MISTRUST OF INTERVENING OUTSIDERS, EMOTIONAL AS WELL AS PHYSICAL ILL HEALTH IN THE ABUSED CHILD, PARENTS' MARITAL DIFFICULTIES, THE EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL PARENTS, A PROBLEMATIC PARENT/CHILD RELATIONSHIP, AND GENERAL CHAOS IN THE FAMILY STRUCTURE ARE ELEMENTS COMMON TO THE COMPLEX NETWORK OF PROBLEMS ATTENDING CHILD ABUSE. FAILURE TO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS SIMULTANEOUSLY IS VIEWED AS THE GENERAL REASON FOR THE BREAKDOWN OF SOCIAL SERVICE HELP TO SUCH FAMILIES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEALING WITH ABUSIVE FAMILIES IS MOST LIKELY TO PRODUCE SUCCESS. THE SOCIAL WORKER WOULD COORDINATE THE SERVICES NECESSARY TO DEAL WITH EACH FACET OF NEED EVIDENCED IN THE FAMILY. RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN, FOSTER CARE, FAMILY AIDES OR LAY THERAPISTS, PRACTICAL HELP, DAY CARE, AND GROUP THERAPY ARE DISCUSSED AS MEANS OF DEALING WITH THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS. MEANS FOR EARLY RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. A FIGURE OF THE CRITICAL PATH OF A FAMILY IS INCLUDED. REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (RCB)

945. **SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By J. CHAPMAN.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 9 p. 1977. **NCJ-57654**

A REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF BRITISH SOCIAL WORKERS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES IS MADE, AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR MAKING THEIR HOME VISITS USEFUL TO THE COURTS. EVEN THOUGH IT IS ACCEPTED THAT MOST CASES OF CHILD ABUSE (EXCEPT FOR CASES INVOLVING MENTAL OR SEXUAL PERVERSION) ARISE FROM MARITAL BREAKDOWNS, THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION HAS NOT DEALT WITH THIS REALITY. THE PROFESSION HAS BEEN MORE CONCERNED WITH THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE (INJURY) THAN WITH THE CONSEQUENCES

TO CHILDREN OF FAULTY AND SOMETIMES HOSTILE INTERACTION BETWEEN THEIR PARENTS. WHEN PARENTS TURN TO THE CHILDREN FOR SUPPORT THE CHILDREN BECOME THE NEXT BATTLEGROUND. IN BRITAIN THERE ARE FIVE PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH COURTS CAN REQUEST REPORTS FROM SOCIAL WORKERS--CARE, MATRIMONIAL, CRIMINAL, WARDSHIP, AND DIVORCE. THE VALUE OF SUCH REPORTS IS LIMITED IN THAT PARENTS CAN PREVENT SOCIAL WORKERS FROM ENTERING THEIR HOMES AND THAT MOST REPORTS ARE MADE ON THE BASIS OF JUST ONE VISIT. IN CONTESTED CUSTODY CASES, SOCIAL WORKERS MUST PREPARE REPORTS WHICH COURTS CAN USE IN MAKING DECISIONS. COURTS ALSO RELY ON SOCIAL WORKERS TO RECOMMEND THE TYPE OF ACCESS TO BE ACCORDED A PARENT WHOSE CHILD HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM CUSTODY OF THAT PARENT. IN SOME CASES, THE COURTS MAY ASK THAT SOCIAL WORKERS SUPERVISE THE FAMILIES AND MAKE PERIODIC REPORTS. SECTIONS 64 AND 103 OF ENGLAND'S CHILDREN ACT OF 1975 MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO APPOINT A SOCIAL WORKER OR PROBATION OFFICER TO REPRESENT CHILDREN IN CERTAIN COURT PROCEEDINGS. THE RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED BY WORKERS IN COURT PROCEEDINGS REQUIRE THAT THESE PROFESSIONALS BE WELL TRAINED IN PREPARING COURT REPORTS. (KCP)

946. **SOCIAL WORKER'S USE OF THE COURT (FROM CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT, 1975, BY NANCY B EBELING AND DEBORAH A HILL—SEE NCJ-32566). By S. E. FAY.** PUBLISHING SCIENCES GROUP, INC. 5 p. 1975. **NCJ-48065**

GUIDELINES FOR SOCIAL WORKERS FACED WITH THE DECISION TO TURN TO THE COURTS IN DEALING WITH SERIOUS SITUATIONS OF NEGLECT OR ABUSE IN CLIENT FAMILIES ARE OFFERED. THE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE ATTITUDES OF THE SOCIAL WORKER, EMPHASIZING THAT THE DECISION TO BRING A SITUATION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURTS SHOULD BE VIEWED AS A MEANS OF HELPING PARENTS AND CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SERIOUS NEGLECT OR ABUSE PROBLEMS. THE NEED FOR THE DECISION TO BE A FIRM ONE IS STRESSED, AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FAMILY WILL RESPOND NEGATIVELY IS POINTED OUT. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE URGED TO EMPHASIZE THE REASONS FOR THEIR DECISION TO THE PARENTS AND NOT TO PUT OFF INITIATING COURT ACTION WHEN IT IS CLEARLY INDICATED. EXAMPLES OF SITUATIONS IN WHICH COURT ACTION IS APPROPRIATE ARE CITED. INCLUDED ARE SITUATIONS THAT INVOLVE THE CONTINUING EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION OF THE CHILD, AS WELL AS INTRACTABLE SITUATIONS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT. IT IS NOTED THAT, WHEN A FAMILY SITUATION IS BROUGHT TO THE COURTS, PARENTS AND CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE REPRESENTED BY SEPARATE ATTORNEYS WHO CAN CONSIDER THE TOTAL FAMILY SITUATION AS WELL AS THEIR INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS. (LKM)

947. **SOCIETAL MORPHOGENESIS AND INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE. By M. A. STRAUS.** NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2 EAST 63RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. 30 p. 1975. **NCJ-35580**

THIS PAPER INVESTIGATES WHETHER INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE CAN BE CONSIDERED A NEAR UNIVERSAL AND SUMMARIZES SOME OF THE CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH ON THE FACTORS WHICH MAKE INTRAFAMILY AGGRESSION TYPICAL OF MOST SOCIETIES. CONSIDERED ARE RESEARCH STUDIES WHICH EXPLORED HUSBAND/ WIFE AGGRESSION AS A CULTURAL AND STRUCTURAL PATTERN, AS A FAMILY PATTERN, AS A RESULT OF 'PROTEST MASCULINITY' OR 'MACHISMO,' AND AS A RESPONSE TO THE NEED FOR GROUP SURVIVAL (ESPECIALLY IN PRIMITIVE TRIBES). THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES BY EXAMINING THE WIDER THEORETICAL IMPORT OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, AND SPECIFICALLY THE VIEW THAT THE LEVEL OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE IS RELATED TO THE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN WHICH A SOCIETY IS OPERATING, THE SOCIETY'S 'TECHNICO-ECONOMIC' ADAPTATION TO THESE ECOLOGICAL REALITIES, AND CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE BASIS OF THE SOCIETY. HE SUGGESTS THAT THESE RELATIONSHIPS CAN BE UNDERSTOOD BEST FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GENERAL SYSTEMS THEORY SINCE IT FOCUSES ON MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SOCIETY AS A MODE OF SYSTEM MAINTENANCE. A 71-ITEM REFERENCE LIST IS PROVIDED ALONG WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE AUTHOR'S VIEWS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE ON 'ISSUES IN CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH', NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 1-3 OCTOBER 1975.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

948. **SOCIETAL NEGLECT OF CHILD ABUSING PARENTS. By A. H. GREEN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 285-293. **NCJ-46195**

CASE HISTORIES OF ABUSING PARENTS ARE PRESENTED TO DEMONSTRATE THE NEED FOR A CHANGE FROM RELIANCE ON PLACEMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN TO AN EMPHASIS ON PROVISION OF PSYCHIATRIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR THE FAMILIES. MANY ABUSING PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN PLACED IN FOSTER HOMES ARE ULTIMATELY REINVOLVED IN MISTREATING CHILDREN WHEN THEY ARE REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES OR WHEN THEY BECOME NEW PARENTS. THUS THE PROBLEM IS NOT SOLVED SIMPLY BY TEMPORARILY REMOVING THE CHILD FROM THE FAMILY. A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. APPROXIMATELY 40 FAMILIES PARTICIPATE IN THIS OUTPATIENT TREATMENT PROGRAM, WHICH CONSISTS OF CRISIS INTERVENTION, PSYCHOTHERAPY, COUNSELING, SOCIAL SERVICE INPUT, PARENT GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, A VISITING STUDENT NURSE PROGRAM, AND PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF THE CHILDREN WHEN APPROPRIATE. MANY OF THESE FAMILIES WERE OBSERVED TO DISCOVER THE EXPERIENCES OF PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN PLACED, OR WHO WERE THREATENED WITH THE THE REMOVAL OF THEIR CHILDREN. PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN ARE TAKEN FROM THEM INITIALLY RESPOND TO THE PROCESS WITH ANGER AND FRUSTRATION. THE PROCEEDINGS ADD TO THE LIFELONG HUMILIATION THEY VERY LIKELY HAVE EXPERIENCED AT THE HANDS OF THEIR OWN PARENTS. REMOVAL OF THE CHILD ALSO CONSTITUTES A MAJOR OBJECT LOSS FOR THESE PARENTS. STUDIES OF ABUSING PARENTS HAVE SHOWN A STRONG DEPENDENCY ON THE VERY CHILDREN THEY ASSAULT AND HUMILIATE, AND THE LOSS IS A MAJOR PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA FOR THEM, A FACT WHICH IS SELDOM RECOGNIZED BY SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. THE FOLLOWING REACTIONS TO THE REMOVAL OF A CHILD FROM THE FAMILY HAVE OFTEN BEEN OBSERVED: (1) DEPRESSIVE REACTION, WHICH STEMS FROM GRIEF OVER THE LOSS, REALIZATION OF FAILURE AS A PARENT, AND THE INTERNALIZATION OF ANGER WHICH CAN NO LONGER BE DIRECTED TOWARD THE CHILD; (2) SEARCH FOR A NEW SCAPEGOAT—THE PARENT'S FRAGILE SELF-ESTEEM HAS BEEN INJURED, AND ANY CHILD REMAINING IN THE HOME IS VULNERABLE TO THE VENTING OF THIS FRUSTRATION; (3) INCREASED CONFLICT WITH ONE'S SPOUSE—THE ABUSER DISPLACES ANGER TO THE SPOUSE, AND THE NONABUSER BLAMES THE OTHER FOR THE LOSS OF THE CHILD; AND (4) PREGNANCY—AN UNCONSCIOUS NEED TO HAVE A BABY COMES FROM A NEED TO REPLACE THE LOST CHILD, AND THE NEW CHILD OFTEN BECOMES AN OBJECT OF FURTHER ABUSE. THE EVENTUAL REUNION OF

THE ABUSED CHILD AND THE NATURAL PARENTS IS VERY DIFFICULT, PARTICULARLY IF THE CHILD HAS BEEN AWAY DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATTACHMENT BEHAVIOR (BETWEEN 6 AND 18 MONTHS). THE CHILD IS MORE ATTACHED TO THE FOSTER PARENTS AND FEELS A LOSS WHEN REUNITED WITH THE NATURAL PARENTS. THE CHILD MAY WITHDRAW AFFECTION AND EXHIBIT PROVOCATIVE BEHAVIOR, WHICH MAY RESULT IN A RENEWAL OF THE CYCLE OF ABUSE. THREE CASE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PRESENTED WHICH DEMONSTRATE THE PHENOMENA DESCRIBED. (VDA)

Availability: DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER C/O ARTHUR H GREEN, MD, PAVILION 2, ROOM 208, BOX 32, BROOKLYN, NY 11203.

949. **SOCIETY'S OBLIGATION TO THE FAMILY (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By A. MANN.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 13 p. 1977. **NCJ-57658**

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSUMPTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIETAL INTERVENTION INTO CHILD ABUSE CASES IS ADVOCATED IN THIS ARTICLE. NEW RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS AND CITIZENS ARE STUDIED. THE DEBATE ON CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE OPENED UP TO INCLUDE THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IN THIS WAY, ONE CAN ACHIEVE A REDEFINITION OF THE ROLES WHICH VARIOUS GROUPS IN SOCIETY CAN PERFORM. THIS SHOULD RESULT IN AN AWARENESS THAT CHILD ABUSE IS REFLECTIVE OF A SOCIETY RACKED BY CONTRADICTION AND CONFLICTING FORCES. UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM CAN BE ACHIEVED BY CONSIDERING ABUSE TO BE A CONTINUUM THAT STRETCHES FROM MENTAL CRUELTY AT ONE END OF SEVERE NEGLECT AT THE OTHER. SECONDLY, AREAS WITH HIGH INCIDENCES OF CHILD ABUSE SHOULD BE STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR SUCH HIGH RATES AND HOW THESE PRESSURES CAN BE DEALT WITH. FINALLY, ATTENTION MUST BE FOCUSED ON THE WIDE VARIETY OF FAMILY PATTERNS EXISTING IN TODAY'S SOCIETY. THE POWERFUL ELITE, ESPECIALLY THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS, CONTROLLING SOCIETY MUST FIND WAYS OF RETURNING MEANINGFUL RESPONSIBILITY TO THE AVERAGE CITIZEN. WHILE PROFESSIONALS POSSESS GENUINE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND EXPERTISE, THEIR OBSESSION WITH HIERARCHY AND RIGID ROLE DEFINITION BLOCKS THE SHARING OF THEIR EXPERTISE WITH THE COMMUNITY. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO DEVELOP FULL WORKING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOODS AND PROFESSIONALS. THIS TREND WILL CONTINUE INTO THE FUTURE AND MUST BE ACCEPTED. (KCP)

950. **SOCIETY'S RECOGNITION AND CONTROL OF VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By S. HABER and B. SEIDENBERG.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 18 p. 1978. **NCJ-55037**

FACTORS INFLUENCING SOCIETY'S RECOGNITION OF AN ACT AS VIOLENT, INTERPRETATION OF A VIOLENT ACT AS EITHER APPROPRIATE OR INAPPROPRIATE, AND CONTROL OF INAPPROPRIATE VIOLENCE ARE EXPLORED. THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF VIOLENCE--THE LABELING AND INTERPRETATION OF PARTICULAR ACTS AS VIOLENT OR NONVIOLENT, TOLERABLE OR INTOLERABLE--DEPENDS ON FOUR FACTORS: THE AGENT OF THE ACT, THE VICTIM, THE SITUATION, AND THE DEGREE OF HARM. AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF DEFINING VIOLENCE IS SOME JUDGMENT OF INEVITABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY. THIS JUDGEMENT IS SUBJECT TO SHORT-TERM OR LONG-TERM REVISION IN RESPONSE TO SOCIAL FORCES. AT ANY ONE TIME, VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY MAY NOT AGREE THAT A PARTICULAR ACT IS VIOLENT OR, IF IT IS VIOLENT, WHETHER THE VIOLENCE IS ACCEPTABLE. SUCH A PERSPECTIVE HELPS TO EXPLAIN WHY CERTAIN ACTS (POLICE BRUTALITY, AGGRESSION OF PRISON GUARDS, INMATE RIOTS, WIFE BEATING, CHILD ABUSE, ETC.) HAVE NOT ALWAYS BEEN PART OF THE PUBLIC CONCEPTION OF VIOLENCE. A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF SOCIAL CHANGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE OBSERVATION THAT CERTAIN VIOLENT ACTS WITH LONG-TERM HISTORICAL BASES ONLY GRADUALLY COME UNDER PUBLIC SCRUTINY AND ARE ACKNOWLEDGED AS VIOLENT. THERE IS A MULTISTAGE PROCESS THROUGH WHICH THE VIOLENT ACT MOVES FROM THE PRIVATE (FAMILY) DOMAIN, WHERE IT MAY EVEN BE PERCEIVED TO HAVE POSITIVE EFFECTS, TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, WHERE IT IS CONSIDERED A PROBLEM, A CRIME, AND BASICALLY AN UNDESIRABLE BEHAVIOR REQUIRING INTERVENTION AND CONTROL. THREE SOCIAL ISSUES--RAPE, CHILD ABUSE, AND WIFE BATTERING--ILLUSTRATE THE SIX STAGES IN THIS PROCESS: TACIT PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE, PUBLIC AWARENESS, A 'COMING FORTH' OF VICTIMS, PUBLIC POLICY ENACTMENT, ENFORCEMENT, AND TRUE CONTROL. (LKM)

951. **SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE BACKGROUNDS OF MALE AND FEMALE PERPETRATORS OF CHILD ABUSE. By P. A. JAMESON and C. J. SCHELLENBACH.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 77-83. **NCJ-47088**

THE RESULTS OF AN ANALYSIS OF CHILD ABUSE CARE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED. A MULTIFACTOR ANALYSIS OF CASE HISTORIES OF 82 PERPETRATORS OF CHILD ABUSE WAS UNDERTAKEN, AND THE METHODOLOGY OF THAT ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED. THE SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY WERE DRAWN FROM 73 CASES OF ESTABLISHED CHILD ABUSE, AND INCLUDED THE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENT OR PARENT SUBSTITUTES, AND EIGHT MALE ABUSERS WHO WERE EXTERNAL TO THE NUCLEAR FAMILY. WITHIN THIS GROUP THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 46 MALE AND 36 FEMALE PERPETRATORS. THE SUBJECTS WERE CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR SEX AND ROLE IN THE INCIDENT. THE CASE HISTORIES WERE THEN USED TO DETERMINE WHICH DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIOECONOMIC, PERSONAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND RELATIONAL FACTORS SIGNIFICANTLY DISTINGUISHED THE MALE FROM THE FEMALE ABUSERS, AND THESE FROM THE NONABUSERS OF EACH SEX. IT WAS FOUND THAT WHILE FEMALE PERPETRATORS TENDED TO BE YOUNG, MOST MALE PERPETRATORS WERE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 31 AND 40; THAT THE TRADITIONAL PATTERN OF LOW EDUCATIONAL LEVEL HELD FOR THE FEMALES, BUT NOT FOR THE MALES; THAT WHILE THE HISTORIES OF PERPETRATORS OF BOTH SEXES SHOWED PATTERNS OF MINIMAL OR INEFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER THEIR ENVIRONMENT, THE LOCUS OF SPECIFIC FACTORS VARIED AS A FUNCTION OF SEX; THAT WHILE HISTORY OF ABUSE AS A CHILD WAS A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENTIATING FACTOR FOR FEMALES, IT WAS NOT FOR MALES; AND THAT WHILE MALE PERPETRATORS ABUSED MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN WITH EQUAL FREQUENCY, FEMALE PERPETRATORS ABUSED MALE CHILDREN SIGNIFICANTLY MORE. THE IMPLICATIONS AND GENERALITY OF THESE PATTERNS ARE DISCUSSED AND RELATED TO FINDINGS IN OTHER AREAS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT MODIFIED-KBL)

952. **SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF WIFEBEATING (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ- 45266). By M. A. STRAUS.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 46 p. 1977. **NCJ-45275**

FUNDAMENTAL AND SPECIFIC CAUSES OF WIFEBEATING, PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO DEAL WITH EACH OF THESE CAUSES, AND TREATMENT STEPS FOR HANDLING EXISTING

CASES OF WIFEBEATING ARE DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR TAKES ISSUE WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL/ PSYCHIATRIC VIEW THAT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IS AN OUTGROWTH OF PATHOLOGICAL MALE AGGRESSIVENESS OR OF FEMALE MASOCHISM. RATHER, HE SHOWS THAT WIFEBEATING IS LARGELY A REFLECTION OF THE NATURE OF THE SOCIETY AND OF THE SEX ROLES AND SEX-TYPED PERSONALITY TRAITS CHARACTERISTIC OF THAT SYSTEM. SIX SOCIAL STRUCTURAL CAUSAL FACTORS ARE CONSIDERED: (1) CULTURAL NORMS PERMIT AND LEGALIZE WIFEBEATING; (2) WIFEBEATING REFLECTS SOCIAL VIOLENCE; (3) THE FAMILY IS THE PRIMARY SETTING IN WHICH VIOLENCE IS LEARNED; (4) CONFLICT IN THE FAMILY IS INEVITABLE; (5) SEXUALLY STEREOTYPED ROLES AND SEXISM EXIST IN THE FAMILY AND IN SOCIETY; AND (6) FRUSTRATIONS ARE BUILT INTO THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM SOCIAL POLICIES ARE DELINEATED TO COUNTERACT EACH OF THESE FACTORS AND THEREBY REDUCE THE LEVEL OF WIFEBEATING. THESE PREVENTIVE STEPS ARE FOLLOWED BY AN EXAMINATION OF TREATMENT STEPS WHICH ADDRESS THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION OF MILLIONS OF BATTERED WIVES. REGARDING WHAT THE VICTIM CAN DO, THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT SHE GET HELP FROM SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES, HOTLINES, SOCIAL WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, OR PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS; CANCEL THE 'HITTING LICENSE,' BY MAKING IT CLEAR THAT VIOLENCE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED; BE PREPARED TO LEAVE; GET A JOB; NOT WAIT UNTIL THE SECOND SLAP BEFORE ACTING; PRACTICE PROBLEM-FOCUSED ASSERTIVENESS; OR LEAVE OR TAKE LEGAL ACTION. POLICE, LAWYERS, JUDGES, AND LEGISLATORS CAN ACT TO REMOVE SOME OF THE MANY BARRIERS WHICH NOW PREVENT WOMEN FROM RECEIVING LEGAL PROTECTION FROM BEATINGS. A BROAD PUBLIC AWARENESS AND COMMITMENT TO CHANGE IS NECESSARY TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF WIFEBEATING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

953. **SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By D. MARSDEN.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 31 p. 1978. **NCJ-54639**

PATTERNS OF PUBLIC CONCERN TOWARD FAMILY VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND ARE EXAMINED, AND VARIOUS SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES THAT ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE CRITICIZED. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS, GOVERNMENT, AND ACADEMIC SPECIALISTS TO CAMPAIGNS DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, BATTERED WIVES, AND 'GRANNY BASHING' (ABUSE OF OLDER PERSONS LIVING IN A YOUNGER FAMILY CONTEXT) IN ENGLAND ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS NOTED THAT IN MOST CASES, PRIVATE CITIZENS AFFECTED BY THE PROBLEM HAVE FREQUENTLY GAINED THE ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT AND ACADEMIC SPECIALISTS WHO WERE LARGELY UNAWARE OF THE EXTENT OR NATURE OF VIOLENCE WITHIN FAMILIES. ACADEMIC SPECIALISTS, PARTICULARLY SOCIOLOGISTS, ARE DEEPLY DIVIDED ON ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE. ACADEMIC THEORIES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE FORMULATED WITHOUT SUFFICIENT RESEARCH BASED ON EMPIRICAL DATA. IN BRITAIN MAJOR SPECIALIST CONTROVERSIES SURROUND THEORIES THAT CHILD ABUSE MAY BE INGRAINED IN THE CULTURAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, OR GENETIC MAKEUP OF A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF FAMILIES, OR IN FAILURES OF EARLY BONDING BETWEEN MOTHER AND CHILD. THE FOLLOWING THEORIES ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS PAPER: (1) THE FUNCTIONALIST THEORY, WHICH EXAMINES VIOLENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE FRUSTRATION OF NEED-MEETING BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE FAMILY STRUCTURE; (2) THE BEHAVIORIST SYSTEMS MODEL, WHICH VIEWS VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE FAMILY AS LEARNED THROUGH REINFORCEMENT BY EXAMPLE; AND (3) RADICAL, FEMINIST, AND MARXIST ANALYSES, WHICH VIEW VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY AS BEING ROOTED IN THE NORMATIVE CULTURAL SUBORDINATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN WITHIN THE FAMILY STRUCTURE. THE MEANINGS AND CONTROL OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, PRIMARY ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE GENERAL SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHICH STIMULATES THEIR VICTIMIZATION AND PREVENTS THEIR ESCAPE. THE SOCIAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THIS PERSPECTIVE ARE INDICATED TO DICTATE THE PROVISION OF NETWORKS OF SURVEILLANCE AND REFUGES FOR THE CONTROL AND IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OVER THE SHORT TERM, WHILE ADOPTING LONG-TERM SOCIAL POLICIES DESIGNED TO CHANGE THE SUBORDINATE STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (RCB)

954. **SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON OF CHILD ABUSE. By W. D. BOTTOM.** UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 7 p. 1977. **NCJ-54716**

A MODEL FOR A CHILD ABUSE PROGRAM IS PROPOSED THAT INCORPORATES EMERGENCY RELIEF, THERAPEUTIC RELIEF, A FAMILY SYSTEMS APPROACH, AND PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES. ACCORDING TO ONE RESEARCHER, CHILD ABUSE IS PROBABLY THE CAUSE OF THE GREATEST NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE RANGES FROM 250 TO 300 REPORTED CASES PER MILLION POPULATION PER YEAR. ESTIMATES RANGE FROM 200,000 CHILDREN WHO REQUIRE PROTECTIVE INTERVENTION TO 4 MILLION CHILDREN WHO ARE AT RISK OF MALTREATMENT BY THEIR PARENTS OR OTHER ADULTS. PRESCHOOLERS, ESPECIALLY YOUNG TODDLERS AND INFANTS, ARE THE MOST USUAL VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE, AND BOYS SUFFER MORE PHYSICAL ABUSE THAN GIRLS. CHILD ABUSE HAS A NUMBER OF FORMS, THE MOST EASILY DETECTED OF WHICH IS ACTUAL PHYSICAL ABUSE AND INJURY. OTHER FORMS INCLUDE PHYSICAL NEGLECT OF SUCH THINGS AS NUTRITIONAL NEEDS AND PERSONAL HYGIENE, SEXUAL ABUSE, VERBAL ABUSE, AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE. IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A SELF-PERPETUATING PHENOMENON, I.E., ABUSED CHILDREN USUALLY GROW UP TO BECOME ABUSIVE PARENTS THEMSELVES. THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED MODEL, KNOWN AS THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER (PACT) PROJECT, IS TO PROVIDE A MEANS BY WHICH BOTH ABUSED CHILDREN AND ABUSIVE PARENTS CAN REMAIN IN THE FAMILY UNIT AND WORK THROUGH THEIR PROBLEMS TOGETHER. MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE MODEL APPROACH ARE TO PROVIDE A SOURCE OF EMERGENCY RELIEF FROM POTENTIALLY ABUSIVE PARENTS, TO EXTEND TO POTENTIAL ABUSERS AN APPROPRIATE FORM OF THERAPEUTIC RELIEF, TO FURNISH A NEUTRAL FACILITY TO ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR ABUSIVE PARENTS, AND TO ENGAGE IN PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES CONCERNED WITH EDUCATION AND INCREASED COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM. DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THESE OBJECTIVES OF THE MODEL IS PROVIDED. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE ALABAMA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, V 14, N 2 (APRIL 1977), P 215-221.

955. **SOCIOLOGY OF AGGRESSION—CRIME AND VIOLENCE. By M. E. WOLFGANG.** AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, C/O BUTTERWORTHS PTY LTD, 586 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, AUSTRALIA 2067. *AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES,* V 11, N 1 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 3-32. **NCJ-53228**

THE SOCIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION IS EXPLORED, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FAMILY AGGRESSION AND CHILD AND YOUTH AGGRESSION IN CRIMINAL LAW. IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINALITY, THE FOCUS IS ON CULTURAL AND GROUP FORCES THAT PRODUCE ACTORS WHO REPRESENT FORMS OF DEVIANCE FROM THE DOMINANT VALUE OR MORAL DEMAND SYSTEM. DEFINING VIOLENCE IS DIFFICULT, AND VIOLENCE CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM AGGRESSION IN GENERAL. VIOLENCE REFERS TO THE INTENTIONAL USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE ON ANOTHER PERSON. THE APPLICATION OF FORCE MAY BE USED CONSCIOUSLY TO DISCIPLINE A CHILD AND TEACH HIM THE LIMITS OF PERMITTED BEHAVIOR, TO REDUCE THE DOMESTIC NOISE LEVEL, TO EXPRESS PARENTAL DISAPPROVAL, AND EVEN UNCONSCIOUSLY AS A DISPLACEMENT FOR AGGRESSION ACTUALLY MEANT FOR OTHER TARGETS. THIS MODEL OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IS A UNIVERSAL FEATURE OF ALL SOCIETIES. THE AGGRESSION OR VIOLENCE IN WHICH A CHILD ENGAGES IS AN EXPRESSED EXTENSION OF THIS BASIC MODEL. WITHIN THE BROADER CULTURAL CONTEXT, THERE IS A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE. THE SUBCULTURE IS CHARACTERIZED BY A SET OF VALUES, ATTITUDES, AND BELIEFS ABOUT THE USE OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION AS A MAJOR MODE OF PERSONAL INTERACTION AND AS A DEVICE FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS. THE ACTUAL EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IS NOT KNOWN, ALTHOUGH SOME STUDIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE DEGREE AND CHARACTER OF SUCH VIOLENCE. THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CARRIED OUT A STUDY OF JUVENILE CRIME USING DATA COLLECTED ON A BIRTH COHORT OF BOYS BORN IN 1945. APPROXIMATELY 10,000 MALES BORN IN THAT YEAR WHO RESIDED IN PHILADELPHIA AT LEAST FROM AGES 10 THROUGH 18 YEARS WERE ANALYZED. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT SERIOUS OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED FREQUENTLY BY A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS UP TO AGE 30 IN THE BIRTH COHORT. WITH RESPECT TO THE CHRONICITY OF OFFENDERS, NO JUSTIFICATION WAS FOUND FOR THE JUVENILE-ADULT DICHOTOMY; AT WHATEVER AGE THE CHRONIC OFFENDER BEGINS HIS FOURTH OR FIFTH OFFENSE, HE WILL COMMIT FURTHER OFFENSES WITH VERY HIGH PROBABILITIES. IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGES IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE REGARDING TREATMENT VERSUS PUNISHMENT, PREDICTION VERSUS RETRIBUTION, INDETERMINATE VERSUS DETERMINATE SENTENCES, COERCION VERSUS VOLUNTARISM, AND REMEDIES VERSUS RIGHTS ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE CITED, AND SUPPORTING DATA ON THE PENNSYLVANIA BIRTH COHORT STUDY ARE TABULATED. (DEP)

956. **SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING FAMILIES REFERRED TO THE NSPCC (NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN). By C. A. HYMAN.** *BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK,* V 8, N 2 (1978), P 171-179. **NCJ-58961**

THIS STATISTICAL STUDY OF ENGLISH FAMILIES REFERRED TO A CHILD ABUSE AGENCY SHOWS A DOWNTREND IN SERIOUS INJURIES, A PREDOMINANCE OF FACIAL BRUISING, AND A LOW MEAN AGE OF THE CHILD AND MOTHER. THE RESULTS ARE A SUMMARY OF 85 SOCIAL WORK REPORT FORMS COMPLETED AT THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (NSPCC) NATIONAL ADVISORY CENTER ON THE BATTERED CHILD IN LONDON AND NSPCC SPECIAL UNITS IN MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, AND NORTHAMPTOM FROM THE OPENING DATE OF EACH UNIT TO DECEMBER, 1966. THE CRITERION FOR DIAGNOSIS OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY WAS POOR EXPLANATION FOR THE INJURY. THE SCHEDULES COMPRISE 174 ITEMS, WHICH IN MANY CASES WAS TOO MANY FOR ADEQUATE COMPLETION. THE RESULTS WERE GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH EARLIER STUDIES. BRUISING ACCOUNTED FOR 48 PERCENT OF INJURIES BY TYPE AND FACIAL TRAUMA FOR 41 PERCENT BY AREA. SERIOUS INJURIES ACCOUNTED FOR 19 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL, INDICATING A DOWNWARD TREND. ALTHOUGH THE AGES ACCEPTED WERE UP TO 16 YEARS, 91 PERCENT OF ALL CASES WERE UNDER FOUR YEARS, AND THE MEAN CHILD AGE WAS 20 MONTHS. MANY OF THE CHILDREN WERE FIRSTBORN (65 PERCENT) OR ONLY CHILDREN (46 PERCENT), WHICH IS SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN OTHER BRITISH STUDIES ASSOCIATING BATTERING WITH LARGE FAMILIES. THIS STUDY ALSO REFLECTS A RELATIVELY LARGE FREQUENCY OF CHILDREN WITH MEDICAL OR BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS WHICH MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABUSE. THEY WERE OFTEN PREMATURE, OFTEN SEPARATED FROM THE MOTHERS FOR LONG PERIODS, AND OFTEN WITHOUT A STABLE FATHER. MOTHERS FREQUENTLY HAD MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY IN ASSOCIATION WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH, AND FATHERS HAD A HIGH RATE OF JOB CHANGES. BOTH TENDED TO HAVE CRIMINAL RECORDS. FEW OF THE MOTHERS HAD SOUGHT TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY OR WERE USING CONTRACEPTION AT THE TIME OF REFERRAL. MANY PARENTS HAD THEMSELVES BEEN BATTERED CHILDREN. TO EXPLAIN THE DISCREPANCIES IN FAMILY SIZE AMONG STUDIES, IT IS SPECULATED THAT THE ABUSED CHILD TENDS TO BE THE LAST IN ANY FAMILY. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (TWB)

Availability: BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 16 KENT STREET, BIRMINGHAM B5 6RD, ENGLAND.

957. **SOME REFLECTIONS ON VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By J. P. MARTIN.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-54648**

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CIRCUMSTANCES AS FACTORS DETERMINING THE LEGITIMACY OF FORCE IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH FACTORS IN VIOLENT PERSONALITIES AND MEASURES TO LIMIT VIOLENCE. THIS CHAPTER SUMMARIZES THE MAIN THRUSTS OF MATERIAL PRESENTED IN THE PREVIOUS CHAPTERS OF THE BOOK. FROM THE CHAPTERS DEALING WITH HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND CULTURAL CONDITIONING AFFECTING VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE LEGITIMACY OF USING FORCE IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IS LARGELY SOCIALLY DETERMINED AND VARIES FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY AND PERIOD TO PERIOD. FURTHER, THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY APPARENTLY CORRELATES WITH THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY AS A WHOLE. SOCIETIES WHICH VIEW WOMEN AS SUBSERVIENT TO MEN AND CHILDREN AS REQUIRED TO BE OBEDIENT TO AUTHORITY FIGURES TEND TO LEGITIMIZE THE USE OF FORCE IN CONTROLLING WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITHIN THE FAMILY. SOCIOECONOMIC INFLUENCES DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF WOMEN IN RELATION TO MEN ARE BELIEVED INFLUENTIAL IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF BATTERED WIVES TRAPPED BY ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE IN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS. FURTHER, SUCH INFLUENCES WILL TEND TO CHANGE MEN'S VIEW OF WOMEN AS BEING A FORM OF PROPERTY. WHILE CHILDREN ARE NECESSARILY DEPENDENT ON PARENTS FOR SOCIALIZATION, IT IS BELIEVED INFLUENTIAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS CAN TEACH METHODS OF SOCIALIZING CHILDREN THAT RULE OUT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, WHICH CAN TOO EASILY LEAD TO ABUSE. INSECURITIES AND EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATIONS ARE MENTIONED AS PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS IN THE PERSONALITY OF THE VIOLENT PERSON, STIMULATING HIM TO TRY AND FULFILL UNMET NEEDS BY CONTROLLING THE PEOPLE IN HIS WORLD THROUGH VIOLENCE. THE IMPORTANCE OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEALING WITH BATTERED WIVES AND ABUSED CHILDREN IS EMPHASIZED, AND IT IS ADVISED THAT INTERVENTION IN FAMILIES WHERE VIOLENCE IS PRESENT REQUIRES CAREFULLY TRAINED PERSONNEL ACTING ACCORD-

ING TO REASONABLY PRECISE AND PROVEN PROCEDURES. (RCB)

958. **SOME TREATMENT ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATIONS—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By A. H. GREEN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-59298**
COMPONENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM ARE CITED, INCLUDING ATTENTION TO PERSONALITY TRAITS OF PARENTS, ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN. AN IDEAL CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM SHOULD PROVIDE BOTH PARENTS AND CHILDREN WITH A BROAD, COMPREHENSIVE, AND RELEVANT SPECTRUM OF SERVICES THAT WILL STRENGTHEN AND MAINTAIN THE FAMILY STRUCTURE. THIS REQUIRES A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM APPROACH GEARED TO OFFERING FAMILIES A VARIETY OF HOME-BASED SERVICES. A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES AT THE DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER IN BROOKLYN, N.Y., INCLUDES PEDIATRIC, PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIAL SERVICE, AND NURSING STAFF. CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT ISSUES EMBODIED IN THIS PROGRAM ARE INTERVENTION WITH PARENTS DESIGNED TO MODIFY THEIR IMPULSIVITY AND ABUSE PRONENESS (INDIVIDUAL THERAPY/COUNSELING AND GROUP THERAPY), ALLEVIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS, TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN, TREATMENT OBJECTIVES FOR ABUSED CHILDREN, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT (CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS, OBSTACLES TO TREATMENT AS DETERMINED BY PERSONAL ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS EXHIBITED BY PARENTS TOWARD THERAPISTS AND THE ACT OF CHILD ABUSE ITSELF, AND ADVERSE EFFECTS OF PLACEMENT OUTSIDE THE NATURAL HOME). IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PLACEMENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS AND FOSTER HOMES POSES MAJOR ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS FOR CHILDREN, PARENTS, AND FOSTERING INDIVIDUALS. THE USE OF PLACEMENT AS A MAJOR THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION, THEREFORE, IS RECOMMENDED ONLY AS A LAST RESORT. CRISIS-ORIENTED SOCIAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES TO FAMILIES SHOULD BE THE MAIN THERAPEUTIC MODALITY, WITH EMPHASIS ON HOME INVOLVEMENT. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

959. **SOME VIOLENT FAMILIES (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By J. MELVILLE.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-54635**
FIVE 'BATTERED' ENGLISH WIVES HOUSED IN REFUGES TELL IN THEIR OWN WORDS OF THEIR EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE FROM THEIR HUSBANDS. THE ACCOUNTS OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES REPORTED HERE WERE COMPILED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH BATTERED WIVES IN ENGLAND WHO HAD LEFT HOME TO BE TEMPORARILY HOUSED IN REFUGES. THE BRIEF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES REPORTED ARE PARTIAL ACCOUNTS OF PARTICULAR CASES. STILL, THEY ARE VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME DIMENSIONS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY AS IT AFFECTS THE WIFE. THESE WIVES PERCEIVE THE ABUSING HUSBANDS AS DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES EXCESSIVELY, RESENTFUL OF THE WIFE'S INTELLIGENCE OR INDEPENDENT ACTIONS, EXTREMELY JEALOUS, HAVING BEEN ABUSED BY THEIR FAMILIES AS CHILDREN, AND HAVING A TENDENCY TO BECOME OVERTLY HOSTILE UNDER STRESS. THE HUSBANDS INCLUDE A COMPANY DIRECTOR AND A UNIVERSITY LECTURER. SEVERAL BEAT THEIR CHILDREN AS WELL, AND IN ONE CASE IT WAS THE ABUSE OF A CHILD THAT FINALLY MOTIVATED THE WIFE TO TAKE HER CHILDREN AND SEEK REFUGE AT THE CENTER. THE FAMILIES OF THE WIVES GENERALLY WERE EITHER SYMPATHETIC OR ACTIVELY AIDED THE WOMEN IN THEIR ESCAPE. (RCB)

960. **SOME WAYS TO FIND OUT ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CAN). T. R. BELL, Ed.** REGION V CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCE CENTER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 22 p. 1978. **NCJ-49838**
THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND STATE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CAN) ARE PROVIDED, AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON CERTAIN CHILD ABUSE PUBLICATIONS IS ALSO GIVEN. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF WORK DONE IN CHILD ABUSE BY EACH NATIONAL ORGANIZATION LISTED IS GIVEN AS A GUIDE TO THE TYPE OF CHILD ABUSE INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE AVAILABLE FROM EACH ORGANIZATION. THE ADDRESSES OF THE REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS ARE PROVIDED. IT IS INDICATED THAT WHILE THE CENTERS DIFFER IN SERVICE PROVIDED, MOST PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND MANY LEND BOOKS AND MATERIALS. BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IS GIVEN ON SOME MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM THE INFORMATION CENTER OF THE MIDWEST PARENT-CHILD WELFARE RESOURCE CENTER SERVING REGION V. IT IS INDICATED THAT STATE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES GENERALLY PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD ABUSE IN GENERAL AND ABOUT LEGISLATION, PROGRAMS, AND STATISTICS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES. ADDRESSES ARE PROVIDED FOR SUCH AGENCIES IN THE STATES OF REGION V, ALONG WITH THE ADDRESSES OF THE STATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES OF THE STATES IN THIS REGION. THE TYPES OF LOCAL INFORMATION SOURCES ON CHILD ABUSE ARE ALSO LISTED. BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON SOME RECENT GENERAL PUBLICATIONS IS GIVEN; AND THE TYPES OF PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE LIKELY TO BE FERTILE SOURCES FOR CHILD ABUSE INFORMATION ARE INDICATED. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION AND STATISTICS ARE ALSO GENERALLY INDICATED. OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED, AND A POCKET GUIDE TO HELPING PREVENT CAN IN YOUR COMMUNITY IS CITED AS AN EFFECTIVE GUIDE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL OR LAY PERSON IN HELPING TO COMBAT OR PREVENT THE PROBLEM. (RCB)
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

961. **SOMEWHERE A CHILD IS CRYING—MALTREATMENT—CAUSES AND PREVENTION. By V. J. FONTANA.** 288 p. 1973. **NCJ-13392**
DISCUSSES THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME AND CAUSES, SUCH AS SICK FAMILIES AND FAILURE OF THE COURTS TO REMOVE CHILDREN FROM THE HOMES OF UNFIT PARENTS, AND OFFERS ADVICE ON RECOGNIZING NEGLECTED CHILDREN. SEVERAL CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE COMMON SITUATIONS UNDER WHICH PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN OCCURS AND THE HORRORS OF THIS ABUSE (DEATH, PERMANENT DEFORMITIES, AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS. THESE CASE STUDIES ALSO INDICATE THE RELUCTANCE OF THE COURTS TO REMOVE A CHILD FROM HIS NATURAL PARENTS, OFTEN DESPITE THE DANGER OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. THE AUTHOR NOTES THE ABUSE WHICH OCCURS DUE TO THE INABILITY OF COURT AGENCIES TO PROPERLY SUPERVISE FAMILIES SEEKING HELP BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT STAFF AND OVERWHELMING CASELOAD. THE AUTHOR OUTLINES A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR ELIMINATING ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTING FURTHER TRAGEDIES. EMERGENCY HOTLINE NUMBERS TO CALL AND A

CHECKLIST OF DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED FOR TEACHERS, NEIGHBORS, OR ANYONE WHO SUSPECTS INSTANCES OF CHILD ABUSE. SUGGESTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND SOCIAL AGENCIES ARE ALSO MADE.
Availability: MACMILLAN, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

962. **SOUTH CAROLINA CHILD PROTECTION CERTIFICATION TRAINING PROJECT. W. M. HOLDER and C. MOHR, Eds.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 468 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603; WINTHROP COLLEGE, OAKLAND AVENUE, ROCK HILL, SC 29730. 190 p. 1979. **NCJ-62997**
A HANDBOOK PROVIDING THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKER WITH A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES FIELD AND THE WORKER'S ROLE IS PRESENTED; OBJECTIVES, TYPES OF MALTREATMENT, AND CASEWORK PROCESSES ARE INCLUDED. CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ARE DESIGNED TO RECEIVE AND ASSESS REFERRALS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT, WHERE CHILDREN ARE FOUND TO BE IN DANGER TO CONTROL AND REDUCE RISKS, AND TO TREAT THE FAMILY. SERVICES ARE UNIQUE IN THAT THEY DEAL WITH UNMOTIVATED AND SOMETIMES HOSTILE CITIZENS, HAVE CRITICAL IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT RESPONSIBILITIES, AND HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE RIGHT TO USE AUTHORITY BY THE COMMUNITY. DESPITE DEFINITIONAL PROBLEMS REGARDING ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ARE GENERALLY AGREED TO HAVE CERTAIN SPECIFIC AREAS OF CONCERN AS STATED IN THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974. NEGLECT, AN ACT OF OMISSION, MAY BE DIVIDED INTO PHYSICAL, EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL, AND EMOTIONAL NEGLECT AND ABANDONMENT AREAS. ABUSE, AN ACT OF COMMISSION, INCLUDES PHYSICAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. REPORTS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT INCREASED 24 PERCENT BETWEEN 1976 AND 1977, FROM 412,972 REPORTS TO 512,494, WITH CONSIDERABLE VARIATION IN THE REPORTING RATES NATIONWIDE. SEVERAL FACTORS ARE CONSISTENTLY REPORTED TO BE PRESENT IN SUCH FAMILIES--A BROKEN HOME, INSUFFICIENT CARE, SOCIAL ISOLATION, AND ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE. MAJOR PHYSICAL INJURIES CONSTITUTED ONLY 2 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTS. THE EFFECTIVE WORKER IN THESE CASES MUST BE STABLE, EMOTIONALLY MATURE, HONEST, PATIENT, AND RESPECT THE CLIENT'S DIGNITY. THE WORKER MUST UNDERSTAND THE PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. IN ADDITION, THE TOTAL CASEWORK PROCESS MUST BE FOLLOWED. CASEWORK PROCESS CONSISTS OF SEVEN BASIC STEPS INCLUDING INTAKE; TWO PHASES OF ASSESSMENT; CASE PLANNING; SERVICE PROVISION; CASE REVIEW; AND CASE CLOSURE. TWELVE OPERATIONAL STANDARDS FOR CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES DEVELOPED BY THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION SHOULD BE OBSERVED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED IN THE HANDBOOK. (LWM)
Sponsoring Agency: SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, 1535 CONFEDERATE AVENUE, COLUMBIA SC 29201.

963. **SPEAKING OUT FOR CHILD PROTECTION.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 27 p. 1973. **NCJ-31225**
THIS BOOKLET PRESENTS HIGHLIGHTS OF TESTIMONY BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION BEFORE A U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. IN THIS TESTIMONY, THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION'S (AHA) INVOLVEMENT IN THE ISSUE OF CHILD ABUSE IS TRACED FROM THE ASSOCIATION'S FOUNDATION IN 1877 TO ITS PRESENT RESEARCH AND STUDY EFFORTS. THE AHA CONDUCTS RESEARCH AND SURVEYS TO STUDY THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND GIVES CONSULTATION TO STATES AND COMMUNITIES ON WAYS TO IMPROVE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE AHA STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND PUBLICATIONS ARE PROVIDED. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE ALSO DISCUSSED IN THE TESTIMONY. THE NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IS EMPHASIZED.

964. **SPOUSE ABUSE. E. C. VIANO, Ed.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), COMPLETE ISSUE. **NCJ-46159**
THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS COLLECTION OF ARTICLES. MANY COUNTRIES ARE STILL DISCRIMINATING AGAINST WOMEN. THE PROBLEM OF MARITAL VIOLENCE IS BELOW THE PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS BECAUSE IT IS SOMETHING WHICH OCCURS IN THE HOME AND IS NOT MADE PUBLIC EXCEPT IN VIOLENT CASES OF MURDER. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS THE ONLY AUTHORITY WHICH DEALS WITH THESE CASES. SPOUSE ABUSE APPEARS EVERYWHERE, BUT IS ONLY REPORTED IN INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETIES; THIS FACT MAKES STATISTICAL EVIDENCE HARD TO GATHER. THE APPROACHES IN THIS WORK INCLUDE ABUSE IN BOTH MARRIED AND UNMARRIED COUPLES, AND AMONG DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES AND CULTURES. THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE COVERED: (1) VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND SHOULD NO LONGER BE TOLERATED; (2) WOMEN SHOULD NOT WAIT FOR THE INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIETY TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM—THEY SHOULD PUT PRESSURE ON THE MALE ESTABLISHMENT TO BREAK THIS CYCLE OF VIOLENCE; AND (3) WOMEN HAVE GAINED STRENGTH, SOLIDARITY, AND POWER BY ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BATTERING. INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES INCLUDE WIFE ABUSE AND BEATING; WIFE ABUSE IN WEST GERMANY, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, AND BRITAIN; LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN; BATTERED HUSBANDS; THE POWERLESSNESS OF WOMEN; AND VICTIM SERVICES. A REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND INTERVIEWS WITH BATTERED WOMEN ARE PRESENTED. THE COLLECTION ALSO INCLUDES LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON THE TOPIC OF SPOUSE ABUSE, RESEARCH NOTES (INCLUDING STATISTICAL SUMMARIES), BOOK REVIEWS, AND GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE SUBJECT. FOR INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, SEE NCJ-46173. (BAC)
Availability: VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314.

965. **SPOUSE ABUSE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. C. JOHNSON, J. FERRY, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 67 p. 1978. **NCJ-54427**
THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHTS THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND THE VARIOUS FORMS OF INTERVENTION CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. IT CONTAINS 91 ENTRIES WITH ABSTRACTS. BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978 ARE CITED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN TWO PARTS: (1) THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM--DESCRIPTIONS OF WIFE ABUSE, HUSBAND ABUSE, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ANALYSES OF THE CAUSES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE; AND (2) INTERVENTION--THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SPOUSE ABUSE CASES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO BATTERED SPOUSES, AND EXAMPLES OF REFUGE SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WIVES AND HUSBANDS. ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS CITED HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE, AND INFORMATION ON OBTAINING THE DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A LIST OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT DEAL WITH THE SPOUSE ABUSE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

966. **SPOUSE ABUSE—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By C. ABRAMSON.** CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES, 2000 P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 20 p. 1977. **NCJ-51774**

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, DRAWN FROM DIVERSE SOURCES, PRESENTS THE PERSPECTIVES OF AUTHORS FROM A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES ON SPOUSE ABUSE. THE MATERIAL CITED HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, FEMINISTS, POLICE, LAWYERS, AND CRISIS INTERVENTION PERSONNEL. FOLLOWING THE ANNOTATED SECTION IS A BIBLIOGRAPHIC LIST OF ADDITIONAL CITATIONS WHICH FURTHER SUPPORT OR RESTATE THE FINDINGS IN THE ANNOTATED CITATIONS. THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN DERIVED ARE LISTED. THE FOLLOWING THEMES IN THE LITERATURE ARE NOTED: ABUSE IS WIDESPREAD IN AMERICA; ABUSE CROSSES CLASS BOUNDARIES; STATISTICS DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE IS NO 'TYPICAL' VICTIM OR ABUSER; ABUSE TENDS TO MOVE FROM THE ABUSED OR WITNESSING CHILD TO THE ADULT VICTIM OR ABUSER OF THE NEXT GENERATION; PRESENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES ARE INADEQUATE; MORE CRISIS INTERVENTION SYSTEMS ARE NEEDED; WOMEN'S LIBERATION THREATENS THE TRADITIONAL MALE/FEMALE ROLES, THEREBY PRECIPITATING THREAT AND VIOLENT RESPONSE; POLICE OFFICERS WHO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC CONFLICTS ARE SUBJECTED TO A HIGH RISK OF DEATH OR INJURY; VIOLENCE TENDS TO INTENSIFY, NOT DIMINISH, WITH FREQUENCY, AND INCREASES THE PROBABILITY OF HOMICIDE; ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE POSITIVELY CORRELATE WITH HOUSEHOLD VIOLENCE OF ALL TYPES; PRESENT SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND FAMILY CONSTRAINTS INHIBIT ATTEMPTS TOWARD THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VIOLENT FAMILIES; AND THERE IS A PRESSING NEED FOR INTENSIVE ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND VALID STATISTICS FROM WHICH HYPOTHESES CAN BE FORMULATED AND PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—RCB)

967. **SPOUSE ABUSE—DATA FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY. By D. A. GAQUIN.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3 (1977-78), P 632-643. **NCJ-47375**

TO CHARACTERIZE THE VICTIMS OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND TO EXAMINE THE NATURE OF SPOUSE ABUSE ASSAULTS, DATA OBTAINED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY (NCS), A SURVEY OF A STRATIFIED NATIONAL SAMPLE, WERE ASSESSED THE NCS INVOLVES A SAMPLE OF 72,000 SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS YIELDING APPROXIMATELY 60,000 ACTUAL INTERVIEWS. DATA ARE OBTAINED ON A ROTATIONAL BASIS EVERY 6 MONTHS; THOSE COLLECTED FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1973 THROUGH 1975 WERE USED IN THE STUDY. DATA PERTAIN TO BOTH REPORTED AND NONREPORTED VICTIMIZATIONS AND CONTAIN HOUSEHOLD, PERSON, AND INCIDENT INFORMATION. THE STUDY DEFINED SPOUSE ABUSE AS ASSAULT WITHOUT THEFT IN WHICH THE OFFENDER WAS THE VICTIM'S SPOUSE OR EX-SPOUSE. WHILE MEN HAVE A FAR GREATER RISK OF BEING ASSAULTED IN GENERAL THAN DO WOMEN, THEY HAVE ALMOST NO RISK OF BEING ASSAULTED BY THEIR WIVES. IN CONTRAST, ALMOST 15 PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS AGAINST WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PERPETRATED BY THEIR HUSBANDS OR EX-HUSBAND. HUSBANDS OR EX-HUSBANDS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR 25 PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN, FOR 15.6 PERCENT OF ASSAULTS ON MARRIED WOMEN, FOR 54.6 PERCENT ON SEPARATED WOMEN, AND FOR 27.9 PERCENT OF ASSAULTS ON DIVORCED WOMEN. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE IN RATES OF ASSAULT OR RATES OF SPOUSE ABUSE BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE EVER-MARRIED WOMEN. SPOUSE ABUSE APPEARS MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH LESS THAN $3,000 ANNUAL INCOME. WHILE RATES OF SPOUSE ABUSE WERE LOWER IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH $3,000 TO $7,499 THAN IN THOSE WITH UNDER $3,000, THE INCIDENCE OF ASSAULT IN THESE HOUSEHOLDS WAS HIGHER THAN IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES OVER $7,500 COMBINED. ON THE AVERAGE, SPOUSE ABUSE VICTIMS EXPERIENCED 2.4 ASSAULTS. SLIGHTLY LESS THAN HALF OF THE FEMALE SPOUSE ABUSE VICTIMS WERE EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF AT LEAST ONE ABUSE INCIDENT, ALTHOUGH 87 PERCENT OF THESE VICTIMS HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME IN THEIR LIVES. IN GENERAL, SPOUSE ABUSE INCIDENTS OCCURRED IN THE HOME OF THE VICTIM AND AT NIGHT. IN MOST CASES THE OFFENDER HAD A RIGHT TO BE IN THE HOME. SPOUSE ABUSE IS MORE LIKELY THAN OTHER ASSAULTS TO INVOLVE ACTUAL ATTACK RATHER THAN JUST THREAT AND TO RESULT IN INJURY REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION AND/OR LOSS OF WORK TIME. SPOUSE ABUSE VICTIMS RESISTED THEIR ASSAILANTS TO ABOUT THE SAME DEGREE AS ASSAULT VICTIMS OF OTHER TYPES. MORE THAN HALF OF THE SPOUSE ABUSE VICTIMIZATIONS HAD BEEN REPORTED. NONREPORTERS CITED THEIR BELIEF THAT THE ABUSE WAS PERSONAL MATTER AS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. DESPITE METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE RELIABILITY OF THE NCS SELF-REPORT DATA, FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT SPOUSE ABUSE IS A COMPONENT OF VIOLENT CRIME IN THE U.S. WHICH SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED. TABULAR SURVEY DATA ARE PROVIDED. (JAP)

968. **SPOUSE ABUSE IN TEXAS—A SPECIAL REPORT. By J. S. STACHURA and R. H. C. TESKE JR.** SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY RESEARCH PROGRAM CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77341. 20 p. 1979. **NCJ-61578**

MAIL SURVEY METHODS WERE USED TO EXAMINE THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF SPOUSE ABUSE IN TEXAS; THE STUDY'S PURPOSE WAS TO ALERT CITIZENS AND APPROPRIATE AGENCIES OF THE PROBLEM. PRETESTED QUESTIONNAIRES, INCLUDING A SPANISH VERSION, WERE SENT TO 1,500 PERSONS IN 1978. A TOTAL OF 682 INDIVIDUALS, REPRESENTING 138 COUNTIES, RETURNED COMPLETED, USABLE QUESTIONNAIRES, 8 OF WHICH WERE IN SPANISH. MOST OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO COMPLAINED OF HAVING BEEN ABUSED BY THEIR SPOUSES WERE WHITE FEMALES (56 PERCENT), HAD CHILDREN (73 PERCENT), AND HAD ATTENDED COLLEGE. MOREOVER, THEIR MEDIAN AGE WAS 36.4 YEARS, WITH A RANGE OF 17 TO 92 YEARS OF AGE, AND THE MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME FELL BETWEEN $15,001 AND $25,000. FINDINGS LEND THEMSELVES TO THE FOLLOWING GENERALIZATIONS: NO LESS THAN 11.2 PERCENT OF TEXAS WOMEN HAVE BEEN ABUSE VICTIMS; NO LESS THAN 2.2 PERCENT OF TEXAS MEN HAVE BEEN ABUSED BY THEIR SPOUSES; NO LESS THAN 87,000 ADULTS ARE SUBJECT TO SPOUSE ABUSE ON AT LEAST A WEEKLY BASIS; APPROXIMATELY THE SAME PROPORTION OF WHITES, BLACKS, AND MEXICAN-AMERICANS REPORTS INCIDENCES OF ABUSE; REPORTED CASES OF ABUSE ARE DISTRIBUTED ACROSS ALL INCOME LEVELS; AND ALCOHOL IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN OVER ONE-THIRD OF THE CASES. ABOUT 47 PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS OF ABUSE EXPERIENCED SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE, OVER 15 PERCENT HAVE

CLOSE FRIENDS WHO HAVE BEEN ABUSED, AND 7 PERCENT KNOW NEIGHBORS WHO HAVE BEEN ABUSED. MOREOVER, OVER 80 PERCENT OF SPOUSE ABUSE CASES IN TEXAS ARE UNREPORTED BECAUSE OF FEAR OF REPRISAL, AND MOST CASES OF ABUSE ARE REMARKABLY SIMILAR. ALSO 13 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEIR MOTHERS HAD BEEN ABUSED BY THEIR FATHERS AND 3.7 PERCENT HAVE SONS OR DAUGHTERS WHO HAVE BEEN ABUSED BY SPOUSES. OVERALL, THE RESULTS ESTABLISH A FIRM BASE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. FOOTNOTES, GRAPHS, TABULAR DATA, AND MAPS ARE PROVIDED. (WJR)

Availability: SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY SURVEY RESEARCH PROGRAM CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77341; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

969. **SPOUSE ABUSE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM—SELECTED READINGS.** CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES, 2000 P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 4 p. 1978. **NCJ-55166**

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINING 17 ENTRIES ON SPOUSE ABUSE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS PRESENTED BY THE CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES, WASHINGTON, D.C. THE SELECTED LIST OF READINGS INCLUDES REPORTS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND BOOKS ARRANGED UNDER SUBJECT HEADINGS BY AUTHOR. THE SUBJECT HEADINGS ARE AS FOLLOWS: SOCIO/LEGAL PERSPECTIVES, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS, FAMILY COURTS, AND MEDIATION/ARBITRATION. THE READINGS ARE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AND PUBLICATION DATES RANGE FROM 1965 TO 1977. (DAG)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

970. **STATEMENT BY DR BLANDINA CARDENAS, COMMISSIONER, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By B. CARDENAS.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-57927**

AS AN UNFORSEEN COMPONENT OF THEIR FAMILY-ORIENTED AID TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN ALL 20 CHILD ABUSE DEMONSTRATION TREATMENT CENTERS PROVIDE SOME SERVICES WHICH DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ASSIST ABUSED SPOUSES. THE DEMONSTRATION CENTERS ORIGINALLY WERE FUNDED UNDER THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT TO DEVELOP INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR ABUSED CHILDREN. THE SAN DIEGO, CALIF., PROJECT HAD TO AMEND ITS INTAKE POLICY TO ACCEPT REFERRALS OF ABUSED SPOUSES IN FAMILIES WITH SMALL CHILDREN WERE HURT 'ACCIDENTALLY' WHEN THE SPOUSE WAS THE TARGET OF THE ASSAULT. THE HONOLULU PROJECT SET UP EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN BECAUSE OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND WIFE ABUSE. THE PROJECT IN TOPPENISH, WASH., OPERATED BY THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION ALSO RUNS A SHELTER FOR ABUSED WOMEN WHILE PARENTS ANONYMOUS, A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SELF-HELP GROUPS, REPORTS THAT IN ALMOST EVERY ONE OF ITS OVER 750 CHAPTERS THERE ARE MOTHERS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF SPOUSE ABUSE. THE EXPERIENCE OF THESE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS SHOWS THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS INTERRELATED AND THAT FAMILIES NEED A CONTINUUM OF SERVICE. ONE SUCH MODEL IS THE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES PROGRAM IN NASHVILLE, TENN., THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE IS NOW CONTACTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO REPLICATE THIS PROJECT. ALSO THE ADMINISTRATION ON AGING HAS FUNDED RESEARCH AIMED AT PREVENTING CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ELDERLY BECAUSE THIS GROUP TOO, MAY NEED EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57926 AND NCJ 57928-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

971. **STATEMENT BY ELIZABETH S KUTZKE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729). By E. S. KUTZKE.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-55738**

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RAPE, AN AGENCY WITHIN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, ARE PRESENTED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE BY THE AGENCY CHIEF. THE LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RAPE MANDATED A PROGRAM FOR BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH, RESEARCH-DEMONSTRATION, AND CREATION OF AN INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE THAT WOULD ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS OF RAPE PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THROUGH THESE EFFORTS, THE CENTER IS INVESTIGATING UNDERLYING ATTITUDES IN SOCIETY WHICH MAY GIVE RISE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED VIOLENT ACTS. OTHER PROJECTS ARE TRYING OUT NEW TREATMENT METHODS FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, COUNSELING FOR FAMILIES, AND INTERVENTION WITH OFFENDERS. CONSULTATION AND EDUCATION TECHNIQUES ARE BEING DEVELOPED AND TESTED BY COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. THE CENTER IS ALSO INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING RESOURCE AND TRAINING MATERIALS TO ASSIST LOCAL RAPE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS TO BETTER ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ITS AFTERMATH IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES. IN ADDITION, THE CENTER HAS TAKEN STEPS TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION BASE FOR A CLEARINGHOUSE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND TO DISSEMINATE THIS INFORMATION TO PEOPLE WORKING IN THE FIELD. THE RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE CENTER IS ESSENTIAL TO DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON THE CAUSES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FOR PROVIDING A BASIS FOR IMPROVED PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS; ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED TO ENHANCE RESEARCHER SKILLS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED). (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: JANUARY 12, 1978.

972. **STATEMENT BY GERALD R KLERMAN, MD, ADMINISTRATOR, ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By G. R. KLERMAN.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-57932**

THE VARIOUS INSTITUTES OF THE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION ARE ACTIVELY SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND TRAINING TO HELP LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS, DEAL WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE. ACTUAL TREATMENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE SHOULD BE HANDLED BY EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD FUND RESEARCH, PROVIDE INFORMATION, AND SUPPORT LOCAL EFFORTS. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH) FUNDED A PIONEERING STUDY ON FAMILY VIOLENCE. THIS SURVEY OF 2,143 FAMILIES FOUND THAT ONE OUT OF SIX COUPLES HAD A VIOLENT EPISODE DURING THE YEAR OF STUDY, ABOUT 4 PERCENT USED A KNIFE OR GUN TO ATTACK A SPOUSE, 5 PERCENT SEVERELY BEAT THEIR SPOUSE, 13 PERCENT HAD HIT THEIR CHILD, 5 PERCENT HAD THROWN AN OBJECT, AND 1 PERCENT HAD BEATEN THE CHILD.

