SHU STAGES MOCK ELECTION

The Student Government, History Club, and THE OBEISK of Sacred Heart University are jointly sponsoring a “mock” presidential election on Wednesday, Oct. 21, in the Student Government office from 10:45 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

While the election was still in the planning stages, the Student Government contacted the Bridgeport City Registrar, Mr. John McCarthy, who permanently donated a voting machine to the University. The machine will be used in the forthcoming election and in all subsequent elections.

Students Must Register
All students are eligible to vote. Registration for the election will take place on Friday, Oct. 16, and on Monday, Oct. 19, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the SG office on the second floor. SG representatives and members of the History Club will staff the registration. In registering, students may indicate their party affiliation if they so desire. ONLY STUDENTS WHO ARE REGISTRED WILL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

Republican, Democrat to Speak
In order that the students may become better acquainted with the candidates, Mr. John Norton and Mr. Roy Daly, Republican and Democrat representatives from area committees, will speak during the Oct. 15 convocation. They will set forth the platforms of their respective parties and will discuss the basic issues of the election.

Students Will Debate
Students will formally debate the issues of the campaign on Oct. 13. Several students are presently researching the issues. Speakers Richard Gookin and Robert Morris (Democrat), and Richard Kennedy and Dennis Kelly (Republican), have begun to correlate the material.

Both parties have generously donated literature which is accessible in all lounges for interested students. Booster buttons and bumper stickers are also available.

Election Coverage
As soon as they are known, the results of the school election will be announced over the intercom system. The Oct. 18 issue of THE OBEISK will offer extensive coverage of our elections. The Math Club plans to compute a comparison of the US election and the SHU election, which will appear in our Nov. 24 issue.
THE OBELISK
October 7, 1964

Club News

The Spanish Club plans to begin its activities late in October. Interested students are asked to watch for further announcements.

The Panta Delphian society, at its first official meeting of the present scholastic year, decided upon plans for the pledging of new members. Those students interested in pledging should submit a letter requesting an invitation to George Gardner, president of the Panta Delphian Society.

A Boxing Club at SHU? Sophomores James Meenan and Thomas Voccila wish to introduce the sport to Sacred Heart. Anyone who may be interested is asked to contact either of these men. They will be glad to talk with anyone interested on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2:30 p.m. in Room 107.

The Kreuzfahrer society plans to edit the first SHU Student Directory by the end of October. A Social Mixer will be sponsored by the Society on Nov. 25. New members will be accepted from the freshmen and sophomore classes by the last week in October.

On Sept. 27, the Co-Ed society changed its name to the Pros Philian society. The Greek name may be translated as "in a friendly manner." The members felt the name would be appropriate since they are aiming to promote frienship among the student body.

Pros Philian officers are: Pat Flaherty, president; Terri Carboni, first vice-president; Arlene Cereulo, second vice-president; Kay Arapalo, secretary, and Carol Gerard, treasurer.

Future plans of the Pros Philians include a reception for freshmen girls, donations to either orphanage or orphanage homes, and various social events.

The organization cordially invites all sophmore girls who are interested in joining its ranks to attend a meeting on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 p.m. in room 207.

Letters to the Editor

Letters, however, (provoking, poison pen, literate, laughable or otherwise representative of your current thinking) may be left in the box marked "mail" on our door. All entries must be signed. Your name will be withheld from the paper if you choose. We dare you to say what you're thinking. We dare you to say it well.

WSHU Needs U

Mr. Abe Najmany, general manager of WSHU, has announced that applications are now being accepted for programming, announcing, and technical assistance for the WSHU radio station. In a statement made to THE OBELISK, Mr. Najmany emphasized that experience is not a necessary prerequisite. Training will be given in all areas. Students can volunteer to work either during the day or on weekends. Those wishing to assist the radio station in any capacity should fill out applications in the radio office adjacent to lecture hall "A."

Suicide of the West

John Day Co.

