

## YEAR IN REVIEW

### SHOCK, SHOCKS, & MORE SHOCKS! NEW PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT!

Ugo Cerletti, an Italian neuropathologist and psychiatrist has discovered a new therapy for schizophrenia and psychosis! Carletti worked with patients who would suffer with severe symptoms from their schizophrenia and psychosis diagnoses. Whether it be intense delusions and/or hallucinations, patients would struggle to distinguish between their mind's creations and reality. Cerletti used his patients' pain and frustration of their symptoms as motivation to understand the physiology and circuitry of the brain, leading to the development of his revolutionary therapy.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), relies on the electrical circuitry of the brain. Specifically, the cells in the brain send electrical signals to each other. Thus, Cerletti wondered, what if he could induce specific brain activity to interrupt the hallucinations and/or delusions that his patients experienced? This is exactly what Cerletti went on to explore. He would use

ECT to induce small seizures to relieve his patients of their insufferable symptoms.

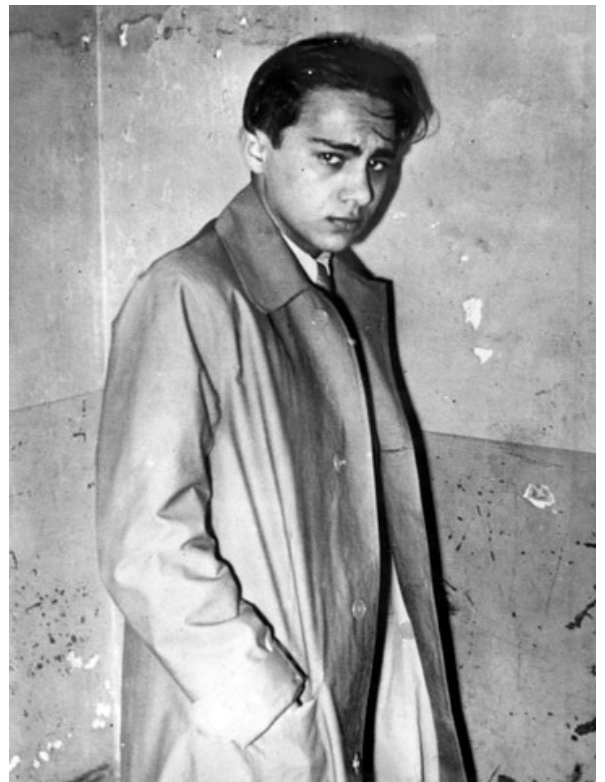
Cerletti's work is revolutionary, as unlike other psychiatrists, he truly worked to understand the neurobiology of the brain rather than simply distributing psychiatric drugs to his patients with many negative side effects, such as Metrazol. Many patients interviewed reported their frustration with Metrazol, as it would induce debilitating terror within them, sometimes worsening their experience with their illness.

Cerletti has been communicating with your local American psychiatrists to help your loved ones with schizophrenia or psychosis get the treatment they have awaited. All it takes is one quick visit! Best of all, you won't spend tens of dollars on pills that won't work! Cerletti's cheap and easy treatment will finally help those in our society to be free of their hallucinations and delusions.



### MORE FINES? HITLER'S REVENGE FOR ERNST VOM RATH!

On November 12, the Jewish were fined 1 billion marks by the Nazis, after 17-year-old Herschel Grynszpan, a Polish Jew, assassinated Ernst vom Rath, who was the German diplomat in Paris.





# EVIAN CONFERENCE —WHERE WILL THE GERMAN JEWS GO?

On July 6, representatives from 32 countries met in Evian, France to decide where escaping Jews from Germany could go. Up until July, the German Nazis were invading Jewish families' homes and schools along with incarcerating them in concentration camps.

Regardless of the inhumane and intolerable conditions of the concentration camps, many countries, including the United States, denied making major changes to their immigration policies to allow more Jews to immigrate to the U.S. Specifically, the United States stated during the conference that they will only intake 27,370 Jews. However, European countries are completely unwilling to take in Jewish refugees, leaving the Jews with absolutely no place to escape.

At this time, all parties remained either neutral or in support of the Nazis. In fact, on September 9th, American President

Franklin D. Roosevelt provided his opinion by clearing the controversy caused by a speech given by William C. Bullitt, in which Bullitt said that the U.S. would support a campaign to stop Hitler. Roosevelt makes it clear that the U.S. will remain neutral in all circumstances of the cruelty happening in Germany.