COLLEGE-EDUCATED FAMILIES HAD AS MUCH VIOLENCE AS THOSE WITH LESS EDUCATION. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE IS FUNDING A STUDY ON THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE IN THE CHILDHOOD OF HEROIN-ADDICTED WOMEN, WOMEN IN A METHADONE-MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, AND CONTROLS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATE THAT DRUG-ABUSED MOTHERS FREQUENTLY WITNESSED VIOLENCE IN THEIR CHILDHOOD HOMES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTINUE TO FUND SUCH RESEARCH EFFORTS. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57931 AND NCJ 57933-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

973. **STATEMENT BY SALEEM A SHAH, PHD, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, FEBRUARY 14, 1978, (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978 SEE NCJ-56298). By S. A. SHAH.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-56299**

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH'S CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, ACCORDING TO 1978 CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY, SPENT APPROXIMATELY $5 MILLION AND CONDUCTED MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES INTO VIOLENCE. THERE IS THE NEED TO STUDY THE PHENOMENON OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A SUBCATEGORY OF THE BROADER PHENOMENON OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND AS A BROADER CATEGORY OF ALL THE FACTORS THAT FACILITATE VIOLENCE IN OUR SOCIETY. SUCH AN APPROACH IS REQUIRED SINCE IT IS UNLIKELY THAT BASIC LAWS OF BEHAVIOR WOULD MARKEDLY CHANGE OR BE CHANGED AS A FUNCTION OF THE SETTING AND CONTEXT OF THE BEHAVIOR. ALTHOUGH IT IS IMPORTANT TO STUDY THE UNIQUE ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN TERMS OF THE UNIQUE CONTEXT OF THE FAMILY WHICH MAY BE CONDUCIVE TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. GIVEN THE INTIMACY, PRIVACY, CLOSENESS, THE OPPORTUNITY FOR SUSTAINED CONFLICT, AND ALSO THE INABILITY TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT THROUGH OTHER MEANS, IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE, THAT THE FAMILY HAS ITS SHARE OF VIOLENCE. THESE STUDIES CAN BEST BE CONDUCTED FROM A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE WHICH INCORPORATES THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND EMPIRICAL LEGAL STUDIES. ONE BIG CONCERN OF THE CENTER, IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH RESEARCH FINDINGS GET TRANSLATED INTO GUIDELINES FOR RELEVANT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS. THERE ARE MANY PROBLEMS OF TRYING TO REPLICATE, EVALUATE, AND TO CAREFULLY TEST INTERVENTION PROGRAMS BEFORE BROAD SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE LAUNCHED. (KCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

974. **STATEMENT BY THE FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES ON JULY 27, 1979 CONCERNING HR 2977 (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE . . .—SEE NCJ-66387).** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010; NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES, 1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 6 p. 1979. **NCJ-66390**

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES AND THE FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA OFFER THEIR SUPPORT FOR HR 2977 THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT, BUT CALL FOR MORE ATTENTION TO FAIMILY SERVICES. THE ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN THE MAJOR SERVICE ORGANIZATION THAT FOCUSES ON AMERICAN FAMILIES. THE CATHOLIC CONFERENCE IN ITS REFLECTION ON THE SOCIAL CONCERNS OF THE CHURCH HAS ALWAYS HAD A MAJOR COMMITMENT TO STRENGTHENING FAMILIES. THESE TWO ORGANIZATIONS HAVE WITNESSED THE GROWTH OF THE VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT. BOTH ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT THE ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO THE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT THROUGH HR 2977 AND ITS PROVISION FOR SHELTERS AND COUNSELING. YET BOTH ORGANIZATIONS FEEL THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT ENCOURAGED LEADERSHIP OR RESEARCH CENTRALLY FOCUSED ON FAMILIES. THEREFORE THESE ORGANIZATIONS WOULD STRONGLY URGE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (DHEW) ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF FAMILIES WHICH WOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THAT CREATED FOR CHILDREN, WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES. THE OFFICE WITH ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PROGRAM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHOULD BE LOCATED WITHIN SUCH A BUREAU, AS VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES AFFECTS BOTH THE SPOUSE AND THE ENTIRE FAMILY STRUCTURE INCLUDING CHILDREN AND ELDERLY PARENTS. THE OFFICE SHOULD ENGAGE IN DATA COLLECTION AND BASIC RESEARCH TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND THE BEST TREATMENT FOR REHABILITATING INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES. ANY FUNDED PROGRAM WOULD THEN BE OBLIGED TO OFFER FAMILY COUNSELING. PREVENTION AS PROVIDED BY THE LEGISLATION, (HR 2977) SHOULD NOT ONLY REACH THE VICTIM SEEKING EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SERVICES AWAY FROM THE HOME (INTERVENTION) BUT ALSO THE VICTIM WHO RETURNS TO HIS OR HER FAMILY (PREVENTION). THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS LEAVING A SHELTER RETURN TO THEIR FAMILIES. REHABILITATION AND ASSISTANCE TO A FAMILY IN WHICH THERE IS VIOLENCE CAN OCCUR IF SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE BEYOND THE TIME THE VICTIM IS RESIDING IN THE SHELTER. (MHP)

975. **STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE NEWTON I STEERS, JR, MARYLAND (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By N. I. STEERS.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 6 p. 1978. **NCJ-57937**

LEGISLATION ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE SHOULD FOCUS ON BATTERED WOMEN BECAUSE WOMEN CONSTITUTE THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VICTIMS. MOST FEDERAL FUNDING SHOULD BE EARMARKED FOR SHELTERS AND TRAINING. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT TRIES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF BATTERED WIVES BY MANDATING THAT 60 PERCENT OF ALL FUNDS WILL GO FOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS WHICH EITHER DIRECTLY HELP ABUSED SPOUSES OR WHICH SET UP TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS. THE REMAINING 40 PERCENT IS DIVIDED AMONG AN INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE, RESEARCH, A STUDY OF STATE LAWS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND EVALUATION. SMALL NONPROFIT GROUPS WHICH PIONEERED IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN SHOULD NOT LOSE OUT IN THE AWARDING OF GRANTS. A COORDINATING UNIT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED SO THAT EXISTING FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAMS WHICH EXIST IN A HOST OF FEDERAL AGENCIES ARE NOT FRAGMENTED. PUBLICITY IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE PUBLIC MORE AWARE OF THE PROBLEM. WHILE CONCERNED CITIZENS SHOULD ATTEMPT TO CHANGE STATE AND LOCAL LAWS TO MAKE THEM MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF BATTERED SPOUSES. PRIVATE FUNDS ARE INSUFFICIENT TO OVERCOME AN INGRAINED SOCIAL INDIFFERENCE TO THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMEN. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COOPERATION IS NEEDED. AN APPENDED TABLE GIVES A STATE-BY-STATE SURVEY OF THE NUMBER OF CRISIS SHELTERS AND OTHER PROGRAMS FOR ABUSED SPOUSES. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57936 AND NCJ 57938-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

976. **STATUS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (FROM NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—PROCEEDINGS, 1ST, ATHENS, GEORGIA, JANUARY 4-7, 1976—SEE NCJ-42975). By D. BESHAROV.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013; REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 8 p. 1976. **NCJ-42977**

WORK DONE BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO PREVENT AND TREAT CHILD ABUSE AND THE PROBLEMS IT HAS ENCOUNTERED ARE DISCUSSED. THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1974 ESTABLISHED THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PROVIDED FUNDS FOR IMPROVING AND STRENGTHENING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND TREAT CHILD ABUSE. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTER ARE DIRECTED TOWARD TWO GOALS: TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND TO APPLY THAT KNOWLEDGE TO IMPROVE AND EXPAND PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS. ITS EFFORTS ARE BASED ON THE PHILOSOPHY THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM WITH ITS ROOTS IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. THE CENTER HAS FUNDED VARIOUS RESEARCH PROJECTS TO STUDY SUCH TOPICS AS THE RELATIONSHIP OF DRUG AND ALCHOHOL USE TO CHILD ABUSE, TREATMENT TECHNIQUES, LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ON BOTH THE CHILD AND THE PARENTS, AND THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS. IT HAS ALSO SPONSORED A STUDY OF THE NATIONAL INCIDENCE OF THE PROBLEM; DEMONSTRATION TREATMENT PROJECTS; INNOVATIVE PROJECTS TO TEST PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES AIMED AT INDIAN, MILITARY, AND MIGRANT FAMILIES-AT-RISK; AND TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND SUPPORT SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMS. GRANTS HAVE ALSO BEEN GIVEN TO STATES TO DEVELOP CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. EFFORTS AT CORRECTION OF THE PROBLEM HAVE ENCOUNTERED MANY PROBLEMS RELATED TO CONFLICTING VIEWPOINTS ABOUT THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE, THE QUESTIONS MUST BE CONSIDERED OF WHETHER A SEARCH FOR CAUSALITY CAN BE FRUITFUL IN THIS AREA AND WHETHER SUCH KNOWLEDGE CAN BE APPLIED WITHOUT BROAD-BASED PUBLIC SUPPORT. THE INADEQUACY OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN THE FACE OF SUCH A LARGE AND GROWING PROBLEM AND THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO COORDINATE EFFECTIVELY THE BROAD RANGE OF SPECIALIZED SERVICES AVAILABLE ARE CRITICAL ISSUES. ONE OF THE GREATEST PROBLEMS IS THAT OF DEFINITION. THE DILEMMA OVER GENERAL AND SOMEWHAT VAGUE DEFINITIONS VERSUS SPECIFIC AND THEREFORE POTENTIALLY OVERNARROW DEFINITIONS IS A MAJOR ONE. IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO DRAW A LINE BETWEEN CHILD-REARING PRACTICES WITH WHICH MOST PEOPLE DISAGREE AND THOSE WHICH ARE SO HARMFUL AS TO JUSTIFY SOCIAL INTERVENTION. ANOTHER PROBLEM OF DEFINITION CONCERNS THE QUESTION OF INTENT TO DO HARM VERSUS ACTUAL HARM INFLICTED. CULTURAL ISSUES MUST ALSO BE CONSIDERED. CHILD PROTECTIVE PROFESSIONALS SHOULD NOT ALLOW POVERTY OR CULTURAL DIFFERENCES TO IMPROPERLY AFFECT THEIR DECISIONS. THE AUTHOR URGES HONEST DIAGNOSIS OF THE WEAKNESSES THROUGHOUT THE CHILD PROTECTIVE SYSTEM IN ORDER TO RATIONALLY FOCUS WHATEVER LIMITED RESOURCES EXIST. (VDA)

977. **STATUS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE FACTORS. By S. LESSE.** ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. 11 p. 1979. **NCJ-66945**

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS EXAMINED IN TERMS OF PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE TRENDS, AND FACTORS INFLUENCING THE MALE/FEMALE RELATIONSHIP ARE REVIEWED TO EXPLAIN RAPE AND WIFE BEATING. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS LIKELY TO INCREASE DURING THE NEXT 2 DECADES BUT WILL BECOME LESS FREQUENT WHEN MEN ASSUME A GREATER PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS AND BECOME THE EQUAL OF WOMEN. IN THE HUNTING SOCIETY, THE MALE'S GREATER STRENGTH GAVE HIM THE POSITION OF AUTHORITY. THE GROWTH OF TRANSMISSIBLE PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL IN THE AGRICULTURAL ERA LED TO THE SEXUAL SUBORDINATION OF WOMEN. THE STRONGER MALE DEMANDED FIDELITY FROM HER, SO THAT HE COULD WILL PROPERTY AND ACCUMULATIONS OF WEALTH TO HIS CHILDREN. IN THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, ECONOMIC NEED BECAME A DOMINANT FORCE IN CHANGING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. WOMEN BECAME BETTER EDUCATED, AND THE BEARING AND RAISING OF CHILDREN BECAME LESS SATISFYING. THE WOMAN BECAME ORIENTED TOWARD HERSELF, WHILE THE MALE BECAME A PSYCHOSOCIAL DEPENDENT OF LARGE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DEMANDED SUBSERVIENCE. CURRENTLY, MALES ARE CONFRONTED BY INCREASING COMPETITION FROM WOMEN FOR JOBS THAT WERE TRADITIONAL MALE PREROGATIVES. MEN ARE ALSO BEING THREATENED BY AUTOMATION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION. WOMEN HAVE BECOME MORE ASSERTIVE AND MORE MASCULINE LEADING THE MALE TO FEEL PRESSURED SEXUALLY. THESE CHANGES IN MALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIPS ARE INTERRELATED WITH THE SOCIOTECHNOLOGIC REVOLUTION AND ENDANGER THE BALANCE BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. ON THE MALE SIDE, THE FACTORS INCLUDE PROGRESSIVE PSYCHOSOCIAL WEAKNESS, TRADITIONAL PHYSICAL STRENGTH, TRADITIONAL PHYSICAL WEAKNESS, AND FRUSTRATED ANGER. ON THE FEMALE SIDE, PSYCHOSOCIALLY INCREASING STRENGTH, TRADITIONAL PHYSICAL WEAKNESS, AND FRUSTRATED ANGER ARE INVOLVED. THIS IMBALANCE GUARANTEES THAT VIOLENCE AMONG THE SEXES (I.E., RAPE AND WIFE BEATING) WILL CONTINUE TO BE SEEN. AS ECONOMIC EQUALITY BETWEEN THE SEXES IS INSTITUTIONALIZED BY THE FUTURE EFFECTS OF AUTOMATION AND CYBERNATION, VIOLENCE BETWEEN THE SEXES WILL DECREASE. REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 14TH NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 1978.

978. **STATUTORY PROVISIONS REGARDING THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM MANDATE—SOME FINDINGS FROM A REGIONWIDE SURVEY OF JUDGES IN THE SOUTHEAST. By C. L. JOHNSON.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JOURNAL,* V 30, N 3 (AUGUST 1979), P 15-20. **NCJ-61615**

A RESEARCH PROJECT DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE PRESENT SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO REPRESENTATION FOR CHILDREN IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROCEEDINGS IS DESCRIBED. IT INVOLVES A REGIONWIDE SURVEY OF SOUTHEASTERN JUDGES. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO IDENTIFY THE MEANS AND RESOURCES FOR STATES TO BETTER MEET THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM PROVISION OF THE FEDERAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT. A TOTAL OF 575 QUESTIONNAIRES WAS SENT TO ALL IDENTIFIED JUDGES IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION HAVING JURISDICTION OVER JUVENILE MATTERS DURING 1977. THE RETURN RATE WAS UNDER 20 PERCENT, AND A REQUEST FOLLOWUP CARD WAS SENT, RESULTING IN A MINIMAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE TO A FINAL SAMPLE OF 114 JUDGES. QUESTIONS WHICH STRUCTURED THE RESEARCH PROJECT AND QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT PERTAINED TO COURTS' USE OF THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM, THE COSTS AND

FINANCING OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM SERVICES, AND JUDGES' RECOMMENDED CHANGES FOR ALTERING OR EXPANDING THE GUARDIAN'S ROLE. THE FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY SUGGEST FIRST THAT LEGISLATIVE INTENT, E.G., 'SHALL APPOINT IN EVERY CASE', WITHOUT A CLEAR CONCEPTUAL MODEL AND ATTENDING RESOURCES FOR LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION MAY BE INEFFECTIVE AS AN APPROACH TO REALIZING THE INTENDED GOAL. SECOND, WHILE LEGISLATION DOES NOT GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE COMPLIANCE, A LEGAL PROVISION MIGHT HAVE GREATER IMPACT THAN A LEGISLATIVE ONE ON ACTIONS DESIGNED TO BRING ABOUT THE DESIRED CHANGE. FINALLY, RELATIVE TO PRESENT PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE GUARDIAN AD LITEM PROVISION, ONE MUST QUESTION HOW WELL THE CHILD'S INTERESTS, WELFARE, AND WELL-BEING BEYOND INCOURT REPRESENTATION ARE BEING SERVED. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED IN THE ARTICLE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LWM)

979. **STOPPING WIFE ABUSE—A GUIDE TO THE EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS...FOR THE ABUSED WOMAN AND THOSE HELPING HER. By J. B. FLEMING.** ANCHOR/DOUBLEDAY PRESS, 501 FRANKLIN AVENUE, GARDEN CITY, NY 11530. 549 p. 1979. **NCJ-62587**

KNOWLEDGE, INSIGHT, AND SKILLS REQUIRED FOR COUNSELING ABUSED WIVES ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH SPECIFIC SUPPORT SERVICES, LEGISLATIVE CHANGES, AND SHELTERS WHICH SEEK TO RESOLVE THE VICTIMS' DILEMMAS. RATHER THAN PROVIDE AN EXTENSIVE DISCUSSION OF THE NATURE OF THE ABUSE PROBLEM, THIS BOOK FOCUSES ON NECESSARY INFORMATION AND TECHNIQUES WHICH WILL HELP ABUSE VICTIMS. METHODS FOR WORKING WITH THE VICTIM, SUCH AS PEER INTERACTION, MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVE TO IMPROVE THE SELF-IMAGE OF ABUSED SPOUSES. GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORT GROUPS EMPHASIZE THE USEFULNESS OF THE GROUP EXPERIENCE IN A FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE. DISCUSSION OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM REVEALS INEQUALITIES IN THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAW AND PROVIDES STATISTICAL DATA ON INCIDENTS OF WIFE BEATING AND SPOUSAL MURDER. PROCEDURES OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS LAW ARE SET FORTH WITH EMPHASIS ON MEDIATION AND SEPARATION. THE PROCESS OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT IS OUTLINED FOR INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF COURT STRUCTURES AND THE RESOLUTION OF EXISTING LEGAL CONFLICTS. PEER COUNSELING AND COUPLE COUNSELING ARE SUGGESTED AS MEANS TO CONFRONT ABUSERS WITH THE UNACCEPTABILITY OF THEIR ACTIONS. AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH ON BATTERING OF WOMEN INDICATES THAT COUNSELORS MAY BE WARNED OF FUTURE VIOLENCE WITHIN A FAMILY BY PRELIMINARY THREATS AND DISTURBANCES. RECOMMENDED STAFFING AND TRAINING TECHNIQUES INDICATE FUNCTIONAL METHODS FOR ORGANIZING SHELTER AND SUPPORT SERVICES AND EMPHASIZE THE DEVELOPMENT OF BROAD-BASED COMMUNITY ENTHUSIASM. FUNDRAISING METHODS AND COUNSELING PROCEDURES ARE SET FORTH. NEVERTHELESS, THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION FOR ABUSE REQUIRES THE RESTRUCTURING OF SOCIETY TO ELIMINATE INEQUALITY ON THE BASIS OF SEX. TABLES PRESENT THE VARIOUS STATE LAWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A STATE-BY-STATE LISTING OF SHELTERS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR BATTERED WIVES. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

Availability: ANCHOR/DOUBLEDAY PRESS, 501 FRANKLIN AVENUE, GARDEN CITY, NY 11530.

980. **STRENGTHENING THE INDIVIDUAL? (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By J. CARTER.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-57660**

A CHANGE IN PROFESSIONAL APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE AWAY FROM AN EXCLUSIVE ORIENTATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL TO AN APPROACH WHICH FOSTERS INTERDEPENDENCE IS URGED IN THIS ARTICLE. THAT CHILD ABUSE PROFESSIONALS HAVE FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT INDIVIDUALS BECOME STRONGER PERSONALITIES ONLY IN RELATION TO OTHERS MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE LIMITED SUCCESS OF PROFESSIONAL INTERVENTION. IN PART THIS HAS RESULTED FROM THE SHARP BOUNDARIES WHICH HAVE BEEN DRAWN BETWEEN HELPERS AND THE HELPED. PROFESSIONAL HELPERS HAVE SOUGHT TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS LITTLE MUTUAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THEM AND THEIR PATIENTS. THEY SEEK TO PLACE SUCH CONTACTS SOLELY IN AN OFFICIAL SETTING IN WHICH THE HELPERS ARE THE DOMINANT AUTHORITY FIGURES. THE OBJECT OF SUCH AN APPROACH IS TO HAVE TROUBLED INDIVIDUALS BECOME MORE LIKE PROFESSIONAL HELPERS AND ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR PROBLEMS. YET BOTH THE NOTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND BARRIERS BETWEEN HELPERS AND THE HELPED ARE BEING CHALLENGED BY THEORIES WHICH STRESS THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF PROBLEMS AND PEOPLE. THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSERS COULD BE SERIOUSLY RELATED TO THE SOCIAL FABRIC HAS, UNFORTUNATELY, NEVER BEEN SERIOUSLY ADDRESSED BY POLICYMAKERS OR RESEARCHERS. YET, EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THEOLOGIANS, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THEORISTS TO STUDY THE DYNAMICS OF INTERDEPENDENCE. IT IS EVIDENT THAT ASSUMPTION OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY CAN TAKE PLACE ONLY IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF HEALTHY COMMUNITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH AN ATMOSPHERE IN WORKING WITH ABUSIVE FAMILIES MAY LESSEN THE PROFESSIONAL PESSIMISM OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF HELPING SUCH FAMILIES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

981. **STRESS AND ASSAULT IN A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF AMERICAN FAMILIES. By M. A. STRAUSS.** UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. 22 p. 1978. **NCJ-60106**

A REPORT ON STRESS IN FAMILIES STATES THAT THE FAMILY TENDS TO BE A GROUP WITH AN INHERENTLY HIGH LEVEL OF CONFLICT AND STRESS. THE PAPER WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH STRESSFUL LIFE EXPERIENCES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ASSAULT BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES, AND TO EXPLORE THE REASONS FOR SUCH AN ASSOCIATION. DATA USED WERE A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,143 AMERICAN COUPLES. STRESS WAS MEASURED BY AN INSTRUMENT PATTERNED AFTER THE HOLMES AND RAHE SCALE. IT CONSISTED OF A LIST OF 18 STRESSFUL EVENTS WHICH COULD HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR COVERED BY THE SURVEY. ASSAULT WAS MEASURED BY THE SEVERE VIOLENCE INDEX OF THE FAMILY CONFLICT TACTICS SCALES. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT RESPONDENTS WHO EXPERIENCED NONE OF THE 18 STRESSES IN THE INDEX HAD THE LOWEST RATE OF ASSAULT. THIS APPLIED TO ASSAULTS BY WIVES AS WELL AS BY HUSBANDS. AS THE NUMBER OF STRESSORS EXPERIENCED DURING THE YEAR INCREASED, SO DID THE ASSAULT RATE. THE SECOND PART OF THE ANALYSIS WAS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT STRESS BY ITSELF DOES NOT NECESSARILY LEAD TO VIOLENCE AND OTHER FACTORS MUST BE PRESENT. RESULTS WERE GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH THIS THEORY. THEY SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT BY FATHERS TRAIN MEN TO RESPOND TO STRESS BY VIOLENCE; ASSAULTIVE MEN BELIEVE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN IS APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR; MEN UNDER STRESS ARE MORE ASSAULTIVE IF THE MARRIAGE IS NOT IMPORTANT TO THEM; EDUCATION DOES NOT AFFECT THE STRESS/VIOLENCE LINK; DOMINANT HUSBANDS HAVE HIGHER ASSAULT RATES; AND THOSE WHO

ARE SOCIALLY ISOLATED HAVE HIGHER ASSAULT RATES. LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE GIVEN HIGHEST PRIORITY IN RESEARCH ON THE LINK BETWEEN STRESS AND VIOLENCE. TABLES, FIGURES, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (MJW)

Supplemental Notes: THIS PAPER IS ONE OF A SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLOQUIUM ON STRESS AND CRIME, NILJC—MITRE CORPORATION, WASHINGTON, DC, DECEMBER 4-5, 1978.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

982. **STRESSES OF TREATING CHILD ABUSE. By S. COPANS, H. KRELL, J. H. GUNDY, J. ROGAN, and F. FIELD.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 8 (JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1979), P 22-27, 35. **NCJ-58704**

OFTEN, PROFESSIONALS CANNOT HANDLE CHILD ABUSE CASES, NOT BECAUSE THEY LACK KNOWLEDGE, BUT BECAUSE THEY CANNOT COPE WITH THE FEELINGS SUCH CASES AROUSE. A CONTINUING SUPPORT PROGRAM HAS HELPED TO OVERCOME THIS PROBLEM. THE TRAINING GROUP AND SUPPORT PROGRAM GREW OUT OF A MONTHLY PEDIATRIC CONFERENCE INITIATED IN 1975 AT THE DARTMOUTH-HITCHCOCK MEDICAL CENTER IN HANOVER, N.H. THE GROUP CONSISTED OF 2 COLEADERS AND 11 PARTICIPANTS, ALL PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED WITH CHILD ABUSE CASES. DURING DISCUSSIONS, THE PARTICIPANTS STRESSED THAT DELIVERY OF CARE IS OFTEN HAMPERED BY ANXIETIES ABOUT BEING PHYSICALLY HARMED BY ANGRY PARENTS, BY WORRIES ABOUT THE EFFECT OF A DECISION, BY AN INABILITY TO DEAL WITH THE ANGER THESE DIFFICULT FAMILIES OFTEN AROUSE, AND BY A LACK OF PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT. THE NEED FOR EMOTIONAL GRATIFICATION FROM CLIENTS, FEELINGS OF INCOMPETENCE, EITHER DENIAL OF RESPONSIBILITY OR ASSUMPTION OF TOO MUCH RESPONSIBILITY, AND AN INABILITY TO SEPARATE PERSONAL FROM PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ALSO PRESENT PROBLEMS. OCCASIONALLY, WORKERS FEEL THEY ARE BEING VICTIMIZED BY FAMILIES. THEY OFTEN HAVE AMBIVALENT FEELINGS ABOUT THE CLIENT AND ABOUT THEIR WORK. A FEW WORKERS ALSO EXPRESSED THE NEED TO CONTROL EITHER THE CLIENT OR THE SITUATION. FOR 6 MONTHS, THE SUPPORT GROUP MET ONCE A WEEK FOR ABOUT 90 MINUTES TO EXAMINE SUCH FEELINGS, TO DISCUSS HOW THESE FEELINGS AFFECTED TREATMENT, AND TO EXPLORE SOLUTIONS. NUMEROUS CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE EACH POINT, AND MANY SOLUTIONS ARE PROPOSED. SUCH TRAINING AND SUPPORT GROUPS ARE ESSENTIAL TO HELP CHILD ABUSE WORKERS COPE WITH THEIR DIFFICULT JOB. (GLR)

983. **STUDY OF ATTITUDES OF CAREGIVERS TOWARD USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268). By N. RINDFLEISCH.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-59274**

RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM A STUDY DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A NUMBER OF FACTORS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD USE OF FORCE BY CAREGIVERS IN SOME OHIO CHILDREN'S HOMES FOR DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED, AND DISTURBED CHILDREN. ONE HUNDRED CAREGIVERS IN 15 CHILDREN'S HOMES SERVED AS RESPONDENTS. A TOTAL OF 20 FACTORS WERE EXAMINED IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO SUBJECTS' USE OF FORCE IN A VARIETY OF PRESENTED SITUATIONS LIKELY TO OCCUR IN RESPONDENTS' INTERACTION WITH CHILDREN IN THE HOMES. THE LEVEL OF FORCE MEAN SCORE FOR ALL SUBJECTS WAS 5.49 ON A 12-POINT CONTINUUM. LEVELS OF FORCE SELECTED BY RESPONDENTS TO MANAGE CHALLENGING CHILD CARE SITUATIONS COULD BE EXPECTED TO INCREASE IF A DIRECT CARE STAFF MEMBER WAS OLDER, HAD A LOWER LEVEL OF EDUCATION, WAS OR HAD BEEN MARRIED, WAS REARED IN A SMALLER COMMUNITY, EXPERIENCED HIGHER DEGREES OF FELT INJUSTICE, PARTICIPATED SELDOM OR NEVER IN DECISIONMAKING, 'LIVED IN' 24 HOURS, AND WORKED IN A LIVING UNIT WHERE RESIDENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WERE MORE ORGANIZATION CENTERED. IN EXAMINING THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS FOR POLICY AND MANAGEMENT, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SINCE CAREGIVERS WITH LESS EDUCATION ARE MORE LIKELY TO USE HIGHER LEVELS OF FORCE, IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO ESTABLISH A MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION. THE REQUIREMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION WOULD ALSO PROBABLY CHANGE THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN THE DIRECTION OF YOUNGER STAFF MEMBERS. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) DEPRIVATIZE THE LIVING UNIT SO CAREGIVERS ARE NOT INCLINED TO FEEL THEY NEED TO BE 'MASTERS IN THEIR OWN HOUSE;' (2) DEPLOYMENT OF CAREGIVERS SHOULD BE PLANNED SO THAT MORE CAREGIVERS ARE IN THE LIVING UNIT AT PEAK HOURS, WITH BACK-UP PROVIDED AT ALL TIMES; (3) PERIODS OF REST SHOULD BE GRANTED TO CARETAKERS TO REDUCE TIREDNESS AND TENSION THAT CAN LEAD TO IMPATIENCE; (4) EFFORTS TO RECRUIT AND RETAIN CAREGIVERS IN THE 25-35-AGE RANGE SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN; AND (5) A DISTRESS SCALE, SIMILAR TO THE ONE USED IN THIS STUDY, MIGHT BE USED AS AN AID IN STAFF SELECTION. APPENDIXES PROVIDE TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

984. **STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE IN VANDERBURGH COUNTY, INDIANA, 1971-1974.** COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL OF SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA. 26 p. 1974. **NCJ-45600**

RESULTS OF A SURVEY CONCERNING ATTITUDES OF THE COMMUNITY REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND OF A CASE STUDY OF ADJUDICATED ABUSE CASES IN THE COUNTY FROM 1971 TO 1973 ARE PRESENTED. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF THE VANDERBURGH COUNTY, INDIANA, PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY—TEACHERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, CLERGY, PSYCHOLOGISTS, VISITING NURSES, AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THEY: (1) DO NOT RECOGNIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL ISOLATION AMONG THOSE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH IDENTIFY POTENTIALLY ABUSING FAMILIES; (2) DO NOT CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THE PROVISIONS OF INDIANA LAW MANDATING THE REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE; (3) REPORT THAT PEOPLE WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF AN ABUSING OR NEGLIGENT PARENT ARE RELUCTANT TO INFORM AUTHORITIES OF THE SITUATION; (4) DO NOT KNOW IF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVE ADEQUATE PROTECTION IN THE COUNTY; AND (5) DO NOT KNOW IF PARENTS OF ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN RECEIVE ADEQUATE SERVICES. THE STUDY OF ADJUDICATED CASES OF ABUSE IN THE COUNTY INDICATES THAT: (1) MOST CASES OF ABUSE OCCUR IN FAMILIES HEADED BY A SINGLE PARENT; (2) MOST ABUSING PARENTS (USUALLY THE MOTHER) MARRIED EARLY IN LIFE AND ARE UNDEREDUCATED WITH FEW EMPLOYABLE SKILLS; (3) MOST ABUSING FAMILIES ARE NOT ON WELFARE BUT ARE ESSENTIALLY IN NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP; AND (4) MOST ABUSING PARENTS ARE SOCIALLY ISOLATED AND ARE ONLY INFREQUENTLY ABLE TO PURSUE INTERESTS OF THEIR OWN. RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THESE FINDINGS ARE SUMMARIZED. THE FORM USED IN

THE SURVEY OF CHILD ABUSE CASES AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON CHILD ABUSE GIVEN COUNTY PROFESSIONALS ARE REPRODUCED IN APPENDIXES. DATA CONCERNING THE CHILD AND PARENTS IN ABUSING FAMILIES AND LEGAL DISPOSITIONS OF THE CASES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—VA)

Sponsoring Agencies: INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: NTIS Accession No. HRP-000A4132; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

985. **STUDY OF FATHER-DAUGHTER INCEST IN THE HARRIS COUNTY CHILD WELFARE UNIT. By J. L. BETHSCHEIDER and J. P. YOUNG.** SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340. 141 p. 1973. **NCJ-11784**

SOCIAL FACTORS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE INCEST FROM NEGLECT CASES BASED ON A TEN YEAR SAMPLE IN THE HOUSTON AREA. FOLLOWING A DESCRIPTION OF STUDY METHODS, PROCEDURES, AND A REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE, AN ANALYSIS OF THE DATA IS PRESENTED. THIS INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS IN THE STUDY SAMPLE, HOME CONDITIONS AND INCEST OCCURRENCE, AND THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOLISM, PHYSICAL ABUSE, AND FAMILY INVOLVEMENT. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INCEST VICTIM, DENIAL OF NORMALLY ACCEPTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, STRONG INVOLVEMENT IN FAMILY LIFE, EMPLOYMENT OF FATHERS, AND OTHER SOCIAL FACTORS. FINDINGS CONCERNING FAMILY DISORGANIZATION AND DESTRUCTIVE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE REPORTED ON IN THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH, V 4, N 4.

Sponsoring Agency: TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL.

986. **STUDY OF GUIDELINES FOR PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE IN HANDLING CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IN ONTARIO'S CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES (FROM ONTARIO—RESEARCH PAPERS FOR THE REPORT OF TASK FORCE ON CHILD ABUSE—CANADA—SEE NCJ-65120). By T. G. HARVEY.** ONTARIO MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES, HEPBURN BLOCK, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M7A 1E9. 109 p. 1978. **NCJ-65121**

THIS STUDY DISCUSSES DATA AND STUDY FINDINGS ABOUT CURRENT GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES USED BY THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES (OACAS) (CANADA) IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES AND RELATED PROBLEMS. THE STUDY COLLECTED DATA THROUGH MAIL-OUT QUESTIONNAIRES, PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH A SAMPLE OF THE STAFFS OF 50 OACAS, AND EXAMINATION OF CHILD ABUSE CASE FILE RECORDS IN A SAMPLE OF 8 OACAS. THE STUDY ASSESSED ONLY PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES IN HANDLING CHILD ABUSE CASES, AND NOT THE OVERALL QUALITY OF CARE AND TREATMENT PROVIDED BY OACAS. FINDINGS SHOW THAT THE SMALLER, RURAL, NORTHERN ONTARIO COMMUNITIES HAVE PROBLEMS IN TREATING CHILD ABUSE BECAUSE SERVICES AND MEDICAL SPECIALISTS ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY. MOREOVER, ABUSING FAMILIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE FRIENDS OR RELATIVES OF SOCIAL WORKERS. FURTHER, NO STRATEGIES HAVE YET BEEN DEVISED TO DEAL SUCCESSFULLY WITH CHILD ABUSE AMONG INDIANS. ALL COMMUNITIES REQUIRE EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON CHILD ABUSE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS. CHILD BATTERY REPRESENTS BUT A SMALL ELEMENT IN THE CASELOADS OF MOST OACAS AND SOCIAL WORKERS CONTINUE TO NEED TO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY RISKS. MOREOVER, OACAS HAVE NOT EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPED GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING AND TREATING CHILD ABUSE. EXISTING GUIDELINES VARY GREATLY FROM ONE ORGANIZATION TO ANOTHER AND ARE OFTEN NOT IN WRITING. ALSO, SOCIAL WORKERS IN MANY OACAS DESIRE MORE EXPLICIT GUIDELINES. MANY SOCIETIES ARE PLAGUED BY INEXPERIENCED STAFF WITH POOR CASE HANDLING RESULTS, AND FEW SOCIAL WORKERS INTERVIEWED FELT CONFIDENT ABOUT THEIR INTERVIEW AND TREATMENT SKILLS. OTHER FINDINGS COVER THE PROPENSITY OF OACAS TO REMOVE CHILDREN FROM THEIR HOMES, INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION, THE STATUS OF GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR REMOVING CHILDREN FROM THEIR HOMES, REFERRING CASES TO THE COURTS, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THUS, THE STUDY FOUND THAT WHILE SOME AGENCIES USE GOOD GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES, MANY DO NOT; FURTHER, CHILD PROTECTION VARIES FROM JURISDICTION TO JURISDICTION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ONTARIO PROVINCE INTERVENE WITH STRONG LEADERSHIP TO IMPROVE MATTERS. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN TABLES OF OACAS GUIDELINES AND A QUESTIONNAIRE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 65120 AND 65122. (PAP)

Supplemental Notes: NCJ 65121 AVAILABLE ON MICROFICHE FROM NCJRS UNDER NCJ 65120.

987. **STUDY OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. By R. L. CASTEL and A. M. KERR.** 19 p. 1972. **NCJ-28561**

THIS STUDY EXAMINES 292 CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OF CHILDREN UNDER FOUR REPORTED TO THE INSPECTORS OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (NSPCC) DURING 1970. THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY WAS THREE-FOLD: TO PROVIDE SOME INFORMATION NATIONALLY AND REGIONALLY ON THE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE REFERRED TO THE NSPCC; TO COMPARE FINDINGS, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITH THOSE OF THE ORIGINAL RETROSPECTIVE STUDY, PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1969; AND TO ATTEMPT TO ANALYZE SOME OF THE WORK OF NSPCC SOCIAL WORKERS IN THIS FIELD. PART ONE OF THIS REPORT CONTAINS AN ANALYSIS OF THE NSPCC BATTERED CHILD RESEARCH DEPARTMENT REGISTRY OF CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE TO CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FOUR. THE FINDINGS DISCUSSED INCLUDE MONTHLY INCIDENCE, SEX AND AGE OF THE CHILDREN, THE INJURIES, SOURCES OF REFERRAL, INTERVAL OF TIME BETWEEN INJURY AND REFERRAL TO NSPCC, AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PARENTS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES. PART TWO PRESENTS A FOLLOW-UP OF THE FIRST 78 CASES REFERRED TO THE REGISTRY. DATA ARE REPORTED ON THE NUMBER OF SUBSEQUENT DEATHS, THE LENGTH OF TREATMENT BY THE NSPCC WORKER, THE LOCATION OF THE CHILDREN, REINJURIES, INJURIES TO SIBLINGS, COURT PROCEEDINGS, AND THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE FAMILY AT THE TIME OF FOLLOW-UP. RESEARCHERS RECOMMEND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL REGISTRIES OF CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL TO IDENTIFY REPEATED ABUSE WITHIN A FAMILY AND FOR TREATMENT PLANNING AND RESEARCH PURPOSES. ALL DATA ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE FOLLOW-UP, A COPY OF THE CHILD ABUSE CASE REGISTRY CARDS, AND INFORMATION ON THE SOCIAL CLASS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND THE INCIDENCE OF PREMATURITY OF THE ABUSED CHILD. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 1 RIDING HOUSE STREET, LONDON W1P 8AA, ENGLAND; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

988. **STUDY OF VIOLENCE—SCOTLAND.** SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF DELINQUENCY, SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPT, NEW ST ANDREW'S HOUSE, ST JAMES CENTRE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 45 p. 1976. **NCJ-63466**

ADDRESSES AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS ARE PRESENTED FROM A SCOTTISH CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS, AT SPORTING EVENTS, IN INSTITUTIONS, AND IN THE HOME: WHILE SOME DISAGREEMENT WAS EXPRESSED AMONG CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS (CRIMINOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, POLICE, AND CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS) ABOUT STATISTICS SHOWING A RADICAL INCREASE IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN SCOTLAND IN RECENT YEARS, PARTICIPANTS AGREED THAT VIOLENCE HAD REACHED DISTURBING PROPORTIONS. VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THE STREETS, PUBS, AND AT FOOTBALL GAMES WAS NOTED TO BE MOST OFTEN PERPETRATED BY JUVENILES AND YOUNG ADULTS. DRINKING PATTERNS AND PEER SUPPORT FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WERE CITED AS CONTRIBUTING CAUSES FOR SUCH VIOLENCE. THE CONTROLLED USE OF ALCOHOL AND ITS PROHIBITION AT PUBLIC ATHLETIC EVENTS WERE MENTIONED AS MEANS OF REDUCING UNINHIBITED AGGRESSION. INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE WAS CONSIDERED A PROBLEM, ALBEIT NOT A SERIOUS ONE. HUMANE TREATMENT OF INMATES, CONSTRUCTIVE OUTLETS FOR AGGRESSION, AND PROGRAMS TO REDUCE INMATES' SENSE OF POWERLESSNESS WERE SUGGESTED AS WAYS OF COUNTERING VIOLENCE IN PRISONS. WHILE NO STATISTICS EXIST ON THE EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE (CHILD AND WIFE ABUSE), IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM. THE CULTURAL CONDITIONING FOR MALE DOMINANCE AND CONTROL IN THE HOME WAS CITED AS A BASIC CAUSE OF MALE-PERPETRATED VIOLENCE AGAINST WIVES AND CHILDREN. ALCOHOL ABUSE WAS ALSO MENTIONED AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. BECAUSE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ARE OFTEN RELUCTANT TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES, PARTICIPANTS GENERALLY AGREED THAT A BALANCE BETWEEN PROTECTION FROM UNDUE STATE INTERVENTION IN FAMILY LIFE AND GOVERNMENT PROTECTION FOR THOSE THREATENED BY FAMILY MEMBERS IS NEEDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: REPORT ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF DELINQUENCY, NOVEMBER 12-14, 1976, PEEBLES HYDRO.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

989. **SUPPORTING FAMILIES AND PROTECTING CHILDREN—USING FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEMS TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. J. GARBARINO and S. H. STOCKING, Eds.** 166 p. **NCJ-60312**

TO ENHANCE EFFORTS TO TREAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THESE ARTICLES IDENTIFY FORMAL AND INFORMAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND DESCRIBE EFFORTS TO COORDINATE THEIR STRATEGIES AND SERVICES. INFORMAL SOCIAL SYSTEMS IN THE FORM OF FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, AND RELATIVES CAN BE ALLIES IN THE WORK DONE BY HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS. BECAUSE CHILD MALTREATMENT CAN ONLY BE UNDERSTOOD IN RELATION TO ITS SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT, THE INTEGRATION OF FAMILIES INTO FORMAL AND INFORMAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS IS CRUCIAL TO IMPROVEMENT IN THIS AREA. SWEDEN'S HIGHLY DEVELOPED SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM SHOWS SOCIETY'S COMMITTMENT TO FAMILIES IS A BLEND OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, POLITICAL TRADITION, AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL EVENTS. USING A CASE STUDY TO ILLUSTRATE THE DILEMMA OF SOCIAL ISOLATION, THE NEED TO UNDERSTAND A FAMILY'S IMMEDIATE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IS REINFORCED. BASED ON RESEARCH IN A LARGE METROPOLITAN AREA, SIX NEIGHBORHOOD TYPES ARE REPRESENTED, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT KNOWLEDGE OF A NEIGHBORHOODS'S CHARACTER PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR DEVISING STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEMS. IN ADDITION, TECHNIQUES FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD MALTREATMENT AND USING THAT INFORMATION TO ALLOCATE AGENCY RESOURCES ARE DESRIBED, WITH A VIEW TO SHOWING HOW TWO ECONOMICALLY SIMILAR NEIGHBORHOODS CAN BE VERY DIFFERENT WHEN IT COMES TO FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEMS. THE NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION APPROACH TO IMPROVING COOPERATION BETWEEN FORMAL AND INFORMAL FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEMS IS DESCRIBED, AS WELL AS PREPARATION TO BE MADE AS A BASIS FOR EFFECTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION AND THE DYNAMICS OF THE CONSULTATION RELATIONSHIP. A PLAN TO BUILD FORMAL SUPPORT INTO THE LIVES OF HIGH-RISK WOMEN EXPERIENCING THEIR FIRST PREGNANCIES IS ALSO EXAMINED. THROUGHOUT THESE ARTICLES, WRITTEN BY PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS, THE PREVENTIVE NATURE OF INFORMAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS IS STRESSED. (RFC)

Sponsoring Agency: BOYS TOWN CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, BOYS TOWN, NE.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

990. **SURVEY OF JUDGES' OPINIONS. By G. R. SHARWELL.** AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *PUBLIC WELFARE*, V 36, N 4 (FALL 1978), P 26-30. **NCJ-55638**

RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM A SAMPLE OF 100 JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES SURVEYED TO DETERMINE THEIR JUDGMENTS ON HOW CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SHOULD BE PROVED IN COURT. OF THE 100 QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, 89 WERE COMPLETED AND RETURNED. SUBJECTS WERE SIMPLY ASKED TO RESPOND IN THEIR OWN WORDS TO THE QUESTION: 'HOW ARE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROVED?' THE SUBSTANCE OF THE RESPONSES OF MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE JUDICIAL RESPONDENTS CAN BE SUMMED UP IN FOUR STATEMENTS: (1) PROOF OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT MUST COME PRINCIPALLY OR TOTALLY FROM FACTS, NOT UNSUPPORTED CONCLUSIONS; (2) ALL EVIDENCE TOUCHING UPON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ALL ITS PHYSICAL AND NONPHYSICAL ASPECTS SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE COURT; (3) IN ORDER TO PROVE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, RELIANCE UPON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IS FREQUENTLY NECESSARY; AND (4) CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY IS IMPORTANT, BECAUSE IT ESTABLISHES THE CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES. IN ADDITION TO COMMENTS SUPPORTING THE ABOVE STATEMENTS, 12 JUDGES REPORTED THAT PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE CAN HELP THE COURT, BECAUSE IT DEPICTS OBSERVABLE CONDITIONS MORE ACCURATELY AND VIVIDLY THAN ORAL TESTIMONY. FIFTY-EIGHT JUDGES COMMENTED ON THE NEED FOR BETTER COMMUNICATION, COORDINATION, AND COOPERATION AMONG AGENCIES THAT PERFORM FUNCTIONS RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE JUDGES SAW THE NEED FOR IMPROVED CONTACT AMONG PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES, THEIR LEGAL COUNSEL, COURTS, AND POLICE. MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE RESPONDENTS SUGGESTED THE NEED FOR ONGOING TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICE PERSONNEL. (RCB)

991. **SURVEY OF MEASURES AVAILABLE FOR EVALUATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. By J. R. SEABERG, D. F. GILLESPIE, J. LONG, and J. CONTE.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 105 p. 1975. **NCJ-35569**

REPORT ON A NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECT TO DEVELOP MEASURES WHICH CAN BE USED IN A SUMMATIVE EVALUATION OF THE CENTER'S

SERIES OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. A SET OF 140 QUESTIONS WAS PROVIDED TO SERVE AS A GUIDE TO THE MEASURES WHICH WERE REQUIRED. THE FIRST STEP IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT WAS A SURVEY OF AVAILABLE MEASURES. THE SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENT OF THE REPORT IS PRESENTED IN THREE MAJOR SECTIONS—PSYCHOMETRIC-SOCIOMETRIC MEASURES (RESULTS OF THE MEASURE SURVEY); COUNTING, LISTING MEASURES; AND OPEN-ENDED QUESTION MEASURES. THE REPORT PROVIDES THE VARIABLE NAME, A DEFINITION OR DISCUSSION OF THE DIMENSIONS OF THE VARIABLE, MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR PROJECT STAFF USE, MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR EVALUATOR USE, AND MEASURES NOT RECOMMENDED. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT RELATIVELY FEW MEASURES OF THE TYPE DESIGNATED AS APPROPRIATE ACTUALLY EXIST AND NOT MANY MORE EXIST WHICH MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE FOR EVALUATOR USE WITH SAMPLES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION SERVED BY THESE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

992. **SURVEY OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN KENTUCKY. By M. A. SCHULMAN.** LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, 1270 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 88 p. 1979. **NCJ-65429**

THIS STUDY ATTEMPTED TO GAUGE THE AMOUNT AND NATURE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE AGAINST SPOUSES OCCURRING IN KENTUCKY HOUSEHOLDS. A SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OF A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 1,793 KENTUCKY WOMEN WHO WERE MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MALE PARTNER. RESPONDENTS REPORTED ON ACTS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE OR ABUSE ACCORDING TO A CONFLICT TACTICS SCALE CONSISTING OF A LIST OF ACTIONS THAT A FAMILY MEMBER MIGHT TAKE IN A CONFLICT WITH ANOTHER MEMBER, RANGING FROM LOW COERCIVENESS AND HIGH SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY TO MORE COERCIVE AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS CULMINATING IN ABUSE. RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED THE NUMBER OF TIMES EACH ACTION OCCURRED DURING THE PAST YEAR, RANGING FROM NEVER TO MORE THAN 20 TIMES. THE SURVEY'S MOST STRIKING FINDING WAS THAT FAR FROM BEING UNCOMMON AND RARE, FULLY 1 IN 10 FEMALE PARTNERS EXPERIENCED SOME DEGREE OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE BY THEIR PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS; I.E., MORE THAN 80,000 KENTUCKY WOMEN WERE VICTIMIZED BY THEIR SPOUSES LAST YEAR. THE EXPERIENCE OF AT LEAST 1 INCIDENT OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE AT SOME TIME WAS REPORTED BY 21 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS. OVER 4 PERCENT OF FEMALE PARTNERS REPORTED EXPERIENCING THE MOST SEVERE FORMS OF VIOLENCE (BEING KICKED, BATTERED, THREATENED WITH WEAPONS) IN THE PAST YEAR, AND OVER 8 PERCENT EXPERIENCED THEM AT SOME TIME. WHILE THERE WAS SOME TENDENCY FOR THESE FAMILIES TO BE URBAN, YOUNG, AND NONWHITE, THE VIOLENCE PRONE WERE FOUND ACROSS THE SOCIAL SPECTRUM. SCHOOL DROPOUTS WERE LESS PRONE TO VIOLENCE THAN THOSE WHO HAVE ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL. WOMEN WHO SUFFERED FAMILY VIOLENCE AS CHILDREN WERE ABOUT ONE THIRD MORE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER IT IN THEIR OWN MARRIAGES. POLICE WERE CALLED IN ONLY 9 PERCENT OF THE INCIDENTS REPORTED HERE, AND 43 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS DID NOT SEEK HELP AT ALL. IT WAS FOUND THAT VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN POOR FAMILIES REACHED OFFICIAL POLICE RECORDS MORE FREQUENTLY; THE MIDDLE CLASS CONCEALED ITS FAMILY VIOLENCE FROM PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL VIEW. THE RESPONSES SHOWED THAT WOMEN WOULD HAVE LIKED TO RECEIVE COUNSELING, CHILD CARE, LEGAL AID, AND EMERGENCY SHELTER FAR MORE FREQUENTLY THAN THEY ACTUALLY OBTAINED SUCH SERVICES AFTER VICTIMIZATION, INDICATING THE STATE'S OBLIGATION TO ADDRESS THIS NEED. TABULAR DATA AND NOTES ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDED THE STUDY METHODOLOGY AND INSTRUMENTS. (MRK)

Supplemental Notes: STUDY CONDUCTED FOR THE KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON WOMEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-0930-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

993. **SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS, INC, 1801 HINMAN AVENUE, EVANSTON, IL 60204. *PEDIATRICS,* V 51, N 4, PART II, SUPPLEMENT (APRIL 1973), P 771-812. **NCJ-10370**

ETIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN, INCLUDING LEGAL, MEDICAL, AND SOCIAL METHODS OF HANDLING THE PROBLEM. THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS SYNOPSES OF PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE CHILD ABUSE CONFERENCE. IN ADDITION TO THE AFOREMENTIONED TOPICS, CONFERENCE MATERIAL ALSO COVERED THE HISTORY AND DEMOGRAPHY OF CHILD ABUSE, AND THE ROLE OF THE CHILD PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION, COURTS, AND CLINICIANS. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM A PAPER ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ABUSED CHILD AND REHABILITATION OF THE ABUSING PARENT INCLUDE INTERDISCIPLINARY CONSULTATION BETWEEN PSYCHIATRISTS, PEDIATRICIANS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COURT. THE AUTHOR OF THIS PAPER ALSO SUGGESTS PARENT HOTLINES, CRISIS NURSERIES, AND FOSTER GRANDPARENT AND SURROGATE MOTHER PROGRAMS.

Supplemental Notes: SYMPOSIUM HELD AT NY UNIV MEDICAL CENTER, NYC, JUNE 15, 1971.

994. **SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 4, N 4 (1976), P 341-350. **NCJ-59642**

THIS WIDE-RANGING, QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSION TOUCHES BRIEFLY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND RACISM, WAYS OF REDUCING VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES, THE ROLE OF SPORTS IN VIOLENCE, AND ORGANIC CAUSES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE SEVERAL SPEAKERS AGREE THAT DISPERSAL OF ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED FAMILIES OFTEN REDUCES VIOLENCE BECAUSE THE FAMILIES ADOPT THE VALUE SYSTEMS OF THE MORE PLACID MIDDLE-CLASS PEOPLE AROUND THEM. FAMILY THERAPY IS THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE BECAUSE VIOLENCE IS DUE TO COMPLEX INTERACTIONS, NOT JUST THE PATHOLOGY OF ONE FAMILY MEMBER. THE ROLES OF SPORTS AND TELEVISION IN PROMOTING VIOLENCE ARE UNCERTAIN. FOR SOME INDIVIDUALS, THESE ACTIVITIES PROVIDE A FORM OF RELEASE, WHILE FOR OTHERS, FEELINGS OF AGGRESSION ARE STIMULATED. STERILIZATION AND DRUG TREATMENT ARE FALLING FROM FAVOR. SINCE STERILIZATION HAD BEEN OVERUSED AS A TREATMENT FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND MANY DRUGS HAVE AFTEREFFECTS WHICH ARE UNPREDICTABLE. THE INCREASE IN FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES IS BRINGING ABOUT CHANGES IN SOCIETY'S PERCEPTION OF MASCULINITY; THE LONG-TERM EFFECT OF THIS TREND ON FAMILY VIOLENCE IS UNKNOWN. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT LATIN AMERICA HAS A MUCH GREATER INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE THAN DOES THE UNITED STATES, THAT VIOLENCE WILL DECREASE AS THE PROPORTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE POPULATION DECREASES, AND

THAT ASSASSINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE NEARLY ALWAYS DUE TO PERSONAL MENTAL PATHOLOGY AND NOT TRUE DESIRE FOR POLITICAL REFORM. THE SESSION ENDED WITH A DESCRIPTION OF POLICE-CITIZEN RELATIONSHIPS IN JAPAN AND THE NONVIOLENT JAPANESE FAMILY. (GLR)

995. **SYNOPSIS OF CHILD ABUSE—YELLOWSTONE COUNTY (MT)—A WORKER'S GUIDE. By P. W. SURDOCK.** MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES BILLINGS DISTRICT OFFICE. 51 p. 1973. **NCJ-42873**

LAWS RELATED TO ABUSE IN MONTANA, REASONS FOR ABUSE, SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM, CASE PROCEDURE FOR THE COUNTY, AND GUIDANCE FOR WORKERS IN DEALING WITH EVIDENCE ARE DISCUSSED. CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS ARE A MIXTURE WITH NO SINGLE ONE BEING PREDOMINANT. IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION BY A SKILLED SOCIAL WORKER IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE IS CONSIDERED CRUCIAL FOR THE ABUSED CHILD. COURT SOLUTIONS AND REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM THE HOME ARE CONSIDERED LAST RESORTS. SKILLS REQUIRED BY THE SERVICE WORKER ARE LISTED. A STEP-BY-STEP CASE PROCEDURE FOR THE COUNTY IS PRESENTED. STATUTES GOVERNING CHILD ABUSE CASES ARE LISTED IN CONCLUDING EXHIBITS....RCB

996. **SYNOPSIS—STANDARDS RELATING TO ABUSE AND NEGLECT.** BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 765 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON, MA 02215. *BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW,* V 57, N 4 (JULY 1977), P 663-669. **NCJ-44234**

THE PROVISIONS OF THE STANDARDS FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROPOSED BY THE JOINT COMMISSION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS OF THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ARE SUMMARIZED. THE STANDARDS FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT DELINEATE SPECIFIC SUBSTANTIVE GROUNDS AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS DESIGNED TO CIRCUMSCRIBE STATE INTERVENTION IN SUSPECTED INSTANCES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THE GOALS OF THE STANDARDS ARE TO LIMIT INTERVENTION TO CASES IN WHICH IT IS LIKELY TO DO MORE GOOD THAN HARM FOR THE CHILD; TO ENSURE THAT WHEN INTERVENTION OCCURS EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO KEEP THE CHILD WITH HIS PARENTS OR, IF THE CHILD CANNOT SAFELY REMAIN AT HOME, TO PLACE THE CHILD IN A STABLE LIVING SITUATION; TO PROVIDE PROCEDURES TO ASSURE THAT APPROPRIATE DECISIONS ARE MADE; AND TO ENSURE ACCOUNTABILITY IN DECISIONMAKING. PART I OUTLINES THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE STANDARDS. THE BASIC PREMISE IS THAT DEFERENCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PARENTAL AUTONOMY, BECAUSE SUCH DEFERENCE IS MOST OFTEN CONSISTENT WITH THE BEST INTERESTS OF CHILDREN. THE STATUTORY GROUNDS FOR COURT INTERVENTION CITED IN PART II DEFINE THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE OVERRIDING INTERESTS OF THE CHILD MAY JUSTIFY STATE INTERVENTION IN PARENTS' CHILD-REARING DECISIONS. OTHER SECTIONS ESTABLISH ROUTES BY WHICH A SUSPECTED CASE OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT CAN ENTER THE STATUTORY SYSTEM OF STATE INTERVENTION: REPORTING OF ABUSED CHILDREN; EMERGENCY TEMPORARY CUSTODY OF AN ENDANGERED CHILD; AND INITIATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS. THE STANDARDS ALSO COVER THE DISPOSITIONAL HEARING UPON DETERMINATION OF ENDANGERMENT, PERIODIC COURT REVIEWS TO MONITOR PROGRESS BY CHILDREN AND PARENTS, TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF ABUSING PARENTS, AND VOLUNTARY PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES. A DIAGRAM DEPICTING THE SYSTEM OF STATE INTERVENTION PROPOSED IN THE STANDARDS IS INCLUDED.

997. **SYSTEM FOR NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A POLICY ANALYSIS. By M. R. BURT.** 67 p. 1974. **NCJ-44393**

METHODS OF DEALING WITH NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE ASSESSED, OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS ARE DEFINED, AND PROGRAM OPTIONS ARE EXPLORED. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S EXISTING REPORTING LAWS AND PROCEDURES ARE FOUND TO BE INADEQUATE, AND A NEW LAW REQUIRING MANDATORY REPORTING OF CHILD NEGLECT OR ABUSE CASES BY ALL PROFESSIONALS IS RECOMMENDED. ESTABLISHMENT OF A 24-HOUR, COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICE, WHICH WOULD INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE AND INTERVENE IMMEDIATELY TO PROTECT THE CHILD, IS ALSO RECOMMENDED. COMPONENTS OF THE EMERGENCY PROGRAM WOULD INCLUDE INTAKE, CARETAKER AND HOMEMAKER SERVICES, EMERGENCY FOSTER HOMES, FAMILY SHELTERS, AND CASH ASSISTANCE. A PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE EMERGENCY PROGRAM WOULD BE TO WORK WITH PARENTS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS WHENEVER POSSIBLE AND TO AVOID NEGLECT PETITIONS. THE REPORT ALSO OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING POLICY AND PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO NEGLECT PETITIONS; PLACEMENT DECISIONS; REFERRAL OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES; REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE; ADOPTION; PROGRAM PLANNING, COORDINATION, AND EVALUATION; AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM. FLOW DIAGRAMS DEPICTING EXISTING AND ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR THE SHORT-TERM HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES ARE PRESENTED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE COST-EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATIONS OF ADOPTION, CUSTODY WITH RELATIVES OR FRIENDS, FOSTER HOMES, GROUP HOMES, AND INSTITUTIONS AS ALTERNATIVES FOR THE LONG-TERM HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. (LKM)

Availability: BURT ASSOCIATES, INC, 4340 EAST WEST HIGHWAY, SUITE 506, BETHESDA, MD 20014.

998. **TECHNIQUES OF CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS. By E. T. DANCKWERTH.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 43, N 3 (MARCH 1976), P 62-64. **NCJ-32840**

DISCUSSION OF THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE POLICE AS FACT FINDERS IN CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INVESTIGATOR FIRST AS A PROTECTOR OF THE ABUSED CHILD AND THEN AS A GATHERER OF EVIDENCE FOR POSSIBLE PROSECUTION IS EMPHASIZED.

999. **TEENAGE PROSTITUTION. By M. E. BROWN.** LIBRA PUBLISHERS, INC, P O BOX 165, 391 WILLETS ROAD, ROSLYN HEIGHTS, NY 11577. *ADOLESCENCE,* V 14, N 56 (WINTER 1979), P 665-680. **NCJ-63760**

THIS PAPER EXPLORES THE PRECIPITATING SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCES THAT MIGHT PREDISPOSE A GIRL TOWARDS DEVIANT SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND PROSTITUTION AND DISCUSSES TREATMENT BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. AN INCREASING NUMBER OF FEMALE ADOLESCENT RUNAWAYS IS RAPIDLY DROPPING THE AVERAGE AGE OF PROSTITUTES WHO ARE ARRESTED. ARRESTS OF PROSTITUTES UNDER AGE 25 IN NEW YORK INCREASED FROM 24 TO 74 PERCENT IN THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS. IN BOSTON, THE AVERAGE AGE FOR PROSTITUTION IS 20; IN MIAMI, 18. STUDIES OF ADULT PROSTITUTES REVEAL SEVERAL COMMON CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, AND ONE OR MORE OF THESE CONDITIONS MAY OCCUR IN GIRLS WHO BECOME ADOLESCENT PROSTITUTES. THESE PRECIPITATING SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDE A LACK OF STRONG FAMILY TIES WITH SEPARATION, DIVORCE, AND BATTERING COMMON IN FAMILIES WITH MANY CHILDREN; PARENTAL ABUSE, COM-

MONLY THAT OF SEXUAL ASSAULT; AND A LOW LEVEL OF EDUCATION. IN ADDITION, CHANGE APPEARS TO BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN INCREASING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORIENTATION, AND DISRUPTIONS AT HOME OR SCHOOL MAY CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO NORMLESSNESS, ANOMIE, OR, EVENTUALLY, PROSTITUTION. GIRLS ENTERING PROSTITUTION MAY BE MOTIVATED BY QUICK FINANCIAL SUCCESS, THE PROMISE OF SOCIAL EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE, OR THE MODEL OFFERED BY A FRIEND OR RELATIVE. IN ADDITION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION MAY CONTRIBUTE TO DEVIANT SOCIALIZATION, WITH OFFENDERS EXCHANGING STORIES ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITIES IN THE ABSENCE OF DIVERSION BY MEANINGFUL PROGRAMS. OTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ARE EMOTIONS OF ANGER OR HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE FAMILY, AND OF SELF-SURVIVAL OR POWERLESSNESS, EARLY PROMISCUITY, PARTICULAR OCCUPATIONS, DRUG ABUSE, AND RUNNING AWAY. STUDIES INDICATE THAT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM EXACERBATES THE SITUATION THROUGH STIGMATIZATION, WHICH, IN TURN, INSTILLS FURTHER SELF-DEROGATION AND DEVIANCE. REMEDIAL EDUCATION, SEX EDUCATION, AND TRAINING IN VALUES CLARIFICATION IS RECOMMENDED TO SHORT-CIRCUIT THE PROCESS OF SELF-DENIGRATION, AND NEW FORMS OF TEACHING AND ROLE-MODELS ARE SUGGESTED TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE VALUE SYSTEMS AND COUNTERACT DEPRIVATION. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AOP)

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

1000. **TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS—A DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW. By J. B. REINHART, S. L. EVANS, and G. D. FISHER.** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 5, N 1 (1977), P 51-60. **NCJ-59634**

ABUSED CHILDREN ARE OFTEN LEFT IN THE NATURAL HOME AND IN DANGER BECAUSE SOCIAL WORKERS AND COURTS ARE RELUCTANT TO INTERFERE WITH PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND LAWS ARE NOT UNIFORM ACROSS JURISDICTIONS. CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT IS FRAUGHT WITH CONTRADICTIONS. A CHILD MAY BE FORCED TO LIVE IN A SITUATION WHICH ENDANGERS LIFE AND HEALTH WHILE SOCIAL WORKERS DEBATE THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. OFTEN EFFORTS TO KEEP THE FAMILY TOGETHER ARE BEING MADE BY ONE AGENCY WHILE ANOTHER ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE THE CHILD FROM THE HOME. COURTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS OFTEN FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THAT LONG TERM FOSTER PLACEMENT AND A STABLE ENVIRONMENT ARE MORE SATISFACTORY THAN CONTINUAL EFFORTS TO TREAT THE FAMILY WHICH OFTEN INVOLVE MANY SHORT TERM PLACEMENTS FOR THE CHILD. FURTHER COMPLICATING THE MATTER IS THE FACT THAT ABUSING FAMILIES ARE OFTEN FREQUENT MOVERS AND LAWS ARE NOT UNIFORM FROM STATE TO STATE. SINCE MANY STATES DO NOT HAVE CENTRAL REGISTRIES FOR CHILD ABUSE, THE FAMILY CAN OFTEN REMOVE A CHILD FROM PROTECTIVE SERVICES SIMPLY BY MOVING WITHIN THE STATE. TO FULLY PROTECT ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, COURTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS NEED TO BE MORE FORCEFUL IN REMOVING THEM FROM THE HOME. ALL 50 STATES SHOULD ADOPT UNIFORM LAWS REGARDING ABUSE, NEGLECT, CUSTODY, AND ADOPTION PROCEDURES, AND AGENCIES AND PROFESSIONALS NEED TO COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS. CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE THE ARTICLE, AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 1976 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY, TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1976.

