

Guest Lecturer Studies Society

"The Social Psychology of Industrial Societies" is the title of a course to be given during the spring semester by Professor Alex Inkeles, visiting Professor of Sociology from Harvard University.

Diversity Threatened

Mr. Inkeles intends to discuss a new form of social organization, loosely called "industrial society," which is rapidly becoming the dominant form of life in all parts of the world. This poses a unique challenge to man, threatening to greatly reduce the diversity in the patterns of social life, which previously characterized the world scene.

The study of industrial society present an unusual opportunity to the social scientist, who, for the first time, faces the prospect of testing theories about human behavior which may have general relevance rather than being limited to a very narrow range of societies.

Mr. Inkeles declared that the United States and the Soviet Union are the main centers for diffusing this new cultural pattern; they serve as models of development for population now acquiring "industrial civilization." It is important to be aware of the similarities and differences in these social structures, and to assess their future prospects. Such

an assessment will provide an important base line for further exploration of the industrial environment as a setting for human existence.

Personality and Structure

Against this background Professor Inkeles will survey a series of topics which will permit the student to examine systematically the human response to the conditions of life in industrial society. The precise focus of this exploration will be on the inter-relationships between personality and social structure. The areas to be studied will include: politics, religion, occupations and careers, and "national character."

Common Ground

This set of topics is one on which specialized concerns from all of the social sciences are now converging. Historians, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, social psychologists, economists, and sociologists have been doing specialized and overlapping research and writing in this area. Professor Inkeles' course, open to students with one term of a social science, will be of interest to many majors in the social science fields.

The course will meet on alternate weeks from 4-6 p.m. on Mondays. One point of college credit will be given for those (See SOCIOLOGY, Page 4)

Barnard



Bulletin

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1960

By Subscription

Vocational Conference Stresses Liberal Arts

by Roselle Kurland

Mr. Robert K. Greenleaff, Director of Personnel Research for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, will be the keynoter at the Vocational Conference this Wednesday. Mr. Greenleaff, a graduate of Carleton College, will discuss "Education and the Mature Personality."

The purpose of this year's conference, the fifth such event held at Barnard, is to give students information about a wide variety of jobs in which liberal arts graduates can function. The day's

series of meetings and discussions have been planned to acquaint the students with the range of

these panels are experienced people who can present the longer range views of their fields.

In the afternoon, nine panels will be held — three in the Humanities, three in the Sciences and three in the Social Sciences. Members of the afternoon panels will include recent graduates who will come back and discuss their own job experiences and the specific methods they used in obtaining their positions. The afternoon panels are more personally oriented and will allow time for audience participation.

Classes Suspended

A tea for each of these three areas will follow afternoon panels. Attendance is required at the panels and classes will be suspended for the day. The conference will emphasize the liberal arts training, rather than just the particular major which is usually dealt with by the departments themselves.

Faculty members of the Vocational Committee are Professor Richard Youtz of the Psychology Department, chairman, Professor Bernard Barber of the Sociology Department, Professor Helen Carlson of the French Department, and Mrs. Ethel S. Paley, Director of the Placement Office. Chairman of the Vocational Committee is Sue Tiktin '62.



Robert K. Greenleaff

fields in which they may work after graduation from college.

Morning Panels

Eight morning panels have been planned. These include discussions of the topics Art and Design, Business, Communications, Education, Government and International Affairs, Theater and Music, Science, and Working With People. The members of

Professor Sayre Asserts City Free From Tammany Group

"The general myth about New York City is that it is governed by Tammany Hall", stated Professor Wallace Sayre, in addressing Columbia Freshmen on "Citizenship in Politics" in Wollman Auditorium on November 22. Professor Sayre devoted the remainder of his argument to proving the falsity of this myth.

Professor Sayre, Eaton Professor of Government, characterized the city's present political scene as a "contest between five main groups of actors." He described the decision making process as a "process of bargaining and agreement."

The five sets of actors who, according to Professor Sayre, in-

fluence and decide the policy of the city are: the party leaders, the elected and appointed officials, the departmental bureaucracy, non-governmental interest groups and state and federal officials.

