

*Psychology in the Nuclear Age***Harvard's Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age**

By Marc E. Agronin

The fateful question for the human species seems to me to be whether and to what extent their cultural development will succeed in mastering the disturbance of their communal life by the human instinct of aggression and self-destruction.

-Sigmund Freud, *Civilization and its Discontents*, 1930

Survival today depends on reducing, controlling, channeling, and redirecting the drive for power and the impulse to violence and fostering the countervailing drives toward fellowship and community.

-Jerome Frank, *Sanity and Survival in the Nuclear Age*, 1967

Freud's great insights into the unconscious mind did more than give psychology a new vision of man, but in essence gave psychologists and psychoanalysts an implicit activist role. If those aspects of human nature which we probe are so intimately linked to the making of history, then their alteration can steer civilization. Under Freud, psycho-

Certainly one milestone in this effort to understand and prevent the arms race was the creation of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age...a new generation of academicians are trying to use their expertise to transcend the rhetoric and fears of the arms race.

logy lost its innocence as merely a healing art; it became deeply politicized, emerging as a tool for the maintenance of more than just individual sanity, but for collective, historical sanity.

Writing in 1967, Jerome Frank, now Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Medical School and a pioneer in the study of the psychological aspects of the arms race, essentially echoed Freud's words. But Frank was writing in a context entirely foreign to Freud; he was writing with a new urgency brought on by the nuclear age. Not only could man's inner destructive impulses unravel civilization; they could lead to its extinction.

Psychology, then, has a lot to do with the nuclear arms race, not only from the perspective of probing humankind's deeper self, but in terms of analyzing the factors which maintain the seemingly absurd accretion of systems, terminology and behavior for a futile purpose. Throughout the 1960's and 70's, a few voices in the medical and psychological community began speaking to these issues. Jerome Frank was one of the first, and later came organizations such as the International Physicians for the

Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). The last few years has brought an enormous growth in research and concern, both in the United States and the Soviet Union. Certainly one milestone in this effort to understand and prevent the nuclear arms race was the creation of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age (CPSNA) in 1982 at Harvard Medical School. A look at this center and its work illustrates how a new generation of academicians are trying to use their expertise to transcend the rhetoric and fears of the arms race.

The creation of the CPSNA sprung out of the individual interests of several people. Dr. John Mack, a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School, was interested in the decision-making of nuclear strategists. Roberta Snow, an educator, along with Dr. Eric Chivian, Dr. William Beardslee, and Dr. Robert J. Lifton, all psychiatrists, were interested in how children were affected by the threat of nuclear war. These individuals, along with several other psychologists, physicians, educators, and theologians, came together in 1982 to found the Nuclear Psychology Program at Cambridge Hospital. This program evolved into the CPSNA, and acquired a full time director, Paula Gutlove, in 1985. According to Gutlove, the intent of the Center is to provide a meeting ground for concerned academicians. "There is a need for collegial support which wasn't available," Gutlove explained in a recent interview, "people came together to get a breadth of knowledge, and to get the kind of support you need to do any of this research...particularly about the threat of nuclear war, which is very draining emotionally and psychologically."

Although the center has faced some difficulty in obtaining financial assistance from established foundations, it has grown substantially since 1982. It recently began a newsletter, and sponsored a well-attended panel discussion last November at the School of Education entitled "Images of the Enemy in the Popular Media." Panel members

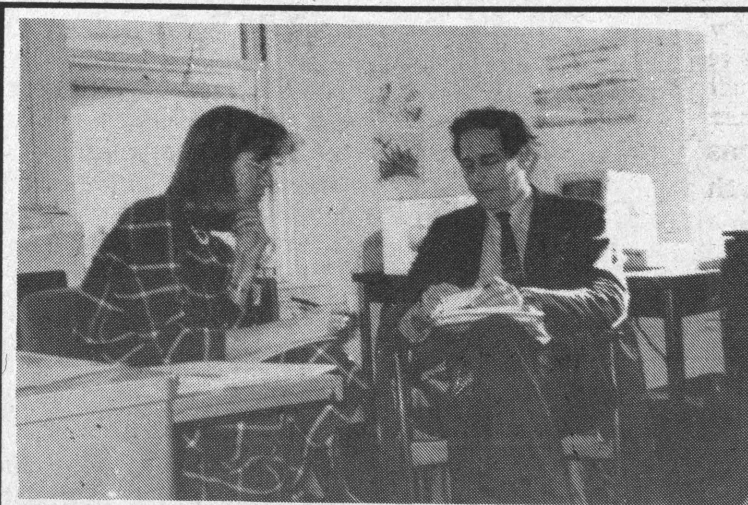
discussed how the United States and the Soviet Union portray each other in the media, and the implications of this for relations. This discussion was just the beginning in what Gutlove explained will be an extensive effort to sponsor research and educate both professionals and the public.

