

Senate Passes 'No Test' Plea

by Paul Samuel

Standing-room-only is the word which describes room 125 of the Science building last Monday night as the Student Senate voted 29-17 in favor of a resolution opposing the resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing by the United States.

The resolution was a rewritten version of the one which had been presented to the Senate on Nov. 2 and which had been taken back to the halls for consideration by hall members. The language of the old resolution had been cleared up and made less flowery, but to all intents and purposes, the resolution was the same.

The resolution consists of four parts—fact, principle, declaration and mandate. The declaration proposes that "We, the Student Senate of Grinnell College, oppose a resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing by the United States." (An amendment during debate inserted the phrase, "by a vote of ... to ..." after "Grinnell College.")

The mandate empowers "the appropriate student government officers to send copies of this resolution to such defense and military officials as the President, Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission."

These officers are further empowered "on behalf of the Student Senate of the Student Government Association to express the decision of the Senate on this matter as they see fit."

Quizzed as to what the words "as they see fit" meant, SGA president Bill Halama explained that the Student Government Association planned to seek interviews with important state officials and possibly to hold a "press conference" which might be picked up by the wire services. He said he hoped the idea would then snowball to other colleges across the country.

Debate on the resolution, lasting more than two hours, was restrained and well-presented. Senate Speaker Cameron Henderson characterized the debate as "the finest that I have ever seen since I took office."

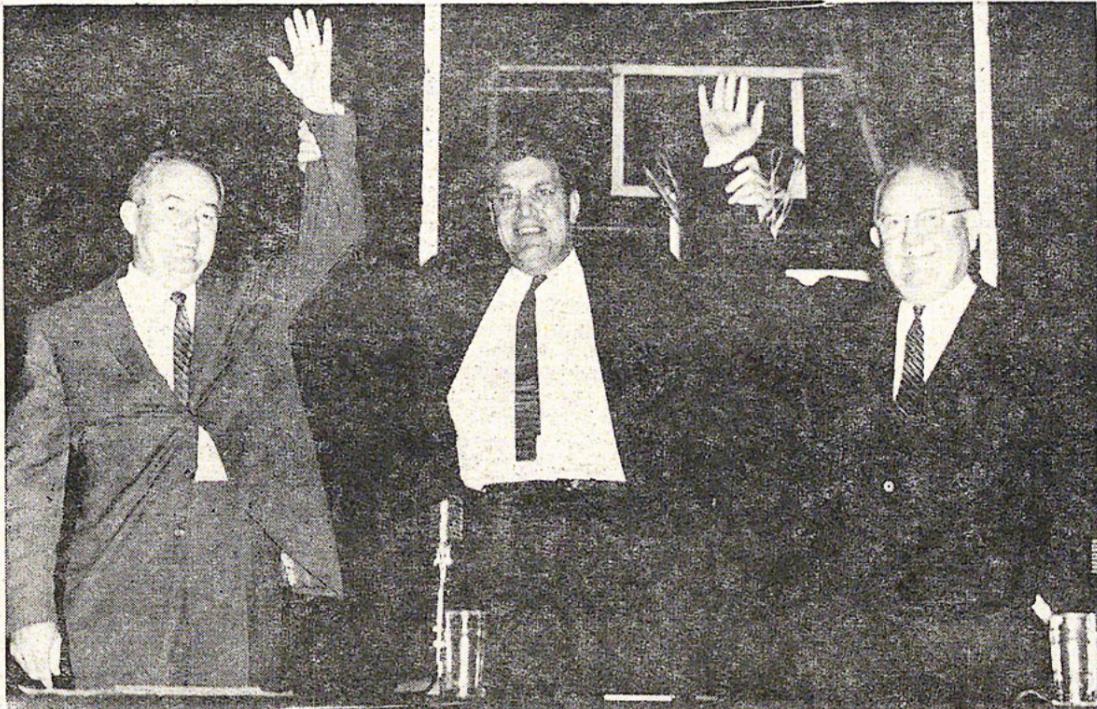
Arguments for and against the resolution seemed to follow five different lines of thought. Those senators speaking on the pro side emphasized that, first, genetic defects will occur if testing is continued; second, that the biological effects of fall-out are harmful, even in small amounts.

Third, the resolution does not protest against underground testing and is not a sign of "crawling to Moscow on our knees."

SENATE

Cont. p. 7, col. 1

Capehart, Humphrey Debate Here



Washington correspondent Clark R. Mollenhoff holds high the arms of U.S. Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (left) and Homer E. Capehart following their debate here Wednesday night. Humphrey is a Democrat from Minnesota; Capehart, from Indiana, is a Republican. Mollenhoff moderated the debate which was the featured attraction of Grinnell's first annual political Lectureship.

U.S. Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) and Homer E. Capehart (Rep., Ind.) and Clark Mollenhoff, Washington correspondent for the Cowles publications (Des Moines Register and Tribune; Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Look magazine) were featured guests at Grinnell this week as participants in the First Annual Political Lectureship.

Subject of the three-day series (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) of lectures and debate was "Liberalism and Conservatism in America: Past, Present and Future." (See lecture and debate stories, pp. 4 and 5.)

C. Edwin Gilmour (political science) was director of the week's activities.

Each of the senators and Mollenhoff, who moderated the Wednesday debate, dined with student political and journalism groups Wednesday. Senator Humphrey was a luncheon guest of the Young Democrats. Senator Capehart was a dinner guest of the Young Republicans.

Mollenhoff was entertained at a dinner Wednesday sponsored by Sigma Delta Chi and Theta Sigma Phi, local chapters of the men's and women's professional journalism fraternity and sorority. Mollenhoff was made "first honorary member" of Sigma Delta Chi at the dinner.

Both senators were inducted into Grinnell men's halls. Senator Capehart was made an honorary member of North Youngker; Senator Humphrey was given honorary membership in Clark.