In Professor Sayre's opinion, political power is widely diffused, and divided among the five groups. The influence of the party leader is manifest mostly in the nomination for mayor. After the election, however, the party leaders have little power in the appointment of city officials. The city officials, pay little attention to the party leaders and are thus "completely emancipated from Tammany power."

Professor Sayre emphasized the influence of organized bureaucracy, asserting that the permanent staffs of the city departments are often more influential in making decisions than elected and appointed high officials.

The power of interest groups in city affairs lies in their "spe-



Wallace Sayre

cialization" and ability to direct and concentrate their efforts on a particular section of city government. There are, according sand such groups in the city. The last group, the state and federal officials, exert their influence in matters concerning federal and state economic support of city projects.

Political power in the city is, therefore, a completely pluralistic system. It is according to Mr. Sayre, "an open system in which almost anyone can participate."

"The old saying: you can't fight City Hall", concluded Professor Sayre, "can be now changed to: everybody does fight City Hall effectively and wins some of the time."

not "sanctioned by law or public opinion."

Misconceptions

The editor of the Carolina Israelite proceeded to dismiss two misconceptions about the Negro minority. First, Negroes are not trying to push into anyone's neighborhood; Mr. Golden considers this belief a form of white "arrogance." The Negro wants only to escape from slums and overcrowding, he declared.

Another myth is that if Negroes are given equal rights, somehow the white race will be mongrelized. According to Mr. Golden, however, this is not the case. In fact, he thinks that there is more mongrelizing in the present situation.

He commented that although school integration is important in itself, it is only symbolic of the selfish pride which inspires racial segregation. This pride is (SEE GOLDEN, Page 3)

Golden Finds Freedom In American Concepts

At the annual Thanksgiving Services of St. Paul's Chapel last Tuesday, Harry Golden declared that "America is not a place; it is an idea."

Mr. Golden stated that he believes that the American idea is that everyone has "the opportunity to enter an open society." Thus, a man can come "off the boat" and be able to accomplish "whatever is in his character and talent to achieve. The apprentice to a tailor will probably become a tailor, and any boy can hope to become a governor, senator, clergyman or outfielder."

Mr. Golden declared that a segment of our population, twelve or thirteen million strong, is largely denied this opportunity. He characterized the cities of the North as "smoldering volcanoes" which will soon erupt, but commented that, at least in the North, racial discrimination is

Court Informs People Of Majority Principle

"No institution ever contributed more to education on the majority principle than the Supreme Court. The Court has supplied a political as well as a Constitutional philosophy," declared Professor Henry S. Commager, of Amherst College, in his second lecture in the Gino Speanza series on "Democracy, Freedom and the Courts."

In continuing his discussion of the American paradox of majority rule and minority rights, democracy and limited government, Professor Commager, cited many cases in which the "plea of necessity" caused the Court to jeopardize minority rights of individuals due to irrational fears for the preservation of the state.

Educate The People

To guard against this loss of individual rights Dr. Commager asserted that the American people must be educated in the "majority principle." This educational process "is carried on by organizations and institutions . . . powerful enough to influence . . . and enlightened (so as to exert) benevolent influence."

These organizations and institutions consist of the political par-

ties, labor unions, veterans' and fraternal organizations, business and professional associations, churches, the press, the communications media, libraries and publishing houses, educational institutions, the government and the law.

Professor Commager emphasized the role of the Supreme Court in the "preservation of freedom . . . (by) interpreting the Constitution Laws," he continued, "set the bounds of majority will." Dissenting opinions state the minority case.

Institutions of learning have ranked second in the public education in the majority principle. However, he pointed to other universities where "timidity and confusion" have led to the firing of recalcitrant teachers and the meek acceptance of student loans accompanied by loyalty oaths.

Political parties ignore minority rights except in the case of Negroes; labor unions have fought for freedom, "but are narrow and parochial;" business organizations have sought "the preservation of private enterprise, but have yet to discover that all private enterprise begins in the minds of men."

Barnard Bulletin

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Jobless June . . .

Classes will be suspended on Wednesday for the biennial Vocational Conference. This conference will dramatize the need for **thinking about** life after the A.B., M.A. or Ph.D.

