



# CENTER REVIEW



Vol. 1. No. 1.

A Publication of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age

November, 1986

## FROM PROGRAM TO CENTER: A Report from the Executive Director

The Nuclear Psychology Program was established in 1982 as a collaborative effort on the part of a group of psychiatrists, psychologists, educators and theologians at the Harvard Medical School to explore psychosocial aspects of the arms race. It has recently adopted a new name – The Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age – which reflects its evolution into a full-fledged research center; the work of its Board members and their research affiliates is now supported by a small, but growing, administrative staff.

One year ago I was hired as the Center's first full-time Executive Director. In that capacity, I would like to welcome those who have recently become interested in our work, and thank those who have made the growth and development of the Center possible. Our continued development relies not only on foundation support but also on the generous donations of individuals who judge our research and education initiatives to have particular promise.

Over the years we have generated a mailing list of individuals interested in learning more about our work. The growth of this list has been gratifying because it has allowed us to bring together a diverse group of scholars, activists and concerned citizens for discussions at colloquia and other special events; it is also gratifying because it testifies to the importance and appeal of our approach to understanding and reducing the risks of nuclear war. This publication represents an attempt to communicate on a regular basis with interested individuals – to report on our research, to publicize upcoming events, and to invite dialogue on the controversial and complex issues of security and morality in the nuclear age. We welcome comments and suggestions from our readers, and sincerely hope that this newsletter will serve not simply as a one-way communication but as a vehicle for dialogue. We hope to include letters to the editor as a regular feature of future issues of *Center Review*.

The publication of this newsletter constitutes one effort of several to bring our work to the attention of a broader community. Our Board members and research affiliates provide public education through public speaking and media appearances, and through monthly Center colloquia to afford opportunities for discussion with a broad community of scholars and activists. ( See this page for details about our November colloquium). Our monthly Board meetings frequently include other members of the research community. Finally, the work of our Board members is widely disseminated both in the popular press and in professional books and journals.

### Quotable Quote

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

One of our goals as an organization is to coordinate our work with that of other organizations in order to avoid duplication and to promote mutual illumination within common spheres of inquiry. The Center is currently establishing relationships with a number of research centers, including, for example, The Center for the Study of Human Violence, in New York City and the Institute for the USA and Canada (in Moscow, USSR).

The Center also stimulates and complements the work of activist organizations. For example, we are now working with the Psychosocial Task Force of the Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR). This task force is compiling a directory of existing organizations which address the psychosocial aspects of the nuclear threat. A list of educational materials which these organizations have

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## THE CENTER PRESENTS Images of the "Enemy" in the Popular Media

On November 11, 1986, the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age will sponsor a panel discussion to address "Images of the 'the Enemy' in the Popular Media". This discussion will focus on the ways in which the two superpowers portray each other in their television, cinema, and print media. Clips from American and Soviet cinema and television will be shown as background to the discussion which will address the following questions:

- \* *How are Americans/Soviets portrayed in each other's media?*
- \* *What are the effects of these portrayals on public opinion and general mental health?*
- \* *What forces shape the media?*
- \* *Is there a "media war" going on?*
- \* *Are there alternatives?*

The speakers on this panel have expertise in a wide range of pertinent areas.

**Dr. John E. Mack**, Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and Academic Director of the Center, has conducted pioneering research on the psychological effects of living in the nuclear age, and is a Pulitzer prize winning author.

**Dr. Ellen Mickiewicz** is Professor of Political Science at Emory University. She is the author of *Media and the Russian Public*, and one of the leading Soviet media experts in the USA today.

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## RESEARCH UPDATE

### The International Children's Project:

*A Progress Report on the International Questionnaire Survey*

Project Director: Dr. Eric Chivian

One of the major goals of the International Children's Project (ICP) is to understand how young people in different countries view their futures. Over the course of the past year the ICP has begun to conduct a large-scale scientifically-designed survey of teenagers' views of the future in the US, the USSR, Sweden, New Zealand, and Hungary. In each of these countries, the ICP has established a collaborative research group which shares not only in the work of conducting the surveys, but also, in most cases, in the funding of the research. In the Soviet Union, the study has benefited from the support of Academician Arbatov, Dr. Chazov (co-founder with Drs. Lown and Chivian of the Nobel Prize winning IPPNW), Academician Velikhov (chief science advisor to Chairman Gorbachev) and former Ambassador Dobrynin. Similar groups of government officials and researchers have been established in the other participating countries.

