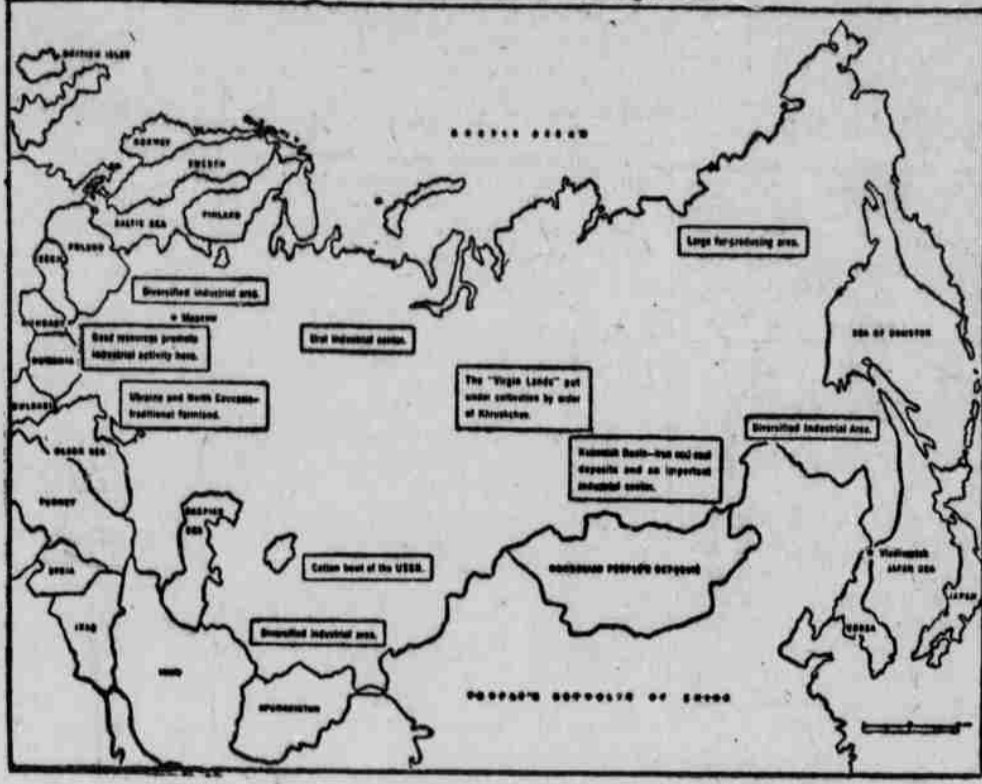


World Affairs Preview Spotlights Russia



Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Russia today as shown by map of USSR's economic zones.

Harvard Economist Discusses USSR

By Mary Louise Reese
The Russian people are exerting "political pressure" economically on their government "planners."

Even Nikita Khrushchev is feeling the pressure. Nicholas DeWitt of the Harvard University Russian Research Center, a specialist in Russian economics, not only believes these statements, but also calmly asserted that the Russian "planners" are having to meet the economic demands of the people.

Dollar Vote

How do people in a Communist country make demands politically or economically?

Even in the Communist-ruled countries the dollar-vote, as economists term the demand for or against products shown by buying patterns of consumers, is a weapon of the people, he says.

DeWitt, on campus to present the first World Affairs Preview Wednesday afternoon, said, "I don't think they can continue indefinitely to neglect the consumers' wants."

So long as the Russian people had nothing or very little, he continued, they could be satisfied by very lit-

people. Once they have better goods, they will not buy the old inferior products again, he explained. The inferior products remain on the shelves, and the planners have to give the people higher quality.

He added that every time the Russians learn a little more about higher standards

sia totals only 40% of the Gross National Product of the United States, he said.

Less Per Capita Income

The Soviet Union has approximately 210 million people. If the same proportion of the Gross National Product of each country were distributed to the people, the Russians would only have 26% as much per person per year as each American.

And Russia retains a larger percentage of her national output for governmental purposes than our government does.

These two factors, lower total output and higher governmental retention, maintain the low standards of living in the Soviet Union today, DeWitt said.

In view of living conditions, "four to six people or sometimes two families in the same room," he explained, it is not difficult to understand why a higher percentage of the educated women of Russia work than do the educated American women.

Honor Working Wives
Although the government makes it "honorific, for the family" if the woman works, he said, supplementing the family income may be the primary factor.