1001. **TESTIMONY BY CLARA L ALLEN ON JULY 10, 1979 CONCERNING HR 2977 (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—PREVENTION AND SERVICES, P 71-83, 1979—SEE NCJ-66387). By C. L. ALLEN.** NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DIVISION ON WOMEN, 363 WEST STATE STREET, P O BOX 2768, TRENTON, NJ 08625. 13 p. 1979. **NCJ-66388**

THE NEW JERSEY STATE DIVISION ON WOMEN EXPRESSES ITS SUPPORT FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT (HR 2977) AND RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR INCREASED INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION REGARDING SERVICE CENTERS. THE DIVISION HAS WITNESSED THE EMERGENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS FROM SECRECY AND THE INCREASED NEED FOR SHELTERS AND INFORMATION. THE DIVISION'S BOOKLET LISTING NEW JERSEY SHELTERS WAS IN ITS FOURTH PRINTING BY JULY, 1979. ALL 13 FUNDED SHELTER PROGRAMS OPENED SINCE 1978 HAVE BEEN FILLED TO CAPACITY WITHIN DAYS, AS WERE THE EIGHT OTHER PROGRAMS, OFFERING EMERGENCY SHELTER COUNSELING SERVICES TO VICTIMS. THE SEARCH FOR FUNDING BY ALL CENTERS INVOLVES A MAZE OF TITLE XX PROTECTIVE SERVICES FUNDS, THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT, LEAA, AND STATE AND COUNTY WELFARE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FUNDS. STAFF TIME IS TOO OFTEN TAKEN UP BY THE SEARCH FOR REPLACEMENT FUNDS, WHEN IT COULD BE DEVOTED TO IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY. THE VIABILITY OF THESE EXISTING, SUCCESSFUL, GRASSROOTS SHELTER PROGRAMS IS DEPENDENT UPON AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL RESPONSE TO THEIR FINANCIAL PLIGHT. THESE PROGRAMS ALSO NEED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE AREAS OF FUND RAISING AND GOOD MANAGEMENT. RATHER THAN TOTAL FEDERAL OR STATE INTERVENTION, THEY NEED SHORT TERM, LIMITED FEDERAL FUNDING TO ESTABLISH THEIR CREDIBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY AND TO GAIN STRENGTH. THE DIVISION THEREFORE APPLAUDS THE HR 2977 PROVISION THAT PRIMARY CONSIDERATION FOR FUNDING BE GIVEN TO GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNITY-BASED SHELTER PROGRAMS. THE DIVISION REQUESTS MORE REPRESENTATION ON THE PROPOSED COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND SOME CHANGES IN THE PROVISION'S LANGUAGE. NEW JERSEY'S MOST RECENT LEGISLATION REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS LISTED, AND APPENDIXES SHOW THE DIVISION'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HR 2977, AN EXAMPLE OF AN ABUSE CENTER, AND THE DIVISION'S RESOURCE GUIDE. (MHP)

1002. **TESTIMONY DELIVERED BY THE HONORABLE ROBERT W KASTEN, JR, WISCONSIN (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By R. W. KASTEN JR.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 9 p. 1978. **NCJ-57931**

NUMEROUS PROGRAMS AND SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN WISCONSIN THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF VOLUNTEER GROUPS. THESE SHELTERS HAVE NOT ONLY GIVEN A PLACE OF REFUGE, THEY HAVE INCREASED PUBLIC AWARENESS. CONCERNED GROUPS HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN IN MADISON, RACINE, MILWAUKEE, AND KENOSHA WHILE SELF-HELP GROUPS ARE FORMING IN WAUKESHA, GREEN BAY, ASHLAND, AND MANY MORE COMMUNITIES AROUND THE STATE. THESE GROUPS FIND THAT A CRISIS SHELTER IS ESSENTIAL. PLACING A VICTIM IN A PRIVATE HOME MAY BE THE ONLY RECOURSE AVAILABLE, BUT FAMILIES GIVING SHELTER OFTEN ARE UNAWARE THAT THIS MAY INVOLVE LEGAL PROBLEMS AND A RISK TO THEIR OWN SAFETY. A SHELTER OFFERS A MORE SECURE ENVIRONMENT, TRAINED STAFF CAN GIVE SUPPORTIVE HELP AND MOBILIZE OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO HELP THE WOMAN THROUGH HER CRISIS. ONCE A SHELTER BECOMES PART OF THE COMMUNITY, ITS

STAFF COORDINATES WITH OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE COMMUNITY IS RAISED. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT SHOULD BE PASSED BECAUSE IT WOULD PROVIDE INITIAL FUNDING FOR SHELTERS, WOULD ESTABLISH A CLEARINGHOUSE TO HELP THOSE INTERESTED SECURE INFORMATION, AND WOULD BE A SOURCE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. FUNDING, INFORMATION, AND TECHNICAL AID ARE MAJOR PROBLEMS FOR GRASSROOTS EFFORTS. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57930 AND NJC 57932-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1003. **TESTIMONY OF DOUGLAS J BESHAROV, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FEBRUARY 14, 1978 (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By D. J. BESHAROV.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 36 p. 1978. **NCJ-56300**

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FOUND A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPOUSAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE. EVEN THOUGH THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (REFERRED TO HEREAFTER AS THE CENTER) HAD NOT IDENTIFIED THE QUESTION OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE AS A PRIORITY IN RESEARCH AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS, SPOUSAL VIOLENCE WAS EVIDENT IN DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS AT TREATMENT PROJECTS IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND IN PROGRAMS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND ON MILITARY BASES. ONE FULL CENSUS STUDY, BASED ON OFFICIAL REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE CASES, FOUND THAT ONE IN FIVE CASES, (20 PERCENT,) OF VALIDATED CHILD ABUSES HAD A DOCUMENTED CASE OF AN ACTUAL PHYSICAL ATTACK ON A SPOUSE. THESE FINDINGS CAME FROM CASEWORKERS VISITING HOMES TO PROTECT CHILDREN. WHILE IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER 20 PERCENT OF THE CASELOAD OF CHILD ABUSE IS SUFFICIENT BASIS TO PRESUME THAT CHILD ABUSE CASES ALSO INVOLVE SPOUSAL VIOLENCE, THIS FIGURE IS SUFFICIENT TO INDICATE THAT THERE ARE A NUMBER OF AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE INCLUDE WOMEN AS WELL AS CHILDREN. THIS FACT RAISES THE QUESTION OF WHICH FEDERAL AGENCY SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESPONDING TO SUCH FAMILIES. THE CENTER'S DIRECTOR FELT THAT WHERE THERE ARE INCIDENTS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE WITH CHILD ABUSE AS WELL, THEN THE CENTER'S LEGISLATIVE MISSION REQUIRES IT TO BE INVOLVED. HOWEVER, THERE ARE MANY CASES OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE WITHOUT CHILD ABUSE THAT WOULD BE BEYOND THE CENTER'S PRESENT LEGISLATIVE MANDATE. (KCP).

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1004. **TESTIMONY OF DR DAVID G GIL, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY 14, 1978 (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298). By D. G. GIL.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 25 p. 1978. **NCJ-56301**

THIS 1978 CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY OF A SOCIAL POLICY PROFESSOR STRESSES THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SOCIETAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. HE ALSO STUDIED RESEARCH PROBLEMS POSED BY GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES. IN 1970 DR. DAVID G. GIL ARGUED THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR TOWARDS CHILDREN DOES NOT RESULT MERELY FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE OF PERPETRATORS AS IS OFTEN ASSUMED, BUT IS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PHENOMENON ROOTED IN THE COMPLEX FABRIC OF OUR SOCIETY AND CULTURE. FROM HIS SUBSEQUENT WORK WHICH WAS A SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION OF LINKAGES AMONG SOCIAL VALUES, SOCIAL POLICIES, SOCIETAL INSTITUTIONS, AND VIOLENCE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO VIEW VIOLENCE AS ACTS AND CONDITIONS WHICH OBSTRUCT THE SPONTANEOUS UNFOLDING OF INNATE HUMAN POTENTIAL, AND THE INHERENT HUMAN DRIVE TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-ACTUALIZATION. SUCH ACTS AND CONDITIONS OCCUR ON INTERPERSONAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND SOCIETAL LEVELS. ON THE INTERPERSONAL LEVEL, INDIVIDUALS MAY ACT VIOLENTLY TOWARD ONE ANOTHER USING PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANS. FAMILIES CAN SERVE AS THE AGENTS AND ARENAS FOR SUCH VIOLENCE. HOWEVER, MORE IMPORTANT IS THAT HOW SOCIETY STRUCTURES ITS WORK, EDUCATION, AND WEALTH INSTITUTIONS CAN CREATE A SITUATION IN WHICH STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE AND ITS MULTIFACETED CONSEQUENCES BECOME INEVITABLE. VIOLENCE CAN ONLY BE ADDRESSED BY MOVING TOWARD A HUMANISTIC, EGALITARIAN, AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES ON RESEARCH INTO VIOLENCE SHOULD ALLOW FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES INTO THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN STRUCTURAL AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICA SOCIETY. RESEARCHERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO STUDY HOW TO CORRECT SOCIETAL INSTITUTIONS IN SUCH WAYS AS TO REDUCE SOCIETAL VIOLENCE. (KCP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1005. **TESTIMONY OF JAMES BANNON, EXECUTIVE DEPUTY CHIEF, DETROIT (MI) POLICE DEPARTMENT (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By J. BANNON.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 15 p. 1978. **NCJ-57941**

AFTER REVIEWING STATISTICS WHICH INDICATE THAT WIFE ABUSE IS UNDERREPORTED BY AT LEAST 50 PERCENT IN DETROIT, MICH., CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED FOR EACH POINT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO INCREASE VICTIM CONFIDENCE. WOMAN BATTERING GOES UNREPORTED BECAUSE THE VICTIM FEELS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WILL NOT TAKE HER SERIOUSLY AND SHE IS ALSO AFRAID THAT THE ASSAULTS WILL BE INTENSIFIED IF SHE REPORTS THEM. UNFORTUNATELY BOTH ASSUMPTIONS ARE TRUE. IF THE BATTERING OF WOMEN IS TO BE PUT ON THE SAME LEVEL AS OTHER ASSAULTS, THE POLICE AND THE COURTS ARE GOING TO HAVE TO GIVE IT PRIORITY TREATMENT. THE SAME POLICEMAN WHO WILL BREAK INTO A HOUSE WITHOUT A WARRANT WHEN DRUG USE IS SUSPECTED WILL WAIT POLITELY ON THE PORCH UNTIL INVITED IN BY THE ASSAULTING HUSBAND. LAWS NEED TO BE CHANGED TO ALLOW POLICE TO MAKE WARRANTLESS ARRESTS FOR SUCH MISDEMEANORS AS 'DISTURBING THE PEACE' WHEN THE OFFICER SUSPECTS THAT FELONY ASSAULT IS ALSO INVOLVED. PROSECUTORS MUST SET UP ADVOCACY SYSTEMS SO THAT BATTERED WOMEN ARE GIVEN AID AND SUPPORT IN PRESSING CHARGES. THE POLICE ALSO NEED EITHER A SHELTER TO WHICH THE WIFE CAN BE TAKEN OR SOME PROVISION FOR REMOVING THE HUSBAND FROM THE HOME SO THAT THE BATTERING DOES NOT CONTINUE ONCE THE OFFICER LEAVES. THE DEFINITION OF 'BATTERED WIFE' NEEDS TO BE EXTENDED TO ANY CONSENTING SEXUAL UNION, AS 'BATTERED GIRLFRIENDS' ARE EQUALLY COMMON. THE COURTS ALSO MUST RECOGNIZE THE SERIOUS NATURE OF THE ASSAULT AND HAND DOWN SEVERE FINES OR USE WEEKEND SENTENCES. UNTIL WIFE-BEATING BECOMES A PUBLIC PROBLEM, THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WILL CONTINUE TO BE VICTIMS IN THEIR OWN HOMES. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57940. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1006. **TESTIMONY OF SUSAN MALONE BACK, PHD, DIRECTOR, HEW (HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE) SERVICES TO BATTERED WOMEN PROJECT, COLORADO ASSOCIATION FOR AID TO BATTERED WOMEN (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By S. M. BACK.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-57940**

A SERIES OF SIX RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO PROGRAMS AIDING BATTERED WOMEN. THE USE OF GRASSROOTS EXPERIENCE AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL PROJECTS WILL PROVE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE. THOSE WHO ALLOCATE FEDERAL FUNDS OFTEN COMMISSION THEIR OWN RESEARCH EFFORTS AND SEND OUT EXPERTS FROM WASHINGTON TO SET UP PROGRAMS AND OFFER TECHNICAL AID. IN THE FIELD OF SPOUSE ABUSE (WHICH IN 96 PERCENT OF CASES MEANS WIFE ABUSE) THE REAL EXPERTS ARE THE WOMEN WHO HAVE PIONEERED SHELTERS IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITY. THEIR RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE SHOULD BE USED. RATHER THAN SET-UP DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD GIVE GRANTS TO ONGOING PROJECTS AND ENCOURAGE APPLICATIONS FROM LOCAL GROUPS WHO WISH TO ESTABLISH SERVICES IN AREAS NOT YET COVERED BY A VIABLE PROGRAM. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HIRE WOMEN FROM SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS TO GIVE TECHNICAL AID TO NEW SHELTERS AND EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS ALSO SHOULD PROVIDE AID TO BATTERED WIVES. SEVERAL HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS COULD PROVIDE REMODELING FUNDS TO SHELTERS AND COULD MAKE RENT SUBSIDIES AVAILABLE TO THE BATTERED WOMAN WHO IS LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO LIVE. MORE COORDINATION IS NEEDED AMONG AGENCIES DEALING WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND AGENCIES DEALING WITH BATTERED SPOUSES. DRUG OR ALCOHOL TREATMENT OFTEN LEADS TO STRESS WHICH RESULTS IN BATTERING, BUT BATTERING ALSO MAY BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE. FINALLY, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE'S OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES DEVELOPMENT HANDLE PROGRAMS FOR BATTERED SPOUSES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57939 AND NCJ 57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1007. **TESTIMONY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By R. M. S. HENGESBACH.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-57929**

THE WOMAN'S CENTER, AN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN RUN BY THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION SOUTH BEND, IND., COORDINATES A NETWORK OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES TO AID THE ENTIRE FAMILY. THE WOMANS'S CENTER BEGAN BECAUSE THERE WAS NO PLACE FOR A BATTERED WOMAN TO GO EXCEPT TO THE POLICE OR TO A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM. BETWEEN MARCH 1, 1977, AND FEBRUARY 28, 1978, THE SOUTH BEND POLICE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED 1,873 'FAMILY FIGHT' CALLS, OFFICIAL REPORTS WERE FILED FOR 74, AND 4 REQUIRED A RETURN VISIT. ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT DURING A 3-MONTH PERIOD THERE WERE 463 INITIAL CALLS, 39 CALLING TWICE, 7 CALLING THREE TIMES, AND 2 CALLING FOUR TIMES. DURING THE YEAR, MORE THAN 200 BATTERED WOMEN SOUGHT ASSISTANCE FROM AGENCIES IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. THE HOSPITAL REPORTED TREATING A DOMESTIC ASSAULT VICTIM ONCE EVERY 2 TO 3 DAYS, WHILE IN 1976 LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM OF NORTHERN INDIANA, INC., REPRESENTED ABOUT 220 WOMEN WHO WERE SEEKING DIVORCE BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. THE SHELTER PROVIDES 24-HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICE, EMERGENCY FOSTER FAMILY HOMES, COUNSELING, FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, DAY CARE, ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT, COMMUNITY EDUCATION, AND INSERVICE TRAINING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL. THE CENTER'S BIGGEST PROBLEM HAS BEEN FUNDING. PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION MAKING FEDERAL GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR SUCH A PROGRAM WOULD BE OF GREAT BENEFIT NOT ONLY TO THE WOMAN'S CENTER OF THE YWCA IN SOUTH BEND, BUT TO SIMILAR PROGRAMS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57928 AND NCJ 57930-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 17, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1008. **TESTIMONY ON THE ABUSED PERSONS PROGRAM, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By C. L. ANDERSON.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-57925**

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PROGRAM, SUPPORTED ENTIRELY WITH COUNTY FUNDS, GAVE ASSISTANCE TO 268 FAMILIES IN 1977, ITS FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION. BOTH EMERGENCY AID AND LONG TERM SUPPORT SERVICES ARE OFFERED. THE PROGRAM DEVELOPED FROM A GRASSROOTS EFFORT WHEN LOCAL WOMEN'S GROUPS AND THOSE WORKING WITH FAMILIES OF ALCOHOLICS RECOGNIZED THE OFTEN HOPELESS PLIGHT OF VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE FIRST YEAR, 90 WOMEN NEEDED EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE, EITHER IN A TRADITIONAL GROUP SHELTER HOME OR IN A QUIET PLACE. SHELTER CARE IS PROVIDED BY A CONTRACTUAL MOTEL ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY. THE PROGRAM ALSO OFFERS A 24-HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER TO RESPOND TO CRISES AT ALL TIMES; IMMEDIATE FINANCIAL AID FOR FOOD, MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION, AND CHILD-CARE SERVICES; SUPPORT AND EDUCATIONAL GROUPS FOR WOMEN STILL LIVING AT HOME AS WELL AS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE LEFT; SHORT TERM INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING; AND SUPPORTIVE VOLUNTEERS. THERE ARE NO INCOME ELIGIBILITY LIMITS BECAUSE WOMEN FROM MODERATE TO HIGH INCOME HOMES OFTEN HAVE NO READY ACCESS TO CASH TO SUSTAIN THEMSELVES DURING THE INITIAL CRISIS AND MAY NOT HAVE ANY CONTROL OVER FAMILY RESOURCES UNTIL LEGAL INTERVENTION CAN BE ARRANGED. SERVICES ALSO ARE GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN OF ABUSING PARENTS. A TEAM APPROACH INVOLVING A TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER IS USED TO HELP POLICE RESPOND TO DOMESTIC CRISIS CALLS. THE TESTIMONY ENDS WITH AN APPEAL FOR AN EXTENSION OF TITLE XX TO COVER FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS. THE 1978 BUDGET OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PROGRAM IS APPENDED. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57924 AND NCJ 57926-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 17, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1009. **TESTIMONY ON THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (HR 7927) AND THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (HR 8948) (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By A. SHERBO.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-57936**

THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS IS MADE MORE ACUTE BY ISOLATION; THE STATE POLICE ARE MANY MILES AWAY, SOCIAL SERVICES ARE FEW, AND GETTING A WARRANT INVOLVES A LONG TRIP TO THE COUNTY SEAT. THE APPALACHIAN RESEARCH AND DEFENSE FUND OF KENTUCKY, INC. COUNTED ASSAULT CHARGES, SURVEYED DIVORCE STATISTICS, AND EXAMINED POLICE RECORDS IN PERRY COUNTY, KY., TO ESTIMATE THE EXTENT OF WIFE ABUSE IN RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE. IT FOUND THAT ON A PER CAPITA BASIS ABOUT AS MANY WOMEN WERE BEING BEATEN AS WERE COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF AUTHORITIES IN URBAN AREAS. HOWEVER, AS IN URBAN AREAS, MANY CASES GO UNREPORTED. THE PROBLEM IS COMPOUNDED BY THE FACT THAT MOST OF THESE WOMEN LIVE IN REMOTE HOLLOWS WITH NO TELEPHONE. THE FAMILY STRUCTURE IS PATRILOCAL. IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR A WHOLE HOLLOW OR CREEK BRANCH TO BE COMPOSED OF JUST ONE FAMILY; EACH BROTHER'S WIFE IS THE OUTSIDER AND SHE CAN OFTEN EXPECT LITTLE SUPPORT FROM HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY. TIES TO HER OWN FAMILY CAN ALSO TRAP HER IF SHE MUST LEAVE THAT COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO LIVE IN PEACE. HER CALL TO THE POLICE MAY BE ANSWERED BY A FRIEND OF HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY. IF A SHELTER IS ESTABLISHED, ITS LOCATION WOULD BE QUICKLY KNOWN IN THE SMALL TOWNS. AT PRESENT THERE IS ONE SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN KENTUCKY, LOCATED IN LOUISVILLE. A SURVEY OF OVER 50 AGENCIES IN THREE COUNTIES TURNED UP ONLY TWO WHO COULD ACCOMODATE OR GIVE TEMPORARY FINANCIAL AID TO A BATTERED WOMAN. FUNDING IS URGED TO HELP LOCAL PEOPLE DEVELOP APPROPRIATE LOCAL SERVICES. URBAN SOLUTIONS IMPOSED BY OUTSIDERS WILL NOT WORK IN RURAL AREAS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE PERRY COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS PLUS REFERENCES. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57935 AND NCJ 57937-57941.

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 17, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1010. **TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY JAMES C WALSH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, VICTIMS INFORMATION BUREAU OF SUFFOLK, INC (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By J. C. WALSH.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-57939**

THE VICTIMS INFORMATION BUREAU IS IN A MIDDLE-TO-UPPER MIDDLE-CLASS COUNTY OF NEW YORK. IN ADDITION TO SHELTER AND ADVOCACY SERVICES, IT OFFERS A UNIQUE COUNSELING SERVICE TO HELP ABUSING HUSBANDS CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR. POLICE, COURTS, AND SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCIES HAVE LONG REALIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERVENTION WHEN DEALING WITH JUVENILES WHO ARE THE OBJECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, BUT THIS SUPPORT IS NOT EXTENDED TO ADULTS. SOCIETY ASSUMES THAT WHEN PEOPLE REACH LEGAL MAJORITY THEY CAN PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM ASSAULTS BY FAMILY MEMBERS AND THAT WHAT HAPPENS BETWEEN RELATED ADULTS, EXCEPT MURDER, IS NOT THE CONCERN OF GENERAL SOCIETY. BY IGNORING SUCH VIOLENCE, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FAILS TO RECOGNIZE THE COST OF SENDING POLICE TO THE SAME ADDRESS OVER AND OVER, THE COST OF INTERVENING ON THE BEHALF OF CHILDREN CAUGHT UP IN THIS VIOLENCE, AND THE COST OF HANDLING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY GROWING OUT OF SUCH VIOLENCE. THE VICTIMS INFORMATION BUREAU BEGAN IN 1976 AS A COMMUNITY-BASED, AUTONOMOUS VICTIMS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDED THROUGH THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL. SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THE HOTLINE HAS RECEIVED MORE THAN 9,000 CALLS AND 875 CLIENTS HAVE ATTENDED THE COUNSELING CENTER. THE BUREAU FOUND THAT MOST WOMEN DID NOT WANT TO END THEIR MARRIAGES, THEY JUST WANTED THE BATTERING TO STOP. THE CLINICAL DIRECTOR HAS DEVELOPED A UNIQUE FAMILY COUNSELING SYSTEM WHICH HAS BEEN USED WITH 135 COUPLES AND HAS ELIMINATED THE ABUSE IN EVERY CASE. FEDERAL FUNDING SHOULD ENCOURAGE FURTHER LOCAL EFFORT LIKE THIS. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57938 AND NCJ 57940-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 17, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1011. **THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF CHILD ABUSE REMEDIATION STRATEGIES. By J. BELSKY.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHILD PSYCHOLOGY,* V 7, N 2 (SUMMER 1978), P 117-121. **NCJ-54470**

REMEDIAL STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY RELATE TO THREE POPULAR MODELS OF THE ETIOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE. RESEARCH ON CHILD MALTREATMENT HIGHLIGHTS THREE BASIC THEORETICAL MODELS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT: (1) THE PSYCHIATRIC MODEL, WHICH VIEWS CHILD ABUSE BEHAVIOR AS ROOTED IN A PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCE IN THE ABUSER; (2) THE SOCIOLOGICAL MODEL, WHICH EXPLAINS CHILD ABUSE BEHAVIOR AS STIMULATED BY THE CONDITIONING AND STRESSES OF PREVALENT SOCIOECONOMIC PATTERNS; AND (3) THE EFFECT OF THE CHILD ON HIS CAREGIVER MODEL, WHICH SEES CHILD ABUSE AS HOSTILE BEHAVIOR ELICITED BY THE BEHAVIOR, PERSONALITY, OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIM. THE REMEDIATING APPROACHES TO CHILD ABUSE ARE RELATED TO THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS PRESENTED IN EACH MODEL. REMEDIAL STRATEGIES SUGGESTED FOR THE PSYCHIATRIC MODEL VIEW THE ABUSER AS HAVING BEEN SO SEVERELY EMOTIONALLY DEPRIVED IN HIS OR HER EARLY YEARS THAT THE PARENT'S NEED FOR NURTURING PRECLUDES GIVING NURTURE TO THE CHILD. A PROGRAM USING LAY THERAPISTS TO BE FRIENDS AND CONFIDANTES OF THE ABUSER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SELF-HELP GROUPS MODELED AFTER ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS ARE SUGGESTED AS WAYS TO PROVIDE THE NUTURING RELATIONSHIPS NEEDED BY THE ABUSING PARENT. STRATEGIES DESIGNED TO REMEDY CAUSES IDENTIFIED IN THE SOCIOLOGICAL MODEL INCLUDE THE PROVISION OF CHILD CARE PROGRAMS, CRISIS NURSERIES, AND HOMEMAKER SERVICES TO RELIEVE THE PARENT OF SOME OF THE STRESSES OF CHILD REARING AND HOME MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD MANAGEMENT CLASSES AND SOCIAL NETWORKS TO REDUCE THE ISOLATION OF FAMILIES AND THE CESSATION OF APPROVAL FOR CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN. THE EFFECT OF THE CHILD ON HIS CAREGIVER MODEL FOR EXPLAINING ABUSE REQUIRES A TWO-FOLD STRATEGY: (1) CHANGING THE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR WHICH TENDS TO ELICIT A PUNITIVE RESPONSE FROM PARENTS, AND (2) WORKING WITH THE PARENTS TO CHANGE PARENTAL ABUSING REACTIONS TO THE CHILD'S MOST AGGRAVATING CHARACTERISTICS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ANY BROAD-BASED ATTEMPT TO PREVENT AND DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE MUST INCLUDE AN ENTIRE BATTERY OF PROGRAMS TO STRIKE AT THE CAUSATIVE COMPONENTS OF EACH OF THE ETIOLOGICAL MODELS. (RCB)

1012. **THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES. By M. ELBOW.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 58, N 9 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 515-526. **NCJ-47964**

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ARE DESCRIBED FOR FOUR TYPES OF WIFE ABUSERS, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR HANDLING EACH TYPE. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE WARNED THAT WHEN THE WIFE ATTEMPTS TO LEAVE, THE HUSBAND MAY BECOME HOMICIDAL. ALL TOO OFTEN, THE SIMPLE SOLUTION OF SUGGESTING THAT A WOMAM LEAVE HER ABUSING HUSBAND IS NOT AS SIMPLE AS IT SEEMS.

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE FORCES WHICH KEEP A WOMAN IN AN ABUSING RELATIONSHIP IN ORDER TO DISCUSS STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION FOR EACH OF FOUR TYPES OF WIFE-ABUSE SYNDROMES AND TO UNDERSCORE THE GRAVITY OF MARITAL VIOLENCE. THE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSERS ARE EXAMINED: AN INCLINATION TO PROJECT BLAME FOR MARITAL STRIFE, A STRONG NEED FOR THE WOMAN TO CONFORM TO HIS DEFINITION OF HER ROLE WITHIN THE SYSTEM, A TENDENCY TO PROJECT HIS MOTHER'S ATTITUDES UPON THE WIFE, A RIGID EXPECTATION OF THE MARRIAGE, A LACK OF INTIMACY. HOWEVER, THERE ARE ALSO ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS; PROFESSIONALS OFTEN DENY THE POSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS FOUND IN THE MARRIAGE AND ATTRIBUTE THE WIFE'S RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE TO MASOCHISTIC NEEDS. FOUR TYPES OF WIFE ABUSERS ARE DISCUSSED: (1) THE 'CONTROLLER,' WHO SEES THE WIFE AS AN OBJECT TO BE CONTROLLED; (2) THE 'DEFENDER,' WHO EXPECTS HIS WIFE TO LOVE AND FORGIVE HIM NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE ABUSES HER; (3) THE 'APPROVAL SEEKER,' WHO IS SO INSECURE THAT HE CANNOT TOLERATE THE REJECTION IMPLICIT IN HIS WIFE'S LEAVING AND OFTEN THREATENS HER WITH DEATH; AND (4) THE 'INCORPORATOR,' WHO SEES HIS WIFE AS AN EXTENSION OF HIMSELF AND OFTEN THREATENS VIOLENCE BECAUSE HER LEAVING IS SUCH A THREAT TO HIS EGO. COUNSELORS ARE URGED TO HELP THE WIFE REALIZE THAT SHE IS NOT 'CAUSING THE ABUSE.' PERSONS INTERVENING ARE ALSO URGED TO BE PATIENT AND NOT FORCE A CHANGE IN THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE RELATIONSHIP UNTIL THE WIFE IS ABLE TO COPE WITH THE CONSEQUENCES. PROFESSIONALS ALSO SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR HOMICIDE. EFFORTS TO PREVENT THIS TRAGEDY MUST BE PROVIDED FOR IN AGENCY POLICIES. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES, AND THE FOUR PERSONALITY TYPES ARE SUMMARIZED IN A TABLE. (GLR)

1013. **THEORIES IN MARITAL VIOLENCE—EVIDENCE FROM A STUDY OF BATTERED WOMEN. By B. J. ROUNSAVILLE.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 3, N 1-2 (1978), P 11-31. **NCJ-54219**

DATA FROM A STUDY OF 31 BATTERED WOMEN IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., ARE USED TO EXPLORE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS OF WIFE-BEATING. DATA WERE GATHERED ON THE SUBJECTS' SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, EXPERIENCES, SYMPTOMS, AND LEVELS OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND STRESS. ALL OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS CONSIDERED ARE SUPPORTED TO SOME DEGREE BY THESE DATA, AT LEAST IN A PORTION OF THE SAMPLE. THE FOLLOWING FEATURES APPEAR TO BE IMPORTANT IN THE GENESIS AND PERPETUATION OF WIFE ABUSE: (1) PATHOLOGICAL CONFLICTS OVER DEPENDENCY AND AUTONOMY, MANIFESTED IN MEN BY PARANOID CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR ('MORBID JEALOUSY') AND IN WOMEN BY ALTERNATING DEPENDENT AND COUNTER-DEPENDENT, PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR; (2) DEFICIENT IMPULSE CONTROL IN MEN, OFTEN EXACERBATED BY ALCOHOL OR DRUG; (3) A SYNDROME OF DEPRESSIVE, LEARNED HELPLESSNESS THAT ACTS AS A CRITICAL PARALYZING FACTOR IN MANY ABUSED WOMEN; (4) PRESSURED ENTRY INTO MARRIAGE; (5) DISTORTED VIEWS OF MARITAL ROLES LEARNED IN CHILDHOOD; (6) CONTINUING, SEVERE SOCIAL STRESS; (7) STATUS INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE; AND (8) SOCIETY'S FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE WIFE ABUSE AS A SERIOUS PROBLEM AND TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE CHARACTERIZING THE SYNDROME OF WIFE BEATING APPEARS TO BE THE INTENSE, EXCLUSIVE DYADIC SYSTEM IN WHICH THE COUPLE IS ENMESHED. AS INDIVIDUALS, THE MAN MAY NOT BE VIOLENT AND THE WOMAN MAY BE UNWILLING TO TOLERATE ABUSE. BUT WHEN THE MAN AND WOMAN COME TOGETHER IN A RELATIONSHIP, A DYNAMIC IS CREATED IN WHICH VIOLENCE RECURS. THE WOMAN FINDS IT VERY DIFFICULT TO LEAVE THE RELATIONSHIP OR STOP THE ABUSE BECAUSE HER INTERACTIONS WITH THE MAN HAVE GAINED A STABLE BUT EXPLOSIVE MOMENTUM. IT APPEARS REASONABLE TO VIEW WIFE BEATING FROM A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS PERSPECTIVE, IN WHICH FAMILY VIOLENCE IS SEEN AS A FINAL, COMMON PATHWAY OF MULTIPLE DETERMINANTS. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

Availability: VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314.

1014. **THERAPY FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS—ITS EFFECT ON THE CHILD (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By H. P. MARTIN and P. BEEZLEY.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 13 p. 1976. **NCJ-41796**

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE COMPONENTS OF EFFECTIVE THERAPY FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS, INTRODUCES APPROACHES FOR ALTERING PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION, AND SUGGESTS GUIDELINES TO DETERMINE IF THE PARENT IS ABLE TO PROVIDE A GOOD HOME. THERE ARE THREE DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS MAY BE CONSIDERED. FIRST, THERE IS THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT ABUSIVE PARENTS HAVE A NEED FOR AND A RIGHT TO HELP, EVEN IF THE CHILD DOES NOT INDIRECTLY BENEFIT. THUS, THERAPY SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO THESE ADULTS, EVEN IF THERE IS NO BENEFIT TO THE CHILD. A SECOND CONSIDERATION OF THERAPY FOR THE PARENTS IS THE ADVANTAGE TO THE CHILD OF THE PARENTS' IMPROVED STATE OF MENTAL HEALTH. A THIRD WAY OF CONSIDERING THERAPY FOR THE ABUSING PARENT IS TO FOCUS PRIMARILY ON THE CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF THE PARENT TOWARDS THE CHILD. GIVEN THESE THREE PURPOSES OF PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR PARENTS, THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES SOME OF THE COMPONENTS OF EFFECTIVE THERAPY FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS AND EXAMINES HOW SUCH THERAPY VARIES FROM THE THERAPY MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS USUALLY AND TRADITIONALLY PROVIDE TOR THEIR PATIENTS. THE WAYS IN WHICH THERAPY CAN IMPINGE ON THE PARENTS' ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS TOWARDS THE CHILD ARE THEN EXAMINED. FINALLY, GIVEN THERAPEUTIC GAINS IN THE PARENTS, THE AUTHORS EXAMINE THE QUESTION OF HOW ONE CAN ASSESS THE READINESS AND ABILITY OF THE PARENTS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PARENTING FOR THE ABUSED CHILD. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...DMC

1015. **THREE ABUSING FAMILIES (FROM CHALLENGE OF CHILD ABUSE, 1977, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN—SEE NCJ-57643). By C. COOPER.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-57644**

THREE BRITISH CHILD ABUSE CASE STUDIES REVEAL MANY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS FACING THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR AIDING TROUBLED FAMILIES AND PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ABUSE. CHILD ABUSE RAISES COMPLEX QUESTIONS BEARING ON THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND ON THE ABILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONALS TO RESPOND. FOR EXAMPLE, IF IT COULD BE PREDICATED THAT MARY'S MOTHER (IN THE FIRST CASE) WOULD ABUSE HER, THEN SHOULD THIS MOTHER BE DENIED THE RIGHT TO CARE FOR HER CHILDREN? THE MOTHER, WHO HAD BEEN REJECTED, ABUSED, AND POSSIBLY BATTERED BY HER OWN MOTHER WAS DOING THE SAME THING TO MARY AND WOULD MOST LIKELY TREAT THE BABY SHE WAS EXPECTING THE SAME WAY. SINCE THE MOTHER HAD REJECTED ALL OFFERS OF

HELP, THE QUESTION BECOMES ONE OF WHETHER SOCIETY CAN ALLOW HER CHILDREN TO BE ENTRUSTED TO HER CARE. THE SECOND CASE STUDY SHOWS THAT MANY PROFESSIONALS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT PARENTS ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN, EVEN THOUGH THE CHILD CONTINUALLY RECEIVES NONACCIDENTIAL INJURIES. IN THIS CASE, THE SOCIAL WORKER INCORRECTLY SIDED WITH THE PARENTS AND DENIED THE POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE EXISTING WITHIN THE FAMILY. THE THIRD CASE RAISES THE QUESTION OF WHAT RIGHTS CHILDREN HAVE IN DECIDING WITH WHOM THEY SHOULD LIVE. EVEN THOUGH THE MOTHER HABITUALLY ABUSED HER CHILDREN, THEY ASKED TO REMAIN WITH HER. WHAT SHOULD THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONALS BE IN PERSUADING THE CHILDREN THAT IT IS BEST FOR THEM TO BE REMOVED FROM THEIR PARENTS? THESE CASE STUDIES SHOWED A STRIKING LACK OF COORDINATION AMONG THE EFFORTS OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS, SOCIAL WORKERS, POLICE, AND THE COURTS. IF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IS TO BE ADDRESSED, THEN SOCIETY MUST DETERMINE WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BALANCING THE NEED TO PROTECT CHILDREN WITH THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS TO CARE FOR THEM. CURRENT PROCEDURES NEED TO BE REEXAMINED IN LIGHT OF THE POINTS RAISED IN THESE CASES. (KCP)

1016. **THREE FRENCH FOLLOW UP STUDIES IN ABUSED CHILDREN. By P. STRAUS and D. GIRODET.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,* V 1, N 1 (1977), P 99-103. **NCJ-47090**

DURING 1975-1976, THREE FRENCH RESEARCH TEAMS PUBLISHED THE RESULTS OF THEIR FOLLOWUP STUDIES ON ABUSED CHILDREN; THE FINDINGS OF THE THIRD STUDY, THE PARIS STUDY, ARE SUMMARIZED. THE PARIS RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT ON A POPULATION OF 70 CHILDREN WHO HAD SUFFERED ABUSE. OUT OF THE 70, 6 HAD DIED AT THE TIME OF OR SHORTLY AFTER HOSPITALIZATION, AND 10 COULD NOT BE RETRACED. REGARDING THE REMAINING 54, INFORMATION ON 20 WAS OBTAINED INDIRECTLY, AND 34 WERE SUBMITTED IN 1974 TO A CLINICAL CHECK-UP CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER OF THE TEAM, USUALLY A PEDO-PSYCHIATRIST OR PSYCHOLOGIST. OUT OF THE 54 CHILDREN, 24 LIVE WITH THEIR FAMILY, WHICH THEY EITHER NEVER LEFT OR TO WHICH THEY WERE RETURNED AFTER TEMPORARY FOSTERING. THIRTY ARE STILL IN FOSTER CARE SITUATIONS. NINETEEN CARRY PHYSICAL MARKS THAT RESULTED FROM THEIR ABUSE; THESE ARE MINOR IN MOST CASES, BUT FOUR PRESENT A SEVERE NEUROLOGICAL STATE OWNING TO SUBDURAL HEMATOMA. HALF OF THE CHILDREN WHO ARE OF SCHOOL AGE DO NOT ATTEND SCHOOL AT ALL OR SHOW SEVERE BACKWARDNESS. VARIOUS FORMS OF BEHAVIOR DISTURBANCE (ENURESIS, AGGRESSIVE OR APATHETIC BEHAVIOR, ETC.) ARE MANIFEST AMONG THE CHILDREN WHO REMAINED WITH THEIR FAMILY AS WELL AS AMONG THOSE UNDER FOSTER CARE. WHEN BOTH GROUPS ARE COMPARED, IT MAY BE CONCLUDED THAT THE PROGNOSIS FOR THE FUTURE OF THOSE CHILDREN WHO REMAINED WITH THEIR FAMILY APPEARS BRIGHTER FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THEIR SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL ADAPTATION AND OF THEIR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE LASTING EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS. THE LACK OF COORDINATION AMONG THE VARIOUS CHILD PROTECTION STRUCTURES (MEDICAL, SOCIAL, JUDICIAL, ETC.) AND THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF EFFORTS TO SECURE A STEADY, SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CHILD ARE UNDERSCORED. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CONDITION OF SIBLINGS OF THE 54 CHILDREN WAS HARDLY MORE SATISFACTORY; HALF OF THEM HAD A PROBLEMATIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR PARENTS AND PRESENT PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS AT LEAST AS SEVERE AS THOSE OF THE INITIALLY ABUSED CHILD. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE FINDINGS OF THE THREE FRENCH STUDIES ARE IDENTICAL IN MANY RESPECTS, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE CARRIED OUT INDEPENDENTLY. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (KBL)

1017. **THROWAWAY PARENTS—AN INDICTMENT OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION IN MILWAUKEE. By A. A. HAEUSER.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSINMILWAUKEE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 13 p. 1975. **NCJ-53986**

MILWAUKEE, WIS., IS WARNED THAT IT IS THROWING AWAY ABUSING PARENTS BY STIGMATIZING THEM AND OFFERING THEM INSUFFICIENT REHABILITATION. THIS REPORT ADVOCATES A GOAL OF REHABILITATION OF THE ABUSING PARENTS RATHER THAN REMOVAL OF THE CHILD AND PUNISHMENT OF THE PARENTS. TWO MILWAUKEE PROGRAMS ARE PROMISING APPROACHES BUT ARE INSUFFICIENT: OUTPOST-PARENTS HELPLINE AND PARENTS ANONYMOUS. THE HELPLINE TELEPHONE HOTLINE OFFERS PARENTS ON THE VERGE OF LOSING CONTROL AN OPPORTUNITY TO TALK TO SOMEONE AND REGAIN COMPOSURE. BESIDES TELEPHONE COUNSELING, HELPLINE ALSO RECOMMENDS PARENT EDUCATION CLASSES, READING MATERIALS, AND TAPED CONSULTATIONS ON COMMON CONCERNS ABOUT PRESCHOOLS. PARENTS ANONYMOUS IS AN ABUSING PARENTS SELF-HELP GROUP MODELED ON ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS THAT MEETS AND ATTEMPTS TO WORK OUT THE PROBLEMS OF INDIVIDUAL PARENTS. PARENTS COME TO THE PARENTS ANONYMOUS MEETINGS OR CALL HELPLINE BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF LEGAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES. A MAJOR PROBLEM INHERENT IN COMMON CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT METHODS IS THE EMPHASIS ON REPORTING. IT HAS FOSTERED AN ATTITUDE OF CATCH THE PARENT RATHER THAN HELP THE PARENT. AN ADDITIONAL PROBLEM IS THE LACK OF AN ORGANIZATION TO COORDINATE THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ABUSING PARENTS. FURTHERMORE, MILWAUKEE IS NOT DEVELOPING SOME OF THE PROVEN MODALITIES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE: (1) LAY VOLUNTEER AIDES, (2) CRISIS NURSERY AND DAY CARE FACILITIES AND HOMES FOR RUNAWAY MOTHERS, (3) FOSTER GRANDPARENTS, AND (4) READILY AVAILABLE HOMEMAKER SERVICES. WHAT IS NEEDED IS UNTHREATENING INTERVENTION, SOCIAL SUPPORTS FOR FAMILIES, AND TREATMENT WHICH PERMITS FAMILIES TO STAY TOGETHER. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (MLC)

Supplemental Notes: PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION ON A PANEL WITH EDITH BLACKHALL, SECTION SUPERVISOR, CHILD PROTECTION AND PARENT SERVICES, MILWAUKEE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE AND PHILIP BOND, CHAIRMAN, CHILD ABUSE COMMITTEE, MILWAUKEE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Sponsoring Agency: JUNIOR LEAGUE OF MILWAUKEE, 316 E SILVER SPRING DRIVE, MILWAUKEE, WI 53217.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1018. **TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. By T. IRWIN.** 28 p. 1974. **NCJ-30197**

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET WHICH DEFINES CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, EXAMINES ITS CAUSES, AND DESCRIBES PAST AND PRESENT APPROACHES TO DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM. HIGHLIGHTED ARE FEDERALLY FUNDED MODEL TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN NASHVILLE (TN), BUFFALO (NY), DENVER (CO), BOSTON (MA), LOS ANGELES (CA), NEW YORK CITY, AND LITTLE ROCK (AR). ALSO DISCUSSED ARE PARENTS SELF-HELP GROUPS SUCH AS PARENTS ANONYMOUS AND THE ROLES OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN IN RECOGNIZING AND REPORTING CASES OF POSSIBLE CHILD ABUSE. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON TREATING THE PARENTS, THEREBY ENABLING THE CHILD TO REMAIN WITH THE FAMILY.

Availability: PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC, 381 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

1019. **TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OF THE FUTURE. By V. J. FONTANA.** ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA. *TRIAL,* V 10, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1974), P 14-16, 18. **NCJ-16549**

REVIEW OF SOME OF THE MEDICAL INDICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND OF SOME THE PROVISION OF CHILD ABUSE STATE LAWS. WHILE A MALTREATED CHILD OFTEN PRESENTS NO OBVIOUS SIGNS OF BEING BATTERED, THERE ARE MULTIPLE, MINOR PHYSICAL EVIDENCES OF EMOTIONAL, NUTRITIONAL OR PHYSICAL ABUSE OR NEGLECT. IN ALL 50 STATES, STATUTES REQUIRE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND MANY HAVE ABROGATED THE PRIVILEGED STATUS OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE OR DOCTOR AND PATIENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES.

1020. **TOMORROW IN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT.** NORTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND CONTROL, 831 WEST MORGAN STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27603. 8 p. **NCJ-19138**

REVIEW OF PAST PROGRAMS FOR NORTH CAROLINA'S NEGLECTED, ABUSED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN, AND DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND EXPANDED PROGRAMS TO BE INITIATED UNDER THE REORGANIZED OFFICE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. NEW SERVICES WILL INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS MORE INDIVIDUALIZED REHABILITATION TREATMENT, EXPANDED COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS, INCREASED MEDICAL-DENTAL CARE, AND CONVERSION OF ALL EIGHT TRAINING SCHOOLS INTO COEDUCATIONAL LEARNING CENTERS.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1021. **TOWARD A GENERAL STRESS THEORY OF INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE. By K. FARRINGTON.** 49 p. 1975. **NCJ-35777**

IT IS PROPOSED THAT MUCH FAMILY VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION CAN BE EXPLAINED AS A RESPONSE TO OR THE RESULT OF STRESS EXPERIENCED BY INDIVIDUAL FAMILY MEMBERS, OR BY FAMILY UNITS AS A WHOLE. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ANALYSIS OF STRESS IS PRESENTED—INCLUDING COMPONENTS, OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE DEMANDS, RESPONSE CAPABILITIES, AND INDICATORS OF MAGNITUDE. THE RESULTANT GENERAL MODEL IS THEN APPLIED TO FAMILIES. NORMS AND ALTERNATIVE RESPONSES ARE EXAMINED WITHIN THE CONTEXT. A SERIES OF PROPOSITIONS ARE GENERATED. VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF THE STRESS MODEL TO INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SPECIFIED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUSES, ARE SUGGESTED.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1975.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, DURHAM, NH 03824 Stock Order No. BV2-6; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1022. **TOWARDS A UNIFIED FAMILY COURT. By J. G. HALL.** NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ONE PARENT FAMILIES, 255 KENTISH TOWN ROAD, LONDON NW5 2LX, GREAT BRITAIN. 19 p. 1978. **NCJ-54671**

THIS PAMPHLET WAS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ONE PARENT FAMILIES AND RECOMMENDS A UNIFIED FAMILY COURT STRUCTURE TO FURTHER SOCIAL AND LEGAL PROCESS IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF ENGLAND. THE COUNCIL RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR UNIFIED FAMILY COURTS THAT POSSESS THE RESOURCES TO DEAL REALISTICALLY WITH PRACTICAL PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION. TO SATISFY THE SIX CRITERIA ESTABLISHED, UNIFIED FAMILY COURTS MUST (1) BE IMPARTIAL JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS, REGULATING THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND SETTLING DISPUTES ACCORDING TO LAW; (2) BE UNIFIED INSTITUTIONS IN A SYSTEM OF FAMILY LAW WHICH APPLIES A UNIFORM SET OF LEGAL PRINCIPLES DERIVED FROM A SINGLE MORAL STANDARD APPLICABLE TO ALL CITIZENS; (3) MUST ORGANIZE THEIR WORK IN SUCH A WAY AS TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE FACILITIES FOR CONCILIATION; (4) MUST HAVE PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED STAFF TO ASSIST BOTH THE COURTS AND THE PARTIES IN ALL MATTERS REQUIRING SOCIAL WORK SERVICES AND ADVICE; (5) MUST WORK IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AUTHORITIES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF NEED AND LIABILITY IN CASES INVOLVING THE PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AID; AND (6) MUST ORGANIZE THEIR PROCEDURES, SITTINGS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH A VIEW TO GAINING THE CONFIDENCE AND MAXIMIZING THE CONVENIENCE OF CITIZENS. GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO THE CONCEPT OF A UNIFIED FAMILY COURT STRUCTURE, MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS IN MAGISTRATE COURTS, ADOPTION PROCEEDINGS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND CONCILIATION ARE DETAILED. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ONE PARENT FAMILIES, 255 KENTISH TOWN ROAD, LONDON NW5 2LX, GREAT BRITAIN.

1023. **TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK WITH VIOLENT FAMILIES (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By B. JORDAN and J. PACKMAN.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 19 p. 1978. **NCJ-54647**

PROCEDURES FOR TRAINING SOCIAL WORKERS AND SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES ARE DESCRIBED, AND THE DYNAMICS INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS NOTED THAT SOCIAL WORKERS, UNLIKE THE POLICE, HAVE NEITHER THE AUTHORITY NOR TEMPERAMENT FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENCE. ADDITIONALLY, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO DEAL WITH VIOLENCE IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE SITUATION IMPROVES AND POSITIVE VALUES DEVELOP. THE NATURAL TENDENCY OF SOCIAL WORKERS ENCOUNTERING VIOLENCE IS BELIEVED TO BE EITHER PANIC OR A DETACHMENT THAT INHIBITS THE SOCIAL WORKER FROM RELATING TO THE CLIENTS' PROBLEMS. TRAINING SOCIAL WORKERS TO DEAL WITH VIOLENCE SHOULD INCLUDE HELPING THEM TO ACCEPT THE FEAR WITHIN THEMSELVES STIMULATED BY ACTUAL OR ANTICIPATED VIOLENCE WITHIN A CLIENT'S FAMILY. THIS INCLUDES RECOGNIZING THE FEAR-INDUCED MENTAL PROCESSES OF FANTASIES OF DANGER AND TRAGIC OUTCOMES. ACCEPTANCE OF ONE'S FEELINGS PREVENTS DETACHMENT AND PROVIDES CONTROLS FOR PANIC. COURAGE, THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT FOR FACING AND DEALING WITH VIOLENT SITUATIONS, IS CONSIDERED TO BE THAT ELUSIVE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTIC THAT ENABLES A PERSON TO ACT IN THE FACE OF FEAR WITH SKILL AND EFFECTIVENESS. THE PROCESS OF ACCEPTING ONE'S OWN FEAR IN THE FACE OF VIOLENCE IS BELIEVED BEST DONE IN SITUATIONS OF ROLE PLAY OR IN GROUP SESSIONS WITH PEERS WHERE FIELD WORK EXPERIENCES ARE ANALYZED. SKILLS FOR DEALING WITH PARTICULAR TYPES OF SITUATIONS CAN ALSO BE CULTIVATED THROUGH DESIGNED ROLE PLAYS AND ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL SITUATIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD PROVIDE A STRUCTURE OF PEER SUPPORT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF TRAINED PERSONNEL WHEREBY INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL WORKERS CAN DEAL WITH FEELINGS AND DEVELOP APPROACHES ASSOCIATED WITH SITUATIONS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR HANDLING FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE OFFERED. A BRIEF LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (RCB)

1024. **TRANSITION PROCESS—A FEMINIST ENVIRONMENT AS RECONSTITUTIVE MILIEU. By J. RIDINGTON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 563-575. **NCJ-46171**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VANCOUVER TRANSITION HOUSE FOR WOMEN IS TRACED, ALONG WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF BATTERED WOMEN. IN RESPONSE TO A NEED FOR ASSISTANCE TO BATTERED WOMEN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE WOMEN IN TRANSITION WAS FORMED IN 1972 TO ESTABLISH REFUGES FOR BATTERED WOMEN. THE HOUSE, FUNDED AND STAFFED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN, OPENED IN DECEMBER 1973. THE STAFF MEMBERS WERE CHOSEN BECAUSE OF THEIR SIMILARITY TO AND ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER TROUBLED WOMEN—THEY WERE NOT SOCIAL WORKERS, AND HAD NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WORKING IN SUCH A FACILITY. STAFF MEMBERS MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AND CHILD COURT PROCEEDINGS WHEN NECESSARY, AND THEY HELP THE WOMAN EXAMINE AND EVALUATE HER SITUATION AND OPTIONS. THEY ALSO SUGGEST OTHER METHODS WHICH WOMEN IN SIMILAR SITUATIONS HAVE USED TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS. SINCE THE TRANSITION HOUSE IS A COOPERATIVE, THE WOMEN ARE ENCOURAGED TO TAKE TURNS BABYSITTING, AND A DUTY ROSTER IS SET UP FOR WEEKLY CHORES. FOLLOWUP STUDIES ARE NOT POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE TRANSIENT NATURE OF THE WOMEN WHO LEAVE THE HOUSE. SINCE SOME CASES TAKE LONGER TO RESOLVE THAN THE ONE-MONTH TRANSITION PERIOD, CREATION OF A HOUSE FOR LONG-TERM RESIDENTS IS BEING CONSIDERED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: JILLIAN RIDINGTON, 3464 WEST 27TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BS V6S 1P6 CN, CANADA.

1025. **TREATING THE BATTERED WOMAN. By B. STAR.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1425 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. 9 p. 1977. **NCJ-58706**

DRAWING FROM INTERVIEWS, AND RESEARCH WITH 50 BATTERED WOMEN, THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE BACKGROUNDS OF ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR MARITAL SITUATIONS AND EXPLORES SPECIFIC CASES OF ABUSE. ALTHOUGH WHAT CONSTITUTES ABUSE OFTEN DEPENDS ON THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERCEPTION, CERTAIN THEMES DO RECUR ON RESEARCH TESTS AND INTERVIEWS. GENERALLY, ABUSED WOMEN COME FROM EMOTIONALLY RESTRICTIVE FAMILIES; TEND TO BE LONELY WITHDRAWN, AND LACKING IN SELF-ESTEEM; WERE NOT ABUSED PRIOR TO MARRIAGE BUT MARRIED MEN WHO HAD WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED ABUSE AND WHO WERE EXCESSIVELY JEALOUS. THEY HAVE NOT HAD MANY IN-DEPTH RELATIONSHIPS WITH MEN PRIOR TO MARRYING THE ABUSIVE SPOUSE; ARE NOT SEXUALLY SATISFIED BY THE HUSBAND; AND DO NOT HAVE A LARGE SUPPORT SYSTEM OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES. A SPECIFIC CASE OF MARITAL ABUSE WHICH HIGHLIGHTS THESE THEMES IS PROVIDED. SEVERAL FACTORS WHICH MOTIVATE WOMEN TO REMAIN IN ABUSIVE SITUATIONS INCLUDE THE ECONOMIC REALITIES OF A LOWERED LIVING STANDARD THAT WOULD RESULT FROM A SEPARATION, REDEEMING FEATURES OF THE MARRIAGE, AND THE EMOTIONAL TRAUMA ASSOCIATED WITH BEING ALONE. EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION REQUIRES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ATTITUDES AND CONCERNS BATTERED WOMEN BRING WITH THEM WHEN THEY SEEK HELP. MOST WOMEN VIEW PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AS A SIGN OF MARITAL FAILURE AND WILL CLING TO, OR DENY, AN ABUSIVE SITUATION RATHER THAN DECIDE WHETHER TO REMAIN OR LEAVE. COUNSELORS MAY HANDLE THIS SITUATION BY FOCUSING ON SOME OTHER ASPECT OF THE SITUATION TO DIMINISH THE IMPACT OF VIOLENCE ON CLIENT FUNCTIONING. OTHER PROBLEMS PRESENTED TO THE SOCIAL WORKER INVOLVE EMOTIONAL EMPTINESS, DENIAL, ISOLATION, ANGER, DEPRESSION, PASSIVITY, AND FRUSTRATION. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (WJR)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE FIFTH NASW PROFESSIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIAL WORK, NOV 19-22, 1977, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

1026. **TREATING THE VICTIM OF AGGRESSION (FROM VIOLENCE PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By I. L. KUTASH.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-55036**

A SCHEME FOR CLASSIFYING VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION IS PRESENTED, AND TREATMENT APPROACHES APPROPRIATE FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF VICTIMS ARE DESCRIBED. THE CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON STUDIES OF CONCENTRATION CAMP SURVIVORS, BATTERED CHILDREN, RAPE VICTIMS, AND MASOCHISTS. TWO BASIC CATEGORIES OF VICTIMS ARE DEFINED: SITUATIONAL (THOSE WHO PLAY NO ROLE IN THEIR VICTIMIZATION) AND PROMOTIONAL (THOSE WHO UNCONSIOUSLY OR CONSCIOUSLY INVITE THEIR OWN VICTIMIZATION). DISTINCTIONS OF DURATION AND FREQUENCY (SINGLE, PROLONGED, OR FREQUENT VICTIMIZATION) AND OF AGE OR DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE (CHILD OR ADULT VICTIM) ARE ALSO MADE, TWO SYNDROMES--ACUTE AND CHRONIC--THAT CAN DEVELOP IN SITUATIONAL AGGRESSION VICTIMS ARE DEFINED, AS ARE THREE TYPES OF DISORDERS--IMPULSIVE, COMPULSIVE, AND CHARACTEROLOGICAL--IN PROMOTIONAL AGGRESSION VICTIMS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT, AS IN ALL MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL CONDITIONS, THE FIVE SYNDROMES AND DISORDERS IN VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION RARELY ARE SEEN IN PURE FORM. FOR INSTANCE, OFTEN THERE IS A PROMOTIONAL COMPONENT IN THE MOST SITUATIONAL VICTIM, AND VICE VERSA. A CHRONIC SITUATIONAL AGGRESSION VICTIM WHO IS NOT TREATED CAN DEVELOP A PROMOTIONAL AGGRESSION VICTIM DISORDER. TREATMENT METHODS APPLICABLE TO EACH TYPE OF SYNDROME OR DISORDER ARE DESCRIBED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO TWO PSYCHOANALYTICALLY DERIVED VICTIM THERAPIES: SITUATIONAL AGGRESSION VICTIM EMOTO-RESTORATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY (SAVE) AND PROMOTIONAL AGGRESSION VICTIM EMOTO-REMOTIVATIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY (PAVE). THE GOAL OF SAVE IS TO RESTORE VICTIMS TO THEIR PRE-TRAUMA CONDITION. THE GOAL OF PAVE IS TO REMOTIVATE PATIENTS SO THEY WILL NO LONGER INVITE VICTIMIZATION. (LKM)

1027. **TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR BATTERED SPOUSES (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-56298. By L. E. WALKER.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 00019 p. 1978. **NCJ-56302**

USING INTERVIEWS WITH ABOUT 420 WOMEN AND THEIR HELPERS, THIS 1978 CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY SHOWS THE THREE PHASES WHICH LEAD TO WIFE BATTERING, USING THE CONCEPT OF LEARNED HELPLESSNESS. SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED. LEARNED HELPLESSNESS (SELIGMAN, 1974) IS A USEFUL THEORETICAL CONSTRUCT TO UNDERSTAND THE COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, AND MOTIVATIONAL PROBLEMS SO FREQUENTLY OBSERVED AND REPORTED BY BATTERED WOMEN. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PARALYSIS, WHICH KEEPS BATTERED WOMEN IN ABUSIVE SITUATIONS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE THEORY. THE FIRST PHASE, OF THIS THREE PHASED CYCLE, IS TERMED THE TENSION BUILDING PHASE IN THAT TENSION BEGINS TO RISE AND ABUSED WOMEN CAN SENSE THEIR MEN BECOMING EDGY AND MORE PRONE TO REACT NEGATIVELY TO FRUSTRATION. LITTLE ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING THIS PERIOD ELICIT APOLOGIES FROM THE HUSBAND AND ATTEMPTS BY THE WIFE TO PLACATE THE

HUSBAND. HOWEVER, THE TENSION CONTINUES TO BUILD AND BOTH PARTIES FIND IT DIFFICULT TO COPE WITH THE TENSION. THEY CAN ALMOST WELCOME THE SECOND PHASE IN WHICH THE MAN ACTIVELY ABUSES THE WOMAN. THIS IS THE MOST VIOLENT AND SHORTEST OF THE PHASES. THE ENDING OF PHASE TWO AND MOVEMENT INTO PHASE THREE IS WELCOMED BY BOTH PARTIES. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY EXTREMELY LOVING, KIND, AND CONTRITE BEHAVIOR. IN THIS WAY, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN BECOME ENTRAPPED IN A CYCLE OF VIOLENCE FROM WHICH THEY CAN NOT EASILY ESCAPE. HOWEVER, AN UNDERSTANDING OF THESE PHASES DOES HAVE PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES. DETAILED ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO RESEARCH NEEDS IN THIS FIELD IN TERMS OF NEW AREAS OF RESEARCH STUDIES, RESEARCH METHODS, AND GREATER USE OF EXISTING DATA. SEVEN SPECIFIC TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED INCLUDING THE USE OF SHELTERS AND NEW PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AND ADVOCACY TECHNIQUES. (KCP)

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY TO CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND COOPERATION, FEBRUARY 15, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1028. **TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR BATTERED WOMEN (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN, 1978, BY J R CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377). By L. E. WALKER.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 32 p. 1978. **NCJ-51382**

THE THREE STAGES OF A BATTERING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE PRESENTED. APPROPRIATE INTERVENTION IS GIVEN FOR EACH STAGE, AND LONG TERM TREATMENTS ARE EXAMINED. THE THREE PHASES ARE THE TENSION-BUILDING, THE VIOLENT BATTERING INCIDENT, AND A PERIOD OF PEACE AND CALM FOLLOWING THE INCIDENT. THE CYCLES MAY RUN THEIR COURSE QUICKLY OR THEY MAKE TAKE MONTHS OR, IN SOME CASES, YEARS. POLICE MOST USUALLY ARE CALLED DURING THE TENSION-BUILDING AND VIOLENT PHASES. FREQUENTLY THEY RECOMMEND COUNSELING DURING THE TENSION-BUILDING PHASE OR ATTEMPT TO MEDIATE ONLY TO BE CALLED BACK DURING PHASE TWO WHEN ACTUAL VIOLENT ASSAULT HAS TAKEN PLACE. SOCIAL WORKERS ARE INVOLVED, USUALLY, ONLY IN PHASE THREE. THE INTERACTION OF THESE PHASES, THE WAY THE HUSBAND AND HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS PUT PRESSURE ON THE WIFE TO 'WORK THINGS OUT' DURING PHASE THREE, AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF BREAKING THE CYCLE WITHOUT FIRM INTERVENTION ARE ALL DISCUSSED. UNDER CURRENT SOCIAL CONDITIONS THE MOST EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE FOR THE BATTERED WOMAN IS TO END HER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BATTERER. SOCIETY WILL NOT HOLD THE HUSBAND RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ATTACKS AS LONG AS THE RELATIONSHIP IS INTACT. ONCE SHE IS OUT OF IT, HOWEVER, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES AND OTHERS ARE MORE WILLING TO HELP. THE MAJOR TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES DISCUSSED ARE SAFETY FOR THE WOMAN AND HER CHILDREN, A MORE RESPONSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY TO HELP HER INCREASE HER FEELING OF SELF-WORTH. THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF SAFE-HOUSES IS DESCRIBED. THE NEED FOR BETTER LONG TERM SOLUTIONS IS DISCUSSED. THE LAW NEEDS TO BE CHANGED TO PROTECT WOMEN WHO LEAVE BATTERING HUSBANDS FROM A DESERTION CHARGE. POLICE NEED TO TREAT WIFE BEATING AS THEY WOULD ANY ASSAULT CASE. AND SOCIAL WORKERS NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM AS WELL AS THE CYCLE. THERAPY TECHNIQUES ARE SUGGESTED. NOTES ARE APPENDED AS IS A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (GLR)

1029. **TREATMENT APPROACH TO CHILD ABUSE AND DELINQUENCY (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION—V 2, 1978, BY MICHAEL L LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59285). By Y. WALKER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 4 p. 1978. **NCJ-59300**

MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS IS APPLIED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TREATMENT PLANS FOR CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES. THE MODEL CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT) DEFINES ABUSED OR MALTREATED CHILDREN AS CHILDREN WHOSE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OR WELFARE IS HARMED/THREATENED BY PARENTS OR OTHER PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CARE. IN DEFINING WAYS IN WHICH HARM CAN BE INFLICTED UPON CHILDREN, SOCIOLOGISTS CAN OBSERVE A CYCLICAL NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THAT INVOLVES STRESS, REJECTION, THE NEED FOR SURVIVAL, AND WILLFUL ABUSIVE ACTIONS BY PERPETRATORS. MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS IS PROPOSED AS A USEFUL FRAMEWORK FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING IN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THIS HIERARCHY OF NEEDS INCLUDES SELF-ACTUALIZATION, IDENTITY, MASTERY, AFFILIATION AND LOVE, SAFETY AND HOMEOSTASIS, AND SURVIVAL. BOTH THE CYCLICAL NATURE OF CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN TREATMENT PLANNING FOR FAMILIES. THREE TREATMENT PLANNING STEPS ARE OUTLINED: (1) ASSESS EACH PERSON IN THE FAMILY IN TERMS OF WHERE THAT PERSON IS IN THE HIERARCHY OF NEEDS; (2) ASSESS THE FAMILY AS A WHOLE IN TERMS OF THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER; AND (3) DEVELOP SHORT-RANGE AND LONG-RANGE GOALS THAT ALLOW FOR THE SEQUENTIAL MASTERY OF THE HIERARCHY FOR EACH FAMILY MEMBER. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

1030. **TREATMENT MODEL FOR SPOUSE ABUSE. By J. A. GELLER.** 15 p. 1978. **NCJ-55090**

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT MODEL OF THE VICTIMS INFORMATION BUREAU OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, N.Y. IS PRESENTED. DURING 1976, THE VICTIMS INFORMATION BUREAU RECEIVED MORE THAN 4600 CALLS ON THE HOTLINE AND HAD 465 CASES IN THE COUNSELING CENTER; OF THESE CONTACTS, 96 PERCENT WERE FROM BATTERED WOMEN. THE BUREAU'S PHILOSOPHY IS THAT VICTIMS NEED THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY, AND THIS PHILOSOPHY UNDERLIES THE BUREAU'S VICTIMOLOGY MODEL. THE THREE COMPONENTS TO THIS MODEL ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) PEOPLE GENERALLY FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE AROUND VICTIMS AND DO NOT WANT TO ASSOCIATE WITH THEM, (2) OUR SYSTEM TEACHES THAT IF YOU DO SOMETHING GOOD, YOU WILL BE REWARDED, AND IF YOU DO SOMETHING BAD, YOU MUST HAVE DONE SOMETHING TO DESERVE IT; AND (3) THE SYSTEM OFTEN RESPONDS WITH INDIFFERENCE AND CALLOUSNESS TO THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES. THE TREATMENT MODEL DIVIDES THE CLIENT POPULATION INTO THREE GENERAL CATEGORIES: WOMEN WHO WANT TO SEPARATE FROM OR DIVORCE THEIR HUSBANDS, WOMEN WHOSE ONLY OPTION IS TO REMAIN IN THEIR MARRIAGES, AND WOMEN WHO WANT TO REMAIN IN THEIR MARRIAGES, BUT WANT THE RELATIONSHIPS TO CHANGE. DIRECTION IN FINDING LEGAL COUNSEL, HOUSING, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, JOB TRAINING, CHILD CARE, AND OTHER SERVICES IS PROVIDED BY THE BUREAU. THERAPY, INDIVIDUAL, COUPLE, OR GROUP, IS OFTEN RECOMMENDED. BOTH BEHAVIORAL AND

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC APPROACHES ARE USED. WAYS OF DEALING WITH ANGER ARE HIGHLIGHTED, AND TECHNIQUES OF OF NONVIOLENT WAYS OF FIGHTING ARE SOMETIMES TAUGHT. THE TYPICAL CLIENT OF THE BUREAU IS 35 YEARS OLD AND HAS BEEN MARRIED FOR 15 YEARS. THE VAST MAJORITY OF CLIENTS HAVE NEVER SOUGHT HELP EVEN THOUGH ABUSE HAS EXISTED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE MARRIAGE. THE ABUSE VICTIM IS DESCRIBED AS CHRONICALLY DEPRESSED, REMORSEFUL, RESIGNED TO HER SITUATION, AND IN CONSTANT FEAR FOR HER LIFE. (MLC)

Supplemental Notes: PUBLISHED IN VICTIMOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978).