Grinnell Scarlet and Black

Oldest College Newspaper West of the Mississippi River

VOL. LXVIII Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, Friday, November 10, 1961 No. 9

Alard Strings Will Perform

Compositions by Scarlatti, Boccherini, Finney and Debussy will be performed by the Alard String Quartet Sunday afternoon at 4 in Roberts Theater. The concert, sponsored by the college music department, is open to the public, and no tickets are required.

The quartet, which is in residence at Wilmington College in Ohio, is composed of violinists Donald Hopkins and Joanne Zagst, violist Raymond Page and cellist Leonard Feldman.

An all-campus referendum will be held on Monday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the dining halls. The question will be, "Do you oppose a resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing by the United States?"

Memorial Convocation For Heath Will Be Monday

Julien Bryan, producer of distinguished documentary films on foreign lands and their peoples, will present his film-lecture on "Tropical Africa" next Monday as part of a special convocation to be held in memory of John R. Heath, a 1919 Grinnell graduate and for nearly 22 years a member of the Board of Trustees.

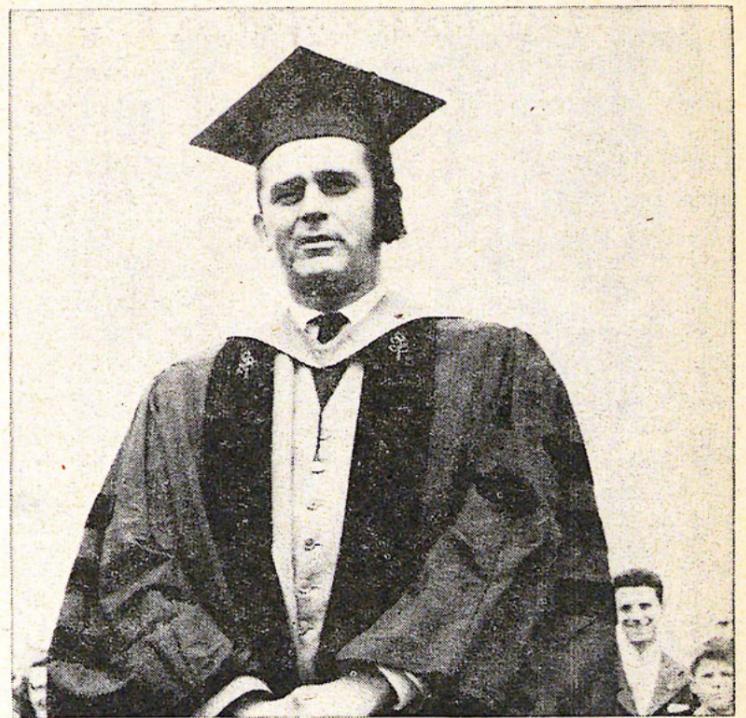
The convocation, which is open to the public, will be at 8 p.m. in Herrick Chapel.

Bryan, whose adult-level films on world affairs include "The Middle East," "Japan" and "Russia," is executive director of the International Film Foundation, Inc., New York City, and was a personal friend of Heath's.

Opening the convocation will be a special ceremony conducted by President Howard R. Bowen, honoring the late Heath and marking the establishment of the John R. Heath Memorial Fund.

This fund, a permanent endowment given by the Allen-Heath Foundation of Chicago, will bring visiting students, professors and lecturers from other countries to Grinnell. The purpose of the fund is promotion of friendship and understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries.

George R. Hooper, Chicago



John R. Heath is pictured here as he appeared as a trustee of the college. The Heath Memorial Fund will bring visiting students, professors and lecturers to the campus.

attorney and trustee of the Allen-Heath Foundation, will describe the new memorial fund, following a tribute to Heath by another Grinnell trustee, the Rt. Rev. Gordon V. Smith of Des Moines, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa. The Rev. Winston L. King, Grinnell dean of the chapel, will give the invocation.

Mrs. Heath and other relatives and associates of Heath will be present for the convocation.

The high court Wednesday night refused to hear the appeal of Marie Martin vs. the Student Senate on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence for the appeal.

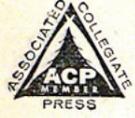
WEEK'S SOCIAL SCHEDULE	
Friday, Nov. 10	
Women's lounge parties	
Pep rally, 10 p.m. Mac field. Union party to follow	
Movie—"Lady from Philadelphia," (special film series), 7:30 and 9 p.m. (60 min.) Science lecture room.	
Saturday, Nov. 11	
Migration to Cornell, 11 a.m.	
Drama—"Kings and Clowns," 8:30, Roberts Theater	
Sunday, Nov. 12	
Drama—"Kings and Clowns," 8:30, Roberts Theater	
Wednesday, Nov. 15	
Montavani, KRNT in Des Moines	
Friday, Nov. 17	
Movie—"Our Man in Havana"	
Informal sing, 8:30-10 p.m.	
Saturday, Nov. 18	
Velaires, Rock 'n Roll Party, 9 p.m., Darby	
Movie—"Our Man in Havana"	

Pioneers Gridders To Meet Cornell For Title Share

Scarlet and Black

Grinnell, Iowa
GRINNELL COLLEGE

A weekly newspaper published each Friday of the college year by the Grinnell Committee on Student Publications, F. Andrew Brown, chairman. Represented for national advertising by National Advertising Service, Inc., College Publishers Representative, 420 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Grinnell, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription rate \$4.50 per school year.



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Student Action

Grinnell has been alive this week in a way that is encouraging to see. There has been debate and resolution, much confusion and some very courageous decisions and action. If the world outside looks discouraging and blacker perhaps than ever before in the history of mankind, Grinnell's activity and the awakening of the American student is significant as a small ray of hope and some testimony to the fact that perhaps there are still some realities to be found between and beneath the lines and lines of deified facts.