The European countries remained neutral until the Nazi's intense cruelty and mass genocide of the Jews, including Kristallnacht or "Night of Broken Glass". Kristallnacht occurred when the Nazis stole from Jewish businesses, burned down synagogues, and killed almost 100 Jews. Continuous arrests and incarceration to concentration camps led to the United Kingdom accepting approximately 10 000 Jewish children in December 1938.

# HISTORIC OIL STRIKE PROPELS KUWAIT'S ECONOMIC TRANSFORM- ATION

Kuwait, once a modest regional trade port, is on the brink of a remarkable economic transformation following the momentous discovery of oil in its vast desert terrain. The first oil strike, occurring on February 22, 1938, in the Burgan field, marks a watershed moment in the history of this emirate, signalling the dawn of a new era of prosperity.

This significant discovery of oil in commercial quantities promises to catapult Kuwait into the ranks of leading oil exporters, reshaping its economy and altering its geopolitical standing in the region. With oil reserves now at its disposal, Kuwait stands poised to harness this invaluable resource to fuel its development and secure its future prosperity.

The ramifications of this oil strike extend far beyond Kuwait's borders, reverberating throughout the global energy landscape. As the world grapples with increasing demand for oil, Kuwait's emergence as a key player in the oil market holds profound implications for international trade and geopolitics.

The discovery of oil in the Burgan field not only promises newfound wealth for Kuwait but also presents a host of challenges and opportunities. As the emirate navigates the complexities of managing its oil resources, it must also confront the social, economic, and environmental implications of its newfound wealth. As Kuwait embarks on this transformative journey, the world watches with keen interest, eager to witness the evolution of this once-sleepy trade port into a thriving hub of oil production and commerce.



# SKINNER'S THEORY OF BEHAVIOUR SPARKS INTEREST

In a groundbreaking development in the field of psychology, B.F. Skinner has recently published his seminal work, "The Behavior of Organisms", propelling the concept of operant conditioning into the spotlight. Skinner's work is causing waves in academic circles, drawing widespread attention to behaviourism and inspiring laboratory research on conditioning.

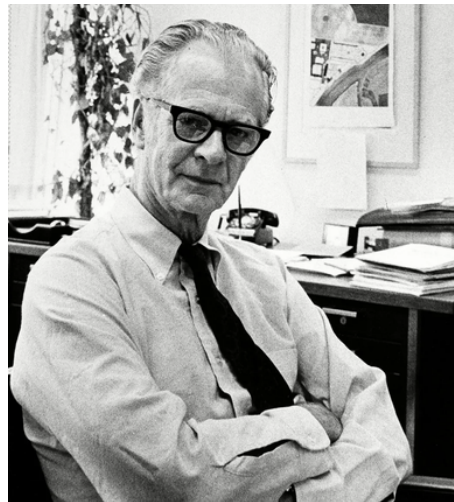
Skinner's theory outlines a science of behavior that seeks to establish its laws through analyzing empirical data, rather than relying on abstract neurological processes. His research marks a departure from traditional psychological frameworks, emphasizing observable behaviour and its response to external stimuli.

Central to Skinner's theory is the distinction between respondent and operant behaviour. While observable stimuli elicit respondent behaviour, operant behaviour occurs without a discernible external trigger. Through extensive research on rats' feeding responses, Skinner demonstrates operant behaviour conditioning, comparing it to Pavlov's stimulus conditioning.

Of particular significance is Skinner's concept of "reflex reserve," a process built up during conditioning and depleted during extinction, shedding light on the dynamics of behaviour modification. His work delves into various factors influencing reflex strength and explores the intricate relationship between behaviour and the nervous system.

With chapter headings encompassing a wide array of topics, including conditioning, stimulus discrimination, and the role of drive, Skinner's comprehensive framework offers a new lens through which to understand human and animal behaviour.

Skinner's "The Behavior of Organisms" promises to revolutionize the field of psychology, paving the way for further exploration into the complexities of behaviour and conditioning. As scholars delve deeper into Skinner's theories, the implications for understanding and influencing behaviour are profound, ushering in a new era of psychological inquiry.



## MUNICH PACT: EUROPE AVERTS CRISIS THROUGH DIPLOMACY

In a historic diplomatic maneuver, key European powers have brokered an agreement aimed at preventing the outbreak of war over the Sudetenland crisis. The Munich Pact, signed by Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France, represents a compromise intended to address escalating tensions in the region.