1031. **TREATMENT OF ABUSED CHILDREN—SEARCH FOR A MORE ADEQUATE FOUNDATION FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978 SEE NCJ-56298). By E. H. NEWBERGER.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 6 p. 1978. **NCJ-56307**

PROBLEMS CREATED BY THE QUESTIONABLE QUALITY OF CHILD ABUSE DATA AND THE SUBSEQUENT SERVICES OFFERED ABUSIVE FAMILIES ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS 1978 STUDY. FINDINGS OF A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL STUDY IN BOSTON, MASS. ARE GIVEN. NOTWITHSTANDING A CENTURY'S EXPERIENCE IN THE AMERICAN CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT AND MORE RECENTLY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NOTABLE EXPERTS, THE U.S. SERVICE SYSTEM IS STILL UNABLE TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF MANY CHILDREN. BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SOLID THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE ORIGINS OF CHILD ABUSE, OUR CLINICAL WORK IS AT BEST INTUITIVE AND KIND, AT WORST REFLEXIVE AND MEAN. PART OF THE PROBLEM ARISES FROM THE LACK OF DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES CHILD ABUSE. SUCH TERMS AS 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME' HAVE STRONG IMPLICATIONS WHICH NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE SERVICES PROVIDED ABUSIVE FAMILIES. REQUIRED QUESTIONING OF PARENTS TO FERRET OUT FACTS ARE CLINICALLY UNHELPFUL, ETHICALLY ABSURD, AND INTELLECTUALLY UNSOUND. SUCH DIAGNOSTIC PROCESSES RESULT IN FURTHER ALIENATION OF ISOLATED, FRIGHTENED, AND CONFUSED ABUSIVE FAMILIES, THEREBY DESTROYING ANY CHANCE OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. A TWO PHASED STUDY OF 962 CHILDREN AT THE HOSPITAL FOUND A SIGNIFICANT OVERLAP IN PRIOR AND CURRENT STRESSES ACROSS SOCIAL CATEGORIES, SUGGESTING THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSE ARE WIDESPREAD AND GENERALLY IGNORED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE. THE STUDY SUPPORTS THE CONCEPT OF CHILD ABUSE AS A SYMPTOM OF FAMILY DISTRESS RATHER THAN AS THE ACTIONS OF SICK PARENTS. TREATMENT, AND ULTIMATELY, PREVENTION, OF THIS SYNDROME, THEREFORE, IS BEST CONCEIVED IN RELATION TO THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF FAMILY LIFE. (KCP).

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING, ANALYSIS AND COOPERATION, FEBRUARY 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1032. **TREATMENT OF FAMILIES EXHIBITING VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY BI-COUNTY CHILD ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAM.** LEHIGH UNIVERSITY. 54 p. 1976. **NCJ-40439**

REPORT OF A TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ABUSIVE PARENTS THAT IS OPERATING IN LEHIGH AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA. ALTHOUGH THE CORE OF THE TREATMENT PLAN IS GROUP THERAPY, OTHER SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. SERVICES OFFERED IN BOTH COUNTIES INCLUDE CASE WORK SERVICES, GROUP THERAPY, FAMILY THERAPY, INDIVIDUAL THERAPY, PARENT EDUCATION, AND EVALUATION OF THE COUNSELING SERVICES PROVIDED. THIS INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM INCLUDES PROFESSIONALS FROM THE FIELDS OF MEDICINE, CASEWORK, NURSING, PSYCHOLOGY, AND SOCIOLOGY. THE FIRST PART OF THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE SERVICE PROGRAM AND COMMENTS ON THE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION INVOLVED. THE REMAINDER OF THE TEXT PROVIDES INFORMATION DRAWN FROM THE FORMAL CITATIONS FOR ABUSE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1967 TO 1975. STATISTICS CONCERNING THESE CASES OF ABUSE ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...KAP

Sponsoring Agency: PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND WELFARE BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PA 17120.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1033. **TREATMENT OF THE ABUSED CHILD AND THE CHILD ABUSER. By M. L. BLUMBERG.** ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY (1977),* P 204-215. **NCJ-62801**

A PSYCHOSOCIAL PROFILE OF THE CHILD ABUSER IS PRESENTED. TREATMENT DESIGNS AND APPROACHES TO HELP THE ABUSER AND THE CHILD ARE DESCRIBED, ALONG WITH PREVENTIVE MEASURES. ABUSING PARENTS ARE USUALLY IMMATURE, LONELY PERSONS WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND LITTLE STRENGTH AS A RESULT OF NEGLECTFUL PARENTING DURING THEIR OWN EARLY CHILDHOOD. LACKING NORMAL EGO MECHANISMS OF REALITY TESTING AND MEMORY, THE POTENTIAL ABUSER USES SELF-DEFEATING DEFENSE MECHANISMS OF REPRESSION, DENIAL, AND PROJECTION. THE OPERATION OF THESE MECHANISMS PREVENTS AWARENESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE AND PERMITS THE ABUSER TO VENT ANGER AGAINST THE CHILD. FANTASIES AND ROLE REVERSAL MAKE THE EGO-DEFICIENT PARENT VULNERABLE TO INIMICAL ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES, WITH THE CHILD BEING THE SCAPEGOAT. THERAPY FOR THE ABUSER REQUIRES A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH INVOLVING A PSYCHOTHERAPIST, A SOCIAL WORKER, THE COURT, AND CHILD PLACEMENT (TEMPORARY IF POSSIBLE). BECAUSE OF THE POWERFUL DEFENSE MECHANISMS OPERATIVE IN THE PSYCHE OF THE ABUSER, JUDGMENTAL APPROACHES IN TREATMENT ARE LIKELY TO BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. NONJUDGMENTAL, SUPPORTIVE, AND EMPATHETIC (WITHOUT CONDONING ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR) APPROACHES ARE MORE LIKELY TO PROVIDE A SECURITY BASE FROM WHICH ABUSERS CAN FACE THEIR DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AND ACCEPT THE NEED FOR CHANGE. PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD IN A DAY-CARE CENTER OR TOTAL REMOVAL FROM THE HOME MAY NOT ONLY HELP THE CHILD BUT ALSO RELIEVE SOME OF THE PRESSURES OF CHILD-REARING FROM THE PARENT THAT CAN AID POSITIVE CHANGE. PREVENTIVE MEASURES UNDER STUDY ARE QUESTIONNAIRES FOR IDENTIFYING HIGH-RISK PARENTS AND A STRATEGY FOR PREVENTIVE PROFESSIONAL HELP. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED---RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE TWELFTH NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, MAY 9, 1976, IN MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

1034. **TRENDS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTING STATUTES.** 21 p. 1977. **NCJ-42651**

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRENDS, THE ISSUES, AND THE PROBLEMS POSED BY SEVEN AREAS OF THE REPORTING AND CENTRAL REGISTRY FIELD IN STATE LEGISLATION. THE SUBJECT AREAS DISCUSSED ARE REPORTABLE CONDITIONS AND THE DEFINITION OF 'ABUSE' AND 'NEGLECT'; PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE REPORTS; PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT; PUBLIC EDUCATION; LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; A CENTRAL

REGISTRY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS; AND CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A CHART, CURRENT THROUGH THE 1976 LEGISLATIVE SESSION, SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY STATE OF ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE REPORTING AND CENTRAL REGISTRY STATUTES AND A LIST OF CITATIONS TO THE STATE REPORTING AND CENTRAL REGISTRY STATUTES....ELW

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295.

1035. **TRENDS IN CHILD PROTECTION LAWS—1977.** EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295. 27 p. 1978. **NCJ-46713**

STATE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LEGISLATION AS OF LATE 1977 IS ANALYZED INCLUDING ADJUDICATORY AND DISPOSITIONAL PROCESSES SET IN MOTION BY A REPORT OF CHILD ABUSE. THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT AREAS OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING STATUTES ARE CONSIDERED: REPORTABLE CONDITIONS; PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE REPORTS; PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT; PUBLIC EDUCATION; CENTRAL REGISTRY; GUARDIAN AD LITEM (A PERSON APPOINTED BY THE COURT TO REPRESENT AN ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILD IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS); CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS; EVIDENTIARY QUESTIONS; AND TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. IN ADDITION, THREE APPENDIXES HAVE BEEN INCLUDED. APPENDIX A IS AN UPDATED VERSION, CURRENT THROUGH THE 1976 LEGISLATIVE SESSION, OF THE CHART PUBLISHED IN 1976 BY THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE STATES SHOWING THE CURRENT DISTRIBUTION BY STATE OF THE SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS OF THE REPORTING AND CENTRAL REGISTRY STATUTES. APPENDIX B IS A LIST OF CURRENT CITATIONS FOR THE STATE REPORTING AND CENTRAL REGISTRY STATUTES. FOR CASES IN WHICH A STATE HAS A DEFINITION OF 'ABUSE' OR 'NEGLECT' THAT IS SEPARATE FROM THE REPORTING ACT ITSELF, A CITATION TO THAT DEFINITION HAS BEEN INCLUDED. APPENDIX C IS A LIST OF CURRENT CITATIONS FOR THE STATE STATUTES ON TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES, 300 LINCOLN TOWER, 1860 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO 80295.

1036. **TRIAL ISSUES IN CHILD ABUSE (FROM ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILD—MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURT PRACTICE, 1978, BY DOUGLAS J BESHAROV ET AL—SEE NCJ-56313). By D. W. BAHLMANN.** PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 43 p. 1978. **NCJ-56316**

THIS ARTICLE FROM THE ATTORNEY'S HANDBOOK CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE DISCUSSES THE RELEVANCE OF EVIDENCE FROM PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL RECORDS, AND VICTIMS OF ABUSE. EXCEPTIONS TO THE HEARSAY RULE ARE ANALYZED. BECAUSE AN INCIDENT OF CHILD ABUSE USUALLY OCCURS IN THE PRIVACY OF THE HOME, AND OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF OBJECTIVE WITNESSES, THE TRIAL OF AN ACCUSED CHILD ABUSER INVOLVES RELIANCE ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. ALTHOUGH A WITNESS USUALLY IS RELIED UPON TO PROVIDE AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF A CRIME, THE EXPERT TESTIMONY OF DOCTORS AND PATHOLOGISTS IN AN ABUSE CASE IS BASED ON THE RELIABLE INFERENCES WHICH THE EXPERT IS COMPETENT TO MAKE. IN MOST JURISDICTIONS, AN EXPERT IS PERMITTED TO PROVIDE HIS OR HER OPINION AS TO THE CAUSE OF AN INJURY. FOR EXAMPLE, A DOCTOR MAY BE ALLOWED TO STATE THAT A SPECIFIC INJURY COULD NOT HAVE OCCURRED ACCIDENTALLY, OR THAT CERTAIN INJURIES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE 'BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME.' ALL STATES REQUIRE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE, AND MOST STATES HAVE ELIMINATED THE DOCTOR-PATIENT PRIVILEGE IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. HOSPITAL RECORDS USUALLY ARE ADMISSABLE AT TRIAL UNDER THE 'BUSINESS RECORDS' EXCEPTION TO THE HEARSAY RULE. SIMILARLY, STATEMENTS MADE BY A VICTIM, EVEN IF LATER DENIED BY THE VICTIM, CAN BE ADMITTED UNDER THE 'EXCITED UTTERANCE' EXCEPTION. PHOTOGRAPHS AND X RAYS OF ABUSED CHILDREN GENERALLY ARE ADMISSABLE EVIDENCE DESPITE THEIR PREJUDICIAL NATURE, PROVIDED A PROPER FOUNDATION IS PREPARED FOR THEIR PRESENTATION. THE LEGAL FOUNDATION FOR SUCH EVIDENCE INVOLVES STATEMENTS BY THE TECHNICIAN OR PHYSICIAN AS TO THE DEPENDABILITY OF THE EQUIPMENT USED, AND THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE IN SHOWING AN ACTUAL SITUATION. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE COMPETENCY OF A CHILD WITNESS, AND THE PROTECTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

1037. **TRIUMPH OVER TRAUMA IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. By A. OPPENHEIMER.** FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 44 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *SOCIAL CASEWORK,* V 59, N 6 (JUNE 1978), P 352-358. **NCJ-51782**

A FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY IN PASADENA, CALIF., HAS DEVISED A TREATMENT MODEL THAT IS SUCCESSFUL IN PROVIDING MULTIDISCIPLINARY HUMANISTIC AID TO CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE FOOTHILL FAMILY SERVCE IS A NONPROFIT COUNSELING AGENCY DEDICATED TO STRENGTHENING AND HARMONIZING FAMILY LIFE. IT WAS CREATED IN 1977 AND INCORPORATED A SMALL-SCALE PROGRAM OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC SERVICES FOR ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. DESIGNED TO AMELIORATE THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE, THE PROGRAM AIMED TO MAKE CHILDREN HEALTHIER BY SENDING PARENTS AWAY TO DAY CAMP. A SERIES OF WEEKEND EXPERIENCES WAS OFFERED TO PARENTS COMBINING TRADITIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION WITH NONTRADITIONAL USES OF RECREATION, MUSIC, AND ART. PRACTICAL CLASSES WERE OFFERED ALSO IN BUDGETING AND NUTRITION. SPECIFIC GOALS OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO TEACH PARENTS NEW AND CONSTRUCTIVE PARENTING SKILLS, TO FULFILL THE TOTAL SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF PARENTS, AND TO ELIMINATE THE CHILD ABUSE PRACTICES OF 90 PERCENT OF THE INDIVIDUALS. NINE FAMILIES WERE REACHED; 40 CHILDREN AND ADULTS ALONG WITH PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS FOM 10 DIFFERENT AGENCIES IN PASADENA WERE INVOLVED. NO ONE TECHNIQUE WAS USED EXCLUSIVELY. A FOUR-PART FORMAT WAS ADOPTED THAT EMPHASIZED SELF-ESTEEM, SELF-GRATIFICATION, MUTUAL SHARING, AND EMPOWERMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANTIDOTE IN THE TREATMENT OF ABUSIVE PARENTS WAS PROVIDING THEM WITH HOPE, SELF-ESTEEM, AND EDUCATION. A CASE ILLUSTRATION AND OTHER RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM DOCUMENT THE SUCCESS OF THE DAY CAMP APPROACH. (DEP)

1038. **TUNBRIDGE WELLS STUDY GROUP ON NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN—REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS. By A. W. FRANKLIN.** GREAT BRITAIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, ALEXANDER FLEMING HOUSE, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, LONDON, ENGLAND; SPASTICS SOCIETY. 21 p. 1973. **NCJ-29000**

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY GROUP INVOLVING MOST OF THE VARIOUS DISCIPLINES INVOLVED IN THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE.

THE GROUPS MADE A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CHILD ABUSE, THE CHIEF EMPHASIS AMONG THE THREE PARTIES NORMALLY INVOLVED IN THE CHILD ABUSE CASE--THE DOCTOR, SOCIAL WORKER, AND THE POLICE. THE REMAINDER OF THE REPORT DETAILS THE VARIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE THREE DISCIPLINES IN MANAGING A CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1039. **TWO COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEMS—COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SYSTEMS OPERATIONS. By C. L. JOHNSON.** REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 55 p. 1976. **NCJ-46703**

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE TWO COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE SERVICES SYSTEMS IN TERMS OF THE MECHANISM FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION. PROTECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE DESIGNED TO PROTECT CHILDREN WHO RISK BECOMING OR ACTUALLY ARE THE VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE, NEGLECT, SEXUAL MOLESTATION, AND OTHER FORMS OF MALTREATMENT. DATA WERE COLLECTED AT TWO SITES: A SITE IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WHICH HAS AN EMERGENCY REPORTING SYSTEM AND A 24-HOUR PROTECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM; AND A SITE IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, WHICH HAS A MORE TRADITIONAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM WITH NO INTERNAL PROVISION FOR 24-HOUR INTAKE WITHIN THE PUBLIC WELFARE SYSTEM. THIS REPORT IS BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF BOTH SYSTEMS' OPERATIONS OR PROCESSES. THE PRIMARY GOAL WAS TO DETERMINE AND DESCRIBE THE INTERNAL FUNCTIONING OF THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNITS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PARENT AGENCY (THE PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCY). BEYOND THESE CONSIDERATIONS, THE RESEARCHERS ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM AND THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT (MAJOR COLLATERAL SYSTEMS) IN ORDER TO GAIN INSIGHT INTO THE COMMUNITY NETWORK FOR HANDLING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES. THE STUDY FIRST COVERS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES, THE DEFINITION AND MAJOR ELEMENTS OF SERVICE SYSTEMS, AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY (INCLUDING BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT, GENERAL OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH DESIGN, EVALUATION CRITERIA, AND LIMITATIONS). THE FINDINGS AT EACH SITE, REGARDING ITS RELATIONSHIP TO COLLATERAL SYSTEMS, SYSTEMS OPERATIONS, AND OBSERVED PROBLEMS, ARE REPORTED. A FINAL CHAPTER PROVIDES A DISCUSSION OF THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE TWO SYSTEMS IN TERMS OF SYSTEM STRUCTURE, A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEMS' FUNCTIONS, A SUMMARY OF MAJOR INSIGHTS, AND A PRESENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS (I.E., THAT INTAKE INTO THE MANDATED PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM BE PROVIDED ON A 24-HOUR BASIS). (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DJM)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON, VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 127 744 (Microfiche); REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 455 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1040. **TWO COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEMS—NATURE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE INTERVENTION. By C. L. JOHNSON.** REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC, 468 NORTH MILLEDGE AVENUE, P O BOX 152, ATHENS, GA 30603. 194 p. 1977. **NCJ-46662**

THE TWO SERVICE SYSTEMS, ONE DESCRIBED AS 'INNOVATIVE' AND THE OTHER AS 'TRADITIONAL,' ARE EVALUATED REGARDING THE IDENTIFICATION AND HANDLING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION. THE 'INNOVATIVE' SYSTEM, LOCATED IN NASHVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, IS AN EMERGENCY 24-HOUR REPORTING SYSTEM WITH A UNIQUE PROTECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM -COMPREHENISVE EMERGENCY SERVICES (CES). THE MORE TRADITIONAL SERVICE SYSTEM, LOCATED IN SAVANNAH, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA, HAS NO PROVISION WITHIN THE PUBLIC WELFARE SYSTEM FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY REPORTING. THE FOLLOWING SYSTEMS OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS ARE EVALUATED: COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT, INTAKE, SCREENING, INVESTIGATION, CASE ASSIGNMENT, CASE HANDLING, AND RECORD KEEPING. THE EVALUATION CRITERIA USED IN ASSESSING THESE FUNCTIONS ARE EXPEDIENCY, COMPLIANCE, EFFICIENCY, AND OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE CRITERIA USED IN EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION ARE RECIDIVISM, LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN REPORTED INCIDENTS, SEVERITY OF SUBSEQUENT HARM, REHABILITATION OF PERPETRATOR, AND DISPOSITION BY THE AGENCY. DATA FOR EVALUATING THE OPERATIONS OF THE CES SYSTEM WERE OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONNEL, DIRECT ONSITE OBSERVATION, AND TWO PREVIOUS REPORTS. IN CONSIDERING THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVANNAH SYSTEM, DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE WORKERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, LOCAL HOSPITALS, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT; COURT WORKERS WERE ALSO INTERVIEWED. ADDITIONALLY, DATA FROM ONSITE OBSERVATIONS WERE OBTAINED. IT WAS FOUND THAT EACH SYSTEM POSSESSED INDIVIDUAL STRENGTHS, BUT NEITHER HAD ALL OF THE STRENGTHS DESIRABLE IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEMS. DATA FOR MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION IN BOTH PROGRAMS WERE OBTAINED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH THE STAFF OF EACH SYSTEM AND FROM CASE RECORDS. BOTH SYSTEMS WERE DEEMED INEFFECTIVE IN THE PROTECTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THE BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION OF ABUSERS. THE REASONS UNDERLYING THIS INEFFECTIVENESS ARE DELINEATED, AND A PROCESS MODEL IS PRESENTED THAT EMPHASIZES A HIGH DEGREE OF INTER- AND INTRAAGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION. TABLES OF DATA USED ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1041. **TWO COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEMS—NATURE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE INTERVENTION—SUMMARY OF REPORT. By C. L. JOHNSON.** 7 p. 1977. **NCJ-46663**

FINDINGS ARE SUMMARIZED FROM ANALYSES OF THE TOTAL CASELOAD IN EACH SYSTEM OF CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION, WHICH INCLUDED THE TRACKING OF A SAMPLE OF CHILDREN TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION. DATA WERE COLLECTED IN ONE COUNTY IN EACH OF TWO STATES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM IN ONE COUNTY WAS AN INNOVATIVE COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY SERVICES SYSTEM, WHILE THE OTHER WAS MORE TRA-

DITIONAL. DATA SOURCES INCLUDED THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE UNIT STAFF IN BOTH SITES AND THE TOTAL POPULATION OF FAMILIES IN THE CASE RECORDS WHO WERE REPORTED FOR CHILD ABUSE DURING THE PERIOD OF THE STUDY. THE CRITERIA FOR MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICE INTERVENTION INCLUDED RECIDIVISM, LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN REPORTED INCIDENTS, SEVERITY OF SUBSEQUENT HARM, REHABILITATION OF PERPETRATOR, AND DISPOSITION BY THE AGENCY. BOTH PROGRAMS, AS MEASURED BY THESE CRITERIA, SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT LACK OF EFFECTIVENESS IN THE DELIVERY OF THEIR SERVICES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS APPARENT LACK OF SUCCESS EXIST PRIMARILY IN THE AREAS OF DISPOSITIONAL PROCESSES AND THE CASE HANDLING/SERVICE DELIVERY PROCESS. SEE ALSO MAIN REPORT NCJ-46662 (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1042. **UNDERSTANDING CHILD ABUSE. By V. VAN DYKE.** ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES, ONE NORTH OLD STATE CAPITOL, PLAZA, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62706. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-51951**

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE AND RESPONSES TO CHILD ABUSE, IN GENERAL AND IN ILLINOIS SPECIFICALLY, IS PRESENTED. THE OVERVIEW TOUCHES ON THE HISTORY OF MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN, PROBLEMS IN DISTINGUISHING ABUSE FROM DISCIPLINE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ILLINOIS LAW PERTAINING TO ABUSE. NATIONAL AND STATEWIDE STATISTICS ON ABUSE ARE CITED, WITH REFERENCE TO CHANGES IN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON STATISTICS. FACTORS THAT INTERACT IN A PATTERN OF ABUSE—THE PARENT'S POTENTIAL TO ABUSE, THE CHILD, AND THE CRISIS THAT SETS ABUSIVE ACTION MOTION—ARE DISCUSSED. A CYCLE IS DESCRIBED IN WHICH AN EMOTIONALLY DEPRIVED PARENT WHO RECEIVES LITTLE OR NO SUPPORT FROM SPOUSE, EXTENDED FAMILY, OR FRIENDS TURNS TO THE CHILD FOR GRATIFICATION, LOVE, AND ATTENTION. WHEN THE CHILD CANNOT OR WILL NOT MEET THE PARENTAL DEMANDS AND NEEDS, THE CHILD IS PUNISHED. THE PATTERN IS REPEATED WHEN THE PUNISHED CHILD LATER BECOMES THE ABUSIVE PARENT. THE APPROACH TAKEN BY THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES (DCFS) IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE CASES IS DISCUSSED. FACTORS THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE DIFFICULT DECISION TO PLACE A CHILD OUTSIDE THE HOME ARE NOTED. THE NEED FOR CASEWORKERS TO BE ABLE TO HANDLE THEIR OWN FEELINGS AND TO CONVEY TO AN ABUSING FAMILY AN ATTITUDE OF CONCERN AND HOPE IS EMPHASIZED. INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO HELPING ABUSIVE FAMILIES (E.G., PARENTS ANONYMOUS GROUPS, CRISIS CENTERS, TEMPORARY CARETAKERS ARE CITED. COMMUNITIES ARE URGED TO BECOME INVOLVED IN PLANNING FOR BETTER USE OF RESOURCES TO DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE. LISTS OF REFERENCES AND OF MATERIALS (PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, FILMS) ON CHILD ABUSE AVAILABLE FROM THE DCFS ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1043. **UNDERSTANDING CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE. By W. M. HOLDER and P. SCHENE.** AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 5351 SOUTH ROSLYN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, CO 80110. 27 p. 1978. **NCJ-58616**

THIS PAMPHLET WAS PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION TO INTERPRET WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS, AND CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. THE TERM 'ABUSED OR NEGLECTED CHILDREN' REFERS TO CHILDREN WHOSE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ARE HARMED OR THREATENED BY THE ACTS OF PARENTS OR OTHER PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR WELFARE. EIGHT TYPES OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE CITED: (1) CHILDREN ARE PHYSICALLY NEGLECTED WHEN THEIR NEEDS IN TERMS OF FOOD, SHELTER, AND CLOTHING ARE DISREGARDED; (2) CHILDREN ARE MORALLY NEGLECTED WHEN THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO INFLUENCES THAT CORRUPT OR POSE DANGER OF CORRUPTING; (3) CHILDREN ARE EMOTIONALLY NEGLECTED WHEN THEIR MENTAL HEALTH IS AFFECTED BY FAILURE TO PROVIDE NURTURING QUALITIES NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND PERSONALITY; (4) CHILDREN ARE MEDICALLY NEGLECTED WHEN THEIR NEEDS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT ARE IGNORED; (5) CHILDREN ARE PHYSICALLY ABUSED WHEN THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO ABUSIVE ACTS BY PARENTS; (6) CHILDREN ARE SEXUALLY ABUSED; (7) CHILDREN ARE EDUCATIONALLY NEGLECTED WHEN THERE IS FAILURE TO PROVIDE EDUCATION MANDATED BY LAW; AND (8) CHILDREN ARE VICTIMS OF COMMUNITY NEGLECT. IN 1976, THE NATIONAL STUDY ON CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE REPORTING RECEIVED 99,579 REPORTS FROM 28 STATES. OVER 58 PERCENT OF THE REPORTS WERE FOR THE NEGLECT OF CHILDREN, 27 PERCENT WERE FOR CHILD ABUSE, AND 15 PERCENT WERE FOR BOTH NEGLECT AND ABUSE. THE STUDY PROVIDED INFORMATION ON THE AGE AND SEX OF INVOLVED CHILDREN, WHO REPORTS CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, WHO PERPETRATES CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, AND WHAT KINDS OF FAMILIES ARE INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. CHILD ABUSERS ARE EMOTIONALLY IMMATURE, IMPULSIVE, AND OFTEN SOCIALLY ISOLATED. IT IS IMPORTANT TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PERSONS WITH THESE CHARACTERISTICS AND PERSONS SUFFERING FROM ORGANIC DISORDERS, PSYCHOSIS, RETARDATION, AND WHO ARE UNINFORMED OR IGNORANT OF ACCEPTABLE PARENTING PRACTICES. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHYSICAL NEGLECTING, SEXUALLY ABUSIVE, AND EMOTIONALLY ABUSIVE OR NEGLECTFUL PARENTS AND OF PHYSICALLY ABUSED, SEXUALLY ABUSED, AND EMOTIONALLY NEGLECTED CHILDREN ARE DETAILED. THE AVAILABILITY OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IS DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

1044. **UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ACTIVITIES.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 12 p. 1974. **NCJ-16432**

PAMPHLET ON THE AGENCIES, RESEARCH PROJECTS, AND FUNDING GRANTS WHICH REPRESENT THE FEDERAL EFFORT TO PREVENT, IDENTIFY AND TREAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE OUTLINED. IN ADDITION, SUMMARIES ARE GIVEN ON THE PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY THE FOUR AGENCIES SERVING ON THE DEPARTMENT'S INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. THESE AGENCIES INCLUDE THE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, THE SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE, THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, AND THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH. FEDERAL ALLOCATION FIGURES FOR THESE AND ALL OTHER PROJECTS IN THIS AREA ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1045. **UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON CHILD ADVOCACY PROCEEDINGS. J. C. WESTMAN, Ed.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION, 456 WARF BUILDING, 610 N WALNUT STREET, MADISON, WI 53706. 243 p. 1976. **NCJ-50570**

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS DISCUSSED CHILD-REARING ALTERNATIVES, RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN, CHILD CUSTODY, CHILD ADVOCACY, AND CHILD ABUSE, FROM THE

PERSPECTIVES OF LAW, MEDICINE, EDUCATION, AND SOCIOLOGY. THE DISCUSSIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO CATEGORIES INCLUDING THE STATUS OF CHILDREN, THE DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN, LEGAL ISSUES IN CHILD ADVOCACY, AND APPLICATIONS OF CHILD ADVOCACY. THE PROCEEDINGS BEGIN WITH A REVIEW OF THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN. THE DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN WERE APPROACHED FROM THE POINTS OF VIEW OF CRITICAL HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS, NECESSARY VALUES, COPING SKILLS, AND OPTIMAL CHILD-REARING ENVIRONMENTS. FOLLOWING AN EXPOSITION OF THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN RELATING THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN TO CHILD-REARING PRACTICES, SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF BEHAVIOR, THE CONFERENCE CONCLUDED WITH THE APPLICATION OF CHILD ADVOCACY PRINCIPLES TO MEDICINE, MENTAL HEALTH, EDUCATION, THE LAW, AND PUBLIC POLICY. FOR SELECTED READINGS, SEE NCJ 50571-50577. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DAG)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION, 456 WARF BUILDING, 610 N WALNUT STREET, MADISON, WI 53706.

1046. **UNRAVELING CHILD ABUSE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404. By D. G. GIL.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 15 p. 1979. **NCJ-56405**

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL VIEW OF THE SOURCES AND DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED, AND APPROACHES TO THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF ABUSE ARE CONSIDERED. CHILD ABUSE IS ANY INFLICTED LIMITATION ON A CHILD'S RIGHT TO DEVELOP FULLY AND FREELY. SO DEFINED, CHILD ABUSE IS MANIFESTED AT THREE LEVELS: INTERPERSONALLY, IN THE HOME AND CHILD-CARE SETTING; INSTITUTIONALLY, THROUGH THE POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES THAT AFFECT CHILDREN; AND AT THE SOCIETAL LEVEL, THROUGH THE INTERPLAY OF VALUES AND FORCES THAT SHAPE SOCIAL POLICIES AFFECTING CHILDREN. CHILD ABUSE HAS MULTIPLE CAUSAL DIMENSIONS: THE DOMINANT PHILOSOPHY AND VALUES OF SOCIETY; SOCIETY'S SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CHILDHOOD; THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOCIETY SANCTIONS THE USE OF FORCE, BOTH GENERALLY AND IN THE CHILD-REARING CONTEXT; TRIGGERING CONTEXTS (STRESS AND FRUSTRATION RESULTING FROM POVERTY AND OTHER CONDITIONS) WITHIN WHICH ABUSIVE ACTS TAKE PLACE; AND INDIVIDUAL EXPRESSIONS OF INTRAPSYCHIC CONFLICTS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. THESE MANIFESTATIONS AND CAUSAL FACTORS ARE INTERRELATED, AND THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE REQUIRES FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES AT ALL LEVELS AND ALONG ALL DIMENSIONS. SUCH A COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION STRATEGY, WERE IT SUCCESSFUL, WOULD ALSO ELIMINATE OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL DEVIANCE THAT ARISE FROM THE SAME CAUSAL CONTEXT AS THAT OF CHILD ABUSE. HOWEVER, SUCH A STRATEGY WOULD REQUIRE THE COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PREVAILING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL ORDER. IF CHILD ABUSE IS TO BE PREVENTED, THEN SOCIETY MUST BE PREPARED TO PART WITH ITS MANY CAUSES, EVEN THOSE TO WHICH CERTAIN ADVANTAGES HAVE BECOME ATTACHED. IF SOCIETY IS RELUCTANT TO GIVE UP ALL ASPECTS OF THE CAUSAL CONTEXT OF ABUSE, THEN IT MUST BE PREPARED TO CONTINUE LIVING WITH THE PROBLEM AND SHOULD ACCEPT THAT WHAT IT REALLY WANTS IS AMELIORATION, NOT PREVENTION. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, V 45, N 3 (APRIL 1975).

1047. **URBAN FAMILIES AND ASSAULT—A FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH FOCUSED ON BLACK FAMILIES (FROM COLLOQUIUM ON THE CORRELATES OF CRIME AND THE DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, 1978, BY LAURA OTTEN—SEE NCJ-53455). By L. PERRY, E. HARBURG, and J. E. CROWLEY.** MITRE CORPORATION, P O BOX 208, BEDFORD, MA 01730. 30 p. 1978. **NCJ-53463**

FOCUSING ON URBAN BLACK FAMILIES, THIS PAPER PRESENTS A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE FAMILY. THE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK INCORPORATES THE FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS: (1) A WIDE RANGE OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIORS MUST BE EXAMINED; (2) BOTH THE FACTORS WHICH PROVOKE ASSAULT AND FACTORS WHICH INHIBIT ASSAULT MUST BE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THESE TWO SETS OF FACTORS; (3) THE FAMILY MUST BE STUDIED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COMMUNITY WITHIN WHICH IT RESIDES; (4) THE FAMILY IS VIEWED AS A CONFLICT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, WHICH MEANS THAT THE FOCUS OF THE STUDY OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR MUST FOCUS ON THE ROLE OF SUCH BEHAVIOR IN RESPONSE TO VARIOUS FORMS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CHANGE AND CONFLICT; (5) ANY RESEARCH DESIGN MUST ALLOW FOR MULTIPLE COMPARISONS TO BE MADE WITHIN AND BETWEEN RACIAL AND NEIGHBORHOOD STRESS GROUPS; AND (6) MULTIPLE HEALTH OUTCOMES SHOULD ALSO BE INCLUDED IN THE RESEARCH. WITHIN THE CONTEXTS OF THESE GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS, SEVERAL SPECIFIC AREAS OF STUDY ARE REVIEWED. FAMILY STRUCTURE, INCLUDING FAMILY COMPOSITION, SEX-ROLE PERFORMANCE AND EXPECTATIONS, FAMILY RESOURCES, AND CHILD-REARING PRACTICES ARE DISCUSSED. VARIATIONS IN THESE DIMENSIONS OF FAMILY LIFE ARE HYPOTHESIZED TO BE RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR, AND COPING PROCESSES AND DEVICES ARE SUGGESTED AS POSSIBLE MEDIATORS OF THE EFFECT OF STRESSORS ON SUCH FAMILY BEHAVIORS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED AND A FIGURE ILLUSTRATES THE DESIGN FOR THE STUDY OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE FAMILY. (KBL)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1048. **US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ACTIVITIES.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 16 p. 1975. **NCJ-31631**

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CHILD ABUSE PROJECTS, INTRADEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE PROJECTS, AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. ALSO INCLUDED IS A LIST OF RECIPIENTS OF NATIONAL CENTER RESOURCE PROJECT AND DEMONSTRATION CENTER GRANTS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1049. **USES AND ABUSES OF INFORMATION IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES CONTEXTS (FROM NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CHILD ABUSE, FIFTH, 1976—SEE NCJ-37805). By J. H. HYDE JR.** AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, RR 5, BOX 2, MARYSVILLE, OH 43040. 7 p. 1976. **NCJ-48021**

THE LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES OF THE NATURE OF THE INFORMATION-HANDLING PROCESS IN CASEWORK PRACTICE RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, AND SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR PROPER MANAGEMENT ARE CONSIDERED. THE SUPREME COURT, STATUTORY PROVISIONS, AND COURT PRECEDENCE IN STATES HAVE REGULATED THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS TO PRIVACY AND PROTECTION OF PRIVILEGED INFORMATION; HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO OUR JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE RIGHTS OF A CHILD AT RISK OR POTENTIAL RISK TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ALL

OTHER RIGHTS THAT ARE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. AS A RESULTS, THE LEGAL SAFEGUARDS TO PROTECT PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN FROM HARM BY THE INFORMATION-HANDLING PROCESS ARE MINIMAL. THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKER MAY CONCEIVABLY COLLECT AND RECORD ANY INFORMATION WHICH SEEMS RELEVANT. IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO DEVELOP POLICY GUIDELINES TO LIMIT AND CODIFY THE NATURE OF THE WORKER'S INVESTIGATION. THE CASEWORKER HAS AN ETHICAL OBLIGATION TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES UNTIL THESE SAFEGUARDS ARE ESTABLISHED. THERE ARE VARIOUS PITFALLS THAT THE CASEWORKER MUST SEEK TO AVOID. WITH ONLY A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF INFORMATION, THE CASEWORKER MUST OFTEN ASSESS THE RISK THAT THE CHILD FACES. THIS DECISION WILL AFFECT THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP WITHIN THE FAMILY UNIT. THE CASEWORKER SHOULD AVOID MAKING SUCH A DECISION WITH AN INADEQUATE DATA BASE WHENEVER POSSIBLE AND SHOULD ALSO SHARE THE CASE WITH ANOTHER TRUSTED COWORKER IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE BEFORE REACHING A FINAL CONCLUSION. THE CASEWORKER SHOULD TRY TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK TO THE PARENTS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BECAUSE THE MORE OPEN THE ASSESSMENT IS, THE LESS THREATENED AND ALIENATED THE PARENTS WILL FEEL. IN EVALUATING THE INFORMATION AT HAND, THE CASEWORKER SHOULD BE WARY THAT THE INFORMATION CONVEYED TO THE PARENTS DOES NOT REFLECT THE INFORMANT'S CULTURAL BIAS AND THAT THE FAMILY'S STRENGTHS AS WELL AS WEAKNESSES ARE PRESENTED. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE CASEWORKER'S INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CAREFULLY FILTERED SO THAT AN ASSESSMENT IS NOT BUILT INTO A SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY. IT IS VITAL THAT THE FAMILY'S PROGRESS BE MONITORED AFTER THE TREATMENT PLAN HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED AND THAT THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES BE ADEQUATELY PROVIDED. RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE INTERPLAY OF CAUSAL FACTORS LEADING TO CHILD ABUSE, ESPECIALLY THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF NEGLECT AND ABUSE. A NEW NONFRICTIONAL FORM OF INTERVENTION SHOULD BE EXPLORED THAT WILL FOCUS ON SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS AS WELL AS ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF BEHAVIOR. (JSP)

1050. **USING NEEDS AND RESOURCES ASSESSMENT DATA TO PLAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES IN INNOVATION AND IMPLEMENTATION V 1, 1978, BY MICHAEL LAUDERDALE, ET AL—SEE NCJ-59268).** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 8 p. 1978. **NCJ-59282**

A METHODOLOGY FOR USING NEEDS AND RESOURCES ASSESSMENT DATA IN TECHNIQUES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION IN A PROGRAM FOR INVESTIGATING, TREATING, AND PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED. THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RESOURCES DEMONSTRATION (CANRED) PROJECT WAS APPROVED ON JANUARY 1, 1975, FOR AN INITIAL 6 MONTH PLANNING PERIOD AS A RESOURCE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. THE GOAL OF THE CANRED PROJECT IS TO CONTRIBUTE, AT BOTH THE REGIONAL AND STATE OFFICE LEVELS, TO THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE'S ONGOING EFFORTS TOWARD IDENTIFYING, INVESTIGATING, TREATING, AND PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. TWO OF THE OBJECTIVES FOR ACHIEVING THE GOAL ARE TO DEVELOP A PROCEDURAL GUIDE FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES NEEDS AND RESOURCES ASSESSMENT BY DEVELOPING AND TESTING AN ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY IN SIX REPRESENTATIVE COUNTIES AND DEVELOP A PROCEDURAL GUIDE FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION BY REVIEWING THE LITERATURE, OTHER EFFORTS IN THIS AREA, AND THE EFFORTS OF THE LOCAL STAFF IN THE SIX REPRESENTATIVE COUNTIES. THE PURPOSE OF THE NEEDS AND RESOURCES ASSESSMENT IS TO IDENTIFY THE NEEDS OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE COMMUNITY, THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE OR POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE TO MEET THOSE NEEDS, THE BARRIERS TO THE USE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES, AND THE GAPS OR SERVICE NEEDS FOR WHICH NO RESOURCES EXIST. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES USED ARE INTERVIEWS, SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES, AND CASE READING. STEPS IN THE OVERALL PROCESS ARE DESCRIBED. THE TWO BASIC TECHNIQUES FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION ARE INFORMATION SHARING AND ESTABLISHING SUPPORT. INFORMATION SHARING IS DEFINED AS AN ONGOING AND ESTABLISHED SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION THAT INVOLVES STAFF AT ALL ORGANIZATIONAL LEVELS COMMUNICATING ON ALL ASPECTS OF SERVICE DELIVERY. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL INFORMATION SHARING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ARE DISCUSSED AS PARTS OF THE INFORMATION-SHARING PROCESS. ESTABLISHING SUPPORT INCLUDES DEVELOPING A FORMAL SYSTEM FOR ACHIEVING CONSENSUS, OBTAINING FORMAL APPROVAL AND DIRECTION, AND PROVIDING SYSTEMATIC AND CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK ON PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS. ADDITIONALLY, SUPPORT FROM CLIENTS AND THE PUBLIC ALSO MUST BE OBTAINED. STEPS FOR ACCOMPLISHING THIS SUPPORT ARE DESCRIBED, FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION PLANS. (RCB)

1051. **VALIDITY OF HUSBAND, WIFE, AND CHILD REPORTS OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE AND POWER—PRELIMINARY. By R. A. BULCRAFT and M. A. STRAUSS.** 18 p. 1975. **NCJ-35775**

A STUDY OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH ONE CAN OBTAIN VALID DATA ON HUSBAND-WIFE POWER AND VIOLENCE BY INTERVIEW OR QUESTIONNAIRE DATA OBTAINED FROM LATE TEENAGED CHILD WHO RECENTLY LIVED AT HOME. THE SPECIFIC INSTRUMENTS USED WERE A DECISION POWER INDEX AND THE PHYSICAL AGGRESSION INDEX FROM A CONFLICT RESOLUTION TECHNIQUE (CRT). THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TWO SOCIOLOGY COURSES AND THEIR PARENTS, EACH OF WHOM RESPONDED TO THE POWER MEASURE AND TO THE CRT INDEPENDENTLY. A SUBSTANTIAL DEGREE OF AGREEMENT WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE CHILD-REPORT AND THE SELF-REPORT DATA. NEVERTHELESS THERE WAS A CONSISTENT TENDENCY FOR THE STUDENT TO REPORT MORE VIOLENCE BY HUSBANDS THAN THE HUSBANDS THEMSELVES REPORTED AND TO REPORT LESS VIOLENCE BY WIVES THAN THE WIVES THEMSELVES REPORTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, DURHAM, NH 03824. Stock Order No. V-1H.

1052. **VICTIM ADVOCATE (SPOUSE ABUSE).** 60 p. 1978. **NCJ-53831**

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF SPOUSE ABUSE, SPECIFICALLY WIFE BEATING, ARE OUTLINED ALONG WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROSECUTORS IN SPOUSE ASSAULT CASES. SPOUSE ASSAULT IS RARELY AN ISOLATED VIOLENT EPISODE, BUT MORE OFTEN FOLLOWS A PATTERN IN WHICH THE ATTACKS INCREASE IN BOTH SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY IF THEY GO UNCHECKED. THE PROBLEM IS EXACERBATED BY ITS FAMILIAL CONTEXT; SOCIETY IS RELUCTANT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE EXISTENCE OF VIOLENCE IN THE

FAMILY BECAUSE ITS IMAGE OF THE FAMILY AS A HAVEN OF LOVE IS SO MUCH MORE DESIRABLE. HOWEVER, PROJECTIONS FROM NATIONAL SURVEYS INDICATE THAT PERHAPS AS MANY AS 1.8 MILLION WIVES A YEAR ARE BEATEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS, A FINDING BORNE OUT BY LOCAL STATISTICS. THE BEST INFORMATION ON VICTIMS IS FOUND IN THE WRITINGS OF ACADEMICIANS AND PROFESSIONALS ANALYZING DATA OBTAINED FROM CRISIS SHELTER RESIDENTS. DATA REVEAL THAT LOW SELF-ESTEEM, A NEGATIVE SELF-IMAGE, A LACK OF SELF-CONFIDENCE, AND DEPRESSION ARE CHARACTERISTICS SHARED BY MANY VICTIMS. ALTHOUGH MANY LEAVE THE HOME FOR CRISIS SHELTERS OR OTHER HAVENS, MANY MORE DO NOT OUT OF FEAR, A SENSE OF ISOLATION, FINANCIAL INSECURITY, OR BECAUSE THEY LOVE THEIR SPOUSE AND BELIEVE HE WILL CHANGE. EXPERIMENTS IN INTERVENTION ARE ONGOING AND LEAA FUNDING FOR MODEL PROGRAMS IS AVAILABLE. THE ABUSERS THEMSELVES ARE OF ALL AGES AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS, AND ALTHOUGH A SAMPLE OF 70 ABUSERS REVEALED THAT 55 PERCENT WERE RAISED BY AT LEAST ONE ALCOHOLIC PARENT AND THAT 63 PERCENT WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED ABUSE AS A CHILD, LINKS BETWEEN ALCOHOL ABUSE AND VIOLENCE HAVE NOT BEEN CLEARLY ESTABLISHED. AS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF SPOUSE ASSAULT, WHILE MOST SERIOUS CASES ARE TREATED LIKE STRANGER ASSAULTS, THE POSITION THAT TRADITIONAL PROSECUTION IS NOT ALWAYS APPROPRIATE IS SUPPORTED BY ARGUMENTS THAT SUCH ASSAULT IS PRIMARILY A PERSONAL PROBLEM AND THAT PROSECUTION HAS BEEN TRIED AND HAS FAILED. DECISIONS TO PROSECUTE ARE REACHED AFTER CONSIDERATION OF SUCH ISSUES AS THE PROBABILITY OF CONVICTION, THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIM COOPERATION, AND THE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES, INCLUDING DIVERSION PROGRAMS AND CIVIL REMEDIES. SUGGESTION ON HOW TO ASSURE VICTIM COOPERATION AND HOW TO OVERCOME PROOF AND EVIDENTIARY PROBLEMS ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH REFERENCES. (KBL)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1053. **VICTIM PROVOCATION—THE BATTERED WIFE AND LEGAL DEFINITION OF SELF DEFENSE. By N. WOLFE.** SOCIOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, AND STATE UNIVERSITY, BLACKSBURG, VA 24061. *SOCIOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM,* N 25, SPECIAL ISSUE (WINTER 1979), P 98-118. **NCJ-58206**

TRENDS IN DEFENSE STRATEGIES AND CASE DISPOSITIONS FOR BATTERED WIVES CHARGED WITH MURDERING THEIR HUSBANDS ARE SURVEYED, WITH REFERENCE TO SPECIFIC CASES. AT ONE TIME, ABUSED WOMEN WHO KILLED THEIR HUSBANDS USUALLY WERE DEFENDED ON GROUNDS OF INSANITY. HOWEVER, A NUMBER OF CASES INDICATE THAT JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, AND JURIES ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY SYMPATHETIC TO OTHER DEFENSES FOR WOMEN WHO CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN TO KILL BY THEIR HUSBANDS' ABUSE. CRUCIAL CHANGES IN LEGAL THEORY AND PRACTICE HAVE INCLUDED GREATER RELIANCE ON SELF-DEFENSE STRATEGIES, RECOGNITION OF PROVOCATION AS A MITIGATING FACTOR, ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE CONCERNING SPECIFIC PRIOR ACTS OF THE DECEDENT, AND RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S GREATER NEED TO RESORT TO WEAPONS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. PART OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE CHANGES LIES IN THE MODIFICATION OF SEX ROLE STEREOTYPES THEY REFLECT. THE CHANGES ALSO REFLECT A GROWING PUBLIC AWARENESS AND CONCERN ABOUT DOMESTIC ABUSE, ATTRIBUTABLE IN LARGE PART TO THE EFFORTS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS TOO EARLY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE APPARENT WILLINGNESS OF THE COURTS TO MODIFY ESTABLISHED LEGAL DOCTRINES OF SELF-DEFENSE IN CASES OF BATTERED WIVES WILL CONSTITUTE A CONTINUING TREND. HOWEVER, IT IS CLEAR THAT THERE IS LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE PREVALENCE AND SEVERITY OF MARITAL ABUSE ACCOMPANIED BY PUBLIC INTEREST IN AMELIORATING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH ABUSE. (LKM)

1054. **VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850. 52 p. 1978. **NCJ-49698**

DOCUMENTS ON VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES, COMPENSATION, AND RESTITUTION ARE CITED IN A TWO-PART ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS). THE SECTION ON VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES CITES 26 ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND REPORTS ON THE NEED FOR VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES; THE FUNCTIONS OF SUCH SERVICES IN PROVIDING PROTECTIVE, SUPPORTIVE, AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE; IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES TO ASSIST RAPE VICTIMS, BATTERED WIVES, AND OTHER VULNERABLE VICTIMS; THE ELEMENTS OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS; AND THE EVALUATION OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS. THE SECTION ON COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION LISTS 32 PUBLICATIONS COVERING THE HISTORY AND FUNCTION OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE; THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN PROVIDING COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION; THE TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED; AND DETAILS OF PROGRAM OPERATION, ELIGIBILITY, AND LEGAL STATUS. THE PUBLICATION DATES OF MOST OF THE ENTRIES RANGE FROM 1972 THROUGH SPRING 1977. EACH ENTRY INCLUDES A 200-TO-300-WORD ABSTRACT. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS FROM NCJRS IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES AND A SUMMARY OF MULTISTATE VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1055. **VICTIMIZATION IN THE HOME—AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS ON FILLING UNMET NEEDS (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By M. D. PAGELOW.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 20 p. 1978. **NCJ-57933**

FEDERAL FUNDING TO HELP THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE SHOULD BE CHANNELED TO THE GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH SHELTERS AND NOT TO TRADITIONAL GROUPS THAT LONG IGNORED THE NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN. CURRENT FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH HAS INVESTIGATED ALL ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. THIS TYPE OF APPROACH DILUTES ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES. THE BATTERING OF WOMEN IS MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO RAPE THAN IT IS TO SIBLING VIOLENCE OR OTHER FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE CURRENT FOCUS ON 'BATTERED SPOUSES' AND 'BATTERED HUSBANDS' ALSO DILUTES RESEARCH EFFORTS. SHELTERS FOR BATTERED PERSONS FIND THAT FEW MEN SEEK HELP. THE OVERWHELMING NEED IS FOR SAFETY FOR THE ABUSED WOMEN AND HER CHILDREN. SUCH SHELTERS LITERALLY SAVE LIVES. THEY ALSO ENABLE A WOMAN TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TO SOLVE HER SITUATION. MORE INDEPENDENT SHELTERS ARE NEEDED BECAUSE THEY AVOID THE LEGAL AND PHYSICAL DANGERS WHICH OFTEN OCCUR WHEN A FAMILY SHELTERS

A BATTERED WOMAN. (IN SOME INSTANCES BATTERING HUSBANDS HAVE KILLED MEMBERS OF THE SHELTERING FAMILY.) TRADITIONAL SOCIAL AGENCIES AND RESEARCH GROUPS WHO LONG IGNORED THE PROBLEM OF THE BATTERED WIFE ARE NOW MOBILIZING TO SECURE FEDERAL FUNDING. GRASSROOTS GROUPS WHICH PIONEEERED SOLUTIONS MAY BE LEFT OUT. FEDERAL MONEY FIRST SHOULD GO TO LOCAL GROUPS TO ESTABLISH MORE SHELTERS. THESE SHELTERS THEN CAN FORM A RESEARCH POPULATION FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO STUDY THE PROBLEM. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57932 AND NCJ 57934-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1056. **VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN. J. R. CHAPMAN and M. GATES, Eds.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 282 p. 1978. **NCJ-51377**

THIS ANTHOLOGY CONSIDERS ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE, SEX, AND POWER AS THEY RELATE TO THE PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN. THE SELECTION OF ARTICLES FOR THIS VOLUME WAS GUIDED BY THE PREMISE THAT THE ABUSE OF WOMEN AND FEMALE CHILDREN IN OUR SOCIETY IS THE NATURAL RESULT OF A SEXIST SOCIAL ORDER. FEMALE VICTIMIZATION, TREATMENT MODALITIES, AND PREVENTION TECHNIQUES ARE DISCUSSED BY CONTRIBUTING PRACTITIONERS, PLANNERS, AND POLICY-ORIENTED PROFESSIONALS CONCERNED WITH DISCOVERING AND DESTROYING THE CAUSES OF THE VARIOUS ABUSES. MANIFESTATION OF THE MALE ROLE IN THE VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IS EXAMINED. ASPECTS OF RAPE ARE EXPLORED WITH RESPECT TO OFFENDERS, VICTIMS, COUNSELING/ADVOCACY SERVICES, AND RAPE LAW. THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS DISCUSSED, WITH ATTENTION TO PROBLEMS IN DEFINING AND IDENTIFYING ABUSE, THE SCOPE AND DYNAMICS OF THE PROBLEM, AND THE EFFECT OF BOTH THE ABUSE AND SOCIETY'S REACTION ON THE VICTIM. PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CHANGE ARE NOTED. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WOMEN INCLUDES HISTORICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN, THE FAILURE OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM, THE INADEQUACIES OF SOCIAL SERVICES, SOCIAL BIAS, CHANGING POLICE ATTITUDES, REMEDIAL LEGISLATION, AND EMERGENCY SHELTER CARE. TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES ENCOMPASS THOSE BASED ON INTERDEPENDENCE AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS, THE ENGLISH MODEL FOR REFUGES AND SHELTERS, EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN REFUGES, AND THE LIMITATIONS OF SAFEHOUSES. THE FAILURE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT PROTECTION OF BATTERED WOMEN IS UNDERSCORED. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF THE PROSTITUTE AS VICTIM, THE NONCRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IS EXAMINED, WITH EMPHASIS ON ON-THE-JOB SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND THE SIDE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL BIAS, ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF THE QUALITY OF AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE. FINALLY, THE ECONOMICS OF WOMEN'S VICTIMIZATION ARE ASSESSED WITH RESPECT TO FACTORS OF DEPENDENCE IN FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE, HARASSMENT AND MEDICAL EXPLOITATION, THE PROFITS DERIVED FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN ADVERTISING AND PORNOGRAPHY, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS, AND THE SOCIAL COSTS OF FEMALE VICTIMIZATION. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED IN EACH CHAPTER. SEE ALSO NCJ 51378-51385 (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: SAGE YEARBOOKS IN WOMEN'S POLICY STUDIES, V 3.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212.