Of all the very fine debating we heard in the Senate, there was one point of view which is still a lingering incongruity to this week of awakening. Even after the Grinnell College Senate last year set the precedent of joining the NSA, and becoming one of its most active members, even after a protest was registered against the U-2 incident, several members of the Senate are still pleading long, hard and strong for Senate isolationism.

The argument which seems most illogical, is one which might be called the argument for specialization. That is, that students in the Senate should be restricted to a narrow line of thinking and legislation defined very narrowly by the words "student life."

Student life may be interpreted in two ways. It may be construed to mean simply concern over the workings of coke machines, milk machines, Grinnell concerts and what have you on the Grinnell campus, or it may be construed to mean anything which will effect the student in an important way.

It is interesting to note that even though Senators Capehart and Humphrey were not in agreement with stands taken by the senate resolution, they felt that student action in a democratic system was of primary importance. Students should try to make themselves heard.

Petition, in itself, is something of a show of faith in the American system. It is when we begin to be so very sure that we will not be heard and that we have nothing to say, that our system of government is in grave jeopardy. Part of being a student is contributing our knowledge and opinions to the world about us.

Furthermore, it is becoming more and more apparent that in this crisis-time there are very few things that happen in the world which do not directly or indirectly effect the student. Strontium 90 in the atmosphere will strike the student, the national and/or world citizen, it will not be selective. Student activity is all-important today. We must act, and we must act in a courageous and united fashion if we are to be heard.

Thirteen Travelers

Thirteen people will travel to Washington this week for a three day vigil in hope of arousing student opinion against the resumption of nuclear testing in the atmosphere. Regardless of how you may feel about the issue itself, it seems important only to remind the student body that it is this sort of action which must be considered of a noble and courageous nature.

Regardless of final effectiveness, the effort itself is one to be admired, because it shows that the American student is finally leaving the provincialism of his own small backyard and venturing out to take his place as a conscientious citizen of the world.

Nuclear Issue Exploding;

RESOLUTION DIRECTED TO STUDENT SENATE:
(November 6, 1961)

To the Editor:

We are not only looking to perfect weapons of an offensive nature by the resumption of nuclear testing which would have the effect of disarming the Soviets in case of war. More important and primarily, we are at this minute in a race to build up a strong defense against potential Russian aggression.

The defenses I have specifically in mind are the antimissile missiles of the proposed Nike-Zeus caliber which would help to secure both protection against missile threats as well as to insure our missile effectiveness in case of conflict.

What good would our elaborate missiles be if we could not insure any hits in case of attack? It has admittedly been stated that both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. have enough nuclear weapons on hand to destroy each other. Should we, through negligence, fail to develop our defensive arsenal, we would be admitting a defeat by default.

The Russians do not have any apparent designs along this line. Surely they realize the importance of protecting their own populations (if only for propaganda's sake) as well as realizing the importance of developing weapons which could disable America.

It seems we are again in a race with the Soviet Union only this time to see who can develop the most efficient weapons to preserve our civilian populations.

These weapons, although small, would of necessity be both atmospheric in use and nuclear in nature. They must be atmospheric for they are designed to destroy other missiles. They must be nuclear to insure the total destruction of these missiles.

Their size will be measured in Kilotons. They would have little or no fallout. They are not bombs. They will not be created in any air of hysteria but rather

Fact:

The Soviet Union has recently conducted a series of 17 atmospheric nuclear tests climaxed by an explosion of greater than 50 megatons as of October 31, 1961. Now the U.S. is seriously considering a resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing.

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.

Many physicists, doctors, biologists, and health officials have offered concrete, positive evidence of the grotesque consequences of Strontium 90 and other radioactive fallout particles.

Principle:

Objectivity, a belief in human freedom and dignity, an aversion to forces which threaten human survival have traditionally characterized Grinnell College. It is with a critical attitude and with an equal concern for the international posture of the U.S. that we assume the following position.

Declaration:

We, the Student Senate of Grinnell College, by a vote of 29-17 oppose a resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing by the United States.

Mandate:

The appropriate student government officers are empowered to send copies of this resolution to such defense and military officials as the President, Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. These officers are further empowered on behalf of the Student Senate of the Student Government Association to express the sentiment of the Senate on this matter as they see fit.

^{*} Also, Roswell Gilpatric, "This nation has a nuclear retaliatory force of such lethal power that any enemy move which brought it into play could be an act of self-destruction on his part. Our forces are so displayed and protected that a sneak attack could not effectively disarm us." (Oct., 1961)

in determination to protect this country from possible attack.

Yet . . . these are atmospheric weapons: they are nuclear in nature. They are the type of weapons which would be included in the broad and nebulous terms of the letter to which we are proposing to attach the name of Grinnell College.

It has been estimated that the antimissile missile, the U.S. Nike-Zeus is still some four years from reality. We are then at this time four years from even a modicum of protection, but the proposal before us would suggest deterring action by the government for an indefinite period.

Do not forget that the Russians

are going to be in a position to dictate their own terms as soon as they have these defense weapons. I say let's not encourage our government to take off the pants we have already been caught down with.

Cal Collier

To the Editor:

Sheldon Zitner was wrong. There CAN be an American Tragedy. The tragic figures will be those who stay and openly fight for human dignity and the physical preservation of humanity—with their eyes open, when they know they will be defeated by the unmitigated penchant for deliberation and abdication on the part of their fellows.

Pat Chambers

The Sanity of Stones

An open letter to Grinnell's capital-bond student's for peace.

I have heard that 13 of you plan to leave for Washington on Monday. Your statement of purpose is not available at the time of this writing.

Since I sympathize in principle, I would like to offer some suggestions for your consideration. I think most of us have felt a desire to do something constructive to aid the cause of peace. I cannot go with you this time.

Because the incredible amount of money that is going toward my education is not my own, I feel an obligation to stay here. This may seem petty in comparison with the present state of world affairs, but I also think there is little I can offer to the group.

