The Left, Right of Socialism

U.S. Socialist Hass Gives Radical View
By TOM AXTTER

OCT. 8--Eric Hass, thirtieth presidential candidate for the Socialist Party, said today that 500 copies of WEEKLY PEOPLE, the Socialist Labor Party newspaper, have been distributed on campus.

"THE REASON for this," said Hass, "is that the student body can come prepared with questions."


The lecture is the second in a two-part socialist series which begins tonight with a lecture on "socialism of the United States." It will deal with radical socialism, as opposed to the moderate socialism discussed in the talks of the last few weeks. The wives of the group will speak tonight.

The Dumonts will stay at the homes of the faculty and administration, including President and Mrs. Jacob." (Continued on Page 2)

In Today's Tripod
In light of this week's emphasis on Socialism, Eric Hass develops the history of Socialism in the United States--pp. 4, 5.

Trip on Circuitous Route to South Africa Gives Dr. Meade 'World Scare of His Life'.

Below is the second of a three part series describing a "world trip" of Dr. John Heyl's two-month trip through the Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zanzibar.

The pair, who traveled with only 25 pounds each, have told their story in Von Brunnen.

One excursion by Land Rover, through the Sani Pass from Basutoland to the Union of South Africa, was in the words of Dr. Meade, "More frightening than anything I've ever known.

Basutoland, known as "the little Switzerland of Africa," is a British enclave in the heart of the Orange Free State of South Africa, completely surrounded by mountains. Most transport is by train or on the roads, as this is a part of the country that has been visited by Dr. Meade and his companions on this trip.

From the Sani Pass, they went into the drive and travel year. A sheer cliff rose above the road on the right, while an equally steep drop fell off to the left unprotected by any railing at all. The road was just wider than the car, and Meade as he sat on the outside could see down two or three thousand feet to the bottom.

From Escon, and Beckett.

Senators Undecided About Car Seatbelts

Senators Undecided About Car Seatbelts

A motion dramatically reviving student auto regulations was tabled yesterday by Allen Allen and the Senate, which would require seatbelts in all student automobiles, deny cars to all students on academic probation or Censure, and establish stiff penalties for any student operating his vehicle while intoxicated, was subjected to six different amendments, each of which failed.

Senator Keith Watson '64, who introduced the motion, stated "we're making rules that should have been in effect all along." He indicated these rules had become necessary due to the rise of automobile accidents on the campus.

SPEAKING FOR the seatbelt regulation, Senator Rodman van der Horst '64, offered a letter from Dartmouth which stated they required seatbelts on student automobiles and "highly recommend that we institute a similar program." "Two of the six proposed amendments," said Senator David Tower, clarified the right of any student to appeal to the president of the college for exemptions or restrictions of the bill.

One amendment, introduced by Senator Frederick Harlow '64, confided the limits of the dormitories for the next week's Trinity College.

ACTING ON OTHER business, the Senate approved a motion made by Senator Bruce Bridegroom '64, calling upon "Trinity students to attend the protest for Ralph W. Reed, who was jailed at 10:30 p.m., October 16, at the State Capitol Building in Inland Connecticut."

The motion met with violent protest from several Senate members, who felt they "don't wish to be involved in any of the recent events of these movements colleges."
Trinity Tritop

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PLACEMENT
Mr. Butler, Director of Placement, will hold a meeting with
the Senior Class regarding the placement program for 1963-64 on
Monday, October 14, at 1 o’clock in the Chemistry Auditorium.

David Sharpe, The Law School, The George Washington University will be on cam-
pus Tuesday, October 15 to talk with seniors and juniors inter-
rested in law. If you wish to make an appointment, please see
the Placement secretary.

LA NOTTE, the second film of the Michelangelo Antonioni Tri-
ogy sponsored by the Centro Bartlebi Center of Italian Studies
will be presented in the Chem-
istry Auditorium at 8:00 p.m., Thursday.

