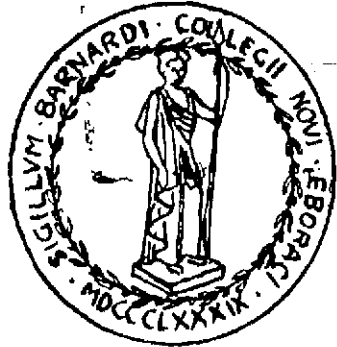


# Barnard



# Bulletin

VOL. LXI — No. 10

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1956

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## Democrats Plan Rally This Week

Presenting figures in the academic and political worlds, the first Democratic rally on campus will be held Thursday, November 1, at 8:15 p.m.

On the speaker's rostrum will be Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic senator from the state of New York; Helen Gahagan Douglas, former Congressional representative from California; Philip C. Jessup, Hamilton Fish professor of international law and diplomacy, and former United States ambassador-at-large; Emanuel Seller, representative from New York State and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; and Hugh C. Wolfe, professor of physics at the Cooper Union School of Engineering and former chairman of the Federation of American Scientists.

Following their fifteen minute talks, each speaker will answer questions from the audience concerning their topic.

The pre-election rally is co-sponsored by Columbia University Volunteers for Stevenson and the Committee for Stevenson Rally at Columbia.

## Organizations To Conduct Survey On Honor System

The Honor Board is planning to conduct a survey among students and faculty of Barnard College Tuesday through Friday, Dorothy Donnelly '57, chairman, announced.

This poll, which is being co-sponsored by *Bulletin*, will furnish answers to two questions: what is the general opinion of the students and faculty on the honor system as it stands and, if they feel revisions should be made in the system, what can be done to make the honor system more effective and acceptable.

Answers to these questions will enable the Honor Board to gain greater insight into faculty and student impressions of the system. Through this questionnaire, the Board also hopes to register opinion on the extent of faculty participation in the Honor System.

Last spring, the Honor Board considered a plan to extend faculty cooperation by allowing the faculty adviser of the girl brought before the Honor Board to set the penalty for the infraction within categories set by the eight-member Board. When Honor Board initially proposed

this new plan, *Bulletin* found it "highly commendable." It recognized the fact that the "working of the honor system is greatly weakened if the faculty does not have enough faith in the student board to bring academic infractions before them." The *Bulletin* editorial concluded that a "judge-jury" arrangement of this type would insure the "close student-faculty cooperation that is essential to the system."

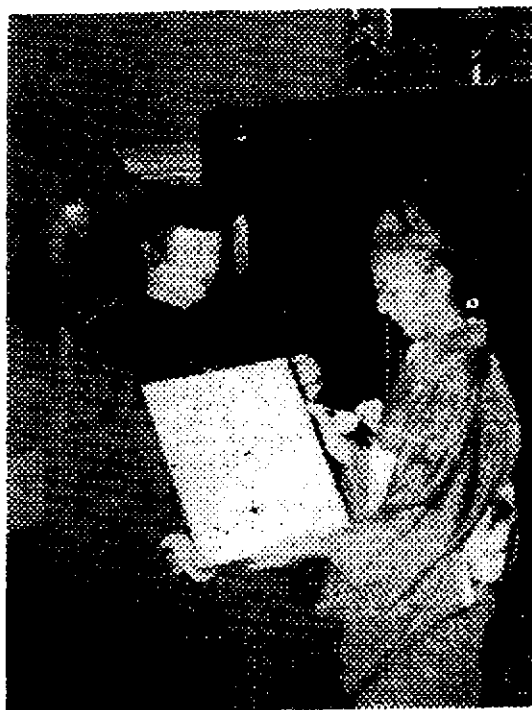
This proposal, which is still under consideration by the Board, will be part of the questionnaire to determine student and faculty reaction to it.

*Bulletin*, by helping the Honor Board with this survey hopes to obtain answers to some of its questions concerning plausible Honor Board revisions. The newspaper plans to find the reactions of the students and the faculty to its recent editorial proposals for revisions in the system.

If the results of the poll prove to the Honor Board that there is sufficient criticism of the present system, revisions will be drawn up by the Board and presented to the College at a Town Meeting.