There are currently three different types of projects being sponsored by the center, which represent different areas of the arms

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race; its strategists, its effects on children, adolescents, and families, and the psychological forces behind it. Dr. Mack is leading an effort to understand the forces which affect high-level decision making in the development and deployment of nuclear arms. The data could be crucial in terms of analyzing how effective and logical such decision-making is, which in turn has implication for future policy. Dr. Richard Chasin, a co-chairman of the center's board of directors, is looking at decision-making from a wider perspective. As he describes, "We believe that mistaken assumptions and perceptions are among the critical components that fuel the arms race."

The most extensive research sponsored by the center is exploring the effects of the nuclear threat on people's lives, in particular children and adolescents. Dr. Eric Chivian is directing what is known as the International Children's Project (ICP), which involves a questionnaire survey of more than 7000 teenagers from the U.S., U.S.S.R., Sweden, New Zealand, and Hungary. Preliminary findings seems to indicate a widespread concern among adolescents



Paula Gutlove and Dr. John Mack

The new *Center Review*

Center continued...

regarding their future in the nuclear age -- a simple yet often ignored aspect of the arms race. This effort is coupled with the ICP's Video Education Project, headed by Roberta Snow and Chivian. The goal of the video project is to provide educational materials for television and schools which challenge traditional views of 'the enemy.' Alongside these two projects, Steve Zeitlin is looking at the implications of the nuclear age for family structures and roles, while Dr. William Beardslee is looking specifically at enmity structures in children from a developmental perspective. It is hoped that all of these projects will contribute to a better understanding of why the arms race is perpetuated by both government officials and cultural attitudes.

A final project area involves directly the Soviet Union, and is an attempt to delineate and change inaccurate representations of each country in our respective media. An upcoming Entertainment Summit will bring together leading film-makers to discuss concerns and promote cooperation.

In recent interviews, both Gutlove and Mack discussed the relationship between psychological studies being sponsored by the center, and their political biases. How objective is such research? This challenge, perhaps, lies behind the reluctance of foundations to provide support. Both agreed that although such research involves biases, so does all other research. Established views which support the nuclear arms race are just as biased; and moreover, are less understood. Nuclear strategists, according to Mack, "are activists in their own way."

Although the center hopes to broaden its research agenda, its staff also has a vision for

much more. Gutlove hopes to see it turn into a major resource center for those who want to know more about the psychology of the nuclear age. Plans are being made for a library, the publication of books, a quarterly journal, and courses, workshops, and internships for students, clinicians, and the public. Given the widespread interest generated so far, along with an increasing public sensitivity to changes in the Soviet Union and in our perception of it, these changes at the center might not be far off.

In essence, the CPSNA represents psychology as both an academic and an activist field. Its project directors came together because they realized that studying a problem in a detached way often carries with it an implicit responsibility; understanding can -- and given the enormous stakes of the arms race -- *must* lead to positive change. Perhaps the studies of children and the developmental implications of enmity ideologies, in particular, might sensitize other academicians. The vision of the center and its founders does not necessarily compromise their academic or psychologically objective method. They are, in a very real sense, going from the analysis of the individual to an analysis of a collective individual. Their goal is then to educate and provide therapy for this collective.

In approaching the study of the nuclear age, and in trying to understand its scope, one is reminded of J. Robert Oppenheimer's reaction to the explosion of the first atomic bomb. He realized that his position as a scientist, with his "objective methodology," had come into a new light. Speaking at a 1947 lecture, he said;

In some sort of crude sense which no vulgarity, no humor, no overstatement can quite extinguish, the physicists have known sin; and this is a knowledge which they cannot lose.

