

SOCIOLOGY

Peace Comes From Trust

Unusual ideas of GRIT, a method for reducing tension with the Russians, are being studied at the highest levels of the Government. Reciprocal small steps for mutual trust are urged.

► THE KEY to peace with Russia is trust, not suspicion.

"GRIT" is the method for achieving this trust, the same kind of understanding the United States now has with Canada. The proposals involved in "GRIT" are unusual, and for that very reason they are now being considered at very high levels in more than two agencies of the Government.

The proposals were reported to the American Sociological Association meeting in Washington, D. C., by Dr. Charles E. Osgood, the psychologist who is director of the Institute of Communications Research at the University of Illinois and president-elect of the American Psychological Association. The ideas are his own, however, and do not necessarily represent those of any organization to which he belongs.

Dr. Osgood said "GRIT" is a short form for his method of reducing tension between the U.S. and Russia. Reduction of tension, he said, will lead to an increase in trust.

"GRIT" actually stands for the rather formidable "Graduated and Reciprocated Initiative in Tension-reduction." It means the U.S. should take a small first step toward relieving tension between this country and Russia, then take another small step if that one has in any way actually decreased difficulties.

Dr. Osgood's research into the problems of two persons, two groups or two nations getting along with each other showed that the mutual fear with which the U.S. and Russia now view each other will most likely lead to a disastrous war. To avoid this, Dr. Osgood urges small steps toward understanding in many fields, from history and health to science, including disarmament.

However, he suggests that reduction of nuclear weapons be near the end, rather than at the beginning, of negotiations.

The reason for beginning with other than nuclear weapons is to allow both sides to make a start toward mutual agreement on other issues about which they are in disagreement, and eventual disarmament, without losing the basis of what each believes essential to the nation's security at this time. Inspection for limited disarmament could be done with techniques now available.

Dr. Osgood believes that the Russians base their actions more on fear than on aggression, as we do in the U.S. He urges that the U.S. use its deterrent power as a security base from which to take steps to reduce tension between the two countries.

This would give both the U.S. and the Soviet Union a way out of today's inspection-disarmament dilemma and be a move toward a more peaceful world.

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► THE POPULAR picture of the small businessman as a hopeful "entrepreneur" who must be guaranteed every opportunity is a myth.

Most small businessmen "drift" into their work, and usually have few ambitions, the American Sociological Association meeting in Washington, D. C., was told. Two Columbia University scientists have found that the small businessman most often comes from population groups excluded from white collar jobs with corporations.

His "opportunity" is generally limited to "getting in" rather than expanding. He is grateful for a job that offers a variety of things to do; one that is free from constant supervision or work produced at a machine pace.

Small businessmen lack normal interest in political issues, Drs. Ivar Berg and David Rogers found in a study of their careers. Only infrequently do they talk about expanding, or express strong criticism of capitalism.

The Columbia University scientists found that those who are the least satisfied with their situation as entrepreneurs look at U.S. society with the least criticism. On the other hand, those who are most satisfied with their situation have the most critical

attitudes toward U.S. political, social and economic institutions.

The scientists conclude that active political protest from small businessmen is unlikely unless there is simultaneous dissatisfaction in attitudes both toward U.S. society and careers.

They urge that analyses of the political role of small businessmen in a democracy take account of their low aspirations as well as their ideological detachment.

Their findings apply both to pre-war and the present generation.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

Permanent Future for Seattle Science Exhibit

► THE DRAMATIC science exhibits viewed by millions at the Seattle Century 21 World's Fair this summer will continue to educate and entertain the public after the fair is over in October, if Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, the U.S. Science Exhibit Commissioner, has his way.

He is urging that local and national groups combine with the Government to keep the multi-million-dollar prime attraction of the fair as a going concern throughout the year. New exhibits would be added as new discoveries and developments in science and technology are made.

Dr. Spilhaus, oceanographer and meteorologist, on leave as dean of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Technology, visualizes that the Seattle success could inspire other similar exhibits in various locations throughout the United States in the future.

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ENTHRALLED AT FAIR—These two youngsters are among the millions who were delighted with the U.S. Science Exhibit at the Seattle Century 21 World's Fair. They are shown examining a molecular model in the children's section, where displays are designed to be touched and experimented with.