## Wife Of Premier Receives Citation

### Ceremony Recognizes Mrs. Hatoyama As Outstanding Japanese Educator



Mrs. Ichiro Hatoyama and Mrs. Millicent C. McIntosh.

Mrs. Ichiro Hatoyama, wife of the Premier of Japan, received a special citation for her achievements in Japanese education and administration last Thursday in the College Parlor. President Millicent C. McIntosh presented the award.

In awarding the citation to Mrs. Hatoyama, Mrs. McIntosh spoke of her work as administrator of Kyoritsu Joshi Gakuen, one of Japan's educational institutions, and of her present position as president and administrative head of Kyoritsu Women's College. Mrs. McIntosh read from the citation. "You have devoted your life-long career to the advancement of education and the improvement of the welfare of women in Japan."

Ann Lord '57, president of the Undergraduate Association, presented Mrs. Hatoyama with a bouquet of chrysanthemums, the Japanese national flower, as a token of "the friendship between the students of Barnard and those of Japan."

In accepting the citation, Mrs. Hatoyama said this is the first time she has been honored as an individual rather than for her husband's achievements. Appearing in her native dress, the prime minister's wife thanked the students and faculty of Barnard for their cordial reception on her first visit to the United States.

Spectators at the ceremony included: Mrs. Grayson Kirk, wife of the president of Columbia University; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III, wife of the president of the Japan Society; and Mrs. Toshikazu Kase, wife of the Chief Observer from Japan to the United Nations.

## TV Critic Speaks at Gathering

by Naomi Emery

Television as a means of education "will never replace books," critic Harriet Van Horne told the Education Colloquium last Thursday. Miss Van Horne, television columnist for the *New York World Telegram and Sun*, continued, "I shudder to think of anybody being educated entirely by television. It isn't possible."

A program of occasional lectures by a staff of "master teachers," ideally Maurice Evans interpreting Shakespeare and Professor Harold Urey explaining nuclear physics, would be the best use of television for education, according to Miss Van Horne.

"I so hate the spirit of some of the educational programs," Miss Van Horne said. "They say we're a nation of idiots, and you just sit there and be educated." She believes CBS' "Camera Three" is "the best educational show on the air at the moment." She also likes the news programs including forums such as "Meet the Press," and commentators in the Eric Sevareid tradition.

Television's worst effect, said Miss Van Horne, is in stifling young children's imagination. She also commented on the "savagery" of several programs. "I'd ration children's viewing to one hour a day," she declared.

Television can at best only supplement other forms of education, Miss Van Horne reminded the assembly of prospective teachers. "Teaching and newspapers have yet to learn to honor their own," she said. "We ought to pay teachers at least five times as much as we do and make them the most honored members of our society."

## Author Killens Considers Role Of Negro In Literary World At NAACP Meeting

by Carol Stein

"There is no greater theme than man's struggle for dignity and freedom," John O. Killens, author of the social novel, *Youngblood*, stated at an N.A.A.C.P. meeting last Thursday. He spoke on "The Negro in American Literature."

The essence of literature is the dramatic expression of conflict, he began. Mr. Killens asked where one might find more drama, more conflict, more humor than in the stubborn upward fight for progress on the part of the American Negro. The emergence of the new Negro, stimulated by the situation in the South, has supplied an unrecorded depth of character for literature, he maintained.

The new Negro has an increased respect for his race and traditions, the author explained. He has a growing awareness of his part in modern America and, Mr. Killens continued, he is his own emancipator, casting aside outdated customs and adapting social codes to his changed position. No longer content to be a "second-class citizen," he has organized the Montgomery boycott as a protest against segregation. The new Negro realizes that his future lies in his own hands, and that if he is to progress he must be the one to determine his position in society. He has metamorphized from the patiently oppressed victim of injustices to a freedom-minded

citizen demanding his full rights, Mr. Killens stated.

The delineation of the new Negro is a challenge to today's writer. There is at present a



Mr. John O. Killens

"tremendous dearth" of literature depicting the true role of the Negro in the American way of life, the author continued.

The Negro is very seldom represented in American literature as he actually exists, but rather is a "standard" characterization in literature. In this way, Southern tradition and literature have fostered the stereotype of the Negro as an irresponsible, amoral and precariously civilized inferior to his white mentors. Common sense tells us that white and colored have "mutual problems and mutual solutions to these problems." According to Mr. Killens, it is the unrealistic carica-

ture of the Negro, whether biased or romanticized, that should be the real target of anti-segregation propaganda. He claimed that a true portrait of the American Negro would help Americans understand common problems, and so facilitate integration.

