

Program Appraisal

An appraisal of the results of treatment for the 3 years the division of alcohol studies and rehabilitation has been in operation is difficult. However, an evaluation of the therapeutic results for 816 patients made at the end of October 1951 showed that 57.2 percent have been helped to attain sobriety. Patients in a second group, 22.5 percent, have shown improvement in family relationships. They have lengthened their

periods of sobriety, and their employment situation is considerably improved. Persons in a third group, 20.3 percent, have, so far as can be determined, shown no improvement.

These results during the first 3 years of the division's activities appear to confirm the opinion of the State legislature that a large percentage of chronic alcoholics can receive benefit and make improvement in interrupting their drinking patterns through a program of rehabilitation.



Fears of Children

16 mm., sound, black and white, 30 min., 1951.

Audience: Teacher, parent, and child study groups.

Available: Loan—Inquire State health departments. Purchase—International Film Bureau, Inc., 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.

Part of the series, "Emotions in Everyday Living," this film was prepared for the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health by the Mental Health Film Board and produced by Herbert Kirkow Productions. It has been approved by the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service.

The film dramatizes some of the emotional problems common in childhood by telling the story of a 5-year old youngster, Paul, and the part that fear plays in his development. These fears—of the dark, of being alone, of new situations—prevent him from enjoying experiences



other boys enjoy. They create tension and anxiety between the boy and his parents, who have unintentionally accentuated the boy's problems by being both overprotective and unduly severe.

Paul's difficulties come to a head while he is exploring a cave with a friend. Paul reaches a state of panic. Alarmed, his mother talks this episode over with another mother and begins to understand how some of her own actions have contributed to her son's problems.

On another occasion, Paul is engulfed in a terrifying dream. His father, in questioning his own part in creating some of Paul's disturbances, learns to see the child's fears in a clearer light, and becomes better prepared to help the boy develop healthy mental patterns.

Farewell to Childhood

16 mm., sound, black and white, 23 min., 1951.

Audience: Appropriate teacher, parent, and child study groups.

Available: Loan—Inquire State health departments. Purchase—International Film Bureau, Inc., 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.

This film is part of the series, "Emotions in Everyday Living." It was prepared for the North Carolina Board of Health by the Mental Health Film Board, and produced by the Julien Bryan International Film Foundation. It has been approved by the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service.

"Farewell to Childhood" develops, in dramatic form, the story of Susan



Stewart, a normal teen-ager, and the difficulties she and her parents have in coping with the changes taking place in Susan's outlook and attitudes as she leaves childhood and enters adolescence. The girl longs for the independence and privileges of adulthood, but at the same time she fears them.

Her parents are bewildered by their daughter's behavior and her growing antagonism to their supervision. The inability of the parents and the girl to understand one another reach a climax when Mr. and Mrs. Stewart confront Susan as she returns late from a party one night and embarrass her and her escort with accusations and mistrust.

The girl withdraws from them, finding refuge in daydreams and in her admiration for her school counselor, which further distresses her parents. An approach to the solution of these difficulties is achieved when the counselor visits Susan's parents and helps develop in them a deeper understanding of their daughter's emotional "growing pains." A closer relationship between the girl and her parents results, making the thorny road easier for each of them.

as a human being with the same mental outlook and physical stamina as any other human being; try working with him instead of against him.

Dr. Kaisch spoke with the authority of personal experience when he stated that some small towns have more difficulty in keeping a doctor than in getting one. Finding the lot of a young doctor in a big city like Detroit a grueling one—he took up practice there after graduating from the University of Michigan Medical School—he selected a South Dakota

town of 900 people where there was no doctor within 26 miles.

His choice was not ideal from a doctor's standpoint. The hospital was a converted old wooden house, with a single room as the only available office space. Rental housing was available and the school system was good; improvements were promised and some of them were achieved. But, since practicing in a small town, Dr. Kaisch has compared notes with other physicians serving small communities.

Among the difficulties encountered is gossip. Another deterrent to service in small communities is the feeling that the city physician is better trained, with the result that the small-town physician frequently is by-passed except for emergencies or ordinary ills. Small-town physicians are on call 24 hours a day.

"If the townspeople only would regard their doctor in the same light as themselves, many small town practitioners would not go to an early grave," Dr. Kaisch advised.



Cancer Nursing In the Basic Professional Nursing Curriculum

In response to requests from instructors, this publication was developed by a Cancer Nursing Content Production Committee made up of representatives of nursing education and nursing services. It was designed to provide an outline showing how cancer nursing training might be incorporated into the basic professional curriculum and to suggest content materials which would be useful in preparing students to give skilled nursing care and to know and understand the etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease and the rehabilitation of the patient. The outline suggests the problem solving approach, and may be expanded or limited as necessary to integrate it into the basic curriculum.

The monograph discusses the cancer problem, the place of and need for expansion of cancer nursing in the curriculum, the roles of teacher and student, and problem solving. The suggested outline for teaching covers the nature of cancer; prevention; detection and diagnosis; treatment and nursing care; rehabilitation, including the patient and the rehabilitation process, resources, and programs; and the concepts of cancer

control. Two illustrations of problem solving in teaching cancer nursing are given: (1) for breast cancer and (2) for cancer of the rectum and colon with a colostomy. A sample cancer survey form and a bibliography of 113 references are included.

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Cancer Nursing in the Basic Professional Nursing Curriculum—Suggested Content and Methods by Cancer Nursing Content Production Committee. (Public Health Service Publication No. 147) 1951. 27 pages. 5 cents.

Mental Health Pamphlets And Reprints Available For Distribution, 1951

This is the third edition of the catalog of current mental health pamphlets, first published by the National Institute of Mental Health in 1949 to fill the need for a standard reference guide to mental health materials. The 1951 edition contains 300 new items which are classified under the following main headings: National Mental Health Program, Mental Health Information for Professional Personnel, Mental Health Guidance, Mental Health Problems, Mental Health Services, Study Programs and Group Activity. Each of these sections is broken down into appropriate subheadings.

The references are not annotated, although the price of each pamphlet,

when known, is given with the source of the material.

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Catalog of Mental Health Pamphlets and Reprints Available for Distribution, 1951. Public Health Bibliography Series, No. 2 (Public Health Service Publication No. 19, third edition) 1951. 53 pages. 25 cents.

The Public Health Nurse In Your Community

Designed as a recruiting aid, this publication describes the activities of the public health nurse and outlines the organizations which employ nurses. Qualifications, needs for nurses, and opportunities in the field are also covered.

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The Public Health Nurse in Your Community. (Public Health Service Publication No. 47) 1951. 13 pages; illustrated. 10 cents.

Publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication (including its Public Health Service publication number). Single copies of most publications can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.
