
The 1968 Conference of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) on *Perspectives On Human Deprivation: Biological, Psychological, and Sociological* that established the mission of the NICHD on the effects of maternal-social deprivation (mother-infant separation) upon infants, children and society.

**Additional Commentary**

"It was in response both to its mandate and to the compelling nature of the problems of our times that the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development undertook a broad-based assessment of psychosocial deprivation, in order to ascertain the state-of-the-art, to identify gaps in knowledge and understanding, and to determine the implications of the findings for research policy and for social action programs…"

"As a result of their reviews, the authors of the four chapters are unanimous in urging that high priority and massive support be given to expansion of research in psychosocial deprivation. They stress the necessity for achieving more thorough understanding of the intricate interrelationships of biomedical and social problems in order that national social action programs can be effective and relevant to the populations concerned". From Preface.

Gerald D. Laveck, M.D. Director, NIHCD.1968

"The possibility of identifying specific neural structures in the specification of a biological predisposition to violent-aggressive behavior and impaired socialization, as a consequence of lack of early sensory-social experience, remains to be validated by further research and suggests another exciting frontier in the behavioral biological sciences which has long range and substantive implications for human development and society." (jwp-Chapter IV,p.256).

**Public Law 87-838, Sec 441** established the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHHD) with a specific mandate to support "research and training in the special health problems and requirements of mothers and children". Oct 17, 1962
Chapter IV

BIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATES OF DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR

Donald Lindsley and Austin Riesen

Papers Contributed by

DOROTHY EICHRON
Effects of Biological and Psychosocial Deprivation on Physical Growth and Motor Development.

SEYMOUR LEVINE
Neuro-endocrine Factors in Mother and Infant.

DONALD LINDSLEY
Growth, Maturation and Development.

G. E. McCLEARN
Contributions of Genetics to Biological and Behavioral Development and the Influence of Various Deprivations.

B. S. PLATT
Nutrition and Psychosocial Deprivation.

J. PRESCOTT
Psychobiology of Maternal Social Deprivation and the Etiology of Violent Aggressive Behavior: A Special Case of Sensory Deprivation.

AUSTIN RIESEN
Relations Between Sensory Deprivation and Development of the Nervous System.

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PHS, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, CENTER FOR RESEARCH FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, HUMAN LEARNING & BEHAVIOR RE

PHS CORRECTS ITEM 33 TO READ:
REASON: REMOVAL FOR IMPROPER USE OF OFFICIAL POSITION AND RESOURCES TO PROMOTE RESEARCH ON 'DEVELOPMENTAL ORIGINS OF VIOLENCE' AND 'CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT', SUBJECTS THAT ARE NOT WITHIN THE MISSION OF THE NICHD, AS PART OF THE PROGRAMS OF THIS INSTITUTE.
FORWARDING ADDRESS: ENNECON PINES, 13500 QUARRY MILL ROAD, DARNESTOWN, MARYLAND 20870.
FLSA EXEMPT
The Honorable Alton Crenshaw  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Child and Human Development  
Committee on Labor and Human Resources  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter of February 4 concerning information on research conducted by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) on child abuse and neglect. This subject is very important and of great social concern. However, the role of the NICHD regarding research on this problem requires clarification.

The NICHD has never supported a program of research on child abuse and neglect. Programs directly related to this subject are the responsibility of the National Institute of Mental Health and the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families within this Department. Further, this Institute has not discontinued support for studies related to child abuse and neglect, but continues its long-standing program of support for basic behavioral and social science studies that relate to many aspects of human development. This research contributes to knowledge of normal function and behavior and provides a basis for understanding of problems of learning, mental retardation, personality development, social adaptation, and other areas. Thus, child abuse and neglect is only one of many topics that, although not a responsibility of the NICHD, are indirectly related to the Institute's mission.

The NICHD activities most closely related to child abuse and neglect are in the area of parent-child interaction, including studies on such topics as mother-infant bonding and patterns of child bearing and child spacing. Our funding in this area for fiscal year 1979 was approximately $2.6 million, which level is expected to rise in line with overall budget increases for the NICHD this year and in fiscal year 1981.
One of two Republican lawmakers who attended the meeting, Representative Chris Cannon of Utah, said in an interview afterward that he had pressed Mr. Fielding on whether he "understood that a lie would be prosecutable," even if the interview was not conducted under oath. "He said, 'Yes, we understand that,'" Mr. Cannon said. Lying to Congress can be a crime even if the false statements are not made under oath.

(Stolberg, NYT 3.21.07 "Bush Clashes With Congress").

"The NICHD clearly lied to the Congress in this letter and committed a crime in the process. The NICHD merits prosecution by the Congress for its lies to the Congress about its programs of support on child abuse and neglect and the wrongful termination of Dr. Prescott reversed." (jwp)
It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to make the opening remarks at this Conference on research in the important area of child abuse and child neglect. The convening of this Conference is one of the tasks assumed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in connection with the request, about a year ago by Secretary Weinberger, for increased emphasis on child abuse and child neglect by the agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The group here today represents scientists, clinicians, administrators, lawyers, and others from across the country and from the relevant agencies of the DHEW. I am pleased to note that the program appears to be a highly substantive one giving attention to clinical issues and some of the problems of service as well as to this Institute's usual emphasis upon research and theoretical considerations.