Having saved my own conscience, I can move on to some suggestions.

As for your purpose, I would recommend that you understate your cause. Make the goal you are trying to achieve

simple and possible. Say that you are going on this trip to stir up interest on campus, our campus.

If the idea catches on and students from other schools join your Washington vigil, fine, but there is nothing more embarrassing than a mass demonstration by four people.

Your demonstration of concern is not going to put much pressure on the Senate, House or the President. I think the show put on by Capehart and Humphrey demonstrated admirably that the glib tongues of the politicians can reduce any argument to absurdity. There is no hope of asking the President or his underlings questions for which they have no answers.

Make the Washington vigil a demonstration of your concern about the acceleration of the arms race, the proposed resumption of nuclear testing and the lack of significant action in the field of disarmament. Make the demonstration an effort to arouse interest in what is thought to be a situation of immediate danger.

As for your methods, keep them as simple as your purposes. One of the most impressive paci-

fist demonstrations was the silent vigil maintained around the pentagon: just an orderly circle of people standing with their heads bowed as if in prayer or sorrow. Don't rule out fasting completely; it would save money and the total cost is going to be around \$700.

Above all, tell us what you are going to do. Explain carefully your position, your motives and your course of action. You have created interest but follow it up after you return.

If things turn out as I hope, we might even be able to drum up some support here on campus. Perhaps, in conjunction with your vigil, we could have a day of voluntary fast to show that we too, are concerned.

Then, when you're done in Washington, come back to the heart of darkest Iowa.

When the Robert's - Theater - Bomb - shelter is mentioned. Cam Hendershot protests too much. Something is in the wind. Sounds like almost time for another resolution.

Sincerely,
John Ward



Debate Senate Decision On Atmospheric Tests

To the Editor:

I fear that the reckless resolution on atmospheric testing passed by our Student Senate will display for public view an example of rash and emotional decision. This Student Senate has inadequate knowledge of both the fallout facts and the defense considerations which must be included in any decision on nuclear testing.

The said resolution will reflect little credit on the students of this college who as persons of intellect and education should know better than to condemn out of ignorance and fear.

The resolution implies that regardless of what strategic gains the Soviet Union has derived from its recent series of tests, these gains do not necessitate a resumption of atmospheric testing by the United States. I can only ask on what grounds the Senators base this implication, for even our nuclear experts have not yet had enough time to evaluate what progress the Soviet Union made in these tests.

Should our nuclear scientists decide that Russian gains in these tests endanger the effectiveness of our deterrent nuclear force, and our president consequently decides that we can no longer avoid atmospheric tests without endangering national security, I feel that we should be moved by this consideration of our national defense—over considerations of world opinion and over fears of possible danger from radioactive fallout.

"Fear," President John F. Kennedy has stated, "is the oldest weapon in history. Throughout the life of mankind it has been the resort of those who could not hope to prevail by reason and persuasion. It will be repelled today as it has been repelled in the past—not only by the steadfastness of free men, but by the power of arms which men will use to defend freedom."

The resolution states that an aversion to forces which threaten human survival has traditionally characterized Grinnell. I can only hope that an aversion to forces which threaten American security shall also traditionally characterize Grinnell.

Paul Reichs

To The Editor:

The following quote from a pamphlet by Harrison Brown and James Real, published in 1960 and entitled "Community of Fear," bears relevance to action that Grinnell is now preparing to take. It might be well to consider our actions with regard to the tone of this passage.

"The Soviet Union has apparently, in the last few years, instituted a civilian defense program of substantial magnitude. It is probable that within the next two or three years the United States will embark on a crash shelter program for a large proportion of its citizens and some of its industry. Once the shelter program is underway, it will constitute a significant retreat from the idea of the obsolescence of war.

Once the people are convinced that they can survive the present state of the art of killing, a broad and significant new habit pattern will have been introduced and accepted, one grotesquely different

To the Editor:

In response to the question "How can we justify atmospheric tests in view of the fact that we have many times over enough megatons to obliterate Russia?":

Russia's testing of nuclear weapons in the high yield range was declared irresponsible because there is no strategic need to test bombs of this yield as a much lower level yield will effectively destroy strategic targets; secondly, it was irresponsible in that the maximum radius of the fireball extended below ground level needlessly. (A surface blast is inherently dirty; an air blast is dirty to the extent of the fission trigger and vaporized bomb case.)

Russia's largest fusion bomb was obviously (and irresponsibly, I agree) detonated as a show of force, with the extremely high fallout level utilized to make this show of force even more fear-inspiring. No one can say whether the other lower yield detonations were useless except Russian scientists who interpret the results. We must assume that 1, they achieved valuable data from these bursts, and 2, they have obviously achieved a fear reaction in the world (or at least on this campus).

These assumptions are based on 1, the fact that any data from a bomb adds to the store of information on these weapons, especially upon utiliza-

tion of new techniques and experimental devices in the weapons themselves, since no one knows everything about these weapons and 2, personal observations of mine of campus members.

Tens of thousands of years ago our Mousterian and Aurignacian ancestors lived in caves. The vast knowledge which we have accumulated during the intervening millennia will have brought us full cycle. The epic of man's journey upward into the light will have ended.

We feel that the present world tension can only be eased if we attack the problem as would a medical scientist, who realizes that the only lasting cure for an illness must develop from prevention.

Today's "cure" for the world's illnesses seems to be via bombshelters. This attitude has no relation to the prevention of war, so is it a lasting cure?

John Fisk
Ken Coleman

tion of new techniques and experimental devices in the weapons themselves, since no one knows everything about these weapons and 2, personal observations of mine of campus members.

In these two isolated ways, at least, Russia's testing was irresponsible. An American resumption of atmospheric testing would be just as irresponsible if it followed the same lines of excessive yield, ground intersection blast-radius (dirty) detonations designed to implement fear-inspiring propaganda.