Despite its somewhat sensational title, which is bound to give some readers the impression that the sole purpose for writing it was to make a little notoriety and a lot of money, this book turns out to be an unusually level-headed and perceptive interpretation of why the whole world these days is in such a bloody mess. The author, James Burnham, is an editor of the conservative journal, National Review and has to his credit, a shelf-full of books probing the complex foreign and domestic problems of our time.

His aim in this book is to analyze the role played by liberalism in what appears to him as the rapid contraction of Western civilization. Burnham does not say that liberalism is responsible for the contraction of Western culture, that liberalism is the "cause." He does say, however, that liberalism motivates and accelerates this contraction by undermining the West's determination to resist it.

This is a bold assertion. And as is often the case with bold assertions, it stands to kindle fires of outrage in a good many people. But before we dismiss this book as the unfortunate consequence of an old man's dyspepsia, we first ought to weigh the validity of its thesis.

In order to do this, we must first answer two key questions: (1) What is liberalism, and (2) is Burnham's conviction that Western civilization is shrinking justified?

A plausible definition of liberalism could no doubt be found in the glossary of just about any dictionary. But it will be worth our while to try to picture the liberal as a man who shape the foreign policy of his country. Then we can evaluate his contribution to the preservation of the concept of one world.

The waning of Western culture is seen as early as 1917 with the Bolshevik murder of the Russian government. Some 30 years later, half of Europe and all of China were devoured by communism. And today, with the end of English and French rule in the area, the century-old imperialistic dance is coming to an end.

The question we now ask is: what does liberalism have to do with this contraction? The answer is relatively simple. The chief characteristic of the liberal scholars of the United States — the Rusks, the Stevensons, the Schlessingers are liberalism. Their decisions, guided by liberal principles, dominate the course of action the U.S. will undertake in any international situation. It is upon U.S. action that the destiny of the West depends.

THE AUTHENTIC PERSONALITY

John XXIII

Since there are no differences among human beings considered in their political capacity, the ideal state will include all human beings, and the ideal government is world government. Meanwhile we should support and strengthen the United Nations, the World Court, and other partial steps toward an international political order...

* * *

Quite an outstanding example of a liberal-dominated American foreign policy helping to roll back Western civilization. In this instance, the U.S. not only deserted its Western partners but openly opposed them. As a result, the West lost the Suez Istmus, one of the most strategically vital positions in the world. Having thus acted against the interests of the West, the United States proceeded to justify its action by invoking all the traditional dictates of the liberal ideology. The U.S. claimed it had acted as it had in order to preserve the concept of one law for all nations; of reason over force; of the international authority of the United Nations. And with the end of English and French rule in the area, the century-old liberal imperialism had good reason to make grateful sacrifice to the Great God of Self-Determination as the only answer for all of us.

Except for insisting that Western contraction is due neither to an overwhelming external force, nor a deficiency in the West's material strength, Burnham makes no speculation as to the direct cause of Western contraction. His thesis, however, is such that any speculation of this sort would have been superficial. Burnham is, after all, not directly concerned with the reason Western civilization is contracting. Rather, he is concerned with the reason that contraction is not being resisted.

Burnham has presented in this book an argument that is, for the most part, both fair and difficult to refute. The one point over which I take exception is, to me, at least, a liberal would be justified in crying, "Foul!" is Burnham's rather heavy-handed analogy of The Authoritarian Personality to picture the liberal as a guilt-ridden individual who tries to dispel it by good works.

Burnham tells us that most people who feel guilty can exculpate their guilt through the mechanism of their religion. No one will take exception with that. But Burnham goes on to say that an individual who feels guilty and for one reason or another has ceased to practice religion — or never had one — will turn toward the quasi-religion of liberalism, where he can "translate his guilt into the egalitarian, antidiscrimination, democrat, peace-seeking principles. Not only does this judgment fail to account for those individuals of high spirituality who also embraced the egalitarian, antidiscrimination, etc. liberal principles," for example, the late John XXIII.
Owing much of his doctrine to the dogmas of the eighteenth century Philosophes, and sharing their optimistic view of Man and his potential for self-perfection, the liberal champions a social and political order based upon truths discovered through the use of reason and scientific inquiry. All other truths derived from non-rational sources such as custom or authority must yield to those empirically determined by these means.