Outstanding speakers, including many Barnard alumnae, will discuss their job experience at this time and inform the students of the hardships and benefits of a particular career. Flesh and blood examples of alumnae who have succeeded in the field of the job seeking student will enlighten and encourage the undergraduates on Wednesday.

Vocational Conference Day is a step in the right direction. But why take only one step? Why **think about** a career for only one day? Why not **act now**?

Too many students, who intend to work immediately after graduation or even later on after graduate school, remain complacent about finding a job. Why is the Placement Office so rushed in May or June with frantic cries from seniors who suddenly realize that they must work? Why are jobs lost because students neglected to take required examinations? Are students taking full advantage of the services available to them through the Placement Office?

This office can serve the student in a number of ways:

- Information and materials are supplied to coordinate jobs and majors.
- Requirements for beginning work in specific fields are pointed out.
- A personal interview is available for each senior to outline opportunities in the job market.
- Contacts with employers can be made by the office through the campus recruiting program.
- The vocational library provides employment directories of areas across the country.

Students who plan to attend graduate school should take advantage of the job placement service to make long-range plans. The Placement Office personal file should be kept up to date with the required references and necessary information which may prove valuable in the years after graduation.

Once this ground work has been laid however, it is up to the individual to secure the position for herself. There is no spoon-feeding of jobs. The initiative and follow through is left to the student just as the initial action must be taken by her.

The Placement Office might better serve the needs of the student body by more actively publicizing their services to each of the undergraduate classes. A class meeting in each year could profitably be devoted to explaining the opportunities offered to the student and the necessity for early planning and action.

Recently published statistics claim that married college women of today will be working on the average of twenty-five years. The role of women today and tomorrow will be quite different than that which our grandmothers had to face yesterday. Educated women are no longer satisfied with being unable to express their abilities outside of the home. Therefore, long-range career advice for women has become more important.

After the Vocational Conference is over and classes have resumed, we urge the student body to take action on their occupational thoughts. **Plan ahead.** Don't labor under the false illusion that your Barnard degree alone is the key to occupational success.

It isn't.

'Taste of Honey' Offers Sensitive Portrayals

Two questions poised by this very sensitive work which a nineteen year old girl has produced are disturbingly clear. Can the individual withstand societal pressure; and can such an individual escape the social reality which he inherits? It seems that the image of the 'super-human' who can disregard all conventions of society and be a living affirmation of individual conviction is a perennial hero of authors. And yet, despite their sympathy with the startling individualism of her characters, author Shelagh Delaney realizes the irony and severe limitations which environment exerts upon them.

Search For Love

In *Taste of Honey*, Josephine, a teen-aged girl searching for the love her mother denies her, travels the complete circle from rebellion to acceptance. Her early revolt from a mother whose morals she objects to and whose social failures she resents is ironically counterbalanced by the pattern her own life takes.

She finds herself in an incredibly similar position to what her mother faced — alone, pregnant, surrounded by the sordidness and oppression of poverty and destitution. These are neither new nor exceptionally acute observations of lower class life: yet the

poignancy and humor with which they are rendered create a work of insight and understanding.

Josephine's belligerency, vividly captured by Joan Plowright, is both cruel and passionate. Her outbursts are violent and match



the caustic retorts inspired by a self-centered and generally incompetent mother. However, complete sympathy with the daughter is neither desired nor achieved. Angela Lansbury as the mother evokes laughter and what may be termed 'perverted sympathy' since she is neither capable of resolving any of her own conflicts nor is concerned with rectifying the position into which she has indirectly placed her daughter. Yet, in spite of her shortcomings she presents a partial answer, even though severely limited and in many ways unsatisfactory, to the question of social defiance. As a

moral and successful individual she is a total failure.

Both characters are beautifully rendered. Miss Lansbury uses gesture and nuance with the ease and perfection of a polished entertainer. Playing opposite Miss Plowright she is ideally contrasted and in perfect rapport with her antagonist. Miss Plowright's portrayal of the rejected child and later, of the young girl happy in her experience yet bewildered and exasperated by her condition, is superb. With startling candidness she reveals the change and amazement resulting from a loss of innocence. Her movement and every gesture on stage is significant in that they intensify the emotions she experiences.

