



**the
obelisk**

established by the students of Sacred Heart University in 1963.
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the obelisk is published every three weeks.

the opinions expressed in the obelisk are not necessarily those of the administration, faculty, or student body.

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the obelisk is printed by WebComp Corporation, 117 E. Washington Ave., Bpt.

Editorial:

"I Don't Care"

It is obvious by now that the problems of Sacred Heart's yearbook have not met with a great amount of comment on the part of the student body. Even the Senior Class, after the initial uproar, has settled back into indifference. As usual, a small group of people has taken the responsibility. The yearbook is a relatively minor problem, and would not even be worth mentioning if the response was not such a common occurrence. Sacred Heart students seem to enjoy being herded around, unwilling to take even minimal responsibility for their day to day lives as members of the college community.

Not only extra-curricular activities have suffered because of student apathy. Academic matters are regarded with equal if not greater indifference. The questioning, critical attitude that should be at the center of an educated person is noticeably absent. The given, the present state of affairs is regarded as the only possibility, instead of one of a number of options that could be chosen and acted upon.

If this is the attitude that SHU students have towards the university, what role will they play in the community? The answer to all too clear: The "activist generation" has turned into the bad joke that Middle America has hoped for. And it is happening everywhere—many colleges are quiet in the face of increasing provocation. The only time universities become vocal is when an incident occurs that immediately affects them, such as Kent State. But tragic events occur every day: Political prisoners are taken. Pollution continues unchecked. The war is widened.

As long as students react instead of act their influence will be minimal.

How does this concern the problems of the yearbook? Some reject the idea of a yearbook and are vocal against it, which is a valid response. Some are now working on the book and actively support it. This leaves the majority not stating an opinion one way or the other—because it's not important. And maybe it isn't worth the discussion. And courses aren't worth it. And the war isn't worth it. Nothing's worth it. Indifference as a lifestyle . . . comfortable, isn't it.

Editorial:

Library Thefts

A news story in this issue refers to the disappearance of over 3,000 books from the SHU library since 1963. These have been replaced at a great deal of expense—unnecessary expense. Most of these books were taken by students.

There is no need to steal books from the library. The period a book may be kept out is lengthy, as is the grace period before fines begin. Taking books without checking them out, even for a short period of time is a nuisance for other students, who may need them for research.

The library now considers it necessary to station a guard at the door, to prevent more books from disappearing. In the future, an electronic guard system may be instituted. The Obelisk hopes that this will not prove to be a necessity and that in the future the majority of Sacred Heart students will not be inconvenienced because of the selfishness of the minority—those who have not yet learned to be courteous to others.

Due to the
OVERWHELMING
RESPONSE of SHU
STUDENTS to the
Elton John Concert,
the Junior Class has so
much money, they don't know
what to do with it!!
Therefore, there will be NO
SPRING WEEKEND!

Reflections

By SPYDER

According to the administration spokesmen, the Nixon administration is doing all that is in its power to end the draft by instituting a volunteer Army. This appears to be, at least on the surface, the answer to the cries from the students and arm-chair liberals. Nixon finally listened to the young on at least one issue. Hurrah.

If this is accomplished, and as the date gets continually pushed off into the future I get increasingly more doubtful, it will through no help from the military who have fought the concept tooth and claw from its inception. No Viet Cong ever fought so hard. The military's complaint is that the conditions necessary for the volunteer Army to be attractive will lower the quality of the men that they will have to work with. Apparently, this is the old "pay-people more and they work less" theory in action again and if you look at it from the Army's viewpoint they may have a point. Hasn't the American soldier always responded well in past actions in spite of the starvation wages he has been paid? They cite Vietnam as a poor example because this was the war that the

politicians ran not the military, and the next Vietnam will be different — the military has full intention of running the next one its way, the military way.

My argument runs differently. I do not want the volunteer Army either but for reasons much different from those of the military. I do not under any circumstances want to see a military elite in this country and the creation of a volunteer Army is the first step in that direction.

As the Army stands at the moment, it relies almost completely on forced enlistment or the draft for its men. Force enlisted people are those who enlist when faced with imminent induction, the "I-enlisted-so-I-wouldn't-go-to-Vietnam" people who opt for an extra year rather than take their chances. The average soldier you might consider is a civilian soldier who is doing his time in the military against his will. He is an eight hour a day soldier. As soon as he gets off duty he becomes a civilian again and remains that way until he is due to go on duty again. He never really identifies with the military as he has no intentions of staying in the military. This to the military is an un-

ending problem. It requires that it continually invest large sums of money in training people that it will have for a comparatively short time.

The reasons for this are as diverse as the people in the Army, but a few can be cited. Low pay. The authoritarian structure of the military. The low esteem of friends. One of the first changes to take place in the Army in preparation for a turnover to a volunteer force is a massive increase in pay to make the job more attractive. This is simple enough. A second is also easy: changes in the authoritarian structure. Neither change affects the root problem of the low position the military has in the social order.

This position is what has to be preserved if the military is going to continue to be the servant of the people. In almost every military coup in history, the military was the most advantageous life to be had for the average male in the country involved. They followed their leaders because they truly considered themselves soldiers and that's what soldiers do. Such an action in this country

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the obelisk wishes to
thank Stratford News
photographer
Mickey Hanna
for everything

Obelisk Features

Student Teaching

— Looking Back

by RITA SULLIVAN

The Reflections of a Teacher

By SISTER LORETTA GOSEN

Any discussion regarding the solution of educational problems today is capable of igniting quite an explosion. In trying to examine some of the suggestions that emerge from these discussions concerning the correction of errors and shortcomings presently found in our educational system, one finds that they range from proposals for restructuring the control and administration of schools and redesigning buildings, to suggestions contending that success necessarily entails the use of the newest technology of communication and methods of teaching. Statistically speaking, most writings on education today deal with the impact of contemporary technology, directly and indirectly, on the learning process. These suggestions are good and necessary. Every dynamic educator recognizes the advantages that might accrue from refashioning institutions to respond to new demands and from new methods and techniques that effect improvement in the learning process. Yet, it is possible that the implementation of all of these innovations might result only in superficial and transitory changes in education. What seems to be at issue is a deeper problem, one that is more theological and philosophical than it is psychological and technological in scope.

The basic problem concerns our goals and purposes. What do we think is the end of our educational effort? As a student or as a teacher what do we consider the goal of education? If we take a retrospective glance at the last decade we see a great emphasis on grades, on being in the top 10 percent of the class, on admission to the ivy league colleges, on having one's name in "Who's Who," and the like. Surely, the intellect was enshrined on the campus pedestal. This new age of reason was probably necessary during those years in order to correct an imbalance that had prevailed previously. Can we justify this emphasis in the year 1971? It seems that this constant preoccupation with the intellect is having an impoverishing, rather than an enriching, effect on the educand. With this emphasis on the intellect, the educand tends to limit his view of the world to what he can see, he concentrates so intently on what is that he neglects to ask the

question "Why?" Such an approach overlooks the fact that man has a will as well as an intellect and that this will must embrace the good just as the intellect embraces truth, and furthermore that man must seek the truth and follow it wherever it may lead, even when it leads to God.

