

Humphrey, Capehart To Debate Wednesday In Darby

Grinnell Scarlet and Black

Oldest College Newspaper
West of the Mississippi River

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Hatfield And Buck To Head S&B

Jim Hatfield and George Buck have been selected to serve as the editor and business manager of the Scarlet and Black for a year's term beginning in February.

Elected at Tuesday and Wednesday meetings of the committee on student publications, the two will serve as "special assistants" to the incumbents for the duration of this semester.

During that time they will name their staff heads and with them will take charge of two trial issues. At the beginning of the second semester, the committee will decide whether it will accept the two as permanent heads of the publication.

Hatfield, an English-journalism major, has been serving as assistant news editor on the S&B staff. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, and he is employed by the Grinnell College Information Service.

Hatfield, whose home is in Marshalltown, transferred to Grinnell in Sept., 1960, from Marshalltown Junior College where he was president of the freshman class and editor of the school paper. A junior, he is a senator from Clark hall. He has had professional journalism experience with the Marshalltown Times-Republican and the Tama News-Herald. He is a member of the AFROTC.

Buck has been serving as assistant business manager. He is a Cowles hall sophomore planning to major in either mathematics or chemistry. His home is in Lake Forest, Ill.



George Buck and Jim Hatfield look over the S&B as they plan for next year. The two will assume their duties in February.

Senators Attend Special Meeting

By Ruth Gruenewald

An emergency meeting of the Student Senate was held last night in Science 125 to consider a resolution introduced by SGA President Bill Halama concerning the proposed resumption of nuclear tests in the atmosphere by the United States government.

In his plea for the passage of the resolution, Halama referred to a statement made Wednesday by Dr. Linus Pauling. Pauling estimated that the most recent Soviet bomb explosion will cause the deformation of 400,000 babies all over the world within the next ten years, "the lives of 400,000 babies who have never even whispered their

protest."

Halama cited the fact that "our government in the past few weeks has quite justifiably condemned the Soviet Union for its resumption, for its decision to poison the atmosphere, for its decision to ruin uninvited lives."

But, he said, "If we decide to resume testing, we will be adding poison to poison. We are going to deform more lives. And for what purpose?"

The resolution itself begins by stating three facts:

1. The Soviet Union has recently conducted a series of atmospheric nuclear tests climaxed by a 50 megaton explosion on October 30. Now the U.S. is

seriously considering a resumption of nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

2. Military experts of the United States have repeatedly asserted that we could "destroy any enemy who attacks us regardless of when or how he does it." (Arleigh Burke of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before a Congressional committee.) And President Kennedy himself has stressed the utter uselessness of the recent Soviet series.

3. Many physicists, doctors, biologists, and health officials have offered concrete, positive evidence of the grotesque con-

sequences of Strontium 90 and other radioactive fallout particles.

The resolution goes on to declare that "We, the Student Senate of Grinnell College, oppose the resumption of atmospheric testing by the United States; and favor a moratorium on atmospheric nuclear testing by the United States in the interests of people everywhere."

The principles behind the resolution include "equal concern for the international posture of the United States as well as for the perpetuation of SENATE
Cont. p. 5, col. 1

"Barber Of Seville" To Be Presented Sunday

Acknowledged by leading musical authorities for 145 years as "the finest flower of the old Italian musical comedy," Rossini's riotous opera buffo, "The Barber of Seville," will be brought to Grinnell on Sunday. Presented in its entirety, the opera will be restored to the original concept of its composer and played in a sprightly new English version when the Goldovsky Grand Opera Theater appears here in the course of its seventh cross-country tour.

The matinee performance will begin at 3 and the evening performance at 8 in Roberts Theater.

The opera is under the musical and stage direction of Boris Goldovsky, known to millions as "Mr. Opera" for his intermission commentaries on the weekly Saturday matinee broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera.

