



BENEFITING FROM ROW over segregation, 21 Negro students are receiving almost private instruction at Warren County High School, Front Royal, Va., because no white students are attending 1,000-capacity institution. Col. T. B. Apper is teaching this social studies class. From left: Frank Grier, James Kilby and Fay Coleman.

Marine Expedition Slates Study of Pacific Mystery

Solvay, Calif.—(Science Service)—An expedition of marine biologists soon will set out to explore a scientifically mysterious strip in the Pacific ocean stretching from Panama to Baja, California, Mexico. In this area, fish grow to tremendous sizes, and disease is virtually unheard of.

All this leads experts to speculate that something may be in the waters there—perhaps brought in by the meeting of swirling northern and southern ocean currents—which could benefit man if the secrets of this ocean area can be unlocked.

Weight Comparisons
For instance, it is known that fishermen can catch in waters off San Diego, Calif., marlin weighing 200 to 250 pounds. But marlin have weighed up to 2,500 pounds when caught in these waters to be explored off Central America. Similar size-weight comparisons can be made for other fish. Yellowtails off San Diego weigh about 20 pounds, but off Central America they weigh about 100 pounds.

Equally intriguing to the experts is the apparent good health of these fish. Microscopic examination of the stomachs of fishes caught in this areas how no trace of toxic bacteria that normally are found in fish stomachs.

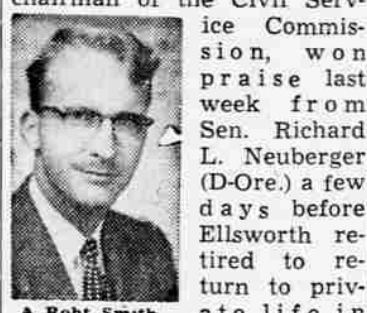
Medical Ingredient
This has led scientists to wonder if the water and its plant life contain some medical ingredient that keeps the fish healthy, extends their life, and perhaps could be found, extracted and used to benefit man.

Kelp seaweed—a source of vitamins, minerals, caloric and other nutrient elements—might prove to be a profitable crop. Like the fish, this seaweed grows dramatically in this area, acquiring bases three or four feet in diameter and swimming to heights of 100 feet or more.

There are about 25,000 fleets of eight or more trucks in the United States, but they total less than 15 per cent of the total number.

Neuberger Praises Harris Ellsworth's Civil Service Work

By ROBERT A. SMITH
Mail Tribune
Washington Correspondent
Washington (Special)—Harris Ellsworth, outgoing chairman of the Civil Service Commission, won praise last week from Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) a few days before Ellsworth retired to return to private life in Oregon.



A. Robt. Smith
The Republican ex-congressman from Roseburg, who was defeated in 1956 by Rep. Charles O. Porter and then appointed head of Civil Service by President Eisenhower, received this tribute from the Democratic senator.

"After two years of service, Harris Ellsworth is now retiring voluntarily as chairman of the Civil Service Commission. I am happy to report that he has been a good Commission chairman. He has brought credit to our state and to himself."

Neuberger recalled that as a member of the Senate Civil Service Committee, he had been in a position where he could have blocked the Ellsworth appointment when it was made if he had wanted to follow the recommendation of "a number of Democrats in Oregon." But he said he and Congressman Porter both thought the President had a right to appoint Ellsworth to this high post if he wanted him.

Neuberger cited an article published in the Washington Post by its columnist on government employee matters, Jerry Klutz, who concluded that Ellsworth has done "an above-average job" which "is even more impressive when one considers his partisan political background as a solid answer."

Klutz recalled that as a conservative House member, Ellsworth had joined those Republicans who demanded that the Eisenhower administration have a free hand in making appointments to the better grade civil service positions (grade 12 and above). "The civil service career system would have been mangled if that had happened and the chairman has long since realized it," Klutz observed. "To his credit, Ellsworth didn't try to force his preconceived ideas on how the CSC should operate when he took over as its leader. Instead, he dug in, studied, listened, and usually came out with solid answers."

When he was the 4th district congressman from Oregon, especially during the Truman administration, Ellsworth frequently criticized the growth of the federal payroll.