The survey was designed to improve and expand upon a 1983 study of attitudes of Soviet youth. While that study attracted much media attention, its design, which utilized small non-representative samples, precluded confident comparisons of Soviet findings to those of other countries. The current study employs random sampling techniques and a total of over 7,000 subjects.

The survey questionnaire includes a demographic section (evaluating, e.g. age, sex, socioeconomic states) and a section on general views of the future. These general views are elicited early in the questionnaire, before the respondent is influenced by the focus of later questions on East-West relations and the nuclear threat. The final section assesses beliefs about "the enemy".

The level of cooperation that has been forthcoming on the part of the other countries is noteworthy. For example, the Central Committee of the Soviet government approved the ICP's full access to the Soviet data. This is unprecedented.

Administration of the survey has now been completed in New Zealand and Sweden. The data from New Zealand are still being analyzed. Preliminary data analysis of the Swedish survey reveals that:

– Most students (53%) are uncertain about the future of US-Soviet relations, with the remainder being more pessimistic (28%) than optimistic (18%); boys are more optimistic than girls. (N.B.: The latter is a general finding in several studies.)

– An overwhelming majority (88%) list war or nuclear war as one of their three greatest fears, and 70% list war and nuclear weapons among the greatest problems facing the world today.

– 36% of the students believe a nuclear war could happen within their lifetime.

– 80% believe their chances of survival, if war should happen, to be at best 50:50.

– 93% think that the superpowers should immediately stop building and testing nuclear weapons.



The American survey has not been administered in full, but preliminary data analysis based on pilot testing of 1200 students indicates that:

– war and nuclear war are the most frequently mentioned personal fears and world problems among those surveyed;

– 69% of the sample agreed with the statement "after a world-wide nuclear war the world will be so cold and dark and radioactive that almost no one will survive", while only 11% disagreed;

– 44% believed a nuclear war would take place in their lifetime, 21% believed it would occur within the next 25 years, and only 11% believed it would never happen;

– 82% thought their chances of survival in an all-out nuclear war would be at best 50:50, with only 2% saying their chances were very good;

– 35% of the respondents thought Americans had accurate information about the USSR, and 35% did not;

– 41% believed that "most young people in the USSR felt the same way about most things as most young people in the USA"; 22% did not believe this.

The Soviet and Hungarian surveys will be conducted during October and November of 1986. We are now exploring the possibility of including Italy and Bulgaria in the study. If Italy and Bulgaria agree to participate, the combined population studied will exceed 10,000, and the survey will include both superpowers, two other members of the Western alliance, two other members of the Warsaw Pact, and a European country that has professed its neutrality.

A preliminary report of the findings of the survey will be presented at IPPNW's Seventh Annual Congress in May of 1987 in Moscow. Other means of dissemination will also be utilized including public education forums and publication (with cross-national authorship) in influential national and international journals.

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### Upcoming Center Events

November 11 – **Images of the Enemy in the Popular Media**, Panel discussion, open to the public, 7:30 to 9:30, Longfellow Hall, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

December Center Colloquium – **Chautauqua goes to the Soviet Union: A Case Study in Track II Diplomacy**. By Joseph Montville, Research Director, Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D.C.

January Center Colloquium – **Sex and Death in the Rational World of Defense Intellectuals: Learning to Speak the Language of Nuclear Strategic Analysts**. By Carol Cohn, Faculty, Lang College, New School for Social Research, New York.