"The Barber of Seville" will be performed here in a translation by Goldovsky and Sarah Caldwell that, like all those used by the Goldov-

sky Grand Opera Theater, avoids any too literal rendering and strives for English phrases that will sound as if the composer had actually written the music to them.

The presentation of the operatic farce will employ a company of 50, including 11 principal singers, full chorus and orchestra, and will be fully staged, with the atmosphere of 18th century Seville colorfully re-created in newly designed sets by Aristides Gazetas, utilizing Fiberglas flats with special

acoustical properties.

The plot of "The Barber of Seville" was drawn by Rossini's librettist, Cesare Sterbini, from a caustic, semi-political satire written in 1775 by Beaumarchais.

The author, a popular figure in French society until the revolution, wrote two remarkable comedies on the "Figaro" theme: "Le Barbier de Seville, ou la Precaution Inutile," which, forming a sequel to "The Barber's" plot, was the basis for Mozart's opera.



Members of the Goldovsky operatic troupe stage a scene from "The Barber of Seville," Rossini's musical comedy, which they will present here Sunday. Performances in Roberts theater will begin at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Mollenhoff To Moderate Talks

U. S. Senators Homer Capehart (Rep., Ind.) and Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) and Clark Mollenhoff, Washington correspondent for the Cowles newspapers, will visit on campus this week on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The climax of the visit will be a debate between Capehart and Humphrey, who are among the leading spokesmen for their respective parties. Mollenhoff will moderate this debate which will take place at 8 Wednesday night in Darby gym.

Capehart is a leading conservative. Humphrey is a liberal and was chairman of the Senate sub-committee on disarmament.

Capehart, Humphrey and Mollenhoff have been invited here by the Program in Practical Political Education and are politicians-in-residence under this program.

The schedules for the three participants in the Political Lectureship have been announced by their sponsoring organizations. Al Boston, president of the Young Republicans, who are Capehart's hosts during his visit, announces the following schedule for his stay: He will arrive late in the afternoon on Wednesday and eat dinner in the Quad at 6:30. At 8 he will take part in the debate which will be followed by a faculty reception for the visitors.

Thursday morning Capehart will give a political lecture in Herrick chapel at 11. He will eat lunch in the Quad and tour the campus. At 4:30 the Young Republicans are holding a reception in his honor in Younker lounge. A dinner sponsored by the Young

Republicans will be held in the private dining room at 6:15. He will lecture again at 8 p.m. in Darby.

The Young Democrats who are planning Humphrey's visit have set up his schedule as follows, according to Steve Hoth, president of the Young Democrats. Humphrey will arrive about 7 p.m. on Tuesday and will give a political lecture in Roberts Theater at 8 p.m. The Young Democrats are planning a reception in his honor at 9:30 Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning at 11 Humphrey will give a political address in Herrick chapel and at 12 he will eat with the Young Democrats. Dinner will be at 6:30 in Cowles dining room. Humphrey will participate in the debate with Capehart at 8 Wednesday evening and will attend the faculty reception immediately following it.

Mollenhoff will arrive at about 2 Wednesday afternoon. He will be the guest of honor at a dinner at 5:45 sponsored by Theta Sigma Phi and Sigma Delta Chi, journalism fraternities. At 8 p.m. he will moderate the debate between Capehart and Humphrey and will attend the faculty reception which will follow.

Thursday he will attend classes in the morning and return to Des Moines at noon. Miriam Welty and Pat Huber are making arrangements for his stay on campus.

