



ANTHROPOLOGY

Blueprint For World Peace Needed Now, Say Scientists

World Federation Based on Democratic Equality of Brown, White and Yellow Races Considered Necessity

UNLESS we prepare for peace now, we can never hope to see an end to war. This was the conclusion of anthropologists speaking before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston.

"A world federation based on democratic equality of brown, white and yellow races is no longer an ideal," said Dr. Eliot D. Chapple of Harvard Medical School. "It has become a realistic necessity." Dr. Chapple is president of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

"If we wait for victory before planning the post-war world, it will be too late," he warned. "Temporary measures automatically become part of the permanent structure, and are apt to breed new wars just as the Treaty of Versailles did."

The Versailles peace settlement not only failed to live up to its ideals, but the ideals were based on the outmoded production methods of the 19th Century. Yugoslavia was cited by Dr. Chapple as example of trying to unite peoples on the basis of language alone. The Croats and Serbs have never been able to unite

because of their fundamental geographical and technological differences.

Technological unity in world planning, rather than language or racial similarities, was stressed by Dr. Conrad M. Arensberg of Brooklyn College. The greatest change in Russia came about "not when the Tsar was assassinated, but when the tractor was introduced." The fact that industrialization is proceeding at different rates of speed in different countries makes it necessary, according to Dr. Arensberg, to plan along democratic lines, using local institutions wherever they exist. Sudden changes imposed by totalitarian methods would even further dislocate the post-war world.

"Two wars have been caused by our total lack of planning," Dr. Carleton S. Coon, Harvard anthropologist, charged. "Even now we are content to leave the whole subject of planning to the economists and engineers, forgetting that we are dealing with the behavior and interactions of human beings. The physiological needs of human beings are the same everywhere. We no longer have any 'primitive' races to conquer and exploit."

"We must learn the bitter lesson," said Dr. Chapple in his paper, "that we have to plan for human beings, and not for 'economic men' or 'political animals' or 'men of good will.' We have to plan for people as they actually behave, not as we think they ought to be."

Dr. Chapple envisioned a post-war world federation with possession of an armed police force, divided according to geography and technology rather than race or language, and containing economic equality for all peoples hitherto considered "primitive" or backward.

"Germans and Japanese must be included," said Dr. Chapple, "however painful and bitter our feelings toward them. Their totalitarian systems drove them automatically on their present course. It is of fundamental importance that, this time, some positive action shall be taken to insure them a democratic system of their own."

Dr. Chapple and Dr. Arensberg both believe that democratic methods provide the only safe and efficient way to introduce the technological changes necessary in world-scale planning. "The usual criticisms of democratic inefficiency," said Dr. Chapple, "are due to the fact of having too little democracy. Inefficient organization results from the existence of totalitarian sub-systems within a society, which operate to prevent full democracy."

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OCEANOGRAPHY

Lost Buoys, Made of Mine Casings, Adrift in Gulf

SHIPS in the Gulf of Mexico may sight what appear to be floating mines but are really only harmless buoys made of the casings of obsolete mines, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey warns. Last year, parties of Survey workers, on duty near the Gulf coast, used some of these spherical mine cases for floats for a marker needed in their work. Some of the buoys became lost and are probably still adrift.

"There may be as many as five spheres as well as a few regular buoy signals adrift in the Gulf," the Coast and Geodetic Survey stated. "It is probable that this floating survey gear is now widely scattered. After a period of exposure to seas and weather, the black cloth targets on the buoy signals are destroyed, leaving a slender white wooden framework about 20 feet high which from a distance might conceivably be mistaken for a periscope."

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