Oct. 8 - Tonight the Atheneum Society will present the first in
a series of current event radio programs, entitled "The Age of Danger." A broadcast from WRTC - FM at 8:30, the program will concern the controversy in Viet Nam as discussed in panel form by Drs. Cottas and Mosea, Ernest Peters, and Bob Schwartz, members of the Atheneum Society.

Future programs are planned to encompass a wide range of
current political issues, with fre-
quent discussions by faculty mem-
bers and members of the Ath-
eneum.

POETRY

Poetry is wanted for the 1963-
64 Inter-Collegiate Poetry Con-
test presented by the MADDON
Society. Submissions should be
sent to the Society at 23 Pearl Street, New Haven.

First, second and third prizes will be awarded in the amounts of $25, $15, and $10 respectively. Accepting published poems will be accepted. A $1.00 letter fee will be charged.

Students have been invited to an "Autumn Leaves" mixer at the Saint Francis Hospital School. First, second and third prizes will be awarded in the amounts of $25, $15, and $10 respectively.

The question may be legitimately asked: "Is Trinity to be under Negroes?" From the col-
gege’s point of view, such stu-
dents would add considerable
intellectual diversity to Trinity’s educational program and would represent "the elms before similar action is taken at Amherst and Williams.

The method of selecting Negroes applies to "classic" Negroes who have been eliminated because of the controversial nature of the Speaker’s subject matter. The only so-called Negroes to be included in aquota may be Negroes who have been eliminated for political as well as ideological reasons.

Chapel Talks

Thursday and Fri., 11:30 a.m.
"Triumph in Africa"
John Hurley, John Crockett, and David Bussard

Dr. H. Burton, Director of the Placement secretary, will hold a meeting with seniors and juniors in- terested in law. If you wish to make an appointment, please see
the Placement secretary.

The Public Relations office ex-
plained that the lecture is not
open to the general public be-
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Borge Conditions Audience With His Slapstick ‘Music’
by NICK CANTOR

OCT. 4—Victor Borge is the type of personality that either magnetizes or repels his audience. Tonight, Mr. Borge brought his "Comedy in Music" to the Bushnell. He quickly won over most of the 100 or so people who had gathered in the theater and entangled himself in trivia far too long before sitting down at the piano, which is "beautiful now that It's all restored, by Mrs.—What's her name?" said Borge. The audience roared. Mr. Borge proceeded to joke about the pianist, the audience, why there are three pedals on a grand piano—the middle pedal is there "to separate the clave from the clave"—Washington, and his visit to the White House, which is "beautiful now that it's all restored, by Mrs. - What's her name?"

Borge continued to joke in this way and certain people began to wonder: just why was the program entitled, "Comedy in Music"? Finally, one woman in the audience shouted, "Play," already. The request went unanswered for at least five minutes. Meanwhile, several people left their seats and walked out of the theater. They should have had more patience. They were right; Borge did joke and entangle himself in trivia far too long before sitting down at the piano and attempting some comedy "as a music." But when he did play, he made the delay almost worthwhile.

Match Finishes Rachmaninoff
Borge proved his point that music can be comic. Take the Blue Danube, here Borge plays it flat, and it IS comic. The single spotlight began to dim as Borge played a piece by Rachmaninoff. Borge looked for difficulty for the keys and put his head closer to the piano, and began to count from the last key so that he could hit the next note. It was at this point that the spotlight moved to the man who was trying to hit the 88 keys. To be sure of such a difficult situation, Borge hit a match and finished the Rachmaninoff. Borge also proved that he could play the piano unusually well. He "can play, and play, and play!"

After the intermission, Borge was assisted by Leonid Hambro, a "comedy pianist" and Victor Borge's "vocal accompanist." The highlight of the show was Borge's and Hambro's interpretation of Mozart's Symphony number 40 and Tchaikovsky's piano concerto, both sprinkled with a thin, veneer of "Uncle Sam." The Mozart and Tchaikovsky were "so beautiful" that they probably "changed the conductor's mind," Borge stated. "We all profess to know that there are no bad composers. Some have never had to know the truth!"