Within this social and political order, actual government should rest as directly as possible upon the will of the people, which, since all men have equal political rights, should be expressed through universal suffrage. Being primarily a device for securing the material well-being of the individual, government has the duty not only to ensure each citizen adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, etc., but to ensure an equal mode of existence as well. This can best be accomplished through social reform aimed at eliminating such obstacles to social equality as differences in income and social distinctions based upon race, ancestry, religion, and property.

The liberal's conviction that obstacles to social equality, general well-being, and the Good Society can be coped with only through a strong central government leads him to encourage the extension of federal activity into all levels of social and political life. Since state and local governments are often unable or unwilling to deal with these obstacles, he contends that federal intervention is not only justified, but necessary to guarantee social justice.

Social and political justice, however, are not to be restricted to the citizens of this country alone. The liberal holds that all peoples are of equal political capacity and, consequently, those governments not based upon popular support — especially colonial government — ought to be done away with. Toward this end, he urges United States support of organizations like the United Nations whose aim is the furtherance of democratic institutions. Drawing this idea of political equality to its logical finale, he maintains that since all men share an equal capacity to form the basis of government, the ideal government will be world government.

What a Johnson Administration Would Do in the Area of...

**Civil Rights**
- Encourage “fair, effective enforcement” of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
- Oppose “lawless disregard for the rights of others” — whether used to deny equal rights or to obtain them.
- Oppose racial quotas.

**Social Security**
- Include hospital care for the aged in the Social Security system.
- Promote greater Social Security benefits.

**Agriculture**
- Increase minimum wage laws.
- Increase overtime payment requirements.

**Taxes**
- Seek further tax reductions.
- Remove present inequities in present taxes.

**Federal Spending**
- Practice strict economy in government.
- Maintain price stability.

**Labor**
- Repeal section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act (allowing States to pass “right-to-work” laws).
- Increase minimum wage laws.
- Increase overtime payment requirements.

**Military Preparedness and Nuclear Arms Control**
- Keep control of all nuclear weapons solely in the hands of the President.
- Oppose “inverse discrimination.”
- Oppose any attempt to attach Medicare to Social Security.
- Provide full coverage of hospital and medical expenses for the needy aged through general revenues rather than compulsory Social Security.
- Free the NATO commander-in-chief from having to secure Executive permission before using tactical nuclear weapons in defense of Europe.

**Foreign Policy**
- Further isolate Fidel Castro.
- “Maintain our solemn commitment to the United Nations.”
- Strengthen the authority of the United Nations.
- Continue to support NATO and other defensive alliances.
- “Encourage by all peaceful means the independence of captive peoples under Communism.”

**Foreign Aid**
- Provide aid for the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Place “increased priority on private enterprise and development loans.”
- Use “more of our food for peace.”

**Foreign Aid**
- Support and strengthen alliances such as NATO.

Drawing on the ideas of Augustine, Calhoun, Adams, and Burke, the conservative places his faith in a social and political order founded upon self-evident and transcendental truth. No society, he contends, can avoid disintegration or preserve constitutional government without holding certain truths to be, if not implicitly self-evident, then at least presumably so and not subject to alteration by human authority.

While emphasizing the value to society of order and tradition, the conservative believes each individual can best develop as a human being under a maximum degree of personal liberty. For this reason, he considers the preservation of liberty one of government's basic obligations. But because he knows the natural instinct of government is to constrict liberty, he favors some means of checking governmental power, such as restricting federal authority over the internal affairs of individual states.