All arguments against personal bias seem to pale in the face of such a statement. Psychology can claim to represent the perspective of a detached observer, but like so much of science in the nuclear age, it is part of a much larger web -- it has a responsibility to participate in the making and unmaking of history.

The vision of those who started the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age represents one response to the "sin" which science has wrought, and which for forty years has become part of our psychological view of the world and of our so-called enemies. Although the findings of the center's research projects must be subject to the same scrutiny that all similar studies must undergo, few could argue with the need for such projects. Ultimately, the globalization which they bring to psychology is a boon to the field; it opens up entirely new dimensions, and provides researchers and therapists with crucially historic roles.

If you are interested in reading more about these issues, or want to know more about the center, you can obtain information, newsletters, and a new bibliography by mail or in person. The Center for Psychological Studies is located at 1493 Cambridge St. in Cambridge (02139), and can be reached at (617) 497-1553.

Studies on Children and Adolescents in the Nuclear Age

By Judy Polacheck

A major area of concern in analyzing the societal impact of the nuclear age has focused on children and adolescents. Although it seems obvious that everyone fears the prospect of nuclear war, the actual prevalence and the depth of such feelings have been investigated from a variety of perspectives. It should be noted that most of the research actually focuses on teenagers, since they understand the concept of nuclear war much better than younger children.

The earliest studies cited (Escalona, 1965; Schwebel, 1965) did little more than state that they found that the possibility of nuclear war worried children. Follow-up research was pretty scarce until the early 1980's, when William Beardslee and John Mack (1983) administered questionnaires to high school students about the threat of nuclear war. Not surprisingly, they found that the adolescents were severely disturbed about the threat, and pessimistic about the future. A study by Educators for Social Responsibility (cited in Beardslee & Mack, 1983) found that high school students tended to expect a nuclear war in the next twenty

years. Several other recent studies (Goodman et. al., 1983; Solantaus et. al, 1984) have also found the threat of nuclear to be a clearly delineated fear of adolescents.

The most extensive study currently being undertaken is the International Children's Project (ICP) under the direction of Eric Chivian, M.D. The ICP is based on a scientifically-designed survey on how teenagers view their future. The sample will ultimately be composed of over 7000 randomly selected teenagers from the United States, Soviet Union, Sweden, New Zealand, and Hungary. The possibility of including samples from Italy and Bulgaria, which would increase the sample size from 7000 to 10,000, is being explored. An update by Dr. Chivian in a review put out by the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age expressed the noteworthy cooperation of the Soviet Government, which was allowing full access to Soviet data.

The update also reported some of the following preliminary conclusions from data analysis of the Swedish survey. The surveys (taken from the November, 1986 *Center Review*) revealed that:

1. Over 88% of the students list war or nuclear war as one of their three greatest fears, and 70% list war and nuclear weapons as some of the greatest problems facing the world today.
2. 36% of the students believe that a nuclear war could happen within their lifetime.
3. 93% believe that the superpowers should immediately stop building and testing nuclear weapons.

Preliminary data from the American survey revealed that:

1. War and nuclear war are the most frequently mentioned personal fears and world problems.
2. 44% believed that a nuclear war would take place in their lifetime. 11% believed it would never happen.
3. 41% believed that "most young people in the USSR felt the same way about most things as most young people in the USA."

Perhaps the most important aspect of the research is that it is giving a voice to young people, who are otherwise completely re-

Children continued...

moved, yet intimately affected, from nuclear policy. Perhaps the most creative response to the realization that young people are affected is being undertaken by Roberta Snow, a co-director of the ICP. She is trying to use education to get at the underlying attitudes about the 'enemy' which children are now being conditioned to believe. Videotapes of Soviet and American children at school have been made, and will be offered as teaching aids.

Not all research, however, completely squares with the work of Chivian, Mack, and others. Professor Robert Coles, the Harvard psychiatrist famous for his extensive studies of children and his prize winning series *Children of Crisis*, posits (1986) that fear about nuclear war is a class issue. He interviewed children around the country, and found that those whose parents were concerned about nuclear armament were more aware of and bothered by it than children whose families had more immediate worries. He also found many children who were not in the least concerned with nuclear war. Although Coles does not necessarily refute previous studies, his work cautions one to look at various socio-economic groups and their differential concerns and fears.