But the resumption of work toward an inherently cleaner neutron-emitting weapon, fusion weapons with clean triggers and an effective anti-missile weapons system for a decent missile-attack defense is a morally necessary reaction in order to save as many American lives as possible in case of attack and to save as much of the Soviet civilian population as possible through use of improved cleaner strategic nuclear weapons. The latter is our moral obligation today to any population we may be forced to defend against.

Do we stop atmospheric nuclear testing, thereby allowing our military posture to slump to the degree that the Soviet Union could be in a dangerously superior position? Or do we maintain our American security through steadily improving deterrent forces until logical results effecting a sane disarmament can be achieved?

Jim Johnson

To the Editor:

"These are the times which try men's souls."

The resumption of nuclear tests by Russia and the present possibility of the same by the U.S. has not resulted in widespread demonstrations and riots across the country. American "civilized society" generally frowns upon outbreaks of emotion or extreme dedication to ideals.

Instead, we are cautioned on all sides to control our tempers, repress nonconformist opinions, and avoid behavior which indicates clearly our position on any crucial subject. Yet, America is reacting powerfully to the possibility of nuclear testing and war.

Grinnell students have been revealing in their actions. Consider the most prevalent reaction. On Monday evening students lost countless hours of study time while participating in bull sessions about the now-passed Student Senate resolution.

Common to these bull sessions were bitter jokes and wry comments in reference to the international situation—everything from a cheery "See ya in Berlin" to nervous laughter over a "Punch" cartoon in ARH.

John Ward gave us another reaction—the sobering thought of the results of the war and the realization of the frightening mortality of man.

An unidentified ditto sheet appeared in the students' boxes before housemeetings to encourage support for the Student Senate resolution. (The lack of any indication of its origin rubbed the wrong way.) In the housemeetings serious students, over 75 per cent of the student body, voted 458-355 in favor of the resolution.

As is the custom in democratic societies, the representative body then discussed the resolution for several hours. However, this discussion was unusually solemn and restrained as they attempted to discuss an emotion-riddled (moral? strategic?—underline your choice) issue. The Senate then voted 29-17 against resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing.

Even more reactions. A significant number of students are leaving today for Washington, D.C., on a hunger strike protest against the testing. These people are not showoffs; they are not "beatniks" (a stupid word anyway). They are serious, sensitive people with a real awareness of the possible tragedy awaiting our high-powered civilization.

And further, two students,

To the Editor:

The recent action of the Student Senate in resolving to oppose the resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing is undoubtedly one that raises questions in many minds. Yet, it is so morally and logically justifiable that it demands the support of the Grinnell student body as a whole.

In the first place, it is evident from the remarks of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Roswell Gilpatric, that we are now in a position to destroy Soviet Russia and indeed the whole world with our present stockpile of atomic weapons.

Why then, the question arises, must we endanger health and increase tensions by testing atomic weapons we do not need? Are we so callous that we feel we must "keep up with the Joneses" even in the field of atomic testing?

What good are a billion megatons of bombs if the 28,000 megatons we now have are more than sufficient to make a funeral pyre of the entire world?

The explanation of some that we are attempting to perfect a "clean neutron bomb" and that this is the reason for the testing is not in itself a logical argument.

We do not know if this is the purpose of the proposed tests or how many "dirty" tests would be required to perfect a clean bomb. Furthermore, regardless of what type of tests are conducted, an unhealthy increase in world tensions is bound to result.

If, however, we wish for a moment to be purely selfish let us consider the effect of a resumption of tests on the world at large. The reaction of the other nations of the world can only be that the United States is little better than the Soviet Union.

We will lose not only the respect of some of the nations committed to our cause, but we also will endanger our position with respect to the neutral countries of Asia and Africa who are fast becoming disillusioned with our lack of principle.

The resumption of atomic testing then will not only hurt us, but lose the respect that we have gained by thus far not following the Russians.

In fact there exists no good reason for resuming atomic testing. On the contrary, we will only hurt ourselves and the world by an action inspired out of fear instead of reason.

Ray Obsfeld

a couple, quietly walked around the north side of the town making a total of nine interviews regarding the testing and the cold war. One man didn't know that Russia had exploded a 50 megaton bomb.

Another had read in a news magazine that the U.S. was capable of obliterating Russia, and he was in favor of getting it over with. A third person, a woman babysitter, refused to consider the question. She wouldn't listen to the radio, read the papers or discuss it. All interviewed favored resumption of atmospheric testing if Russia continues.

More, Saturday evening a student in a bull session said, "I don't even want to think about it. It scares me to death."

It is this last reaction, the denial of reality, which scares me most. For it is these people who will commit suicide when their false world is shattered. Steiner says this in "La Dolce Vita," "What men really need to fear is peace and a perfect society!" (because they are illusions).

The chapel speaker last Sunday, Roger Hazleton, spoke indirectly to this point (the statement is paraphrased). "The refusal to question who I am and why I act is a denial of a man's basic humanity and a refusal to enter into the genuine educational process." For the student at Grinnell this point is terribly urgent as was evidenced by the complete attention of the congregation.

Not only students, but all men are being forced by the slow realization of the growing threat to their artificial peace to view themselves and then act according to what they really see when the artifice is removed.

These are truly times which try men's souls.

Steve Aldrich

To the Editor:

These are upsetting times—times, indeed, which burden people's souls. Perhaps this explains the fact that so many people are going ape on the question of peace.

Peace is won, if at all, by those who are patient, quiet and persevering; not by demagogues, not by wild sacrifices, but by measured activity.

Therefore, let us who want peace, be not so bold as to sit on Kennedy's lawn, or to rally all to the cause of peace.

Let us begin by winning peace within ourselves. This means courage and commitment to ourselves, our fellows, and our God.

Michael Coburn

To the Editor:

On Thursday, November 2, I brought before the Senate the resolution in opposition to a resumption of nuclear atmospheric testing by the United States. At that time the Senate voted 24-19 to delay consideration of the issue.

