

BIOLOGY

War is Not Necessary Or Inevitable Biologically

**Cooperation Is as Natural as Competition; Animals
Need the Group in Order To Survive, Biologist Finds**

WAR is not a necessary or inevitable thing. Apologists for the war system present only a part of the picture of life when they prate of the jungle law of tooth and claw, and equate the survival of the fit with the survival of the fittest. Biology knows basic cooperation as well as competition; living together for mutual advantage is as fundamental to many orders of animals as is struggle for individual advantage.

These are inferences to be drawn from a survey of group action among animals, presented in a series of lectures given under the auspices of the Norman Wait Harris Foundation, by Prof. W. C. Allee of the University of Chicago.

Prof. Allee has examined typical groups representing the whole of the animal kingdom, from protozoa to man. At each level he has found that behavior and life processes are modified if the animals live together instead of separately, and that often such modifications are to the decided advantage to both individuals and species.

Among the humblest animals, and with one-celled plants as well, it has been found that when a lot of them are bunched together they are harder to poison and to kill with lethal rays than when they are all scattered singly. Also, the individuals live longer and more normally in such social groups.

"Massed spermatozoa retain their power to fertilize eggs longer, and in the animal tested, massed eggs divide more rapidly than if isolated." Prof. Allee reported. "It is of even greater significance that the direction of growth in eggs of certain marine algae may be determined by the relation of the eggs to each other. This means that the fundamental organization of the body may be a result of the position of a given egg with reference to its fellows."

Among higher organisms, the Chicago zoologist found that while over-crowding slows down the rate of growth, a "proper" amount of crowding stimulates growth. This was tested carefully in the case of fishes; and under certain experi-

mental conditions was found to hold true for mice also.

In nature, Prof. Allee pointed out, "In an isolated habitat, a given species requires a certain population to be present if it is to survive. This varies with different species and under different environment conditions. There is recent evidence concerning the minimal numbers present which will allow population growth for several different species."

That is, to paraphrase a famous Biblical passage, it is not only not good for a creature to live alone; it may be impossible.

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PSYCHOLOGY

Hitler Rose to Power Because He Felt Personally Insecure

By DR. HAROLD D. LASSWELL

University of Chicago, Author of
"Psychopathology and Politics."

DICTATORS are anxiety types. They rise to power as heroes of the insecure because they are themselves profoundly insecure. Their personalities are divided within themselves. They strive to quiet their basic anxieties by demand-

ing unlimited deference from others. They are partially reassured by admiration and acquiescence. Their intensity, their seeming strength of will, are adaptations to acute internal difficulty.

The demagogic dictators of our time, like Mussolini and Hitler, have grown to power by mass appeal and by tactical cunning. Thrilling orators are anxiety types who fly into orgies of identification with the moods of crowds which they seem to dominate. Tactical cunning depends upon basic anxiety. The cunning are alert to threats. The alert are basically anxious and fearful.

By the road of the dictator lie the heads of those whom he has suspected of disloyalty. Anxious and alert, the dictator strikes down before he is struck down. He lives in perpetual fear and profound isolation. His suspiciousness may overreach itself in an excess of murder which provokes the avenging assassin and the revolutionist. Unbroken success may lead to the arrogance which arises from the appeasement of anxiety, and the loss of alertness which led to power.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Stone Age Animal Painting Presented to Museum

FIRST of its kind to be viewed in America, a huge replica in oils of the famous Old Stone Age animal paintings on the ceiling of the Altamira Cave, near Santander, Spain, has been received by the American Museum of Natural History. It is a present from the noted German scientist-artist, Prof. Leo Frobenius of Frankfurt.



FROM STONE AGE SPAIN

Dr. N. C. Nelson examines a replica of cave drawings just received at the American Museum of Natural History.