Quoting his own book, "Education and Professional Employment in the USSR," to be published in November by the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, DeWitt showed that the percentages of women working in most fields requiring training were higher in Russia than in America.

More Women
One explanation, he noted, is the balance of 55 women and 45 men per 100 citizens over 20 in Russia. "Under the age of 20," he said, "normal balance is restored."

Due to the war and the ensuing balance of more women than men, 55 per cent of all college students in Russia are women. There are more trained women to enter most fields.

Despite "paper equality" of the sexes, he continued, "in reality the educational reform which is underway now will give more preference to men" for higher education.

Under Khrushchev's proposals for educational reform, students will work full time for 18 months to two years before completing their education.

Proportions Shifting
"In fact, during the last three years the proportion of women among students in higher education has declined slightly," DeWitt said.

"I don't think this is sufficient at the present time to be considered a definite trend, but it is there."

But today women still provide one-third of all engineers without administrative responsibilities and

more than half of the workers in "lower echelon" fields requiring higher education.

Women never seem to reach the "higher echelons" of plant management and higher administrative and political offices, he commented, in spite of "paper equality" in a supposedly classless society.

Rheumatic Fever Is NU Target

Continued from Page 1

beta strept, which causes the human tissue to build up autoantibodies against complex chemical structures or mucopolysaccharides which make up part of the heart tissues. They are called autoantibodies because the body builds them against its own tissue. One of these autoantibodies may be produced against chondroitin sulfate, which is one of the mucopolysaccharides.

"Consequently," he pointed out, "subsequent exposure to the strept alone is enough to cause this hypersensitivity."

Bacteria in Blood Serum
When the test rabbits for the experiment are inoculated with the streptococcus preparation, they are later bled. The serum, or clear portion of the blood, is extracted, and is found to contain antibodies against the strept bacteria.

"If we can prove that the presence of the streptococcus in the animal's heart also causes its body to produce autoantibodies, then it would be possible to produce a substance to prevent heart damage from rheumatic fever," he said.

However, the fact that the strept bacteria by themselves cause the production of autoantibodies hasn't yet been proved. "That's what we're working on," Dr. Engelhard added.

Side Effect: Arthritis
"We get an interesting side effect in these rabbits," he said. "In addition to showing heart damage, they develop an arthritic condition in their joints. We can isolate the strept from the fluid in these joints."

And since the rabbit produces antibodies against the strept, he added, it would stand to reason that if the serum from the rabbit's serum from the rabbit's blood, which would contain antibodies against the strept, were inoculated into other rabbits, and the rabbits then exposed to streptococci, the antibodies should prevent the production of arthritis by the streptococci.

Suggested Readings on Russia

The following periodicals dealing with Russia have been recommended by the staff of Love Memorial Library for students and others who want to know more about the Soviet Union.

In addition to these maga-

zines devoted wholly to Russia, the librarians report that such American magazines as "Foreign Affairs, Current History" and "Western World" carry articles on Russia frequently.

The June, 1960, issue of "At-

lantic Monthly" has a special section devoted to Russian arts and culture.

Russian Periodicals

Soviet Highlights A survey of Soviet thought and developments in English translation. A selection of articles translated from a wide variety of Soviet periodicals. Articles from education science and literature.

Krokodil For Russian readers. The famed Soviet "humor" magazine. Noted mainly for its attacks on the non-Communist world, it also yields a harvest of satire on contemporary USSR.

Soviet Literature A monthly journal of current Soviet writing. Published by the Union of Soviet Writers, this magazine is one of the best indexes to the current line on Soviet art.

Soviet Union Illustrated monthly; a Soviet view of their life in pictures and text. The English version of a magazine published in sixteen languages. Heavily propagandistic but indicative of Communist attitudes.

USSR Illustrated monthly published by reciprocal agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. USSR is published by Russia in the United States of America. USSR is published by the United States in Russia for Soviet consumption.

Soviet Studies A quarterly review of the social and economic institutions of the USSR. A scholarly British review of Soviet social affairs. The American Slavist and East European Review This review is published for the American Association for the Advancement of Slav Studies by Columbia University, economic and cultural aspects of Russia and East European countries.

The Russian Review An American quarterly devoted to Russian past and present. The purpose of this review is to interpret the real aims of the Russian people as opposed to Soviet communism.

'Sky Show' Shows Past

"Summer school students looking for an inexpensive evening of good entertainment should enjoy one of our shows at the Ralph Mueller Planetarium," according to J. A. Howe, coordinator of the planetarium.