Taken together, then, most of the studies have not revealed much detail about the fears of young people, only that nuclear war is a concern. But is this really such a surprise? Perhaps a more insightful approach would

look at how these concerns translate (if they even do) in a young person's behavior, emotional functioning, or immediate plans. It is difficult to extrapolate much from a young person's slightly pessimistic view of the future, since they are in an exceptionally emotional and transitory period. Additionally, Cole's point is very well taken, that some children have more immediate and debilitating fears, especially if they live in depressed regions, or have family problems.

This area of research is, however, still in its infancy, and will no doubt become more sophisticated once researchers establish its relevance. Perhaps the most important aspect of the studies is that they really illustrate the global nature of the nuclear threat. Once it has begun to penetrate the worldviews of children, an entire generation will be raised with a fundamentally different and wholly unpredictable worldview than those living now. This psychological dynamic, if it breeds an insidious pessimism, could have enormous implications for the future of worldwide diplomacy and productivity.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHN E. MACK, M.D.

Co-founder and Academic Director of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age

After the blows to egocentrism of Copernicus, Darwin and Freud, the myth of rationality in the conduct of relations between nation states remains -- a last bastion of man's collective narcissism.

-John E. Mack, MD

For over ten years, Dr. John E. Mack, a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School, has been concerned with the psychological issues which fuel the nuclear arms race. In 1982, he helped found the Nuclear Psychology Program at the medical school, which

"I remember the sense of incommunicable horror and fear that I had [after hearing about the first nuclear explosions in 1945], that this thing was so out of proportion in terms of destruction and sheer power. I didn't really know what it meant, but I felt that everything somehow changed."

recently became the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age. The center serves as a meeting ground for a variety of academicians to study the psychosocial aspects of the nuclear arms race, and to propose ways of stopping it.

Dr. Mack graduated from Oberlin College, and received his MD from Harvard in 1955. Following medical school, he took his residency at the at the Mass Mental Health Center. He now teaches at the Cambridge Hospital, where he founded the department of psychiatry, and is a member of the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute. In addition to writing numerous articles on aspects of the nuclear age, Dr. Mack won a Pulitzer Prize in 1977 for his psychobiography *A Prince of Our Disorder: The Life of T.E. Lawrence*. Last October, he gave the 1986 Atherton

"The bankruptcy of the use of nuclear weapons as instruments of military and political policy has brought in a lot of new actors into the whole question of how we order our security relationships with other powers. There's a psychological dimension to this...the whole question of enmity."

lecture at Kirkland House, in which he discussed reconciling the roles of being an academician and an activist (see the Jan-Feb. issue of *Harvard Magazine*). He recently presented a paper to the American Association for the Advancement of Science entitled "The Challenge of Political Self-Responsibility in the Nuclear Age," and wrote an editorial in the NY Times (Sunday, February 15) on the mini-series *Amerika*.

The HPR recently had the honor of interviewing Dr. Mack in his office at Cambridge Hospital. The following includes excerpts from that interview.

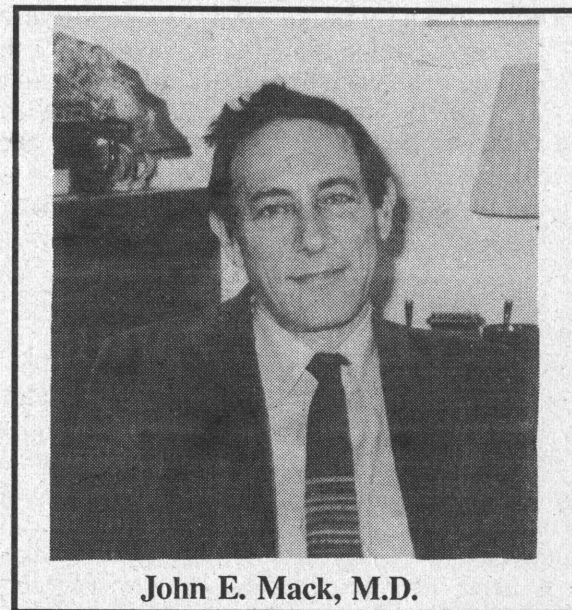
Q: How did you get interested in the issue of nuclear arms? How does that interest relate to your role as a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst?