*For more information about Center Events, call the Center office (617) 497-1553. The November colloquium is described in detail in this publication, p. 1.*

## Co-Directors of the International Children's Project Receive Humanitarian Awards

### BOOK REVIEW

#### INVENTING REALITY:

*The Politics of the Mass Media*

by Michael Parenti

St. Martin's Press, New York, 1986

A few years ago I asked a friend in direct contact with the current Administration whether he thought Reagan, Weinberger, and Haig really believed what they were saying. "I'm not sure it matters," he replied, "sometimes people become the victims of the lies they create for others." Michael Parenti's book, *Inventing Reality: The Politics of the Mass Media*, is sober confirmation of that warning.

This book is remarkable for a number of reasons. First, it is a sophisticated and substantive analysis of how the American mass media has been wittingly (and unwittingly) shaping its own consciousness as well as the consciousness of the vast majority of Americans. Second, unlike most contemporary American critics of our public mind, who find themselves caught between Orwellian pessimism and some quixotic notion of social change, Parenti seems to have found a serious alternative. And third, Parenti manages to present all this in a book which is modest in size (258 pages), accessible to the average reader, and at points even humorous.

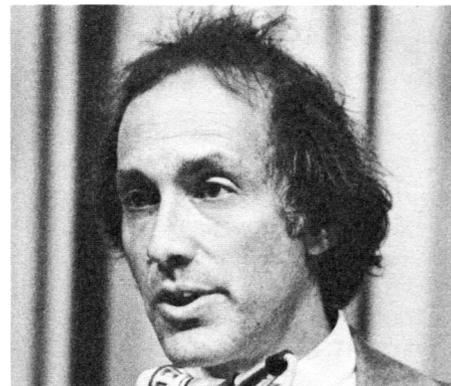
How does Parenti accomplish all this? The key to the author's approach is that although he is a sociologist by profession, he does not avail himself of the explanation for disorder so typical of American social scientists – that something is fundamentally awry in human psychology or "human nature". He does not assume that we are fated to ignorance and political morass. Rather, he views society as a complex hierarchical system of collective human actions. Because he sees the system as hierarchical, he is able to elucidate an order in our disorder and assign responsibility. Because collective *human* actions have created the situation, he has faith that humans can ultimately understand its dynamics and choose to change it.

Parenti begins by demonstrating that the mass media is controlled by a relatively small elite, but he refrains from dogmatically using this idea to "explain" the workings of the media: rather, he uses it as a guide to examine in depth what is going on and why. He understands that while there is a consistent



Roberta Snow

Roberta Snow and Eric Chivian, Co-Directors of the International Children's Project (ICP) of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age have received humanitarian awards – from each other's professional societies! Ms. Snow, an educator, has been awarded the 1986 Massachusetts Psychological Association Humanitarian Award. This award is for



Eric Chivian

"outstanding contributions to the advancement of psychology; as a science, as a profession, and as a means of promoting human welfare". Dr. Chivian, a psychiatrist, has been awarded the fourth annual New Jersey Education Association Award for Excellence in the field of humanitarianism, an award given to New Jersey Public School graduates who have excelled in their chosen field.

similarity of political ideology among publishers, editors, and reporters, conflict also exists between and within these individuals. He is alert to the fact that much "control" occurs in an indirect fashion and that the media's inventing of reality is the result both of "shared cultural values and deliberate acts of disinformation."

Parenti reveals the invented character of the media's reality through analysis of both historical and contemporary events, including the "consumer society", the "new conservative mood", the economy, the labor movement, the Left, the Soviet Union, the Third World, and terrorism. Since all of us, including Parenti, are, in a sense, trapped in contemporary events, historical analysis of the media's attitude toward the labor movement from the turn of the century, and toward Joseph McCarthy provide some intuition of how distorting our media can be. In regard to contemporary events, he cites rarely reported sources which show the unbalanced nature of reporting – the "yellow rain" fraud and KAL 007 are but two examples. He shows how the framing of issues can distort them, how words are used

systematically and subtly to derogate "unpopular" political positions, and how "news stories" invented and planted abroad by the CIA are frequently picked up unwittingly by our own news agencies as information from foreign sources.

While no single chapter is shocking, the assemblage of issues that Parenti analyses results in a disturbing picture of just how uninformed and disinformed our public is *about itself*, not to mention other countries. Indeed, if there is a unifying principle that Parenti sees operating it is the media's tendency to distort or denigrate *exactly those struggles which have potential for seriously changing ruling values*.