The planetarium is offering two programs this summer. "The Expanding Universe" is now showing and will continue through July 31. "Brazilian Nights" begins on Aug. 1 and runs through Oct. 2.

"The Expanding Universe" tells about the early days of astronomy when it was believed that the universe extended only as far as the naked eye could see. It shows how stars were used for navigation and tells of a science called astrology.

"Brazilian Nights" will give the viewer a display of constellations seen only in the

Southern Hemisphere. A display of the Aurora Australis and Aurora Borealis (Northern and Southern lights) also will be shown.

The programs will be shown at 2:45 p.m. Monday through Friday; 8:00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and 2:30 and 3:45 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

Admission is \$.25 for all undergraduate and graduate students; \$.50 for non-students.

Grant Aids Soil Study

The University of Nebraska Department of Agronomy has received a \$1,500 grant from the Serwin-Williams Company. It was given through the University Foundation for research. The grant will be used for research on the zinc deficiency of Nebraska soils in relation to crop production.

Mary Louise Reese is a junior in the University of Nebraska school of journalism and editor of the Summer Nebraskan. She is president of Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalism fraternity, associate editor of Scrip, University literary magazine, a member of Kappa Tau Alpha, journalism honorary and a Journalism Gold Key winner.

The more they get, the more the Russian people, like people everywhere, want.

Pressure Builds Up
"It's really a kind of pressure that builds up within the community," he said.

The pressure is not outward, but from within the



Nicholas De Witt

of living in the Western countries, such as the United States, they want higher standards of living for themselves.

Hits Soviet Power

The pressure for higher qualities of consumer products is political pressure because it strikes at the power of the government to allocate resources.

The Soviet government, he explained, can allocate its resources much more freely than our government can. This is the source of its present scientific rise.

Russia gains internationally by keeping resources away from the Russian people, DeWitt said.

Yet Russia has less to begin with than we do, according to DeWitt. The Gross National Product, the total goods produced during a fiscal year by all branches of the economy, of Soviet Rus-



SMILING RUSSIANS—Russians behind a display in Moscow during the U. S. Exhibition. According to Nicholas DeWitt, this is where economic pressure begins.

Miller & Paine

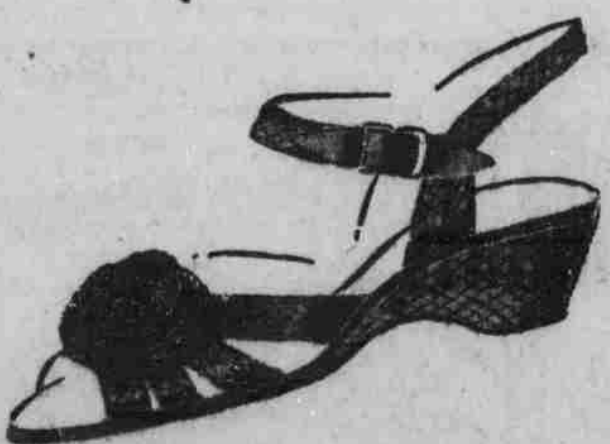
Lincoln

Coolness is woven in

CHA-CHA "RAFFIA"

The cool beauty of raffia... with the comfort kept a hidden secret! Penaljo's exclusive Play-Arch construction is built in! Fashion-wise and wonderful, now through summer!

12.95



SHOE SALON, SECOND FLOOR

Community Savings Stamps given with every purchase

NEBRASKA UNION BARBER SHOP

Located in Southwest Corner Nebraska Union Basement

Phone HE 2-7631 Ext. 5109 For Appointment



ELMER NEUKIRCH



BOB ENGLER



GENE CLARK



FRANK KUHN

EXPERIENCED BARBERS IN ALL NEW, MODERN SHOP

AIR-CONDITIONED

MUZAK

CONVENIENT LOCATION

Hours 8:00 - 5:15 Weekdays

8:00 - 5:00 Saturday



Gold's OF NEBRASKA

Spend Summer in A Shirtwaist

Vic Gene of Kansas City designed this Wamsutta cotton available in all the pastel colors, plus black, white or navy. Sizes 10-16. Features full skirt with 6 inch hem, roll sleeves, and self belt.

10.98

GOLD'S Sportswear ... Second Floor

PLUS ADDED SAVINGS WITH GREEN STAMPS

This Coupon Good For in Trade 25¢

(one to a customer)

KING'S

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY or SATURDAY

330 No. 13th

Now Again Under King's Management