Mr. Killens calls integration a "coming together of equals." Americans must be informed of the contribution Negro culture has made to this nation's heritage, of how great a part of our current thought is derived from and related to Negro culture.

Yet, he stated, the image of the "typical" Negro is difficult to erase. Writers find it hard to clarify the issues on the contemporary scene because publishers are unwilling to handle "controversial material." Mr. Killens related this deliberate stifling of expression to events that have occurred before in American history.

The writer is always intimately concerned with the realistic portrayal of human relationships, with illuminating and deepening the experience of his time. There is a place for the Negro in American culture; the development of his potential as a creatively producing member of the community is the drive behind the new Negro. The strength of this drive, and its outcome will be the subject of the future literary expression of a culturally expanding America, concluded the author.

## Poll To Determine Election Choice

A straw poll, sponsored by Political Council, to determine student and faculty preference for president in the election, will be conducted today through Wednesday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Students will vote in a booth on Jake, next to which two thermometers will show the results of the daily tabulation for each candidate. The faculty booth will be set up in the Milbank faculty mail room. Final results of the poll will be carried in Thursday's *Bulletin*.

Included on each ballot are the following questions: choice of presidential and vice-presidential candidates, choice of New York State senator, and party sympathy.

The Young Democrats sponsored a straw poll last April to determine Barnard's choice for the Democratic presidential nomination. Adlai Stevenson polled 83 percent of the vote.

# Barnard Bulletin

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## Bulletin Proposes — II

**Bulletin** offered two suggestions for constitutional revision in its last editorial. Continuing our survey of student government and the possibilities for change within its structure, we propose the following:

**1. Club's Council should be abolished and in its place an Activities Council be set up. Such a body would embrace clubs and religious organizations, the four classes, publications and all the activities that come under the heading of the Undergraduate Association, such as Term Drive and College Teas, to name but two.**

The need has long been felt for a coordinating group serving all Barnard activities. With the introduction of a council of this type, extra-curricular affairs could be worked out on an administrative level between representatives of the activities listed above. The council could be divided into two branches — an administrative committee which would draw up a calendar of extra-curricular events so that each group offers its program without conflicting with others and a publicity committee which would handle the advertising of particular events. Since the Clubs' Council Chairman is also the Vice-President of the Undergraduate Association and a member of Student Council, she would be a logical candidate for the post of chairman of the proposed Activities Council. The representatives of the organizations making up the Council could select a chairman from their midst for the administrative committee, while the publicity chairmen constituting the membership of that committee could do the same for their group.

**2. The Honor Board should be a body determining guilt or innocence in the cases which come before it but after the board has established a category into which the offense falls, the final specific penalty should be decided by the faculty.**

We are moved to urge greater faculty participation in the honor system for several reasons. First, we would maintain that the system must command the respect of the faculty as well as the students if it is to be fully effective. The faculty must not turn away from the Board when they become aware of infringements of the Honor Code. Secondly, we believe that the faculty is fully justified in asserting that they should have the privilege of meting out academic judgments. As long as the Honor Board is still the body which judges its fellow students when they have committed an academic offense, we see no arguments against strengthening faculty participation in the system.

**3. The Honor Board Chairman should be nominated at the Nomination Assembly instead of Representative Assembly. Those who ran unsuccessfully for President of Undergraduate Association could enter the election for Honor Board Chairman by stating their intentions twenty-four hours after the results of the presidential election are known.**

We consider it important that the individuals running for the post of Honor Board Chairman present their views before a larger audience than that of Representative Assembly.

We believe that the above proposals merit consideration and submit them to the Barnard student body and to its student government officers.

## Minority Report

by Sandy McCaw

Barnard **Bulletin's** editorial policy has always been to present a majority opinion of the student body in its weekly column. Dissenting opinions, being in the minority, have no right to appear in the editorial column. On the issue of **Bulletin's** recommendations to the student body on the revision of the Undergraduate Association Constitution, there was disagreement within the editorial board. As **Bulletin's** intention in writing such an editorial was to present suggestions for revision, it was felt that the minority position on revision should be heard as well.