Under the terms of the agreement, Czechoslovakia has been compelled to cede control of its border regions, predominantly inhabited by ethnic Germans, to Nazi Germany. This move comes in response to Adolf Hitler's threat of military action if the Sudetenland is not handed over to Germany. The annexation of these territories by German forces is set to occur promptly following the signing of the

pact. The decision to acquiesce to Hitler's demands has been met with mixed reactions. While some view it as a pragmatic solution to avert the specter of war, others criticize it as an appeasement of Nazi aggression. Nevertheless, proponents of the Munich Pact argue that it offers a chance for peace and stability in Europe, albeit at the expense of Czechoslovakia's territorial integrity. Czechoslovakia, excluded from the negotiations, has reluctantly agreed to the terms under pressure from Britain and France. The fate of the nation hangs in the balance as it navigates the precarious geopolitical landscape of pre-war Europe. As the Munich Pact takes effect and German troops move into the Sudetenland, the world watches with bated breath, hoping that this diplomatic resolution will indeed pave the way for lasting peace on the continent.



# CONTINUOUS SLASHES ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY!

You're not alone if you thought the government would have fixed the recession by now! Millions of Americans are left unemployed and penniless as the country's economy tries to recover from the Great Depression. Not only has it lasted for almost a year now, but it is nearly comparable to the recessions we experienced in 1920 and 1929!

Rates of all economic measures have fallen—gross domestic product (GDP) by 10%, industrial production by 32% and unemployment by 20%! How will Americans survive in this economy? Many families struggle to feed their young children regardless of their tireless efforts to find jobs.

What led to the spiral of such a disastrous recession? The government's contractionary fiscal policies meant that less money could be spent by the government, but more money was being taxed. Ultimately, this led to a decrease in the total amount of money available in the economy (i.e., the money supply).

Not only this, but Americans are blaming banks as banks doubled the reserve requirement ratios, meaning that banks doubled the ratio of the amount of money they are required to keep in comparison to the amount of money they can lend to Americans. Moreover, banks' excess reserves, or the amount of money they can keep beyond the necessary reserve amounts, has increased from \$859 million in December 1933 to over \$3 billion now! Why are banks holding onto our money? The recession continues to add to American's massive mistrust of the banks. Can we trust the banks to keep our money? Can we rely on them for borrowing? How will we recover from this?



## THE WAR OF WORLDS CREATING MASS PANIC IN AMERICANS!

On October 30th, Orson Welles narrated the radio version of The War of the Worlds, which involved narrating a story about a Martian invasion in America. Although it was meant to be a lighthearted, Halloween-themed episode, Americans expressed that the style of the episode was too convincing to be interpreted as real news. In fact, most Americans believed that the world was being invaded by Martians. However, after they found out that it was a skit, Americans expressed how they felt deceived by the entertainment industry, especially considering the stress they felt from the ongoing recession and the conflict in Germany, which was affecting immigration policies in the U.S.

## HISTORIC LEGISLATION SETS MINIMUM WAGE

A monumental stride toward fair labor practices has been achieved with the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Effective immediately, the act mandates a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, caps the workweek at 40 hours, and establishes 16 as the minimum working age, excluding specific industries like mining and manufacturing. Additionally, a five-member labor standards board will oversee further adjustments to wages and hours, ensuring continued progress in safeguarding workers' rights. This landmark legislation represents a significant victory for workers across the nation, providing essential protections and laying the groundwork for a more equitable labor landscape.



# DEVASTATING HURRICANE STRIKES LONG ISLAND AND NEW ENGLAND

A sudden and ferocious hurricane has unleashed chaos and destruction across Long Island and Southern New England. On September 21, 1938, one of the most powerful storms in recorded history made landfall, leaving a trail of devastation in its wake. Originating near the Cape Verde Islands, the hurricane rapidly intensified as it swept across the Atlantic, striking with unprecedented force. With sustained hurricane winds lashing central and eastern Long Island, as well as southeastern Connecticut, communities were left reeling from the onslaught. The accompanying storm surge inundated coastal areas, compounding the destruction wrought by torrential rainfall. The unexpected and overwhelming impact of this hurricane serves as a stark reminder of nature's formidable power and the urgent need for preparedness in the face of such catastrophic events.



## ITALY TRIUMPHS IN WORLD CUP FINAL AGAINST HUNGARY

In a thrilling display of football prowess, Italy has emerged victorious in the 1938 FIFA World Cup, securing their second consecutive title. The final match, held in France, saw Italy face off against Hungary in a fiercely contested battle. Despite Hungary's formidable challenge, Italy showcased their dominance on the field, ultimately clinching a 4-2 victory and solidifying their status as football champions once again. Under the skilled guidance of coach Vittorio Pozzo, Italy's national team has etched their name in history as the only team to achieve multiple World Cup wins with the same coach. As celebrations erupt across Italy, football fans around the world applaud the team's remarkable achievement on the grand stage of international competition.