"He leaves CSC as a staunch and enthusiastic supporter of its merit system," wrote Klutz. "No one has a higher regard for CSC's own staff and the government's civil service employees. He feels that Congress in particular and the public in general simply don't realize the rigid standards that must be met to acquire civil service jobs. No large private concern, he observed, subjects its applicants to such tests and clearances."

"As a result," Ellsworth says, "the government has an elite corps of individuals and I have real respect for them."

Sees New System Needed
Ellsworth is convinced of the need for a new system to fix the salaries of federal employees and officials. He would like to see a salary board composed of experts set up in CSC. The board would recommend rate changes based on changed conditions

in industry and the nation's economy, and for the rates to become effective within 60 days unless the Congress vetoed them by a two-thirds vote.

Federal pay rates are now set entirely by Congress and can be adjusted up or down only through legislation covering classified civil service and postal employees. Blue collar or individual employees of the government have their wages set by boards.

Ellsworth also would like to see the Senate drop its requirement for confirmation of postmasters who are now appointed by the President. He feels this procedure is outmoded and reflects on the merit system.

Neuberger said he isn't sympathetic to the practice of offering high executive posts in government to senators and congressmen who get defeated, even though both parties do it. He added: "I think it is a particularly auspicious event when one of these purely-political and strictly-partisan appointments turns out well. This has happened in the case of Harris Ellsworth."

Flare-Ups Hold One of Clues In Cancer Study

Bethesda, Md.—(Science Service)—Any breakthrough in the war against cancer will result from either a "shotgun" campaign or an understanding of the mysterious nature of the enemy.

Dr. John H. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute here, told Science Service that researchers have been forced into an inefficient "shotgun" approach, because basic studies into the nature of cancer, while progressing in past decades, are dealing with unimaginable complexities. There is no predicting the outcome of these studies.

Frustrating Secrets
Among the most significant and frustrating secrets locked within the cancer mechanism are the factors causing sudden flare-ups of the disease anywhere from a few months to tens of years after treatment and the factors enabling some people to fight off cancerous invasions.

The "shotgun" approach was borrowed from antibiotics scientists who continually collect soil organisms from all over the world and test them against all known disease microbes. As time-consuming and expensive as the system is, its successes have given it a preferred corner in the medical hall of fame.

'Shotgun' Programs
Cancer researchers now are engaged in multimillion dollar "shotgun" programs testing thousands of soil organisms and chemicals. A few minor successes have been achieved, Dr. Heller said, but the desperate hope is that at least one extraordinary drug will be discovered.

As for the progress of basic research, Dr. Heller referred to the tremendous mass information and observations "flopping around" in the laboratories, heads and notebooks of scientists scattered over the world. There is no telling what might emerge when and if all of it is gathered into one pile and correlated.

"For all I know," he said, "we may have some of the answers in our hands right now."

In one year United States Pullman passengers use nine million pieces of linen, almost 12 million cakes of soap, and about 110 million paper cup containers.

U.S. Might Settle For Underground Tests

Washington—(UPI)—The United States may move to drive nuclear bomb tests underground in an attempt to salvage the collapsing Geneva atom bomb talks, according to informed sources here.

They said some top U. S. officials now believe that a ban on bomb testing in the earth's atmosphere is the most that can be hoped for from the deteriorating talks. Recent reports from Geneva have indicated the discussions are on the verge of collapse.

Mexico ceded California to the United States in 1848.

The triangular tract of land that often forms at the mouth of a river is called a delta because in outline it resembles the Greek letter. Forest fires in the United States each year, 90 per cent of them man made, destroy enough usable timber to build approximately 86,000 homes.

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Boy, Rejected and Ignored by Parents, Becomes 'Machine'

Chicago—(UPI)—A psychiatrist told the story of a "mechanical boy" who converted himself into a "machine" because a disturbed childhood had robbed him of his humanity.

In an article in the magazine "Scientific American," he told how the schizophrenic child collected and carried about a conglomeration of machinery, plugged himself into imaginary electrical outlets in his delusions and fastened apparatus to his bed to "live him" while he slept.

Professor Bruno Bettelheim, director of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School at the University of Chicago, said the boy "wanted to be rid of his unbearable humanity, to become completely automatic."