One basic premise on which my view of student government rests is that student government teaches students to be citizens of a democracy in the same way that classes teach them to be products of their cultural heritage. Thus, I feel that student government has the obligation to try to reach as many students as the academic program does.

A second basic premise of my theory is that every student at Barnard is as capable and has the same duty to participate in student government as she has the ability and the obligation to register for academic credits. Thus, I feel that students should no more be elected to representative offices in student government than that they should be so selected to attend academic courses.

In short, it is my belief that it be no longer an honor to serve student government, but rather a duty; that it be no longer a reward for the industrious, the efficient and the forceful, but rather the means of instilling these virtues in all of us.

These things are easier said than done. As is obvious, all the points here presented can not feasibly be made workable at Barnard, but the fact that we can't "go the whole way" is no excuse for not trying to go as far as we can.

Historical precedence for views such as these on political organization are legion, and the polis of Greece is the most outstanding among them. The assumption motivating the citizens of ancient Greece was not only that each of them had an equal vested interest in the welfare of the state, but that each of them was equally capable to serve the best interest of that state. To implement this belief, the Greeks resorted to random lot as a means of recruiting the membership of their governing bodies. I would like to suggest that Barnard, too, employ the procedure of ran-

dom lot as a means of recruiting the membership of the governing body. In the same way that the ancient Greeks allotted so many seats to each territorial unit, so should we allot so many seats per class; in the same way that the ancient Greeks had frequent changeovers of legislative and administrative personnel, so should Barnard, by appointing different officials to the same post several times annually I would like to proceed to suggest that officials be so selected to serve terms on Representative Assembly, Committees of the Undergraduate Association, the Athletic Association, the Dormitory Executive Council, the Board of Proctors, and Honor Board. As a concession to efficiency, and to efficiency alone, I would suggest that the members of Student Council be elected as they are at present, each one serving as the only link of continuity from one regime to the next in their particular sphere of student activity.

It must be admitted that the above proposal will not lead to efficiency, and perhaps it will go so far as to prove unstable. However, it is legitimate to ask whether efficiency and stability are greater ideals in government than mass participation.

It shall also be argued that such a form of government is too big a risk. "What is the assurance that any student at Barnard would or could rise to the occasion of representing her class in Representative Assembly or on the Dorm Executive Council?" people will ask. They will want to know, how we can be sure that randomly-selected proctors, A.A. members, and committee members will adequately represent the wishes of the student body. Still others will wonder about the ability of jury members selected at random to serve the interests of justice.

As is obvious, there are no assurances that can be made, and no way of doing away with the risk. But until I meet a student at Barnard who asserts herself to be incapable of serving her class, of representing her school-mates, or of performing jury duty, I shall not believe that such students exist. If, on the other hand, I were to find such a Barnard student, I would be all the more anxious that she be obliged to serve in one of these capacities to show her that despite what she might think, no one can be more capable than she, having an equal vested interest in being a student at Barnard College.

## "Just Lucky," Says Student Who Wins Story Contest

By Joyce Hill

"I've just been wildly lucky in everything since I came to Barnard," explained Janet Burroway, waving away a mute protest that luck alone can't do it, in an interview following the announcement that she had won the \$100 third prize in **Seventeen's** short story contest.

The Barnard junior, who transferred here after a month in New York as one of the guest editor's of **Mademoiselle's** 1955 College Issue, didn't state her recipe for that enviable intoxicant, luck, but one suspects the ingredients to be talent and enthusiasm mixed three to one.

Miss Burroway is certainly thrice-blessed in talent, as is evidenced by her attainments in literature, dramatics, and fashion designing, for which she has received several awards; (she designs and makes her own clothes as well). Last year she not only took roles in all the Columbia Players' productions, but also served as wardrobe mistress.

Until recently she was undecided as to which of the three bent to extend as her career, but now the literary life is her undisputed choice. Perhaps part of the decision can be credited to the fact that a young man, now studying at Oxford on a Fulbright, is a poet.

Poetry is one of Miss Burroway's obvious delights. Her first published work was a poem printed in **Seventeen** during her



Janet Burroway

senior year at high school, when she edited the high school paper. She has since continued to write poetry, and is now taking a course at the Poetry Center, which requires writing a poem a week.