1057. **VICTIMOLOGY—A NEW FOCUS, V 4—VIOLENCE AND ITS VICTIMS. I. DRAPKIN and E. VIANO, Eds.** 230 p. 1975. **NCJ-17230**

VOLUME FOUR OF A FIVE-PART SERIES OF WORKS CONTAINING THE PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VICTIMOLOGY HELD IN JERUSALEM IN 1973. 'IN ORDER TO REACH A VALID EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY IN A CRIMINAL SITUATION, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT BOTH OFFENDER AND VICTIM, THEIR PERSONALITIES, THEIR INTERRELATIONSHIP, AND THEIR INTERACTION BE EXAMINED, AND THAT THE ROLE EACH HAS PLAYED BEFORE AND DURING THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME BE STUDIED.' THE THIRTEEN PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME PROVIDE A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP AND REPRESENT THE MOST RECENT WORKS OF VICTIMOLOGISTS IN THIS AREA OF INQUIRY. THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS ACCORDING TO THE MAJOR OFFENSE BEING INVESTIGATED. PART I, 'HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE,' PRESENTS ARTICLES SUCH AS 'HOMICIDE OF PASSION AND ITS MOTIVES' AND 'CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE VICTIMS IN FORTY NON-LITERATE SOCIETIES.' IN PART II, 'MASS VIOLENCE AND GENOCIDE,' MASS DEVIANCE, MULTICIDE AND GENOCIDE ARE DISCUSSED. PART III, 'CHILDREN'S VICTIMIZATION,' FOCUSES ON ISSUES AND RESEARCH RELATED TO THE 'BATTERED CHILD' AND TO THE CHILD VICTIM OF A SEX OFFENSE. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: INCLUDES PRIMARILY PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VICTIMOLOGY, JERUSALEM, 1973.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

1058. **VICTIMS AND WITNESSES—SAN MATEO COUNTY'S COOPERATIVE SOLUTION. By D. MANDEL.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 5, N 2 (JANUARY 1978), P 10-14. **NCJ-45994**

AID TO VICTIMS AND WITNESS (AVW) OFFERS A COMPREHENSIVE AND WELL-DEVELOPED PROGRAM OF SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES AND WITNESSES THROUGH A NETWORK OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND GROUPS BY UTILIZING DIVERSITY AND EMPHASIZING INTERAGENCY PARTICIPATION AND CONSENSUS. AVW ENABLES SAN MATEO COUNTY'S (CALIF.) 16 POLICE DEPARTMENTS, SHERIFF, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT TO OFFER A WIDE RANGE OF SERVICES ON A 24-HOUR-A-DAY BASIS TO ANY OF THE 600,000 RESIDENTS WHO BECOME VICTIMS OR WITNESSES. AMONG SERVICES OFFERED THROUGH AVW ARE FREE EMERGENCY COUNSELING, SUPPORT SERVICES, IMMEDIATE FINANCIAL AID, FOOD AND SHELTER, EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION, HOMEMAKER SERVICES, INTERPRETATION SERVICES FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING INDIVIDUALS, CRIME SCENE CLEANUP, PACKAGED CLAIMS FOR THE VICTIM INDEMNIFICATION FUND, ESCORT AND PROTECTION SERVICES, ADVANCE SUBPOENA NOTIFICATION, AND EXPLANATION AND INFORMATION. FIRST BEGUN IN 1975 AS A BRANCH OF PROBATION, THE PROGRAM HAS ESTABLISHED ITS CREDIBILITY AND ENLISTED SUPPORT FROM THE EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE. AVW DOES NOT COMPETE WITH OTHER AGENCIES BUT RELIES ON MUTUAL AFFILIATION AND COOPERATIVE EFFORT AND EXPERTISE IN SOLVING THE NUMEROUS PROBLEMS CONFRONTING WITNESSES AND THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES. EXTENSIVE AND SPECIALIZED PROFESSIONAL AND VOLUNTEER COUNSELING AND SUPPORT SERVICES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO RAPE VICTIMS, BATTERED WIVES, ABUSED CHILDREN, AND ASSAULT VICTIMS. COUNTY SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES MAY BE

CALLED IN. NUMEROUS VOLUNTEER GROUPS AND CITIZEN GROUPS PROVIDE CASH GRANTS AND SPECIALIZED SERVICES. CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE. WHEN RESOURCES ARE NOT ALREADY AVAILABLE, AVW FILLS IN AND INNOVATES AS REQUIRED, AND FOLLOW-UP AND LONG-TERM SERVICES ARE ALSO SUPPLIED. AVW HAS DELIVERED SIGNIFICANT ASSISTANCE TO MORE THAN 1,150 VICTIMS AND 6,000 WITNESSES, AND HAS GROWN INTO 3 REGIONAL OFFICES AND 3 WITNESS FACILITIES. THROUGH AVW EVERYONE BENEFITS. CRIMINAL JUSTICE BENEFITS IN A NUMBER OF WAYS: POLICE DEPARTMENTS RECEIVE ON-THE-SCENE AND LONG-TERM AID; VICTIMS ARE AUTOMATICALLY INFORMED OF THEIR MANDATED RIGHTS; WITNESSES ARE MORE INFORMED AND EFFECTIVE; ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE IMPROVED; THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS SENSITIZED TO COMMUNITY NEEDS; AND RESTITUTION IS LESS OFTEN NEGLECTED IN REPORTS AND PLEA NEGOTIATIONS. RESOURCE AGENCIES BENEFIT THROUGH AVW REFERRALS WHICH BROADEN THEIR OUTREACH CAPABILITY AND JUSTIFY THEIR EXISTENCE. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1059. **VICTIMS OF CRIME DESERVE MORE THAN PITY. By F. G. CARRINGTON and E. E. YOUNGER.** SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY. *HUMAN RIGHTS,* V 8 (SPRING 1979), P 10-15, 46. **NCJ-66321**

DUE TO DECISIONS OF THE WARREN COURT, NEW RECOGNITION IS BEING GIVEN CRIME VICTIMS. YET MOST LEGISLATION ON VICTIM COMPENSATION IS MERELY TOKEN AND THERE HAS BEEN NO TENDENCY TO REDUCE VICTIMIZATION. THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL SPLIT IN PROSECUTORIAL AND JUDICIAL FEELING ON THE ROLE OF THE VICTIM. PROSECUTORS SEEMS WARY OF ALLOWING THE VICTIM TO HAVE ANY DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN THE TRIAL PROCESS, PREFERRING THE MORE COMFORTABLE VICTIM-AS-EVIDENCE POSTURE. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE NOT FORMALLY OPPOSED SUGGESTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS THAT WOULD MAKE IT A DUTY TO KEEP THE VICTIM INFORMED OF THE CASE'S PROGRESS. MEANWHILE, VICTIMS AND WITNESSES ARE CONFRONTED WITH POOR PHYSICAL SURROUNDINGS IN COURTHOUSES COUPLED WITH ABSENCE OF SERVICES. THEY FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF A CASE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. FURTHERMORE, CERTAIN VICTIMS FIND LITTLE ASSISTANCE IN GETTING THEIR CASE TO A COURT. ALTHOUGH THE VOLUME OF DOMESTIC ASSAULTS IS VERY HIGH, SOCIETY IS AMBIVALENT IN DEALING WITH THEM. THE NUMBER OF NONFATAL ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS AGAINST WIVES WHICH ARE FORMALLY PROSECUTED IS STILL INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED TO THE REPORTED INCIDENTS, AND MUCH IS OWED TO THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR FORCING THIS ISSUE UPON A MALE-CONTROLLED JUSTICE SYSTEM. INTIMIDATION OF WITNESS CASES ARE RARELY PROSECUTED, YET MORE THAN A QUARTER OF WITNESS COMPLAINTS RELATE TO FEAR OF REPRISALS. THE LAWS ON INTIMIDATION ARE WEAK, CONFUSED, AND ILLOGICAL. SEVEN STATES APPEAR TO HAVE NO WITNESS INTIMIDATION STATUTES AT ALL. STILL ONE MAJOR STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN TOWARDS PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION. THE RELEASE OF VIOLENT CRIMINALS WHO CAN VICTIMIZE AGAIN HAS BEEN ABATED BY DETERMINANT-SENTENCING LAWS. ALTHOUGH VICTIMS HAVE FOUND A VOICE IN VICTIM COMMITTEES AND LOBBIES, JUDGES, PROSECUTORS AND THE POLICE, AS WELL AS PRIVATE GROUPS, MUST NOW CHANGE THEIR PRACTICES TO DEAL HUMANELY AND JUSTLY WITH THESE VICTIMS OF CRIME. (MJW)

1060. **VICTIMS OF RAPE AND WIFE ABUSE (WOMEN IN THE COURTS, 1978, BY WINIFRED L HEPPERLE AND LAURA CRITES—SEE NCJ-48844). By M. GATES.** NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. 26 p. 1978. **NCJ-48850**

ATTITUDES TOWARD VICTIMS OF RAPE AND WIFE BEATING ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY AFFECT LAW AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. CONSEQUENCES FOR THE VICTIMS ARE DISCUSSED, AND REFORMS IN PROGRESS ARE MENTIONED. ALTHOUGH RAPE IS PERHAPS THE FASTEST GROWING VIOLENT CRIME, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS NOT EFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH IT. ACCORDING TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION STATISTICS, THE OFFENDER IS APPREHENDED IN ONLY ONE-HALF OF THE CASES, AND CONVICTED IN ONLY 69 PERCENT OF THE CASES THAT MAKE IT TO THE COURT. KALVEN AND ZEISEL'S 1966 STUDY OF AMERICAN JURIES OFFERS SOME EVIDENCE EXPLAINING THE LOW RATE OF CONVICTIONS. JURIES ARE MORE APT THAN JUDGES TO ACQUIT AN ACCUSED RAPIST, AND THEY TEND TO CONSIDER RAPE AN ACCIDENTAL CRIME RESULTING FROM IMPRUDENT BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE VICTIM. PRESUMPTIONS ABOUT FEMALE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE JURY OR JUDGE, OFTEN INFLUENCING DECISIONS, RELATE TO A BELIEF THAT THE VICTIM LIED, DESERVED IT, OR LIKED IT. STATEMENTS BY VARIOUS JUDGES ARE CITED WHICH INDICATE THESE BIASES. THE CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTION USED IN MOST STATES BEFORE THE 1970'S AND THE CORROBORATION REQUIREMENTS OF MOST COURTS FOR OBTAINING CONVICTIONS UNTIL THE EARLY 1970'S ARE BASED ON THESE PRESUMPTIONS. TWO FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE LOW RATE OF RAPE CONVICTIONS ARE THE DIFFICULTY IN PROVING RESISTANCE, EXCEPT WHEN BODILY INJURY IS APPARENT, AND THE ADMITTANCE OF THE SEXUAL HISTORY OF THE VICTIM AS EVIDENCE, WHICH IN THE PAST HAS OFTEN SERVED TO DISCREDIT THE CREDIBILITY OF THE PLAINTIFF. REFORMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORMS OF THE RAPE LAW ARE DISCUSSED, WHICH WOULD HELP TO ELIMINATE THE BIASES THAT PRESUME CONSENT ON THE PART OF THE WOMAN. BATTERED WOMEN APPEARING IN COURT AS COMPLAINANTS IN WIFE ABUSE CASES OFTEN MEET WITH THE SAME ATTITUDES AS RAPE VICTIMS. AN ADDITIONAL PROBLEM IS THAT SOCIETY SEEMS TO ACCEPT MORE AGGRESSION BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS THAN BETWEEN UNRELATED PERSONS. EXAMPLES OF THIS ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF JUDGES IN CRIMINAL COURTS ARE PRESENTED. MANY BATTERED WIVES AND WOMEN APPLY TO CIVIL COURT FOR PROTECTION ORDERS, BUT THE APPROACH IS SELDOM SUCCESSFUL. THIS IS TRUE FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS: MOST STATES ALLOW A PROTECTIVE ORDER ONLY AFTER DIVORCE HAS BEEN FILED FOR; MANY WOMEN CANNOT AFFORD THE EXPENSE OF AN ATTORNEY NECESSARY TO FILE FOR SUCH AN ORDER; POLICE FREQUENTLY DO NOT ENFORCE THESE PROTECTIVE ORDERS; AND A MAN BROUGHT TO COURT FOR VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER IS SELDOM SENTENCED TO JAIL. SOME BATTERED WIVES ENDURE ABUSE FOR YEARS FOR RELIGIOUS REASONS, FOR ECONOMICAL REASONS, OR IN ORDER TO HOLD THE FAMILY TOGETHER, AND WHEN THEY DO GO TO COURT, THEY RECEIVE LITTLE ASSISTANCE. WOMEN WHO RESORT TO VIOLENCE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM BEATINGS AND SEXUAL ASSAULT HAVE HAD SOME SUCCESS IN WINNING COURT CASES. EXAMPLES ARE PRESENTED. TWENTY-NINE STATES HAVE PROPOSED OR PASSED LEGISLATION TO AID ABUSED WIVES. PROVISIONS FOR SHELTERS AND COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT SERVICES, SPECIAL POLICE TRAINING, MANDATED RECORDKEEPING OF DATA ON ABUSE, AND IMPROVED PROTECTIVE ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN MOST. BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

1061. **VICTIMS OF RAPE—THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF DEGRADATION. By P. R. WILSON.** BUTTERWORTHS PTY LTD, 586 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, AUSTRALIA 2067. *AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* V 9, N 4 (DECEMBER 1976), P 249-254. **NCJ-46324**

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF SOCIAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO THE CRIME OF RAPE ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA. THE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CRIME OF RAPE IN AUSTRALIA AND REVIEWS THE RESULTS OF A STUDY OF UNREPORTED RAPE IN QUEENSLAND. IT IS CONTENDED THAT RAPE VICTIMS SUFFER NOT ONLY FROM THE EMOTIONAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ATTACK ITSELF BUT ALSO FROM SOCIETAL REACTIONS TO THE ACT OF RAPE. VICTIMS OF RAPE ACTUALLY ARE LOOKED UPON AS OFFENDERS AND ARE DEFINED AS DEVIANTS THROUGH THE SOCIAL PROCESSES OF STEREOTYPING, NEGOTIATION, RETROSPECTIVE INTERPRETATION, AND ORGANIZATIONAL AMPLIFICATION. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED IN THE INTERESTS OF DEMYSTIFYING THE SOCIAL DEFINITION OF RAPE: FORMATION OF FEMALE-STAFFED SEXUAL OFFENSE SQUADS IN POLICE AGENCIES; ESTABLISHMENT OF VICTIM RELIEF CENTERS; LEGISLATIVE REDEFINITION OF RAPE UNDER A NEW CATEGORY OF ASSAULT CRIMES; ABOLITION OF CROSS-EXAMINATION REGARDING THE VICTIM'S PAST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE; PROSECUTION OF HUSBANDS WHO SEXUALLY ASSAULT THEIR WIVES; IMPROVEMENT OF HOSPITAL PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH RAPE VICTIMS; AND PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR WOMEN'S SHELTERS AND FOR FEMINIST CENTERS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—LKM)

1062. **VICTIMS—WHO ARE THEY? By C. C. LYNCH.** 39 p. 1977. **NCJ-45950**

THE CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, WIFE BEATING, CHILD ABUSE, AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO DATA ON CLIENTS OF DADE COUNTY, FLA., VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. THE DISCUSSION, WHICH IS DIRECTED TO SOCAL WORKERS, TOUCHES ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, MOTIVATION IN SEXUAL ASSAULT AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES, VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS, AND THE IMPACT OF VIOLENT OR PERSONAL CRIME ON THE LIFE OF THE VICTIM. PARALLELS ARE DRAWN BETWEEN THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THOSE EXPERIENCED BY VICTIMS OF SPOUSE ABUSE. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT OR SPOUSE ABUSE VICTIM IS CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF THE VICTIM OF A MUGGING, ROBBERY, OR OTHER VIOLENT CRIME. CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMIZATION—SUDDENNESS, ARBITRARINESS, UMPREDICTABILTY, FEAR OF DEATH OR MUTILATION—ARE DISCUSSED. REACTIONS TO THE STRESS OF VICTIMIZATION, INCLUDING DISRUPTION OF NORMAL PATTERNS, REGRESSION, AND WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT ADVICE, ARE NOTED. A HIERARCHY OF THE VICTIM'S PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS IS OUTLINED, WITH A VIEW TO THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER. A 3-PAGE 'FACT SHEET' ON BATTERED WOMEN IS APPENDED. (IKM)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, DADE COUNTY (FL) CHAPTER, FEBRUARY 28, 1977.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1063. **VIOLENCE. N. TUTT, Ed.** GREAT BRITAIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, ALEXANDER FLEMING HOUSE, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, LONDON, ENGLAND. 278 p. 1976. **NCJ-34401**

A COLLECTION OF THIRTEEN ARTICLES WHICH EXAMINE THE FORMS OF VIOLENCE, THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PERSONS, THE CONTROL OF VIOLENCE, AND BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EXPLANATIONS OF VIOLENCE. AMONG THE SPECIFIC TOPICS INVESTIGATED IN THIS TEXT ARE THE HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, THE BIOLOGICAL VALUE OF AGGRESSION, AGGRESSION BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN, THE BATTERED CHILD, GROUP VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA. CASE STUDIES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND VIOLENT INCIDENTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

Availability: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, P O BOX 569, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND.

1064. **VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE, 1979, BY DAVID G GIL—SEE NCJ-56404). By D. G. GIL.** AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 27 p. 1979. **NCJ-56409**

A TYPOLOGY AND CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE ARE DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL SURVEY AND OTHER DATA, AND DIRECTIONS FOR SOCIAL POLICY REGARDING ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES ARE EXAMINED: (1) A SURVEY OF ALL 13,000 INCIDENTS OF ABUSE REPORTED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1967 AND 1968; (2) CASE STUDIES OF 1,400 INCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1967 IN A SAMPLE OF 39 CITIES AND COUNTIES; (3) INTERVIEWS IN 1965 WITH A RANDOM, NATIONAL SAMPLE OF 1,520 ADULTS; AND (4) A 6-MONTH SURVEY OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN 1965. FINDINGS ARE REPORTED ON THE SCOPE OF ABUSE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, ABUSE INCIDENTS AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THEM, AND OFFICIAL ACTIONS FOLLOWING ABUSE. FOURTEEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED. THESE ARE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING UNDERLYING FACTORS: PSYCHOLOGICAL REJECTION, ANGRY AND UNCONTROLLED DISCIPLINARY RESPONSE, MALE BABYSITTER ABUSE, PERSONALITY DEVIANCE AND REALITY STRESS, CHILD-ORIGINATED ABUSE, FEMALE BABYSITTER ABUSE, AND CARETAKER QUARRELS. A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF ABUSE IS DEVELOPED WHICH COMPRISES SEVERAL ELEMENTS: CULTURALLY SANCTIONED USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE IN CHILD REARING; DIFFERENCES IN CHILD-REARING PATTERNS AMONG SOCIAL STRATA AND ETHNIC GROUPS; DEVIANCE AND PATHOLOGY IN THE BIO-PSYCHO-SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES; AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANCE EVENTS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROHIBITIONS AND LEGAL SANCTIONS AGAINST THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE IN CHILD REARING. ANOTHER STEP ESSENTIAL TO COMBATING CHILD ABUSE IS THE ELIMINATION OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY. SECONDARY AND TERTIARY MEASURES INCLUDE COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS, THE REPEAL OF ABORTION LAWS, FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AND COUNSELING, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE GEARED TOWARD HEALTH MAINTENANCE AS WELL AS TREATMENT, SOCIAL SERVICES TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN FAMILY LIFE (ESPECIALLY FOR MOTHERS), AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHILD CARE FACILITIES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN WITH SEVERE PROBLEMS. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: FIRST PUBLISHED IN JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY, V 33, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1971).

1065. **VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN—PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES. By D. G. GIL.** HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 79 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 235 p. 1973. **NCJ-51367**

THIS BOOK EXAMINES AND INTERPRETS THE CONTEXT OF THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FORCES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSE. THE SIGNIFICANT FACTS REVEALED FROM AN EXAMINATION OF A SERIES OF NATIONWIDE STUDIES ON

CHILD ABUSE SHOW THAT IT IS INTENSIFYING AND INCREASING. A SURVEY OF PUBLIC AWARENESS, ATTITUDES, AND OPINIONS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN CONDUCTED TO OBTAIN AN ESTIMATE OF THE SCOPE OF THIS PHENOMENON. A CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE BASED ON THE BAHAVIOR OF PERPETRATORS, RATHER THAN ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH BEHAVIOR, IS OFFERED. THE ISSUES OF RECENT PUBLIC INTEREST AND AN ILLNESS-AS-CAUSE HYPOTHESIS ARE STUDIED. A TYPOLOGY OF ABUSIVE PARENTS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO SERVE AS A GUIDE FOR TREATMENT. THE MAJOR STUDY FOCUSED ON INCIDENTS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE REPORTED THROUGH LEGAL CHANNELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES TERRITORIES DURING 1967 AND 1968. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IS ROOTED IN CULTURALLY DETERMINED THEORIES AND PRACTICES OF CHILD REARING, WITH A HIGHER INCIDENCE AMONG THE LOWER EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA OF SOCIETY, AMONG BROKEN FAMILIES, AND AMONG FAMILIES WITH FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE MOST SERIOUS FORM OF CHILD ABUSE IS THAT INFLICTED BY SOCIETY RATHER THAN BY PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. THIS SOCIETAL ABUSE IS MANIFESTED BY THE STATISTICS ON INFANT MORTALITY, HUNGER, MALNUTRITION, POVERTY, INADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE, POOR EDUCATION, AND OFFICALLY SANCTIONED PHYSICAL ABUSE IN SCHOOLS, CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, CHILD CARE FACILITIES, AND JUVENILE COURTS. AN INDEX, TABULAR DATA, AND APPENDIXES WITH SAMPLES OF SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, RESEARCH SCHEDULES, REPORT FORMS, AND TESTIMONY ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-JCP)

Sponsoring Agency: COMMONWEALTH FUND, ONE EAST 75TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021.

Availability: HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 79 GARDEN STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138.

1066. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WIVES—A CASE AGAINST THE PATRIARCHY. By R. E. DOBASH and R. DOBASH.** FREE PRESS, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 351 p. 1979. **NCJ-64763**

BASED ON BRITISH, EUROPEAN, AND AMERICAN SOURCES, THIS VOLUME PRESENTS THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS OF WIFE ABUSE, DEMONSTRATING THAT IT IS A FORM OF THE MALE'S DOMINATION THROUGH A SOCIALLY APPROVED MARITAL HIERARCHY. IT GIVES A GRIM ACCOUNT OF PATRIARCHAL BELIEFS AND PRACTICES IN ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON, AND AMERICAN TRADITIONS THAT HAVE SUPPORTED THE RIGHT OF A HUSBAND TO DOMINATE AND CHASTISE HIS WIFE. THE FORMS AND FREQUENCY OF VIOLENCE ARE ANALYZED, ALONG WITH THE ROLE OF FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND NEIGHBORS. THE ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO THE ABUSED WIFE THROUGH THE POLICE, JUDGES, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS ARE EVALUATED, AND THEIR FAILURES IN HELPING THE VICTIMS ARE DISCUSSED. NUMEROUS INTERVIEWS OF BATTERED WIVES COMPLETED DURING 5 YEARS OF RESEARCH ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE PLIGHT OF THESE WOMEN FOR ANYONE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM. IN ADDITION, THE STATUS OF WOMEN DURING THE EARLY CAPITALIST PERIOD THROUGH THE RISE OF PROTESTANTISM IS DETAILED, AS WELL AS THE LEGAL HISTORY OF CHASTISEMENT. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED TO STEM THE WIFE ABUSE PROBLEM IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGES FOR BATTERED WIVES WHICH WOULD SERVE AS A MODEL OF CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM. ALL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY SHOULD CONDEMN WIFE ABUSE, REJECT THE AUTHORITY OF HUSBANDS OVER THEIR WIVES, AND ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE POWER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEM. NOTES, REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH IDIOMS, TABULAR DATA, AND THE STUDY METHODOLOGY. (WJR)

Availability: FREE PRESS, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

1067. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WIVES—EXPECTED EFFECTS OF UTAH'S SPOUSE ABUSE ACT. By J. A. MARQUARDT and C. COX.** UNIVERSITY OF UTAH COLLEGE OF LAW, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84112. *JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY LAW,* V 5 (SPRING 1979), P 277-292. **NCJ-66648**

UTAH'S SPOUSE ABUSE ACT IS ASSESSED IN RELATION TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF WIFE ABUSE AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S TRADITIONAL RESPONSE TO SUCH ABUSE. TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE SPOUSE ABUSE ACT ON THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BEATING, THIS PAPER ANALYZES THE DYNAMICS OF ABUSE. VARIOUS STUDIES HAVE INDICATED THAT 50 TO 70 PERCENT OF WOMEN EXPERIENCE SOME FORM OF BATTERING FROM THEIR SPOUSES, YET THERE IS A FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE BATTERED WOMAN IS A VICTIM. THIS VICTIM OFTEN HAS A FALSE PERCEPTION THAT SHE CANNOT AFFECT HER ENVIRONMENT. THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS, IN PART, TO BLAME FOR THIS 'LEARNED HELPLESSNESS.' THE FORMALITIES AND COMPLEXITIES OF THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS OFTEN OVERWHELM THE VICTIM. MANY COURTS DOWNPLAY THE WOMAN'S INJURIES AND FOCUS ATTENTION ON THE NEED TO RECONCILE THE FAMILY. LEGAL OFFICIALS THUS DO NOT ALTER THE BATTERING SITUATION, BUT FURTHER REINFORCE THE VICTIM'S HELPLESSNESS. THE JUDICIARY HAS ALSO FAILED TO CONDEMN THE ABUSE OF WOMEN UNTIL RECENTLY. IF THE LEGAL SYSTEM SEES BATTERED WOMEN AS MERELY EXPERIENCING MINOR MARITAL PROBLEMS, RATHER THAN AS VICTIMS OF UNPARDONABLE VIOLENCE, THE REMEDIES WILL REFLECT IT. THE SPOUSE ABUSE ACT SHOULD ALLEVIATE SOME OF THE BATTERED WOMAN'S FRUSTRATIONS. IT IS AN INSTITUTIONAL DECLARATION THAT ABUSING ONE'S SPOUSE IS NOT LEGITIMATE, ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR. IT CREATES AN INDEPENDENT LEGAL RIGHT FOR A VICTIM TO APPLY TO A CIVIL COURT FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER. IT PLACES A DUTY ON THE COURT CLERKS TO ASSIST VICTIMS IN PREPARING AND FILING THE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS. IT MAKES AN INTENTIONAL VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER A MISDEMEANOR AND PLACES THE DUTY ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO AID IN ENFORCING THESE ORDERS AND ADVISING VICTIMS OF THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS. THE LAW APPLIES TO SPOUSES OR TO THOSE WOMEN LIVING AS SPOUSES. PEACE OFFICERS ARE ALSO DIRECTED TO RESPOND TO ALL CALLS OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND TO USE ALL REASONABLE MEANS TO PREVENT FURTHER ABUSE. TO FURTHER COMBAT SPOUSE ABUSE, HOWEVER, A COMPLETE REDEFINITION OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IS NEEDED ALONG WITH LEGISLATIVE REFORM. (MJW)

1068. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN—THE MYTH OF MASOCHISM. By A. SYMONDS.** ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY,* V 33, N 2 (APRIL 1979), P 161-173. **NCJ-66942**

THE TRADITIONAL THEORY AND NEW INSIGHTS CONCERNING WIFE BEATING, DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES, AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF THE VICTIM ARE DESCRIBED. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, A LONG-STANDING SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON, HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSION BY THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT. FOR MANY YEARS MOST PROFESSIONALS FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE TRUE NATURE OF THE DYNAMICS INVOLVED. WHEN FACED WITH RELATIONSHIPS WHERE WOMEN WERE REPEATEDLY ASSAULTED BY HUSBANDS OR BOYFRIENDS, PSYCHIATRISTS TENDED TO FOCUS ON THE WOMAN AND LOOK FOR EVIDENCE OF PROVOCATION. FREUD'S THEORY OF THE MASOCHISM OF WOMEN WHICH STATES THAT

WOMEN GAIN PLEASURE FROM SUFFERING ADDED WEIGHT TO THE UNIVERSAL HUMAN TENDENCY TO BLAME THE VICTIM FOR HER MISFORTUNE. FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES, IT IS NECESSARY TO DIVIDE THEM INTO TWO MAJOR GROUPS. IN THE FIRST GROUP, VIOLENCE IS BROUGHT INTO THE MARRIAGE BY A MAN WHO HAS A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS VIOLENCE. HIS VIOLENT-PRONE CHARACTER STRUCTURE USUALLY ERUPTS EARLY IN THE COURTSHIP AND ESCALATES DURING THE MARRIAGE. ALTHOUGH ONE CAN VALIDLY ASK WHY THE WOMAN STAYS WITH HER HUSBAND, IT WOULD BE A GREAT INJUSTICE TO BLAME HER FOR THE HUSBAND'S BEHAVIOR. IN FACT, WOMEN, WHO FREQUENTLY WITNESSED THEIR OWN PARENTS' VIOLENCE DO THEIR BEST TO APPEASE THEIR PARTNERS. LIKE VICTIMS OF MAJOR CATASTROPHES (NATURAL DISASTERS, THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS), THEY ARE EITHER PARALYZED WITH TERROR OR BECOME WEAK AND APATHETIC 'ZOMBIES.' THE SECOND GROUP OF VIOLENT MARRIAGES USES VIOLENCE AS AN ULTIMATE RESORT FOR COMMUNICATION AFTER A PATTERN OF USELESS BICKERING. THE PARTNERS ARE NOT PRONE TO VIOLENCE BUT ESTABLISH A NEUROTIC INTERACTION (AS SHOWN IN ALBEE'S WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF), IN WHICH THE BEHAVIOR OF ONE THREATENS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSES OF THE OTHER. THESE MARRIAGES USUALLY IMPROVE WITH THERAPY OR MARITAL COUNSELING. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES. (SAJ)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 14TH NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 1978.

1069. **VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--A BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1969-1974 (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ 29557). F. FOGARTY, Ed.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 29 p. 1975. **NCJ-29566**

SELECTIVE LIST OF MATERIALS PUBLISHED ON VIOLENCE SINCE THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE CAME OUT WITH ITS VOLUMINOUS REPORTS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: GENERAL PERSPECTIVES, COLLECTIVE AND SYSTEM VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, THE MASS MEDIA AND VIOLENCE, JUVENILE VIOLENCE, CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, DRUG-INDUCED VIOLENCE, AND COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES.

1070. **VIOLENCE AND PREGNANCY—A NOTE ON THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM AND NEEDED SERVICES. By R. J. GELLES.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, 1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55414. *FAMILY COORDINATOR (JANUARY 1975),* P 81-86. **NCJ-34252**

THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE PHENOMENON OF VIOLENCE TOWARD PREGNANT WIVES AND POSITS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT VIOLENCE IN PREGNANCY IS COMMON ENOUGH TO BE CONSIDERED AN IMPORTANT EMPIRICAL ISSUE BY RESEARCHERS. THE AUTHOR PROPOSES THAT THERE ARE FIVE MAJOR FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO PREGNANT WIVES BEING ASSAULTED BY THEIR HUSBANDS: SEXUAL FRUSTRATION; FAMILY TRANSITION, STRESS, AND STRAIN; BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN THE WIFE; PRENATAL CHILD ABUSE; AND DEFENSELESSNESS OF THE WIFE. SOME SUGGESTED STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENCE AND PREGNANCY ARE DISCUSSED INCLUDING PLANNED PARENTHOOD, PREPARATION FOR PARENTHOOD, FAMILY CRISIS CENTERS, AND THE FULFILLMENT OF BASIC NEEDS. IN TERMS OF PROVIDING FAMILY SERVICES AND FOR DEVELOPING POLICIES OF INTERVENTION IN FAMILIES WHERE VIOLENCE OCCURS, THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT IS IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT THE CRISIS AND TRANSITIONS OF PARENTHOOD BEGIN DURING THE PREGNANCY AND NOT ONLY AFTER THE CHILD IS BORN.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

1071. **VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY—THE INDIVIDUAL, THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY. R. L. SADOFF, Ed.** SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 147 p. 1978. **NCJ-53974**

THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS BY MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND PSYCHOLOGY EXPERTS PRESENTS A BROAD-BASED APPROACH TO STUDYING AND DEALING WITH VIOLENCE AS IT RELATES TO INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY. THE PAPERS, ORIGINALLY PRESENTED AT TWO CONFERENCES ON VIOLENCE, PROVIDE GUIDELINES TO IDENTIFICATION, PREDICTION, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. AMONG THEM IS A WORK OUTLINING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ROOTS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND DELINEATING FORMS AND CAUSES (BIOLOGIC, PSYCHOGENIC, AND SOCIOECONOMIC) OF VIOLENCE, AND HISTORICAL REVIEW OF METHODS FOR TESTING FOR CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INSANITY AND OF TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS RELATING TO VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND AN ARGUMENT PROPOSING THE MANDATORY TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PERSONS. PSYCHODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR INCLUDING POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL FACTORS ARE DEALT WITH IN A LATER PAPER, AND A LINK BETWEEN NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (THE DYSCONTROL SYNDROME) IS DESCRIBED. A CRIMINOLOGIST APPROACHES THE PROBLEM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND TIES THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS TO INTRAPSYCHIC, MEDICAL, AND LEGAL FACTORS. A JUDGE REVIEWS COURT EXPERIENCES TO DESCRIBE THE SPECIAL VULNERABILITY OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, THE ELDERLY, AND THE INSTITUTIONALIZED TO VIOLENCE, AND A LAW PROFESSOR PRESENTS THE MEDICAL-LEGAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN, FOCUSING ON ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE CLOSING CHAPTER DEALS SPECIFICALLY WITH JUVENILE VIOLENCE AND DISCUSSES INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SOCIAL-LEGAL CONTROLS. AN INDEX AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

1072. **VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY. J. P. MARTIN, Ed.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 371 p. 1978. **NCJ-54634**

THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS BY PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SOCIOLOGISTS IN AUSTRALIA, ENGLAND, AND THE U.S. EXAMINES FAMILY VIOLENCE, THE STATE OF RESEARCH ON THE ISSUE, AND SOCIAL POLICY DIRECTED AT FAMILY VIOLENCE. THE FIRST SECTION PRESENTS SEVERAL CASE HISTORIES OF BATTERED WOMEN DESCRIBING THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR DOMESTIC SITUATIONS OF THEIR ABUSIVE HUSBANDS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL TO THE ABUSE PATTERNS. THE SECOND SECTION INVESTIGATES THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST WHO SURVEYS LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE, A CRIMINOLOGIST WHO EXAMINES THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, AND A SOCIOLOGIST WHO RELATES FAMILY VIOLENCE TO VARIOUS SOCIAL THEORIES SUCH AS FUNCTIONALISM, STRAUS'S BEHAVIORALISM, AND RADICAL, FEMINIST, AND MARXIST IDEAS OF SUBORDINATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THE FAMILY. A HISTORICAL DISCUSSION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN BRITAIN, THE U.S., AND SOME MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES IS PRESENTED FOR COMPARATIVE STUDY. THE FINAL SECTION REVIEWS SOCIAL RESPONSES TO FAMILY VIOLENCE. IT DISCUSSES

WHAT FAMILY SERVICE ORGANIZATION IS NEEDED, HOW IT MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED, AND IN WHAT WAYS SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES CAN AID AND PROTECT CHILDREN IN PUBLIC CARE, WOMEN IN REFUGE CENTERS, AND ABUSIVE MEN IN NEED OF REHABILITATION. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LEGAL ISSUES ARE ADDRESSED. AN INDEX TO THE TEXT IS PROVIDED AND REFERENCES ARE PRESENTED FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL PAPERS. (DAG)

Availability: JOHN WILEY AND SONS, INC ORDER PROCESSING EASTERN DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 1 WILEY DRIVE, SOMERSET, NJ 08873.

1073. **VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY—SOME MEDITERRANEAN EXAMPLES (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By P. LOIZOS.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-54642**

ELEMENTS OF THE FAMILY HONOR CODE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THEIR RELATION TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE DISCUSSED THROUGH A REVIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES. THE RURAL CULTURES OF GREECE, ITALY, CYPRUS, AND PORTUGAL ARE CONSIDERED. THE FAMILY HONOR CODE THAT EXISTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN COUNTRIES SURROUNDING THE MEDITERRANEAN IS VIEWED BY SOCIOLOGISTS AS ROOTED IN THE FAMILY AS THE PRINCIPAL SOCIOECONOMIC UNIT THROUGH WHICH THE MALE DEMONSTRATES HIS POWER AND AFFIRMS HIS WORTH. THE ADEQUACY OF THE MALE IS REFLECTED IN THE CONTROL HE EXERCISES OVER HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN, WHO ARE DEEMED INFERIOR IN INTELLIGENCE AND WEAK IN THE USE OF WILL POWER TO CONTROL THEIR BEHAVIOR, PARTICULARLY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. THE MAN'S EXERCISE OF HIS STRENGTH AND SKILL TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR HIS FAMILY AND CONTROL HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN TO FUNCTION FAITHFULLY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES WITHIN THE FAMILY THUS BECOMES THE MEASURE OF HIS WORTH AS A MAN. FURTHER, HIS DEMONSTRATION OF POWER IS ROOTED IN HIS SUPERIOR PHYSICAL STRENGTH. WHEN A FAMILY'S HONOR, AS REPRESENTED IN A MAN'S CONTROL OF HIS HOUSEHOLD, IS CHALLENGED BY UNFAITHFULNESS IN HIS WIFE OR DISOBEDIENCE IN HIS CHILDREN, THEN THE REDEMPTION OF HIS HONOR MAY REQUIRE THAT HE USE VIOLENCE TO REASSERT HIS CONTROL AND DEMONSTRATE HIS SUPERIOR POWER OVER THE RECALCITRANT FAMILY MEMBER. EXAMPLES OF INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE IN SUPPORT OF FAMILY HONOR ARE PROVIDED. IT IS NOTED THAT VARIATIONS OF THIS PATTERN OF MALE BEHAVIOR IN A FAMILY CONTEXT CAN BE OBSERVED IN WESTERN URBAN INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETIES. SOME QUESTIONS ARE PROPOSED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

1074. **VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS. S. A. PASTERNACK, Ed.** 228 p. 1975. **NCJ-34058**

COLLECTION OF PAPERS DEALING WITH CREATIVE AND TESTED METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF A BROAD VARIETY OF DANGEROUS PERSONS. SOME OF THE VIOLENCE-PRONE PERSONS DISCUSSED ARE THE SELF-REFERRED VIOLENT PERSON, THE POTENTIAL KILLER, THE CHILD ABUSING PARENT, THE RAPIST, AND MEN WHO HAVE COMMITTED ATROCITIES IN THE MILITARY. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON ECLECTIC TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PATIENTS WITH CHAPTERS DEALING WITH IMPORTANT SUBGROUPS SUCH AS PSYCHOTHERAPY OF PSEUDOHOMOSEXUAL PANIC AND VIOLENCE CLINICS. VICTIMS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE ALSO DEALT WITH. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

1075. **VIOLENCE AT HOME—A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. By M. H. LYSTAD.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 45, N 3 (APRIL 1975), P 328-345. **NCJ-19304**

OVER 160 THEORETICAL AND INCIDENCE STUDIES ARE REVIEWED FOR TRENDS AND CITED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. STUDIES ON FAMILY VIOLENCE HAVE ANALYZED THE PHENOMENON FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE SHOWS THAT THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE IS NOT CONTRADICTORY, LEADING TO THE CONCLUSION THAT A COMPREHENSIVE THEORY OF VIOLENCE AT HOME MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FACTORS AT THESE SEVERAL LEVELS, PLACING INDIVIDUAL FUNCTIONING WITHIN THE SOCIAL GROUP AND WITHIN THE CULTURE NORMS BY WHICH THE GROUP OPERATES. A THEORY OF VIOLENCE AT HOME, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, ARE OFFERED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

1076. **VIOLENCE AT HOME—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. M. LYSTAD, Ed.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 102 p. 1974. **NCJ-15281**

AN ANNOTATED AND CROSS-REFERENCED LISTING OF 190 SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED SINCE THE MID 1960'S, DEALING WITH THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. A REVIEW OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH SHOWS CLEARLY THAT VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY IS COMMON IN ALL SOCIETIES, INCLUDING OUR OWN. HOMICIDE, THE MOST EXTREME FORM OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, OCCURS IN OUR CULTURE MORE OFTEN AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS THAN IT DOES AMONG PERSONS WHO ARE UNRELATED BY FAMILY TIES. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY FIRST REVIEWS STUDIES RAISING THEORETICAL ISSUES RELATED TO VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY STUDIES DEALING WITH THE INCIDENCE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND STUDIES OF VIOLENCE AMONG PARTICULAR FAMILY MEMBERS—HUSBAND AND WIFE, PARENT AND CHILD, SIBLINGS. NEXT COMES STUDIES CONCERNED WITH VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE, VIOLENCE AND SOCIALIZATION, AND VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY. FINALLY, THOSE STUDIES ADDRESSING THE NEED FOR AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO DISCORDANT FAMILIES ARE REVIEWED. THE VARIETIES OF PROFESSIONAL HELP EXPLORED RANGE FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD POLICEMAN TO THE EMERGENCY-WARD PHYSICIAN.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 1724-00398; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1077. **VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS—A REVIEW OF THE RECENT LITERATURE. By S. K. STEINMETZ.** HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *MARRIAGE AND FAMILY REVIEW,* V 1, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1978) P 1, 3-16. **NCJ-63365**

RECENT LITERATURE ON VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE U.S. IS REVIEWED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF SUCH VIOLENCE AND ITS CAUSES, PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND FUTURE. FAMILY VIOLENCE HAS BEEN PRESENT FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT, BUT HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM INSTEAD OF THE BEHAVIOR OF A FEW DISTURBED ABNORMAL INDIVIDUALS. FAMILY VIOLENCE INCLUDING MARITAL VIOLENCE, PARENT-CHILD VIOLENCE, AND SIBLING VIOLENCE, AFFECTS ALL SOCIOECONOMIC GROUPS. TWO TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE (SIBLING VIOLENCE AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT) ARE GENERALLY CONSIDERED NORMAL BY U.S. SOCIETY. THE COST OF FAMILY VIOLENCE GOES BEYOND THE DESTRUCTION FACED BY INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES. IT EXTENDS TO RAPE, MURDER, POLITICAL ASSASSINATION, SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS, AND SUICIDE. RESEARCH HAS EXAMINED NUMER-

OUS FACTORS (PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS, SOCIAL CLASS, PREGNANCY, ALCOHOL, SEX, UNEMPLOYMENT, JOB DISSATISFACTION, SOCIAL ISOLATION, PREMATURITY, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND PHYSICAL HANDICAPS) AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY VIOLENCE. GELLES AND STRAUS HAVE DIVIDED 15 THEORIES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE INTO THREE GROUPS DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF FUNDAMENTAL CAUSAL FACTOR (INTRAINDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL, OR SOCIOCULTURAL). THEY HAVE INTEGRATED THESE THEORIES USING SOCIAL LEARNING AND SYMBOLIC INTERACTION THEORIES. ANOTHER APPROACH INTEGRATES SYMBOLIC INTERACTION, SOCIAL LEARNING, RESOURCE, AND CONFLICT THEORIES. THREE MAJOR TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR CHILD-ABUSING FAMILIES INCLUDE THE PSYCHIATRIC APPROACH, THE SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH, AND THE SOCIAL-SITUATIONAL APPROACH. TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR BATTERED WOMEN HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO CRISIS LINES, POLICE DOMESTIC INTERVENTION TEAMS, AND SHELTERS. SEVERAL AUTHORS HAVE DEVELOPED CHECKLISTS TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL ABUSING SPOUSES OR ABUSING PARENTS. ALTHOUGH LAWS CONCERNING FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE BEING CONSIDERED, THE PROBLEM CAN ONLY BE REDUCED IF SOCIETY ALTERS ITS ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MORALITY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. TABLES, REFERENCE NOTES, AND AN EXTENSIVE REFERENCE LIST ARE PROVIDED. (CFW)

1078. **VIOLENCE IN CANADA. By M. A. B. GAMMON.** METHUEN PUBLICATIONS, 2330 MIDLAND AVENUE, AGINCOURT, ONTARIO, CANADA. 295 p. 1978. **NCJ-60581**

VIOLENCE IN CANADA IS PRESENTED FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES IN A BOOK OF ESSAYS COVERING RAPE, CHILD ABUSE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, VIOLENCE AND THE MEDIA, AND ORIGINS OF VIOLENCE. GENERAL THEORIES CONCERNING VIOLENCE UNDERLIE THE VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES: THE LABELING THEORY, VIOLENCE AS BEHAVIOR LEARNED PRIMARILY AT HOME, VIOLENCE AS A SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPE, AND VIOLENCE AS A MANIFESTATION OF SUBCULTURAL BEHAVIOR. INDIVIDUAL ESSAYS DEAL WITH THE COMPLEX REASONS FOR WHY ABUSED WIVES STAY WITH THEIR HUSBANDS. A MODEL OF CHILD ABUSE IS PROPOSED THAT DIFFERENTIATES BETWEEN VERBAL, EMOTIONAL, SEXUAL, AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODELS ARE EXPLORED. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE. THE LEGAL OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO RAPE VICTIM AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE VICTIM ON THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED IN TWO ESSAYS WHICH SHOW THAT LAWS MAY LAG BEHIND SOCIAL CHANGE, AND RAPE CRISIS CENTERS MAY BE THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS. ANOTHER ESSAY POINTS OUT THAT THE DEFINITION OF HOMICIDE MAY VARY ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION; RESULTS OF THIS BIAS ARE EXPLORED. ESSAYS ON MEDIA LOOK AT THE MANY SITUATIONS AFFECTED BY MASS MEDIA, SUCH AS THE INVASION OF PRIVACY AND POTENTIAL DESTRUCTION OF INDIVIDUALITY. THE COMPLEXITY OF PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE MEDIA TO GENERAL POLITICAL BEHAVIOR IS EXPLORED; IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO DIRECT CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND MEDIA, THERE IS CAUSE FOR CONCERN. VIOLENCE IN SPORTS, AND THE EFFECT OF THE MEDIA ON POLICE-PRESS RELATIONS ARE SUBJECTS OF OTHER INVESTIGATIONS. ALL OF THE ESSAYS INCLUDE SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND MANY INCLUDE CHARTS AND TABLES. (RFC)

Availability: METHUEN PUBLICATIONS, 2330 MIDLAND AVENUE, AGINCOURT, ONTARIO, CANADA.

1079. **VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES—AN OVERVIEW. By R. L. SADOFF.** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 4, N 4, (1976), P 292-296. **NCJ-59640**

HISTORICALLY, VIOLENCE HAS ALWAYS EXISTED AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS, BUT IT IS BECOMING MORE VISIBLE BECAUSE CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURES ARE REMOVING MANY OF THE BUILT-IN BUFFERS WHICH HAD EXISTED IN THE EXTENDED FAMILY. RESEARCHERS HAVE ATTRIBUTED THE RISE IN FAMILY VIOLENCE TO SUCH DIVERSE FACTORS AS VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION, INCREASING PATHOLOGIES WITHIN THE FAMILY, AND INCREASED PRESSURES FROM THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT. HISTORICALLY, FATHERS OFTEN HAD THE POWER OF LIFE OR DEATH OVER WIVES AND CHILDREN, AND THE BEATING OF CHILDREN HAS LONG BEEN AN ACCEPTED FORM OF CORRECTION. VARIOUS STUDIES OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES HAVE FOUND THAT VIOLENCE IS THE OUTGROWTH OF A TOTAL FAMILY PATHOLOGY IN WHICH SPOUSES AND CHILDREN HAVE WELL-DEFINED ROLES. MOREOVER, EVIDENCE REVEALS THAT ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES OFTEN INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. SPECIFIC FINDINGS FROM A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT STUDIES ARE CITED, COVERING SPOUSE ABUSE, FILICIDE, AND CHILD ABUSE. MEDICALLY, A NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PREDISPOSE PERSONS TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR: DAMAGE OF BRAIN FUNCTION, THE TOXIC STATES PRECIPITATED BY ALCOHOL OR DRUGS, AND SOME HORMONAL OR NEUROLOGICAL IMBALANCES. SOME FORMS OF VIOLENCE ARE TOLERATED, SUCH AS CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF A CHILD, WHILE OTHERS ARE OFTEN IGNORED, SUCH AS INCEST. LEGALLY, CRIMES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ENTER THE COURT SYSTEM WHEN THEY BECOME SERIOUS. SOCIALLY, FAMILY VIOLENCE IS THE CONCERN OF A VARIETY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL WORK PRACTITIONERS THROUGH VARIOUS INTERVENTION AGENCIES. TO BE COMBATTED EFFECTIVELY, FAMILY VIOLENCE MUST BE THE CONCERN OF ALL THESE SPECIALISTS. COMPLETE CITATIONS ARE APPENDED FOR THE STUDIES DISCUSSED. (GLR)

1080. **VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY. By M. A. LEVIN.** 254 p. 1975. **NCJ-17689**

THIS TEXT INVESTIGATES THE CAUSES AND MANIFESTATIONS OF SEVERAL TYPES OF VIOLENCE FOUND IN MODERN SOCIETY, INCLUDING THE URBAN RIOT, MURDER, AND CHILD ABUSE. AN OVERVIEW OF VIOLENT CRIME IN AMERICA AND A DISCUSSION OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION IN RELATION TO CULTURE ARE FIRST PROVIDED. THE CAUSES, CULTURAL ASPECTS AND PREVENTION OF WAR ARE THEN DISCUSSED. IN REVIEWING THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD ABUSE, A DRAMATIZATION OF A TYPICAL CHILD ABUSE CASE IS PROVIDED. ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF RACE RIOTS, THE FORCES WHICH MAY LEAD TO POLITICAL ASSASSINATION AND TERROR, AND AGGRESSION AND SPORTS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY, 1 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108.

1081. **VIOLENCE IN THE AMERICAN FAMILY (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By R. J. GELLES.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-54641**

THE EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, CONTRIBUTING CAUSES, AND PUBLIC RESPONSE ARE DISCUSSED. A 1976 STUDY BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,146 AMERICAN FAMILIES SHOWS PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATING THAT VIOLENCE BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS IS A WIDESPREAD PHENOMENON IN THE UNITED STATES. ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM

HAS INCREASED SINCE THE 1960'S, WHEN VIOLENCE ERUPTED IN THE ASSASSINATIONS OF PUBLIC FIGURES AND CIVIL RIGHTS CONFLICTS, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RECEIVED SPECIAL ATTENTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT. ALTHOUGH THE CURRENT LEVEL OF RESEARCH INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE IS FAR FROM PRODUCING A CONCLUSIVE THEORY OF ITS CAUSES, THERE ARE NUMEROUS STRUCTURAL AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES WHICH INTERACT TO INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLENCE OCCURRING IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY. THE STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY WHICH PRODUCES SOCIAL INEQUITY BETWEEN CLASSES OF INDIVIDUALS AND BETWEEN THE SEXES, TOGETHER WITH THE EXISTENCE OF NORMS FAVORABLE TO THE USE OF VIOLENCE IN SOLVING PROBLEMS, IS BELIEVED INSTRUMENTAL IN STIMULATING THE RELATIVELY HIGH LEVEL OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. ALTHOUGH THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOME HAS ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION FROM THE MASS MEDIA, POLITICIANS, AND SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL, THE ACTUAL CAUSES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS HAVE NOT BEEN ADDRESSED EFFECTIVELY. LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND THE COURTS ARE RELUCTANT TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC CONFLICTS. THE SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM HAS IGNORED SERIOUS FACETS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT IN 1976 THERE WERE ONLY SIX FUNCTIONING SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. POSITIVE INDICATIONS OF INCREASED STATE AND FEDERAL ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM ARE NOTED, HOWEVER. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

1082. **VIOLENCE IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM. By W. SAGE.** MANSON WESTERN CORPORATION, 12031 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90025. *HUMAN BEHAVIOR,* V 4, N 7 (JULY 1975), P 40-47. **NCJ-51966**

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE AND SEXUAL MOLESTATION OF CHILDREN TOUCHES ON CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, UNDERREPORTING, CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING PARENTS, RESPONSE OF THE LEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC COMMUNITIES, AND CONSEQUENCES. THE INCREASE IN PUBLIC ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE SINCE THE 1950'S IS NOTED, AS IS THE GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT, ALTHOUGH THE CAUSES ARE NOT REALLY KNOWN, THE PROBLEM PROBABLY IS DEEPLY ROOTED AT BOTH THE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL LEVELS. THEORIES ABOUT THE CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE--LINKAGES BETWEEN OPPRESSION OF WOMEN AND MISTREATMENT OF CHILDREN, SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS, THE TENDENCY OF VIOLENCE TO BEGET VIOLENCE (ABUSED CHILDREN BECOMING ABUSING PARENTS)--ARE DISCUSSED, AND RESEARCH EVIDENCE IS CITED. THE ABILITY OF MANY ABUSING PARENTS TO MASK THEIR PATHOLOGY IS CONSIDERED, AS IS THE PHYSICIAN'S RELUCTANCE TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE CASES. IT IS NOTED THAT CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS OF BATTERING PARENTS SHOW CONSISTENT CHARACTERISTICS: EMOTIONAL IMMATURITY; POOR PREPARATION FOR PARENTHOOD; UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS; AND, ALMOST INVARIABLY, EXPERIENCE AS ABUSED CHILDREN. CALLS FOR AN END TO CULTURAL ACCEPTANCE OF CHILD-REARING PRACTICES THAT INCLUDE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT ARE RECOGNIZED. HOWEVER, IT IS OBSERVED THAT, EVEN IF PHYSICAL ABUSE WERE ELIMINATED, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE WOULD CONTINUE. THE NATURE OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS DISCUSSED, INCLUDING CASES IN WHICH BOTH PARENTS CONSPIRE IN THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF DAUGHTERS. EFFORTS OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM, THE PSYCHIATRIC ESTABLISHMENT, AND ABUSING PARENTS THEMSELVES TO UNDERSTAND AND AMELIORATE THE CHILD ABUSE PROBLEM ARE NOTED. PARENT-SURROGATE PROGRAMS AND OTHER ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT ABUSE BY OFFERING CHILD-REARING TRAINING ARE DESCRIBED. THE GROWING AWARENESS THAT CHILD ABUSE IS A SOCIAL TRAGEDY IS POINTED OUT. A CALIFORNIA STUDY IS CITED IN WHICH OVER HALF OF A GROUP OF ABUSED CHILDREN (MOST OF WHOM HAD BEEN PLACED IN FOSTER HOMES) WENT ON TO BECOME INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT, IN A SOCIAL SENSE, ANY CHILD WHO GROWS UP IN POVERTY, LIVES IN A STRING OF FOSTER HOMES THAT DO NOT MEET BASIC EMOTIONAL NEEDS, IS DENIED OPPORTUNITIES BECAUSE OF RACIAL OPPRESSION, OR IS OTHERWISE MISTREATED BY ADULTS--COLLECTIVELY OR INDIVIDUALLY--IS BEING ABUSED, AND THAT ALL OF SOCIETY SUFFERS AS A CONSEQUENCE. (LKM)

1083. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. S. K. STEINMETZ and M. A. STRAUS, Eds.** 346 p. 1974. **NCJ-14328**

AN ANTHOLOGY TREATING THE EXTENT, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, TOGETHER WITH DISCUSSIONS OF STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN REDUCING HIGH LEVELS OF VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS FAMILY SITUATIONS. THE BOOK CONSISTS OF ARTICLES AND REPORTS THAT APPEARED IN BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS IN MANY FIELDS. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT IN PART ONE, PART TWO ELUCIDATES THE DYNAMICS OF SEXUAL DRIVES, SOCIAL INTIMACY, AND INTENSE INTERACTION CHARACTERISTIC OF FAMILIES WHICH CAN UNDERLY VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE POWER STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS FOR REARING CHILDREN AS THEY AFFECT THE NOURISHMENT OF AGGRESSIVENESS ARE DISCUSSED IN THE THIRD PART OF THE BOOK. THE FINAL PART OF THE ANTHOLOGY DELVES INTO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY AND VIOLENT CRIME, SOCIAL POLICY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS, AND WAR. EACH SECTION OF THE BOOK INCLUDES RECOMMENDED STEPS FOR MINIMIZING THE CULTIVATION OF THE DYNAMICS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Availability: DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY, 79 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

1084. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. M. BORLAND, Ed.** 162 p. 1976. **NCJ-46613**

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS BY MEMBERS OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONS CONCERNED WITH BATTERED WIVES AND CHILDREN IS PRESENTED. ALL BUT ONE OF THE PAPERS INCLUDED WERE PRESENTED AT CONFERENCES AT MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, IN 1974 AND 1975. THE PAPERS GIVE A PICTURE OF THE DIFFERENT VIEWS AND AIMS OF SOME OF THE PROFESSIONALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO DEAL WITH THE PHENOMENON OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VIOLENCE DIRECTED TOWARD CHILDREN AND THAT DIRECTED TOWARD WOMEN AND VARYING APPROCHES TO EACH PROBLEM ARE SHOWN THROUGHOUT. A PSYCHIATRIST EXPLAINS WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE ARE LIKELY TO VENT THEIR AGGRESSION ON THOSE NEAREST TO THEM AND WHY. FACTORS SUCH AS DRUGS AND ALCOHOL WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ABUSE ARE EXAMINED. A SOCIOLOGIST REVIEWS SOCIETAL CONCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE. A PEDIATRICIAN IDENTIFIES TYPICAL INJURIES AND OTHER SYMPTOMS WHICH MAY INDICATE THAT A CHILD HAS BEEN ABUSED. AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN DESCRIBES THE ORGANIZATION AND THE WAY IT APPROACHES THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. A LAWYER EXAMINES THE PROTECTION AVAILABLE AND REMEDIES OPEN TO CHILDREN AND SPOUSES WHO ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. A PSYCHOLOGIST FOCUSES ON THE PROBLEMS OF BATTERED WIVES—THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, THE SOCIAL BACKGROUNDS OF BATTERED WOMEN, EFFECTS ON THEIR CHILDREN, THE WOMAN'S LEGAL POSITION, THE ATTITUDES OF

SOCIETY, AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE WOMEN. A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT DESCRIBES THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. FINALLY, A SOCIAL WORKER EXAMINES THE OBSTACLES TO BETTER COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED. (VDA)

Availability: HUMANITIES PRESS, INC, 17 FIRST AVENUE, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ 07716.

1085. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. By T. C. N. GIBBENS.** DRAMRITE PRINTERS LTD, 129 LONG LANE, LONDON SE1 4PH, ENGLAND. *MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL,* V 43, N 3 (1975), P 76-88. **NCJ-52228**

DIFFERENT TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE EXPLORED, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED. FOUR TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY ARE NOTED: (1) FATAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBANDS TO THEIR WIVES; (2) FATAL VIOLENCE BY FATHERS TO THEIR CHILDREN, WITH OR WITHOUT WIVES BEING INCLUDED IN THE VIOLENCE; (3) VIOLENCE BY WIVES TO THEIR CHILDREN AND OCCASIONALLY VIOLENCE TO THEIR HUSBANDS; AND (4) VIOLENCE BETWEEN SIBLINGS IN A FAMILY AND SOMETIMES VIOLENCE BY CHILDREN TO THEIR PARENTS. A MAJOR PROBLEM IN EVALUATING THESE TYPES OF VIOLENCE IS WHETHER THERE IS A CONTINUOUS GRADATION BETWEEN MINOR AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE AND MAJOR CASES THAT REACH THE COURTS. ORIGINS OF AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE ARE COMPLEX. AGGRESSION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED PRIMARILY AS THE OUTCOME OF FRUSTRATION, AND MANY KINDS OF FRUSTRATION EXIST. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT IS THEORIZED THAT AGGRESSION CAN BE LEARNED BEHAVIOR. AFTER ABOUT 3 YEARS OF AGE, THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD BATTERING BY MOTHERS APPEARS TO BECOME LESS, AND ABUSE IS MUCH LESS COMMON IN LARGE FAMILIES WITH OLDER MOTHERS. HUSBANDS AND WIVES CONTRIBUTE ALTERNATELY TO THE INSTABILITY OF ONE ANOTHER. THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS IN FAMILY VIOLENCE IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS. ALCOHOL PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN WIFE BATTERING BUT A MINIMAL ROLE IN CHILD ABUSE. CHANGES IN LIFE CONDITIONS ARE SIGNIFICANT IN RELATION TO STRESSES ENCOUNTERED BY ALREADY UNSTABLE INDIVIDUALS. FAMILY VIOLENCE SEEMS TO BE PREVALENT ACROSS ALL SOCIAL CLASSES, ALTHOUGH THE MIDDLE CLASS HAS A GREATER OPPORTUNITY TO CONCEAL VIOLENCE. THE LAW DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE MUCH TO RESOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. NUMEROUS STUDIES INVOLVING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE CITED. A DISCUSSION OF POINTS MADE IN THE ARTICLE IS INCLUDED. (DEP)

1086. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. By S. STENCEL.** CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, INC, 1414 22ND STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. *EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS,* V 1, N 16 (APRIL 1979), P 307-324. **NCJ-58548**

FOCUSING ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE SEVERITY OF CHILD AND SPOUSE ABUSE, VIOLENCE AS A LEARNED PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR, AND NEW EFFORTS TO HELP ABUSERS. IN 1977, ACCORDING TO THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, NEARLY 20 PERCENT OF ALL MURDER VICTIMS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE RELATED TO THE ASSAILANTS, AND ABOUT HALF OF THESE INTRAFAMILY MURDERS WERE HUSBAND-WIFE KILLINGS. FURTHERMORE, OVER 1 MILLION CHILDREN ARE ABUSED EACH YEAR, PHYSICALLY, SEXUALLY, OR THROUGH NEGLECT, AS REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. IN RECENT YEARS THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVING MORE ATTENTION FROM THE MEDIA, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT, AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS. GROWING AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM HAS PROMPTED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FINANCE THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT, A FEDERAL AID PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE. SEVERAL STATES HAVE MODIFIED THEIR LAWS TO MAKE IT EASIER TO ARREST MEN WHO ABUSE THEIR WIVES, AND GROWING NUMBERS OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE FORMING SPECIALLY TRAINED UNITS TO HANDLE INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. CONTRIBUTING TO THESE EVIDENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE SUGGESTIONS, BASED ON RECENT STUDIES, THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE IS USUALLY A LEARNED PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR AND THAT NORMS WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE FAR MORE ACCEPTING OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE THAN ARE THE RULES GOVERNING BEHAVIOR OUTSIDE OF THE FAMILY. A 1975 BRITISH STUDY OF 100 ABUSIVE HUSBANDS INDICATED THAT OVER HALF OF THEM HAD WITNESSED THEIR FATHERS BATTERING THEIR MOTHERS, AND IN A SIMILAR STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, IT WAS FOUND THAT 62 PERCENT HAD HIT A SIBLING WHEREAS 'ONLY' 35 PERCENT HAD HIT SOMEONE OUTSIDE THE FAMILY. FINALLY, SOME OF THE PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP ABUSERS ARE DISCUSSED: PROFESSIONALS AT THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TEACH LAY THERAPISTS TO WORK IN THE HOME WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS; MOTHER ANONYMOUS, AN ORGANIZATION PATTERNED AFTER ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, GIVES PARENTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE THEIR PROBLEMS; 24-HOUR HOTLINES; AND VARIOUS THERAPY TECHNIQUES. FOOTNOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND SEVERAL CHARTS ACCOMPANY THE REPORT. (WJR)

Availability: CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, INC, 1414 22ND STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037.

1087. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. By A. R. K. MITCHELL.** WAYLAND PUBLISHERS LTD, 49 LANSDOWNE PLACE, HOVE, EAST SUSSEX, ENGLAND BN3. 153 p. 1978. **NCJ-61811**

FOCUSING ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, THIS VOLUME EXAMINES THE MECHANISM OF VIOLENCE IN THE INDIVIDUAL AND IN THE LARGER FRAMEWORK OF SOCIETY AND RECOMMENDS WAYS TO CONTROL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. STUDIES OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, BIOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, AND PSYCHOLOGY SHOW THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR RESULTS FROM MENTAL, EMOTIONAL, OR BIOLOGICAL DEFICIENCIES THAT LIMIT A PERSON'S ABILITY TO MANAGE SPACE, EVENTS, AND RELATIONSHIPS IN A NONVIOLENT WAY. THE FAMILY IS PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO VIOLENCE SINCE IT IS THE MILIEU WHERE THE MEETING OF EMOTIONAL NEEDS IS MOST CRUCIAL. THE VARIOUS FORMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE--CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND SPOUSE ABUSE--HAVE BEEN SHOWN BY RESEARCH STUDIES TO BE RELATED TO SOCIAL ISOLATION OF BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES, ABUSE OF PARENTS DURING CHILDHOOD, AND LOW SELF-ESTEEM. AREAS OF FAMILY LIFE IN WHICH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS OFTEN PRESENT ARE DURING CHILDBIRTH, DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES, ADOLESCENT REBELLION, PROTECTION OF PROPERTY, AND SUICIDAL DEPRESSION. FAMILIES ARE GENERALLY CAREFUL TO CONCEAL PATTERNS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE FROM THOSE OUTSIDE THE HOME. STEPS IN DETECTING FAMILY VIOLENCE INCLUDE (1) OBSERVATION OF THE AVAILABLE DATA, (2) ANALYSIS OF A PATTERN OF EVENTS, (3) STAGE OF EARLY SUSPICIOUSNESS, (4) SEARCH FOR CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE, (5) CONFIRMATION AND DIAGNOSIS, AND (6) THE DECISION TO TAKE OFFICIAL ACTION. VIOLENT BEHAVIOR CAN BE PREVENTED AND MODIFIED THROUGH PUBLIC EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL CONDITIONING THAT TEACHES HOW TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS NONVIOLENTLY, THROUGH ENLIGHTENED CASE MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENT-PRONE FAMILIES, AND THROUGH FURTHER RESEARCH INTO THE CAUSE AND AG-

GRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES OF VIOLENCE. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Availability: WAYLAND PUBLISHERS LTD, 49 LANSDOWNE PLACE, HOVE, EAST SUSSEX, ENGLAND BN3.

1088. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY—AN ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND RESEARCH NEEDS. By M. A. STRAUS, R. J. GELLES, and S. K. STEINMETZ.** AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. 51 p. 1976. **NCJ-34135**

THIS DOCUMENT PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE EXISTING AND NEEDED RESEARCH ON THE FREQUENCY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, THE CAUSAL THEORIES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND WIVES, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE FACTORS. THE RESEARCH ON THE FREQUENCY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE INDICATED THAT THE FAMILY IS THE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL SETTING WITHIN WHICH THE TYPICAL CITIZEN IS MOST LIKELY TO BE THE VICTIM OF A PHYSICAL ATTACK. AFTER REVIEWING GENERAL THEORIES OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, THE PAPER EXAMINES RESEARCH ON THE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH DISTINGUISH THE FAMILY FROM OTHER SMALL GROUPS AND WHICH SEEM TO ACCOUNT FOR THE HIGHER LEVEL OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE THAN IS FOUND IN OTHER GROUPS. RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE AND 'WIFE BEATING' IS ALSO DISCUSSED. FINALLY, THE PAPER IDENTIFIES A SERIES OF 17 SPECIFIC CONTROVERSIES CONCERNING THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE WHICH URGENTLY CALL FOR RESEARCH. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1089. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY—AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By M. MAY.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 33 p. 1978. **NCJ-54640**

FAMILY VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND, ESPECIALLY CHILD AND WIFE ABUSE, IS EXAMINED FROM THE EARLY 19TH TO THE LATE 20TH CENTURIES; LATE VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN PERIOD EXPLANATIONS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED. FOR THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES, THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE HISTORICAL SOURCE MATERIAL TREATING FAMILY VIOLENCE IS FRAGMENTARY AND LIMITED, AND VARIATIONS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS AND BETWEEN DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS PRECLUDE GENERALIZATION ABOUT THE ISSUE; HOWEVER, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS PRELIMINARY SURVEY HAS HIGHLIGHTED A NUMBER OF HITHERTO NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN FAMILIES. APPARENTLY THE SCALE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE HAS GRADUALLY DECLINED SINCE THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY. MOREOEVER, RECENT CONCERN IS ONLY THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF REDISCOVERIES OF A PROBLEM WHICH HAS AROUSED PUBLIC CONCERN SINCE THE MID-19TH CENTURY. HISTORICALLY, PRESSURE TO MITIGATE FAMILY VIOLENCE DEVELOPED AS AN OFFSHOOT OF BROADER CAMPAIGNS TO IMPROVE THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHICH WERE THEMSELVES USUALLY REFLECTIONS OF STILL BROADER FUNDAMENTAL SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES. THE RECOGNITION OF BOTH CONJUGAL AND PARENTAL VIOLENCE WAS LARGELY THE PRODUCT OF A GROWING CONSCIOUSNESS OF OTHER FORMS OF INEQUALITY AND EXPLOITATION. LEGISLATIVE INTERVENTION WAS ACHIEVED ONLY WHEN, AS IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY, THE SOCIAL COSTS OF WASTED HUMAN RESOURCES WERE RECOGNIZED, AND FAMILY VIOLENCE THREATENED TO SPILL OVER INTO PUBLIC VIOLENCE. VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN COMMENTATORS FORMULATED INTERPRETATIONS OF THE PROBLEM THAT HAVE CONTINUED AS POPULAR STEREOTYPES OF THE VIOLENT PARENT OR HUSBAND AS BEING LOWER CLASS AND FROM A SUBCULTURE THAT LEGITIMIZED VIOLENCE. SOME SOCIAL REFORMERS, HOWEVER, VIEWED THE PROBLEM AS ROOTED NOT ONLY IN LOWERCLASS CUSTOMS BUT IN WIDER SOCIAL TRADITIONS WHICH HAD LONG SANCTIONED THE LOW STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A LIST OF ENGLISH LEGISLATIVE STATUTES BEARING ON THE PROBLEM ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

1090. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL SEE NCJ-55020). By M. WOLFGANG.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-55026**

CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF VIOLENCE, THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION, THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE WITHIN FAMILIES, THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY, AND FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION POLICY ARE DISCUSSED. THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE BY PARENTS TO RESTRAIN AND PUNISH CHILDREN, SANCTIONED VIOLENCE IN WARS AND OTHER CONTEXTS, SEX ROLES, AND VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA ARE AMONG CULTURAL FACTORS SAID TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION THROUGH WHICH CHILDREN COME TO ACCEPT VIOLENCE AS PART OF THEIR LIVES. STUDIES POINTING TO A NUMBER OF CONDITIONS--SENSORY DEPRIVATION, LACK OF AFFECTION, SEXUAL REPRESSION, PUNITIVENESS, ETC.--THAT BREED VIOLENCE ARE CITED. THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY--THE IDEA THAT ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE IS TRANSMITTED CULTURALLY FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT--IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED AND TO THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF FAMILY LIFE. STATISTICS FROM THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS AND OTHER SOURCES INDICATIVE OF THE EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF FAMILY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE--MATRICIDE AND PATRICIDE, SPOUSE KILLING SPOUSE, PARENTS KILLING CHILDREN, ETC.--ARE PRESENTED, INCLUDING DATA ON THE DISPOSITION OF FAMILY HOMICIDE CASES AND A BRIEF MENTION OF STUDIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES. POLICY STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE IS LARGELY BEYOND POLICE CONTROL ARE QUESTIONED. A KANSAS CITY, MO., STUDY LINKING HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS WITH PRIOR FAMILY DISTURBANCE CALLS IS CITED AS EVIDENCE THAT GREATER ATTENTION TO THE HANDLING OF SUCH CALLS MIGHT REDUCE DOMESTIC HOMICIDE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE IN GENERAL. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, WHILE VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY IS PARTLY A REFLECTION OF VIOLENT EXPRESSIONS IN THE CULTURE GENERALLY, SERIOUS CRIMES IN FAMILIES MOST COMMONLY ARE RELATED TO SUBCULTURAL VALUES THAT EITHER FAIL TO INHIBIT PHYSICAL RESPONSES OR ACTUALLY CONDONE OR ENCOURAGE THEM. THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF DISPERSING THE MEMBERS OF VIOLENT SUBCULTURES, PERHAPS BY INTRODUCING GREATER HETEROGENEITY INTO NEIGHBORHOODS AND HOUSING PROJECTS, ARE CONSIDERED. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: A VERSION OF PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 1976 SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES, PHILADELPHIA, (PA), MARCH 21, 1976.