Since we are living in an age which can design and refine electronic gadgets to the almost incredible point of perfection, man tends to believe that he is able to understand, explain, and control the social and material world-environment. With this attitude it becomes easy to interpose these marvels of man's accomplishments between man and God and thus seemingly obscure God from our vision. If we never contemplate what is hidden from our eyes, what is invisible, what is beneath the surface, we will never know very much about reasons, about the meaning of life with its paradoxes—joy and pain, greatness and sacrifice, calm and storm—and about why we are always reaching beyond ourselves.

Again, we frequently hear that education should overcome prejudice, promote justice, and thus engender a peaceful universal community. This is a lofty aim. But, we may ask what is necessary for a community. One cannot become a member of a community by entering into a personal union with one or other of its members, nor with all of them taken individually. One becomes a member only by responding to that Other who is the source of unity because He is in reciprocal relation with every other member. The unity that we need in order to function as persons in this University, in this Nation or in the World is more than a unity of an organization; it is responsiveness to God that unites us to one another as persons. Human resourcefulness alone will not engender tolerance, justice and peace.

Yes, in order to solve our problems in education today we need to refocus our attention on meaning, on purpose, on the glory of our existence. We need to rediscover that God refuses to be excluded. Eliminating Him simply precludes the possibility of attaining human wholeness and compels us to settle for something less in education. But why should we settle for less than complete development of our potentials?

Last semester's student teachers have returned to their normal daily schedules after much hard work and rewarding experiences. It was interesting to note how much value they placed on the "real thing," classroom experience.

"So much of what we are taught, however, is smothered in the bigness of today's factory-like high schools," commented Kathleen Patricia Deignan, C.N.D., who taught Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors, at Trumbull High School. She was able to work with varied intelligence levels. In so many ways she was thrown back into theories in a very practical way.

One thing which disappointed Sister Deignan about her high school teaching experience was that it had nothing to do with the creative process. "I really enjoyed being with the students," she said. "The main thing that I learned was that I really do want to teach. I hope to be able to someday learn the skills necessary to ease my students into the creative process. I did find it frustrating, however, not being able to set up your own ground rules and get close to the students. I feel that most of them are bored with the school system as it is at the present time. There is a need for fresh air."

Another high school student teacher, Maureen Bradley, an English major who taught freshmen at Crosby High in Waterbury, appreciated the fact that she was put on her own. The co-operating teacher left the classroom. Maureen found, to her relief, that she could fall back on her methods courses more than

any other preparatory courses. She feels that students should be grouped according to their progress and class performance and not according to IQ ratings.

Maureen Bradley came to Crosby in the midst of disciplinary chaos. Two small groups had begun a feud over an injury which was inflicted upon one of the boys and it seemed to spread rapidly through the school, separating it into two groups. "The whole thing had become a school project. Classes were easily disrupted and most attention spans were shortened. I learned how the emotional forces can side-track teenagers' energies. Teaching them is a real challenge."

Mary Ann Sabotelli, who taught social studies to grades 7 and 9 at Samuel Johnson, Stratford, ran into similar discipline problems. The majority of her students didn't care about school in general. She feels that this experience was extremely beneficial to her because any discipline problems she may face from now on will be familiar ones and she will be able to appreciate a class where the students are eager to learn.

The elementary student teachers didn't seem to have any major discipline problems. They were too wrapped up in the enjoyment of it. They seemed to have similar ideas about educational theory. As one student teacher, Barbara Fontana, put it, "When you get into the classroom you are really learning on your own." Barbara has made definite conclusions as to what a teacher must be, "An elementary teacher must be an animated and enthusiastic person who can make

learning desirable." Barbara was happy and excited when she spoke and was proud to say that her children reacted with like enthusiasm as they worked with her.

Kathy Dooley, who student taught in the second grade class at West Main School in Milford, noted that the most important thing she learned while student teaching was to "establish a temperament for teaching." She learned this from her cooperating teacher, Miss Ruth Mendelson, whose interest and skill she grew to admire. "The children respond to the disposition of their teacher; if she remains calm there is less chance of her exciting them unnecessarily; if she wants them to be excited about something she has to be excited about it too." That was what Kathy admired the most — Miss Mendelson's ability to stay calm and rise to the occasion, and her ability to single out individual problems and deal with them accordingly.

Pennie Holley also observed that each child in her first grade class at Russell School in Waterbury was "an individual with individual problems both in the classroom and at home." She took pride in her musical programs which she completely arranged. "I enjoyed it more than they did. All the lesson planning left room for creativity and imagination." Pennie has already signed a contract with the Waterbury School System for next September. She summed up what all the student teachers had expressed: "It really is a full time job."

Ex-Obelisk Editor Student Teaches

By JACK CAMARDA

The act of student teaching is indeed one of the most mysterious and difficult undertakings included within the curriculum at Sacred Heart University, as senior Ray Spaziani can attest to. The former co-editor-in-chief of the OBELISK is in his fifth week of student teaching at Milford High School, and has already made many observations as to the Milford public school system. His duties as an "observer" include teaching bookkeeping and typing and, when not teaching, perfecting study halls. (An important part of EVERY student teacher is perfecting study halls.

learning the hows and whys of detention giving, such as where to hide the pad, with what hand to tear it off, etc.)

Mr. Spaziani was impressed with the system in Milford, where the grouping of students is

homogeneous. He was also surprised at the enthusiasm of the Milford school for their concern about the problems of each and every student. Surprisingly enough, he was amazed at the atmosphere which surrounded the school. He stated: "The atmosphere among the faculty and the entire school system was one conducive to education in that the people are friendly both to work with and be taught by." In conclusion, Ray felt the student teaching program had an extremely worthwhile and constructive format which gives the prospective teacher "an idea of what he's in for."

Along with being a former staff member of the OBELISK, Ray hosts his own jazz show every Tuesday afternoon on WSHU-FM. He is also a member of Who's Who in American colleges, and plays tenor saxophone with the Quinnipiac Jazz Ensemble.

**Earth
Day
is
Coming
April
1**

You don't have to want to write ...
the obelisk needs help in typing

Cold type offset is a fascinating process.
Let us show you what we know.

copyreading
layout

Seniors Near 100 Days



Mike Fasano, Senior Class president, discusses Senior Week activities at a recent meeting.

Obelisk photo—Tetreault

Graduation Plans Set

by ANTHONY NAPOLEON

T minus 121 days and counting. Sacred Heart University seniors met last Thursday at 11:00 a.m. in S-205 to discuss details for their journey into that sub-division of the academic solar system known as the "outside world." They and their class officers began the task of equipping their space-ship called "Graduation; 71." The pre-flight briefing was called to outline the stops to be made along the way.

Mike Fasano, class president, told us our itinerary was to call for four activities during graduation week. They are: the Senior Class Picnic in Cheshire on Tuesday, Class Night Wednesday, and the Wine And Cheese Dinner on Thursday. Those members of the crew who bothered to show up agreed on this itinerary with the journey's final step being graduation on Saturday morning May 22nd. The 100 Days dance was also tentatively scheduled for March 6 and will take place at the American Legion Hall in Orange.