The truth, Hodgson said, is that a caste society exists for non-Whites. This caste, he explained, "can't graduate into the white society because they're always black."

Hodgson said that housing touches upon nearly all aspects of discrimination: jobs, education, and slum housing—all of them inter-related in the picture presented by North End discrimination. Poorer jobs lead to less money, which leads to poorer houses, which leads to a photo situation not conducive to study, which results in poorer education, which results in poorer jobs, etc., he stated.

Emanate from the audience, because they "expect" him to do something. We must correct the situation in which the Negroes of Hartford feel that they cannot escape the ghetto, demanded Hodgson. "We're all responsible for any ghetto wherever it exists," he insisted.

The average Trinity student may be expected to do something about the problem of discrimination. Neither the students themselves nor the faculty, Hodgson said, "can't graduate into the white society because they're always black."

Victor Borge is of this breed. He was expected to joke more than to play the piano. Even when he plays something "straight," chuckles emanate from the audience, because they "expect" him to do something funny. If he turns his head toward the microphone while he's playing the piano, people start to laugh. He doesn't really make "what" he is about; it becomes a case of Borge to joke at the piano. It's been done that way for years. And when he does, everyone laughs.

At times, Borge was extremely funny. At other times, he was not funny at all. And his diversity, said the North End Project, was "entertaining." They laughed with equal vigor at all of his jokes. Viewed as a whole, "Comedy in Music" was a masterpiece of design, rearing from the floor to the ceiling of the hall, and a perfect gem of flawless modern cut. It was his weakness. Borge is a comedian, but he is also a musician. Tonight, he pleased his fans. If he took his music more seriously, perhaps he would please music lovers as well.
Seabets No Solution

The Medusa, then, may be addled with the responsibility of running or at least creating the impression of mature Trim men. There are certainly enough state laws punishing drivers who are reckless, irresponsible, or under the influence, or "reckless operation and/or irresponsible use of a motor vehicle." The most rational answer is always that a combination of the two is the "operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated," and/or "reckless operation and/or irresponsible use of a motor vehicle." Finally, the Senate may recommend that the "Suspension of Automobile Privileges" shall be defined as the loss of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle from the general environs of the College during the official college session.

We are all aware that "seatbelts save lives." The slogan, a very true one, has been raised from service alone to insurance company and back again. Many wise people on campus have already installed seat belts in their vehicles. They know that the value of seat belts lies in the fact that they reduce the probability of serious injury in the event of an accident. But they don't stop accidents.

The Senate, not Sergeant Flatfoot, is demanding. And the State Police, are demanding. And the motorists, are demanding. And the Community, is demanding. And the College instead of requiring seat belts, to revamp its present student community policy.

We further urge that the Senate refrain from playing the moral declaim a student on academic probation is spending too much time in his car. After all, the student is of college age (and frequently of voting age), and his parents expect him to be sober, nor responsible.

The Red, White and Blue for You

Indeed, it is strange how two unrelated events often synthesize into a meaningful combination. This week there are two seemingly unrelated events of major importance: the protest march for Ralph Allen and the lecture by Socialist Eric Haas. In the Sept. 28 issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, official organ of the socialist labor party, there is a big headline screaming "Capitalism Is Guilty in Alabama." In its best emotive language it declares that dominant capitalism is tyrannized by the Senate by Byrd (D. Va.), sometimes prefer illiteracy to ignorance, that a high percentage of Southern federal judges appointed by President Kennedy are racist, that the North is being "disinherited, unity" by the South manifests a terrible social sickness, that, and so on.

So what? That type of material is expected from such a subversive publication as the WEEKLY PEOPLE, as such in order to get attention. So the "Red, White, and Blue" is read jokingly and tossed into the nearest gray basket, placed under the blue and gold wall plaque and we still remain red white and blue to Uncle Sam. But not so laughable are the wilted flowers on the grave of four children in Alabama. Not so colorful is a dirty gray jail in Atlanta, Georgia. And not so patriotic American is an alleged abuse of our fundamental laws.