An effort is being made to have as many students as possible meet the visitors in an informal way. They will visit classes and will be in the Union at various times to talk to stu-

CALENDAR OF SOCIAL EVENTS

Friday, Nov. 3
WRA Dance Intramurals, 8 p.m. Darby

Saturday, Nov. 4
WUS Auction Dance, 7:30 Women's Gym
movie—"Gervaise", 7:30 ARH

Sunday, Nov. 5
movie—"Gervaise", 7:30 ARH
opera—"Barber of Seville", 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Roberts Theater

Friday, Nov. 10
women's lounge parties
movie—"The Lady from Philadelphia", (special film series)

Saturday, Nov. 11
drama—"Kings and Clowns", 8 p.m. Roberts Theater

Sunday, Nov. 12
drama—"Kings and Clowns", 8 p.m. Roberts Theater

'Reality' Is Subject Of Danforth Lecture

The first lecture in the chapel series, "Approaches to Reality," was given this morning by Joseph D. Danforth (chemistry) who viewed the scientific approach to reality.

A coffee hour will be held this afternoon to give students and faculty a chance to ask Danforth questions concerning his chapel lecture.

The lecture and coffee hour are sponsored by the Board of Religion.

Scarlet and Black

Grinnell, Iowa
GRINNELL COLLEGE

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World War II Not Forgotten Yet; In Poland Symbols Still Remain

by Bill Parsons

Poland lost two per cent of the entire population during World War II. This was the highest percentage among all nations participating in the war. Included in this number were 3 1/2 million murdered in concentration camps during mass executions and in the ghettos.

Hardly a family remains in which losses were not suffered. The economic destruction has been estimated at more than 50 billion dollars, and reconstruction has still not been completed. With these facts in mind, it is not surprising that they have not forgotten.

War damage, which still exists in Warsaw, is a reminder and symbol to the native Pole as well as to the foreign visitor.



Parsons

In almost every current newspaper and periodical, references to the war are still to be found.

A majority of Polish post-war films and the literature of this period express this theme. Also, almost all discussions of political and economic questions lead directly to this point. The specter of this war has not yet left Poland.

Many Poles told me that my

visit to Poland would not be complete without a visit to Auschwitz, the German concentration-extermination camp located just west of Cracow. "Americans just can't imagine what went on here," is a typical point of conversation, and I think, in most cases a true one. An estimated 3 1/2 to 4 million persons perished in Auschwitz alone, representing 26 nations.

Today Auschwitz is a museum. As one enters he reads the words "Arbeit macht frei" (work gives freedom).

Those transported to this site were told they were simply being relocated and that they would need all their belongings in their new homes. Everything was systematically confiscated and sorted before the inmates were sent to their work assignments, or to the death chambers.

Prior to the evacuation of the camp, the staff set fire to the warehouses containing the confiscated goods. However, in the six sections which escaped fire, 348,820 men's suits, 836,255 sets of women's clothes and a vast number of toothbrushes, shaving brushes, spectacles, suitcases and other assorted articles were found. These collections, along with displays showing conditions of the camp make up the museum.

To understand more fully what the war means to the Poles, let me direct your attention to two books which have recently been placed on reserve in the library, "We Have Not Forgotten," and "The Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp."

These two books, both well illustrated, will give you unforgettable insight into the atrocities of war, even if you do nothing but look at the pictures. I dare you to take the time to look at these books; many won't be able to finish once they start, and many won't be able to stop until they have read and seen all.

Nuclear Testing

The majority may often be wrong, but proper representation should still be important to a Student Senate; the students' views must be taken into consideration whenever it is feasible to do so. In the external world lobby and pressure groups representing their constituents come to the senators; in our college society, unfortunately, it may be necessary for senators to take the pulses of constituents before making a major decision in their name.

Occasionally, however, a case arises which presents a special problem and demands special action on the part of the senator. Then the senator must remind himself that he is after all a representative in a representative government system, not a system of pure democracy. He must remind himself that his constituents chose him (ideally) because of his superior sensitivity, experience and his fundamental beliefs, and rest his decisions upon his best judgements.

The point has been reached where a United States decision in favor of resumed testing may be in the offing. Very recent government statements are not to be cast aside merely as idle threats, nor the issue itself passed off, because "testing must be right or the government wouldn't consider it."

