

SOCIOLOGY

Shelter Owners Pro-War

► **FALLOUT SHELTER** owners favor the use of force to settle the cold war.

They do not rely on negotiation and diplomacy to resolve international differences, Dr. F. Kenneth Berrien and Carol A. Schulman of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., told the Eastern Psychological Association meeting at New York.

The military orientation of fallout shelter owners came to light in a 1962 study of the attitudes of 80 shelter owners and 80 non-owners.

Compared to shelter owners, the non-owners are "far more optimistic" about finding some peaceful solution to the cold war, the psychologists said.

Fallout shelter owners differed from non-owners on these additional points:

1. Building fallout shelters for everyone would reduce the chance of war, shelter owners said. Non-owners thought shelters were irrelevant to the issue.

2. Military buildup accounted for the increase in U.S. strength in the year 1961-62, the shelter owners said. Non-owners believed the U.S. had lost some strength due to diplomatic failures.

3. Shelter owners thought their areas would suffer greater damage than other areas in the event of a nuclear attack. They estimated the damage in their own areas to be far greater than the non-owners did.

Both owners and non-owners agreed that "small wars" are likely to lead to big ones. Neither group thought an effort at arms control or disarmament was "particularly useful or likely to succeed," the psychologists said.

A third group of apartment-dwellers and those with incomes under \$4,000 who could not respond to government pressure to build fallout shelters were the least anxious about world affairs, the psychologists said.

Owners and non-owners were matched on their knowledge of world affairs. Many had graduated from college; half earned \$15,000 per year or more.

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PSYCHOLOGY

Unpleasant Tasks Chosen When Strongly Expected

► **PUT OFF** till tomorrow what you don't want to do today, psychologists advise.

Delaying makes the pressure build up, so that you are likely to choose an unpleasant chore rather than a more desirable one.

Psychologically, you are ready to do the task and you do not want to be left hanging.

Coeds were built up to the expectation of drinking a bitter-tasting solution of quinine sulfate mixed in water. They chose this unpleasant experience even when they were offered the more pleasant alternative of judging the weights of small objects.

The study shows building up expectations is a good way to get people to perform all sorts of unpleasant tasks. Dr. Elliot Aronson of the University of Minnesota, Dr. J. Merrill Carlsmith of Yale University and John M. Darley of Harvard University reported their study in the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 66:220, 1963.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Bronze Boar Puzzles Archaeologists

► A **BRONZE BOAR** from ancient Sardis in western Turkey puzzles archaeologists.

Two loops, attached to the back of the bronze relief of the boar, show it was originally made to be attached to another object—a pole? a strap?

The latest interpretation is that horsemen used the replica of the ferocious boar as a cheek piece for the bit or a buckle for the girth strap of their animals, Dr. Donald P. Hansen of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, has reported to the American Schools of Oriental Research in New Haven, Conn. The boar was an important figure in Greek art of the sixth and seventh centuries B.C.

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PSYCHOLOGY

Men's Dreams Filled With Other Men

► **MEN DREAM** more about other men than they do about women.

In nearly 4,000 dreams collected from 1,399 men of all ages and widely differing nationalities, there were more male than female characters.

Women divide their time more evenly: their dreams feature approximately the same number of men and women, Dr. Calvin Hall and Bill Domhoff of the Institute for Dream Research have found.

Men dream more about men, whether they are two years old or 80 years old, normal or neurotic, Negro or white, American Indian or Australian, the psychologists note.

Men have more unresolved problems in dealing with other men than with women; women's problems focus equally on their relationships with men and with other women, the psychologists suggest. These everyday stresses show up in dreams.

The research is reported in the current *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 66:278, 1963.

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TECHNOLOGY

Auto Crashes Tested From Sudden Starts

► **HOW AUTOS** break up in sudden crashes is being tested using full-scale cars that are rapidly started from stop instead of being slammed into a barrier.

The test equipment, which can be used for parts as well as for an entire car, is mounted on a test sled at any angle or position so that all crash conditions can be simulated. High-speed movies of the action are taken.

The sled duplicates the sudden stop of an actual crash, but in reverse, William G. Cichowski of General Motors Corporation told the Society of Automotive Engineers meeting in Detroit.

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General Motors

HEAD-ON CRASH—An impact sled is shown simulating a head-on crash as the thrust tube (right) gives the car body a violent backward thrust. The "crashes," used to test car bodies as well as seat belts, anchorages, steering assemblies and other automobile parts are recorded by cameras at a rate of 3,000 pictures per second.