States’ rights, of course, are inseparable from states' responsibilities. The conservative does not say that the federal government should be prevented from intervening when the citizens of a state are denied equitable treatment. He does say, however, that the federal government should distinguish between constitutional rights which it must protect — the rights to vote, to equal protection under the law, to own property, to make contracts — and human rights associated with which lie outside the proper scope of governmental responsibility.

With Aristotle, the conservative holds that the primary concern of government is the spiritual well-being of its citizens. Except in extreme cases, government should not provide citizens with food, clothing, shelter, and education; rather, it should maintain economic conditions in which citizens are able to provide for themselves as they see fit. The conservative is convinced that government directly responsible to citizens, not to themselves or to their employers, would erode their personal responsibility and consign them to perpetual custodial care.

While conceding that organizations like the United Nations provide useful machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the conservative nevertheless regards such organizations with a wary eye. Supra-national bodies possessing the power to arbitrate disputes between sovereign nations are a potential threat to that sovereignty. World government, being common government, can only rest upon common goals. As common goals, however, are rendered unfeasible by insurmountable differences between nations in both temperament and cultural needs, world government, he insists, could not help but be an arbitrary and disruptive authority.

What a Goldwater Administration Would Do in the Area of...

**Civil Rights**
- Pledge “full implementation and faithful execution of all civil rights laws.”
- Oppose “inverse discrimination.”

**Social Security**
- Oppose any attempt to attach Medicare to Social Security.

**Agriculture**
- End bureaucratic meddling in farm matters.

**Taxes**
- Institute new tax cuts as soon as the budget is balanced.
- Allow tax credits to families burdened with the cost of college expenses.

**Federal Spending**
- Reduce federal spending by 5 billion dollars.
- Begin paying off the 312 billion dollar national debt.

**Labor**
- Support and promote state “right-to-work” laws.

**Military Preparedness and Nuclear Arms Control**
- Keep the federal government from taking sides in collective bargaining.
- Free the NATO commander-in-chief from having to secure Executive permission before using tactical nuclear weapons in defense of Europe.
- End the trend toward unilateral disarmament.
- Replace the military draft as soon as possible by a voluntary system of national service.

**Foreign Policy**
- Take the offensive in the cold war.
- Never “surrender the sovereignty, security, or leadership of the United States to any international organization.”
- Support and strengthen defensive alliances such as NATO.

**Foreign Aid**
- End foreign aid programs which support socialism or socialist regimes.
- Make self-help and development of free institutions a condition for receiving aid.
from the editors' desk...

Our basic commitment as university students is to be actively and perceptively engaged in the world around and within us. It is, therefore, not only our right, but our obligation to be familiarized with the political scene, particularly in this election year. As students, we should not and dare not be indifferent to the direction our government is taking, simply because many of us are not of voting age. More criticism, hysteria, or apathy on our part is not enough.

In order to stimulate interest in the forthcoming presidential elections, we, the editors of THE OBELISK have joined with the Student Government and other campus organizations in sponsoring a mock election during the first weeks of school. "I hope they maintain this attitude throughout their years here at SHU!" Waterburyan Robert Biancardi advises the freshmen to "form good study habits immediately." Sports editor on THE OBELISK, Bob seeks a legal career — logical?

Maureen Dural of Bethel has the immediate aim, to see SHU grow into a great university. "It is our privilege and duty to take the great potential SHU possesses and turn it into concrete reality." An English major, Maureen is an associate editor of THE OBELISK and president of the History Club.

Plans Business Career

Besides his office as SG parliamentarian, George Gardner is president of the Fanta Delphian Society. Presently majoring in Business Administration, he hopes to become a business executive, or to work in the guidance field.

Dean's list student, Susan Pouille of Bridgeport hopes to teach English on a secondary level. She urges SHU students to "learn all they can," thereby enabling themselves to partake of a "fuller, richer life."

A career of historical research is the goal of sophomore class president, Peter Schwickert. An honor student, Pete's various extra-curricular activities include membership in the Kreusfahrer society, soccer club, vice-president of the History Club, and staff writer for THE OBELISK.