The government is under pressure from an aggressive faction of our society which feels that the only way to win an ideological battle is by mass destruction and killings. It is also under a less powerful pressure from minority humanitarians and peace groups which are attempting to halt testing and to fight, if fight we must, on ideological and economic grounds.

It is our job as students representing an educated, informed part of society to take a stand, and to exert pressures as well.

We were appalled to hear several of the senators last night say that the resolution presented was not the concern of the senate or students. This seems strange since we, as students, represent a good part of the population, and since, particularly in this matter, it is our generation, and the generation we hope to bear, that will be most affected. Moreover, from our ranks should come leadership, and as leaders we should set the pace for active interest in national affairs.

The arguments against the resumption of nuclear testing seem obvious in spite of a decided lack of agreement between Dr. Linus Pauling (who says that 400,000 defective children could be born in the next ten years as a result of a bomb such as the latest Soviet horror) and Dr. Edward Teller who suggests rather grudgingly that there may be some danger in radio-active fall-out.

There is a broad issue at hand here. Aside from the worry of confused chromosomes, we simply cannot take this sort of chance with human lives. A strong desire for life, and a respect for mankind and some of its peaceful achievements in art and science cannot exist side by side with the destructive carelessness that calls for continued testing.

Any prestige we might hope to gain by a resumption of atmospheric testing (though gain seems improbable with neutrals and smaller nations wanting a moratorium) would be outweighed by the dangers we would be inviting at the hands of our push buttons and our bombs. Furthermore, the government has repeatedly acknowledged that such testing is of little actual value since bombs already tested, as well as bacteriological and chemical warfare can annihilate quite efficiently.

It seems of prime importance then, for students to react to the immediacy of the problem, to react while consideration is still going on among the chiefs of staff and the President. Senators should vote yes to the proposed resolution against testing resumption. If our voice is only a small one we should remember that we are enjoying a part in the governmental process; we have taken an initial step and begun to exert pressure as student leaders on the side that speaks for respect of human life and peace.

Letters

To the Editor:

Money (skip day) apparently 50 per cent of Dibble hall was rudely awakened between 8 and 9 by a measured hammering. We pored out of our rooms to see what and who could be causing such a racket at such an ungodly hour. An industrious B&G employee was pounding holes in a brick and plaster wall to install a curtain rod on a corridor window.

The employee was sympathetic, but he had his orders. So he continued his striking a chisel with a hammer every five seconds until the job was done. This took about 45 minutes. Those of us who usually wake up on a skip day with a pounding headache were in no mood to have the inner pounding augmented by outside noises.

Someone called Mr. Walden. He reportedly said he'd check with the appropriate foreman and see what could be done. By the time this request had gone through the appropriate channels, it was too late. The job was done, and we were all awakened.

I called Mr. Walden's secretary, holding the phone outside the booth so she could hear the demonium. The secretary told me she'd check with the foreman. I told her there wasn't time; the pounding had to cease.

Aggrieved, she pointed out that she did not realize it was a skip day. Very possibly the person who told the workman to put up the curtain rod didn't know it was skip day either. Perhaps it is expecting too much to ask employees of B&G—at least those in a supervisory capacity—to know the calendar of their employer.

I do not suggest that B&G stop their intensive and appreciated efforts to improve the campus. Of late their industry has been particularly gratifying, as when Cowles lounge was repaired over Parents' Weekend. By working next to the meal lines, B&G showed all parents, guests and students that a concerted effort was being made to keep the campus beautiful.

I complain, rather, against the policy which sends an employee into a residence hall at 8 a.m. on a skip day with orders which involve 45 minutes of continual hammering. Student government has done much to keep the residence halls quiet to encourage both study and sleep. Perhaps some one other than student government should now tackle the problem.

R. S. Millar

The Sanity of Stones

Suppose you are the last person on the face of the earth. You have broken supplies from burned and broken cities to last you for the remainder of your life, which if you stay away from patches of radioactive ground, will be several more years. Suppose moreover that you feel an obligation not to let mankind die with you.