1091. **VIOLENCE IN THE HOME. By M. D. A. FREEMAN.** SAXON HOUSE, TEARFIELD LIMITED, WESTMEAD, FARNBOROUGH, HANTS, ENGLAND. 266 p. 1979. **NCJ-56322**

FOCUSING ON VIOLENCE IN THE HOME, ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE FAMILY, AND LEGAL RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEM, THIS VOLUME EXAMINES BOTH WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE AND BRIEFLY CONSIDERS OTHER FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. IN THE FIRST PART OF THE TEXT, STUDIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, AND EUROPE ARE USED TO DESCRIBE THE INCIDENCES OF CHILD ABUSE. DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM, METHODS OF DISCOVERY, SIZE OF THE

PROBLEM, CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY ARE DISCUSSED. IN ADDITION, LEGAL RESPONSES TO CHILD ABUSE CASES, SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONALS, HANDLING OF THIS PROBLEM, COMPENSATION FOR ABUSED CHILDREN, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION ARE EXAMINED. THE SECTION CONCLUDES WITH THE PREDICTION THAT INCIDENCES OF CHILD ABUSE WILL NOT BE MINIMIZED IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE UNLESS SOCIETY IS RESTRUCTURED INTO A MORE HUMANE, EGALITARIAN SOCIAL ORDER. THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN WHO ARE PHYSICALLY ABUSED BY THE MEN WITH WHOM THEY LIVE. AS WITH CHILD ABUSE, THE EXISTENCE OF WIFE ABUSE HAS EXISTED FOR CENTURIES AND IS DIFFICULT TO MEASURE STATISTICALLY. FOUR EXPLANATIONS FOR WIFE BATTERING ARE SET OUT: (1) PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF HUSBANDS; (2) FRUSTRATIONS, STRESS, AND BLOCKED GOALS; (3) REASSERTION OF MALE DOMINANCE; AND (4) THE IDEOLOGY OF MALE SUPERIORITY. AN ABUSED WOMAN DOES HAVE THE OPTION TO USE A NUMBER OF LEGAL REMEDIES, SUCH AS INJUNCTIONS, COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES, AND DIVORCE. ULTIMATELY, AS WITH CHILD ABUSE, ONLY A RESTRUCTURING OF SOCIETY WILL LESSEN THE PROBLEM. FINALLY, ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO NEWER ASPECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: HUSBAND BATTERING, ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY, AND VIOLENCE BETWEEN CHILDREN. REFERENCE NOTES FOLLOW EACH CHAPTER. GENERAL AND CASE INDEXES ARE ALSO INCLUDED. (WJR)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

1092. **VIOLENCE IN THE HOME (FROM PATHOLOGY OF VIOLENT INJURY, 1978, BY J K MASON—SEE NCJ-55688). By R. A. A. MACAULAY and J. K. MASON.** EDWARD ARNOLD (PUBLISHERS) LTD, 25 HILL STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. 18 p. 1978. **NCJ-55698**

THE CHAPTER FOCUSES ON IDENTIFICATION OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY IN CHILDREN, BUT ALSO BRIEFLY COVERS INJURIES FOUND ON ABUSED WIVES AND ABUSED ELDERLY PARENTS. THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL ISSUES INVOLVED ARE REVIEWED. BECAUSE MOST VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE LESS THAN 2 YEARS OLD AND CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PHYSICIAN TO CAREFULLY ASSESS ANY SUSPICIOUS CASE AND TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO PROTECT THE CHILD FROM FURTHER DANGER. PHOTOGRAPHS AND X RAYS ILLUSTRATE BRUISES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF HEALING, EVIDENCE OF MULTIPLE FRACTURES OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, AND THE TYPES OF MARKS OFTEN FOUND ON AN ABUSED CHILD. THE DOCTOR IS WARNED TO BE SUSPICIOUS WHENEVER THE INJURY TO THE CHILD DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH THE STORY TOLD BY THE PARENTS. DETAILED EXAMINATION WITH FULL PHOTOGRAPHY AND RADIOGRAPHY IS CALLED ESSENTIAL FOR ANY AUTOPSY OF A CHILD, ESPECIALLY WHERE ABUSE IS SUSPECTED. TECHNIQUES FOR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND INFLICTED DEATH ARE GIVEN. FULL HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IS URGED TO EXCLUDE NATURAL DISEASE. COMMON PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN ABUSE CASES DESCRIBED INCLUDE INJURIES TO THE HEAD AND NECK, INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE, SKULL FRACTURES, CHEST INJURIES, INJURIES ON THE LIMBS, ABDOMINAL INJURIES, BITES, AND BURNS. POISONING IS ALSO A COMMON OCCURENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN. MANY PARENTS GIVE THEIR CHILDREN WHATEVER MEDICATION THEY THEMSELVES ARE TAKING AND HIGH BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ARE OFTEN FOUND. A TABLE SUMMARIZES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN AS FOUND IN A NUMBER OF STUDIES OF CHILD ABUSE. A SIMILAR TABLE IS PRESENTED FOR ABUSING HUSBANDS. THE BRIEF SECTIONS ON WIFE ABUSE AND ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY POINT OUT THAT NONACCIDENTAL INJURIES TO WIVES PARALLEL THOSE FOUND IN ANY OTHER ASSAULT CASE. IN ELDERLY PERSONS, HOWEVER, MINOR ASSAULTS ARE DIFFICULT TO DETECT BECAUSE AGED SKIN BRUISES QUITE EASILY AND OLD PERSONS ARE SUBJECT OT FALLS AND OTHER TRAUMA. MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED IN THIS CATEGORY. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

1093. **VIOLENCE IN, VIOLENCE OUT—CHILD-ABUSE AND SELFMUTILATION IN ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS. By R. R. ROSS.** 35 p. 1979. **NCJ-65227**

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND LATER SELF-MUTILATION WAS EXAMINED BY STUDYING CASE HISTORIES OF 170 ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN AN ONTARIO, CANADA, TRAINING SCHOOL. SELF-CUTTING (CARVING) WAS A PERENNIAL PROBLEM AT THE SCHOOL. THE STUDY POPULATION CONSISTED OF 24 NONCARVERS, 26 SINGLE CARVERS, AND 70 GIRLS WHO HAD CARVED MORE THAN ONCE. SUBJECTS' CASE HISTORIES WERE EXAMINED FOR EVIDENCE THAT THEY HAD BEEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN EARLIER YEARS. DATA CAME FROM PROBATION OFFICERS' REPORTS, CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY CASE HISTORIES, AND PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL WORK REPORTS. RESULTS SHOWED THAT 48 PERCENT OF THE MULTICARVER GROUP HAD BEEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE BY PARENTS OR PARENT SURROGATES BEFORE THEIR 12TH BIRTHDAYS, COMPARED TO 2 PERCENT OF THOSE WHO HAD NEVER CARVED. FINDINGS SUPPORTED THE POSSIBILITY OF A LINK BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND SELF-MUTILATION. EVIDENCE MUST BE VIEWED CAUTIOUSLY, HOWEVER. ABUSE WAS DEFINED NOT AS A SPANKING AS A MEANS OF DISCIPLINE BUT AS A SEVERE BEATING, WITH OR WITHOUT PROVOCATION. THE STUDY THEREFORE EXCLUDED MANY INCIDENTS WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED ABUSIVE BY OTHER DEFINITIONS. MOREOVER, REPORTED ABUSE INCIDENTS WERE NOT AUTHENTICATED. HOWEVER, RESULTS ARE VALUABLE WHEN COMPARED WITH OTHER FINDINGS WHICH ALSO SHOW A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABUSE AND SELF-MUTLILATION. RECENT RESEARCH HAS DEMONSTRATED RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND SPOUSE ABUSE, HOMICIDE, AND SUICIDE. EXPLANATIONS FOR SELF-MUTILATION WHICH HAVE LED TO SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION APPROACHES INCLUDE SOCIAL LEARNING, AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING, INSENSITIVITY TO PAIN, AND NEUTRALIZING PARENT ABUSE. PERSISTENT SELF-DEFEATING BEHAVIOR MAY BE CAUSED BY ABUSIVE PARENTS' FAILURES TO PROMOTE ACQUISITION OF APPROPRIATE AND ADAPTABLE AVOIDANCE RESPONSES. RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE HAS VIRTUALLY IGNORED THE LINK BETWEEN PARENTAL ABUSE AND SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR. FURTHER SUCH RESEARCH IS NEEDED. FOOTNOTES AND A REFERENCE LIST ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1094. **VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION. I. L. KUTASH, S. B. KUTASH, and L. B. SCHLESINGER, Eds.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 598 p. 1978. **NCJ-55020**

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE ON AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, AND MURDER IS PROVIDED IN A SOURCEBOOK DIRECTED TO THOSE WHO STUDY VIOLENCE AND TO THOSE WHO WORK WITH VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND THEIR VICTIMS. THE BOOK OFFERS PRACTITIONERS IN PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY, AND OTHER DISCIPLINES A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THE CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. PSYCHOANALYTICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, ETHOLOGICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL THEORIES ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR ARE REVIEWED. THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MURDER--INTRAFAMILY MURDER, MURDERS BY WOMEN, ASSASSINATIONS, ETC.--ARE EXAMINED IN LIGHT OF RE-

SEARCH FINDINGS. WHY PEOPLE BECOME VIOLENT AND HOW THAT VIOLENCE ERUPTS INTO FAMILY ASSAULTS, VANDALISM IN THE SCHOOLS, CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL ASSAULTS, AND OTHER ACTS ARE EXPLORED. DISPOSITION, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION ARE ADDRESSED IN CHAPTERS ON TREATMENT VERSUS CORRECTION AND ON TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS, OTHER VIOLENT OFFENDERS, VIOLENT POLICE OFFICERS, AND THE VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION. SOCIETY'S ROLE IN RECOGNIZING, CONTROLLING, AND PREVENTING VIOLENCE IS ALSO CONSIDERED. THE 26 CHAPTERS CONTAIN CASE STUDIES AND CLINICAL EXAMPLES THAT PROFESSIONALS WILL FIND USEFUL IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, SCHOOL VIOLENCE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, AND OTHER PROBLEMS. AN INDEX AND A 63-PAGE LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR ABSTRACTS OF INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS, SEE NCJ-55021-55038. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES.

Availability: JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104.

1095. **VIOLENCE-PRONE FAMILIES. By S. K. STEINMETZ.** *ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,* V 347 (JUNE 20, 1980), P 251-265. **NCJ-70548**

THIS PAPER PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENCE-PRONE FAMILIES. THE FREQUENCY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SIBLING VIOLENCE, CHILD ABUSE AND MARITAL ABUSE ARE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENCE. VARIABLES CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY VIOLENCE, SUCH AS IMMATURITY, DEPRESSIONS, SCHIZOPHRENIA, ALCOHOLISM, AND SEVERE CHARACTER DISORDERS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. THE FAMILY'S POSITION IN THE COMMUNITY IS EXAMINED IN TERMS OF SOCIAL CLASS, BLUE COLLAR/WHITE COLLAR STATUS, INCOME, EDUCATION, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS. OCCUPATIONAL ENVIRONMENT, A CONCEPT THAT FOCUSES ON THE TASKS AND IDEOLOGY INHERENT IN SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, WAS FOUND TO PREDICT, WITH MORE ACCURACY THAN SOCIAL CLASS, THE PARENT'S USE OF VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN. FAMILIES LACKING IN CLOSE PERSONAL FRIENDSHIPS AND POORLY INTEGRATED INTO THE COMMUNITY ARE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE FAMILY VIOLENCE. LIKE OTHER KINDS OF VIOLENCE THE HIGHEST RATES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE TEND TO BE FOUND IN URBAN AREAS. HOWEVER, DATA FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY DID NOT SHOW A CONSISTENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF THE RESIDENTIAL AREA AND FAMILY VIOLENCE. RACE WAS FOUND TO PREDICT LEVELS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE: WHILE BLACKS TENDED TO BE MORE VIOLENT THAN WHITES FOR CHILD, WIFE, AND HUSBAND ABUSE, THEY REPORTED LOWER RATES OF SIBLING VIOLENCE. EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE DURING CHILDHOOD WAS FOUND TO BE CHARACTERISTIC IN THE BACKGROUNDS OF MURDERERS, ASSAULTANTS AND BATTERERS, RAPISTS, POLITICAL ASSASSINS, AND INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMIT SUICIDE. FURTHER RESEARCH INTO THE CAUSES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE SHOULD CONSIDER NOT ONLY THE BIOLOGICALLY BASED INSTINCTUAL THEORIES AND FREUDIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC ONES, BUT ALSO THEORIES EMPHASIZING THE SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT. MOREOVER, INVESTIGATION OF CHROMOSOMAL, HORMONAL, AND OTHER CHEMICAL INFLUENCES ON VIOLENCE MUST NOT BE DISCOUNTED. SIXTY-EIGHT REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

1096. **VIOLENCE TO CHILDREN—REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, 1ST, SESSION 1976-1977, V 1 REPORT (TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE) ENGLAND.** GREAT BRITAIN HOUSE OF COMMONS SELECT COMMITTEE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. 82 p. 1977. **NCJ-45634**

THIS VOLUME IS INTENDED AS A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS AND INCLUDES A TOPICAL REVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE TESTIMONY. IN THE COURSE OF ITS INQUIRY, THE COMMITTEE DISCERNED 4 PATTERNS OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN: (1) SEVERE INJURY—MULTIPLE MANIFESTATIONS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE INCURRED OVER A PERIOD OF BETWEEN 1 AND 10 MONTHS AND EVIDENCED BY BODY FRACTURES AND BRUISES, LACERATIONS PARTICULARLY AROUND THE HEAD AND FACE, PERIODS OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS, POISONING, MALNUTRITION, DEHYDRATION, AND INFECTIONS; (2) MODERATE INJURY—SINGLE OR MULTIPLE EPISODES OFTEN OCCURRING OVER A PERIOD OF 1 TO 8 YEARS AND EVIDENCED BY SKULL OR FACIAL BONE INJURY, OR SUMMONSED MONTHLY IN TORONTO FOR PROPERTY AND VIOLENT FRACTURES; (3) MILD INJURY—EVIDENCED BY BRUISING BUT NO FRACTURES; AND (4) SEVERE OR MODERATE PRIVATION OF FOOD, FLUIDS, WARMTH, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND SUBJECTION TO INTENSE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESSES, REJECTIONS, AND MENTAL ASSAULT. THE PEAK INCIDENCE OF SUCH SEVERE DEGREES OF INJURY WAS FOUND TO OCCUR FOR THE MOST IN CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 2 YEARS (A PROPORTION AS HIGH AS 90 PERCENT IS UNDER 6 MONTHS) AND CERTAINLY LESS THAN 14 MONTHS. IT WAS ALSO NOTED THAT A HIGH PROPORTION OF CHILDREN SEEN IN ROUTINE MEDICAL PRACTICE ARE THE VICTIMS OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY AND ABUSE. IT APPEARS THAT AT LEAST 15 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN SEEN IN ROUTINE HOSPITAL MEDICAL PRACTICE ARE THE VICTIMS OF PARENTAL VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 2 YEARS WHO ARE SEEN IN CASUALTY DEPARTMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF FRACTURES AND GENERAL INJURIES. IT WAS ALSO NOTED THAT, ON THE WHOLE, BOYS AND GIRLS ARE AFFECTED EQUALLY AND THAT MOTHERS ARE MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH INJURIES, ALTHOUGH BOTH PARENTS ARE FREQUENTLY INVOLVED. THE EFFECTS, INCIDENCE, AND CAUSES OF SUCH ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, AS IS THE RIGHTFUL ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN TREATMENT AND PREVENTION EFFORTS. THE REPORT COMMENTS ON AND OFFERS SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ABUSE PREVENTION THROUGH PARENTHOOD PREPARATION AND PARENT COUNSELING; THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE (AS IN DAYCARE FACILITIES, CHILD MINDERS, AND PRESCHOOL PLAYGROUPS); RESEARCH AND PUBLIC CONTACT THROUGH CENTERS FOR VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY; COORDINATION OF PREVENTION AND PROTECTION EFFORTS THROUGH CONFERENCES, AREA REVIEW COMMITTEES, AND REGISTERS OF CHILDREN AT RISK; POLICE RELATIONS AND TRAINING; HEALTH SERVICES DESIGNED TO PREVENT ABUSE AND FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE SUFFERED ABUSE; ACCESS TO AND TRAINING AND STAFFING OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE SUFFERED NONACCIDENTAL INJURY; AND VARIOUS LEGAL ISSUES SUCH AS FAMILY COURTS, THE CHILDREN ACT, ACCESS TO CHILDREN AT RISK, RULES OF EVIDENCE, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. LISTS OF WITNESSES, OF MEMORANDUMS INCLUDED IN THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, AND OF APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED. A SUMMARY GUIDE TO SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS IS ALSO INCLUDED. (KBL)

Availability: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, P O BOX 569, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND.

1097. **VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES. By R. J. GELLES.** AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,* V 48, N 4 (OCTOBER 1978), P 580-592. **NCJ-51440**

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF 2,143 REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES SHOWED THAT VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN WHICH GOES WELL BEYOND ORDINARY PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IS AN EXTENSIVE PHENOMENON WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERESTIMATED BY PREVIOUS STUDIES. FOLLOWING A BRIEF

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE INCIDENCE OF PARENT-TO-CHILD VIOLENCE, REASONS WHY THIS SPECIAL SURVEY WAS COMMISSIONED ARE GIVEN. OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND OTHER DATA WERE FOUND TO BE INCOMPLETE, AND EVEN EDUCATED ESTIMATES GAVE ONLY A PARTIAL PICTURE OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. THE METHOD OF SELECTING THE REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES IS GIVEN BRIEFLY. THE QUESTIONNAIRE, ADMINISTERED BY TRAINED INTERVIEWERS TOOK ABOUT 60 MINUTES TO COMPLETE AND COVERED THE ENTIRE CONTINUUM OF PARENT-CHILD VIOLENCE, FROM SPANKING AND SLAPS TO THREATENING WITH A GUN OR KNIFE. IT WAS FOUND THAT 63 PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WITH A CHILD BETWEEN THE AGES OF 3 AND 17 LIVING AT HOME REPORTED AT LEAST ONE VIOLENT EPISODE DURING THE SURVEY YEAR (1975), AND 73 PERCENT REPORTED ONE AT SOME TIME DURING THE CHILDREARING YEARS. MOTHERS ARE THE MOST LIKELY USERS OF SLAPPING OR SPANKING AND ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO HIT THE CHILD WITH SOMETHING. BOTH PARENTS WERE EQUALLY LIKELY TO 'BEAT UP' A CHILD, THREATEN WITH A KNIFE OR GUN, OR USE A KNIFE OR GUN. SONS AND YOUNGER CHILDREN WERE THE MORE COMMON VICTIMS. TABLES PRESENT THE SURVEY DATA AND THE NARRATIVE CONTAINS EXTENSIVE COMMENTARY. EXTRAPOLATIONS FROM THE FIGURES SUGGEST THAT BETWEEN 1.4 MILLION AND 1.9 MILLION WERE VULNERABLE TO PHYSICAL INJURY FROM VIOLENCE IN 1975 WHILE CLOSE TO 46,000 WERE THREATENED WITH A GUN OR KNIFE. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE MAIN PROBLEM WITH THIS SURVEY WAS UNDERREPORTING AND THAT THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN IS PROBABLY MUCH HIGHER. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

1098. **VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN—MEDICAL LEGAL ASPECTS (FROM VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, 1978, BY ROBERT L SADOFF. By H. H. FOSTER.** SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 7 p. 1978. **NCJ-53980**

THE RESPONSE OF THE LEGAL, MEDICAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS DISCUSSED. THE CASE OF A HOSPITALIZED 4-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO, HAVING HIMSELF BEEN SUBJECTED BY HIS MOTHER AND HER BOYFRIENDS TO REPEATED BEATINGS FOR CRYING, KILLED A CRYING INFANT IN THE CRIB NEXT TO HIS ILLUSTRATES THE CRITICAL NATURE OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE. LIMITATIONS ON THE EFFICACY OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM ARE POINTED OUT, WITH REFERENCE TO SITUATIONS IN WHICH ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN TOO SLOW, FRAGMENTED, OR UNCERTAIN TO PREVENT THE MOST EXTREME CONSEQUENCES OF ABUSE, AND TO CASES IN WHICH THE COURTS HAVE ADDRESSED ONLY THE MOST OBVIOUS ASPECT OF COMPLEX FAMILY DYSFUNCTION. JUSTIFICATIONS FOR MANDATING THE REPORTING OF ABUSE BUT NOT NEGLECT ARE EXAMINED AND FOUND WANTING. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PROCEDURES EXIST TO GUARD AGAINST 'OVERREPORTING' (I.E., CLAIMS OF NEGLECT REFLECTING THE BIASES AND CLASS STATUS OF REPORTING PROFESSIONALS) AND THAT RELEGATING EMOTIONAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO A SECONDARY POSITION CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED ON THE GROUNDS THAT DEALING WITH SUCH PROBLEMS WOULD PLACE A BURDEN ON THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THE REAL ISSUE IS WHETHER SOCIAL AGENCIES AND THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, NOT THE COURTS, CAN HANDLE THE LOAD. THE NEED FOR COOPERATION AMONG THE COURTS, SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES, AND POLICE IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IS NOTED. THE EXTENT TO WHICH ABUSE AND NEGLECT REFLECT A GENERAL DETERIORATION IN SOCIAL VALUES IS ACKNOWLEDGED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ONLY A RESTRUCTURING OF SOCIETY AND A NEW CONSENSUS REGARDING SOCIAL GOALS CAN PRODUCE THE KIND OF ENVIRONMENT THAT NURTURES MEANINGFUL PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS. IN THE MEANTIME, THE STRUGGLE IS THAT OF COPING WITH THE SYMPTOMS OF A SICK SOCIETY, INCLUDING THE BATTERED CHILD. STATUTES AND THE JUDICIAL PROCESS MAY PROVIDE THE PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, BUT THE SUBSTANCE MUST COME FROM THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

1099. **VIOLENCE TOWARDS YOUTH—THEMES FROM WORKSHOP. By J. BERDIE, M. BAIZERMAN, and I. LOURIE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 6, N 2 (MARCH APRIL 1977), P 7-10, 35. **NCJ-50544**

THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ADOLESCENT ABUSE, SUCH ABUSE AS AN EXTENSION OF CHILD ABUSE, ADOLESCENT AND ADULT INTERACTIONS IN THE FAMILY SYSTEM, AND THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF ADOLESCENT ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED. THIS SUMMARY OF A 2-DAY WORKSHOP ON ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH ABUSE AND NEGLECT HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA IN DECEMBER 1975 HIGHLIGHTS NEW SOCIAL AWARENESS OF AN ANCIENT PROBLEM. THE ABSOLUTE POWER OF THE FAMILY OVER ITS MEMBERS IS TRACED BACK TO THE EARLY GREEKS. THE ABUSE TOWARD YOUTH IN MINES AND FACTORIES DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION LED TO MAJOR REFORM MOVEMENTS. HOWEVER, SOCIAL WORKERS HAVE NOT USUALLY RECOGNIZED VIOLENCE TOWARDS YOUTH IN THE HOME BECAUSE OF THE MYTH THAT THE ADOLESCENT IS NOT VULNERABLE. THREE STUDIES ARE CITED--A STUDY OF 1,000 ADOLESCENT GIRLS BY KONOPKA, A STUDY CONDUCTED IN THE JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY OF ADAMS COUNTY, COLORADO, AND THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, PROJECT. ALL FOUND A SURPRISINGLY LARGE AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE TOWARD ADOLESCENTS. MANY OF THESE YOUNG PEOPLE HAD BEEN THE VICTIMS OF UNREPORTED ABUSE SINCE EARLY CHILDHOOD. THE FACTORS IN THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP WHICH RECEIVE UNDUE STRAIN DURING THE ADOLESCENT YEARS ARE REVIEWED. ADOLESCENT ABUSE IS VIEWED AS BOTH AN EXTENSION OF CHILD ABUSE AND AS A SPECIAL PHENOMENON. THE FAMILY SYSTEM IS EXAMINED, AS IS THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL CONTEXT WHICH IS MAKING VIOLENCE TOWARDS YOUTH MORE VISIBLE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROBLEM IS NOT GROWING, BUT RATHER, THAT AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM IS GROWING. GREATER RESEARCH IS URGED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

1100. **VIOLENT FAMILIES—COPING RESPONSES OF ABUSED WIVES. By J. H. PFOUTS.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 101-111. **NCJ-55772**

A THEORETICAL SCHEMA ANALYZES THE RESPONSES OF ABUSED WIVES IN TERMS OF THEIR COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE MARRIAGE AND ITS ALTERNATIVES. IT IS TESTED WITH 35 CASES FROM A NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT. THE ANALYSIS IS DIRECTED AT SOCIAL WORKERS AND IS INTENDED TO HELP THEM UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEMS AND EFFECT CHANGE IN THE SITUATION. BECAUSE OF THE SOURCE, THE CASES DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENT POORLY EDUCATED AND ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED WOMEN. HOWEVER, THEY MIRROR RESPONSES DESCRIBED BY OTHERS IN THE LITERATURE. THE SCHEMA CONSISTS OF A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FOUR RESPONSES, EACH BASED ON THE WIFE'S PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF MARRIAGE (HIGH OR LOW) AND PERCEIVED ALTERNATIVES. WOMEN IN A MARRIAGE WITH FEW BENEFITS, BUT WHO HAVE FEW ALTERNATIVES ARE SEEN AS RESPONDING IN A SELF-PUNISHING WAY, THE TYPICAL 'VICTIMS' OF THE LITERATURE. THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT HAS BECOME INVOLVED BECAUSE OF CHILD NEGLECT OR ABUSE BY THE FATHER. WOMEN IN HIGH-BENEFIT MARRIAGES BUT WITH FEW ALTERNATIVES ARE SEEN AS RESPONDING AGGRESSIVELY, SOMETIMES WITH VIOLENCE AGAINST THE HUSBAND, BUT MORE OFTEN WITH VIOLENCE AGAINST THE CHILDREN. THESE FAMILIES ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN BY THE POLICE DUE TO THEIR DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES. WIVES IN LOW-BENEFIT MARRIAGES WHO HAVE ALTERNATIVES EITHER LEAVE QUICKLY OR FORCE THE END OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. A WIFE IN A HIGH-BENEFIT MARRIAGE WHO HAS ALTERNATIVES FREQUENTLY DEVOTES MANY YEARS TO 'SAVING' THE MARRIAGE, THEN LEAVES WHEN FINALLY CONVINCED THAT THE ABUSE IS TOO HIGH A PRICE FOR HER AND HER CHILDREN. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WIFE ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE IS POINTED OUT FOR EACH SITUATION. SOCIAL WORK RESPONSES FOR EACH COPING MECHANISM ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

1101. **VIOLENT FAMILY. By R. J. GELLES.** 41 p. **NCJ-54909**

THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; THE CURRENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE, SPOUSE ABUSE, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY TO UNDERSTANDING THIS PHENOMENON ARE REVIEWED. AFTER POINTING OUT THAT BEFORE 1960 FAMILY VIOLENCE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN GIVEN A CHAPTER IN A SOCIOLOGY TEXTBOOK, THE EXPLOSION OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD IS SURVEYED WITH CHARTS AND GRAPHS PRESENTING DATA FROM VARIOUS STUDIES. EARLY WRITERS USED A MEDICAL MODEL TO ANALYZE CHILD ABUSE, THE FIRST FORM OF VIOLENCE TO RECEIVE ATTENTION. THEY LOOKED FOR A 'PERSONALITY TYPE' RESPONSIBLE, AND DID NOT FIND ONE BECAUSE VIOLENCE IS SO ACCEPTED IN CERTAIN FAMILIES THAT IT IS SEEN AS 'NORMAL.' SOCIOLOGY HAS MADE IMPORTANT THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BECAUSE SOCIOLOGISTS DO NOT WAIT FOR CASES TO COME INTO THE OFFICE. INSTEAD, THEY DESIGN LARGE SCALE RANDOM STUDIES OF VARIOUS POPULATIONS TO INVESTIGATE THE PHENOMENON. THESE STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT SUBCULTURES WHICH HAVE A HIGH TOLERANCE FOR VIOLENCE HAVE MORE VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, THAT IT IS MORE COMMON WHEN POWER IS CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF ONE SPOUSE, THAT WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO ABUSE CHILDREN THAN MEN, THAT YOUNGER FAMILIES ARE MORE VIOLENCE-PRONE, AND THAT WORKING-CLASS FAMILIES HAVE THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE. REASONS WHY ABUSED WOMEN STAY WITH THEIR HUSBANDS AND WHY NEIGHBORS DO NOT REPORT CHILD ABUSE ARE REVIEWED. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE EDUCATION FOR THE POPULATION IN GENERAL, DAY-CARE CENTERS TO ENABLE YOUNG MOTHERS TO GET AWAY FROM THEIR CHILDREN, CHANGES IN THE LAW TO MAKE FAMILY ABUSE EASIER TO PROSECUTE, AND TRAINING FOR POLICE. THE PROBLEM IS SEEN CONTINUING UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY. (GLR)

1102. **VIOLENT HOME—A STUDY OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES. By R. J. GELLES.** 230 p. 1972. **NCJ-18611**

RESEARCH STUDY ON THE TYPES, INCIDENCE, AND CAUSES OF VIOLENT ATTACKS BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS, ESPECIALLY HUSBANDS AND WIVES. DATA FOR THIS STUDY WERE GATHERED BY MEANS OF INFORMAL, UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS OF A FOCUSED SAMPLE OF 40 FAMILIES WHERE KNOWN INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE HAD TAKEN PLACE. A GROUP OF 40 NON-VIOLENT NEIGHBOR FAMILIES WERE USED FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. AVAILABLE DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED. A DISCUSSION OF THE TYPE OF SITUATION WHICH LEADS TO VIOLENCE FOCUSES ON TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL PATTERNS, THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER PEOPLE, AND THE ASSOCIATION OF ALCOHOL AND VIOLENCE. AN ANALYSIS OF THE VIOLENT FAMILY'S LOCATION IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE VIOLENT FAMILY SUGGESTS THAT CERTAIN POSITIONS PRODUCE STRESS THAT CAN LEAD TO INCIDENTS OR PATTERNS OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE. A DETAILED DISCUSSION DEALING WITH THE INTERACTION BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER THAT LEADS TO AN ATTACK IS ALSO PRESENTED. IN ADDITION, THE THEORY THAT THE FAMILY IS A 'TRAINING GROUND FOR VIOLENCE' IS PROPOSED. THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT ROLE MODELS FOR FAMILY VIOLENCE PRESENTED IN EARLY CHILDHOOD ARE TRANSLATED INTO ACTUAL VIOLENCE IN LATER FAMILY LIFE. AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED ALONG WITH BOTH SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEXES. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE OF RESPONDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Supplemental Notes: SAGE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, V 13.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212.

1103. **VIOLENT HOME—VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. By S. BRANDON.** ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, 13 GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON SW1X 7EN, ENGLAND. *ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH JOURNAL,* (OCTOBER 1977). **NCJ-57475**

THIS ARTICLE SUGGESTS THAT TO REDUCE FAMILY VIOLENCE, LEGISLATION, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS EDUCATING THE PUBLIC THAT THE FAMILY IS BOTH A SOURCE OF SECURITY AND TENSION, BE USED. RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE CAN BE LEARNED DURING SO-CALLED CRITICAL PERIODS WHEREIN EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, OR PERSONAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO A CHILD'S SENSE OF INSECURITY, REJECTION, OR INCOMPETENCE. STRESS CAN BE TRANSLATED AS AN INDIVIDUAL'S PREDISPOSITION, CREATED BY PSYCHOLOGY, CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES WHICH CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY TO PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, PREVIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF VIOLENCE, CURRENT AFFECTIONAL BONDS, ROLE CERTAINTY OR CONFUSION, OR PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF PERSONAL STRESS. THE INDIVIDUAL'S PREDISPOSITION INTERACTS WITH A VARIETY OF SITUATIONAL FACTORS INCLUDING THE CURRENT STATE (IRRITABILITY, TIREDNESS, GENERAL HEALTH), OPPORTUNITY, DISINHIBITING FACTORS (ALCOHOL, DRUGS), FAMILY, AND OTHER SUPPORTS AND RESTRAINTS, ROLE REVERSAL OR UNCERTAINTY, OR ACUTE AND CHRONIC STRESS. THE IMPULSE TO VIOLENCE, RESULTING FROM THE INTERACTION BETWEEN AN INDIVIDUAL'S PREDISPOSITION AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS MAY BE EXPRESSED OR CONTROLLED; IN EITHER CASE, THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE MAY BE PERPETUATED. IN ORDER TO INTERRUPT THESE CYCLES OF VIOLENCE, THREE DIFFERENT APPROACHES ARE POSSIBLE. A FAMILY SITUATION WHICH IS BROADLY SATISFACTORY MAY REQUIRE COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES, SUCH AS WELFARE FACILITIES OR PRACTICAL HELP. OTHER FAMILIES WITH MORE OVERT DEFICIENCIES MAY NEED SUPPLEMENTARY CARE, SUCH AS AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM CONCERNED WITH THE CHILD'S TOTAL EXPERIENCE. FINALLY, WHERE A FAMILY'S DEFICIENCIES ARE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE, SUBSTITUTE CARE IS NEEDED, WHEREIN PARENTHOOD RIGHTS ARE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY WITHDRAWN. AS THE FAMILY, AND HENCE THE CHILD, REMAIN THE CORNERSTONES OF OUR SOCIETY, PUBLIC EDUCATION, COMMUNITY INTERVENTION, APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION, AND FAMILY PLANNING SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AS PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE MEASURES FOR VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (MHP)

1104. **VIOLENT MEN—EMBATTLED WOMEN. By J. SEGAL.** HEARST CORPORATION, 224 W 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *COSMOPOLITAN,* V 180, N 5 (MAY 1976), P 238, 240, 241. **NCJ-58368**
ALTHOUGH OVER A MILLION WOMEN ARE BEATEN IN THE U.S. EVERY YEAR BY THEIR SPOUSES OR BOYFRIENDS, THE CRIME GOES LARGELY UNREPORTED. THIS ARTICLE OUTLINES THE COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BATTERED WIVES SYNDROME. POLICE RECORDS SHOW THAT OVER ONE-FOURTH OF ALL MURDERS AND A FAR LARGER PERCENTAGE OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS OCCUR BETWEEN SPOUSES. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO ACCURATE WAY TO ASSESS THE NUMBER OF CRIMES THAT GO UNREPORTED. IN SOME INSTANCES, VICTIMS ARE TOO FRIGHTENED OR TOO ASHAMED TO REVEAL THEIR PRIVATE AGONY, WHILE IN OTHERS PHYSICAL ABUSE HAS SIMPLY BECOME A WAY OF CONJUGAL LIFE. IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, WOMEN ARE ALMOST ALWAYS THE LOSERS. WIFE BEATERS AS A GROUP SEEM TO BE HOUNDED BY FEELINGS OF INSECURITY THAT ARE FINALLY EXPRESSED AS RAGE. MANY VIOLENT HUSBANDS AND LOVERS EXPERIENCED EITHER ABUSE OR ABANDONMENT DURING CHILDHOOD. IN ORDER TO COPE WITH RESULTING FEELINGS OF WEAKNESS AND VULNERABILITY, THEY PRETEND TO BE SUPERTOUGH AND INDEPENDENT. THEY ARE USUALLY THREATENED BY ANY SUGGESTION THAT THEIR SEXUAL POTENCY IS IN QUESTION. PARANOID SUSPICIONS OF A WIFE'S INFIDELITY ARE OFTEN PROJECTIONS OF THE MALE'S FEARS ABOUT HIS OWN SEXUAL PERFORMANCE. IN ALMOST EVERY CASE, MUCH OF THE ANGER THE WIFE BEATER FEELS FOR HIS SPOUSE IS ACTUALLY BASED ON 'LEFTOVER' RAGE FELT TOWARD THE PARENT WHO ABUSED HIM AS A CHILD. THE REASONS FOR A WOMEN TAKING THE ABUSE USUALLY ARE BASED ON THE NEED FOR EMOTIONAL SECURITY. FREQUENTLY THE MARRIAGE HAS BECOME A CRUTCH FOR THE WOMAN AND DISCARDING IT RAISES UNBEARABLE ANXIETIES. THE WOMAN ATTRACTED TO THE VIOLENT MAN USUALLY COMES FROM A BACKGROUND WHERE SHE WAS IGNORED OR NEGLECTED; SHE OFTEN GOADS HIM INTO VIOLENCE IN ORDER TO GET ATTENTION. AFTERWARDS, SHE CAN USE THE EPISODE AS EMOTIONAL RANSOM TO MAKE HIM FEEL GUILTY. IN ORDER TO BREAK THIS PATTERN OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, INTERVENTION MUST COME EARLY, BEFORE THE ABUSE BECOMES A STEADY PATTERN AND BOTH PARTIES ARE ENMESHED IN A WEB OF ANGER AND GUILT. (STB)

1105. **VOLUNTEERS AS FAMILY COUNSELORS. By A. J. OLSEN.** 10 p. 1972. **NCJ-09578**
PROCESS BY WHICH VOLUNTEERS ARE INTERVIEWED, ASSESSED, SELECTED, AND TRAINED FOR FAMILY COUNSELING IN A NEW YORK CITY SERVICE AGENCY. A LARGE NUMBER OF POLICE CALLS ARE IN RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. SOCIAL SERVICE AND SUPPORT AGENCIES OF ALL TYPES ARE FACING BUDGET REDUCTIONS AND PERSONNEL SHORTAGES. ONE WAY OF REDUCING THE BURDEN OF BOTH THE POLICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES IS THE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY AS VOLUNTEERS IN FAMILY COUNSELING. VOLUNTEERS AS FAMILY COUNSELORS IS A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE IN MAY, 1972 WHICH PRESENTS A HISTORY AND DESCRIBES THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOME ADVISORY COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL IS A SERVICE AGENCY IN NEW YORK CITY, DESIGNED TO HANDLE CASES IN WHICH THERE ARE ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULTS BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS. A SHORT STAFF AND A DECREASED BUDGET LED THE COUNCIL TO RECRUIT AND TRAIN A CORE OF VOLUNTEERS. THE PAPER INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF A PROJECT DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE THE APPLICABILITY OF VOLUNTEER FAMILY COUNSELING SERVICES IN UPPER-STATE NEW YORK AS WELL AS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES BY DISCUSSING SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES, DRAWBACKS, AND RAMIFICATIONS OF UTILIZING VOLUNTEERS FOR FAMILY COUNSELING. (SNI ABSTRACT)
Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE, CHICAGO, MAY 29, 1972.

1106. **VOLUNTEERS AS PARENTAL SOCIALIZATION AGENTS APPLICATIONS WITHIN THE MILITARY CULTURE (FROM CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—ISSUES ON INNOVATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS—V 2, 1978—SEE NCJ-59285). By C. SHANNON.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 6 p. 1978. **NCJ-59292**
THE RATIONALE FOR THE PARENTING GUIDANCE CENTER IN TARRANT COUNTY, TEX., INVOLVING THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN A SOCIALIZATION PROGRAM FOR EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ABUSIVE PARENTS IN A MILITARY SETTING, IS DISCUSSED. IN STUDIES DEALING WITH CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING AND NEGLECTFUL PARENTS, SOCIAL ISOLATION IS DEFINED AS A FUNCTIONAL STATE IN WHICH PARENTS HAVE FEW OR NO FRIENDS AND NO ONE TO TURN TO IN CRISIS SITUATIONS. CORRELATES OF SOCIAL ISOLATION ARE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSING AND NEGLECTFUL PARENTS (LOW SELF-ESTEEM, DISTRUST OF SELF AND THE ENVIRONMENT, RELUCTANCE TO SEEK HELP, INADEQUATE SOCIAL SKILLS, AND LITTLE ABILITY TO EXPERIENCE PLEASURE). MALADAPTIVE SOCIALIZATION TO THE ROLE OF PARENTING INCLUDES A NUMBER OF BEHAVIORAL AND KNOWLEDGE MISCONCEPTIONS AND DEFICITS. PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS OF CHILDREN ARE UNREALISTIC AND INAPPROPRIATE, AND KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT IS INADEQUATE. THE PARENT PARTNER PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY THE PARENTING GUIDANCE CENTER REPRESENTS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY REVERSING SOCIAL ISOLATION AND KNOWLEDGE DEFICITS. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES ARE TO PROVIDE A BEGINNING SOCIAL NETWORK, TO TEACH INTERPERSONAL SKILLS, TO MODEL NURTURING BEHAVIOR, TO PROVIDE A SAFETY VALVE FOR TENSIONS, TO ENABLE REALITY COMPARISONS, TO ENGAGE PARENTS WITH ACCEPTABLE HELP, TO CORRECT MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CHILD CARE, AND TO ENLARGE KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORAL REPERTOIRES OF PARENTS. AS PARENT PARTNERS, COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION AND MODEL SOCIAL AND NURTURING BEHAVIORS IN THEIR INTERACTIONS WITH PARENTS. THEY OFFER THEMSELVES TO PARENTS IN TIMES OF CRISIS AND MAKE AT LEAST ONE PHONE CALL PER WEEK TO CHECK ON THEIR PARENTS. IN THE MILITARY SETTING, A PARENT PARTNER PROGRAM EMERGED THROUGH COOPERATIVE EFFORTS OF A MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC OPERATED BY THE U.S. AIR FORCE, THE RED CROSS, AND THE PARENTING GUIDANCE CENTER. THIS MILITARY PARENT PARTNER PROGRAM IS DETAILED IN TERMS OF LEADERSHIP, THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (DEP)

1107. **VOLUNTEERS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS. By R. HERNER.** HERNER AND COMPANY, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 34 p. 1978. **NCJ-51204**
THIS REPORT DESCRIBES ASPECTS INVOLVING THE INCREASED USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES EMPHASIZING THEIR INNOVATIVE ROLES IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS. PRIVATE AGENCIES TRADITONALLY HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, BUT PUBLIC AGENCIES ONLY RECENTLY HAVE BEGUN TO INCORPORATE THEM INTO THEIR STAFFS. IN THE PAST, VOLUNTEERS HAVE SERVED IN THE FOLLOWING CAPACITIES: NONSPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS, FUND RAISING, ORGANIZING AND COORDINATING, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC

AWARENESS, AND PROFESSIONAL FUNCTIONS. THE 1967 AMENDMENTS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT REQUIRED THAT ALL STATES DIRECT EFFORTS TOWARD THE USE OF THE NONPAID WORKER. INCREASED AWARENESS AND IMPROVED REPORTING HAVE CAUSED THE GROWING PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TO COME WITHIN THE REALM OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES. AN EXPANDING ROLE FOR VOLUNTEERS HAS BEEN THE RESULT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS. VOLUNTEERS IN PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES MAY BE ABLE TO FORM RELATIONSHIPS WITH CLIENTS WHICH ARE NOT POSSIBLE FOR THE CASEWORKER. THEIR UNPAID STATUS AND NONAUTHORITATIVE POSITIONS MAY INDICATE TO THE CLIENT THAT THEY ARE INVOLVED BECAUSE THEY CARE. IT IS THEREFORE EASIER FOR THE CLIENT TO IDENTIFY WITH THE VOLUNTEER. A NUMBER OF INNOVATIVE ROLES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR VOLUNTEERS IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS THAT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: LAY THERAPISTS, PARENT AIDES, SURROGATE PARENTS, AND DIRECT SERVICE PROVIDERS. VOLUNTEERS ARE GENERALLY RELIABLE, HARD WORKING, AND ENTHUSIASTIC. THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, HOWEVER, MAY PRESENT PROBLEMS RESULTING IN A LACK OF COOPERATION OR RESISTANCE BY REGULAR AGENCY STAFF WHO FEEL THREATENED. THE DECISION TO USE VOLUNTEERS IN ANY CAPACITY SHOULD BE BASED ON THE NEEDS OF THE PROGRAM. FOOTNOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND APPENDIXES WHICH IDENTIFY CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS USING VOLUNTEERS, ARE PROVIDED. (JCP)
Supplemental Notes: SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1108. **VULNERABILITY TO VIOLENCE—MASOCHISM AS PROCESS. By N. SHAINESS.** ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY,* V 33, N 2 (APRIL 1979), P 174-189. **NCJ-66947**
THE CONNECTION BETWEEN WOMEN'S MASOCHISM IN A MODIFIED FREUDIAN SENSE AND THEIR VULNERABILITY TO VIOLENCE IS EXPLORED. THE RECENT GROWTH IN VIOLENCE TOWARD WOMEN INCLUDING RAPE, ASSAULT, WIFE-BATTERING, AND MARITAL RAPE HAS ELICITED THE INTEREST OF WOMEN'S SELF-HELP GROUPS AND OF THE POLICE WHO SEE THE VICTIMS. THE TYPE OF VIOLENCE OFTEN INDICATES THAT THE AGGRESSOR IS STRIKING OUT AGAINST AN INCORPORATED, HATED MOTHER IMAGE, WHILE THE VICTIMS ARE DESCRIBED AS INHIBITED, PASSIVE AND HELPLESS. AS FACTORS LEADING TO INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGISTS NAME THE OFFENDER'S IDENTITY (MARKED BY VULNERABILITY OF SELF-CONCEPT AND LOW SELF-ESTEEM), UNWANTED CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES, UNEMPLOYMENT, FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, AND ILL HEALTH. IT IS ALSO ARGUED THAT THE VICTIM'S PERSONALITY AND IDENTITY IS ANOTHER CRUCIAL FACTOR. ALTHOUGH RECENT RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AND SPOUSE ABUSE TENDS TO DENY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WOMAN OR HER MASOCHISTIC PREDISPOSITION, FREUD'S CONCEPT OF WOMEN'S MASOCHISM (IN THE FORM OF 'LEARNED HELPLESSNESS' OR 'PAIN DEPENDENCE') CANNOT BE RULED OUT. FREUD CONSIDERED MASOCHISM A UNIVERSAL TRAIT OF WOMEN AND SUPPORTED THE NOTION THAT THEY SEEK OR ENJOY THE PUNISHMENT THEY RECEIVE. HIS CONCEPT HAS BEEN RE-EXAMINED AND TRANSLATED INTO A MORE OR LESS UNIVERSAL, CULTURALLY DETERMINED PROCESS WOMEN USE IN DEALING WITH CERTAIN SITUATIONS; IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FEMALE GENDER RESTRICTION IN SOCIETY HAS PLAYED A PART IN THE EVOLUTION OF A SUBMISSIVE, SELF-DESTRUCTIVE STYLE WHICH DOES INDEED INCREASE WOMEN'S VULNERABILITY TO VIOLENCE. NUMEROUS ANECDOTAL INSTANCES FROM DAILY LIFE, IN WHICH SUBMISSIVE WOMEN ARE SYMBOLICALLY OR PHYSICALLY PUT ON THE DEFENSIVE BY AGGRESSIVE MEN, ARE CITED. THE ARTICLE INCLUDES FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--SAJ)
Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 14TH NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 1978.

1109. **WASHINGTON, D C—CONFERENCE ON BATTERED WOMEN. By V. JONES.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 1, N 4 (WINTER 1976), P 581-585. **NCJ-52592**
A 1974 CONFERENCE DEALING WITH BATTERED WOMEN WAS HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, TO EVALUATE WAYS OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM, AND TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT. THE FORMAT OF THE CONFERENCE INCLUDED A KEYNOTE SPEECH AND FIVE PANELS. COMMON STEREOTYPES AND MYTHS THAT SURROUND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WERE ADDRESSED IN THE KEYNOTE SPEECH. IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT BATTERED WOMEN COME FROM EVERY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CLASS, FROM EVERY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND, AND FROM EVERY AGE GROUP. THE MOST COMMONLY GIVEN REASONS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ALCOHOL AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE, WERE REFUTED. THE FIRST PANEL DISCUSSED LAWS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. IT CONFIRMED THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALLS ARE VERY LOW ON THE PRIORITY LIST FOR POLICE RESPONSE. THE PANEL CONSIDERED THE NEED FOR BETTER POLICE TRAINING, 24-HOUR REFERRAL AGENCIES, AND THE ROLE OF PROSECUTORS AND COURTS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES. THE SECOND PANEL EXPLORED VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY AND EXAMINED WIFE ABUSE IN THE CONTEXT OF OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THE THIRD PANEL, IN DISCUSSING ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, STRESSED THE ROLE OF ECONOMICS IN KEEPING BATTERED WOMEN TIED TO A VIOLENT HOME. PANELISTS SOUGHT TO EXAMINE MORE CLOSELY THE SPECIFICS OF ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AND HOW WOMEN COULD GAIN MORE INDEPENDENCE BOTH DURING AND AFTER MARRIAGE. THE FOURTH PANEL, WHICH EXAMINED SUPPORT SERVICES, CONSISTED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NUMEROUS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS. THE FINAL PANEL DISCUSSED WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN OTHER CITIES TO PROVIDE BATTERED WOMEN WITH SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE SHELTERS. CONFERENCES PARTICIPANTS LEARNED MORE ABOUT THE COMPLEXITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND THE CONFERENCE SERVED AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH BETTER COMMUNICATION MECHANISMS. (DEP)

1110. **WEB OF VIOLENCE—A STUDY OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. By J. RENVOIZE.** ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108. 252 p. 1978. **NCJ-48529**
PATTERNS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE WHICH ERUPT IN WIFE BEATING, CHILD ABUSE, ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY ('GRANNY BASHING'), AND INCEST ARE EXAMINED. THE COMPLEX INTERACTIONS WHICH ACCOMPANY FAMILY VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED. THIS BRITISH BOOK EXAMINES THE RELUCTANCE OF SOCIETY TO FACE THE FACTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE UNTIL THE 1900'S, AND THE REFUSAL TO MAKE USEFUL PROVISIONS FOR VICTIM AID, WHICH HAS CONTINUED INTO THE LATTER HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY. ONLY RECENTLY HAVE THE PROBLEMS OF WIFE BEATING COME

INTO THE OPEN. SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES ARE STILL HARD TO COME BY AND HOUSING AUTHORITIES OFTEN MAKE IT QUITE DIFFICULT FOR THE WIFE TO LEAVE THE DISTRICT AND GET NEW HOUSING. THE RESPONSE TO CHILD ABUSE IS SWIFTER ON THE PART OF SOCIAL AGENCIES, BUT AGAIN, FRAGMENTATION OF EFFORT IS MORE COMMON THAN NOT. THE BOOK ALSO EXAMINES 'GRANNY BASHING,' ASSAULTS AGAINST AN ELDERLY PERSON LIVING IN THE HOME. THIS DIFFERS OFTEN FROM OTHER FORMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THAT IT OFTEN ERUPTS WITHOUT PRIOR PATTERNS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. OFTEN IT IS THE RESULT OF A TIRED MAN OR WOMAN SIMPLY SHAKING AN ELDERLY PERSON MUCH AS ONE WOULD SHAKE AN ANNOYING CHILD. THE NEED FOR DAY CARE CENTERS OR SITTERS FOR THE ELDERLY TO ALLOW THE CHILDREN A DAY AWAY IS EMPAHSIZED. THE PROBLEM OF INCEST IS ALSO EXAMINED. VARIOUS TYPES OF SHELTERS AND OTHER INTERVENTION MEASURES ARE DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. THE PROBLEMS FACING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES ARE EXAMINED. THE FINAL CHAPTER ALSO EXPLORES THE ROLE OF MOTHER-CHILD BONDING DURING BIRTH AND SPECULATES ON THE ROLE HOSPITAL PRACTICE PLAYS IN THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME BY MAKING THE FATHER FEEL LEFT OUT. THE NEED FOR SUPPORTING SOCIAL AGENCIES HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY A SOCIETY WHICH FOCUSES ON PATHOLOGY. THE NEED FOR PREVENTION IN THE FORM OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY SUPPORT HAS NOT BEEN ACCEPTED. EARLY INTERVENTION AND REEDUCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS ARE CALLED ESSENTIAL IF THE PATTERN OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IS TO BE BROKEN. (GLR)

Availability: ROUTLEDGE AND KEGAN PAUL LTD, 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108.

1111. **WESTCHESTER COUNTY (NY)—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION PROGRAM.** 33 p. **NCJ-63345**

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FOR A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION PROGRAM SPECIALIZING IN THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AND THE COORDINATION OF VICTIM SERVICES. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION PROGRAM IN THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y., DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PROVIDES A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF INTERFAMILY VIOLENCE. THE DOMESTICE VIOLENCE UNIT INVESTIGATES, PROSECUTES, AND PROVIDES LEGAL ADVICE TO VICTIMS IN CASES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE. IT ALSO COORDINATES A COMMUNITY WIDE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE INVOLVING THE PARTICIPATION OF RELEVANT CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SOCIAL SERVICE, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES. AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROJECT OPERATIONS. THE UNIT IS ADDITIONALLY STAFFED BY THREE PARALEGALS, A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR, AND A SECRETARY. IT WAS ESTABLISHED AS ONE OF A SERIES OF PILOT PROJECTS UNDER A LEAA GRANT, AND THIS REPORT ACCOMPANIES A GRANT FOR SECOND-YEAR FUNDING. THE PROJECT HAS COMPLETED AND SURPASSED EVERY GRANT OBJECTIVE FOR THE FIRST YEAR. IN 7 MONTHS OF OPERATION (PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1979), THE UNIT SERVICED 568 VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; IN ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF THOSE CASES, CRIMINAL CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED, WITH 68 PERCENT OF OFFENDERS BEING CONVICTED OR ORDERED THROUGH A STATUTORY DIVERSION PROGRAM. ABOUT 30 PERCENT CHOSE TO RETURN TO THEIR ABUSER AND DROP CHARGES OR RELOCATE, CAUSING THE CHARGES TO BE DISMISSED. POLICE TRAINING IS A CRUCIAL COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAM, AS IT SENSITIZES OFFICERS TO PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY VICTIMS AND ADVISES THEM TO PROCEDURES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW REGARDING BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

1112. **WHAT CAN THE SCHOOLS DO ABOUT CHILD ABUSE? By D. D. BROADHURST.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 316-322. **NCJ-46197**

REPORTING, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE BY SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IS DISCUSSED. THERE ARE FOUR MAJOR ROLES THAT SCHOOLS CAN PLAY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT; REPORTER OF SUSPECTED INCIDENTS; PARTNER IN DECISIONMAKING AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS; AGENT FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION; AND CHILD ADVOCATE. SCHOOLS ARE QUITE VALUABLE AS REPORTERS OF ABUSE, AS THE CHILDREN ARE SEEN DAILY BY PROFESSIONALS TRAINED TO OBSERVE CHILDREN AND SKILLED IN THE RECOGNITION OF NORMAL CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR. WHEN SCHOOL STAFF KNOW THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CHILD ABUSE, REALIZE THAT THEY ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT SUSPECTED INCIDENTS, AND ARE AWARE OF THE LEGAL IMMUNITIES PROVIDED THEM, THEY CAN BECOME ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN CHILD PROTECTION. POLICIES REQUIRING REPORTING OF INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN ENACTED IN MANY SCHOOL SYSTEMS. IN ADDITION TO ITS ROLE AS REPORTER, THE SCHOOL CAN ALSO BE A PARTNER IN CASE PLANNING, DECISIONMAKING, AND TREATMENT. THE SCHOOL MAY BE THE ABUSED SCHOOL-AGE CHILD'S ONE STABLE REFERENCE POINT. CHILDREN NEED THE SUPPORT OF PEOPLE THEY KNOW AND TRUST AND SEE REGULARLY—THE SCHOOL PERSONNEL. SCHOOLS SHOULD, THEREFORE, WORK IN CONCERT WITH OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES TO BEST SERVE THE CHILD'S INTEREST. IN SAN FRANCISCO, FOR EXAMPLE, SCHOOL STAFF WORK CLOSELY WITH CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY SERVICES, THE AGENCY WHICH INVESTIGATES REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. OTHER COMMUNITIES ALSO HAVE PLANS FOR SIMILAR COORDINATION. THE SCHOOL IS ALSO THE SINGLE AGENCY BEST SUITED TO ENGAGE IN PRIMARY PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE. SCHOOLS SHOULD PROVIDE INFORMATION ON PARENTING TO ALL STUDENTS; IN ADDITION, ALL STUDENTS SHOULD LEARN MEANS OF COPING WITH STRESS AND BE FAMILIAR WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES THAT EXIST TO HELP PEOPLE IN NEED. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD ALSO BE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNITY-AT-LARGE THROUGH ADULT EDUCATION COURSES. NEW CURRICULUMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR THE STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE. WHEN CHILDREN NEED SPECIAL PROGRAMS OR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION, IT IS THE PARENTS WHO GENERALLY SPEAK OUT FOR THEM. HOWEVER, IN THE CASE OF THE ABUSED CHILD, THIS IS NOT LIKELY TO BE THE CASE. SCHOOLS ALREADY STAND IN LOCO PARENTIS TO THOSE IN THEIR CARE, AND THEY MUST BE PREPARED TO EXERCISE THAT DUTY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE BY THEIR PARENTS. SCHOOLS CAN BEGIN TO TAKE ACTION ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE BY: (1) LEARNING ABOUT THE PHENOMENON; (2) ADOPTING POLICY REQUIRING THEIR STAFF MEMBERS TO REPORT SUSPECTED INCIDENTS; (3) JOINING OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES IN CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATEMENT; (4) OFFERING COURSES ON PARENTING AND RELATED TOPICS TO STUDENTS AND OTHERS AS PRIMARY PREVENTION; AND (5) SPEAKING OUT FOR THE CHILD WHO HAS NO ADVOCATE. CASE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE EFFECT THAT ACTIONS BY THE SCHOOLS MAY HAVE ON AN ABUSED CHILD. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (VDA)

Availability: DIANE D BROADHURST, 813 CROCUS DRIVE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850.

1113. **WHAT DO SOCIAL WORKERS READ ABOUT CHILD ABUSE? By L. P. CAIN and L. V. KLERMAN.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 58, N 1 (JANUARY 1979), P 13-24. **NCJ-55539**

SOCIAL WORK LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE FROM 1974 THROUGH 1976 IS REVIEWED AND ASSESSED. ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENT OF FOUR PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS COMMONLY READ BY SOCIAL WORKERS--CHILD WELFARE, SOCIAL CASEWORK, SOCIAL WORK, AND THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY--REVEALED A TOTAL OF 27 ARTICLES ON CHILD ABUSE. A REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS FOR THE SAME PERIOD FOUND AN ADDITIONAL 17 ARTICLES FROM OTHER SOURCES. IT APPEARS THAT, ALTHOUGH SOCIAL WORKERS MAY BE EXPOSED TO MATERIAL ON CHILD ABUSE IN THE PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE, NO ONE PUBLICATION (WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF CHILD WELFARE) DEALS INTENSIVELY WITH THE ISSUE. EACH ARTICLE IN THE FOUR PERIODICALS SURVEYED FOCUSES EITHER ON PROGRAM REPORTS, PRACTICE ISSUES, RESEARCH FINDINGS, THEORETICAL ISSUES, OR LITERATURE REVIEWS (ALTHOUGH SOME OVERLAPPING OF FOCUS DOES OCCUR). THESE ARTICLES REPRESENT A VARIETY OF CONTENT, LEVELS OF SOPHISTICATION, AND USE OF SECONDARY SOURCES (AS REFLECTED IN LISTS OF REFERENCES). THE HEAVY EMPHASIS IN THE LITERATURE ON PRACTICE AND PROGRAM ISSUES REFLECTS THE PRACTICE ORIENTATION OF THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION, BUT THE PAUCITY OF RESEARCH-ORIENTED ARTICLES RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP OF PRACTICE TO RESEARCH. THE SOCIAL WORK LITERATURE ON CHILD ABUSE SEEMS DISPARATE AND POORLY AGGREGATED--THE EFFORTS OF MANY PROFESSIONALS VIEWING A PROBLEM FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES, WITH LITTLE ATTEMPT AT SYNTHESIS. ONE RESULT OF THE FAILURE TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH ON CHILD ABUSE HAS BEEN THAT GENERALIZATIONS OFTEN ARE REPEATED UNTIL THEY ASSUME THE STATURE OF FACT. A SECOND WEAKNESS OF THE LITERATURE IS THAT OBSERVATIONS BY SOCIAL WORKERS SELDOM ARE USED AS THE BASIS FOR RESEARCH. SOCIAL WORKERS SHOULD ACCEPT THE GENERATION OF CHILD ABUSE RESEARCH AND THEORY AS PART OF THEIR OBLIGATION TO THEIR CLIENTS. REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (LKM)

1114. **WHAT DO WE KNOW OF THE CAUSES OF WIFE BATTERING? By M. D. A. FREEMAN.** JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LTD, EAST ROW, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. *FAMILY LAW,* V 7, N 7 (1977), P 196-201. **NCJ-57456**

PATHOLOGICAL, STRUCTURAL, AND RESOURCE THEORIES ABOUT CAUSES OF WIFE BATTERY ARE EXAMINED IN THIS BRITISH RESEARCH ARTICLE. WIFE BATTERY IS AN AGE-OLD PHENOMENON WHICH RESURFACED IN THE 1970'S WITH THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT. THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IS UNKNOWN BECAUSE MUCH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GOES UNREPORTED, DUE TO POLICE RELUCTANCE TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY DISPUTES AND THE WIFE'S RETICENCE TO REPORT ABUSE. INQUIRY INTO THE REASONS FOR WIFE BATTERY IS HAMPERED BY SUCH MYTHS AS: (1) VIOLENCE IN A FAMILY IS A LOWER CLASS PHENOMENON; (2) SEXUAL RELATIONS ARE VIOLENCE-PRODUCING; AND (3) VIOLENCE IS A NECESSARY RELEASE OF TENSION. NONE OF THESE MYTHS ADEQUATELY EXPLAIN THE PROBLEM. THE DOMINANT PATHOLOGICAL THEORY OF WIFE ABUSE CITES THE BATTERER AS BEING A PYSCHOPATH, OFTEN ALCOHOLIC HIMSELF, AND BATTERED AS A CHILD. STRUCTURAL THEORY ATTRIBUTES MALE VIOLENCE TO FRUSTRATION, STRESS, AND BLOCKED GOALS, PARTICULARY IN LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSES. RESOURCE THEORY CONTENDS THAT VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES IS PREVALENT WHEN THE HUSBAND/FATHER IS DEFICIENT IN RELATION TO THE WIFE/MOTHER ON AN ACHIEVED STATUS SCALE. VIOLENCE, THEREFORE, IS SEEN AS A REACTION TO UNDERACHIEVEMENT IN WORK ROLES AND AS A RESPONSE TO THE FRUSTRATION OF A LOW-STATUS JOB. A FOURTH THEORY--THE IDEOLOGY THAT SUPERIORITY HAS SPRUNG DIRECTLY FROM THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT AND SEES MALE VIOLENCE AS A NECESSARY CONCOMMITANT OF WOMAN'S OPPRESSED POSITION IN SOCIETY. ACCORDING TO THIS THEORY, MALE VIOLENCE IS ALSO SEEN AS A MEANS OF CONTROL OVER WOMEN. WHATEVER THE THEORY, HOWEVER, IF AGGRESSIVE INTERACTION IS ESSENTIALLY LEARNED BEHAVIOR, THE ERADICTION OF MALE VIOLENCE AND WIFE BATTERY MUST DEPEND UPON EDUCATION AND SOCIALIZATION PROCESSES. REFERENCE NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (MJW)

1115. **WHAT EVERY PARENT SHOULD KNOW. By T. GORDON.** NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601. 35 p. 1978. **NCJ-54455**

TO HELP PARENTS AVOID TENSE SITUATIONS WHICH LEAD TO CHILD ABUSE, 15 TECHNIQUES TO CONTROL CHILDREN MORE EFFECTIVELY ARE GIVEN IN SIMPLE, DIRECT LANGUAGE. ALL RELATE TO COMMON FAMILY-LIVING PROBLEMS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET IS TO HELP THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN TO AVOID THREATENING OR HITTING--TWO BEHAVIORS WHICH OFTEN LEAD TO CHILD ABUSE. THE BOOKLET IS WRITTEN IN AN INFORMAL STYLE, WELL LACED WITH EXAMPLES OF COMMON PARENT-CHILD PROBLEMS. IT INCLUDES SECTIONS ON RESPECT FOR THE CHILD AS A PERSON AND REALISTIC EXPECTATIONS FOR CHILDREN AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT. IT ALSO EMPHASIZES TEACHING THE CHILD TO RESPECT THE PARENT AS A PERSON. THE CHAPTER ON DISCIPLINE SPECIFICALLY COVERS WAYS TO CHANGE UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE CHILD WITHOUT RESORTING TO HITTING AND EMPHASIZES THAT PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE LOSES ITS POWER WHEN THE CHILD BECOMES AN ADOLESCENT. THE BOOKLET IS BASED ON THE BOOK 'PARENT EFFECTIVENESS TRAINING.' (GLR)

Availability: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE, 111 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL 60601.