Ironically, it is in this problem that Parenti also finds hope. For if the media's reality has been invented as a force against popular protest, as a force to maintain a "democracy" which elects a Ronald Reagan to the Presidency, then there must be something out there which is threatening to change the system. Thus Parenti concludes:

"...monopoly culture, like its monopoly economy, suffers – shall we say – from internal contradictions. It can invent and con-

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## Executive Director's Report

*continued from page 1*

available for use by PSR members is also being compiled. In addition, the Center is planning a psychological component for the next International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) Congress, in Moscow, in the Spring of 1987, and is working with Educators for Social Responsibility to develop a distribution network for educational materials.

As is evident in the descriptions of research projects that follow, researchers at the Center are approaching the need to better understand the nuclear threat in a variety of ways. Yet each is motivated by a common recognition that nationalistic antagonism is anachronistic in the nuclear age. In psychological terms, it is severely maladaptive for humankind to risk nuclear war rather than surrendering the "us vs. them" ideologies that we learn as young children to adopt. Through our work with economists, political scientists and other scholars, we expect to develop a richer understanding of how such ideologies bolster and perpetuate the economic habits and political institutions which fail to serve the welfare of all humankind. We seek new meanings for terms like strength, national security, power and national interest. These new meanings would stress responsibility, human interconnectedness, and common security interests. Through our work with diplomats and others with more direct responsibility for foreign relations, we hope to bring our research findings to bear upon dynamics in the arena of international politics.

The research and educational activities of the Center are as follows:

### **Projects dealing with decision-makers and policy-makers**

*Exploring the Decision-Making Process:* Research Director, John E. Mack

Through interviews with high-level decision-makers involved in the research, development and deployment of nuclear weapons internationally, we are documenting the individual and collective forces which shape nuclear weapons decision-making. We expect the interview component of this project to affect policy choices, thereby contributing to interrupting the continual

nuclear weapons production and deployment cycle. We expect documentation of the interviews to have a substantial impact in the wider policy formation process.

*An Exploration of Assumptions and Perceptions Which Fuel the Nuclear Arms Race:* Project Director, Richard Chasin

In order to explore the assumptions and perceptions which fuel the nuclear arms race, we have developed a working group including Soviet colleagues at the Academy of Sciences, to jointly explore new ways of thinking in the nuclear age. This project aims to advance understanding of the ways in which beliefs, attitudes, expectations and cultural habits sustain the threat of nuclear war, and has as its ultimate goal the improvement of U.S.-Soviet interactions on the official governmental level. One of the greatest challenges of this project, as well as its promise, derives from its collaborative nature.

*Assessment of U.S./Soviet Congressional Exchange:* Project Director, Richard Chasin; Research Affiliate, Andrew Schmookler

In cooperation with the Federation of American Scientists, we are assessing the changes in attitudes and policy views of Congresspeople and Senators who travel to the Soviet Union.

### **Projects exploring the effects of living in the nuclear age on children, adolescents and families**

*The International Childrens' Project (ICP) – International Questionnaire Survey:* Project Director, Eric Chivian

A questionnaire survey of more than 7,000 teenagers from the U.S., U.S.S.R., New Zealand and Hungary will be conducted in the Fall of 1986 to assess how they view the future in the light of the nuclear arms race and the East-West conflict. For more information, see *Research Update*, page 2.

*Family Coping Strategies and the Threat of Nuclear War:* Project Director, Steven Zeitlin

This project involves interviews with families which address, among other family stresses, the threat of nuclear war and its impact on family structure and roles. See *Publication Announcement* on page 5.

### **Projects to study psychological forces which underlie adversarial relationships between nations**

These projects explore the stereotyped images of the enemy held in different cultures.

*International Childrens' Project (ICP) – Videotape Education Project:* Project Co-Directors, Eric Chivian and Roberta Snow

In addition to the International Questionnaire Survey, described above, ICP is producing educational materials for television and schools which challenge the traditionally held "images of the enemy". The three tapes already produced and the three tapes in various stages of production focus on American and Soviet Youth: their lives, their attitudes, their beliefs and their fears. (See page 7 for further information about obtaining these materials.)

