

that education for those engaged in industry must be characterized by broad aims and linked up with the outside world. It has proved its willingness to co-operate with education and is increasingly desirous of recruiting those well trained in fundamental principles rather than in any special branch of the selected science. It is turning its attention to the problem of finding suitable personnel trained to undertake the increasingly difficult problems of management. As this problem is solved, industry will find itself provided with leaders imbued with the realization that every industry is in fact a

national service, although it may be conducted by private enterprise, and as awake to the welfare of its workers as they are to the technical efficiency of the enterprise. Such leaders will ever be vigilant against the betrayal or waste of national resources, whether in materials or in men and women. Meanwhile, it is imperative that the importance of youth as a national asset should be fully recognized, and that every effort should be made to prevent a repetition of the disastrous mistakes of the last war period in the treatment or even exploitation of youth.

PSYCHOLOGY OF WAR AND PEACE

War and Peace

Essays in Psychological Analysis. By Dr. William Brown. Pp. xvi + 93. (London: Adam and Charles Black, Ltd., 1939.) 5s. net.

THIS book left its author's hands a few months before the outbreak of war, and though he was sanguine enough to say that the events at Munich in September 1938 "saved the world from war at that time, and possibly for ever", yet his book does not on that account lose any of its real value. Dr. Brown is a well-known psychologist of a definitely marked type. He writes here as a psychologist on the subject of war and peace, and he would have done well if he had adhered rigidly to the scientific point of view, and avoided even distant references to his political convictions. The book would probably also have gained in weight and influence if greater care had been bestowed upon clear and consecutive exposition.

The book consists of six chapters, three of them selected from previous publications, together with a number of letters contributed to *The Times*. The author's claim that these parts in their subject-matter belong together will not be disputed, but it must be added that if they are to "fall naturally into their place as stages in the argument", the reader must to a great extent make them do so. For the most part, Dr. Brown makes himself quite intelligible to people who are not students of abnormal psychology, but the reader should be warned that, after many pages free from technicalities, he is suddenly informed that "we may cure or improve the hysteric, the psychoneurotic, but the psychotic still in the main escapes us".

We have said so much because we believe that the psychologist has an important message on the subject of war and peace, and because we are

anxious that he should be understood by the ordinary intelligent citizen. Dr. Brown holds that unless the world applies psychology to its problems, as it has applied physics and chemistry, physiology and pathology, its pursuit of peace will continue to fail. His difficulty is that the man in the street thinks he knows all about psychology, as he thinks he knows all about economics—for has he not a mind of his own, and has he not much to do with credit balances and deficits? We cannot have a nation of experts, but we ought to have a far wider appreciation of the forces that make for war. Among the most fundamental of those forces are the tendencies to self-preservation, self-assertion or aggressiveness, acquisitiveness, and pugnacity. The activity of the group mind, with partial liberation of repressed mental forces, especially under the influence of a leader, also stands out as an essential factor in leading to the outbreak of war. Such are the main positions taken up and explained in Dr. Brown's book.

If we interpret Dr. Brown aright, he would say that in spite of all that has happened since this book appeared, his views remain unchanged. When the war ends, we must begin again to seek peace and ensue it, never yielding to a belief that war is inevitable. But, he holds, we shall never secure peace by orgies of pacifist sentiment. The more hopeful way is that of understanding human nature, especially those sinister forces which lurk in the unconscious of the best of us. "The tiger is there, and the wolf, and the jackal, and the snake, and we must not forget the donkey."

We conclude by expressing the hope that psychologists of different schools will do much more than has yet been done to throw light on the dark problems of war. Meantime, Dr. Brown has courageously led the way.