A: I basically moved into the nuclear issue by steps, some of which were accidental, some of which were deliberate. Probably the place to start would be being 15 and hearing about these nuclear explosions, first in White Sands, New Mexico, and then over Hiroshima...I remember the sense of incommunicable horror and fear that I had, that this thing was so out of proportion in terms of destruction and sheer power. I didn't really know what it meant, but I felt that everything somehow changed...

I have always been interested in what might be called the real world, the social environment. When I was in college, I debated whether I would go to medical school or into something more like history or social psychology. I was interested in the mind, and somehow medical school seemed to offer more opportunities thru psychiatry, and as a profession seemed a surer thing. This strong social interest stayed with me at medical school. As a resident at Mass Mental Health Center, I seemed to gravitate toward what later came to be called community psychiatry, which was an interest in the social environments of patients. I always had this somewhat contentious feeling as a psychoanalyst that the analytic movement tended to focus too exclusively on the inner life as if it were universally the same, and although there are human strivings and inner struggles which are present across cultural or across socio-economic groups, what goes on in a family, in couples, in the community and neighborhoods, in the system of a person's life, is terribly important.

In my early work as a psychiatrist, I ran an inpatient service at Mass Mental for a couple of years, and during that time again tried to look at the hospital as a social system, and what was the impact of the surrounding society. I was also beginning to apply psychiatry to nonclinical phenomena--this was the same time when I started to work on the biography of T.E. Lawrence. I've seemed to gravitate towards how the political and social environmental context impacts on individuals. As a result of my involvement with Lawrence, I began increasingly to be interested in the conflicts in the Middle East...and spent a number of years on conflict resolution, in relation to the Arab-Israeli struggle and the psychology of it, and how the psychology and historical reality relate to each other, and what the impact of historical grievances is on whole peoples. Until that point, I had had very little directly to do with the nuclear issue.

In 1976-77, two things happened; one was that one of my kids came back from Law Day at his high school, in which they



John E. Mack, M.D.

had presented some details about the nuclear arms race, and said, "My God, what is this all about? This is absolutely crazy, we're are going to get ourselves blown up here. What are you doing about it?" I said, "Well, I don't know, I'm troubled about it too...". Another son soon after that started at Berkeley, and was very interested in nuclear protests that were then going on about the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant that was being developed. [He told me that] "nuclear weapons...are developed so secretly...there's no way that us students (and as I experienced this conversation, I was thinking 'or maybe us professionals') can possibly penetrate the arcane, walled-off secret world of nuclear weapons decision-making...the public really doesn't have access to it."

The second thing that happened was that two colleagues...came to me and said that the American Psychiatric Society was starting a task force on the psychosocial dimensions of

"Nothing happens in human individual or group life except by the commitment to the possibility of it... what we try to do at the Center is to expand the circle of people who are committed to the possibility of something different, who won't play the enemy game."

nuclear developments. A professor at MIT in electrical engineering, who is involved in designing electrical systems for antiballistic missiles...consulted to our group and said, "look at the psychological causes that drive people to go on producing these things in this extraordinary redundancy." I took that very seriously, that fascinated me, and I began to read more about the way nuclear strategists think, and one of the projects of the Center now...is the interviewing of decision-makers in the nuclear weapons area.

So, over the next couple of years I began public speaking about the arms race, more

Mack interview continued...

particularly about what I felt was the seeming irrationality of it, that it seemed to have a momentum of its own, that people proceeded to develop these weapons, to talk about them...with an array of obscure terms and technical language and acronyms that utterly obscure the reality of what these instruments were, and what actually fighting

"...those of us who have cultivated relationships through our mutual concerns with the Soviets to avoid nuclear war, are in a good position to also be advocates of human rights. We are not simply critics attacking their system..."

a nuclear war or even threatening to fight one was all about. I was interested in the institutional, and mass psychological, and personal psychological mechanisms that distanced people from the reality of what nuclear weapons are, and I wanted to study that more. At that time I met Roberta Snow, who was interested in these same issues from the standpoint of talking with children in schools and bringing some realistic education in the school systems about nuclear weapons...and she, I, and Robert Lifton...started this Center in 1982 as a way of bringing together people who were interested in these questions.