*Images of the Enemy – Their Development During Childhood and Adolescence:* Project Director, William Beardslee; Research Affiliate, Petra Hesse

Interviews with children and adolescents will be conducted to identify the childhood origins and development of images and feelings about personal and political enemies.

### *Media Task Force*

This project represents a joint effort of the Center's Board of Directors. It will explore the subtle psychological and political pressures, both conscious and unconscious, which bear upon reporters, news broadcasters and media executives, and result in the various ideological positions which they represent.

An initial project for this task force is the sponsorship of a panel discussion entitled: "Images of the Enemy in the Popular Media" (see page 1). The panel will discuss the ways in which American and Soviet Popular Media represent each other and shape public opinion, and will offer analyses of the forces which underlie those representations and opinions. Tapes of the proceedings of this colloquium will be available through the Center office. Other events addressing this topic will be planned and announced in future issues of *Center Review*.

As I enter my second year as Executive Director, I see our organization establishing itself firmly as an international center for interdisciplinary research and public education, and I look forward to an exciting year of growth and evolution. I welcome the interest, involvement and support of those who share our belief that deliverance from the threat of nuclear war will not come through developments in high technology, but rather, through human efforts to develop a rich understanding of the forces that cause war; only with such understanding can those forces be transformed.

– Paula Gutlove

**Action and Academia  
in the Nuclear Age**

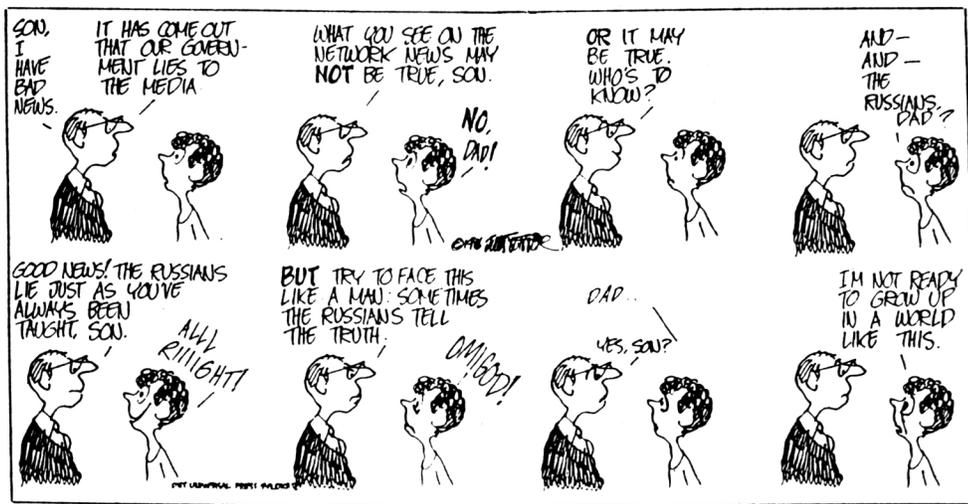
The 1986 Atherton Lecture  
by John E. Mack

On October 21, 1986, Dr. John E. Mack, Academic Director of CPSNA, presented the 1986 Atherton lecture at Kirkland House, Harvard University. Previous Atherton lecturers include Barbara Tuchman, Elliot Richardson, and John Gardner.

Dr. Mack's lecture addressed the challenge of reconciling the roles of academician and activist. He began by offering an analysis of the forces which underlie the dangerous relations among nations – including nationalism, ideologies of enmity and dehumanization, and notions of power as dominance – and discussed ways in which the “dark side of humankind” makes individuals vulnerable to participation in a “national will” dominated by these forces.

Dr. Mack concluded from his analysis that these forces must be transcended, and that such transcendence requires moving beyond analysis to action. This action may take any number of forms, including efforts to promote greater public awareness and cross-cultural understanding. But there is also an important role to be played, he argued, by non-violent civil disobedience.