In the supporting cast we may honorably mention the pleasant performance of Billy Dee Williams as the Negro boy who is the father of the child. As an easy-going, happy and generally mild personality he seems to be an effective result of type-casting. Nigel Davenport as Peter, a weak though kind character who befriends the troubled Josephine, gives a thoroughly touching portrayal. He finds himself using her strength to support his own failings and beautifully acts out the forlorn tragedy which his own life has sentenced him to. Andrew Ray as Geoffrey, the mother's erst-while husband and lover, is again an effective prop to create the sordidness and pitifulness of the lower-class English urban population.

It is amazing that such a young author can capture a wide emotional gamut with such sensitive acuity.

E. T.

World of Apu

We recommend . . .

For fine vacation viewing, *The World of Apu*, at the Fifth Avenue Cinema. A warmly human film, it continues the life of Apu, seen first in *Pathar Panchali* and later in *Aparajito*, which dealt with his student years. Sensitive, direct, and deeply felt, the film



tells of Apu's marriage, his wife's death and the early years of his son, as well as of the spiritual struggles and despair that Apu must overcome before becoming a real father to his son.

Apu's journey, both inner and outer, is photographed beautifully. We see his hasty marriage turn into great joy; all emotion is portrayed by means of a wonderfully effective understatement. Apu's wife manages to convey a wealth of information about her love for her husband merely by the way in which she stirs the morning gruel. Satyajit Ray has managed to add significantly to the art of the film with this beautifully moving human document.

— R. C.

'Focus' Editor Requests Submission of Material

by Arlene Weitz and Rachel Blau

Christmas is a-coming, say the ticking clocks.
Please to put a story in the FOCUS box;
If you haven't got a story, an article will do;
If you haven't got an article, a rhyme or two.

The editor of FOCUS pleads through the land:
The editors of FOCUS have hat in hand.
Our harvesting of essays was sadly lean,
And none of Barnard's humor has made the scene.

Christmas is a-coming, with no mag in sight,
Literary Barnard's in a sorry plight,
FOCUS hung its stocking out early in September,
Hoping that you'd fill it by mid-November.

The editors of FOCUS need your stuff,
The editors of FOCUS don't have enough,
We'd just love to experiment with brand-new genres,
Embarrass you with riches like the Aga Khan's.

For Christmas is a-coming (you've heard that line),
We've a new submission date—December nine.
If you give us manuscripts, prose or verse,
We can make selections with a fat, rich purse.

Men of Barnard, you have disappointed me. Where is your humor? Where is your critical astuteness? Where is your swinging fiction, your razzle-dazzle poetry? Where is the prose of yester-year?

Some brave few have stepped forward to be counted. They have shown they were made of the true stuff. They have CONTRIBUTED TO FOCUS.

Appeal

But it is you others, you shy Emily Dickinsons and overweening Ayn Rands, to whom I appeal. Why do you not show yourselves? Hundreds of papers on literary and artistic subjects are written here every year; some must have enough styles and merit to be published. Yet FOCUS, which should be the expression of the best of literary (or at least literate) Barnard, has not received one article or familiar essay since the term began.

What of the ebullient spirits of the Barnard girl: her aptitude for parody, her sprightly repartee? FOCUS has not received a single essay, story, or poem with a humorous intention.

More Material

In the hope that more material, and perhaps more diverse material, will be submitted to FOCUS in the next few weeks, the editorial staff has extended the deadline for the first issue until December ninth. The quality of FOCUS depends on the breadth of its support.

Barnard's Talent Is Coupled With A Lack of Enthusiasm

by Roselle Kurland

Leana Kantor '63, chairman of the Arts Festival decried the lack of student interest in the Festival and urged that more undergraduates participate in this annual event. She stated that if more interest is not shown, the Barnard Arts Festival will have to merge with the one held at Columbia.

The tentatively scheduled Arts Festival will be held in the beginning of March and will emphasize individual creative achievement. As scheduled, the Arts Festival will include an original musical composition, written and performed by students and combining music, drama, poetry, and dance.

Events Scheduled

In addition, a group of one act plays written and presented by Barnard students, a photography and visual arts display, and an afternoon poetry reading are planned.