Miss Burroway's future plans include a Christmas-time wedding during her senior year and work, probably for the **Paris Review**, after graduation. After the wedding at her Arkansas home, she intends to return to New York, forever spurning the West, whose "huge effort to be casual" disgusts her.

Drifting into reverie, she postulated her formula for contentment as "a New England farm, a cow, a Great Dane, children, and plenty of time to write."

## On the Aisle

by Sue Oppenheimer

A dramatic and musical presentation sponsored by **Focus**, the Barnard literary magazine, was performed before two enthusiastic audiences October 25 and 26 in the Minor Latham Theatre.

The highlight of the scintillating program was a dramatic reading of T. S. Eliot's **The Wasteland**. Under effective lighting, Professor David A. Robertson, Jr., Associate Professor Dolph Sweet, and Mollie Vesey '58 did a fine job of reading the main parts. They were assisted by a talented chorus which included Tobi Bernstein '59, Emilie Buchwald '57, and Naomi Gladstone '57.

Next on the agenda was Louis Simpson, a member of the faculty of Columbia College, who read a selection of his own poems. It is regrettable only that Mr. Simpson is not as good a dramatist as he is a poet.

The musical portion of the program featured The Divertimento Singers, a recently-formed group directed by Arthur Komar '57C. This talented quartet (two sopranos, an alto, a tenor, and a cellist) delightfully rendered seven Renaissance and Baroque choral pieces.

Miss Genevieve Chinn presented her original composition, "Trio for Violin, Clarinet, and Piano," accompanied by Mr. Thomas Moore at violin and Mr. Nicholas Roussakis at clarinet.

# College Student Looks at Her Party

## Democrats VS Republicans

By Sue Rosenthal, '57

President of Barnard Young Democrats

It is often considered "proper" to be an Independent, to determine exactly who is the "better" man for every office on the ticket and to vote accordingly. However, when a man runs for office under a particular party label, he has indicated that he approves the basic philosophy of the party.

There are, of course, a few men in every party who stand apart from the party on an issue so strongly that it becomes impossible for many "regulars" to support him. But, generally, the voter must be willing to accept the fact that the parties have a particular view of political life, and the candidate running under a party label accepts this view.

The United States must lead the West in a policy which nations torn by a new kind of nationalism can accept. We cannot expect a party which is determined to maintain present conditions, if not as well desirous of returning to the philosophy of a previous era, to lead us in a direction in which these new nations can follow. The party which assumes the leadership under these difficult conditions must be willing to move forward with the times and to accept the challenge of world change.

The Democratic Party has shown itself to be the political group prepared to meet the needs of the times. Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt presented new measures to deal with their turbulent eras. Adlai Stevenson, in the tradition of his party, has also shown that he recognizes the problems which confront us today — "a new nationalism." He has emphasized the need to re-evaluate our policies, both foreign and domestic.

We must be willing to take firm stands on the foreign problems which confront us. We cannot, ourselves, refuse to do something which we suggest our allies undertake (for example, sending arms to Israel). We must learn that the way to a peaceful world is often a slow, tortuous one where even the most powerful nation in the world cannot throw her weight around, but must submit to the necessity of listening to the ideas of others.

Our problems today are not solely international in scope although these probably should attract the greater part of our attention. Domestic policy also requires handling by a party willing to accept the social revolution of this century. The little man is no longer the forgotten man; for this we must thank the "New Freedom" of President Wilson, which provided the foundation upon which Presidents Roosevelt and Truman built

(Continued on Page 4)

By Carolyn Davis, '58

President of Barnard Young Republicans

The Republican philosophy of government is based upon the essential protection of the individual's economic and political freedom. To this end, the Republican administration has decentralized the power that formerly was reserved to a few in Washington. Thus, it has returned to the people those freedoms of economy and government that the Constitution and Bill of Rights had meant to secure. The atmosphere of Washington has been filtered of its former grime and replaced with a government of decency and honesty. This Administration has reduced the threat from internal Communism, and has secured a peace and a peacetime prosperity built upon the granite rock of our national resources and not upon false war-time government spending. This Republican administration has reduced wasteful government competition with industry, allowing the government to balance its budget by removing a large segment of the economic waste that unrealistically pruned the economy.