We've gathered around us increasingly people who are interested in the human dimension of the arms race, who are seeing that a purely economic, mathematical, or technological military look at these things doesn't make any sense. It grows out of something in the way we organize ourselves as human beings. It has to do with certain rigidities of thought which make it difficult for us to move from the way we think about force in relation to weapons where it really does matter if you have more of them beyond a certain point...to these weapons where they are essentially boomerangs. You put yourself in as much jeopardy as you would anyone else -- in no sense are they weapons.

Then the argument comes, "well, you know that, but the other guy doesn't know

"Everybody has their own personal views and values, and I think that the fact that someone is physically active in some way doesn't mean they are any less scholarly."

that (the Soviets presumably being the other guy). They think that these are weapons and that they can use them for force." If you look at it that way, then you're basing your policy decisions on psychological assumptions, you're playing amateur psychologist...[but] then it seems your first responsibility would be to know something about those other guys, and not simply what their capabilities are, which is what the defense department tends to look at, but what are their intentions?

The bankruptcy of the use of nuclear weapons as instruments of military or political policy has brought in a lot of new

actors into the whole question of how we order our security relationships with other powers. There's a psychological dimension to this, of how people think and feel and organize relationships...the whole question of enmity, what I call the ideologies of enmity, or enmity structures. How do they develop in society, how do we designate who an enemy is, do we need enemies, and under what conditions? What is the process whereby we no longer hold an adversarial relationship with another power? I am struck by the fact that we seem very reluctant now to grant the Soviets any benefit of the doubt. Do we need to maintain them as the bad guys in order not to look at some of the ways in which we ourselves have contributed to the arms race?

The whole question of enmity -- how do we get beyond that to more constructive images? One of our projects that we're doing in the center now is the entertainment summit, which is organized by Mark Gerzon, a Harvard student who graduated in the 1960's. He decided that if you really want to reach people, you should go to Hollywood and develop new images thru television...that create possibilities of different kinds of relationships than the more hostile, brutal, enmity-stimulating films which we've seen such a rash of--Amerika, and Rambo. The plan is to bring the leading Soviet filmmakers together with their American counterparts...so that the two groups can begin to know each other, have some sense of responsibility towards each other. I think [that it] is only prudent in the nuclear age that we should develop a more collaborative kind of relationship...

Q: In various articles on war and man's inherent "dark side," dating back to Einstein and Freud's exchange in "Why War?", the possibility of a transcendence of such a part of human nature is often raised. You speak of this transcendence in terms of a "psychological evolution," while Joseph Nye calls it a "process utopianism." How realistic is this view? What form could it take?

A: It's a matter of commitment. Nothing happens in human individual or group life except by the commitment to the possibility of it. What I try to do, and what we try to do at the center, is to expand the circle of people who are committed to the possibility of something different, who won't play the enemy game. We are committed to the breaking-up of the enmity pattern, and there is some evidence that this is happening at a higher level, even in this [Reagan] administration. There is still a wish to reach out in a more human way. The President told Gorbachev that if only there could be an invasion from outer space and we and the Soviets would get together. That's a psychological statement; it's saying that the enemy thing is something that we do out of fear. Gorbachev himself is beginning to introduce the notion that the enemy relationship is not

simply based on differences of values and real threat and real competition, but that it grows out of some creation of images which is more a matter of perception and of a distortion of the intentions of the other--based on fear without knowledge. We work in our center with people who are involved in the actual technology of negotiation, because I

"Not to act in the nuclear age is to act as well: it means to surrender responsibility to other people who will act instead."

think that's where much of the application of some of these group psychological principals will have to take place. We're in this new paradigm which is beyond enmity without even knowing that we're in it...

Q: You write about the need to establish a "web of relationships" with individuals in the Soviet Union. Many people are concerned that we should not promote such relationships without exerting efforts to help dissidents and refuseniks. Also, there is concern that as psychiatrists you are dealing with Soviet colleagues who abuse fundamental ethics of the profession. How do you react to such challenges?