You want to put something on record. You have materials to guarantee performance to your chronicle, and you sit down and begin to write.

What could you say? How about starting with the great ideas of mankind. It would seem futile to record the religions of men, because everyone has discovered whether the views they held in life were right. That is, everyone except you. How about great social doctrines: the history and development of Communism, the idea of the class war from Marx, the alterations and additions of Stalin and Lenin, the new proposals by Krushchev. And the final class war...

Or would you set down for the future the story of the attempts at democracy? The Jeffersonian Ideals of the representative government as tempered and altered by the generations of men that came after 1776. The common people were given the right to elect representatives who had the right to rule the common people in the name of government. And the final fight to insure for all peace, liberty and the pursuit...

Neither Marx nor Jefferson could foresee the results of the achievements of science. Under Communism research was controlled by the state. Under democracy, research was financed by the capitalists. The result, whether the intended use was for Red domination or Yank conquest, is destruction... and the end of men.

Except for you. But you are alone. Would you record the history of the race of men? Carefully typing out for the future the innumerable French kings named Louis hardly seems like a fitting task for the last survivor of a civilization.

Perhaps you would give vent to your frustration and loneliness by setting down a burning denunciation of what had gone before. It might make you feel better for awhile, but not for long. Those who come after, if indeed, any do come after, will not be interested in vindictive, if fiery, prose. Their answer is not here.

You are to write the first and the last book, but when the race of men died, subject material also perished. So sit and look



Ward

at the stars who were not troubled at all by the brief conflagration on the minor planet called earth. Try philosophy again. Stoics, epicureans, idealists and materialists, spiritualists and hedonist and linguistic analyst perished as one.

And there was no idea that worked! No philosophy was good for all men at all times. No universal law was universal. In the end all failed to save men either from life or from death.

What is the nature, the essence of man—that should live after his death? Not the logic of Aristotle, for men were for the most part illogical. Not the religions of man, for early men worshiped

SANITY OF STONES
Cont. p. 4, col. 1

KGRW PROGRAM SCHEDULE

7-10:00 P.M.	10:00-12:00 Mid.
MON.—"Classics Corner"	"Lullaby in Rhythm"
—Ray Obstfeld	— Bert Budd
TUES.—"et cetera"	"54 to Infinity"
— Pat Baloun	— Jim Payne, Phil Powell
WED.—"Less Said the Better"	"Midnite Special"
— Ira Dubitsky	— Sam Schuman
THUR.—"The Manager"	"Trains and Bissers"
— Staff	— Terry Riverson
FRI.—"Mostly Mood"	"Moxie"
— Pete Miller	— Jack Morris
2-3:30 P.M.	3:30-5:00 P.M.
SUN.—"Sunday Workshop"	"Collage"
— Jonathan Edwards	— Dave Lightbourne

Book-Of-The-Month Selected

A novel just off the press, the story of civilization on the brink of nuclear war, has been selected as the November-December Political Book-of-the-Month, the Program in Practical Political Education announced this week.

"The Peacemakers," by Marquis Childs, an experienced and responsible news correspondent, is the second P-B-O-M of the current academic year. Copies are available, with two-week circulation privileges, at Burling Library and at the caucus room in Blum House.

The September-October selection was "The Making of the President, 1960," by Theodore H. White.

The scene of "The Peacemakers" is Geneva, where a conference on the Reduction of Tensions in the Middle East and Africa is in session. The U.S. Secretary of State is

meeting with the foreign ministers of Britain, France, and Russia to deal with a crisis present during the weekend. That may precipitate World War III.

The French, irritated by raids across the Algerian frontier, have invaded Tunisia. The Tunisians have called for help from international volunteers, and the Russians have responded with "volunteers" armed with nuclear weapons.

The American Army chief of staff proposes flying nuclear help to the French. In the U.S. there is a demand for "Action," coming from members of Congress, newspapers, and the public. Press correspondents, anxious for an exclusive story, aggravate the tensions.

