

## World Peace

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Dr. Mead and Dr. Rees immediately took exception to the wording of this question. Neither one of them would accept the idea of receptive and unreceptive nations. They believe that all nations are receptive in some respects, unreceptive in others. Dr. Rees insists that even though the world is made up of nations of different ideologies, no nation incurs any risks in educating its peoples for peace since such education does not imply pacifism or laying down before aggression.

Education for peace, Dr. Mitrany agrees whole-heartedly, is not weakening but, in fact, strengthening to a nation. A people's appreciation of peace makes them resist only more strongly the aggressiveness of outsiders. The common practice of preparing for "so-called" defense by arousing fear in one's own people is psychologically neither a sound nor reliable mental foundation for the purpose of defensive war. By inculcating aspiration to world citizenship a government would make its people more conscious and, therefore, more resentful of the denial of that idea by other nations. Dr. Binger, on the other hand, questions the ability of a peace-inclined nation to concentrate on promoting peace when menaced by aggressive neighbors, since fear and anxiety frequently precipitate people into war.

The last question threw the bogies of war and revolt squarely in the laps of the experts: How are we going to get unreceptive nations to accept the ideals of peace through mental health and world community; must their peoples rise and overthrow them, or must we have yet one more war to force such nations into receptiveness?

### War No Solution

Here again there was opposition from Dr. Mead and Dr. Rees on the use of the terms receptive and unreceptive. But with one accord all four experts agreed that neither revolt nor war was any solution to the world's ills.

"Revolution or war is no way to get mental health," says Dr. Mead.

Dr. Mitrany points out that "One can not bludgeon people into accepting ideas." He goes on to say that our failure to achieve lasting peace so far is due not a little to the negative view of peace we have held—a mere absence of violence. When peoples begin to think of peace as something positive and continuous—an active campaign for the mutual good and benefit of all the people of the world—only then will peace become real and stable.

Though disclaiming any leanings towards pacifism, the experts expressed the view that "unreceptive" states could best be won over by example, cooperation and by winning their confidence. Dr. Mitrany's suggestion for gaining their confidence is by

developing positive joint international activities and services. Dr. Binger thinks that confidence can best be won through intellectual exchange on a level which does not involve political bias. He points out that several of our leading scientists have the confidence of their Russian counterparts. (But the atmosphere of vituperation and recrimination enveloping the recent World Congress of Intellectuals meeting in Wroclaw, Poland, does not seem to support Dr. Binger on this point.)

Dr. Rees believes we must undertake an international program of gradual, persistent education through all available means. Dr. Mead again stresses her belief that every society has its receptive points and that these are the ones to be attacked with all the socio-scientific vigor at our command.

But if, in spite of everything, war should come, then our civilization as we know it today is probably doomed. Another war, says Dr. Binger, will bring all the horrors of complete regimentation, all loss of individual freedom, excessive industrialization and, if not atom bombing, then something even more terrible—bombardment with germs causing every conceivable disease in man, his livestock and his crops.

That, then, is the situation as seen by four of the world's leading social scientists. Certainly it is not a rosy picture—these authorities are far too close to reality to be Pollyannas—but neither is it one of hopeless gloom.

Science News Letter, October 2, 1948

### METEOROLOGY

## Radar Navigation in Dust Storms Successful

➤ SAND AND DUST STORMS that plague shipping in the Persian Gulf hold no terrors for a radar equipped vessel, in the opinion of Master V. P. Marshall of the American S. S. Cornell. Vessel navigation in a dust storm is a new application of radar.

In the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf sand and dust storms are frequent and visibility often cut to one mile, or less, for prolonged periods, he stated in a letter to Sperry Gyroscope Company, of Great Neck, L. I., who are makers of marine radar equipment. With our radar, he stated, no time has been lost by the vessel arriving at, or departing from, dust-shrouded ports.

Sperry's marine radar was developed primarily for use in sailing in foggy weather. It locates shorelines, islands and other vessels. Many installations of radar equipment made by various companies are in use on coastal vessels, ships on the Great Lakes, river boats and ocean liners. The equipment used is similar to the wartime radar on planes that helped locate enemy installations and the type used on shore to locate invisible enemy planes in the air.

Science News Letter, October 2, 1948

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