Miss Kantor noted that the Arts Festival is an event rather than an organization and emphasized that it should not conflict with the demands of Greek Games, Wigs and Cues, Junior Show, Gilbert and Sullivan, or any other extra-curricular activity. She asserted that the event could be highly successful, but only if at least 200 students participate. Response to the sign-up sheet on the all class bulletin board on Jake has been very poor



Leana Kantor '63

thus far, she noted.

Professional Appearance

Miss Kantor was hopeful about the possibility of having a professional actor or dance troupe appear at the Festival and also noted the possibility of making this a city-wide event and having students from other colleges present here. The chairman noted that there is a great deal of talent here, but it is coupled with an immense lack of enthusiasm, and was hopeful that a great many more girls would begin planning some contribution.

Miss Kantor commended her "four lieutenants", Lee Salmansohn '62, Sue Koppleman '62, Ellen Dinerman '62, and Pam Darby '63, for their work on the Arts Festival.

Panel Stimulates Idea Exchange

by Joan Schulman

Professor Robert Lekachman, Associate Professor of Economics, said of the conference of the Foundation Europeenne de la Culture held in Denmark in October of this year that, although its purpose was not to arrive at conclusions, it did stimulate an exchange of ideas between Americans and Europeans and did provide an opportunity to become acquainted with a varied assortment of people in business, in the professions, and in the arts and science.

The conference, which was entitled "Twentieth Century Society in its Cultural and Economic Aspects," was devoted to exchange of European and American experiences. The areas which were considered were the

economic basis of politics, the interaction of European and American culture, and the rift between the humanities and sciences. Papers were delivered by distinguished Americans and Eu-



Prof. Robert Lekachman

Heald Committee Advocates Tuition Payments In New York City Schools

The Heald Committee formed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, for the purpose of reviewing the N.Y. State resources for higher education, proposed radical changes in the higher education system of New York State last week.

Tuition Fee

Among the innovations considered, was the proposal of charging a uniform tuition fee of three

hundred dollars per year to all students at all public institutions of higher learning. This provision includes automatic rebates for students from families with less than \$5,000 per annum income.

The other proposals provided for the building of two universities with strong graduate schools, and two or three medical schools, and the construction of several more liberal arts colleges. The Heald Committee also considered converting teachers' colleges into "good" liberal arts colleges and "streamlining and freeing the State University of some groups that now supervise it."

City College Protests

Michael Katz, the Editor of one of City College's student newspapers, *Campus*, declared that the students were definitely opposed any idea of tuition. He then went on to state the many reasons for opposition.

He felt that the money raised by the tuition would not go into the betterment of the schools at all, but would be turned over to other public institutions. He continued that, once tuition would be instituted, the door would be open afterwards for additional tuition increases.

Poor Student

The most concrete and demanding problem posed by the proposed tuition is the possibility that the academic quality of the City College student would be lowered. This would be due to the fact that students, realizing that they must pay tuition, would be attracted to other tuition-pay-

ing schools. Although there is a provision for the poor student, the stipulation regarding the financial status of the students family is degrading and, therefore, many otherwise qualified students would turn away from the City (See HEALD, Page 4)

Europeans. This was a chance for the Americans, who were the "strange animals as far as the Europeans were concerned, to show that we are the kind of people who get things done, in the true pragmatic tradition," Mr. Lekachman stated.

Adams Urges Ethics For Business World

by Barbara Posen

"Christ in the Business World" was the topic discussed by Mr. John Q. Adams, business executive on the Advisory Board of Manufacturers Trust. Mr. Adams spoke before the Newman Club on Tuesday afternoon. Although his speech was primarily intended for the Catholic students of the Club, it had universal significance in its plea for the incorporation of morality and ethics in the business world.

Expediency Above Honor

Mr. Adams realizes that Christ would not be apt to visit a business world in which expediency is valued above honor, but urged men to bring Christ into their world by applying Christian principles to their daily lives. He urged students entering the business world to be "Christian to the core;" if not, the Russian image of the American money-grabbing capitalist would become an actuality.

