



File 16-c

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Psychological Preparation for War. **K28**

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Relevant state vs. state of mobilization.

- 51 "But what of a fear, suspicion and hatred of the 'enemy', traditionally believed the prerequisites for war, that are often involved [in the release] signal? It is my contention that fear from being necessary, these attitudes are almost irrelevant to war except as rationalizations. Human beings generally reserve their fears, suspicions and hatreds for those more closest to them:kinsmen, neighbors, and colleagues. Today's enemy in war is yesterday's; a stranger at tomorrow's ally. "Psychological Target of Lethal Weapons in war is an abstraction rather than a person."
- 52 "Thus, being removed from hate, war is also relatively free of guilt." But just feelings [of hate] are not a reliable predictor of efficiency in combat, when an ability to main cognitive orientation as a commitment to task-completion in noisy, fatiguing and dangerous surroundings may be much more important than a high level of primitive urges to fight-or-flight.
- 53 War is an extremely impersonal business conducted by persons whose private motives - apart from the machine of efficient participation in the jets of mobilization - are highly diversified?

Wallace,

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53. "... war can be wars - and most wars are now conventional - occur as a perception of administrative process rather than as a result of popular folly." "... it could appear that the administrative structure, being society ... is extremely vulnerable & perceptive in regard to war decisions." / But, great differences - f. c. can be by tactical leaders & certain copycats, politicians etc.

54. Summary: "The main process of preparing a people for war is simply training them to participate obediently in mobilization in concerted action in emergencies. (mobilization instead of democratic consensus... decision making → hierarchical, authoritarian pose.) War does not require training a people to be an external enemy. Since training for these decision makers is unavoidable [?], as the internal characteristics of groups hostile will be irrelevant etc.... The problem of ensuring peace must be approached from the innovation of political and administrative safeguards that guarantee the alteration processes of conflict resolution are not interrupted by war - mistakes!"