In the field of foreign policy the present administration has strengthened our defense forces both at home and abroad by reducing the number of our men in the armed forces, and at the same time achieving a tactical and strategical superiority. And this has been done at a lower cost to the taxpayer. The Republican party has advanced the hope for a long term peace by furthering disarmament prospects through the President's air reconnaissance and blueprint exchange proposals which were accepted by the United Nations. It has improved trade relations while safeguarding United States industry. It has conducted a foreign policy which has not brought us to war.

The Republican administration has halted the spiraling inflation that was the earmark of twenty years of Democrat control. The cost of living has finally been stabilized. In three Republican years it has held the dollar to within one cent of its January, 1953 value, compared to a twelve cent loss in the prior three Democrat years. The economy under Republican leadership has a two to three million higher employed working force than the highest figure the Democrats ever achieved. It is the highest number of employed people in this country's history. Labor strife has been reduced to a point where 1955 strike losses were down 53 per cent from 1952. The Republican party has increased take-home pay per capita to new record heights.

The Republican administration has provided

(Continued on Page 4)

## Forum . . .

### The Issue: Richard Nixon

by Ruth Helfand

(This is the second in a series of articles on issues of the current presidential campaign.)

The Republican candidate for the vice-presidency has become an issue in the present campaign. He has many vociferous opponents and as many vigorous supporters. Yet, both his supporters and his opponents know very little about this man who has been tagged the "heir apparent" to the presidency, Richard Milhous Nixon.

Realizing the lack of public information concerning Mr. Nixon, we set about to investigate the facts of his legislative career. This is what we found:

1. He voted to restrict social security coverage.
2. He voted against aid to Korea.
3. He voted to cut Point 4.
4. He voted against FEPC.
5. He voted against sending aid to India.
6. He voted against price controls.

7. He voted not to stop the loopholes in the tax laws.
8. He voted against federal aid to medical schools.
9. He voted to end the public housing program.
10. He voted against amending the discriminatory provisions of the immigration act and to override the presidential veto of the act.

There are those who have reservations about Mr. Nixon's methods of campaigning, and, we believe, with just cause. For example, when Mr. Nixon ran against Helen Gahagan Douglas in 1950 he told the voters of California that Mrs. Douglas voted the same way as did Vito Marcantonio, a well-known Communist, on six of eleven issues which came before the House of Representatives. What Mr. Nixon failed to mention was that on those issues the majority in Congress voted the same way as did Mrs. Douglas.

We searched diligently for favorable facts about Mr. Nixon.

We found that he was an able administrator. After becoming Vice-President he made a ceremonial tour of Asian countries which was considered a success. It is said repeatedly that he has brought a new significance to the Vice-Presidential office. He is an able debator and a capable campaigner, although his methods are extremely suspect. He has a propensity for misinterpreting facts and making insinuations. He is recognized for his ability to shift his position on matters of policy with great agility. In 1952 Mr. Nixon condemned the Truman Administration for the Korean war. In 1953 he applauded Mr. Truman's decision to enter the war. In 1954, he again condemned the Truman Administration for the Korean war.

We will not say that Mr. Nixon is an opportunist. We leave the reader to decide this and whether such a man, one heart beat away from the presidency, is wanted.

## Barnard Holds Memorial To Honor Amy Loveman

A memorial service honoring the late Miss Amy Loveman, who died December 11, 1955, will be held this Wednesday evening in the College Parlor.

An alumna of Barnard College, Miss Loveman will be remembered as the first editor of the *Barnard Bulletin*. For many years she was a member of the publication committee of the *Barnard Alumnae Magazine* and a frequent contributor. She was an associate editor of *The Saturday Review* and a member of the Board of Judges of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

President Millicent C. McIn-

tosch will preside at the memorial meeting. Randall Jarrell, consultant in poetry at the Library of Congress, will speak on "The Taste of the Age." John Mason Brown, long an associate of Miss Loveman's on both *The Saturday Review* and the Book-of-the-Month club, will present a tribute to her. Family, friends, and colleagues of Miss Loveman's are invited to attend.