When Martin Luther King was questioned about his non-violent approach to civil rights he responded, “We have no alternative”. Dr. Mack feels similarly about the nuclear threat. True security, he argued, will not come through technological gimmickry, but through a human commitment to an alternative vision, through education, and through a refusal to participate in the darker side of the national will.



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– Publication Announcement –

**NO REASON TO TALK  
ABOUT IT: Families Confront  
the Nuclear Taboo**

By David S. Greenwald and Steven J. Zeitlin,  
W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

How do parents deal with their children's fears about the threat of nuclear war? Are adolescents having a harder time committing themselves to the larger adult community in the nuclear age? Is it better for families to maintain the nuclear taboo or to confront the issue?

Psychotherapists, like families, have tended to throw a shroud of silence around the possibility of nuclear war. David Greenwald, in Philadelphia, and Steven Zeitlin, of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age, have broken that silence in

*“Yes – unless they don't have a TV or radio, don't get a newspaper or magazines, and don't go to school.” – 10-year-old child when asked if his peers knew of the possibility of nuclear war*

their pioneering research with families. Believing that when family members are able to share feelings among themselves each individual's capacity to deal with stressful subjects is strengthened, they have explored with families how the threat of nuclear war has affected their lives. In this new book, they present their research findings, as well as those of other psychologists and family therapists, and offer specific recommendations for dealing with this painful topic.

*No Reason To Talk About It* is due to be released March 1987. Call the Center office for more information (617) 497-1553.

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**Book Review** – continued from page 3

...trol just so much of reality...The life of a people creates a reality which can only be partly explained away...The struggle for social justice ebbs and flows...the longing for peace and betterment, for security and equality, found in the growing consciousness of people everywhere, bursts forth at unexpected times as multitudes struggle...The democratic forces of this and other societies have won victories in the past against tremendous odds and will win more in the future. Indeed, the future itself, depends on it.”

– E. Martin Schotz, M.D.

The Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age is a tax-exempt research and public education organization. It is an interdisciplinary center for research and public education on the psychosocial aspects of the nuclear age. For more information about the Center write to:

Center for Psychological Studies  
in the Nuclear Age  
1493 Cambridge Street  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
or call (617) 497-1553

LECTURE REVIEW

“Mythologies and Realities of Power and Dependence”

by Jean Baker Miller, M.D.,  
 psychoanalyst and author,  
*sponsored by the Theological  
 Opportunities Program,  
 Harvard Divinity School*  
 October 2, 1986.

Power, dependence, independence and interdependence are all concepts with which feminists have grappled in search of new definitions of power relationships. In this lecture, Jean Baker Miller noted that independence as an ultimate goal of psychological development is deeply rooted not only in our political ideology, but also in many theories of psychological development, including Freudian theory. Maturity is seen as moving *beyond* relationships, and freeing oneself from enmeshing ties. Dr. Miller questioned whether much of what we call independence according to these standards is merely appearance. Those who succeed in achieving this ideal are, in fact, typically well supported by relationships, often by relationships with women. New ideals must be fashioned, she argued, for women and for men: ideals of development in relation to others; ideals of self-esteem coupled with enhancing the development of others; and ideals of responsibility. She concluded her talk by speculating about what such mutually empowering relationships might look like. One quality would be the ability for each person to represent him or herself with *authenticity*. Another would be a sense of *active engagement*. While *interdependence* is often presented as a promising alternative to the dependence/independence dichotomy, that term does not connote for Dr. Miller this ingredient of activity.

To grasp the suggestive relevance of these concepts of individual development to the international arena requires no stretch of the imagination. If the world as a system of nations is to mature toward mutually empowering relationships, and away from relationships defined in terms of “power-over” and “dependence vs. independence”, the ideals of responsibility and authenticity of expression may well guide that development. Those who

A Challenge to our Profession

By John E. Mack, M.D.