Application of Christian Doctrine

Mr. Adams stated three specific ways in which Christian doctrine could be applied to business life: by devotion to the missal and the Mass, by attention to the papal papers on industry, and by obedience to the Beatitudes and the Ten Commandments. The businessman should also show common sense applications of Christian attitudes, doctrines and understanding. He named Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as a "true apostle" who had brought a "moral influence" to administration farm policy.

The "Missionary Approach"

Mr. Adams deplored the absence of intellectuals in business enterprise. The situation is changing however, intellectuals are

entering into labor movements with a "missionary approach" to diffuse their sensibility and knowledge into union actions.

Mr. Adams, who also serves on the Downtown Lower Manhattan Council and the Coordinating Committee for the Food Industries, has received his A.B. from Notre Dame, and L.L.d. from St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas. He helped to form the Coordinating Committee for Food Industries, an advisory committee to Secretary of Agriculture Benson, composed of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish businessmen.

Unpublicized Movement

He is the founder of the Catholic Employers, Managers, and Technologists Study Classes, an unpublicized movement that has spread throughout the country. The twenty clubs were formed several years ago with the aid of Cardinal Spellman. The members of the Classes study Christian doctrine, and its application to their daily lives.

Golden . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

a compensation for inadequacies which some white southerners refuse to admit. They win "a degree of self-esteem" by making sure that there is someone lower on the social scale than they are: the Negro is this scapegoat.

Mr. Golden warned that there is no pat answer "wrapped up with a red ribbon" to the complex problems which confront us. However, he believes that we can win the war against racial prejudice but only if "we find human kindness, somewhere."

Games Chairmen Meet; Name Artemis Goddess

The Greek Games Central Committee met on Tuesday, November 22 to approve the selection of the goddess Artemis as patroness of this year's Greek Games Festival. The budget was read and approved and a list of faculty advisers was drawn up.

Artemis was chosen as this year's goddess of games because she is a Greek goddess of the "first magnitude" and because there are many dramatic myths associated with her.

The members of the Central Committee are: Chairmen — Rachel Blau '63, Tony Sugarman '64; Athletics — Maria Bittner, '63, Marsha Berkman '64; Business

Manager — Susan B. Kaufman '63; Costumes — Caroline Fleisher '63; Virginia Greene '63, Karen Rubinson '64; Dance — Carmilla Trinchieri '63, Susan Warshall '63, Ronna Kipnis '64, Judy Padow '64 and Entrance — Sheila Gordon '63, Pamela Ween '64.

Also: Lyrics — Julie Lindheim '63, Ronnie Olman '64; Music — Bonnie Goodman '63, Naomi Shoenthal '63, Judy Goberman '64, Anne Stulgowa '64; Properties — Judith Klein '63, Margot Flaherty '64; Publicity — Vera Wagner '63, Susan Bromberg '64; Judges — Jurate Jasinias '63, Linda Swat '63; and Business — Marsha Rubin '63, Judy Hauer '64.

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- Judy — Fine things. Amazed.
- Jill — Fantastic prices. Unbelievable.
- Judy — Fabulous. Smart Stuff. Must go.
- Jill — Let's make a date. Need fill-ins.
- Judy — Will do.

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East And West Compare Ideals

by Lynne Tolk

"Misconceptions Concerning Japan," the proposed topic for a talk by Dr. Herschell F. Webb, of the Department of Japanese in Columbia's Graduate School, was, in his opinion, inadequate, because so many people have varying ideas about Japan.

At a meeting of the East-West Association on November 18, Dr. Webb and Professor Iko, a Japanese writer who has translated the works of James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence, explained their views concerning various aspects of Japan's growth, concentrating on the political and economic areas.

Rapid Growth in Tokyo

The first thing that impressed Dr. Webb, after being away from Japan for four years, was the Tokyo traffic. Instead of just the company of government-owned vehicles of four years ago, he found, on his return last summer, many private owner-driven cars. Dr. Webb indicated this as a sign of "increase in diffusion of wealth."

Concerning politics, Dr. Webb stated that he thought the Japanese, as a rule, are conservative. In sharp contrast to this group are the Socialists and Liberals, mainly made up of students and journalists.

East-West Conflict

In answer to, and in addition to Dr. Webb's discussion, Professor Iko made the comment that the talk had been fair and logical — from a Western point of view. He went on further to explain that Eastern speakers, when faced

with a Western audience, have a tendency to talk from the Western viewpoint, thereby losing something valuable.