At that meeting I also made a statement concerning the resolution. This statement has been condemned as excessively emotional, untrue and based on prejudice rather than on fact.

It could well be that people have been emotional on this issue. But after all it is an emotional issue. Radioactivity injures human beings and radioactivity may well take its toll in lives. What is my evidence?

Others, besides Linus Pauling, have made statements concerning the dangers of radioactive fallout. A United Nations report says, "An estimated total of 25,000 to 150,000 cases of leukemia will ultimately occur, if tests are stopped in 1958, from tests already held. . . . An estimated total of up to 100,000 genetic defects will occur over subsequent years from tests already held." (Table II, page 42, UN Report on Radiation).

As regards Carbon-14, a report prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission concludes that bomb tests to Sept. 1958, would cause 100,000 gross physical or mental defects, 360,000 cases of stillbirths and childhood deaths, and 900,000 cases of embryonic and neonatal deaths from this cause alone ("The Biological Hazard to Man of Carbon-14 from Nuclear Weapons").

Nobody knows for certain exactly what the effects of radiation are. But there is more than substantial evidence of drastic consequences indeed.

It is important that every student on this campus understands what this resolution is not. It is not a proposal for unilateral disarmament. It does not in any way condemn underground testing. And no, it does not "advocate crawling to Moscow on our hands and knees."

We must understand the historical context in which the United States decision to test or not to test will be made. It will occur in the midst of a very touchy Berlin situation. Secretary of State Rusk has called the Berlin situation one of upward escalation. Upward escalation of fear, of challenge and of threats. The Soviet Union has decided to continue this escalation. What will ours be?

Several members of the Senate urged a resumption of tests on the ground that the United States could perfect an anti-missile missile and in so doing improve the defensive capacity of the U.S. But these persons also said that it would take four years to perfect such a device.

In the next four years, wouldn't you rather see some real steps taken toward achieving universal peace? Or would you rather see each side build up a system of defensive devices which would make them more willing than ever to hurl invectives, challenges ultimatums back and forth?

Last week Nikita Khrushchev was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union is now finished with tests and will stay finished until and unless the United States tests and will stay finished unbegin testing. I do not think that there is a person on this

HALAMA
Cont. p. 11, col. 2

Parties, Dances, Movie Planned For 'Women Ask Men' Weekend

The weekend of Nov. 17-19 has been designated "Women's Weekend" at Grinnell. The definition of "Women's Weekend" is a weekend when it is not only proper but expected that Grinnell women ask Grinnell men for dates.

Activities for the weekend will begin Friday night at 8:30 with a combined audience "sing" and talent show. Entertainers will include the Scarleteers, Tangers and women's hall music chairmen. Rickey Mauck is in charge of the program.

Women's hall lounges and recreation rooms will be open to guests after the program. The Women's Social Budget committee will furnish refreshments.

Individual halls will plan social programs.

Also on Friday night the movie, "Our Man in Havana," will be shown in ARH auditorium at 8:30.

Saturday night will feature a dance in Darby gym from 9 to 12 sponsored by the Union committee. The "Velaire," a nationally known recording group, will play for the dance.

Four women's halls — Loose, Cleveland, James and Spanish House — will present houseparties on Saturday night.

On Sunday night "Our Man in Havana" will be shown in ARH auditorium at 8:30.

Debate Legality Of Resolution

A debate on the constitutionality of the resolution passed by the Senate during its Monday night meeting was held Tuesday night in Cowles lounge between SGA president Bill Halama and Cowles freshman Phil Johnson. The debate, somewhat impromptu, was witnessed by almost 100 men.

Johnson, speaking for the negative, emphasized that by its decision, the Senate had violated the preamble of the SGA constitution, which states that the SGA "shall administer and legislate rules pertaining to those aspects of student life not specifically reserved by the president."

By acting in this way, the Senate has made of itself a pressure group, Johnson said. Furthermore, it is violating minority rights by using both its influence and its money (which in part belongs to the minority) for interviews and press conferences, while the minority has no chance to do so.

Halama, speaking for the affirmative, emphasized that

what is at stake here is a whole concept of student government. Nuclear testing, he said, affects us as students—it is an aspect of student life not reserved by the president.

To wait for unanimity on such a resolution, Halama continued, would be to paralyze the effectiveness of student government. In such a resolution as the one just passed, there is always a majority and a minority. The function of student government is to make decisions. If it does not do this, he said, it loses all its power.

Sandwiched in between the opening statements and the rebuttals, members of the audience were allowed to direct questions at Johnson and Halama, both singly and together.

The debate was occasioned, Halama said by a letter attacking the SGA which Johnson posted on the Cowles bulletin board and which he felt had to be answered.

'Lady' Is First In Film Series

This month four special films will be shown by the Social Committee in cooperation with the art and science departments, the Board of Religion and the International Relations Club. These films are the first in a series which will last most of the school year.

A film will be shown each week by one of the above named groups; but the day of the week will vary.

At the Encampment earlier this fall, a desire for some kind of a study break activity in the evenings was expressed. These films vary in time length from 30 minutes to 60 minutes so, according to Georgia Dentel, "these films will give the students something to do during their study break."

The first film will be tonight at 7:30 and 9 in the Science Lecture Room. It is the 1959 Film Assembly Award Winner, "The Lady from Philadelphia," with Marion Anderson's "See It Now" film, tour of southeast Asia as presented on CBS. Miss Anderson sings folk, spiritual, classical and semi-classical selections during the 60 minute film.

Other films being shown this month are: "Tropical Africa," "The Golden 20s" and "Appalachian Spring." Each film time will be announced on the previous week's social calendar.

Shakespeare Interpretation This Weekend

"Kings and Clowns", an interpretation of Shakespearean characters, will be presented by Philip Hanson, a former professor of speech and drama at Washington State University, Saturday and Sunday night at 8 in Roberts Theater.

