

there is so much more breakdown as we are less willing to let the breakdown occur, and less willing not to make an attempt to deal with it when it does occur.

There are undoubtedly new forms of stress in the city, noise, air pollution, constant relationships to strangers whose behavior you don't understand so that if you don't know whether they are drugged, crazy or going to murder you, as they reel toward you on the sidewalk, this is the kind of stress that one doesn't get in a small community. But in the small community feuds are carried down three and four generations and people live with organized hate that lasts from generation to generation. So that I think we have to say we have different stresses in our large cities and we have much more willingness to do something about the response to stress. Or you can say it the other way, less willingness to let the highly depressed person, for instance, operate within a business or professional context. But whether one is greater than the other we don't know.

Senator NELSON. Are you saying that there are all kinds of artificial or man-induced stresses in cities that don't exist outside the city, the items you have named, whether it is noise or traffic jams or frustrations of trying to get some place or doing something, that this does not have an effect, does not increase the number, the percentage, of people who live under nervous tensions. That these stresses do not increase the percentage who experience nervous tensions over what you might find in a smaller community?

Dr. MEAD. We don't know. You know, of course, when you make a study of a small community you find a tremendous amount of maladjustment and mental illness. This is partly because the small community does nothing about it, and the city insists on doing something about it in some cases. And it is different, but we don't know how different yet.

You know there are small communities where you think half the people in the village are witches who are intent on killing you. It is a lovely small community, you know everybody in it and everybody shares food unless they are afraid of being poisoned or sorcerized or bewitched. In prince and peasant and rural communities there are orders of stress that are very extreme. The really striking thing about these small communities is that no one did anything about small breakdowns and it is only with the modern mental health movement we have begun to think not only about the people who have been hospitalized but the people who are under too much stress in their daily lives.

Senator NELSON. Thank you.

Mr. GORDON. Dr. Mead, concerning the use of psychotropic drugs for the purpose of enhancing performance, as you know, athletes are not allowed to use psychotropic drugs. What do you think about that?

Dr. MEAD. I think it is more of the general position of which we can't decide whether an athlete is a racehorse or not. It is related to doping racehorses. This we have always felt was one of the wicked practices connected with horseracing which we should stop. You know our attitudes toward horseracing are mixed with our attitude toward gambling. There has been every source of misrepresentation involved. Good people knew horseracing was wicked, but at least one wicked thing we were not going to do, we were not going to dope the horses.