We have heard about the errors of the South. We have discussed pro and con Allen's actions, we have debated the works of students in the North End, and all that. The student is of college age (and frequently of voting age), and his parents know his grades.

We further urge that the Senate educate the parent to the problems facing a student with "automobile privileges." We hope these problems will diminish in the near future.

The answer to the above questions would depend upon whom you asked here on campus. At present there exist at least five different groups which either oppose or support a general U. S. Socialism. These groups are the Communist Party (CPUSA) and the Worker's Party, the Socialist Labor Party (SLP), the Socialist Party, and the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), each movement should be dissected and put in its proper place among the different movements in the United States.

As students of economics and political science commonly recognize the term, socialism rests upon the following, the four tenets:

1) Government ownership of production 2) Planning 3) Distribution of income 4) Peaceful and democratic revolution

Ownership for "one"

By Vin Osowiecki

First, socialism (but not every socialist) teaches that key industries such as transportation, mining, banking, and defense are nationalized. Second, the goal of the profit motivated laissez-faire economy, socialists advocate co-ordinated planning so the government can "gear up" for "sale than profit."

Third, socialists call for some redistribution of wealth through government aid rather than poverty. Greater equality of income can be achieved by the distribution of "wealth and power," socialists believe. Finally, all socialists as distinguished from communists call for a peaceful extension of government control — "revolution by ballot" rather than "revolution by bullet." This aim is the nearest approach to the socialist standpoint which is visible today, through the division between the communist and some of the radical socialist doctrines. Socialism is best understood by the history of U. S. socialists.

In the beginning

Although organizations on a local scale based on the philosophy of Karl Marx date back to the Civil War, these were chiefly in the nature of labor unions and anti-socialist activities. It was not until after the First International (a worldwide meeting of socialists), met in London, to protest the execution of Karl Marx (1818-83) organized the Socialist Labor Party, the first American political party to advocate socialism.

Continuing their propaganda for reform rather than entering politics, the Labor Party (membership being 9% foreign born) proved itself a dismal failure in the 1880s. However, shatterd as it was in the eighties, the Socialist Labor Party of the nineties was the new leadership of Daniel DeLeon (1843-1920), a one-time University of Chicago student. It developed from obscurity, in 1899, by nominating Henry Adler-Dosch for president of the Knights of Labor, a position supported by 191 members. The ticket polled better than 21,000 votes, and the Labor party, with DeLeon as its presidential candidate in every election year since 1892.
Economic Implementation of Socialism Theory ‘Cures’ills of Capitalism

by VIN O’NEILL

Even if we accept socialism shadowed in its mist of theory it will not work in practice, insist opponents of socialism. Why then should we support them? After all, our classical economists have given us the means to prevent social chaos.

"Of all the objections that have been advanced to socialism the most convincing, for me, is the argument that there is no profit in socialism. It is based on the notion that "socialism is a system that is an economic system where the means of production and distribution of wealth are owned by the state."

Socialists generally list four "ills" inherent to a capitalist economy: 1) the profit motive, which they believe leads to greater efficiency and productivity; 2) the traditional family, which they believe is threatened by economic inequality; 3) the working class, which they believe is exploited by the moneyed class; and 4) the government, which they believe is corrupt and inefficient.

Said one critic, "The things that people want in a socialist society are closer to the things people want in a capitalist society than to the things people want in a socialist society."

Second, socialist brand monopoly as the ever present cause for the rationalization and price control, which is "invisible hand" theory of capitalism. Socialists argue that monopoly is the natural oligopoly of competition and that the small number of producers with the means of distribution of resources produced by the system are more preoccupied with considerations of "tactics" and of equal rights for men and women. When the New Deal program was passed in 1934, the majority of the nation's major industries were owned by the same major corporations that had controlled the nation's economy for decades. Still, the New Deal was a success in terms of creating jobs and improving the lives of Americans, and it laid the foundation for modern social policies.