Several participants pointed out the need for chairmen for the various committees. They were chosen and will soon be picking their committee members. The seniors learned that as of now, the University was going to foot the bill for the band and the hall. After a rather optimistic treasurer's report, Miss Lynette Francour was chosen as the Senior class candidate for Queen of Skit Night. The subject then shifted to graduation speaker and while several names of prominence are being mentioned no agreement on the final arrangement for any one of them has been reached. All of them have been contacted and it was suggested to keep an eye on The Obelisk to find out who he or she will be. The journey will cost each Senior \$25.00, which includes the yearbook. Approximately 30 Seniors came to the meeting. The session was adjourned at 11:50 a.m., and the seniors moved out to finish their final academic preparations for the big week.

Progress Continues on Senior Book

By ANTHONY NAPOLEON

"The Senior book is on its way." This progress report comes from Michael Fasano, president of S.H.U.'s senior class. What appeared to be a class disaster earlier in the year with the exodus of the Prologue staff now stands to be transformed into the class of '71's best achievement. "This book belongs to the seniors, is dedicated to the seniors, and, since they are beginning to realize that," Mike continued, "they are co-operating and helping in the publication of the book."

Fasano explained the Prologue's demise by first stressing its strongest point. "The Prologue was financially strong," he began, "We had somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3200 in the treasury, so money wasn't our problem. Our problem stemmed from a minimal response to the project on the part of the senior class. This combined with a lack of staff and internal disagreement between the members of what staff we had, simply caused the book to fold."

He stated that the recent campaign to have the seniors' pictures taken was a relative success. "This is a sharp contrast to the first campaign conducted last year when response was small and scattered," the Senior class president went on. "Now we have somewhere between 150 and 180 pictures. These, combined with the candid shots being taken throughout the S.H.U. campus by the Staff's photographer, Nick Tetreault, will give a balanced pictorial view of what the seniors will want to remember about their days at S.H.U."

The layout of the senior book, as yet unnamed, will include single pictures of the individual seniors, candid shots and other

art photography. There will be an administration page, and the faculty will be photographed by departments. These photos will be group photos; the administration will appear individually.

The campus organizations would each be represented in the senior book. He said the officers of each club, together with any senior members, would appear in a group shot. All organizations will be represented including fraternities, sororities, clubs and sports teams. The book will be mailed to each senior.

"Each senior will be charged \$7.00 for his or her copy," Fasano continued, "and this charge will be added to the graduation fee. This year we are ordering enough copies for the class and only 100 extra copies."

"This year, the book will finish its publication with a sizable profit instead of a deficit," added the Senior president. "This money will be left for next year's book and its staff." The subject then turned to next year and whether this year's juniors will have a book when they are ready to graduate. "We are instituting a program to enable each yearbook staff from now on to have a junior co-editor work with the senior editor," Fasano observed. "The co-editor then might also have some assistants from his own class working with the seniors and a stable staff for the following year would be in the making. We are also toying with the idea of continuing the senior book tradition as opposed to a Prologue type publication," Mike concluded, "but one thing is for sure: the class of 1971 is working to publish a good yearbook for our class and do what we can to help avoid problems for the seniors to come."



Linda Cubbellotti, Mike Fasano and Albert Santora, working on the 1971 yearbook.

Obelisk photo—Tetreault

Senior Week Details Queen Given at Meeting Candidate Chosen

By ANTHONY NAPOLEON

What is probably the most important calendar to all seniors has been made official. The Obelisk has learned that the schedule of events for the Senior Week observance which were discussed and tentatively approved at the last senior class meeting have been made official. Mike Fasano, president of the Senior class, explained that some other details have also been released concerning graduation.

Tuesday of senior week the class picnic will be held at Holiday Hill in Cheshire, Connecticut. Wednesday, the Wine and Cheese Dance will be held at The American Legion Hall in Orange. The cost will be \$6.00 per person and this includes beverages and a hot and cold buffet. Thursday night is designated as Class Night and

Friday a Senior Class Party will be held at a place yet to be chosen. The week will be culminated with commencement on Saturday.

The Seniors will be graduating by department and there is a movement afoot to try to get Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine to speak. Mike reports that he has been in touch with a local congressman, John Monagan, who is close to the Senator and with the Senator himself and the chances look promising for Muskie's appearance.

The Seniors will soon be receiving their graduation kits which will include 6 invitations to the commencement per student. The graduation fee this year will be \$32.00 per student and will include each student's copy of the Senior book.

Miss Elaine Gaul of 79 Parkway Drive, Trumbull, has been chosen to represent the sophomore class as a queen candidate in the upcoming Winter Weekend "Queen Pageant."

Other class contenders included Donna Bonessi, Linda DiGiovanni, Laurie Julian, Kathy Miller, Ann Ottomano, and Barbara Pansak.

Winter Weekend, sponsored by the Class of '73, will take place Feb. 18, 19, and 20. Scheduled events are: Thursday, Feb. 18, "Queen Pageant" and a "Skit Night;" Friday, Feb. 19, a mixer featuring "Hunter;" and Saturday, Feb. 20, "Playboy After Dark," a B.Y.O.B. party which will be held at the Emerald Room in Milford from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets are \$12.50 a couple.

Industrial Pollution Threatens Area

By TONY D'ANIELLO

Industrial pollution is a subject which draws much attention today. Everyone says how bad it is and expresses ways they can solve it, but that is as far as it goes. People will not put their plans into action nor government take adequate measures to combat this hazardous nuisance which threatens us all. The song "America The Beautiful" boasts of our clear, blue sky—where is it now?

Before we can define air pollution, we must first determine what air is. Air is a thin band of mixed gases, mostly nitrogen and oxygen, which is invisible, odorless, tasteless—and indispensable. The average person breathes 35 pounds of air each day, and without it man could not survive. Now to define air pollution. Air pollution is simply "aerial pollution." This "garbage" is categorized into two main classes: invisible emissions and particular emissions. Visible emissions can be defined as solid matter in the air, usually caused by the improper combustion of fuels, or waste from a boiler or furnace. Particular emissions are discrete particles of waste from burning or mechanical processes, which are generally introduced into the air from stacks or exhaust systems. In many cases particular emissions may be invisible from a distance. Other types of pollution may be classified as fume, mist, and gases resulting from evaporation, distillation, or conversion of waste material. Still another type of air pollution is odors. Odors can be either pleasant or unpleasant depending on source or personal opinion.

In the United States alone, 200 million tons of pollution are released each year. But what does this mean to us? It means ruined vegetation, peeling and discolored paint, cracked tires, deteriorated nylons, wasted fuels, rust and tarnish, reduction of sunlight, and our shortened lives.

Approximately 92 million tons of pollution are released from motor vehicles, of which 99 percent burn gasoline, with pollution from exhaust pipe, crankcase, carburetor and gas tank. Seventy-two million tons of pollution come from factories and power plants, especially pulp and paper mills, iron and steel mills, refineries, smelters and chemical plants. Over 90 percent of power plants in 1969 burned coal and oil containing sulphur to generate electricity. About 27 tons of pollution come from ourselves, our homes and refuse disposal. What does this all come down to? Looking at it this way, for every person in the United States, there is one ton of pollution. Another thing to consider, as we grow larger in population, the problem gets worse. Simple mathematics tells the story. We will drive more cars, use more power, and create more waste.

Living in a polluted area does not make one healthy. Air pollution affects our health, bringing illness and even death. "Ordinary" levels of pollution cause sneezing and coughing. Short range discomforts are followed by long range diseases, for example emphysema and lung cancer. Bronchitis may also result, which affects one out of every five men between the ages of 40 and 60. Other symptoms caused by air pollution include headaches, chest pains, dizziness and sore throats.

