PSYCHOLOGY

Groups Differ on How to Keep America Out Of War

This is one of a series of articles, prepared by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues especially for release through Science Service, on current research pertaining to the present emergency.

DIFFERENCES of opinion on how to keep America out of war are more marked among different political or religious groups than among different occupations, income levels or educational groups.

Fourteen questions put to many different sorts of people by Prof. Ralph H. Gundlach, of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., revealed whether they favored militaristic or non-militaristic measures to protect America's neutrality. Militaristic measures represented opposition to any cutting down of expenditures for armaments, opposition to unions as a bulwark against war and fascism, to the social ownership of industry, to the lowering of tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements, and to internationalism. They represented approval of more nationalism in the schools and the press. Non-militaristic measures represented the opposite of each of these

The groups of men favoring the most militaristic measures are members of the National Guard, members of veteran

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 groups, men who voted for Landon, business men and supervisors, men whose income is \$4,000 or more, and Catholics.

At the other extreme stand the groups who oppose militaristic measures: they belong to anti-war societies, they voted for Browder and Thomas, are Quakers, social scientists, those who profess no religion, and teachers.

Women favor fewer militaristic measures than men. The two female groups most in favor of such measures are those who voted for Landon and Catholics. Next in order come clerks and teachers.

At the other extreme are those who voted for Thomas, members of anti-war groups, those who profess no religion, and—in contrast to men—those women whose family income is \$4,000 or over. Women with lower family incomes tend to favor more militaristic measures.

It was found that workers do not differ significantly from owners in respect to the measures proposed to keep this country at peace, nor do the rich differ from the poor or the educated from the uneducated.

Those occupational groups which tend to favor militaristic measures are business men and supervisors. The groups opposed to militaristic measures are college professors in the social sciences, male teachers, and professionals. Skilled and unskilled workers stand in about the middle of the occupational series, whereas clerks and salesmen are more like those approving of extreme militaristic measures.

Many of the groups favor militaristic measures on some questions and non-militaristic ones on others. Farmers favor tariffs but are opposed to international alliances and the possibility of a United States of the World; and they are slightly opposed to organized labor. The labor groups, although they tend to favor non-militaristic measures, are strongly in favor of tariffs, more armaments, and the jingoistic statements that "anyone who attacks our vital interests must count on a fight to a finish."

Catholics are on the militaristic side on every item except two: they favor labor unions above the average and they look with some favor upon social ownership. Protestants favor fewer militaristic measures than Catholics in general, although they are as much opposed to labor unions as Catholics are in favor of them. People professing the Jewish religion are opposed to militaristic measures on all questions except the two which propose both military protection to American citizens and their trade abroad and the defense of this country's honor and vital interests with armed might.

Science News Letter, December 9, 1939

From Page 375

much accumulated debris over them that they are conical or semispherical mounds. But the mounds would offer welcome military advantage. It would be easy to tunnel into them and build munition dumps, too.

Even in the Alps, one of the most formidable barriers to human transit without mechanic aids, nature decided the courses of roads eventually to be broken by man. Some of the major passes of the Alps were crossed by man as early as the Old Stone Age. In the New Stone Age there were actually settlements in the passes about 3000 B. C. Archaeological investigation has shown that settlements and cemeteries belonging to the Bronze Age and the Iron Age indicate a continued stream of logical use of the convenient transit route.

Hannibal's crossing of the Alps with elephant units is a well known episode in Europe's military history, though the actual route he used is still disputed. The Roman routes in the Alps fell into disuse and ruin during the Middle Ages, yet the heritage from prehistoric periods was handed down all the way to our times. Certainly the Brenner Pass would play an extremely important role should the current war reach into the sub-Alpine area.

If World War trenching activities damaged some valuable records of past human activity, they left, on the other hand, some archaeological deposits revealed in plain sight, for us to find.

Archaeological study of Europe's ancient settlements, cemeteries, and battle lines, interrupted by present conditions, shows that combats of major proportions were waged in various parts of the continent during the New Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. Fortified settlements equipped with palisades and moats, weapons, grave offerings, and woundmarked bones, all provide a mute yet revealing witness to a seemingly incessant succession of Europe's battles.

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