Here, in the words of one reviewer, is a novel "which reads as if it had been written this morning or tomorrow."

The point at issue raises the old philosophic problem of representative government. Must a representative always necessarily reflect the views of his constituency, or can he be considered an elected official capable of making decisions by himself through the power and trust vested in him by that constituency?

Linda Fiene stated her views in favor of the resolution, saying that this is an issue that has been under discussion for months, and that she felt qualified to represent her hall at this time without further discussion. Halama and Fiene were the only people to speak for the resolution.

In general, debate centered around points not directly relevant to the main issue. There was heated discussion concerning the haste with which the issue had been presented, but no discussion, except for Halama's initial speech, as to the importance or non-importance of protesting the government's proposed action.

A motion was then brought up by Bob Benowicz to postpone consideration of the resolution until the next regular meeting of the Senate. A vote was taken, first by show of hands, then by roll call.

The legislative body then digressed to a debate on parliamentary procedure, specifically on the difference between "calling" and "moving" a question. Terry Parsinnen had called for the question, but since he had been formally recognized by the Speaker his "calling" constituted a motion.

After this point was clarified with references to Robert's Rules of Order and to former experiences of Senate members, Hendershot announced the results of the poll: 24 in favor of postponement, 19 opposed. The resolution was thus tabled until next week, and the meeting was adjourned.

SENATE

Cont. from p. 1
the human race."

After Halama had finished his speech with a quotation from Thomas Paine: "These are the times that try men's souls," Senate Speaker Cameron Hendershot called for points of clarification. It was confirmed that the resolution was not a protest against underground testing but that it referred to tests conducted in the atmosphere only. One senator called for a definition of the word 'moratorium,' and it was decided that the word should be construed as "the cessation of testing for an undetermined period of time."

A further point made was that this was to be a resolution of the Student Senate, not of the Student Government Association as a whole.

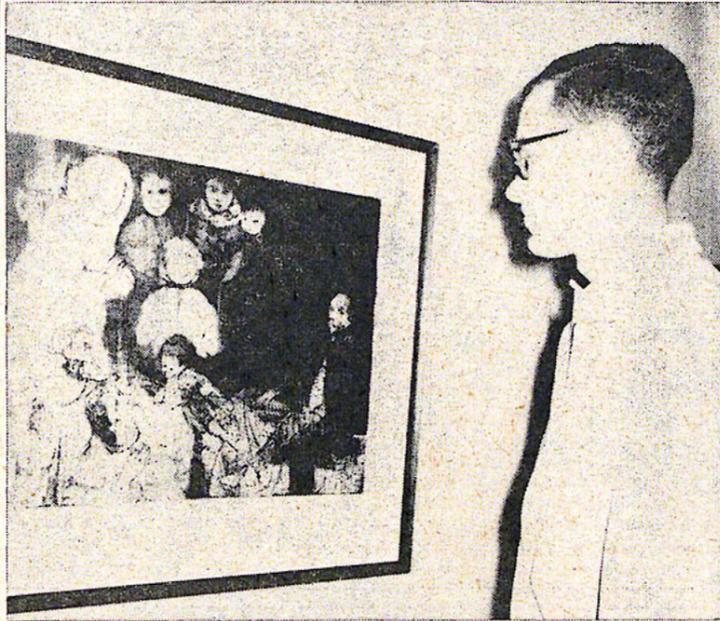
Debate followed. Gof Thomson brought up the point that although this would constitute a resolution of the Student Senate alone, it would still be a reflection of the views of Grinnell College, and that 23 people cannot speak for the whole student body. Al Boston, in agreeing with this view, said that the Senate cannot assume anything without taking the issue back to the halls.

Priscilla Eide agreed, stating that this is a moral issue, on which there can be no proper vote unless the Senators know the moral feelings of their hall-mates. She also raised the point that the meeting was called hastily and that the Senators had not had time to think about the issue.