Air pollution creates a great economic loss. The United States spends over 12 million dollars a year because of dirty air. Our crops and vegetation are ruined because of the effect of certain fluorides and sulphurs.

Different types of gases take a fair share in polluting our air. Carbon monoxide takes oxygen out of our lungs and blood stream. Small amounts will cause dizziness and fatigue, but large amounts can be fatal. Sulphur oxides (from coal and oil burning factories) irritate the eyes and nose and also damage

our lungs and kill vegetation. Nitrogen oxides (from burning fuels) block our sunlight and view. Hydrocarbons (unburned chemicals) form fog in the air and may be the cancer producing agent in cigarette smoke.

There is a problem with existing anti-pollution laws. The Federal and State governments must become more rigid in enforcing penalties. In Connecticut, there are only 13 persons who are members of a pollution commission, one of whom is a doctor. Some of the problems in enforcing these laws lie in the fact that not one person (except the doctor) on this committee is in any way connected with science. However, this commission is able to use technical consultants in special studies. Government appointed, it has the power to control and limit state-wide pollution. The Commissioner of Health is in charge of enforcing the rules set down by the commission, making them part of a state-wide code of health. The Commissioner is also in charge of the funds used towards certain provisions.

Interviews with different company heads show different responses to the same basic problem. Cooperation is needed along with time and understanding. But who is to determine what is acceptable? Mr. Hayes of the Clean Air Commission points out the two air quality regions: A) The New York border to Bridgeport, in from the Sound. B) New Haven North to Hartford and Springfield.

The government can help in reducing pollution by researching the effects on our health and economy and developing methods to control pollution, set standards to make sure laws are carried out, give out federal grants to maintain air pollution programs, and put in effect preventative action which will lead to effective control. Industries should work with the air pollution control agencies. Methods should be set up to

develop pollution free autos. A way should be devised to extract sulphur from coal and oil. Methods should be improved to reduce wastes, and different power sources should be developed.

So far, problems have been stated—now we will enter into answers and state some other questions. Burners with a higher efficiency have been a major leap in controlling air pollutants. There is also a major change in fuels for industry. Coal and oil, the two major sulphur oxide emitters are slowly being replaced by low polluting fuels, such as natural gas and atomic energy. New methods of refining oil have made a purer fuel, cutting down on the pollutants. Poisonous gases can be washed out by "scrubbers," absorbed on materials such as charcoal, or burned to form harmless products.

Particles can be filtered, electrostatically precipitated or removed by centrifuges. Industry talks of all these methods but most of it is just talk. They complain of fuel costs soaring (refined oil or coal) and the tremendous costs of machinery and maintenance. Some of this is true, but as more profits are made the people suffer. Everything that is installed should be custom made and thoroughly inspected and maintained for maximum efficiency. Industry's hesitation to perform these changeovers comes from hesitation to reach into their pockets. Industry is trying to hold off as long as possible. Law suits are brought against them but are tied up for years in courts. Paying meager fines is cheaper than paying money for efficient equipment. For example, the auto industry today says they cannot, in the near future, make autos free from pollution. Actually, they mean they will not. They say changing plans will cost too much money. The Federal government can be of importance in con-

trolling automobiles. They will require that by 1975 automobiles will have to emit very few pollutants.

Much of the problem, then, seems to be the enforcement of already existing laws. To accomplish this Federal and State governments have to work together to determine who is polluting and strictly enforce penalties so that non-polluting resources and equipment would be welcome.

A point worth noting, was raised at a recent pollution control meeting: many of the industrialists spoke in confusing language. They stressed the importance of the citizens action to alleviate pollution. How much can a single citizen or even a group of citizens do? They can complain and write to their congressmen—and read about it. But what really is striking is all the excuses we keep hearing. Industry goes so far as to threaten to relocate their business and point out that this would put many people out of jobs. Some plants have actually done this. They relocate to a different region—with different air control policies.

For the average middle class American family living in an urban area, abating air pollution is the single most important thing we could do to improve health. "If we could reduce air pollution by 50 percent it would save as much in money and life as if we found a complete cure for cancer." (Dr. Lester B. Lave, Carnegie-Mellon School of Industrial Pollution Administration).

Many effects and types of pollution are listed in this article. But reading it is not enough. One should become aware of the dangers of this hazard, stop talking, and start putting plans in action. Everyone should do at least something to help curb pollution. Soon, these small tasks will add up and someday we may be able to breathe freely again.

See Photos Pages 6 and 7.

Flicks

— Recommended and otherwise

FIVE EASY PIECES—Jack Nicholson, Karen Black—Outstanding. Grown up child prodigy trying to get his head straight and not making much progress. He was in Easy Rider, she's new. N.Y. Film Critics Best Flick Award.

TORA, TORA, TORA—If you ever wondered why the Hollywood spectaculars aren't being done anymore, here's a good reason. Some of the stunts are hard to believe but that's it. Nixon saw it so if you're a registered Republican I guess you have to go.

CATCH 22—Alan Arkin, Orson Welles—If you read Heller's book it's fantastic. If you didn't you're going to be lost. Most of the characters are love-hate types that come across so well that you might end up a little scared. Don't try to duck the gore scenes, Heller's really sneaky.

HUSBANDS—John Cassavetes, Peter Falk, Ben Gazzara—Three middle aged husbands do a fling on the town. In addition to writing, producing and directing Cassavetes probably even ran for coffee in the filming of this excellent flick. If you really believe that you are as young as you think you are, think again.

LOVE STORY—Ryan O'Neal, Ali MacGraw—If Ali MacGraw's role fit her any better you'd think it was written for her which it was. The thud of teardrops can be heard for blocks around theaters showing this. Everyone take fifteen steps backward into 1940's sentimentality.

FELLINI SATYRICON—You wouldn't believe it—If you think you know freaks, you should see the ones that Fellini found. Filming is superb. Storyline pretty much follows that of the classic commentary on Nero's Rome as seen by Petronius, though the commentary is probably easier to take than the film. Helps if you are a Fellini freak.

THE CONFESSION—Yves Montand, Simone Signoret—This is the follow-up to Z by Costa-Gavras. Supposedly makes Z look like you could figure it out in the first five minutes. One more time of first rate filming.

GIMME SHELTER—The Rolling Stones—Can you make a good documentary out of a rock concert tour? Nope. Should the Rolling Stones stick to music? Yep. Is this one of the 'otherwise' flicks? You bet it is!

LITTLE FAUSS AND BIG HALSY—Micheal J. Pollard, Robert Redford—You'd never guess that Yamaha paid for part of this and if you don't know how to spell Yamaha when this ridiculous biker flick is over, you haven't been paying attention.

JOE—I'd rather not think about it—What happens when the daughter of a hardhat goes hippie and then the hardhat catches up with her and her friends. No matter what your politics are this flick could scare you to death. Not recommended for fringe types, right or left. If you see it, try not to remember that this flick was acted out in real life in Detroit last summer.

ALEX IN WONDERLAND—Donald Sutherland, Jeanne Moreau—When you are a movie director who's made it big with your first try, you are going to have problems following it up. If your problems are like Donald Sutherland's, it might be worth the effort. Quite a good show by an actor we'd like to see more of. They bomb Hollywood Blvd. in the flick and that's not a bad idea.