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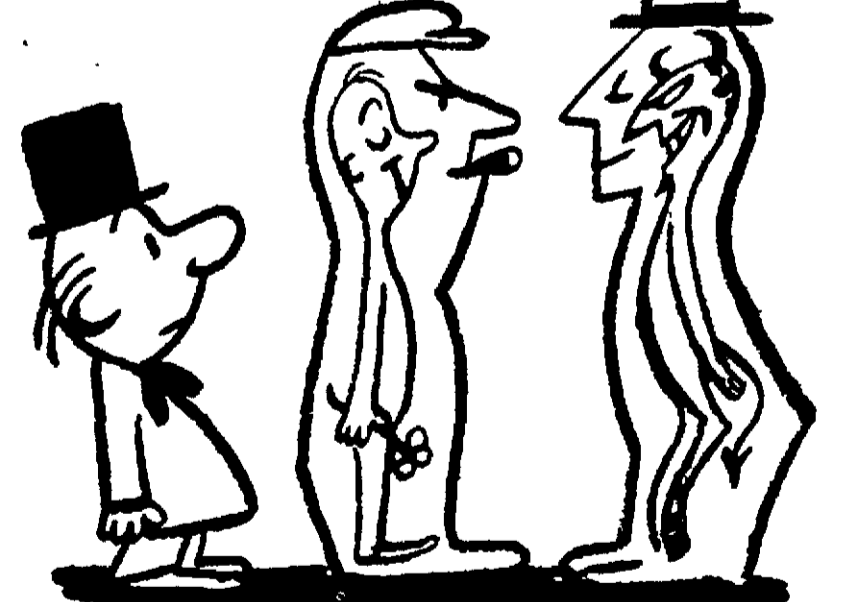
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# Campus Campaign

(Continued from Page 3)

the New and Fair Deals. Now that we have brought the "common man" so far, we cannot desert him.

As we move forward technologically, we must also advance politically. We need not, we should not, abolish private enterprise, but the government should at least continue its attempts to secure the benefits of that system for all who live under it.

The Democratic Party offers the American voter the vision of what its spokesman Mr. Stevenson has termed "a new America." It is the party which has shown itself most capable of providing the firm leadership to lead the nation towards such a goal.

(Continued from Page 3)

our history's biggest tax cut, with almost twice as much savings to individuals than to corporations.

The Republican party has proven itself not to be the party of the common man, for no man is common, but rather the party of and for all the people. As Arthur Hanson says: "the overwhelming majority of Americans are in agreement on a fundamental 'American Consensus.' It has brought into balance and released the best energies of all the positive forces of American life — the driving power of labor toward a better life for working people, the raw force of competitive private enterprise, the pride and responsibility of state and local government, the traditional American concern for the needs and troubles of individuals."

## Miss J. Mann Discusses British Cotton Economy

Miss Julia de Lacy Mann, principal of St. Hilda's College, Oxford University, spoke on the growth and history of cotton manufacturing in England, last Thursday at the Minor Latham Playhouse.

Miss Mann noted the existence of a mixture of large and small production units as one unusual feature of the industry. Even in the earlier years of the century, the speaker asserted, it was relatively easy for a man to start his own business because of the need for both large and small capital.

The market for cotton, commented Miss Mann, was at first

centered in the United States and Germany. However, in the 1840's, India became the greatest importer of English cotton at a time when the market seemed unlimited.

Although some who are studying the gradual decline in the English cotton industry feel that it is due to a reluctance in adopting mechanical improvements, Miss Mann feels that high labor costs in England create a disadvantage in competition with Japanese and Indian goods.

The statistics of the growth of the cotton exports conceal the industry's history of peaks and depressions, commented Miss Mann.

## Chas. Poore of 'NY Times' Scans Modern Poetry Style

Charles Poore, book reviewer of the New York Times, inaugurated English 91's proposed series of question-and-answer periods last Thursday afternoon with a discussion of style and its meaning.

Mr. Poore dealt with queries concerning contemporary poets—obscurity for obscurity's sake—the difference between a "masculine" and a "feminine" style; the value of conscious imitation in developing an original style and the relation between the style and personality of an author. He declared that the value of a piece of writing may be seen in "what is clearly im-

plied on the page, without being stated there."

Professor Greet, in his introduction, mentioned that Mr. Poore would enjoy speaking to a group which was so "sweet, soft, and girlish." Later, upon being informed by a member of the class that, as may be seen at Barnard, collegiate writing today shows no "sweet, soft girlishness," Mr. Poore blandly replied, "Yes, what is it that they have for breakfast?"