I have had an opportunity to peruse the list of those attending: The formal participants and those who will contribute to the floor discussions. I am gratified by the impressive credentials of those who are here. I am sure this Conference will be fruitful, that it will increase our knowledge about child abuse, its treatment and prevention. Also this group can make a significant contribution by pointing the way to future research needs in this field. It is my hope that this Conference will have value for and influence upon all governmental and private agencies concerned with child abuse and child neglect.
James W. Prescott, Ph.D.
President
BioBehavioral Systems
La Jolla, Park West
5175 Luigi Terrace, S 35
San Diego, California 92122

Dear Dr. Prescott:

Your letters to DHHS Secretary, Louis W. Sullivan have been referred to this Institute for reply.

The components within the Federal Government with responsibility for funding basic research on the matter of abused and neglected children are, within DHHS, the National Institute of Mental Health and the Administration for Children and Families; and the Department of Justice. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) has not supported a program of research on the causes of child abuse and neglect. There is a small amount of research ongoing which is investigating the developmental consequences of abuse and neglect. The NICHD supports a wide array of biomedical and behavioral studies that relate to many aspects of human development. This research contributes to knowledge of normal function and behavior and provides a basis for understanding problems of learning, mental retardation, personality development, social adaptation, and other areas.

I hope this information clarifies the situation for you.

Sincerely yours,

Duane Alexander, M.D.
Director
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Honoroble Richard S. Schweiker  
Secretary of Health and Human Services  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Surgeon General of the United States, speaking about the report "Health: United States, 1980," said on December 5, 1980:

"Accidents and violence pose the greatest threats to children, adolescents and young adults. The death rate for the 40 million young adults and adolescents is higher today than it was 20 years ago. The major health problems in this group are violent death and injury, alcohol and drug abuse.  

"It is clear that if we are to meet our goal of reducing deaths among young people by 20 percent by 1990, we must identify better ways of bringing violence under control, and we must put our knowledge to work in every community."

That statement and especially the aspects about violent death to children alarm me greatly.

The long-run and lasting solutions to the problems of child abuse will probably grow from bio-medical research on the special health problems and requirements of children, including basic research in child abuse and neglect. Ever since the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) was established, research on these problems has been an active concern of the institute.

Could you inform me of the nature and level of NICHD support for basic research into child abuse and neglect and into the developmental origins of violence?

In January 1978 the Human Learning and Behavior Branch of NICHD reported to the National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council about NICHD activities and projected research on these subjects. Have any of those research initiatives gone forward?

In February 1977 the NICHD director received a report entitled "Federal Research Activity in Mental Retardation: A Review with Recommendations for the Future." The NICHD consultants stated and recommended that "[a]lthough the Office of Child Development has the legislative responsibility for child abuse, it needs the help of NICHD and NIMH to elucidate underlying causes. Without such knowledge, lasting solutions will be impossible." How has NICHD pursued this recommendation?
Honorable Richard S. Schweiker

February 23, 1981

Any approach to strengthening the health and well-being of our children requires all that we can learn about the origins of violence and aggression and about the basic causes of child abuse. I would appreciate knowing what NICHD is doing to discover the origins of violent and destructive behavior so that society can, in fact, reduce deaths among young people by 1990. Thank you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
United States Senator
The Honorable Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mathias:

Thank you for your letter of February 23 concerning National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) programs and support for research on child abuse and neglect. The subject of child abuse and neglect is very important and of great social concern. However, the role of the NICHD regarding research on this problem requires clarification.

The NICHD has never supported a program of research on child abuse and neglect. Programs directly related to this subject are the responsibility of the National Institute of Mental Health and the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families. NICHD continues its long-standing program of support for studies relating to human development. Such research contributes to knowledge of normal function and behavior. It provides a basis for understanding of problems of learning, mental retardation, personality development, social adaptation, and other areas. Child abuse is one of many topics that, although not a responsibility of the NICHD, are indirectly related to the Institute’s mission.

Support of research on maternal-infant interaction, attachment behavior, socialization, and bonding between parent and child may contribute to the understanding of problems of child abuse and its prevention. Over the past four years, the NICHD has provided extramural funding of such studies in these amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 1977</td>
<td>$2,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1978</td>
<td>2,056,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1979</td>
<td>2,602,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1980</td>
<td>3,740,883</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I might add, however, that the National Institute of Mental Health and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families have provided extramural funding for studies on child abuse and neglect in these amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 1977</td>
<td>$19,221,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1978</td>
<td>19,176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1979</td>
<td>21,491,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 1980</td>
<td>23,070,000</td>
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Regarding the 1977 consultants' recommendations on research in mental retardation, the NICHD continues to support studies which may contribute to the understanding of problems such as child abuse and neglect. It has maintained cooperation and coordination with the National Institute of Mental Health, one of the organizations which has had primary responsibility for direct research on child abuse.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Schweiker
Secretary