TRASH—Joe Dellasandro, Holly Woodhull—This is Andy Warhol's best flick to date, which isn't exactly the best recommendation we've ever heard. You might write Andy and ask him about Holly. The New York City Police did.

Book Review:

Printing

By CHRIS HUNZIKER

By way of introduction: I intend in this column to talk about books that are useful or fascinating, but not generally well known. Reviews of best sellers are easy enough to find. (Besides, who wants to read 26 different reviews of LOVE STORY?) suggestions of books to review that you may be onto (fiction or non-fiction, any field) would be appreciated. This issue's book is:

Printing As A Hobby \$95
J. Ben Lieberman
A Signet Key Book, 1969.

Most "how to" books are a bore, because they make one of two assumptions: Either the reader is an idiot or an expert—therefore, style is irrelevant. Mr. Lieberman avoids this, because he communicates a sense of printing as a craft, having its own tools and tradition. His explanation of basic printing principles is clear, but not condescending. His obvious fascination with and love of printing makes the book worth reading on the level of the artist talking about his work.

However, **Printing As A Hobby** is not an abstract treatise on printing lore and practice, although these elements are present. In a very practical and logical way, it tells the reader how he can produce printing that is 'worth' of a professional press. And, as the author states, "It's simple, it's fun, it's useful, and you'll have something to show." If you have ever had an urge to create your own Christmas card,

or had a practical need to produce tickets for a mixer, the author shows that personal printing can be both aesthetic and money-saving.

The book is divided into two parts—a fundamental and an intermediate course. Everything is covered, type, paper, design, ink . . . all that is needed to start printing. And printing on this level is inexpensive—Mr. Lieberman claims all the material needed to start can be purchased for \$10.

The process used—letterpress ("because you do just that—press a letter to paper") is outlined by the author in this way: "First, you need a raised surface with the pattern you want to print."

"Second, you ink the part that stands out."

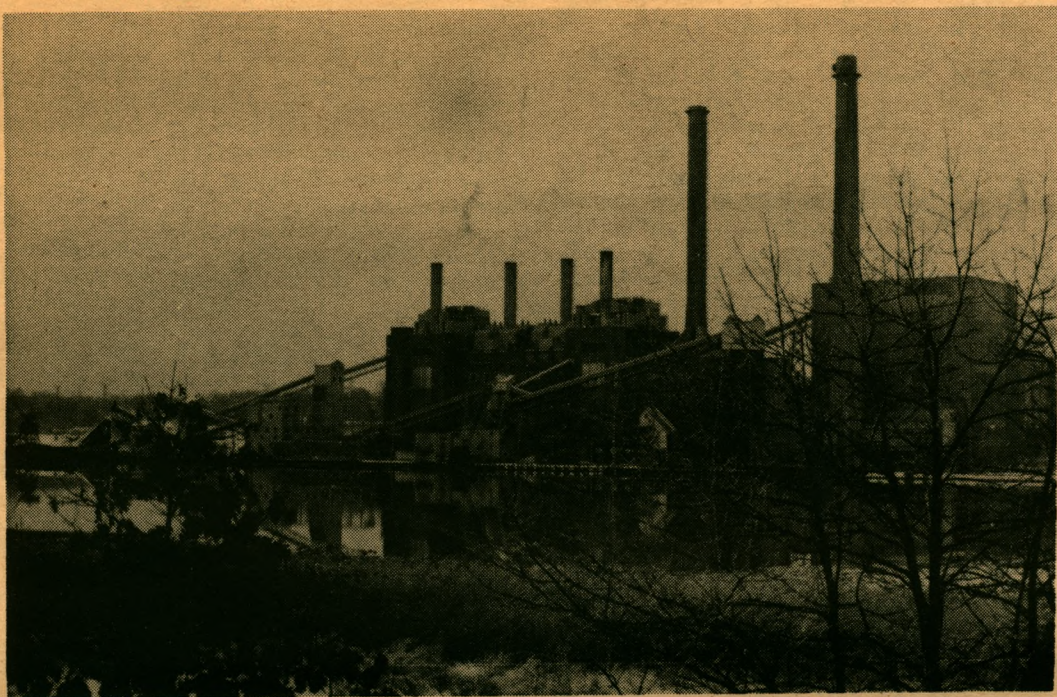
"Third, you just press the raised pattern or letters down on paper."

This is simplification, but it is surprising how easy it is to translate these three points into a piece of printed work.

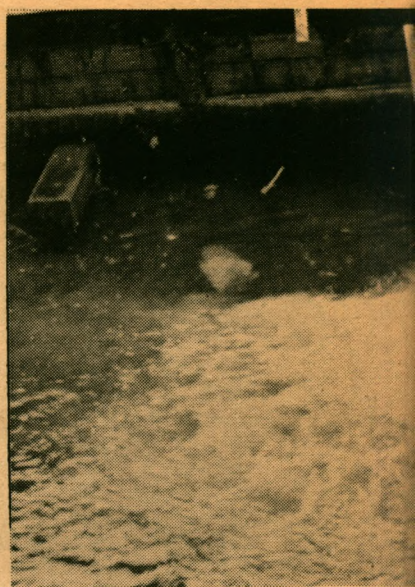
The impression that printing is purely functional and mechanized is corrected by the author. A printer with Mr. Lieberman's knowledge and love of his craft is an artist who creates with type, ink, and paper. Printers are people with pride in their tradition, and who can in many cases still see the concrete results of their labor.

This is the enticement to the reader. You may never produce

Industrial Pollution



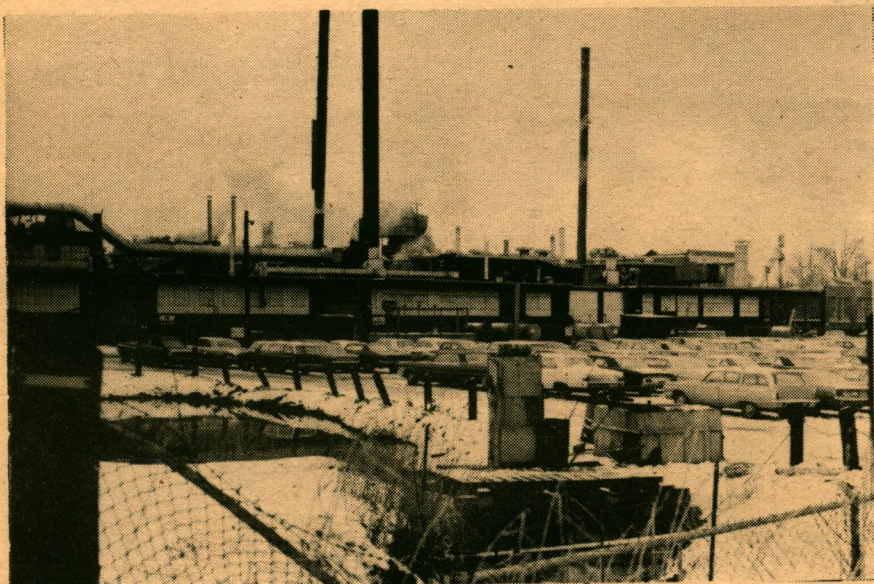
The local electrical power plants are among the most serious polluters.