A: I think that the two have to be related to each other. I am not saying *linkage* in the hard-nosed government way, that we won't talk about nuclear war prevention unless you do what we say on human rights issues. What I am saying is that those of us who have cultivated relationships through our mutual concern with the Soviets to avoid nuclear war, are in a good position to also be advocates of human rights. We are not simply critics attacking their system for its noteworthy faults. I co-moderated [a conference in the Soviet Union on the images of the enemy]...and in the course of discussing real deeds that each could do to improve the perception that the other side has, I spent several minutes addressing this

"Activism isn't just those who object to the system, it's also those who perpetuate the system. They are activists in their own way."

audience of 200 people...specifically about the holding of Jews against their will who want to come here -- the refusenick groups. I spoke specifically about Koryagin [a Soviet psychiatrist imprisoned for refusing to diagnose several dissidents as insane], and I spoke about a friend of mine who I met in 1979 in the Soviet Union by the name of Mikhail Meylakh, whose main crime (he had been in a gulag for three years) as far as I could tell was that he was too friendly with Westerners. When I spoke about this publically...it was very well [received]. Since then I've heard that Koryagin has been released, and I know that Mikhail Meylakh

Mack interview continued...

has been released. I think that those of us who have developed some trusted relationships through the nuclear effort really are in a particularly [good position]...we are trusted...they know that our intentions are to work with them, we're not simply embarrassing [or] attacking them. I think that it's important that alongside of our work in the nuclear area, we push on things that are important to us. If its done in a context of friendship, of partnership, of trying to solve problems, not just who can make the most political points...then I think that we can do so. I see the two issues going hand in hand. Since the arms race is fueled by distrust, if you can be responsive to each others concerns, it can help take out the intensity of the fear and hatred which plays into the arms race...

Q: In the 1986 Atherton Lecture, you related your experience of having recently become more of an activist when you took part in a protest at a nuclear testing site in Nevada. Do you see yourself continuing with this new role?

A: I think that's its a tension. You try to be an academician, [but] it's very hard to be purely academic, intellectual and detached about these matters. I do my activism outside of the center...I don't get the center's support. What one does in one's personal commitments, and what one studies intellectually, are related to eachother, but to a certain degree have to be kept separate. Everybody has their own personal views and values, and I think that the fact that someone is physically active in some way doesn't mean that they are any less scholarly. Not to act in the nuclear age is also to act as well: it means to surrender responsibility to other people who will act instead. It's just as activist to take a job in the defense department with responsibility for decision-making to deploy nuclear weapons; that's being a certain kind of activist as well as someone who goes out to a test site in Nevada and tries to stop the [nuclear] testing. Activism isn't just those who object to the system, its also those who perpetuate the system -- they are activists in their own way.

If you are interested in reading more by Dr. Mack, the following is a selected list of several of his papers.

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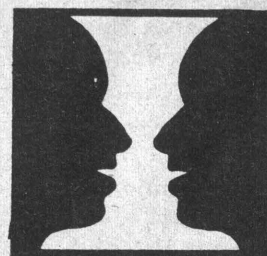
495-9600

- If you have been raped
- If someone is abusing your friendship
- If you feel uncomfortable with a TF
- If there's a question of harassment
- If you're concerned about a friend
- If you have troubles at home
- If you're confused about a relationship
- If you feel guilty or isolated
- If you want someone to talk to

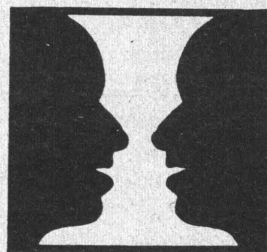


Response: a peer counseling center providing support and info. for students who have been raped, physically or psychologically harassed, or who want to talk about concerns in relationships. We invite women and men to drop by RESPONSE's Lowell House Basement Room E-013 Thurs-Sun, 7 pm to midnight, or call 5-9600 until 7 am.

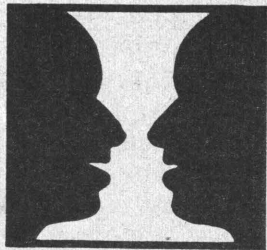
Room 13



Confidential
peer counseling



Call 495-4969
or drop in
Stoughton Basement



Open 7 pm to 7 am
every day of the week

Free milk and cookies

HOUSE-SITTER AVAILABLE: Going away from Harvard this summer? Responsible undergraduate conducting psychological research at William James Hall desperately seeks a place to stay. Available throughout June, July, and August. Please call Chris at 498-2651 to discuss qualifications and arrangements.

FOR SALE: Panasonic dot-matrix printer KX - P 1091. Never used (Owner using Macintosh). \$200. Call 891-7698, and leave message on answering machine.