1116. **WHAT NEXT IN CHILD ABUSE POLICY? IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE. By W. M. THEISEN.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 7 (JULY/AUGUST 1978), P 415-421. **NCJ-50822**

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE ARE IDENTIFIED SO AS TO DESIGN MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE METHODS. ALTHOUGH CHILD ABUSE IS A COMPLEX PROBLEM, THERE IS LITTLE SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE ON THE SUBJECT, DUE PARTLY TO THE FACT THAT RECOGNITION IS LIMITED TO REPORTED CASES. THE PREDOMINANT OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE, 'NONACCIDENTAL PHYSICAL INJURY,' MAY BE DIFFICULT TO APPLY TO INDIVIDUAL SUSPECTED CASES. THE VARYING DEFINITIONS OF 'SUBSTANTIATED' AND 'UNSUBSTANTIATED' REPORTS CAUSES DIFFICULTY IN AGGREGATING DATA AMONG STATES OR COMPARING DATA. THE DATA COLLECTED ON REPORTED AND/OR 'SUBSTANTIATED' CHILD ABUSE INJURIES ARE QUESTIONED FOR VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY. THE STAFF OF THE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CENTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, ALONG WITH THE STAFF OF STATES IN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE REGION VII, CONCLUDED AFTER A STUDY THAT THE STATISTICS PROVIDED BY EXISTING DATA-PROCESSING SYSTEMS IN CENTRAL REGISTRIES ARE NOT PARTICULARLY HELPFUL IN MAKING POLICY OR PRACTICE DECISIONS ABOUT SERVICE PROBLEMS OR SERVICE NEEDS. PROTECTIVE SERVICE PERSONNEL HAVE LIMITED

ACCESS TO AND USE OF THE SYSTEM. THE NATIONAL STUDY ON CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE REPORTING COLLECTS DATA FROM APPROXIMATELY 40 STATES. A TIME LAG OF 6 MONTHS OFTEN OCCURS BETWEEN THE DATE A REPORT IS MADE AND IS INVESTIGATED AND KEYPUNCHED FOR THE COMPUTER, IMPOSING LIMITS ON ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTING, ANALYSIS, AND PROJECTIONS. SUGGESTED TECHNIQUES FOR ALLEVIATING THE STATED PROBLEMS ARE DESCRIBED. PRECISE DATA ON INJURIES, LOCATION, EXTENT, RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER INJURIES, AND SOME ADDITIVE METHOD OF SUMMARIZING SEVERITY OF INJURY FOR A GIVEN CHILD ARE NECESSARY. THREE TYPES OF POTENTIALLY USEFUL COMPUTERIZED SYSTEMS ARE DESCRIBED: (1) A REGISTRY, PRIMARILY IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS BY NAME, ADDRESS, ETC.; (2) A DATA BASE OF GROUP DATA; AND (3) A 'SEGMENTED DATA BASE' COMBINING THE REGISTRY AND DATA BASE. A BETTER THEORY AS TO WHICH VARIABLES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS IS IMPLIED BY THE SIMILARITIES OF DATA COLLECTED FROM THE NATIONAL STUDY AND REGION VII. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (JCP)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA INSTITUTE FOR CHILD BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENT C/O WILLIAM M THEISEN, OAKDALE CAMPUS, IOWA CITY, IA 52242.

1117. **WHAT THEY NEED IS LOVE—ANNUAL REPORT ON COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES IN NORTH CAROLINA.** NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, 325 NORTH SALISBURY, RALEIGH, NC 27611. 197 p. 1977. **NCJ-46824**

DATA ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROBLEMS OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND YOUTHS AT RISK IN NORTH CAROLINA ARE ANALYZED, AND PROGRAM AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED. THE ANALYSIS IS BASED ON A STATEWIDE NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY, IN WHICH DATA WERE COLLECTED ON RANDOM SAMPLES OF OVER 700 STATUS OFFENDERS AND APPROXIMATELY 2,000 YOUTHS IDENTIFIED AS BEING 'AT RISK' BECAUSE OF THEIR DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL. FOR EACH POPULATION, THE REPORT PRESENTS AND ANALYZES DATA ON DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, IDENTIFIES PROBLEMS, AND CITES PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TWO POPULATIONS FOCUSES ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HOME SITUATION AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN THE BEHAVIOR OF YOUTHS IN THE COMMUNITY AND AND IN SCHOOL. POOR FAMILY SITUATION (LACK OF ADEQUATE PARENTING SKILLS, PARENTS UNWILLING TO COOPERATE IN TREATMENT FOR THE CHILD, PARENTAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT, BROKEN HOMES) IS THE MAJOR PROBLEM ASSOCIATED WITH BOTH STATUS OFFENDERS AND YOUTHS AT RISK. GENDER AND AGE ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN YOUTHS AT RISK (71 PERCENT MALE, 51 PERCENT UNDER 14) AND STATUS OFFENDERS (65 PERCENT FEMALE, 67 PERCENT AGE 14 TO 16). CHANGES IN STATE LAWS AND POLICIES REGARDING SERVICES TO ADOLESCENTS ARE RECOMMENDED. A DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINAS' COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES EFFORT, A COPY OF THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, AND SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, BOX 927, SACRAMENTO, CA 95804.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1118. **WHICH CHILDREN GET ABUSED—HIGH RISK FACTORS IN THE CHILD (FROM ABUSED CHILD—A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT 1976, BY HAROLD P. MARTIN—SEE NCJ-41788). By H. P. MARTIN.** BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-41789**

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE KINDS OF FACTORS, SUCH AS AGE, DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE, SEX, THAT BEAR ON CHILD ABUSE. THE CHILD IS PART OF THE ABUSE SYNDROME, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR. THERE ARE CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE HIM MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO BEING ABUSED. UNFORTUNATELY THEY ARE BEYOND HIS CONTROL. THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF THE CHILD IN THE ABUSE SYNDROME VIA SIX FACETS. THESE INCLUDE ATTRIBUTES OF THE CHILD MAKING HIM MORE DIFFICULT TO CARE FOR, CHANCE EVENTS AFFECTING MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, DISRUPTIONS IN ATTACHMENT, MISMATCH OF THE CHILD AND THE PARENTS' EXPECTATION, THE DEVELOPMENTAL LEVEL OF THE CHILD, AND THE CHILD INVITING ABUSE UPON HIMSELF. IN PREDICTING ABUSE, THE AUTHOR STRESSES FOCUSING ON THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THE PARENT, AND TO A LESSER DEGREE ON THOSE SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS THAT MAY ACT AS AN ADDED STRESS ON THE FAMILY....BDS

1119. **WHITE HOUSE MEETINGS ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. S. ZAFREN, Ed.** US EXECUTIVE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON, OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DC 20500. 51 p. 1977. **NCJ-49764**

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS ADVANCED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICE-ORIENTED DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS AT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY ARE PRESENTED. THE CONFERENCE WAS INITIATED AT THE REQUEST OF THE CENTER FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, THE FIRST NEW YORK STATE FUNDED CRISIS SHELTER, IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK GROUND FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL APPROACH TO VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY. THE CENTER REQUESTED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS PARTICIPATE IN THIS CENTRALIZED EFFORT: PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIRECTLY EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE, SPECIFICALLY, BATTERED WOMEN; INDIVIDUALS FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR WHO ARE WORKING TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING SHELTERS, LEGISLATION, AND SOCIAL ACTION; FEDERAL AND PRIVATE AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES WHO ARE RESPONDING TO THE ISSUE OF INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE; AND POLITICAL LEADERS FROM LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS WORKING TOWARD ENACTING LEGISLATION IN THE AREA OF FAMILY VIOLENCE. IN JULY 1977, 55 PEOPLE ASSEMBLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE, REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AND SUCH DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS AS: WOMEN'S ADVOCATES, INC.; THE CAMBRIDGE WOMEN'S CENTER; THE MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND; THE TASK FORCE ON ABUSED WOMEN OF THE WOMEN'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND; THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; ACTION; AND LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION. THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS GENERATED A VARIETY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS REGARDING SOCIAL SERVICE OBJECTIVES AND FUNDING, LEGISLATION, PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND THE URGENT NEED FOR SHELTER FACILITIES FOR BATTERED AND ABUSED WIVES AND CHILDREN. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE PURVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL GROUPS AND AGENCIES ARE PROVIDED. IN ADDITION, REPORTS FROM VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES ARE APPENDED, INCLUDING MATERIAL FROM THE LEAA, THE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, THE CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CHILD AND FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH, THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, AND THE COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. REPRINTS OF SELECTED JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE PROVIDED, AS ARE COPIES OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION. THE TITLES AND SOURCES OF RECOMMENDED FAMILY VIOLENCE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ARE ALSO PROVIDED. (KBL)

1120. **WHY MOST PHYSICIANS DON'T GET INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE CASES AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. By R. E. HELFER.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY-JUNE 1975), P 28-32. **NCJ-31956**

EIGHT REASONS FOR MINIMAL INVOLVEMENT BY DOCTORS AND THREE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALLEVIATING THIS. THE ARTICLE INCLUDES AN OUTLINE OF THE CHILD ABUSIVE AND NEGLECTING PATTERN.

1121. **WIFE ABUSE—A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR MATES. By L. S. LABELL.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 4 N 2 (1979), P 258-267. **NCJ-64087**

A PROFILE OF ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR MATES IS DRAWN BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM CLIENTS SEEKING AID FROM SHELTERS; SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE TO REDUCE ABUSE. THIS ARTICLE PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A STUDY OF 512 PHYSICALLY ABUSED WOMEN WHO SOUGHT SERVICES FROM A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN. INFORMATION WAS GATHERED FROM INTAKE AND DEPARTURE FORMS AND RECORDED FOR 58 VARIABLES, 26 OF WHICH ARE DISCUSSED. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (INCLUDING NUMBER OF YEARS WITH SPOUSE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN), PREVIOUS HISTORY OF VIOLENCE (WITH VIOLENCE DEFINED NOT ONLY BY THE ABUSED WOMAN, WHO TENDS TO FOCUS ON BEHAVIOR THAT WAS LIKELY TO CAUSE PERMANENT DAMAGE OR DEATH, BUT BY THE SHELTER WITH ITS BROADER DEFINITION), AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ARE EXAMINED FOR WOMEN AND THEIR MATES. PROFILES ARE THEN DRAWN OF A TYPICAL BATTERED WOMAN WHO SEEKS SERVICES FROM A SHELTER. THE FINDINGS ABOUT WOMEN'S HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, COMPARED TO TWO OTHER STUDIES, SHOW A NEED FOR A MORE ACCURATE PICTURE OF WHAT CONSTITUTES VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND AFFIRMS THE LINK BETWEEN WIFE ABUSE AND ALCOHOL USE BY THE ABUSING SPOUSE. INFORMATION GATHERED ON THE DESTINATIONS OF WOMEN WHO LEAVE THE SHELTER SHOW THAT MORE THAN A FOURTH RETURNED TO THEIR MATE, ANOTHER FOURTH WENT TO LIVE WITH A FAMILY MEMBER, AND THE REMAINDER MOVED INTO INDEPENDENT LIVING CONDITIONS. THE WOMEN ALSO HAVE A HISTORY OF REACHING OUT TO OTHER PERSONS AND AGENCIES TO EXTRICATE THEMSELVES FROM THEIR SITUATIONS. SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR REDUCTION OF WIFE BEATING THROUGH COUNSELING, CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING, STRESS MANAGEMENT, ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING, SELF-DEFENSE AND THE PASSAGE OF PERTINENT LEGISLATION. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

1122. **WIFE ABUSE—AN OVERVIEW, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA. By S. R. HUMPHREY, C. M. HUNTER, and B. A. KELLEY.** 68 p. 1976. **NCJ-51875**

AN OVERVIEW OF WIFE ABUSE IS PRESENTED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE, AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WIVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND IN SURROUNDING AREAS ARE DISCUSSED. THE FREQUENCY, OCCURENCE PATTERNS, METHODS OF ASSAULT, AND USUAL FORMS OF PROVOCATION OF CONJUGAL VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL POSITION AND SOCIAL VALUES ON FAMILIES' SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VIOLENCE. IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C.), WIFE ABUSE IS CONSIDERED ASSAULT AND WIFE ABUSERS ARE PROSECUTED BY THE U.S. ATTORNEY OFFICE, WHICH HAS THE OPTION OF REFERRING INTRAFAMILY CASES TO THE D.C. CORPORATION COUNSEL FOR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS OR TO THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES OR OF FILING CRIMINAL CHARGES. A HEARING ON WIFE ABUSE CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF A CIVIL PROTECTION ORDER OR OF A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AGAINST THE HUSBAND. THE D.C. CRIMINAL COMPLAINT CENTER FUNCTIONS AS A COMMUNICATION LINK BETWEEN THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, THE SUPERIOR COURT, THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, AND THE D.C. CORPORATION COUNSEL. ABUSED WIVES ARE REFERRED TO THIS AGENCY TO ENABLE THEM TO BEGIN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEIR HUSBANDS. THE TEDIOUS, FRUSTRATING, AND OFTEN FRUITLESS EXPERIENCE OF WIVES WHO ATTEMPT TO PROSECUTE THEIR ABUSERS BY THESE MEANS IS ILLUSTRATED AND THE ATTITUDE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENTS TOWARD WIFE ABUSE CAES IS CONSIDERED. PROGRAMS FOR AIDING ABUSED WIVES IN OPERATION IN AREAS SURROUNDING D.C. INCLUDE THE RICHMOND (VA.) CRISIS CENTER AND THE FARFAX COUNTY (VA.) WOODBURN CENTER FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH, BOTH OF WHICH PROVIDE EMERGENCY PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES ON A 24-HOUR BASIS AND SEND MOBILE UNITS TO ACCOMPANY POLICE ON EMERGENCY CALLS INVOLVING INTRAFAMILY CONFLICTS. THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MD.) PASSAGE CRISIS CENTER HAS AN EMERGENCY 24-HOUR WALK-IN COUNSELING SERVICE AND TWO MOBILE UNITS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE D.C. CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT CENTER'S SERVICES TO ABUSED WOMEN, AS WELL AS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES AND COMPLAINT CENTER FORMS, ARE INCLUDED. (DAG)

1123. **WIFE ABUSE AND THE POLICE RESPONSE. By R. LANGLEY and R. C. LEVY.** FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20535. *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN,* V 47, N 5 (MAY 1978), P 4-9. **NCJ-47555**

THE INCIDENCE OF WIFE ABUSE IS EXAMINED, TOGETHER WITH THE TYPICAL ARREST-AVOIDANCE RESPONSE OF POLICE. IT IS PROPOSED THAT POLICE INTERVENTION BE BASED ON A CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACH. WIFE-BEATING IS PROBABLY BOTH ONE OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF VIOLENT CRIME AND ALSO THE MOST UNDERREPORTED. MOST ESTIMATES SHOW THAT 50 PERCENT OF ALL AMERICAN COUPLES ENGAGE IN SOME FORM OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. BOTH RESEARCH FIELD STUDIES AND ACTUAL EVENTS INDICATE A GREAT UNWILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC TO INTERVENE IN VIOLENCE BETWEEN A MAN AND A WOMAN. THIS SAME UNWILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE CAN BE SEEN IN THE TYPICAL POLICE RESPONSE TO WIFE-ABUSE. ALTHOUGH WIFE-BATTERING IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AS WELL AS A CIVIL OFFENSE, STANDARD POLICE POLICY IS TO AVOID ARREST. FOR INSTANCE, TRAINING MATERIALS FOR POLICE IN MICHIGAN AND CONNECTICUT EXPRESSLY STATE THAT THE OFFICER MAKE AN ARREST ONLY AS A LAST RESORT AND THAT ALL EFFORTS BE MADE TO DISSUADE FILING OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS POLICY NEEDS TO BE REVERSED. FURTHER, POLICE ARE INADEQUATELY PREPARED TO PERFORM FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES; IT WOULD MAKE GREATER SENSE FOR POLICE TO CONCENTRATE ON THE CRIMINAL ASPECTS OF WIFE-ABUSE CASES AND LEAVE COUNSELING AND OTHER SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS TO THE APPROPRIATE SERVICE AGENCIES. WHILE IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL FOR OFFICERS TO BE ABLE TO SUPPLY VICTIMS WITH INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE MEDICAL AND

SOCIAL/MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, THEIR FIRST DUTY SHOULD BE PROTECTING THE CITIZENS AND ENFORCING THE LAW. IT IS ARGUED THAT ASSAULT ARRESTS IN WIFE-BATTERY CASES WOULD RESULT IN EXCESSIVE PAPERWORK AND WOULD NOT BE PRODUCTIVE BECAUSE MOST VICTIMS LATER DROP CHARGES OR REFUSE TO TESTIFY: THIS SUGGESTS THAT SUCH PROCEDURES MAY BE IN NEED OF REVISION TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND THAT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM ITSELF MAY BE PLACING OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF WOMEN WISHING TO PROSECUTE. MOREOVER, SUCH ARGUMENTS FAIL TO PROVIDE A LEGITIMATE RATIONALE FOR NONENFORCEMENT OF LAW. FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS TO MERELY ASSUME THAT A WOMAN IS NOT SERIOUS IN SEEKING A REMEDY FOR ·ABUSE PRESENTS A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES DO NOT RESULT IN A WOMAN'S DECISION TO REMAIN WITH A BATTERING MATE. CHANGING DEEPLY HELD ATTITUDES ON THE PART OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL, THE PUBLIC, AND WOMEN MAY BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE MAY BE ADEQUATELY MET. NONETHELESS, THE POLICE OFFICER'S PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE TO ENFORCE THE LAW. THE ADDITION OF WIFE-BATTERING TO THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM IS ALSO RECOMMENDED. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1124. **WIFE ABUSE IN WEST GERMANY. By S. HAFFNER.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 472-476. **NCJ-46163**

THE HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT TO HELP BATTERED WOMEN IN WEST GERMANY IS TRACED, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF REFUGES FOR THEM IS DESCRIBED. BEFORE 1974, NO ONE WAS AWARE OF THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES IN WEST GERMANY. THIS WAS PROBABLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE WOMENS'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT THERE WAS SLOW IN EXERTING AN INFLUENCE. THIS STUDY DEALS WITH THE WOMEN IN A SECTION OF BERLIN WHERE THE ALCOHOLISM AND SUICIDE RATES ARE THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR A WOMAN TO LODGE A COMPLAINT AND GET A DIVORCE ON THE GROUNDS OF PHYSICAL CRUELTY, AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES OFFER LITTLE VICTIM ASSISTANCE. THE AUTHOR UNDERTOOK A CAMPAIGN TO START A REFUGE IN BERLIN FOR BATTERED WOMEN WHO HAD LEFT THEIR HUSBANDS AND WHO HAD NO PLACE ELSE TO GO. THE REFUGE, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1976, IS THE ONLY RESEARCH PROJECT IN GERMANY ESTABLISHED TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF WIFE-BEATING. WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE HOUSED THERE FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS; DAY-CARE AND KINDERGARTEN SERVICES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS. THE WOMEN ARE 'REHABILILTATED' SO THEY CAN REENTER SOCIETY CONFIDENTLY AND ENERGETICALLY. THE CHILDREN OF THESE WOMEN HAVE VARIED PROBLEMS, RANGING FROM AUTISM TO VIOLENCE AND 'MACHO' BEHAVIOR. THREE OTHER REFUGES HAVE SINCE OPENED IN GERMANY, ALL WITHOUT PUBLIC FUNDING. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE GERMAN WOMEN ARE JUST AT THE BEGINNING OF A LONG CAMPAIGN TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM OF WIFE-BEATING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Availability: SARAH HAFFNER UHLANSTRASSE 168, 1 BERLIN 15 GW, WEST GERMANY.

1125. **WIFE BATTERING—A PACKET OF ARTICLES EXAMINING THE PROBLEM AND EXPLORING RESPONSES TO IT.** AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE WOMEN'S ISSUES PROGRAM, 2161 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02140. 37 p. 1977. **NCJ-57355**

THE 12 ARTICLES IN THE PACKET ARE WRITTEN FROM A VARIETY OF VIEWPOINTS--CASE HISTORIES, PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, AN INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR SETTING UP A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WIVES, A SUMMARY OF THE LAW, AND COUNSELING TIPS. THE AUTHORS INCLUDE A POLICE OFFICER, A COUNSELOR WHO HAS WORKED EXTENSIVELY WITH BATTERED WOMEN, A SOCIOLOGIST, A FORMER BATTERED WOMAN, AND FEMINIST ACTIVISTS. THE PACKET IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. ARTICLES PRINTED ON GREEN SHEETS DEFINE THE PROBLEM. THESE INCLUDE A CASE HISTORY, A STUDY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE, A STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN WHO BEAT THEIR WIVES, STUDIES OF THE LONG-TERM PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ABUSE ON BOTH THE WIFE AND THE CHILDREN; AND A STUDY OF 80 FAMILIES TO ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHY THE WIFE STAYS. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SEVERAL CULTURES IS EXAMINED. A SERIES OF ARTICLES PRINTED ON YELLOW SHEETS PRESENTS ATTEMPTED SOLUTIONS. THESE INCLUDE TWO NEWSPAPERS CLIPPINGS, ONE TELLING OF AN INDIANA COURT WHICH MAKES THE WIFE HER HUSBAND'S PROBATION OFFICER AND ONE DETAILING A SUIT BROUGHT BY 12 WOMEN AGAINST THE NEW YORK POLICE AND THE CITY'S FAMILY COURT FOR FAILURE TO PROTECT THEM. OTHER ARTICLES COVER LEGISLATIVE REFORM TO HELP ABUSED WIVES, TIPS FOR COUNSELING WITH ABUSED WOMEN, A DESCRIPTION OF A REFUGE IN THE BOSTON, MASS., AREA CALLED TRANSITION HOUSE, AND TIPS ON DEVELOPING A CRISIS LEAFLET FOR ABUSED WIVES. MOST OF THESE ARTICLES HAVE REFERENCES APPENDED. IN ADDITION, THE PACKET CONTAINS AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A STATISTICS SHEET. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: LOOSELEAF KIT INCLUDING A STATISTICS SHEET AND ANNOTATED BIBILOGRAPHY.

Availability: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE WOMEN'S ISSUES PROGRAM, 2161 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02140.

1126. **WIFE BATTERING—A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF 100 CASES. By J. J. GAYLORD.** BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BMA HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1 H9JR, ENGLAND. *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL,* (JANUARY 1975), P 194-197. **NCJ-53114**

THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF 100 BATTERED WIVES IN ENGLAND, CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE, ARE REPORTED. OPEN QUESTIONNAIRE AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH WOMEN CLAIMING TO HAVE SUFFERED FROM SERIOUS PHYSICAL ASSAULT BY THEIR HUSBANDS WERE USED TO COLLECT DATA. MOST OF THE WOMEN SURVEYED CAME FROM THE CHISWICK WOMEN'S AID HOSTEL. IN THIS SURVEY, A BATTERED WIFE WAS DEFINED AS A WOMAN WHO HAD RECEIVED DELIBERATE SEVERE AND REPEATED TRANSFER SITUATIONS. BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT MINIMAL INJURY WAS SEVERE BRUISING. ALTHOUGH RECOGNIZED AS IMPORTANT, MENTAL CRUELTY WAS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. A MAN AND WOMAN WHO LIVED TOGETHER FOR A YEAR AS HUSBAND AND WIFE WERE CONSIDERED MARRIED IN COMMON LAW. OF THE 100 WOMEN IN THE STUDY, 85 WERE MARRIED AND 15 COHABITED. ALL OF THE WOMEN HAD BRUISES, OFTEN WITH OTHER INJURIES SUCH AS LACERATIONS AND FRACTURES. A STUDY OF THE MEDICAL HISTORIES OF THE WOMEN REVEALED THE FOLLOWING: THE MAJORITY FREQUENTLY VISITED THEIR GENERAL PRACTITIONER; 71 WERE TAKING ANTIDEPRESSANTS OR TRANQUILIZERS AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS OCCURRED FREQUENTLY. IN 44 CASES, VIOLENCE OCCURRED REGULARLY WHEN THE HUSBAND WAS DRUNK. TWENTY-THREE CONCEDED THAT AN ARGUMENT USUALLY PRECEDED THE BATTERING. THERE WAS A HIGH INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY HISTORIES OF BOTH PARTNERS AND OF PREVI-

OUS IMPRISONMENT AMONG HUSBANDS. THE HUSBANDS AND WIVES SHOWED A WIDE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS. AS THEIR HUSBANDS' ATTACKS BECAME MORE FREQUENT AND SERIOUS AND AS CHILDREN BECAME INVOLVED, THE WIVES TRIED TO LEAVE HOME AND SEEK HELP. TWENTY-SEVEN WOMEN RETURNED TO THEIR HUSBANDS AFTER THEY HAD PLEADED AND PROMISED TO REFORM, 14 RETURNED BECAUSE THERE WAS NOWHERE ELSE TO GO, 13 WENT BACK BECAUSE THE CHILDREN WERE STILL IN THE MARITAL HOME AND 17 WENT BACK AS A RESULT OF THREATS AND DEMONSTRATIONS OF FURTHER VIOLENCE. MANY OF THE CHILDREN WERE DISTURBED, AND 37 WOMEN ADMITTED VIOLENCE TOWARD THEIR CHILDREN. PLACES OF SANCTUARY ARE NEEDED WHERE A WOMAN WITHOUT INDEPENDENT MEANS MAY TAKE HER CHILDREN WHEN VIOLENCE IS OUT OF CONTROL, WHERE, WITH SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE, SHE CAN PLAN HER FUTURE WITHOUT FEAR OF REPEATED ASSAULT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--MGB)

1127. **WIFE BATTERING—A REVIEW AND PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY INTO LOCAL INCIDENCE, NEEDS, AND RESOURCES—BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA. By J. DOWNEY and J. HOWELL.** UNITED WAY OF THE LOWER MAINLAND SOCIAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1625 WEST 8TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BC V6J 1T9, CANADA. 146 p. 1976. **NCJ-44562**

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE, WITH SPECIFIC ATTENTION TO THE PHYSICAL ABUSE OF WIVES, AND A STUDY OF ITS INCIDENCE, NEEDS, AND RESOURCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE PRESENTED. THE REPORT REVIEWS VARIOUS THEORETICAL POSITIONS AND CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF VIOLENCE AND FOCUSES ON THE COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN MARITAL INTERACTION. THE INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ABUSE IS DEALT WITH THROUGH A REVIEW OF STUDIES OF HOMICIDE, DIVORCE, AND NONLETHAL ASSAULT STATISTICS. RESULTS FROM A SURVEY OF GREATER VANCOUVER AGENCIES ASKED TO ESTIMATE INCIDENCE FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS ARE REPORTED AND DISCUSSED. IN ADDITION, AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EXPLORE THE LINK BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND WIFE BATTERING. A NUMBER OF THEORIES REGARDING THIS ASSOCIATION ARE DISCUSSED, AND STUDIES OF INCIDENCE RELATING ALCOHOL TO VIOLENCE ARE REVIEWED AND COMPARED WITH LOCAL FINDINGS. THE NEEDS OF THE BATTERED WIFE ARE IDENTIFIED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF BOTH SERVICES REQUESTED BY WOMEN AND THOSE OFFERED AND CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY AVAILABLE RESOURCE AGENCIES. AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SERVICE IS DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS IMPEDIMENTS TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVICES. BROAD SOLUTIONS OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND POLICIES ARE OFFERED, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS ON HOW NEEDS COULD BE MORE ADEQUATELY MET. BASED ON THE FINDINGS FROM THE LITERATURE REVIEW, THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY, AND A DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL SERVICES ARE MADE. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PAPERS AND BOOKS REFERRED TO THROUGHOUT THE REPORT IS APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agencies: UNITED WAY OF THE LOWER MAINLAND SOCIAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, 1625 WEST 8TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BC V6J 1T9, CANADA; CANADA MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

1128. **WIFE BEATING.** NBC NEWS, INC, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 1976. **NCJ-57687**

THIS FILM FOR GENERAL AUDIENCES EXAMINES THE SCOPE OF WIFE BEATING NATIONWIDE THROUGH CANDID INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS OF SUCH ABUSE. THE LACK OF AN EFFECTIVE POLICE AND COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM IS UNDERSCORED. INTERVIEW DATA INDICATE THAT WIFE BEATING IS A FAIRLY COMMON OCCURRENCE, WITH VICTIMS COMING FROM BOTH WHITE-COLLAR AND BLUE-COLLAR FAMILIES THROUGHOUT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WIFE BEATING REMAINS A LARGELY HIDDEN CRIME BECAUSE IT USUALLY OCCURS IN THE PRIVACY OF THE HOME AND BECAUSE VICTIMS ARE GENERALLY RELUCTANT TO BRING CHARGES AGAINST THEIR HUSBANDS. REASONS FOR VICTIMS' REFUSAL TO BRING ACTION INCLUDE FEAR OF REPRISAL, IGNORANCE OF AVAILABLE OPTIONS, OR LACK OF SUCH OPTIONS AS CRISIS SHELTERS, RELATIVES, OR AN INCOME UPON WHICH THEY CAN FALL BACK SHOULD THEY DECIDE TO MOVE OUT OF THE ABUSE SITUATION. FEW JURISDICTIONS KEEP COMPREHENSIVE RECORDS ON THE NUMBERS OF ABUSE CASES IN A GIVEN COMMUNITY, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL AREAS--MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., ST. LOUIS, MO., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND ST. PAUL, MINN.--HAVE DEVELOPED APPROACHES DESIGNED TO EASE THE PROBLEMS ABUSED WIVES FACE. THESE MEASURES RANGE FROM KEEPING ACCURATE STATISTICS ON REPORTED WIFE BEATINGS AND SPECIAL TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN HANDLING FAMILY DISTURBANCES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CIVIL COMPLAINT CENTER WHERE AN ABUSED WIFE CAN APPLY FOR A RESTRAINING ORDER AND A WOMEN'S REFERRAL CENTER PROVIDING SHELTER CARE FOR THOSE VICTIMS CHOOSING TO FLEE THEIR HOMES. (KBL)

Supplemental Notes: 25 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1976 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE.

Availability: FILMS, INC, 1144 WILMETTE AVENUE, WILMETTE, IL 60091 (Film)

1129. **WIFE-BEATING—A CRITIQUE AND REFORMULATION OF EXISTING THEORY. By S. K. STEINMETZ.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW,* V 6, N 3 (1978), P 322-334. **NCJ-66338**

A REFORMULATION OF THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE DYNAMICS OF WIFE BATTERING IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO RESOLVE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PREVIOUSLY HELD ASSUMPTION AND RECENT FINDINGS. CASE STUDIES OF BATTERED WOMEN SUGGEST THAT THE DYNAMICS OF AN INTERACTION BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IN WHICH HITTING OCCURS ARE DIFFERENT FROM AN INTERACTION IN WHICH A WIFE IS BRUTALLY BEATEN. THE FIRST ASSUMPTION THAT NEEDS TO BE QUESTIONED IS THAT WIFE BEATING CAN BE VIEWED AS A CONTINUUM OF ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE REPRESENTING DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SEVERITY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THERE ARE TWO DISTINCT PHENOMENA: THE SATURDAY NIGHT BRAWL (TYPIFIED BY RECIPRIOCAL, ESCALATING, VIOLENT INTERACTIONS WITH EITHER SPOUSE LIKELY TO BE A VICTIM) AND THE CHRONIC BATTERED SPOUSE SYNDROME. THE VICTIMS OF THE SATURDAY NIGHT BRAWL ARE NOT CAUGHT IN CHRONIC BATTERED SYNDROME AND ARE NOT FLEEING TO ANOTHER COMMUNITY OR DESPERATELY SEEKING SHELTER FOR FEAR OF BEING KILLED. INTERVIEWS WITH THE CHRONICALLY BATTERED SUGGEST THAT THEY DO NO PRECIPITATE THE VIOLENT INCIDENTS AND, IN FACT, GO OUT OF THEIR WAY TO AVOID CONFRONTATONS. INSTEAD, THEY TRIED TO REMAIN PASSIVE, PROTECT THEMSELVES, OR ESCAPE. THE NONRECIPROCAL, NONESCALATING, PHYSICALLY VIOLENT ATTACK CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CHRONIC BATTERED SYNDROME OFTEN BEGINS EARLY IN THE RELATIONSHIP AND AT AN EXTREMELY HIGH LEVEL OF SEVERITY. YET THE BATTERED VICTIM IS OFTEN TREATED AS IF SHE PROVOKED THE ATTACK, FURTHER REINFORCING HER FEELINGS OF BLAME AND GUILT AND MAKING HER MORE ENTRENCHED IN HER VICTIMIZED, BRAINWASHED ROLE. IT IS THE DYNAMICS

OF THE BEATINGS, THE BRAINWASHING BY HER ABUSER, HER ISOLATION FROM OTHERS THAT LEADS TO SUBMISSIVENESS AND HELPLESSNESS, GUILT, AND EMOTIONAL DEPENDENCY ON THE ABUSER. THE BATTERED WOMEN OFTEN LACKS SUPPORT FROM HER MINISTER, HER PARENTS, LAWYERS, AND EVEN SOME THERAPISTS. SHE MUST DEPEND ON THE VERY AGENCIES WHICH TEND TO BLAME HER FOR THE VIOLENCE FOR PROTECTION. NEW TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE, NECESSARY AS WELL AS IMPROVED POLICE AND JUDICIAL SUPPORT PROCEDURES. FURTHER RESEARCH ON THE DYNAMICS OF BATTERING IS RECOMMENDED. REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (MJW)

1130. **WIFE BEATING—A PSYCHO-LEGAL ANALYSIS. By D. J. TRENT.** LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, AQUEDUCT BUILDING, ROCHESTER, NY 14603. *CASE AND COMMENT,* V 84, N 6 (NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1979), P 14-16, 18, 20, 22. **NCJ-63189**

THE LAWS GOVERNING WIFE BEATING AND THE ATTITUDES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN HANDLING THESE CASES ARE ANALYZED. STATISTICS ON WIFE BEATING IN THE UNITED STATES ARE UNAVAILABLE, BUT LEGAL PROFESSIONALS FEEL THAT IT IS ONE OF THE MOST UNDERREPORTED CRIMES. RESEARCH STUDIES INDICATE THAT OVER HALF OF ALL COUPLES ARE INVOLVED IN SOME FORM OF WIFE ABUSE. CURRENT ATTENTION IS BEING FOCUSED ON THIS PROBLEM BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED AWARENESS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND SCHOLARLY INTEREST IN THE CONSENSUS MODEL OF SOCIETY. JUDICIAL RULINGS IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE AND AMERICA WHICH CONDONED THE RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS TO CHASTISE THEIR WIVES ARE DESCRIBED. U.S. LAWS HAVE VACILLATED BETWEEN PROTECTING THE WIFE FROM INJURY AND PRESERVING THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME SO THAT NO CLEAR CUT LEGAL RECOURSE IS AVAILABLE TO THE VICTIM. POLICE OFFICERS ARE RELUCTANT TO INTERFERE IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES AND OFTEN DISCOURAGE WIVES FROM PRESSING CHARGES AGAINST HUSBANDS. THE VIEW OF THE ABUSED WIFE, LIKE THAT OF THE RAPE VICTIM, AS A PERSON WHO DESERVES OR HAS ENCOURAGED TROUBLE IS COMMON AMONG POLICE OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS, AND JUDGES. CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY TO IMPROVE POLICE TACTICS IN WIFE-BEATING INCIDENTS AND ARE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF STATISTICAL DATA. POLICEWOMEN ARE VERY EFFECTIVE IN HANDLING FAMILY DISPUTES. SOME POLICE DEPARTMENTS PROVIDE VICTIMS WITH A CARD DEFINING LEGAL RIGHTS AND LISTING AGENCIES WHICH OFFER ASSISTANCE. ATTORNEYS REQUIRE MORE EVIDENCE TO PROSECUTE A CASE OF WIFE BEATING THAN IN OTHER TYPES OF ASSAULT AND OFTEN REFUSE CASES IN WHICH JURIES COULD ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTIES IN ASSESSING PROVOCATION. JUDGES USUALLY STRESS MEDIATION OR RECONCILIATION AND WILL NOT INCARCERATE A CONVICTED WIFE BEATER. A JUDGE IS MORE LIKELY TO CONSIDER A CASE SERIOUSLY IF A WOMAN CAN SHOW A HISTORY OF SEVERE BEATINGS OR HAS FILED FOR DIVORCE. INJUNCTIVE ORDERS ARE INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE OF A LACK OF POLICE ENFORCEMENT AND DELAYS INVOLVED IN OBTAINING INJUNCTIONS. EXPLICIT LEGISLATION SHOULD BE ENACTED TO PROTECT THE BATTERED WIFE. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (MJM)

1131. **WIFE BEATING—A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By P. F. HOWARD.** CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES, BOX 2709, SAN DIEGO, CA 92112. 60 p. 1978. **NCJ-56544**

THIS SELECTED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WIFE BEATING, COMPILED FOR LAY PERSONS BUT USEFUL TO ORGANIZATIONS AND RESEARCHERS CONCERNED WITH PROBLEMS OF ABUSED WIVES, INDEXES PRINTED MATTER, FILMS, AND INFORMATION SOURCES. ENTRIES ARE ORGANIZED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN SECTIONS CATEGORIZED BY THE FORM OF THE MATERIAL. THEY REFER READERS TO BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, PERIODICALS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, AND FILMS. ALSO PROVIDED ARE A LIST OF AGENCIES FROM WHICH WRITTEN MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE AND A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS AND SERVICES. THE INDEXED DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1962 AND 1977 AND COVER A RANGE OF MATTERS RELATED TO WIFE BATTERING SUCH AS THE LAW AND LEGAL ISSUES, THE CAUSES OF WIFE BEATING AND WIVES' SUBMISSION TO MARITAL VIOLENCE, SHELTER, COUNSELING AND OTHER SERVICES FOR BEATEN WIVES, CHILD ABUSE IN RELATION TO WIFE ABUSE, STATISTICS ON THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, AND SELF-HELP BOOKS FOR VICTIMS OF ABUSE. (DAG)

Availability: CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES, BOX 2709, SAN DIEGO, CA 92112.

1132. **WIFE BEATING AND CHILD ABUSE—A BIBLIOGRAPHY.** AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY J V BARRY MEMORIAL LIBRARY, P O BOX 28, WODEN ACT 2602, AUSTRALIA. 23 p. 1977. **NCJ-52697**

APPROXIMATELY 180 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ENTRIES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE. THE SELECTIONS INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS. THE ENTRIES COVER A PERIOD FROM 1969 TO 1977 AND MOST OF THE TITLES WERE PUBLISHED IN THE U. S., BRITAIN, AND AUSTRALIA. (DAG)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1133. **WIFE BEATING AND CHILD ABUSE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY SUPPLEMENT 1977-1978.** AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY J V BARRY MEMORIAL LIBRARY, P O BOX 28, WODEN ACT 2602, AUSTRALIA. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-52698**

APPROXIMATELY 50 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ENTRIES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WIFE AND CHILD ABUSE. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS A SUPPLEMENT; SEE NCJ 52697 FOR THE FIRST EDITION. THE ENTRIES ENCOMPASS BOOKS, REPORTS, AND JOURNAL ARTICLES WHICH WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1972 AND 1977 IN THE U.S., BRITAIN, AND AUSTRALIA. (DAG)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1134. **WIFE BEATING—CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH NEEDS (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—ISSUES OF PUBLIC POLICY, 1978 SEE NCJ-53356). By M. A. STRAUS.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. 65 p. 1978. **NCJ-53361**

THE EXTENT OF WIFE BEATING, CAUSES, PREVENTIVE ACTION APPROPRIATE FOR IDENTIFIED CAUSES, REMEDIAL ACTIONS THAT CAN BE TAKEN BY A BATTERED WIFE, AND NEEDED RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF WIFE BEATING ARE DISCUSSED. A RECENT SURVEY OF 2,143 AMERICAN FAMILIES INDICATES THAT APPROXIMATELY 1.78 MILLION WIVES ARE BEATEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS EACH YEAR. PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH OBTAINING ACCURATE STATISTICS FOR WIFE BEATING ARE DISCUSSED. CAUSES OF WIFE BEATING ARE CONSIDERED UNDER THE FOLLOWING GENERAL TOPICS: HIGH LEVEL OF FAMILY CONFLICT, HIGH LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY, FAMILY SOCIALIZATION OF VIOLENCE, CULTURAL NORMS LEGITIMIZING FAMILY VIOLENCE, SEXUAL INEQUALITY, AND THE VIOLENT NATURE OF OUR SOCIETY. EDUCATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AIMED AT ALTERING CAUSAL FACTORS WITHIN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED. THE FOLLOWING IMMEDIATE TREATMENT OPTIONS ARE OPEN TO A BATTERED WIFE: GET HELP, GET A DIVORCE, BE PREPARED TO LEAVE, GET A JOB, PROBLEM-FOCUSED ASSERTIVENESS, AND LEAVE OR TAKE LEGAL ACTION. A TASK FORCE ON

WIFE ABUSE, HOTLINES AND SUPPORT GROUPS, SAFE HOUSES, LEGAL AID, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, POLICE ATTITUDES AND POLICIES REGARDING WIFE BEATING, AND THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION ARE ACTIONS THAT CAN BE TAKEN BY PERSONS AND GROUPS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM OF WIFE BEATING. A THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ORIENTATION TOWARD RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF WIFE BEATING IS EXAMINED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN RESEARCH APPROACHES, WIFE BEATING SHOULD BE VIEWED WITHIN A FRAMEWORK THAT CONSIDERS FAMILY VIOLENCE AS A WHOLE, WHICH SHOULD IN TURN BE EXAMINED AS ONE ASPECT OF VIOLENCE AS A SYSTEM OF SOCIAL RELATIONS CHARACTERIZING THE SOCIETY IN GENERAL. 'MULTIMETHOD TRIANGULATION,' INVOLVING THE USE OF A WIDE VARIETY OF RESEARCH METHODS IS RECOMMENDED AS A METHOD FOR ASSURING CONFIDENCE IN THE RESEARCH FINDINGS. LONGITUDINAL STUDIES ARE ALSO URGED. SPECIFIC ISSUES REQUIRING RESEARCH ARE LISTED AND BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1135. **WIFE BEATING—COUNSELOR TRAINING MANUAL NO 1. By M. RESNICK.** NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT, INC, 1917 WASHTEANAW AVENUE, ANN ARBOR, MI 48104. 43 p. 1976. **NCJ-50548**

BASIC INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SPOUSE ASSAULT IS PRESENTED IN THE FIRST OF THREE MANUALS FOR COUNSELORS WHO WORK WITH BATTERED WOMEN. THE MANUAL IS AN INTRODUCTION TO A PRACTICAL COUNSELOR-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP AND WAS PREPARED FOR VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS WORKING WITH THE ANN ARBOR-WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICH., CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN. THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, SHORTCOMINGS OF EXISTING SERVICES ARE NOTED, AND THE ANN ARBOR GROUP'S PLANS TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE CRISIS INTERVENTION, TEMPORARY SHELTERS, AND SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM COUNSELING AND REFERRAL FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE OUTLINED. AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND JOB DESCRIPTIONS FOR SUCH A VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ARE PROVIDED. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNSELOR'S ROLE AS HELPER, EDUCATOR, ADVOCATE, COUNSELOR, AND SUPPORTER IS DISCUSSED. DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING THE INITIAL INTERVIEW AND INTAKE PROCEDURES WITH VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE PRESENTED. EXAMPLES OF ROLE-PLAY SITUTIONS USEFUL IN DEVELOPING COUNSELING SKILLS ARE PROVIDED. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LEGAL ASPECTS OF SPOUSE ASSAULT IN MICHIGAN ARE REVIEWED, WITH EMPHASIS ON INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO VICTIMS. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY ARE NOTED. A STEP-BY-STEP DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS THAT FOLLOW A REPORT OF ASSAULT TO THE POLICE ALSO EMPHASIZES INFORMATION THAT WILL BE OF USE TO THE VICTIM. A CHART SHOWING ALL POSSIBLE DISPOSITIONS OF AN ASSAULT CASE ONCE AN ARREST HAS BEEN MADE IS PROVIDED. A GLOSSARY OF LEGAL AND ADVOCACY TERMS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USE IN INTERVIEWING ASSAULTED WOMEN AND OTHER FORMS ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF A THREE PART SERIES DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN WIFE ASSAULT PROJECT (ANN ARBORWASHTENAW COUNTY CHAPTER).

Availability: NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT, INC, 1917 WASHTEANAW AVENUE, ANN ARBOR, MI 48104.

1136. **WIFE BEATING—GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION POLICIES AND PRACTICES (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—ISSUES OF PUBLIC POLICY, 1978—SEE NCJ-53356). By M. D. FIELDS.** US COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1121 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20425. 55 p. 1978. **NCJ-53358**

TYPICAL RESPONSES OF POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND JUDGES TO CASES OF WIFE BEATING ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH SPOUSE MURDER, STATUTES RELATED TO WIFE BEATING, AND JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF SUCH STATUTES. STUDIES OF DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES CONCERNING FAMILY DISPUTES SHOW THAT ARREST IS A LAST RESORT, WITH MEDIATION AND REFERRAL TO SOCIAL AGENCIES BEING PREFERRED. THE TACTICS ADOPTED PLACE POLICE OFFICER SAFETY AS PRIMARY. NONARREST POLICIES FAIL TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE WIFE AND CONFIRM THE HUSBAND'S BELIEF THAT HE CAN ACT ON HIS IMPULSES WITHOUT FEAR OF SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO HIMSELF. PROSECUTORS RARELY BRING WIFE BEATING CASES TO TRIAL, A COURSE THAT WOULD PROVIDE AN ENFORCEABLE STRUCTURE FOR PREVENTING FURTHER ACTS OF WIFE BEATING. INSTEAD, DIVERSION PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED WHICH FAIL TO PROTECT A WIFE, WHO MUST FREQUENTLY CONTINUE TO LIVE WITH AN ABUSING HUSBAND FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL. JUDGES, WHO ARE IN A POSITION TO CHARGE BOTH POLICE AND PROSECUTORS TO ADOPT POLICIES THAT WILL PROTECT THE ABUSED WIFE, ARE LENIENT ALMOST TO THE POINT OF INDIFFERENCE IN WIFE BEATING CASES. SPOUSE MURDER, PARTICULARLY BY WOMEN, IS A GROWING PROBLEM, THUS HIGHLIGHTING THE NEED FOR OPENING UP LEGAL CHANNELS AND HELPING OPPORTUNITIES THAT ENABLE WIVES TO GAIN PROTECTION FROM BATTERING HUSBANDS WITHOUT RESORTING TO REACTIVE VIOLENCE OR SELF-DEFENSE. CRIMINAL STATUTES IN MOST STATES ARE SUFFICIENT TO PROTECT BATTERED WIVES IF ADEQUATELY ENFORCED AND PROSECUTED. CIVIL STATUTES OFFER ANOTHER LEGAL AVENUE OF PROTECTION FOR ABUSED WOMEN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKE THE LEADERSHIP IN EFFECTING POLICY CHANGE IN THE AREA OF WIFE BEATING AND PROVIDE FUNDING FOR SHELTER PROGRAMS AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR BATTERED WIVES. THE APPENDIXES PROVIDE A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE BATTERED WOMAN, A 1976 PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE ON CHILD AND ADULT ABUSE, AND A SIMILAR 1977 NEW YORK STATUTE. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1137. **WIFE BEATING—HOW COMMON AND WHY? By M. A. STRAUS.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 443-458. **NCJ-46161**

THE FINDINGS OF A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF 2,143 COUPLES ARE PRESENTED, AND CAUSES OF SPOUSE BEATING ARE EXAMINED AND IDENTIFIED. THE SURVEY METHODOLOGY IS DESCRIBED: THE CONFLICT RESOLUTION TECHNIQUES (CRT) SCALES WERE USED TO GATHER DATA ON HOW FAMILY MEMBERS ATTEMPT TO DEAL WITH CONFLICTS BETWEEN THEMSELVES. THE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE INDEX OF THE CRT DESCRIBES THE EXTENT TO WHICH VIOLENT ACTS ARE CARRIED OUT AND THE PROPORTION OF FAMILIES IN WHICH THEY HAVE EVER OCCURRED. THE AUTHOR IS REA-

SONABLY CERTAIN THAT THE GROUP OF COUPLES CHOSEN FOR THIS SURVEY WAS REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL AMERICAN COUPLES. FOR THE MOST PART, INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE WERE UNDERREPORTED EITHER BECAUSE THE COUPLES DID NOT FEEL THAT THE SPECIFIC INCIDENT WAS IMPORTANT OR BECAUSE THE VIOLENCE WAS TOO SEVERE TO DISCUSS. ONLY COUPLES LIVING TOGETHER WERE QUESTIONED DUE TO THE HIGH RATE OF VIOLENCE AMONG DIVORCED OR SEPARATED COUPLES. THE MAIN FACTORS WHICH LEAD TO ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST A SPOUSE ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) THE FAMILY AS A SOCIAL GROUP IS CHARACTERIZED BY A HIGH LEVEL OF VIOLENCE; (2) THE UNITED STATES, AS A GENERAL PRACTICE, HAS USED VIOLENCE TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO OR TO ACHIEVE CHANGES; (3) CHILD-REARING PRACTICES TEND TO BE VIOLENT; (4) VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY IS LEGITIMIZED; (5) THE LINK BETWEEN LOVE AND VIOLENCE IS ESTABLISHED, AND VIOLENCE IS BUILT INTO THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL LEVELS OF PERSONALITY; (6) MALE DOMINACE AND THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE TO SHOW IT ARE ACCEPTED: AND (7) THE SEXUAL INEQUALITITES INHERENT IN ALL OF OUR SOCIETAL SYSTEMS LEAVE WOMEN LOCKED IN A BRUTAL MARRIAGE. THE HIGHER LEVEL OF CONFLICT WITHIN FAMILIES IS EXPLAINED IN PART BY THE AMOUNT OF TIME FAMILY MEMBERS SPEND TOGETHER, THE VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES THEY HAVE TO ARGUE ABOUT, AND THE DEGREE OF EMOTIONAL INVOLVEMENT AMONG THEM. THE FAMILY IS WHERE THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE OCCUR, ARE ESTABLISHED, AND RECEIVE THEIR MEANING AND SOCIAL CONTEXT. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY BEGIN AS TEACHING LESSONS FOR THE CHILD, E.G., A SLAP ON THE HANDS, AND THEN IN MANY CASES DEVELOP INTO CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (BAC)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE ON 'BATTERED WIVES—DEFINING THE ISSUES', CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, MAY 20, 1977, AND AT THE 2ND WORLD CONGRESS, INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY ON FAMILY LAW, MONTREAL, JUNE 14, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY C/O MURRAY A STRAUS, DURHAM, NH 03824.

1138. **WIFE BEATING—HOW TO DEVELOP A WIFE ASSAULT TASK FORCE AND PROJECT. By K. M. FOJTIK.** NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT, INC, 1917 WASHTEANAW AVENUE, ANN ARBOR, MI 48104. 46 p. 1976. **NCJ-49762**

STEPS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A WIFE ASSAULT TASK FORCE ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH VARIOUS SUPPORTING MATERIALS, INCLUDING MEDIA ARTICLES, A WIFE ASSAULT QUESTIONNARIE, AND INFORMATION ON ORGANIZING EMERGENCY HOUSING. THESE STEPS WERE DEVELOPED THROUGH THE EXPERIENCE OF THE ANN ARBOR-WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN (NOW). THE FIRST STEP IN DEVELOPING A WIFE ASSAULT TASK FORCE CAN BE A MEETING OF THE LOCAL NOW CHAPTER CALLED TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF BATTERED WIVES. AN ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY IS TO CONTACT REPRESENTATIVES OF POLICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, WOMEN'S CENTERS, AND THE PSYCHIATRIC PROFESSION TO PARTICIPATE IN PANEL DISCUSSIONS OF WIFE ABUSE. FROM THE INTEREST GENERATED BY SUCH ACTIVITIES A TASK FORCE CAN BE ORGANIZED. USING VOLUNTEER HOMES, A SYSTEM OF EMERGENCY HOUSING CAN BE INTRODUCED TO PROVIDE SHELTER CARE FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN. A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES OPERATING IN THE COMMUNITY IS SUGGESTED TO DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WOMEN. THE INCIDENCE OF WIFE ASSAULT IN THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED BECAUSE THESE DATA ARE NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. COUNSELING AND FOLLOWUP SERVICES UTILIZING LAY VOLUNTEERS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED AND SHOULD INVOLVE THE LOCAL COMMUNITY HEALTH AGENCY. TO SECURE FUNDING FOR A LONG-TERM AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM, GRANTS SHOULD BE SOLICITED FROM LOCAL FOUNDATIONS AND STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. FINALLY, COURT AND POLICE WATCHING IS ENCOURAGED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. VARIOUS MATERIALS ARE INCLUDED IN THE EXTENSIVE APPENDIXES, AMONG THEM, LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF ASSAULT, INFORMATION ON HOW TO ORGANIZE VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY HOUSING FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND HOW TO SURVEY SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES, A WIFE ASSAULT MAILING LIST, AN OVERVIEW OF WASHTENAW POLICE DATA ON 1974 CASES OF WIFE ASSAULT, COURT WATCHING PROCEDURES, AND ASSORTED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ON WIFE BEATING, CRISIS SHELTERS, LEGAL ISSUES, AND NOW'S EFFORTS RELATING TO WIFE ABUSE. (KBL)

Availability: NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECT, INC, 1917 WASHTEANAW AVENUE, ANN ARBOR, MI 48104.

1139. **WIFE BEATING—STILL A COMMON FORM OF VIOLENCE. By R. DOBASH and R. DOBASH.** BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 16 KENT STREET, BIRMINGHAM B5 6RD, ENGLAND. *SOCIAL WORK TODAY,* V 9, N 12 (NOVEMBER 15, 1977), P 14-17. **NCJ-48866**

CASE STUDIES AND STATISTICS DRAWN FROM POLICE/COURT RECORDS IN GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, ARE THE FOCUS OF A DISCUSSION OF WIFE BEATING. RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF WIFE BEATING IS TAKING TWO TACKS: INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN ASSAULTED BY THEIR HUSBANDS AND EXAMINATION OF POLICE AND COURT RECORDS. THREE CASE STUDIES DRAWN FROM 1974 RECORDS IN GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH ILLUSTRATE SEVERAL ASPECTS OF WIFE BEATING: INJURIES OFTEN ARE SEVERE ENOUGH TO REQUIRE MEDICAL ATTENTION; MOST ASSAULTS OCCUR IN THE HOME; AND THE MOST COMMON FORM OF ATTACK IS REPEATED BLOWS TO THE HEAD AND BODY WITH FISTS AND FEET. STATISTICS FROM THE SAME RECORDS SHOW THAT, WHILE FEW CASES HANDLED BY THE POLICE INVOLVE VIOLENCE OF ANY KIND, 34.5 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT CASES INVOLVE FAMILY MEMBERS. VIOLENCE BY HUSBANDS AGAINST WIVES IS THE SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED FORM OF VIOLENCE, THE MOST FREQUENT BEING VIOLENCE BETWEEN MALES. WITHIN THE CATEGORY OF VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS, MOST (72.7 PERCENT) CASES INVOLVE ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS ON WIVES, WITH ASSAULTS ON CHILDREN ACCOUNTING FOR 11 PERCENT AND ASSAULTS ON PARENTS 7 PERCENT. CLEARLY THE FAMILY MEMBER MOST LIKELY TO BE ASSAULTED IS THE WIFE AND THE LEAST VULNERABLE IS THE HUSBAND. THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT MANY INCIDENTS OF WIFE BEATING GO UNREPORTED. SEVERAL FACTORS IN ASSAULTS BY HUSBANDS ON WIVES HAVE EMERGED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH BATTERED WIVES. IT APPEARS THAT WIFE BEATING, LIKE OTHER VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, IS LEARNED. SUPPORTED BY SOCIETY'S VIEW OF WOMEN AND WIVES AS APPROPRIATE VICTIMS, MEN COME TO BELIEVE THAT THEY SHOULD CONTROL THEIR WIVES AND THAT VIOLENCE IS ONE MEANS OF MAINTAINING OR REGAINING CONTROL. THERE EXISTS A NEED BOTH TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF BATTERED WOMEN AND TO WORK ON A LONG-TERM BASIS TO IMPROVE THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN MARRIAGE AND IN SOCIETY. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

1140. **WIFE BEATING—THE SILENT CRISIS. By R. LANGLEY and R. C. LEVY.** 252 p. 1977. **NCJ-40795**

THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE PERVASIVE BUT NEGLECTED SUBJECT OF WIFE BEATING; STATISTICS CONCERNING THE EXTENT OF INTRA-MARITAL VIOLENCE INDICATE THAT ONE-THIRD OF ALL MARRIAGES ENGAGE IN SPOUSE ASSAULT. THE AUTHORS REVIEW THE RESEARCH AND REPORTED CRIME DATA ON THE AMOUNT OF WIFE BEATING IN THE U.S. AND CONCLUDE THAT WHILE MOST CASES GO UNREPORTED, BETWEEN 26 AND 30 MILLION SPOUSES ARE ABUSED ANNUALLY. THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL HISTORY OF WIFE BEATING, A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF A WIFE BEATER, THE VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS FOR INTRA-MARITAL ASSAULT, AND THE REASONS WHY BATTERED WOMEN TOLERATE THE ABUSE ARE LACED WITH ACTUAL CASE STUDIES. THE LEGAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO CASES OF WIFE BEATING, THE LIBERATION OF THE BATTERED WIFE, AND THE PHENOMENON OF BATTERED MEN ARE ALSO DISCUSSED....MSP

Availability: E P DUTTON AND COMPANY, 201 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NY 10003.

1141. **WIFE BEATING—THE VICTIMS SPEAK. By R. E. DOBASH, R. P. DOBASH, C. CAVANAGH, and M. WILSON.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 608-622. **NCJ-48864**

AS PART OF A STUDY ON VIOLENCE IN SCOTLAND, INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH 109 WOMEN WHO WERE VICTIMS OF ASSAULT BY THEIR HUSBANDS. THREE OF THESE INTERVIEWS ARE EXCERPTED. A SEMISTRUCTURED INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE WAS DEVELOPED WHICH PERMITTED A SYSTEMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR EXAMINING THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENT EVENTS, WHILE ALLOWING EACH WOMAN TO FOCUS ON THE CONCRETE EVENTS IN AN EXPERIMENTAL CONTEXT THAT MADE SENSE TO HER. THE SHORT EXCERPTS OF THREE EPISODES OF WIFE-BEATING AS EXPERIENCED BY THREE WOMEN ILLUSTRATE BOTH THE INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE AND SOME OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY. THE FIRST EXCERPT RECOUNTS THE FIRST VIOLENT EPISODE IN A MARRIAGE; THE SECOND AND THIRD RECOUNT THE WORST INCIDENT. IN EACH ACCOUNT, THE FACTORS LEADING UP TO THE INCIDENT, THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ASSAULT, AND THE EVENTS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE EVENT ARE PRESENTED. THE FIRST ASSAULT IS USUALLY LESS SEVERE THAN SUBSEQUENT ONES, ALTHOUGH IT IS SO SHOCKING TO THE WOMAN THAT SOME SUBJECTS COULD RECALL IT VIVIDLY AFTER 20 YEARS OF ABUSE. THE MAN IS MORE READILY FORGIVEN, AND THE WOMAN TREATS IT AS AN ISOLATED EVENT. IT WAS OFTEN DIFFICULT FOR THE WOMEN TO SELECT A 'WORST' INCIDENT; THEY HAD SUSTAINED SO MANY ATTACKS AND INJURIES THAT FOR MANY THE CHOICE WAS MADE FROM AMONG MANY SIMILAR EVENTS. IN ADDITION TO THE EXTENT OF INJURIES, SOCIAL FACTORS SUCH AS PUBLIC HUMILIATION OR A HOLIDAY WERE OFTEN IMPORTANT IN THE SELECTION. THE LAST ASSAULT BEFORE THE WOMEN SOUGHT SHELTER FROM WOMAN'S AID WAS SOMETIMES THE WORST. HOWEVER, FOR MANY WOMEN, THE LAST ASSAULT WAS MUCH LIKE PREVIOUS ASSAULTS BUT MARKED A CHANGE IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO ESCAPE THE SITUATION. CONFRONTATIONS PRECEDING VIOLENCE USUALLY INVOLVED DISPUTES RELATING TO THE HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY, THE WIFE'S DOMESTIC DUTIES, OR FINANCES. ACCOUNTS CONTINUALLY ILLUSTRATE THAT THE WOMAN IS VIEWED AS A POSSESSION OF THE HUSBAND AND THEREFORE SUBJECT TO EVEN HIS MOST UNREASONABLE ATTEMPTS AT CONTROL. THE WIFE IS SEEN, BOTH BY THE HUSBAND AND OTHERS, TO HAVE OBLIGATIONS TO PROVIDE DOMESTIC SERVICES AND TO BE SUBORDINATE TO HIM. IN MANY CASES THE WOMAN IS ISOLATED IN THE HOME AND FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON HER HUSBAND. BOTH FACTORS LIMIT HER ABILITY TO SEEK AID AND MAKE HER MORE DEPENDENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP REGARDLESS OF THE SUFFERING SHE ENDURES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (JAP)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY C/O RUSSELL P DOBASH, STIRLING FK9 4LA, SCOTLAND.

1142. **WIFE BEATING—TRAINING KEY NO 245.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. 6 p. 1976. **NCJ-38177**

THIS TRAINING KEY DISCUSSES SOME OF THE SOCIETAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRIME OF WIFE BEATING. A POLICE RESPONSE SHOULD BE DEVISED WHEREBY VICTIMS WILL NOT HESITATE TO PROSECUTE DUE TO POLICE APATHY OR, EVEN WHEN THEY DO REFUSE TO PROSECUTE, POLICE WILL INVESTIGATE ALL SUCH REPORTED ASSAULTS.