### Tennis Playday

The Tennis Playday between Barnard and Sarah Lawrence College was held on the Arden Courts Wednesday, October 24.

The Barnard girls: Polly Green '58, Katie Hobson '58, Pat Janis '57, Diana Leroy '59, Doris Platzker '58, and Regina Wirth '57, suffered a defeat at the hands of the six representatives of Sarah Lawrence, losing in both singles and doubles matches.

Regina Wirth was the Barnard chairman.

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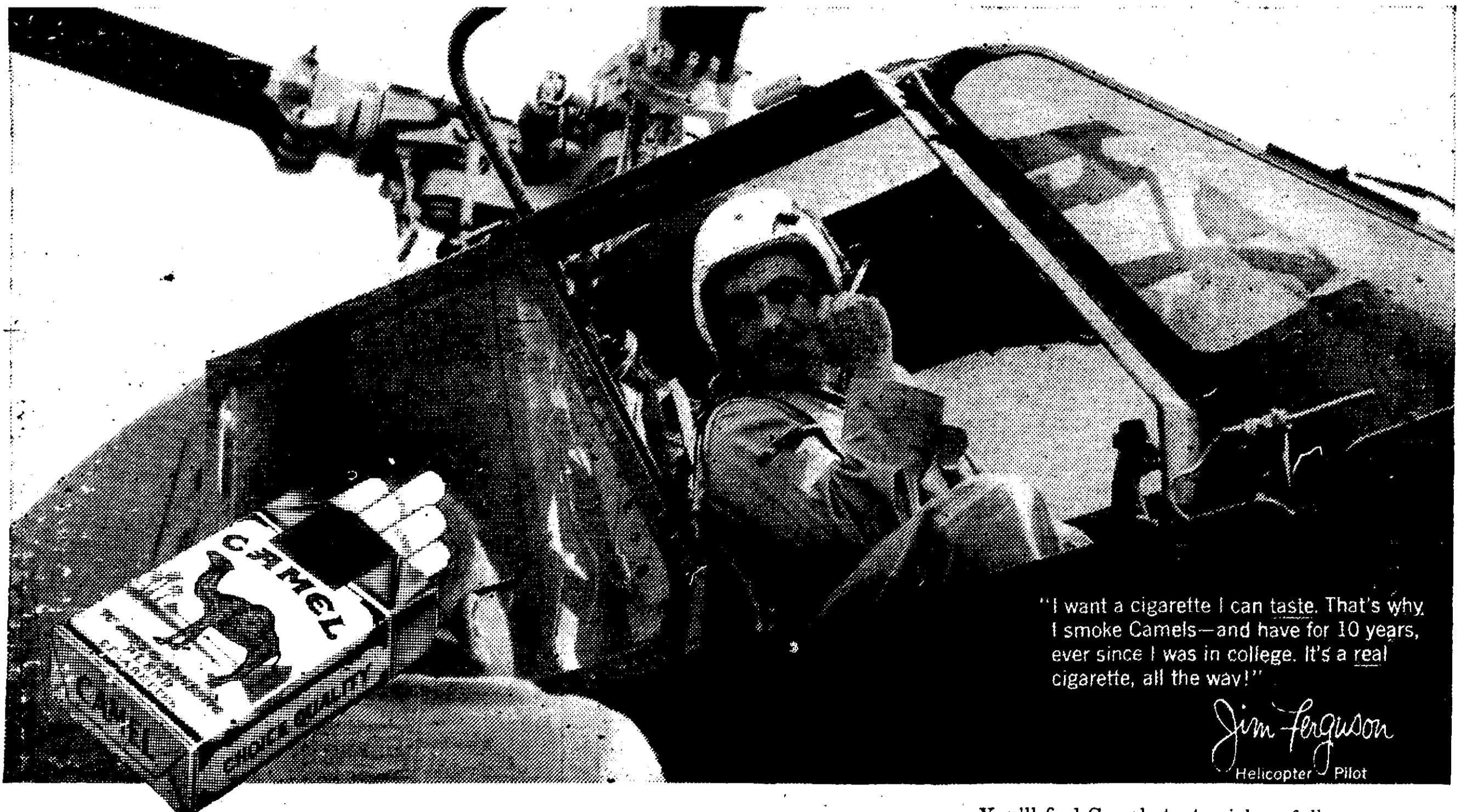
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