Discharges such as these devoid of life.



An estuary of the Bridgeport harbor . . . oil, debris and rubbish.



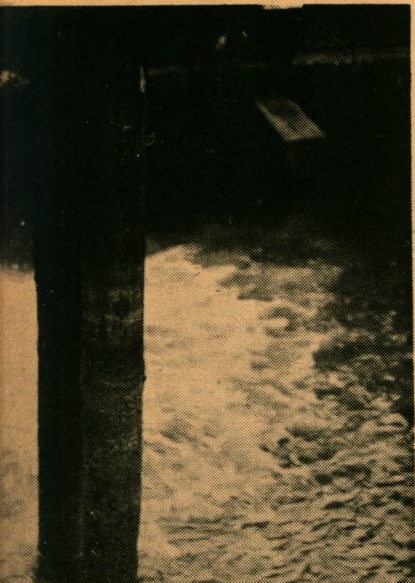
Residents in this area of Stratford complain of obnoxious odors released from Raybestos.



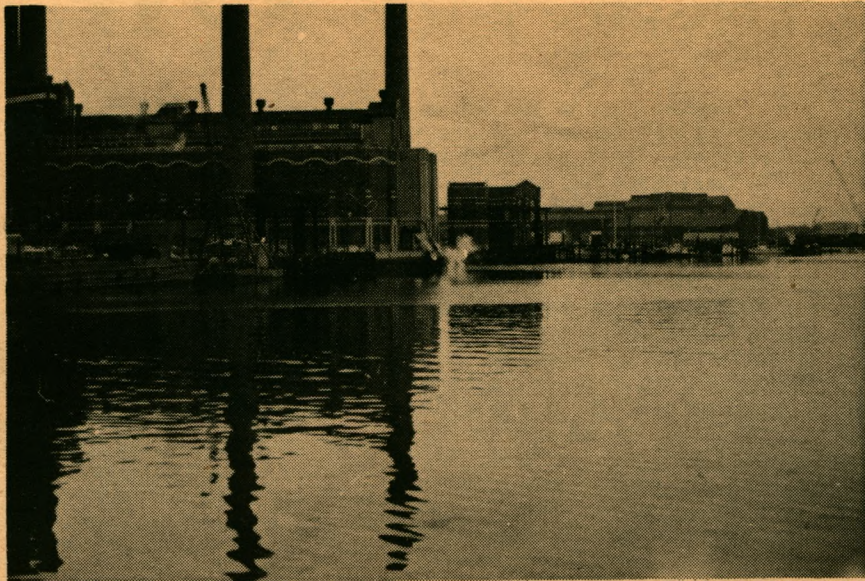
This photo was taken in Stratford. This every four seconds with a thundering h

in the Local Area

See Related Story Page 5



e made the Bridgeport harbor



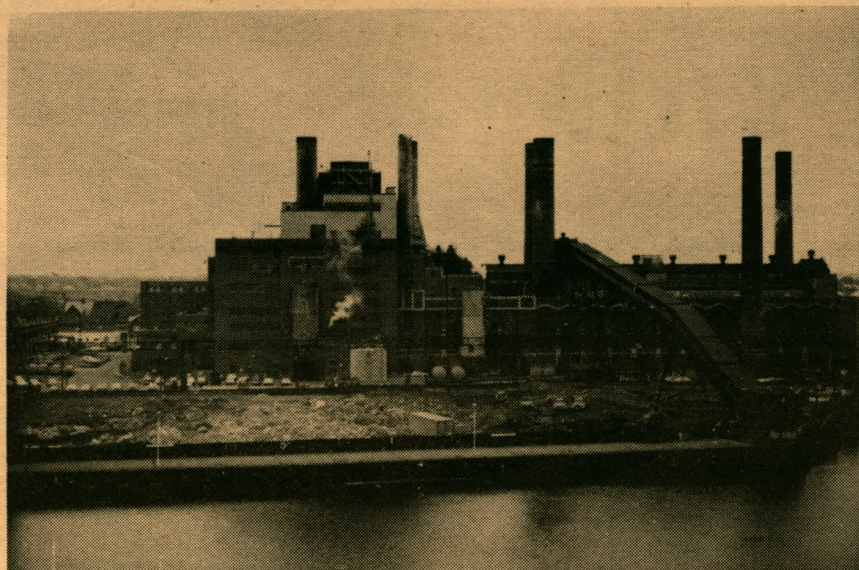
United Illuminating, Carpenter Steel, Shell Oil all along Bridgeport's waterfront.



This view from Interstate 95 is typical of the industrial scenery along this highway.



ack spewed smoke
n.



This coal-burning generating plant supplies electricity and pollution to the Bridgeport area.

(All Photos by Tony D'Aniello)

Berrigan Charged in Alleged Conspiracy

The Reverend Philip Berrigan was arraigned on February 8, 1971 in Harrisburg Federal Court, in Harrisburg, Pa., on charges that he and five other people conspired to bomb federal building heating systems and kidnap a high government official. Father Berrigan, like his five co-defendants, pleaded innocent to the charges brought against him concerning the alleged bombing and kidnap plot.

Father Berrigan, 47, a Josephite, with his brother Daniel Berrigan, 49, a Jesuit, is presently serving a sentence in the Danbury Federal Prison for burning draft records with napalm in May, 1968. Since their imprisonment, the Berrigans have become very active in prison reform work while continuing to be quite vocal as peace advocates.

Daniel Berrigan was named as

a co-conspirator in the alleged conspiracy which was supposedly planned for George Washington's birthday later this month. The plot, which Philip Berrigan was indicted for, was an alleged plan in which the heating systems in five government buildings would be blown up and presidential advisor Henry Kissinger would be kidnapped. Conspiracy is a crime of intent; proving intent is difficult when the object of the conspiracy has not been carried out. For a conviction, federal law requires proof not only that two or more people agreed to do something illegal but also at least one of them took a concrete step toward that end. The government's case against Philip Berrigan is highly circumstantial although it is known that he and another priest had visited the underground heating tunnels in Washington, D.C. before his imprisonment.

3,000 Books "Missing" from Library

By Richard Giarniero

A few new rules regarding the use of the library will be in effect soon. Students will find that they will have to enter and leave the library only through the main entrance and that their books will be checked as they exit.

This may seem inconvenient to many students and they may wonder why the library would go through with the extra expense of having a guard. It is however, the only solution to a present and very serious problem. In the short history of the Sacred Heart University Library there have been 2980 books replaced out of more than 3000 which have been termed 'missing'.

"It is a great waste of money to have to buy books twice," said Mr. Richard Matzek, the University Librarian. He went on to say that he did not want to put in a guard but there was nothing else that could be done. At each inventory the library finds that there are more and more missing books which were not checked out through the desk. Frequently books return at the end of each semester but in the meantime

many students may wish to borrow these books, which cannot be traced, and they are left to suffer. If a student wishes to have a book that is out on someone's card, he may leave his name at the desk and the book will be called in on its next due date. Unfortunately books that aren't checked out cannot be easily found.

The guard may eventually be replaced with an electronic alarm device that should catch potential book snatchers but Mr. Matzek has not found, as yet, a system that satisfies him. Though Mr. Matzek likes as few rules as possible he says that, "like overdue fines, this has become a necessary evil." He also said that missing books are not only a financial burden on the University but a burden on the students as well.