Considered by many critics as the best Shakespearean actor and Director on the West Coast,



Hanson

Hanson will give his program without use of scenery, props or costumes. "Kings and Clowns" was first given in 1959. Since then Hanson has prepared two other programs and is working on a fourth.

Following the Sunday evening performance, the Women's Social Budget Committee will hold a reception for Hanson in West Norris lounge. Invited are members of the committee, senior drama majors and drama faculty.

AWSB Members Attend Conference

Last Saturday six AWS Board members attended the State Day Conference for Iowa IAWS members in Iowa City. Speeches and group discussions were centered around the idea of "Education in the Face of Change."

A statement of the philosophy of IAWS explains that "IAWS is a service group dedicated to cultivating an attitude preparing women to govern themselves throughout their college careers, and thereby increasing their ability and desire to fulfill the role of educated and competent women in a democratic society to the highest degree of social, physical, intellectual, and spiritual achievement."

The keynote speaker, Ray, Dean of Special Services, focused attention on the various areas of change in our living; internationally, nationally and locally on the campus. He raised questions that concerned girls as citizens and as college coeds. The assembly then dispersed into five discussion groups led by outstanding faculty members of SUI which dealt with national and international problems.

In the afternoon the emphasis was placed on campus activities. Board members participated in informal discussions, exchanging ideas and solutions to problems which seemed to be similar on campuses of all sizes.

Thirteen Students Will Journey To Capital For Three-Day Fast

Thirteen students from Grinnell are leaving Monday morning for Washington, D.C. to participate in a three day fast. Their statement of purpose is as follows:

"We are a group of college students convinced of the danger of the nuclear arms race. The imminence of this danger has been reflected very graphically in the number of bomb shelters which have been constructed recently throughout the United States. We are making this trip to Washington to fast for three days to demonstrate our concern and show our willingness to work for peace.

"Although our present motivation is primarily to convince our campus and friends of this immediacy, we feel the need for other students on other campuses to demonstrate their concern in some way.

"We do not plan to stop our efforts with a trip to Washington. When we return to school we plan to continue working: in campus and national groups, by further study and discussion and other constructive endeavors.

"We feel the present situation to be dangerous enough to warrant immediate action, and we think that today, with weapons in existence which seriously threaten man's future, it is everyone's responsibility to do whatever he can to insure peace.

"We oppose atmospheric nu-

African Talk To Be Given

"The Changing Cultural Scene in Africa" will be the topic of the monthly meeting of the Cosmopolitan club next Friday in Younker lounge.

The program will be a panel discussion presented by Grinnell students Joe Okumu, Vincent Anku and Frank Chilingulo and Rufus Adegboye, a graduate student at Drake University studying for his Ph.D. in economics. Each member of the panel will give his views to open a general discussion and question period.

On Monday the film "Tropical Africa," filmed by Julien Bryan, will be presented at Grinnell. Don Cook, Cosmopolitan club president, urges those who plan to attend the meeting and others interested in Africa to attend the film's showing as a preparation for the discussion.

The panel program will be in the form of a closed coffee hour for Cosmopolitan club members. Students interested in joining this organization should contact Cook or one of the other officers, vice-president Joe Okumu, secretary Nancy Goldman or treasurer Roberta Eustis.

clear testing because of the dangers of radioactive fallout, and because it accelerates the arms race. We condemn Russia for their test series, and we support the President's reluctance to resume testing.

"We urge Russia and the United States to reach an agreement which will prevent further atmospheric testing as a move to reduce international tensions.

"If others give more thought to the problem, if they are moved by what we have done, if they decide to make a commitment to work for peace; then we feel that our efforts have been worthwhile."

Tonight at 7:30 in the women's gym, a rally will be held to inform interested people of the purposes for which the group is taking action and to request campus support, both moral and financial.

Those who are participating in the movement are Mary Lou Beaman, Bennett Bean, Terry Bissan, Jack Chapman, Celia Chorosh, Peter Cohon, Ruth Gruenewald, Mike Horwatt, Curt Lamb, Mary Mitchell, Mike Montross, Jim Smith. They have purchased two cars which they will drive straight through to the capital. All the participants in the group will return in approximately one week.

'Iolanthe' Will Be Thanksgiving Show

The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "Iolanthe," will be presented by the fine arts department on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening, Nov. 23, 24 and 25. The performances will be at 8 in the evening in Roberts Theater.

Tickets will be available in the Union from 10 to 11 a.m. and from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Wednesday, Nov. 20, 21 and 22. Activity tickets are not needed, and the operetta will also be open to the public at no charge.

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Burr Commends French Movie 'Film Gervaise'

Gervaise
Starring - Maria Schell
Directed by Rene Clement
Winner of the International Film Festival
Adapted from the novel L'Assommoir by Emile Zola.

Gervaise was a victim of circumstance. Her virtues included industry, loyalty, honesty, generosity and a sensitive human sensitivity which made her the victim of moral censure. The final degradation she suffers can be explained only through physical and human environmental elements, for if the story (girl starts in the slums with a great spirit and ends up in the slums with a broken spirit) is to be explained by a character flaw, then that flaw must be love.

This interpretation seems unintended. Zola was a naturalist, an observer and recorder, not an interpreter. The story does not persuade, but our feeling for the condition may drive us to action.

The photography of the film was effective. It consistently contributed to the artistic effect of the movie and avoided most cinematographic cliches. In many places the photography was outstanding. Zola's story line was kept in most places and the use of symbols which were not Zola's condensed the story with fidelity to the original. However, I felt there was one slight dramatic flaw.

In Zola's book the daughter, Nana, was grown and had left Gervaise before the end of the story so when her husband died Gervaise was left with nothing. This seems more consistent in explaining the heroine's pathetic end (in terms of her established character) than the daughter running off to the streets while her mother sits insensibly drunk in a tavern.

