

PSYCHOLOGY

War Is Not Human Instinct Prominent Psychologists Hold

Specialists in Behavior Vote in Extensive Poll That Human Nature Does not Make War Inevitable

WAR is not instinctive and in-eradicable.

By a vote of 346 to 10 the members of the American Psychological Association, those scientists primarily concerned with laws governing human behavior, have registered their opposition to the doctrine advanced by some soldiers, law-makers, journalists, economists and historians that war is a part of human nature and cannot be stopped.

The vote on the traditional doctrine concerning man's war-making instinct was conducted by Prof. John M. Fletcher of Tulane University, New Orleans. His questionnaire asked:

"Do you as a psychologist hold that there are present in human nature in-eradicable, instinctive factors that make war between nations inevitable?"

The 528 members of the association were polled to obtain "a sort of official expression of opinion by psychologists." Seventy per cent. or 378 voted. The result was: "No," 346; "Yes," 10; unclassified, 22.

In announcing these results in the current issue of the *Scientific Monthly*, Prof. Fletcher explained: "There was no intention to draw inferences as to the attitude of psychologists respecting the possibility of ending war, or respecting any particular plan of doing so."

Yet 71 of those opposing the idea of war instincts gave emphasis to their answers by heavy underscorings, exclamation marks, or repetitions. Some negative voters called the question obvious and others added comments.

"No. What damned fool does?" answered Dr. H. M. Johnson of American University.

"War is social degeneration comparable to individual insanity," said Dr. P. Hughes of Lehigh University.

"We may have a pugnacious instinct, but it can be controlled, as experience amply shows," replied Prof. S. J. Holmes, University of California zoologist.

"Adequate universal education will show war's medievalism and barbarism,"

said Maj. George Van Ness Dearborn, chief of the department of medical psychology at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, New York.

"The abolition of duels in Anglo-Saxon society is a striking and suggestive fact worth remembering," commented Dr. Adolph Meyer, psychiatrist-in-chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

"Individuals engineer war and all other coöperative large scale operations of society," declared Prof. H. A. Toops of Ohio State University.

"We could get rid of formal war, but there would still be criminal nations that need policing and punishment. The social problem of war is like the individual problem of crime," commented Prof. Edwin G. Boring of Harvard.

"War is natural relief to adverse economic conditions that result from crowding. A civilization that provides adequate sustenance automatically makes war unnecessary," said Dr. J. P. Hylan of Stoneham, Mass.

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Discovery May be First Likeness of Shepherd King

FOR THE FIRST TIME, archaeologists feel assured that they have unearthed a portrait of one of the Hyksos, the "Shepherd Kings" who engineered one of the strangest interludes in Egyptian history, about 1700 B. C. Invading Egypt in a whirlwind attack, riding on horses and armed with bows, the Shepherd Kings overthrew the Egyptian kings and ruled the country for centuries.

The portrait statuette was unearthed in the ruins of Tell el-Ajjul in southern Palestine, a site identified as the famous Gaza of Bible history. The site



NOT GEORGE WASHINGTON

For the first time, the modern world can see what the famous Shepherd Kings of antiquity really looked like.

"It is conceivable that other methods of settling disagreements may yet be found, methods more effective and socially more acceptable," declared Dr. Elizabeth T. Sullivan of the University of California at Los Angeles.

"It is a long road to travel to international peace, but undoubtedly we are already far on the way," (*turn page*)

is being excavated by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, under the direction of Sir Flinders Petrie.

The statuette is pronounced unlike the Hittites, Amorites, Semites, or indeed any other race known from its day. It is the first of its kind to be found, and is therefore believed to be a likeness of one of the mysterious Hyksos. It was unearthed from a level of Gaza's ruins occupied by the Hyksos.

The thick flop of trimmed hair is said to be just such a style as the shepherds on horseback might well have chosen.

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