Other area Universities also have check systems at their libraries. Fairfield University has recently installed an electronic system and the University of Bridgeport has had a security guard for years. "It is unfortunate that such steps must be taken," said Mr. Matzek, "but it is for the benefit of the students."

Recruiting Schedule

A schedule of campus recruiting visits for this semester has been announced by William F. Grant, Director of Placement.

February 23rd	Ridgefield School System
March 1st	United States General Accounting Office
March 2nd	Stratford School System
March 3rd	Kemper Insurance Group
March 3rd & 4th	United States Marine Officer Training Program
March 19th	Hartford Insurance Group
March 23rd	Fairfield School System
April 28th	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Interested seniors who wish to discuss career possibilities with representatives of these organizations should sign the interview schedule in the Placement Office, one week prior to the date of the recruiting visit.

On The Air

By Brian Loughran

WSHU would like, once again, to extend a welcome hand to all those interested in going out and reporting news stories. All that is required is finding your way into the studios of WSHU. Why not give it a try?

The world of music at WSHU will become more meaningful for those who want to know the message a song is trying to convey. Here are comments on some of the latest albums at WSHU-FM:

Chicago's third double album, appropriately entitled "Chicago III," is more of the good, solid sound which pervaded their first two albums. On this album, however, they occasionally go off the deep end with their super heavy brass. For example, "Happy Cause I'm Goin' Home" is a seven-and-a-half minute jam session which is exciting in parts, but after a while you grow tired of that screeching flute.

A favorable aspect of the album is the musical variety which Chicago does so well. On "Flight 602," you take off with something very similar to the Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young sound. Then "Motorboat to Mars" provides an outstanding display of drums by Dan

Seraphine. Nest is "Free Country," a sudden switch to a world of peace and tranquility, followed by "Free," a short, fast moving cry for freedom.

Another big plus for the album is the important message it conveys. Chicago is questioning the "progress" we are making in our search for a meaningful life. The music fits well society's condition as it heads toward "the approaching storm." Chicago gives us good music, but in the end it is what they are trying to say which receives greater emphasis, and rightly so.

John Lennon's first solo effort is an album which appeals to all thinking people who are searching for meaning in life. The basically simple music combined with the outspoken lyrics exemplifies frustration and disillusionment. The tragic death of John's mother when he was 14 has had a great effect on him. He starts and finishes the album with songs related to this personal tragedy.

Early in the album, John assures himself that everything's going to be alright in "Hold On, John." In the haunting sound "I Found Out," however, there is disillusionment with conventional religion and drugs. His frustration is evident in "Working Class Hero," where he

lashes out at the working class and their empty way of life. The following song is "Isolation," a natural consequence of frustration, in which John and Yoko feel alone "trying to change the whole wide world."

The music ranges from the heavy sound of "Well, Well, Well," with a hard, penetrating beat, to the soft and beautiful "Love." John's album is a personal message which is saying that life is a constant searching. It can be summed up in the very simple song "Look At Me" when he asks, "Who am I supposed to be?"

The group "American Eagle" has come out with a good first album. The Opening song, "Gospel," is exactly that. It's a very unique experiment in religious rock and could set a precedent in gospel beat. However, it may be overshadowed by what seems to be their best song, "Family," which is solid musically and lyrically.

This group seems to be one which would perform a fantastic live concert. Their lyrics seem to reach out to the audience, and their sound is similar to the Three Dog Night. Though this album may not become as popular as it should, "American Eagle" will grow bigger as time goes on.

View From The Right

By ROY NIRSCHER

The end of the 1950's seemed to signal the death of American conservatism. Starting with the unfortunate dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur by President Truman during the Korean War, America's anti-communist community suffered defeat after defeat.

Shortly after MacArthur's dismissal there appeared upon the scene one of the more 'controversial' figures of the fifties, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. Senator McCarthy became an overnight hero to the legions of the Right. As radio commentator Fulton Lewis Jr. remarked: "To many Americans McCarthyism is Americanism." Although his methods were sometimes uncouth and his vocabulary profane (about Truman he said, "that son of a bitch ought to be impeached") his fundamental premise, that domestic subversion and international communism were direct threats to the security of the United States, was unquestionable. Needless to say, Senator McCarthy did not last too long. He was censured by his colleagues and died, some say 'hounded' to his death, in 1957.

In 1956 a crack occurred in the Communist iron curtain: the Hungarian Revolution. "For a while," William F. Buckley wrote, "it appeared as though Hungary would liberate the United States." The sign of hope lasted a shorter period of time than Joe McCarthy did. Soviet tanks and savage Mongolian troops crushed the Hungarians fight for freedom while the United States stood idly by. The crack in the iron curtain had been sealed tight.

American conservatives were dismayed, indeed disgusted, by the trend of the fifties. They had

twice elected a president whose main feature was his mediocrity. They had not contained Communism. The Soviet menace had taken all of Eastern Europe, China, much of Southeast Asia, in addition to making inroads into the Third world. But the Right was confident that the battle was not yet over. The sixties, they thought, would be their decade.

In September, 1960, a group of conservative college students and young adult leaders met at the country estate of the Buckley family in Sharon, Conn. to map plans for a new conservative organization. Out of this Sharon conference came Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) and its credo, the Sharon Statement. The Sharon Statement was a brief, general statement of principles by which the newly-formed organization would abide.

The question now arose as to exactly what the organization would do. With less than 100 members what could they do? Start a newsletter, acquire a mailing list? Not YAF. Less than six months after the Sharon conference Young Americans for Freedom rented the Manhattan Civic Center in New York for their First Annual Awards rally. Over 6,000 members and supporters were in attendance with 3,000 others being turned away for lack of room. Among those present to accept awards and to speak were William F. Buckley Jr., author Taylor Caldwell, Russell Kirk and Senator Barry Goldwater.

The following year, 1962, more YAF activities took form. Over 500 members picketed the White House in support of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This was the first time pro-HUAC pickets outnumbered anti-HUAC protesters. On March