Despite the successes of the New Deal, many socialists and economists believed that the system was inherently flawed and that it would eventually collapse. Today, most socialists argue that the capitalist system is broken and that a new system is needed to ensure the well-being of all Americans. Some socialists even argue that a socialist system is necessary to prevent the collapse of the capitalist system. However, many socialists and economists also argue that a socialist system would necessarily mean a change to the way we live and work, and that it would require a radical transformation of the economy and society.

Capitalist Inefficiency?

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Socialists argue that "socialism would eliminate inequities. At the price of eliminating private enterprise, socialists say, "It is a system that is a more efficient and equitable system of production and distribution."

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SWIMS... ORBITS...
BEAMS... FLASHES...
PUSHES...
PULSES... TALKS...
BURROWS...
WINKS...
BLINKS...

AND LIVES AND BREATHES...

Progress takes many shapes in the Bell System. And among the shapers are young men, not unlike yourself, impatient to make things happen for their companies and themselves. There are few places where such restlessness is more welcomed or rewarded than in the fast-growing phone business.

Professor Smith
Harvard Liaison
OCT. 6-Assistant Professor Paul Smith is now representing Trinity in the Master of Arts in Teaching program at Harvard University.

The program includes courses offered by the faculty of Dept. of Education and by the faculty of Dept. of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, as well as practice teaching in the secondary schools in and around Boston.

Anyone wishing more information should see Mr. Smith in his office (Seabury 15C).

Socialism...
(Continued from Page 5)

Today, however, labor leaders look at ORGANIZED labor statistics and find that relative to the growing labor supply union membership has been steadily on the down trend. To remedy the situation and to give unions a wider appeal in the mass production era, labor leaders are abandoning to some extent the old pure-and-simple unionism in favor of a new "social" unionism calling for government programs for education, mental health, recreation, and other such areas which before were considered by union leaders as none of their business. Where do these changes leave the worker? Basically it may leave him with one choice—social unionism or some variation thereof. But whether this tendency towards militant socialism is good as some Keynesians are claiming or bad as advocates of the "American Plan" and "right to work laws, proclalm, or a question still to be resolved.

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Despite the general sluggishness, the Bantams still played tenacious defense as well as on offense. While their performance was not quite as good as it has in practice, the Bantams did a remarkable job last Saturday in the third quarter of last week's game against Union. Merrill mixed up his plays very well and made a mediocre defensive line look good and a good one look great, with Kolewe, Yavinsky and Blocksidge each intercepted a pass and rushed and tackled well, while Kolwee proved to be a bull on defense as well as on offense.

Bantams' Might Mitiganted

Overall, despite the lack of size and reputation, the Bantams played considerably better than last year's vaunted crew. As for passing, Yavinsky managed to connect for two touchdowns, both passed off. No one has expected much from either Joe Hourihan or Terry Kolewe, and Joe Hourihan had only 10 and 9 for the Bantams, who threw only 13 times.

In the first half, Williams last week, Merrill mixed up his plays very well and made a mediocre defense, which was held by a now-grim Blue and Gold, a complete pass and both lapses led to touchdowns, for the second time they got the ball there was no stopping the Blue and Gold.
TOUCHDOWN! Dee Kolewe scores after a six-yard run in the first half. Goal post is seen at right; arrow marks ball.

27-13

That's the way the game was played and won. Photographs on this page were taken by Sandy Fidell. Page makeup by Al Burfeind.

St. LAWRENCE Quarterback Barry Feldman launches an aerial despite Tim Crawford's (64) effort.

THE LARRIES' other quarterback, Steve Munn, gets good protection.

ABOVE, St. Lawrence ballcarrier is about to feel the wrath of Rufus Blockidge (50), Mike Dawes (41), and Joe Barnard (20).

BILLY CAMPBELL and an over-anxious defender grapple for a pass.

ABOVE, Dee Kolewe drives for four yards.

BELOW, Merrill Yavinsky launches a touchdown pass in the first half.

BELOW, the line of scrimmage.