"Success Through Unity"
The Student Government has adopted "Success Through Unity" as its motto this year. "We cannot work without your help," points out Bill Dean. "All of our endeavors must be met with the full cooperation of the entire body. Only then will we be successful in establishing the ideals and traditions we all want to see here at Sacred Heart University."

by DENNIS KELLY

First there was a dust bowl, which made the Sahara Desert look like pastures of plenty. Things were getting pretty grim until an Arab and his camel showed up to guide the beleaguered students in and out of the parking lot. This arrangement worked fine until one day the Arab and his camel disappeared into the uncharted wastes, never to return again. This unforeseen development forced the students to repair to the hockey field. But a number of cars were damaged by errant hockey pucks, just an endless expanse of black top where cars recline without fear. But there is one ominous note: the parking lot is situated on the corner of Jefferson and Park Ave. — land that used to be a verdant sward in front of the school.

Dean O'Sullivan and Mr. Bud McDougall, foreman, help Laserty & Hurley Construction Company pave the way for new 350-car lot. Mr. Clifford Fraser (center) expedites matters.

The following is the first of a series of student interviews which will be published in the forthcoming issues of THE OBELISK. The purpose of the interviews is to give students an opportunity to introduce themselves to the University in discussions of significant topics.

Bill Scott, a freshman who came to Sacred Heart from Notre Dame of West Haven, is the target of this first interview.

OBEISK: Bill, what is your major going to be, and for what profession are you preparing?

Bill: I am going to major in English. I hope to be a free lance writer.

OBEISK: How did you decide to become a writer? Were you influenced by any one author?

Bill: Deciding to become a writer just happened, I guess. I wasn't attracted to the profession by any single author, but my aims have been influenced by the work of J. D. Salinger and other modern authors.

OBEISK: Bill, the work of J. D. Salinger is quite an issue among college students. Would you comment on his work? Do you think he has one theme and, if so, what is it?

Bill: Yes. Salinger is concerned with the dilemmas of adolescents, their relationship with society. The people of our generation are searching for some indefinite thing. They feel an emptiness; but they don't know what's missing so they search for something to fill it. They accept and reject many things in their search.

OBEISK: What do you think we adolescents are searching for?

Bill: I don't want to be so presumptuous as to say that I have the answer, but I think one aspect of it may be that the morals and ethics of our predecessors are outdated or that we have been unable to reconcile them with our needs.

OBEISK: Does Salinger offer an answer to what this something may be?

Bill: I haven't been able to find an answer in his writing. Salinger only reports the situation as it is and offers us the challenge of changing it.

Wind, Sand, and Cars

by DENNIS KELLY

Off the Cuff: Bill Scott

October 7, 1964

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Dean Expresses Optimism

One of Sacred Heart University's greatest achievements to date, according to Dr. Maurice J. O'Sullivan, dean of the University, has been its establishment of academic standards which, in his words, "have made us accepted as an institution of high quality. It frequently takes many years," the Dean added, "for a college or university to be accepted in the way we have in only eighteen months."

Much of the credit for setting up these high standards belongs to Dr. O'Sullivan himself, insists Mr. John Croffey, director of Student Personnel Services. Mr. Croffey suggested this analogy: "President Conley is the architect who plans the policies and objectives of the university while Dean O'Sullivan is the engineer who develops the structure."

Recently, Dr. O'Sullivan commented on the administration, the student body, and his hopes for their future together. The aim of the faculty, he said, "is to give each student a high quality of Catholic education with every possible enrichment."

In keeping with this policy, Dr. O'Sullivan has instituted a program of bi-weekly convocations featuring noted guest-speakers from the fields of science, education, and the arts. Asked for his opinion of this year's freshman class, the dean replied: "I think the freshmen have been most impressive in their appearance and their immediate application to the job at hand. This indicates that Orientation Week was effective in fostering their acceptance of our few regulations."