Of course Nana was not as important in the movie as in the book and existed in the film more to illuminate Gervaise's character than to make an individual statement.

The acting was all good. A lack of weakness in the cast can probably be attributed to the fine direction of Rene Clement. Maria Schell's portrayal of Gervaise can be attributed only to genius.

In days when canned corn is wonderful, automobiles are beautiful, and plastic flowers are excitingly life-like, there is no super-superlative left to describe an artistic achievement of this kind. Perhaps it's best to forget description and just say we were damn lucky to have seen this film.

SENATE

Cont. from p. 1

hands and knees; fourth, that Kennedy's decision regarding the resumption of above-ground tests has not yet been made and that the Student Senate of Grinnell can have some influence on this decision, providing that it acts now.

Fifth, the resolution touches on a moral question, concerning us as students and is one that the Student Senate has every right to vote upon.

Speakers against the resolution followed this pattern: First, that the statements contained in the "fact" section of the resolution were slanted and misleading; second, that the whole tone of the resolution was vague and unclear; third, that our defense needs strengthening, that we can and must develop "clean" bombs, that we must develop our anti-missile missiles which use small

Loose Hall Wins IM Dance Competition

Mears Is Second In Annual Contest

Dance intramurals ended on a different note last Friday night. Mears, the last hall on the program to perform, whisked off into the blackout behind the curtains as scheduled. The Tanagers, women's choral group, followed with two numbers while the judges were making their decisions. Silence followed. The same black silence that has always followed as tension mounts and the spotlight focuses on the single microphone.

Then came change. The audience reaction which had begun to build before Main finished its opening presentation, and had swelled throughout the program, now burst forth in the spontaneity of a community sing.

Snickers turned to bass and tenor harmony as the spotlight played a late summer moon across the ceiling of Darby to "In the Evening by the Moonlight."

The program went on as WRA intramural chairmen Pam Haslam and Bettie Guttman stepped to the center of the impromptu stage for the trophy presentation. Loose hall's theme of "Ediface Escapade," danced by the Burling bookworms, mad scientists and union-bowms, with an unaccompanied arrangement of "Art for art's sake," won the trophy, which was presented to dance chairmen Sue Brown and Micky Bryden.

Second place went to Mears for their "Sacks on Fifth Avenue." Haines and James tied for third with "Confection Confusion" and the parade of sweaters in "Knit-wit."

nuclear warheads and must be tested in the atmosphere.

Fourth, the Student Senate has no right to act on something which will inevitably be looked upon as a reflection of total student opinion; and fifth, the resolution touches upon a moral question, and as such, the Senate has no right to vote upon it.

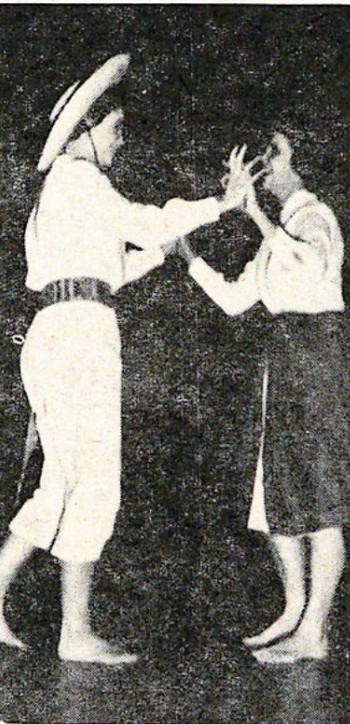
At the end of the debate, a vote was taken on the resolution. The vote was 29 in favor, 17 against and no abstentions. A burst of cheering and applause followed Hendershot's announcing of the final results. An unofficial tally was also made of the number of students who had voted on the resolution in the halls. The figures here were 458 in favor, 355 against and 35 abstentions.

Immediately after the vote was announced, a large part of the audience, including many senators, left the meeting. However, a quorum remained, so that other business was acted upon.

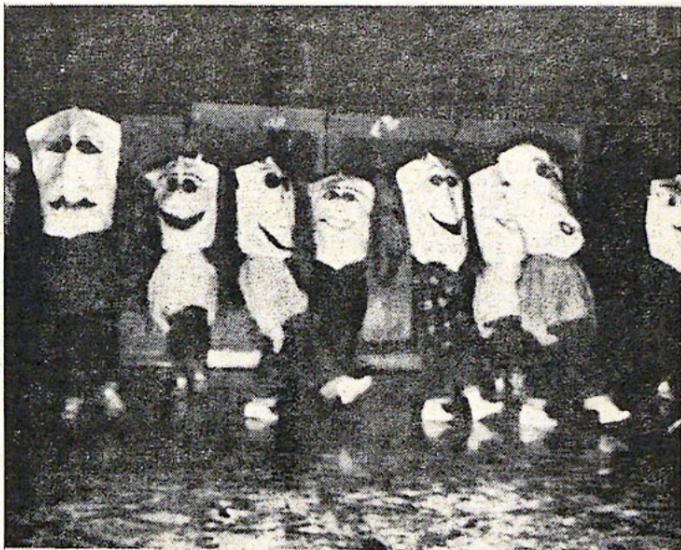
Included in other actions was a motion deleting the word "cabinet" wherever it appears in the motion concerning the Committee on Budgets, Nominations and Constitutions and another resolution, also submitted by Halama, condemning the Soviet Union for her resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing. The vote in this last resolution was 34 in favor, 4 opposed and one abstention.



Mickey Bryden performs the twist during the Union dance, part of the Loose hall presentation. Loose took first place with "Ediface Escapade." Miss Bryden was one of Loose's chairmen.



Anne Brineman and partner dance a number from the Spanish house contribution to Dance IM's. Spanish house was not part of the competition but performed as entertainment only.



Mears hall, who took second place in dance I.M.'s, performs a dance in keeping with their sacks theme.

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