Long before the nuclear superpowers began to extend their competition into space Bertrand Russell (1959) wrote, “When I read of plans to defile the heavens by the petty squabbles of the animated lumps that disgrace a certain planet, I cannot but feel that the men who make these plans are guilty of a kind of impiety” (p. 19). Russell’s words lead us to a central dynamic, the arrogance of power of nations spiritually adrift, terrorized by the destructive energy that their scientists have released from particles of matter.

The self-glorification of nations lies at the root of war, the conviction that “it is right to pursue the interests of one’s own nation however they may conflict with those of others” (Russell, p. 78). The proclamation of superiority and special rights, interests, and virtues is tolerated, even applauded, when put forth by the leaders and citizens of national collectivities, whereas such behaviors or attitudes would be regarded as unacceptable if expressed by individuals.

Aggression in our technologically sophisticated age takes bizarre, remote forms. It is difficult to find the locus of responsibility for it among advanced systems of computers, strange weaponry, distant institutions, sanitized language and elaborate justifications. But it is diffusely present nevertheless, complexly organized in our war institutions, multinational corporate structures, and related collective organizations. It comes to the surface more readily when national and subnational groups experience real or imagined injuries to their collective egoism.

see such a possibility as sheer idealism would do well to consider the criterion of active engagement. As in individual development, no simple set of rules or procedures will guide development toward mature international relations. The process must be one of activity, authentic expression, and moral commitment to responsibility.

– Margaret McCarthy Herzig

Freud and those who have followed him, working with individual patients, have identified the unconscious psychological forces that limit the possibilities of human well-being and fulfillment. Collective human phenomena, such as international conflict, represent a different kind of challenge, one to which psychiatrists and psychologists can contribute usefully only if they collaborate with colleagues who bear a more direct responsibility for the policies and decisions of political life. It is important, however, that we do make this a central professional concern and bring what new approaches we can to the understanding and better management of the destructive forces that often dominate the relations between nations. If we fail to do so, it may come about that the dark elements in the human soul will, before long, lead to the extinction of life altogether.

Russell, B. (1959). *Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare*. London: George Allen & Unwin.

– Adapted from Mack, J.E. (1986). Epilogue of *Aggression and Its Alternatives in the Conduct of International Relations*, an issue of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, Vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 313 – 314.

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### FORUM

Forum will be a regular feature of future issues of Center Review. We urge our readers to write to us in response to articles printed in Center Review, or to address other related topics of interest.

The Center is pleased to announce that the CENTER BIBLIOGRAPHY is now available upon request. This bibliography lists all publications of center researchers, most of which are available through the Center office. Call for more information: (617) 497-1553.

## Images of the Enemy – continued from page 1

**Dr. Michael Parenti**, a political scientist, lecturer and author will present an analysis of how the American mass media shapes its own consciousness as well as the consciousness of the vast majority of Americans. For more information, see *Book Review*, this publication.

**Dr. Eric Chivian**, a psychiatrist and Director of CPSNA's International Children's Project, is a leading international researcher studying American and Soviet children, their perceptions of each other, and the roots of those perceptions.

**Mark Gerzon**, President of Mediators Productions Inc., a company specializing in social issue TV and film dramas, and author of *A Choice of Heros: The Changing Face of American Manhood*, will address American portrayal of Soviets in the cinema, showing clips from American movies from the 1930s to the present. He will also discuss alternatives to our present "imaging of the enemy".

The Panel will be held on Tuesday, November 11, from 7:30 to 9:30 PM with a reception to follow in 100 Longfellow Hall at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Appian Way, Cambridge, MA. The program is cosponsored by T-710 HGSE, TCLE. This event is free and open to the public. For more information call the Center at (617) 497-1553.

The Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age depends upon grants and contributions to finance its research and public education efforts.

This first issue of *Center Review* is complimentary. Future issues will be sent to those who contribute to the Center. No minimum donation is required, although we urge those of you who can to become a Friend of CPSNA with a donation of \$50 or more.

Friends receive invitations to colloquia and other special events, and copies of newly released literature. Your tax-deductible contribution is greatly appreciated.

You are invited to specify a particular program toward which your contribution should be applied.

- Assumptions and Perceptions which Fuel the Arms Race
- Exploring the Decision-Making Process
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