Leftist Elements

According to Professor Iko, Japan is "a junior nation running to catch up to senior nations." Regarding the young Socialists, he stated that young men must always resist something. He compared these young men of Japan, in their crusading spirit, to Western clergymen. "They are seeking, in Communism, something pure, something eternal."

Speaking of his own generation, Professor Iko explained that in his youth, a young man who had an educated mind at all had to turn to Marxism. During the war in the forties the Marxists were severely suppressed and tortured. These people cannot forget these horrors even today and carry a deep grudge.

Communism Won't Last

In conclusion, Professor Iko expressed the belief that there will be a gradual lessening of feeling for communism in the East. One important factor on our side is that the West has free elections which Russia does not have.

Friday Noon...

Sane Nuclear Policy Groups Debate Disarmament Here

by Lynne Wetterau

"We feel an agreement on nuclear disarmament can be reached soon," stated Eric Holtzman, President of the Columbia Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy.

He and David Dubnau, President of the City Wide Student Group, for Sane Nuclear Policy, stood on chairs at the corner of 116th Street and Broadway on Friday at Noon, and stated "Sane's" views on nuclear disarmament.

Disarmament Progress

Eric Holtzman declared that progress had been made in disarmament talks between Russia and the United States. Political and scientific representatives from both countries have agreed on abolition of atmospheric testing, on a moratorium during which undergraduate testing systems would be developed and finally, on sites in both countries where seismic stations would be installed.

"Sane" feels that the number of annual inspections and other points that remain to be resolved,

could be settled faster if the U.S. would change its "last try" attitude toward negotiations. According to Mr. Holtzman, the U.S.S.R. made concrete proposals for nuclear disarmament, while the United States has proposed only discussion of nuclear problems.

Dangers Involved

David Dubnau emphasized the danger of a continued arms race for the world. A "brush war" might become a total war, a madman might push the wrong button or a "flock of geese on a radar screen" might panic military officials.

Mr. Holtzman felt that if any agreements on disarmament were made, an international police force should be provided which would enter any country that broke an agreement and would return it to normal conditions.

Why Continue Tests?

When asked why people are not better informed about nuclear disarmament, Mr. Holtzman stated that the Pentagon has in-

fluenced the release of information. They feel the national interest is better served by maintaining tests. Russia's emphasis on economic competition may be a result of the U. S.'s superior nuclear strength and if the U. S. decreases its strength, the U.S.S.R. may attack.

Public Education

"Sane" is trying, according to Mr. Holtzman, to educate the people to the danger that faces the world. If people think about nuclear disarmament and write their opinions to legislative leaders, nuclear disarmament may become a reality, not just an agreement.

In a mimeographed sheet distributed by members of "Sane", one paragraph states: "Dr. Hans Bethe of Cornell University, David R. Onglis, Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, and many other scientists stress the fact that little could be gained by such nuclear tests in any cases, even by the military. We already have enough bombs to destroy the world several times."

Heald . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

College as a means for education.

The student body at City College has held rallies, and petitions have been circulated by the Student Government, and the College newspapers have protested the Heald Committee's proposals. President Buell Gallagher is officially noted as protesting the tuition proposal, and along with him The Teacher's Union of the City of New York has stated its objections.

'Free Academy'

Al Linden, City College's President of Student Government, stated: "Municipal Colleges were created as free Academies and should stay free Academies. A responsible free government is one which makes free education on all levels its goal."

Sociology . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

students enrolled in the course. Alex Ikelos is Professor of Sociology in the Department of Social Relations, and Director of Studies on the Soviet Social System in the Russian Research Center, both at Harvard University. As an undergraduate, Professor Ikelos studied at Cornell. He took his doctorate in sociology at Columbia.

Recent Publications

His published works include **Public Opinion in Soviet Russia, How the Soviet System Works** (with R. Bauer and C. K. Kluckhohn), **The Soviet Citizen** (with R. Bauer) and some thirty papers in sociology and social psychology, including the chapter on National Character (with D. J. Levinson) in the **Handbook of Social Psychology**.

S. G.

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