"He so nearly succeeded in attaining this goal," Bettelheim said, "that he could almost convince others, as well as himself, of his mechanical nature."

Imaginary Wire
He said the boy, who came to the Orthogenic school when he was nine years old, "at last broke through his prison... he ceased to be a mechani-

cal boy and became a human child. This newborn child was however, nearly 12 years old."

Bettelheim said psychiatrists and attendants "would watch absently" as Joey went about his mechanical existence.

"Entering the dining room, for example, he would string an imaginary wire from his 'energy source'—an imaginary electric outlet—to the table," Bettelheim recalled. "There he 'insulated' himself with paper napkins and finally plugged himself in. Only then could Joey eat, for he firmly believed that the 'current' ran his ingestive apparatus."

Joey's pantomime was so skillful that "one had to look twice to be sure there was neither wire nor outlet nor plug," Bettelheim said, and children and staff members "spontaneously avoided stepping on the 'wires' for fear of interrupting what seemed the source of his very life."

'Bam' Was Only Reply

Bettelheim said interviews with Joey's parents indicated that the child had been rejected and "completely ignored." By the time he was 1½ years old he had become "remote and inaccessible." When he began to talk, he talked only to himself, and while still very young he be-

came preoccupied with machinery.

For weeks after Joey's arrival at the school, Bettelheim said, his only reply when addressed was "bam."

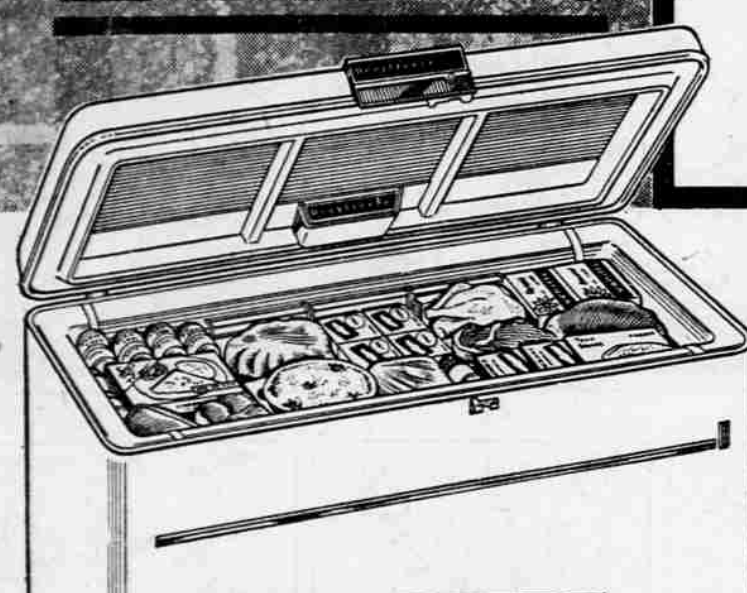
"To us Joey's pathological behavior seemed the external expression of an overwhelming effort to remain almost non-existent as a person," the professor said.

The school staff dealt with Joey's trying problems one by one. When Joey began drawing many pictures of himself as an electrical papoose suspended in empty space, Bettelheim said, the psychiatrists eventually realized that "the heart of Joey's delusional system was the artificial, mechanical womb he had created and into which he had locked himself."

"In his papoose fantasies lay the wish to be entirely reborn in a womb," Bettelheim wrote. "His new experiences in the school suggested that life, after all, might be worth living. Now he was searching for a way to be reborn in a better way."

Bettelheim said that the boy and his mentors since have been working to recover the years the child lost in his delusional world and Joey "has never wanted to return to his mechanical life."

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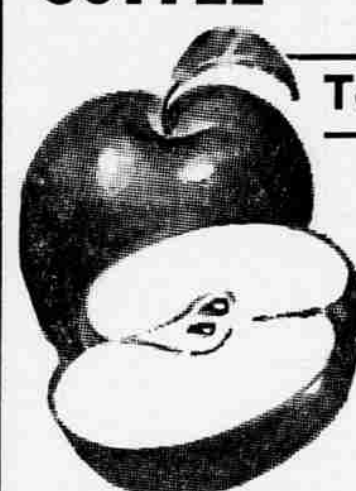
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