Dr. O'Sullivan was especially pleased by the students' enthusiastic use of the school's library facilities. "This shows," he said, "that they know what college really means."

Dr. O'Sullivan expressed the hope that in future years Sacred Heart University would grow in both size and stature and make some contribution to American Catholicism and the diocese of Bridgeport. "I hope," he concluded, "that the students will accept the obligation to participate in the Catholic community and be apostles in their own communities."

Who Will Be Numbered Among the Elect?

Continued from Page 1

The candidates for vice-president are Dale Humphrey, William Roberts, Bernard Cooney, David Murphy, and John Cavaliere.

The candidates for secretary are Barbara Nishball and Joan Williams.

Co-eds seeking the college purse are Pam Johnson and Rosanne T. Neri.

FLEAS

I think that I shall never see
A thing so hateful as a flea.
He never questions if he may;
He simply bites and flies away.

The toughest skin this chap can pierce;
He is so small and yet so fierce.

The toughest skin this chap can pierce;
The toughest skin this chap can pierce.

I think that I shall never see
A thing so hateful as a flea.

—DENNIS KELLY

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

1963 - 1965

October 13
November 3
November 4 through Nov. 10
November 11
November 15
November 25
November 30
December 8
December 12

Columbus Day — no classes
Eleventh Day — no classes
Mid-semester examinations
Veterans' Day — no classes
Thanksgiving recess begins after final afternoon class
Classes resume
Feast of the Immaculate Conception — no classes
Christmas recess begins after last class

1965

January 4
January 15 through January 23
January 28
February 12
February 22
March 22 through March 26
April 15
April 26
May 21 through May 25
May 27

Classes resume
Spring semester begins
Lincoln's Birthday — no classes
Washington's Birthday — no classes
Mid-semester examinations
Easter recess begins after last class
Classes resume
Final examinations
Ascension Thursday — no classes
"STOP! PROHIBITED"

The management of this building has taken
extra precautions against smoking
by prohibiting smoking in all parts
of the building,
including the lobby.

Schaefer and
Piper.

Page 5

THE OBEKSK

October 7,1964

"PIONEERS" KICK OFF SPORTS PROGRAM — SOCCER ANYONE?

by BOB BIANCARDI

"There are going to be as
many activities as you want
and are interested in," said
Mr. Joseph Millichap of the
Mr. Joseph Millichap of the
Off-Campus

Soccer Under Way

The newly formed SHU soccer squad began training on Wednesday, Sept. 30, in the cold. But, alas, the weather was a bit too cold for anyone to do much of anything. As such, the team had to practice indoors, in the gym, which was a bit too warm for comfort. The team spent the day running, doing calisthenics, and getting a good workout. Overall, the team had a good start to the season, but there is still much work to be done in order to become successful.

CABARETS & NIGHT SPOTS

El Chico — 80 Grove Street (in the heart of the village) Specializes in Flamenco music and dancing every evening except Sunday.

Soccer Footnote

At this time Westport was a small group of colonists landed near Sherwood Island. The Indians did not receive them kindly, and it wasn't until after the New Shoreham settlement of 1637 that the colonists actually bought a tract of land from the Indians.

Creativity Flourishes in Colonial Westport

In 1614, seventeen years after the landing at Plymouth Rock, a small colony of colonists landed near Sherwood Island. The Indians did not receive them kindly, and it wasn't until after the New Shoreham settlement of 1637 that the colonists actually bought a tract of land from the Indians.

This settlement was first called Bankside, but it later was renamed Greene Farms, in honor of John Greene, one of the original landholders. This was the beginning of Westport.

The early days of Westport were filled with creativity and innovation. The town was a hub of artistic activity, with musicians, poets, and painters filling the streets with their works.

In the 18th century, Westport became a center for the arts, with the establishment of the Westport Academy and the Westport Public Library. The town was also home to several well-known artists, including John Singleton Copley, who painted the portrait of George Washington, and Horace Vernet, who painted the famous "The Departure of the Pilgrims."