1143. **WIFE-EMPLOYMENT, MARITAL EQUALITY, AND HUSBAND-WIFE VIOLENCE. By B. BROWN.** 17 p. 1975. **NCJ-35778**

A THEORY RELATING HUSBAND-WIFE VIOLENCE TO THE TRANSITION FROM DOMINANT-SUBMISSIVE TO EQUALITARIAN MARITAL AUTHORITY STRUCTURES IS CONSTRUCTED. THE THEORY TRACES OUT THE KNOWN AND THEORETICAL CONSEQUENCES OF WIFE EMPLOYMENT AND SEEKS TO ANSWER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF WIFE EMPLOYMENT IS AN INCREASED LIKELIHOOD OF HUSBAND-WIFE CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE. THE THEORY BEGINS WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE WIFE AND HOW THIS LEADS TO AN ATTEMPTED TRANSITION TOWARD AN EQUALITARIAN AUTHORITY STRUCTURE WITHIN THE MARRIAGE. THIS TRANSITION IS SEEN AS DIFFICULT, PARTICULARLY FOR HUSBANDS. FOUR VARIABLES WHICH INFLUENCE THE HUSBANDS ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE EQUALITARIAN AUTHORITY STRUCTURE ARE IDENTIFIED: COMPULSIVE MASCULINITY, ANTICIPATORY SOCIALIZATION, ROLE CLARITY, AND CONGRUENCE WITH THE HUSBAND'S OTHER GOALS. THE LIKELIHOOD OF HUSBAND-WIFE VIOLENCE IS SEEN AS DEPENDENT UPON THE HUSBAND ACCEPTING THE NEW AUTHORITY STRUCTURE. THE THEORY IS SUMMARIZED IN PROPOSITIONAL AND FLOW CHART FORM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS, AUGUST 20-23, 1975.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, DURHAM, NH 03824 Stock Order No. VB2-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1144. **WIFE—THE 'APPROPRIATE' VICTIMS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE. By R. E. DOBASH and R. P. DOBASH.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N3-4 D (1977-1978), P 426-442. **NCJ-46160**

THE HISTORICAL PROCESSES WHICH AID IN THE UNDERSTANDING AND EXPLANATION OF WIFE ABUSE ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH EVIDENCE DOCUMENTING THE PREVALENCE AND PREDOMINANCE OF VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT WIVES. A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF SPOUSE ABUSE IS DETAILED, ILLUSTRATING THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER SOCIAL PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS. THE AUTHORS CLAIM THAT WIFEBEATING IS NOT DEVIANT, ABERRANT, OR PATHOLOGICAL—IT IS AN ACT WHICH IS ACCEPTABLE IN A PATRIARCHICAL SOCIETY. IN THIS CONTEXT, WIFEBEATING IS DEFINED AS THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE

WITH THE INTENTION OF INFLICTING PAIN ON OR EVEN KILLING ONE'S WIFE. WIFEBEATING DATES BACK TO ROMAN LAWS OF PATRIARCHY, WHEN IT WAS CONSIDERED TO BE A MORAL IMPERATIVE OF SUBORDINATION. THESE ACTS OF VIOLENCE CONTINUED THROUGH THE MIDDLE AGES AND BEYOND. IN ENGLISH LAW, PRACTICES DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD, NO LAWS WERE MADE ON WIFEBEATING, BUT IN THE 1800'S IT WAS MADE ILLEGAL IN SOME STATES. NEW LEGISLATION AGAINST IT SOON FOLLOWED IN BRITAIN. STATISTICS SHOW THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF HOMICIDES AND VIOLENT ASSAULTS BY MEN WERE COMMITTED AGAINST THEIR WIVES, SWEETHEARTS, OR MISTRESSES. A STUDY IN SCOTLAND PRESENTED THESE SAME CONCLUSIONS. SOME INTERVIEWS WITH WOMEN WHO WERE ABUSED ARE EXAMINED. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT MOST WIVES ARE ABUSED AS A RESULT OF CHALLENGE TO THE MALE'S POSSESSION, AUTHORITY, AND CONTROL OVER THEM. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (BAC)

Sponsoring Agency: SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 44 YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Availability: STIRLING UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY C/O R EMERSON DOBASH, STIRLING FK9 4LA UK, SCOTLAND.

1145. **WIFE VICTIMIZATION IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. By T. M. MUSHANGA.** VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. *VICTIMOLOGY,* V 2, N 3-4 (1977-1978), P 479-485. **NCJ-46164**

DATA ON WIFE VICTIMIZATION IN DIFFERENT AFRICAN SOCIETIES ARE PRESENTED, AND THE CULTURAL VALUES THAT LEGITIMIZE SPOUSE ABUSE AS A WAY OF RESOLVING CONFLICTS WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE EXAMINED. SOME AFRICAN SOCIETIES STRESS THE USE OF VIOLENCE TO SOLVE CRISES, WHILE OTHERS USE LESS VIOLENT MEANS. THE DATA, GATHERED FROM MANY DIFFERENT AREAS OF UGANDA AND PARTS OF KENYA AND NIGERIA, SHOW THAT THE MOST VICTIMIZED PERSON IN THE FAMILY IS THE WIFE. THE DATA ALSO INDICATE THAT MEN PERFORM ACTS OF VIOLENCE MORE OFTEN THAN WOMEN AND THAT, ALTHOUGH MEN RARELY KILL WOMEN, 44.5 PERCENT OF ALL VICTIMS OF ABUSE ARE WIVES. MOST OF THE HOMICIDES ALSO OCCUR IN FAMILIES WHOSE MEMBERS BEGAN QUARRELING SHORTLY AFTER MARRIAGE; THE VERY YOUNG WIVES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE KILLED THAN THOSE WHO ARE MARRIED FOR 10 OR 15 YEARS. IN SOME SOCIETIES, THE MEN ARE RIDICULED FOR ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THEIR WIVES, BUT IN OTHERS IT IS AN ACCEPTED PRACTICE IN CASES OF SEXUAL INFIDELITY, FINANCIAL DISPUTES, CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS, OR SUSPICION OF WITCHCRAFT. IN UGANDA, THE VICTIM IS GENERALLY HELD TO BLAME FOR THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST HIM OR HER. MOST OF THE CASES OF HOMICIDE AGAINST THE WIFE ARE DUE TO ACTIONS TAKEN BY HER, GENERALLY RELATING TO A THREAT TO THE MALE'S EGO. SEVERAL SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF WIFE VICTIMIZATION, MAINLY AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL INFIDELITY, ARE CITED. THE AUTHOR POSTULATES THAT AGRESSION IS AN INNATE TRAIT COMMON TO ALL HUMAN BEINGS, THE EXPRESSION OF WHICH IS CONDITIONED BY ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONTROL, AND CONCLUDES THAT WOMEN'S LIBERATION WOULD BE VERY DANGEROUS FOR THESE UNEDUCATED SOCIETIES. REFERENCE ARE INCLUDED. (BAC)

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY C/O TIBAMANYA MWENE MUSHANGA, P O BOX 30197, NAIROBI, KENYA.

1146. **WIFEBEATING—A RECURRING PHENOMENON THROUGHOUT HISTORY (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ—45266). By T. DAVIDSON.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 22 p. 1977. **NCJ-45267**

THE HISTORY OF WIFEBEATING IS EXAMINED, FROM ANCIENT BIBLICAL TRADITION THROUGH THE LEGEND OF BLUEBEARD TO MODERN-DAY STATUTES AGAINST THIS PRACTICE. UNTIL RECENT YEARS, MARITAL VIOLENCE WAS CONSIDERED THE PRIVILEGE OF THE HUSBAND, OR A MEANS OF CHASTISING THE WIFE FOR UNDESIRED BEHAVIOR. THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE ADAM AND EVE STORY INTO THE RATIONALIZATION FOR MUCH OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD'S MISTREATMENT OF WIVES IS TRACED THROUGH CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND INTERPRETATION, AND BIBLICAL EXAMPLES OF WIFEBEATING ARE CITED. AMONG THE MOST CELEBRATED CASES OF WIFEBEATING IS THE FRENCHMAN GILLES DE RAIS, ALSO KNOWN AS BLUEBEARD, WHO WAS ACTUALLY AN ABUSER OF YOUNG BOYS BUT WHOSE REPUTATION AS A MURDER OF WIVES HAS GROWN THROUGH THE YEARS. THE ATTITUDES OF MARTIN LUTHER, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, JOHN ADAMS, AND SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE SHOW THAT EVEN THESE GREAT THINKERS FELT THAT A HUSBAND SHOULD HAVE TOTAL DOMINION OVER HIS WIFE. LEGAL PROVISIONS REGARDING WIFEBEATING ARE EXAMINED THROUGH THE NAPOLEONIC CODE, THE BRITISH COMMON LAW, AND EARLY AMERICAN LAW; AT LEAST MODERATE PHYSICAL CHASTISEMENT OF WIVES WAS UPHELD IN EACH CASE. LAWS PROVIDE THAT THE WIFE MAY CHARGE HER HUSBAND WITH BRUTALITY, IT IS NOTED THAT SHE IS STILL AFFORDED MUCH LESS PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW THAN IF THE VIOLENCE HAD BEEN INFLICTED BY SOMEONE ELSE. THE DEARTH OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC OF WIFEBEATING IS POINTED TO AS EVIDENCE THAT THIS PRACTICE WAS COMMONLY ACCEPTED AND NOT REGARDED AS A CRIME UNTIL MORE RECENT YEARS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

1147. **WIFEBEATING, HUSBANDBEATING—A COMPARISON OF THE USE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN SPOUSES TO RESOLVE MARITAL FIGHTS (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ 45266). By S. K. STEINMETZ.** VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 10 p. 1977. **NCJ-45270**

FREQUENCY OF HUSBANDBEATING AND WIFEBEATING IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, IS EXAMINED; POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR DIFFERENCES IN SEVERITY OF ABUSE AND DISCREPANCIES IN REPORTING OF ABUSE ARE PROFFERED. FOR 1975, 24 OUT OF 100,000 REPORTED CASES OF ABUSE IN NEW CASTLE COUNTY ARE CONTRASTED WITH 7,016 OUT OF 100,000 ESTIMATED CASES OF ABUSE, WHERE THE WIFE IS THE VICTIM. IF THE SAME RATIO OF UNDERREPORTING EXISTS FOR CASES OF HUSBANDBEATING, THE ESTIMATED RATE IS 574 PER 100,000, AS OPPOSED TO 2 OUT OF 100,000 CASES ACTUALLY REPORTED DURING THE SAME YEAR. MEN ARE RELUCTANT TO REPORT ABUSE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THEIR WIVES, DUE TO THE MALE-DOMINATED NATURE OF SOCIETY WHICH EXPECTS MEN TO BE STRONGER, PHYSICALLY DOMINANT, AND MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN WOMEN. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 57 INTACT FAMILIES CONTAINING 2 OR MORE CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 3 AND 18 RESIDING AT HOME WAS SELECTED, AND DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM SEMISTRUCTURED, IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH A PARENT, A QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO A PARENT AND A CHILD, AND DIARIES IN WHICH ALL FAMILY CONFLICTS, THE PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED, AND THE METHOD OF RESOLUTION WERE RECORDED FOR A 1-WEEK PERIOD. OVER 60 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF MARITAL VIOLENCE THEIR WIVES, DUE TO THE MALE-DOMINATED NATURE OF PHYSICALLY VIOLENT ACTS. ALTHOUGH THE DATA SUGGEST CONSIDERABLE SIMILARITY IN THE METHODS USED BY MALES AND FEMALES TO RESOLVE MARITAL CONFLICT, THE MEN TEND TO DO MORE DAMAGE. REASONS

TRADITIONALLY OFFERED FOR THIS DIFFERENCE ARE: (1) WOMEN ARE TAUGHT BETTER IMPULSE CONTROL AND STOP AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR BEFORE ANY DAMAGE OCCURS; (2) BECAUSE WOMEN ARE MORE VERBAL THAN MEN, MEN RESORT TO PHYSICAL MEANS TO SUPPORT THEIR DOMINANT POSITION; AND (3) BECAUSE OF THEIR GREATER PHYSICAL STRENGTH, MEN ARE CAPABLE OF CAUSING MORE DAMAGE TO THEIR WIVES. THE DATA FROM THE STUDY, HOWEVER, DO NOT SUPPORT THE FIRST TWO THEORIES; THE LAST REASON IS MORE PLAUSIBLE: THE HUSBAND'S GREATER STRENGTH, COMBINED WITH THE WIFE'S CONCOMITANT INABILITY TO RESTRAIN HIM, RESULTS IN CONSIDERABLY MORE DAMAGE. IN TERMS OF REDUCING SPOUSEBEATING, A MECHANISM WHICH WILL PROVIDE IMMEDIATE PROTECTION FROM FURTHER ABUSE BY THE BATTERING SPOUSE IS NEEDED, ALONG WITH A LONG-TERM SOLUTION WHICH INVOLVES THE REEDUCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS, STARTING WITH YOUNG CHILDREN, IN HOW TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS IN A NONVIOLENT MANNER. TABULAR STATISTICS AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

1148. **WIFEBEATING, 2ND ED. By B. WARRIOR.** 25 p. 1976. **NCJ-51302**

THIS BOOKLET DEALS WITH THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF WOMAN'S ROLE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE FACTORS TO WIFEBEATING. HISTORICALLY, MANY SOCIETIES HAVE TOLERATED HIGH AND CONSTANT DEGREES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE TO WOMEN. IT IS STATED THAT WIFEBEATING MUST BE RECOGNIZED AND ACCEPTED AS A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SICKNESS THAT IS BUT ONE EXPRESSION OF SEXISM, IF EFFECTIVE MEASURES ARE TO BE TAKEN AGAINST IT. UNTIL RECENTLY, WIFEBEATING HAD GONE UNNOTICED BECAUSE OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMAN'S ROLE IN THE FAMILY AND IN SOCIETY. AS IN THE INSTANCE OF RAPE, WIFE ASSAULT HAD BEEN USUALLY THOUGHT OF AS A CRIME THAT IS VICTIM PRECIPITATED. PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE BEEN TRADITIONALLY SUPPORTIVE OF THE THEORY THAT WIFEBEATING IS AN EXPRESSION OF PERSONAL PROBLEMS OF SICK INDIVIDUALS, BOTH THE WIFEBEATER AND HIS VICTIM. THIS HELPS TO EXPLAIN WHY VICTIMS OF THESE BEATINGS ARE COMMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTIONS MORE FREQUENTLY THAN THEIR ASSAILANTS. WOMAN'S INNATE MASOCHISM IS ALSO USED AS AN EXCUSE FOR EXPLAINING MALE VIOLENCE. MANY WOMEN HAVE DEVELOPED FEELINGS OF WORTHLESSNESS WHICH ARE ENCOURAGED BY THE WOMEN'S POSITION IN THE FAMILY AS AN UNPAID LABORER. SUCH FEELINGS ARE MAINTAINED THROUGH POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT (WIFEHOOD IS SEEN AS AN APPROPRIATE PLACE FOR A WOMAN TO EXERCISE HER TALENTS) AND NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT (LIMITED OPTIONS DISCOURAGE INDEPENDENCE). THE IMPACT OF 'SOCIAL' WORKERS, SUCH AS PSYCHOLOGISTS AND POLICE, IS BOTH SUBTLE AND TREMENDOUS IN BEHALF OF MALE DOMINATION. THE PREVALENCE OF WIFEBEATING AND WOMAN'S FREQUENT INABILITY TO ESCAPE THE SITUATION MUST BE UNDERSTOOD WITHIN THE REALM OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC FORCES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT WOMEN'S ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE MUST BE ABOLISHED AND THE FAMILY STRUCTURE MUST CHANGE TO EFFECT REAL AND PERMANENT CHANGES IN THE CONDITION OF WOMEN. ERADICATION OF ALL ASPECTS OF MALE PRIVILEGE AND DOMINATION IS NECESSARY. SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS ARE SUGGESTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HOUSES OF REFUGE AND SANCTUARY. APPENDICES AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (JCP)

Availability: NEW ENGLAND FREE PRESS, 60 UNION SQUARE, SOMERVILLE, MA 02143.

1149. **WISHFUL THINKING-FUTILE HOPES—PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE IN NEW YORK CITY.** NEW YORK OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION, 270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10007. 75 p. 1975. **NCJ-39230**

CONCERNS PLACEMENT BY THE FAMILY COURT OF NEGLECTED OR ABUSED CHILDREN AND JUVENILES DECLARED 'PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION' (PINS) IN EITHER RESIDENTIAL HOMES, TEMPORARY SHELTERS, OR TRAINING SCHOOLS. THIS REPORT EXAMINES CHANGES MADE IN THE REFERRAL AND PLACEMENT OF THESE CHILDREN SINCE 1970 AND HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES. THE REPORT IS PRESENTED IN TWO PARTS—BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON POLICIES AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED, INCLUDING STATISTICS AND COMMENTARY, AND A DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS IN THREE SHELTERS MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. APPENDIXES PROVIDE ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AND UPDATED DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1150. **WITH FRIENDS LIKE THESE WHO NEEDS ENEMIES—INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORTS FOR THE PATRIARCHY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. By R. E. DOBASH and R. P. DOBASH.** 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-60727**

THIS PAPER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY BATTERED WOMEN IN GETTING HELP FROM SOCIAL AGENCIES, DOCTORS, COURTS, AND POLICE, AND THE EFFECTS OF COMMON SOCIAL ATTITUDES ABOUT WIFE BEATING. BATTERED WOMEN OR THEIR HUSBANDS RARELY REPORT WIFE-BEATING INCIDENTS DUE TO SHAME, GUILT, AND FEAR. ALTHOUGH SOCIAL AGENCIES AND POLICE CAN OFFER MUCH-NEEDED HELP, THEY ARE OFTEN INDIFFERENT OR SUSPICIOUS OF BATTERED WOMEN. DOCTORS OFTEN DO NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO BUSY OR LACK HOLISTIC COUNSELING SKILLS. PSYCHIATRISTS, ACCEPTING THE NORM OF MALE DOMINANCE AND FEMALE SUBMISSION, OFTEN VIEW WIFE BEATING AS PROVOKED BY WOMEN WHO REFUSE TO BE SUBMISSIVE OR WHO WANT TO BE VICTIMIZED. FURTHER, SINCE WOMEN PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN FORMING A CHILD'S CHARACTER, THEY ARE OFTEN BLAMED FOR THE CHILDHOOD PERSONALITY DEFICIENCIES THAT EVENTUALLY LEAD TO ADULT VIOLENCE. THUS, PSYCHIATRISTS MAY UNWITTINGLY JUSTIFY OR HELP OTHERS JUSTIFY WIFE BEATING, INCLUDING THOSE WHO SEEK THEIR HELP IN ESCAPING IT. BELEAGUERED SOCIAL AGENCIES OFTEN IGNORE BATTERED WOMEN SINCE THE PROBLEM DOES NOT AFFECT LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE. SOCIAL WORKERS THEMSELVES ARE OFTEN UNSYMPATHETIC TO BATTERED WIVES; THEIR TRAINING TEACHES THEM TO DETACH THEMSELVES FROM THEIR CLIENTS, THEY ACCEPT TRADITIONAL PSYCHIATRIC OPINION ABOUT WOMEN, OR CONSIDER VIOLENCE A PART OF LIFE FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF PEOPLE. POLICE BECAUSE THEY ARE INADEQUATELY TRAINED OR ENCOURAGED NOT TO INTERFERE IN FAMILY PROBLEMS, DO NOT OFTEN ARREST WIFE BEATERS OR CONSIDER SUCH ASSAULTS CRIMES UNLESS THE WIFE INCURS SERIOUS BODILY HARM. THEY DO NOT WISH TO INVADE THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME, BELIEVING THE WIFE WILL NOT PRESS CHARGES. ALTHOUGH THE WORK IS ANNOTATED, FOOTNOTES ARE NOT INCLUDED. (PAP)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE IX WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY, UPPSALA, SWEDEN, AUGUST 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1151. **WOMAN ABUSE BIBLIOGRAPHY. By B. F. CARR and J. 3D. MATHEWS.** VANCE BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PO BOX 229, MONTICELLO, IL 61856. 16 p. 1979. **NCJ-61441**

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS REFERENCES ON ABUSE OF WOMEN IN ORDER TO AID EFFORTS AT IDENTIFICATION, INTERVENTION, AND PREVENTION OF THE WOMAN-ABUSE PHENOMENON. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS THREE SECTIONS INCLUDING AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR OR TITLE, OF 22 WORKS CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES AVAILABLE ON THE SUBJECT OF WOMEN ABUSE; A LIST OF 130 SUGGESTED READINGS, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR AND COVERING THE EXPANDING BODY OF LITERATURE AND A SPECIAL LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. SOURCES LISTED DATE FROM 1954 THROUGH 1978; MOST ARE FROM 1973 TO 1978. INCLUDED ARE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, MAGAZINE ARTICLES, STATUTES, AND CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS. AN INTRODUCTION DISCUSSES SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GROWING AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM OF WOMAN ABUSE. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS COMPILED BY FACULTY AND STAFF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. (CFW)

Supplemental Notes: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERIES—BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Availability: VANCE BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PO BOX 229, MONTICELLO, IL 61856.

1152. **WOMAN BATTERING—ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By C. MCSHANE.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WILWAUKEE-SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE-REGION V-CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT-RESOURCE CENTER, PO BOX 786, MILWAUKEE, WI 53201. 31 p. 1977. **NCJ-66447**

INTENDED FOR USE BY PROFESSIONALS AND NONPROFESSIONALS, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES AN EXTENSIVE LISTING OF AVAILABLE MATERIAL RELATING TO SPOUSE ABUSE, WITH EMPHASIS ON WIFE ABUSE AND WOMAN BATTERING. MOST OF THE MATERIAL IS ANNOTATED. ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, THE CITATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES; BOOKS; ARTICLES, INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS, POPULAR MAGAZINES, AND UNPUBLISHED PAPERS; NEWSLETTERS; GUIDES, INCLUDING HANDBOOKS, DIRECTORIES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AND LEGISLATION; AND MEDIA. THE REFERENCES WHICH ARE NOT ANNOTATED ARE LISTED AT THE END OF EACH SECTION. WITH APPROXIMATELY 125 CITATIONS, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES REFERENCES TO ACADEMIC RESEARCH EFFORTS, CLINICAL REPORTS ON THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS, FEMINISTS' WRITINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMELIORATION OF THE PROBLEM. REFERENCES TO LISTINGS OF WOMEN WORKING ON WIFE ABUSE, AS WELL AS AVAILABLE HANDBOOKS TO ASSIST THOSE WISHING TO BEGIN PROJECTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES HAVE BEEN OMITTED. PRICE AND AVAILABILITY INFORMATION ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--PRG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. SHR-0003213. (Microfiche)

1153. **WOMEN, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. By L. H. BOWKER.** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 301 p. 1978. **NCJ-51572**

THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG WOMEN, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED IN A TEXT ON WOMEN AS CRIMINALS AND AS VICTIMS. THE BOOK OPENS WITH A REVIEW OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND SELF-REPORT DATA ON FEMALE CRIME. WHILE THE GENERAL PATTERN OF OFFENSE STATISTICS IS SIMILAR FOR BOTH SELF-REPORT AND OFFICIAL DATA, SELF-REPORT STUDIES SHOW SMALLER DIFFERENCES IN MALE AND FEMALE CRIME THAN DO OFFICIAL ARREST STATISTICS. ALTHOUGH SELF-REPORT STUDIES ARE CONSIDERED TO PROVIDE A MORE ACCURATE PICTURE OF FEMALE DELINQUENCY THAN DO OFFICIAL STATISTICS, THE LACK OF SUCH STUDIES LIMITS THEIR USEFULNESS FOR OVERALL POLICY DEVELOPMENT. A REVIEW OF EARLY THEORIES OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY CONCLUDES THAT THEORISTS TEND TO DEFINE WOMEN BY THEIR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND TO REFLECT STEREOTYPES AND MYTHS ABOUT WOMEN IN THEIR EXPLANATIONS OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY. A DISCUSSION OF WOMEN AND DRUGS CITES EMPIRICAL FINDINGS AND TOUCHES ON MALE-FEMALE DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS, FEMALE DRUG USE IN A RURAL COUNTY, ALCOHOLISM AND NARCOTICS ADDICTION AMONG WOMEN, DRUG PROBLEMS AMONG HOUSEWIVES, MALES AS CARRIERS OF DRUG USE TO FEMALES, AND GENERAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY ON FEMALE DRUG USE. OTHER CHAPTERS FOCUS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: WOMEN AS VICTIMS (RAPE, MURDER, WIFE-BEATING, CHILD ABUSE); WOMEN IN GANGS AND AS PROSTITUTES; YOUNG WOMEN AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM; AND FEMALES IN CORRECTIONS. INCARCERATION OF FEMALE STATUS OFFENDERS IS CONSIDERED. A CHAPTER ON 'CHIVALRY' IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REVIEWS STUDIES OF THE RESPONSE OF POLICE, CORRECTIONS, AND THE COURTS TO FEMALE OFFENDERS AND CONCLUDES THAT THE CONCEPT OF FEMALE DEFENDANTS BENEFITING FROM MALE TOLERANCE IS INCORRECT. A CHAPTER ON INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES DISCUSSES FEMALE CRIME AND INCARCERATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES. THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER NOTES THAT DEVELOPMENTAL, SITUATIONAL, AND MACROSTRUCTURAL VARIABLES ALL ARE OPERATIVE IN THE ETIOLOGY OF FEMALE CRIME AND IN FEMALE ROLE OCCUPANCY WITHIN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THESE VARIABLES OPERATE IN WAYS THAT CAN BE REFERRED TO AS OPPRESSIVE, AND THAT THE TRADITION OF FEMALE OPPRESSION IS AMPLIFIED BY THE WAY IN WHICH WOMEN ARE PROCESSED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ACCOMPANY THE READINGS. A LIST OF TABLES AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 51573-51575. (LKM)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

1154. **WOMEN IN CRISIS—HELP ON THE WAY. By R. DEAL.** KNOW, INC, P O BOX 86031, PITTSBURGH, PA 15221. 5 p. 1978. **NCJ-58416**

ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN WHO ARE BEATEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS OR MALE FRIENDS IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE THEM WITH TEMPORARY SHELTER, EMOTIONAL SUPPORT, HELP IN FINDING JOBS AND HOUSING, AND HELP IN OBTAINING WELFARE AND LEGAL AID. HERETOFORE, WOMEN HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RECEIVE LITTLE HELP FROM THE POLICE OR COURTS. POLICE, IN GENERAL, ARE AN OBSTRUCTION TO WIVES OBTAINING RELIEF FROM A VIOLENT HUSBAND. THEY TEND TO TREAT VIOLENCE TOWARD WIVES AS A 'DOMESTIC PROBLEM' GOING ON THE TRADITIONAL BELIEF THAT THE WIFE IS THE HUBAND'S PROPERTY. ANOTHER FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO THEIR RELUCTANCE TO INTERVENE IN WIFE ABUSE IS THAT 40 PERCENT OF JOB-RELATED INJURIES OCCUR DURING INVESTIGATIONS OF DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES. WOMEN ARE SPEAKING OUT ABOUT BRUTALITY AND ARE ATTRACTING ATTENTION TO THIS PROBLEM. ACCORDING TO FBI STATISTICS, WIFE BEATING AFFECTS AT LEAST THREE TIMES MORE WOMEN THAN RAPE. ONE OUT OF EIGHT MURDERS IN THE NATION IN 1973 INVOLVED A SPOUSE KILLING A SPOUSE. BECAUSE OF THE STIGMA OF BEING BATTERED, FEW WOMEN SEEK HELP. SOCIETY HAS, FOR THE MOST PART, FAILED TO RECOGNIZE WIFE ABUSE. SHELTERS SUCH AS THE BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, WOMEN'S CRISIS SHELTER ARE NEEDED TO GIVE WOMEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A DECISION ABOUT THEIR LIVES, JOB

HUNT, AND REGAIN SELF-ESTEEM. THERE ARE STILL MANY IMPEDIMENTS TO SECURING LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST ASSAULTS BY A HUSBAND RANGING FROM IMMUNITY FROM SUIT AND FAILURE OF POLICE TO ACT AGAINST HUSBANDS, TO THE DISSUADING OF WIVES BY POLICE, PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, AND JUDGES, AND THE DENIAL OF COMPENSATION BY PUBLIC REVIEW BOARDS. EVEN THOUGH THESE OBSTACLES EXIST, ABUSED WOMEN INCREASINGLY ARE PRESSING CHARGES. (STB)

1155. **WOMEN IN REFUGES (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634). By J. MELVILLE.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-54645**

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF REFUGES FOR BATTERED WIVES IN ENGLAND IS PRESENTED, LIFE IN A REFUGE IS DESCRIBED, PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF REFUGES IS CONSIDERED. UNTIL REFUGES FOR BATTERED WIVES WERE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY 1970'S IN ENGLAND, ABUSED WIVES, PARTICULARLY POOR WOMEN, HAD NO PUBLIC PROVISION FOR IMMEDIATE SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN UPON LEAVING THEIR HUSBANDS. BY THE END OF 1976, OVER 100 REFUGES HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN BRITAIN. THE MOVEMENT WAS BEGUN BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN WHO ESTABLISHED A REFUGE IN CHISWICK. FROM THIS LOCAL MOVEMENT, A NATIONAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION WAS FORMED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND ADVICE TO LOCAL WOMEN'S AID GROUPS INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING REFUGES. FUNDING FOR LOCAL REFUGES GENERALLY COMES FROM LOCAL SOURCES, WITH EACH REFUGE HAVING VARYING DEGREES OF SUCCESS IN RAISING FINANCES, DEPENDING PRIMARILY ON THE ATTITUDES OF LOCAL POLITICIANS AND SOCIAL AGENCY PERSONNEL. FUNDING FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS POSSIBLE THROUGH A PROGRAM WHEREBY THE HOME OFFICE'S URBAN PROGRAM PAYS 75 PERCENT OF THE COST OF AN APPROVED PROJECT FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS, PROVIDED THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYS THE OTHER 25 PERCENT. BY THE END OF 1976, 37 PROJECTS HAD BEEN APPROVED FOR GRANTS. THE REFUGES ARE GENERALLY OVERCROWDED AND IN POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION. REFUGE RESIDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BE SELF-RELIANT AND SELF-GOVERNING AS A GROUP DURING THEIR STAY. IT IS OBSERVED THAT THE WOMEN, THROUGH CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER BATTERED WIVES AT THE REFUGE, GAIN NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ENABLE THEM TO MAKE REASONABLE DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR FUTURE. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH TRYING TO KEEP REFUGE LOCATIONS SECRET FROM HUSBANDS OF RESIDENTS ARE DISCUSSED. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ABUSING HUSBANDS ARE BRIEFLY CONSIDERED, BASED ON THE TESTIMONY OF REFUGE RESIDENTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT, IN ADDITION TO INCREASING THE NUMBER OF REFUGES, A 'STAGE-TWO' HOUSE IS ALSO NEEDED, WHERE TWO OR THREE FAMILIES COULD STAY AFTER MOVING ON FROM THE REFUGE, UNTIL MORE PERMANENT HOUSING BECAME AVAILABLE. (RCB)

1156. **WOMEN IN THE COURTS. W. L. HEPPERLE and L. CRITES, Eds.** NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. 250 p. 1978. **NCJ-48844**

THIS ANTHOLOGY PRESENTS AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXTENT OF COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF THE JUDICIARY TO LIBERATING WOMEN FROM THEIR INFERIOR STATUS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. THIS EXAMINATION OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE COURTS IS FACILITATED BY ARTICLES WHICH REVIEW LEGAL CASES INVOLVING WOMEN'S ISSUES AND DISCUSS THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN THE COURT SETTING. FEMALE EMPLOYEES, PARTICIPANTS, AND PROFESSIONAL ROLES IN THE TRIAL COURTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE ROLE OF WOMEN AS REPORTERS, CLERKS, BAILIFFS, CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS, DIVORCE AND CUSTODY LITIGANTS, WITNESSES, OBSERVERS, NEWS REPORTERS, JUDGES, AND ATTORNEYS IS NOTED. KEY UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULINGS ON SEX DISCRIMINATION, REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM, AND PREGNANCY ARE REVIEWED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BURGER COURT AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1977 IS EXAMINED, AS THEY RELATE TO LEGAL FICTIONS ABOUT WOMEN; PROCREATION; FEMALE INFERIORITY; MENTAL WEAKNESS; FEMALE ENCAPSULATION IN MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY; AND THE BURGER COURT OPINIONS REGARDING MATERNITY CASES, THE FATHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP, THE STATUS OF CHILDREN, SEXUAL EQUALITY, SEXUAL FREEDOM, WOMEN ON WELFARE, AND WOMEN AND DOCTORS. THE ROLE OF WOMEN JUDGES IS ASSESSED, EMPHASIZING THEIR HISTORICAL PRESENCE IN THE JUDICIARY, CONTEMPORARY TOKENISM, SPECIALIZATION AND ISOLATION ON THE BENCH, ACCESS TO THE BENCH, FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN THE COURT STRUCTURE, AND THE FEMINIST ENVIRONMENT. SURVEY FINDINGS RELATING TO WOMEN IN COURT ADMINISTRATION ARE PRESENTED. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA REGARDING PERSONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HISTORIES, CAREER GOALS, THE TREATMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN IN COURT ADMINISTRATION POSITIONS, RESISTANCE TO WOMEN, AND THE EFFECT OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT ARE PROVIDED. THE PRACTICE OF SEXUAL STEREOTYPING IN JURY SELECTION IS DISCUSSED, IN ADDITION TO THE HISTORY OF THE RIGHT TO JURY SERVICE, SEXISM IN THE VOIR DIRE PROCEDURE, AND EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR VOIR DIRE STEREOTYPES. CHANGES IN THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT ARE DOCUMENTED; AND, THE HISTORY OF DIVORCE, DIVORCE IN 20TH CENTURY AMERICA, CASELOAD IMPACT, CLIENT ATTITUDES, ATTORNEY ATTITUDES, THE DIFFICULTIES OF PROPERTY DIVISION, THE DIVORCED MOTHER, AND PROBLEMS FACED BY THE OLDER OR WORKING WOMAN ARE DISCUSSED BRIEFLY. THE COURT STATUS OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL AND WIFE ABUSE, RAPE, CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS, CORROBORATION REQUIREMENTS, THE RESISTANCE STANDARD, WIFE BEATING, AND THE ROLES OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. FINALLY, THE GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF LAW AND JUSTICE AS THEY RELATE TO WOMEN ARE CONSIDERED. IT IS ARGUED THAT SOCIAL PROBLEMS, SUCH AS WOMEN'S STATUS IN THE COURTS, WILL BE NEITHER UNDERSTOOD NOR RESOLVED, NOR WILL MECHANISMS FOR CHANGE WORK SUCCESSFULLY UNTIL WOMEN'S ROLES ARE VIEWED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE OVERALL SOCIAL PROCESS. A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COURT ADMINISTRATORS IS APPENDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR SELECTED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 48845-48851.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185.

1157. **WOMEN WHO KILL (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020). By A. BLUM and G. FISHER.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 11 p. 1978. **NCJ-55024**

SEXISM AND OVEREMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ARE AMONG THE SHORTCOMINGS CITED IN A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THEORIES ABOUT, RESEARCH ON, AND TREATMENT OF WOMEN WHO COMMIT MURDER. EXPLANATIONS OF MURDERS COMMITTED BY WOMEN GENERALLY HAVE BEEN SIMPLISTIC REFLECTIONS OF STEREOTYPED VIEWS. THE WOMAN WHO MURDERS IS PORTRAYED AS FAS-

CINATING AND MYSTERIOUS IN SEXIST ACCOUNTS THAT FOCUS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON SEXUALITY AS THE ROOT OF ALL FEMALE BEHAVIOR. SUCH ACCOUNTS ALSO REFLECT SOCIETY'S TENDENCY TO DICHOTOMIZE WOMEN--GOOD OR BAD, MOTHERS OR PROSTITUTES, THE GENTLER SEX OR THE MORE DEADLY SPECIES. SEXIST EXPLANATIONS ALSO OVEREMPHASIZE THE DEVIANT CHARACTER OF MURDER BY WOMEN AND IGNORE ITS SOCIAL CONTEXT, INCLUDING RACE AND CLASS ISSUES. THAT WOMEN COMMIT SUBSTANTIALLY FEWER MURDERS THAN MEN IS UNDERSTANDABLE IN CULTURAL TERMS. FEMALES ARE SOCIALIZED TO BE LESS AGGRESSIVE, ARE MORE CLOSELY SUPERVISED, AND ARE MORE STRICTLY TAUGHT TO CONFORM TO RIGID STANDARDS, WHEREAS MALES ARE REWARDED FOR AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS. AGGRESSIVE ROLE MODELS ABOUND FOR MEN GENERALLY BUT ARE LACKING FOR WOMEN. WOMEN ALSO HAVE BEEN MORE RESTRICTED IN THE SPHERES OF ACTIVITY OPEN TO THEM AND IN THE TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS THEY HAVE. THAT WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY THAN MEN TO MURDER ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER IS ALSO UNDERSTANDABLE. WOMEN TRADITIONALLY HAVE SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF TIME AT HOME, AND THEIR INTERACTIONS HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO FAMILY MEMBERS. ANOTHER 'FACT' ABOUT WOMEN WHO MURDER--THAT THEY ARE MORE DISTURBED THAN THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS--IS OPEN TO QUESTION. THIS VIEW IS WIDELY HELD BY PRISON PSYCHIATRISTS, WARDENS, AND OTHERS BUT MAY ACTUALLY BE A REFLECTION OF THE DIFFICULTIES AND BIASES IN PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS. ONE USEFUL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING MURDER BY WOMEN IS AN EXPLORATION OF PSYCHODYNAMIC PATTERNS SUCH AS THAT UNDERTAKEN IN A CALIFORNIA STUDY THAT IDENTIFIED SIX PERSONALITY STYLES--MASOCHISTIC, OVERTLY HOSTILE, COVERTLY HOSTILE, PSYCHOTIC, AMORAL, AND INADEQUATE--IN WOMEN WHO MURDER. THE RISE OF FEMINISM IS BRINGING GREATER DEPTH TO THE STUDY OF WOMEN WHO MURDER. MANY OF THE MORE ENLIGHTENING STUDIES ARE BEING PERFORMED BY WOMEN. (LKM)

1158. **WOMEN'S CENTER AND SHELTER OF GREATER PITTSBURGH (PA)—A MODEL FOR A SHELTERING COMMUNITY (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922). By G. L. VISSER and A. W. STEYTLER.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 25 p. 1978. **NCJ-57938**

BETWEEN 1975 AND 1977 THE WOMEN'S CENTER AND SHELTER OF GREATER PITTSBURGH GAVE SHELTER TO 528 WOMEN AND 311 CHILDREN, OF WHOM MORE THAN HALF WERE VICTIMS OF ABUSE. THE SHELTER'S GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN. THE WOMEN'S CENTER STARTED IN A SUBURBAN LOCATION, PRIMARILY AS A PLACE WHERE WOMEN COULD GET AWAY FROM HOME AND FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES AND TALK ABOUT PROBLEMS WITH OTHER WOMEN. BEFORE LONG THE NEED FOR A SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN BECAME OBVIOUS, SO THE CENTER MOVED TO A DOWNTOWN LOCATION WHICH HAD BEDROOM FACILITIES. WOMEN STAY FOR ABOUT 10 DAYS WHILE THEY WORK OUT THEIR PROBLEMS AND THEN ARE HELPED TO MOVE INTO PERMANENT HOUSING IF THEY SO DESIRE. THE EMPHASIS IS ON SELF-HELP WITH BOTH STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS PROVIDING A LISTENING EAR. THE SHELTER ALSO CAN MAKE CONTACT WITH APPROPRIATE SOCIAL AGENCIES. THE SHELTER OPERATES ON THE BELIEF THAT A BATTERED WOMAN IS NOT DEFICIENT, IRRATIONAL, OR HELPLESS, THAT SHE DOES NOT ENJOY PAIN AND SUFFERING, AND THAT SHE DOES NOT CAUSE THE BATTERING ALTHOUGH SHE MAY TRIGGER IT. THE BATTERED WOMAN USUALLY STAYS IN AN ABUSIVE SITUATION BECAUSE SHE DOES NOT HAVE THE INFORMATION OR RESOURCES SHE NEEDS TO ESCAPE. BECAUSE TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS OFTEN BLAME HER FOR THE 'FAILURE' OF HER MARRIAGE, SHE MUST HAVE A STRONG SUPPORT SYSTEM TO COPE. THE WOMAN ALSO HAS A RIGHT TO RETURN TO HER HUSBAND, FIND OUT SHE HAS MADE A MISTAKE, AND RETURN TO THE SHELTER WITHOUT BEING CRITICIZED. THE RULES OF THE SHELTER ARE GIVEN ALONG WITH GUIDELINES FOR WOMEN LIVING THERE AND VOLUNTEERING THERE. INSTITUTIONAL PREREQUISITES AND POLICIES FOR A SHELTER ALSO ARE LISTED. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57937 AND NCJ 57939-57941. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1159. **WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION AND HOME (FROM SOURCE BOOK CITIZEN ACTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1978, BY D W DENTON AND J SPITZ—SEE NCJ-56111). By Z. A. HENKIQUES.** UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES, ARLINGTON, TX 76019. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-56121**

THE CHILDREN OF OFFENDERS PROJECT, ADMINISTERED BY THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION, AIMS TO PROVIDE SERVICES WHILE EXAMINING SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN ARISING FROM THE MOTHER'S DELINQUENCY AND HER LEGAL PROBLEMS. THIS REPORT DETAILS SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN OF MOTHERS INCARCERATED PRINCIPALLY IN THE WOMEN'S HOUSE OF DETENTION ON RIKER'S ISLAND (NEW YORK CITY), BEDFORD HILLS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IN NEW YORK STATE, AND ALDERSON FEDERAL REFORMATORY IN WEST VIRGINIA. TWO CASES ARE EXAMINED: A MOTHER WHO LOST CONTACT WITH HER CHILD AFTER ARREST AND A WOMAN REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING HER FIVE CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY HER 13-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER. IN THESE CASES AS WELL AS IN OTHERS, TREATING CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED MOTHERS INVOLVES VISITS TO CHILDREN IN THEIR HOMES, CONTACTS WITH SCHOOL OFFICIALS, OBTAINING ADVICE FROM THE PROGRAM'S PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT, CLOSE CONTACT WITH AGENCIES PROVIDING CARE TO CHILDREN IN PLACEMENT, OBTAINING INFORMATION FOR MOTHERS TO CLARIFY THAT THEY STILL RETAIN LEGAL CUSTODY OF THEIR CHILDREN, PROVIDING INFORMATION TO MOTHERS CONCERNING THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS AS WELL AS LEGAL COURSES OF ACTION WHICH THEY CAN PURSUE RELATING TO CUSTODY, AND CONTACTS WITH MEDICAL FACILITIES. AMONG WOMEN STUDIED IN THIS REPORT, MOST WERE FOUND TO HAVE EXPERIENCED UNSTABLE AND UNHAPPY LIVING SITUATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN ILL TREATMENT OF THEIR OWN CHILDREN. IN SUCH CASES, REFERRALS ARE MADE TO AGENCIES WHICH HANDLE ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. AS A RESULT OF THIS PROJECT, THE FOLLOWING DEFICIENCIES IN SERVICES WERE IDENTIFIED: (1) THERE IS NO CENTRAL REGISTRY OF ALL CHILDREN WHO ATTEND NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS; (2) CERTAIN LAWS RESTRICT ACCESS TO A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF ALL RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE; (3) ONLY INACTIVE CASES ARE LISTED ON THE CENTRAL REGISTRY OF PATIENTS OF HEALTH CARE AGENCIES; AND (4) THERE IS NO MANUAL AVAILABLE TO NATURAL PARENTS WHICH EXPLAINS THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. STATISTICAL TABLES ACCOMPANY THE TEXT. (WJR)

1160. **WORKING ON WIFE ABUSE, 6TH REV ED. By B. WARRIOR.** BETSY WARRIOR, 46 PLEASANT STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139. 118 p. 1978. **NCJ-47078**

THIS DIRECTORY LISTS INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WORKING TO COMBAT WIFE ABUSE, REFUGES AVAILABLE TO BATTERED WOMEN, AND GUIDELINES FOR THE OPERATION OF SHELTERS. AN INTROUDCTION TO THE DIRECTORY PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF SOME OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WORLDWIDE. IT EMPHASIZES THAT

MANY OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN PROVIDING HELP FOR THESE WOMEN RESULT FROM TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES AND POLICIES; HUSBANDS, COUNSELORS, LAWMAKERS, THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AND SOMETIMES THE BATTERED WOMEN THEMSELVES BELIEVE THAT THE PROBLEM IS EITHER NOT TOO SERIOUS, OR THAT THERE IS NO PROBLEM AT ALL. THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SHELTERS, SERVICES, AND INDIVIDUALS ARE LISTED, BY STATE AND BY COUNTRY. THE DIRECTORY ALSO INCLUDES ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN HELPING AND THE SERVICES THEY PROVIDE. INDIVIDUALS DOING RESEARCH, SEEKING TO ORGANIZE HELPING GROUPS, WORKING TO PASS NEEDED LEGISLATION, AND PERFORMING OTHER SERVICES ARE LISTED. A CATALOG OF RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS AND FILMS INCLUDES INFORMATIONS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF THE MATERIAL AND IS ARRANGED BY THE STATE OR COUNTRY OF THE SOURCE. FUNDING INFORMATION CONTAINS A LIST OF FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER RESOURCES, AS WELL AS PUBLICATIONS WHICH DESCRIBE HOW TO OBTAIN FUNDING FOR SHELTERS AND OTHER PROGRAMS. VARIOUS OTHER SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN, SUCH AS HOTLINES, LEGAL INFORMATION FILES, MEDICAL SERVICES, LEGAL AID, AND SUPPORT GROUPS, ARE DESCRIBED. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS ALSO PROVIDED: GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING AND CONDUCTING SUPPORT GROUPS, PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR SHELTER PROCEDURES, A CHECKLIST FOR SHELTER STAFF TO USE IN SCREENING CRISIS CALLS, AND A SAMPLE 'WELCOME' SHEET USED BY ONE SHELTER TO INTROUDCE CLIENTS TO ITS SERVICES AND RULES. SAMPLES OF THIS SHELTER'S OPTIONAL MEDICAL FORM FOR THE CLIENT AND HER CHILDREN, SHELTER BUDGET SHEET, AND TELEPHONE LOG FOR INFORMATION AND CRISIS CALLS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. A SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION LISTS ADDITIONAL RESOURCE PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S. AND CANADA. (VDA) ALSO INCLUDED. A SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION LISTS ADDITIONAL RESOURCE PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S. AND CANADA. (VDA)

Availability: BETSY WARRIOR, 46 PLEASANT STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139.

1161. **WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS—A PARENT'S VIEW—AN INTERVIEW WITH JOLLY K. By J. REED.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1975), P 6, 8, 9. **NCJ-52236**

THIS QUESTION-AND-ANSWER INTERVIEW WITH THE FOUNDER OF PARENTS ANONYMOUS, INC., (PA) A SELF-HELP ORGANIZATION FOR CHILD ABUSERS AND POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSERS, DESCRIBES THE ORGANIZATION AND LISTS ITS BENEFITS. PA STARTED IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., IN 1970 AND BY 1975 HAD 1,500 MEMBERS IN 150 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. A CHAPTER USUALLY IS STARTED BY AN ABUSING PARENT WHO WANTS A SUPPORT GROUP OR BY A PROFESSIONAL CONCERNED WITH CHILD ABUSE. EACH CHAPTER HAS A PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR AS WELL AS A PARENT LEADER. MOST OF THE MEMBERS ARE MOTHERS AND MOST REMAIN IN THE CHAPTER FOR A YEAR OR MORE. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE GROUP IS TO PROVIDE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT TO PARENTS IN TIMES OF CRISIS SO THAT THE PARENT DOES NOT FEEL 'TRAPPED' AND LASH OUT IN ABUSE. MEMBERS ALSO WORK TOGETHER TO UNDERSTAND WHY THEY ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN AND TO DEVELOP NEW WAYS OF DEALING WITH ANGER AND FRUSTRATION. THE MECHANICS OF ORGANIZING A GROUP AND HOLDING MEETINGS ARE EXPLAINED BRIEFLY. THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION, WHICH PROVIDES HELP IN ESTABLISHING LOCAL CHAPTERS, IS INCLUDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1162. **WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS—A PSYCHIATRIST'S VIEW. By B. F. STEELE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY/JUNE 1975), P 3-5, 44. **NCJ-52235**

CHARACTERISTICS AND PROBLEMS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS, THE CONSTELLATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNS WHICH ARE FOUND IN ABUSE CASES, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF TREATMENT ARE SUMMARIZED. THE FIRST PORTION OF THE PAPER EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF ABUSIVE PARENTS BEFORE PLACING THEM IN THE USUAL TYPE OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES COUNSELING PROGRAM. A SMALL NUMBER OF ABUSIVE PARENTS (ESTIMATED AT LESS THAN 10 PERCENT) HAVE SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND NEED INTENSIVE, PROLONGED PSYCHIATRIC CARE. CASEWORKERS ARE WARNED ALSO THAT CHILD ABUSE OCCURS AMONG ALL RACES AND AT ALL SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS, ALTHOUGH POVERTY IS A STRESS FACTOR WHICH MAY COMBINE WITH OTHER STRESS FACTORS TO CREATE A SITUATION IN WHICH ABUSE OCCURS. THE CASE WORKER IS WARNED AGAINST LECTURING THE ABUSIVE PARENT. INSTEAD, SUCCESSFUL COUNSELORS CONCENTRATE ON UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS WHICH UNDERLIE THE ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS RELATE TO ATTITUDES OF IMMATURITY AND DEPENDENCY OFTEN RESULTING FROM EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION ENDURED IN EARLY LIFE. THESE ATTITUDES COMBINE WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM, A SENSE OF INCOMPETENCE, DIFFICULTY IN SEEKING PLEASURE AND FINDING SATISFACTION IN THE ADULT WORLD, SOCIAL ISOLATION, MISPERCEPTIONS OF THE NEEDS OF THE INFANT, AND A STRONG BELIEF IN THE VALUE OF PUNISHMENT TO FORM CONSTELLATIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE. THE IMPORTANCE OF EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AND CRISIS INTERVENTION IS EXAMINED. THE VALUE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, GROUP THERAPY, COUPLE GROUPS, SELF-HELP GROUPS, AND OTHER TREATMENT TECHNIQUES ARE DISCUSSED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: EXCERPT FROM WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS FROM A PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW BY BRANDT F STEELE AND PUBLISHED AS ONE OF A SERIES BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1163. **WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS—A SOCIAL WORKER'S VIEW. By E. DAVOREN.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. *CHILDREN TODAY,* V 4, N 3 (MAY-JUNE 1975), P 2, & 38-43. **NCJ-31952**

A GUIDE FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOCIAL WORKER'S ROLE IN HELPING PARENTS WHO ABUSE THEIR CHILDREN. THE AUTHOR BEGINS WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE ABUSIVE PARENTS THEMSELVES, AND HOW THEY WERE BROUGHT UP IN MANY CASES. SHE SAYS THAT THE KIND OF HELP ABUSIVE PARENTS HAVE RESPONDED TO INVOLVES RELATIONSHIPS THAT ARE MORE INTENSE AND MORE PERSONAL THAN THE USUAL PROFESSIONAL THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP. SHE THEN SETS FORTH SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF A POTENTIALLY EFFECTIVE SOCIAL WORKER. SHE ALSO DISCUSSES NEEDS WHICH THE SOCIAL WORKER SHOULD FULFILL FOR HIS CLIENTS, AND COVERS THE USE OF OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES IN CONJUNCTION WITH HIS WORK.

1164. **WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS FROM A PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW. By B. F. STEELE.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 32 p. 1975. **NCJ-46048**

THE LACK OF PARENTAL WARMTH AND APPRECIATION IN THEIR OWN CHILDHOOD IS BELIEVED TO BE THE CAUSE OF PARENTAL ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR; THERAPY WHICH HELPS TO MEET THE UNFULFILLED NEEDS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS IS SUGGESTED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THOSE WHO WORK WITH PARENTS TO REACH THERAPEUTIC GOALS NOT BE THE SAME PERSONS WHO DELVED INTO THE FAMILY SITUATION TO DETERMINE THE EXISTENCE OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT. MISTRUST, DEFENSIVENESS, AND A PREFERENCE FOR ISOLATION ARE VIEWED AS DOMINATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS, THUS MAKING IT VERY DIFFICULT FOR A THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP TO EVOLVE. A NONJUDGEMENTAL STANCE TOWARD ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR, TOGETHER WITH AN EMPATHY FOR THE PAIN AND FRUSTRATION UNDERLYING SUCH BEHAVIOR IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO WORK SUCCESSFULLY WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS. THE THERAPIST, THROUGH HIS PERSONALITY AND SKILL, SHOULD COMMUNICATE TO THE PARENTS THE WARMTH AND APPRECIATION OF THEIR WORTH THAT IS MOST LIKELY TO RELIEVE THE AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE DIRECTED TOWARD THEIR CHILDREN. BECAUSE OF STRONG, SOMETIMES HIDDEN, DEPENDENCY CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSIVE PARENTS, WORKERS ARE TOLD TO BE PREPARED TO DEVOTE A GREAT DEAL OF TIME TO WORKING WITH THEM, WITH A WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT TELEPHONE CALLS AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS OUTSIDE OF REGULAR OFFICE HOURS. BECAUSE OF THIS, IT IS CONSIDERED ADVISABLE THAT MORE THAN ONE PERSON WORK WITH EACH FAMILY. GIVEN THE FOREGOING CHARACTERISTICS AND SKILLS REQUIRED FOR WORKING WITH ABUSIVE PARENTS. TI IS BELIEVED THAT PEOPLE FROM MANY DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES AND WALKS OF LIFE USING MANY DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES CAN HELP BRING ABOUT POSITIVE CHANGE IN ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, SPECIAL TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN A SPECIFIC PROFESSIONAL OR PARAPROFESSIONAL FIELD ARE CONSIDERED INVALUABLE ASSESTS. (RCB)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-090-00019-4; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1165. **WORKSHOP GUIDELINE ON WIFE ABUSE. By S. G. LEADER.** NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR US DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ROOM 1004, WASHINGTON, DC 20520. 22 p. 1977. **NCJ-47785**

THE GUIDELINE PROVIDES RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW TO CONDUCT AN EFFECTIVE SEMINAR AND PRESENTS RELEVANT NATIONAL DATA FOR DUPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION TO WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS. A FACT SHEET OUTLINES ALL THAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF WIFE ABUSE UP UNTIL INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR (1977). THE GOALS FOR ESTABLISHING A WORKSHOP SHOULD INCLUDE (1) ACQUAINTING PARTICIPANTS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF BATTERED WOMEN; (2) REVIEWING PERTINENT STATE LAW AND ALL PAST AND PRESENT ATTEMPTS TO REVISE ABUSE LAWS; (3) PRESENTING THE FACTS ABOUT ORGANIZATIONS IN MAJOR URBAN CENTERS AIMED AT ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM, SUCH AS COALITIONS, TASK FORCES, AND REFUGES: (4) PRESENTING INFORMATION ON HOW TO SET UP A REFUGE; AND (5) ARRIVING AT SPECIFIC, ACTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HELPING ABUSED WOMEN. THE USE OF GUEST SPEAKERS, PANEL DISCUSSIONS, AND FILMS IS SUGGESTED TO IMPLEMENT THE VARIOUS GOALS. A LIST OF SPEAKERS, PUBLICATIONS, AND REFUGES IS APPENDED. AS OF THE TIME OF WRITING, THERE WERE NO NATIONWIDE STATISTICS ON WIFE ASSAULT, BUT INFORMATION GATHERED IN SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS SUCH AS KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH., AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD. ARE SUPPLIED. (JSP)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 052-003-00486-1; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1166. **YEAR OF THE CHILD. By J. N. HOWELL.** CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S BUILDING SECURITY COMMISSION, WELLS FARGO BANK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 2, N 1 (OCTOBER 1974), P 10-16. **NCJ-37023**

THE NATURE AND FREQUENCY OF CHILD ABUSE ARE DISCUSSED, THE PROPER ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IS SUGGESTED, AND THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT ABUSED CHILD UNIT IS DESCRIBED.

1167. **YO YO CHILDREN—A STUDY OF 23 VIOLENT MATRIMONIAL CASES.** 8 p. 1974. **NCJ-38659**

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF STUDYING SAMPLE CASES WHERE CHILDREN SUFFERED ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS A RESULT OF VIOLENCE IN THEIR PARENTS' MARRIAGE. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (NSPCC), IN LONDON, AND THE FINDINGS REVEALED CERTAIN PATTERNS. IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE CHILDREN WERE MOVED FREQUENTLY AND OFTEN PLACED IN THE CARE OF THE MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER, GIVING HER AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE SITUATION. BECAUSE PARENTS FOCUSED THEIR ATTENTION ON THEIR OWN PROBLEMS, WHICH WERE OFTEN DEALT WITH VIOLENTLY, THEIR CHILDREN WERE FREQUENTLY NEGLECTED. EXTRA-MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUAL PROBLEMS OF THE PARENTS WERE ALSO SHOWN AS SIGNIFICANT FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CHILD NEGLECT.

Availability: NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, 1 RIDING HOUSE STREET, LONDON W1P 8AA, ENGLAND; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

1168. **YO-YO CHILDREN—VICTIMS OF MATRIMONIAL VIOLENCE. By J. G. MOORE.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 54, N 8 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1975), P 557-566. **NCJ-46407**

THE PROBLEMS SOCIAL WORKERS AND POLICE HAVE FINDING, PROTECTING, AND KEEPING UP WITH THE FREQUENT MOVES OF CHILDREN CAUGHT IN MATRIMONIAL VIOLENCE ARE LISTED; THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PARENTS IS EXAMINED. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, A CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY COVERING ENGLAND, WALES, AND NORTHERN IRELAND, HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED A SERIES OF INDEPTH CASE STUDIES EXAMINING THE PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN CAUGHT IN THE MIDST OF A VIOLENT MARRIAGE. THE TITLE 'YO-YO CHILDREN' WAS GIVEN TO THE STUDY BECAUSE THIS PHRASE, USED BY ONE OF THE GRANDMOTHERS, IS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE COMMON PATTERN: A PROVOKING INCIDENT IS FOLLOWED BY ABUSE OF THE WIFE; THE WIFE RUNS AWAY TAKING ONE OR MORE OF THE CHILDREN WITH HER; SHE RETURNS; THERE IS ANOTHER PROVOKING INCIDENT; AND THE CYCLE BEGINS AGAIN. POLICE OFTEN FEEL EXTREMELY FRUSTRATED AS THEY ARE CALLED REPEATEDLY TO THE SAME HOUSE. SOCIAL WORKERS FIND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP UP WITH THE FREQUENT MOVES OF THE CHILDREN. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IS SO IRREGULAR TEACHERS FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO HELP. FOUR SIGNIFICANT FEATURES ARE FOUND IN THESE HOMES. FIRST, THERE IS CONTINUAL RESTLESSNESS AND VIOLENCE WITH SEVERE CASES OF WIFE-BEATING AND OFTEN VIOLENCE AGAINST THE CHILDREN. THE CHILDREN WERE OBVIOUSLY AFFECTED IN 80 PERCENT OF CASES. SOME WERE PHYSICALLY ABUSED BY ONE PARENT WHEN THEY WERE FAVORED BY THE OTHER. THEY WERE TURNED INWARD OR, CONVERSELY, ERUPTED UNPREDICTABLY AT SCHOOL. THESE BOUTS OF DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR OFTEN COMPOUNDED THEIR PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT. MANY WERE KEPT UP ALL NIGHT BY THEIR PARENTS' FIGHTING AND WERE UNABLE TO STAY AWAKE IN SCHOOL. A SECOND FEATURE IS THE FREQUENCY WITH

WHICH CHILDREN WERE USED AS PAWNS IN THEIR PARENT'S BATTLES. A THIRD FEATURE IS THE OFTEN ACTIVE ROLE PLAYED BY THE GRANDPARENTS. IN SOME CASES THE GRANDPARENTS WERE A HAVEN FOR THE CHILD AND SOCIAL WORKERS TRIED TO SEEK PLACEMENT WITH THE GRANDPARENTS. IN OTHER CASES THE GRANDMOTHER (USUALLY THE WIFE'S MOTHER) CONTINUED THE VIOLENCE OF HER OWN MARRIAGE THROUGH THE MARRIAGE OF THE NEXT GENERATION. THESE GRANDMOTHERS SET UP SITUATIONS WHICH MADE THE HUSBAND ANGRY, OFTEN CARRIED TALES OF SUSPECTED INFIDELITY, AND ASSUMED A SELF-RIGHEOUS ATTITUDE WHEN THE DAUGHTER CAME HOME WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE CHILDREN. THE PARENTS ARE DEFINITELY INVOLVED IN A TWO-PERSON GAME AND THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH THE WIFE COMES BACK TO MORE VIOLENCE AND THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH MORE VIOLENCE IS PROVOKED LEADS THE STUDY TO CONCLUDE THAT THE PARTNERS HAVE SOME PECULIAR NEED FOR THIS TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP. THE BEST THE SOCIAL WORKER CAN DO IS TO CONCENTRATE ON BUILDING A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHILD, ESCORTING THE CHILD TO CLINICS, TAKING THE CHILD TO THE GRANDPARENTS' HOUSE, AND MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO BE CALLED WHEN VIOLENCE OCCURS. A CONSISTENT RELATIONSHIP WITH SOMEONE WHO TREATS THE CHILD AS AN INDIVIDUAL IS ESSENTIAL IF THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD-VICTIMS OF THIS SYNDROME ARE TO BE OVERCOME. (GLR)

1169. **YOU ARE SUBPOENAED—WHAT TO DO WHEN ADMITTING A POSSIBLE ABUSED CHILD. By S. LUDWIG, A. HEISER, T. CULLEN, and N. HUHN.** CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 111 MICHIGAN STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20010. *CLINICAL PROCEEDINGS,* V 30, N 6 (JUNE 1974), P 133-147. **NCJ-52123**

PHYSICIANS AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C., ARE INFORMED OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARD TO CASES OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE DURING GRAND ROUNDS AT THE CENTER AND OPENS WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMITTING PHYSICIANS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WORKING IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM, CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH ABUSE IS SUSPECTED. THE CENTER'S CHILD ABUSE TEAM, ITS ORGANIZATION, AND ITS FUNCTIONS ARE DESCRIBED. A CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE WASHINGTON, D.C., AGENCIES THAT DEAL WITH CHILD ABUSE IS PRESENTED. GUIDELINES TO BE FOLLOWED IN REFERRING CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE TO THE HOSPITAL'S SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT ARE OUTLINED. DRAWING ON A CASE STUDY INVOLVING THE ADMISSION OF A SUSPECTED ABUSE CASE AND SUBSEQUENT LEGAL ACTION, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL IN WASHINGTON, D.C., DISCUSSES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PHYSICIAN WHO IS CALLED TO TESTIFY IN HEARINGS TO DETERMINE WHETHER A CHILD SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE CUSTODY OF PARENTS/GUARDIANS SUSPECTED OF ABUSE. A SIMULATED EXAMINATION/CROSS-EXAMINATION OF A PHYSICIAN IN SUCH A CASE IS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED. AREAS IN WHICH DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ARE LIKELY TO ATTACK THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY ARE EMPHASIZED. RESPONDING TO PHYSICIANS' QUESTIONS, THE CORPORATION COUNSEL REPRESENTATIVE NOTES THAT PHYSICIANS SHOULD ALWAYS REPORT CASES IN WHICH THEY SUSPECT ABUSE, EVEN IF THEY FEEL THE ABUSE MAY NOT WARRANT POLICE/COURT INTERVENTION, AND THAT EMERGENCY ROOM AND PRIVATE PRACTICE PHYSICIANS SHOULD NOTIFY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S YOUTH DIVISION WHEN PARENTS/GUARDIANS IN CASES OF SUSPECTED ABUSE REFUSE TO HAVE THE CHILD HOSPITALIZED. (LKM)

1170. **YOUNGEST MINORITY—LAWYERS IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN. S. N. KATZ and M. MCGRATH, Eds.** AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 350 p. 1974. **NCJ-31349**

THIS COLLECTION OF THIRTEEN ARTICLES DEALS WITH SOME OF THE WAYS IN WHICH CHILDREN HAVE BEEN VICTIMIZED BY OBSOLETE LAWS AND SUGGESTS MEANS BY WHICH THE RESULTING DISCRIMINATIONS AND INJUSTICES MAY BE ELIMINATED. THE AREAS COVERED INCLUDE THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN CUSTODY CASES, LEGAL ASPECTS OF FOSTER CARE, THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED, CHILD ABUSE, DUE PROCESS IN JUVENILE COURT, THE JUVENILES RIGHT TO RECEIVE TREATMENT, AND THE AGE OF MATURITY. THESE ARTICLES HAVE ALL BEEN REPRINTED FROM THE 'FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY.'

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