Halama responded to these objections by repeating the fact that the resolution would be an action of the Senate and not the school, that it was perfectly proper and in keeping with former precedent for the Senate to follow such a course of action. He added that it was most important that the Senate act quickly, before the government took action. "If we postpone this action," he said, "it may be too late."

Alum Art Collections On Exhibit

Stylistic Currents Reflected In Works



Major 20th century stylistic currents are all reflected in works of individual merit and interest, according to Robert W. McMillan (art) in speaking of the dedication art exhibition now being displayed in the galleries of the Fine Arts Center. "Grinnell Alumni Collect," an exhibition from the private collections of Grinnell College alumni will continue until Nov. 24.

President Howard R. Bowen said, "It seems most appropriate that the first major exhibition in the new Fine Arts Center should open with the dedication of these new facilities and that it should be addressed to Grinnell students from Grinnell alumni."

Suggestion for the display of 45 works came from Grinnell alumnus George S. Rosborough, Jr., '40.

Shakespearean Actor To Read Roles Of 'Kings And Clowns'

Philip Hanson, a noted Shakespearean actor and interpreter, will be on campus Saturday and Sunday nights, Nov. 11-12, to read and act roles of "Kings and Clowns" from the plays of William Shakespeare. Both performances will be at 8 in Roberts Theater.

A former professor of speech and drama at Washington State University, Hanson was awarded an outstanding achievement citation for work as a civilian for the U. S. Army entertainment program in Europe. He first presented his one-man-show of "Kings and Clowns" in 1959.

Following a successful year's tour, Hanson began work on Melville's "Moby Dick," which was produced by the Madison Avenue Playhouse in New York City. His third presentation, in 1960, was entitled "The Rebels," and he is now working on a fourth.

In presenting "Kings and Clowns," Hanson uses no props, costumes or scenery and portrays as many as 50 characters. He has been called by one critic "the West Coast's best known Shakespearean actor and director," and has been praised for his "versatility, fiery enactments, hilarious comedy and his lucidity and conversational quality."

Activity tickets must be exchanged for reserved performance tickets for this program. They can be obtained in the Union Monday through Wednesday from 10-11 a.m. and 2:30-4:30 p.m. "Kings and Clowns" is sponsored by the women's social budget committee.

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ROTC Plans Visits To Offutt Air Base

The AFROTC detachment at Grinnell has recently announced plans for a series of visits to Offutt AFB at Omaha and orientation flights out of Des Moines.

On Nov. 3, 17 and 30 groups of AFROTC cadets will tour Offutt AFB, the home of SAC. The tour will include selected base facilities and the chance to walk through a KC-135 Jet Tanker.

Cadets will also be given the opportunity to take an orientation ride in a U-3A out of Des Moines. Dates planned for these orientation flights include Nov. 6, 7, 20, 21, 27 and 28.

Plan Concert Here By Alard Quartet

The Alard String Quartet-in-residence at Wilmington College in Ohio, will be presented in a public concert by the Grinnell music department Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 4 in Roberts Theater. No tickets will be required for this concert.

The quartet has scheduled four selections, A. Scarlatti's "Sonata a Quattro," Boccherini's "Quartet No. 1, Op. 6," "Rose Lee Finney's "String Quartet in A Minor, No. 4" and Debussy's "String Quartet."

Composer Finney, a University of Michigan professor of music, will be especially remembered here as Phi Beta Kappa visiting scholar on the campus last March, and as the composer of "Edge of Shadow," a large choral work commissioned by Grinnell for performance here early in 1960, and of "The Pilgrim Psalms," which the Grinnell Choral Society performed last May.

Members of the Alard Quartet, a youthful group which was formed in 1954 at the Julliard School of Music in New York City, are Violinists Donald Hopkins and Joanne Zagst, Violist Raymond Page and Cellist Leonard Feldman.

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