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THE BATTALION

Local

Brain implants help treat mental problems

United Press International Brain pacemakers — battery-powered electrodes implanted just underneath the skull on the surface of the cerebellum — have been used for the first time to treat patients suffering from schi-zophrenia, depression and brain damage, and epileptics with behavioral pathology.

Tulane University's department of psychiatry and neurology, is the first to use the pacemakers in this manner, according to Science Digest magazine. They had previ-ously been used to treat epilepsy, ity a step farther back in time. tion.

and uncontrollable pain.

Dr. Heath experimentally tre-ated 41 patients by implanting pacemakers on the surface of their cerebellums, which he says is the area intimately connected to the pleasure and pain centers deep inside the brain. The "least gratifying results" have been with schi-Dr. Robert Heath, chairman of zophrenics, Heath says, "but with aggressive or depressed patients, results continue to be encouraging.

A new branch of psychology is

muscle-coordination problems Some birth psychologists say the roots of personality go back not to the first years of life but to birth and even back to the womb.

"All patterns in life are metaphoric reenactments of says Leslie Feher, birth, psychologist and founder of the Association for Birth Psychology. In other words, Feher said, the way you were born influences your personality. Babies born by cesarean section miss labor contractions, the "essential process of birth" says Feher. As a consequence, they seek instant gratifica-Feet-first breech births

promote aggression and overreaction. Pressure of forceps on the head can lead to chronic headaches or mental illness. And insensitive handling just after birth can result in an aversion to human contact. It's a highly controversial concept but many ob-stetricians, pediatricians and nurses are members of Feher's association. A congressional study of the theory is underway.

The heavy emphasis on population control in China has had one highly useful, major side effect other than keeping the birth rate down. One child per family has

become a widespread motto, and disease compared to other namarriage is usually discouraged until men are 27 and women are 23. In some villages, couples form teams that decide each year the number of children the community can afford to have and which families should have them. The government offers financial "disincentives" to couples who limit family size. And along with the social pressure against large families have come strong taboos against premarital and extramarital sex - with the result that China's population of 950 million has a remarkably low rate of venereal

tions.

Researchers from the Harvard Medical School may have discovered the biological clock that tells us when to sleep and when to wake up: it's a cluster of neurons in the hypothalamus in the brain.

"We believe this pacemaker sends out nerve impulses — like a clock in a computer, "says R. Mar-tin Moore-Ede, who headed the research group. "Destruction of the clusters in rodents and pri-mates causes their periods of sleep and waking to be randomly distri-

buted through the day Ede explains. "We can human experiments that w prove the cluster acts as ap maker. But the eviden suggests that it does.

When you take your er, you'd do well not to so vigorously. Those 12 to 20 feet of dead skin that cove body help keep out forei ances. bacteria, fungus ar tion. The elbow replaces er layer every 10 days, inside of the forearm can ! long as 100.

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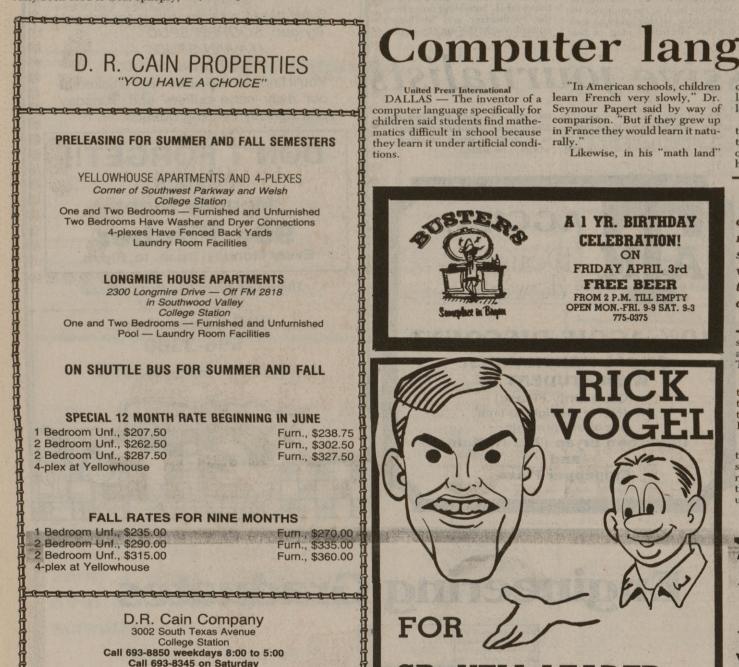
computer for everyt

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draw, even to comp

music."

Papert said.



Computer language helps teach mat

children learn mathematics as a language - just as they would learn French in France.

The mathematical concepts that are very laborious to teach in the classroom are picked up with-out the child noticing them" when he uses the computer, the profes-

"The mathematical concepts that are very laborious to teach in the classroom are picked up without the child noticing them" when he uses the computer.

sor of mathematics and education Massachusetts Institute of Technology said

'It's just like a child learning to talk — he doesn't consciously think, 'Now it's time to learn how to talk,' it just comes naturally,' Papert said.

"We're moving towards the time when every child has a per-sonal computer. It will be as natural as having a pencil; it's something that's just there. They can use the computer for everything

they write, calculate, draw, even to compose music. However, Papert said such ex-

tensive use of computers will not make a child lazy about calculating in his head.

"Children having difficulties with arithmetic usually don't like the subject, because they don't see the point of doing it," Papert said. "But get them to using the computer and they like learning. They are sufficiently intrigued about the computer that they start thinking about why and how it does things.

Papert's LOGO computer language system is different from the way computers usually are used in education. Instead of a "clever" computer teaching a "dumb" student, LOGO requires the student to teach the computer to carry out tasks.

He recently won the \$25,000 Marconi International Fellowship for the development of LOGO.

Papert's project, developed at MIT during a 10-year period, is now being used by the Lamplighdents to use during their time. ter School, a private Dallas school offering preschool through the fourth grade. But to insure the system's credibility of being able to work with all children, it is being tested in 15 classrooms of the New York public school system.

Papert's association with plighter was instigated b Jonsson, one of the foun Mike M Texas Instruments and cha and fish the board of Lam with a 1 School. TI worked with a developing LOGO. eggs in a





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