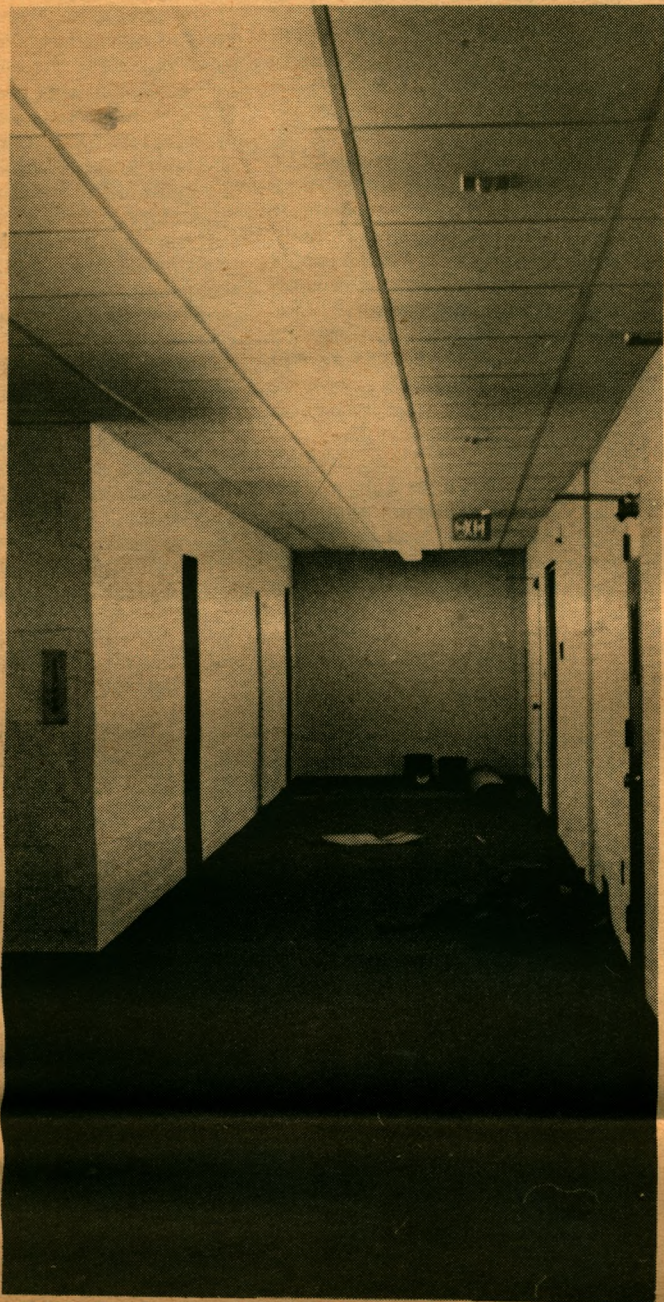
7, 1962 another massive YAF rally. This one being held in Madison Square Garden, where every one of the 18,500 seats were filled. YAF's Second Annual Awards rally featured awards to former Pres. Herbert Hoover, John Dos Passos, Senator Strom Thurmond, John Wayne, economist Ludwig von Mises, Senator John Tower, L. Brent Bozell, and a special award to the President of the Katanga province, Congo, Moise Tshombe. (The 'liberal' administration of John Kennedy denied Tshombe's request for a visa.) The rally was an overwhelming success.

1964 was a banner year for Young Americans for Freedom. YAF members were involved in the political primaries and the San Francisco convention which saw staunch conservative Barry Goldwater nominated for President. YAF membership increased rapidly thanks to the Goldwater campaign, with over 2500 new members in October 1964 alone. The election, a fiasco, disheartened and distressed many conservatives, but it did not permanently dampen their spirits.

In 1965 YAF was in the national spotlight again, this time with their battle against Firestone Tire company. Firestone had announced its plans to build a synthetic rubber plant in Communist Rumania, a step YAF opposed. The anti-Firestone activities were to culminate on the 4th of July at the "Indy 500" in Indianapolis. The "Indy 500" attracts about 500,000 spectators each year, the exact number of leaflets YAF planned to distribute. Two weeks prior to the race Firestone cancelled its plans for the plant. A victory for American conservatives.

(Con't Page 10)

Housatonic Moves to Bpt.



The college is using five floors of the building, renovated to include classroom, cafeteria and office space.

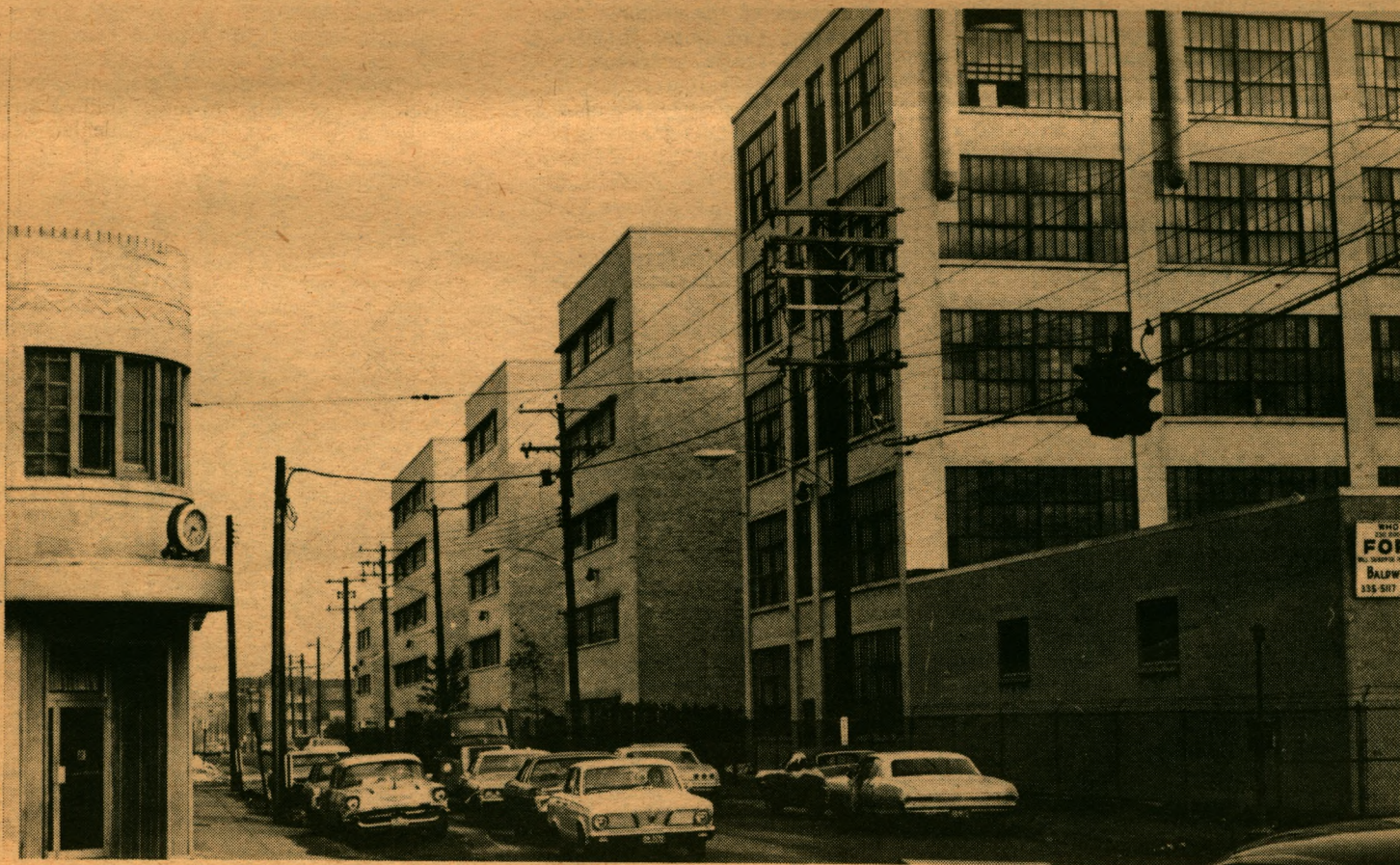


Taken before the college began classes, this photo shows the inside of a classroom.

Housatonic Community College is moving into Bridgeport's East Side (Singer building) in February. At a time when most schools are making every effort to flee to the suburbs, Housatonic's move into the city can be seen as an act of faith—a refusal to admit that cities are not worth saving. The college and the community must not just “happen” to be in the same place, though. They should interact and learn from each other. The most dangerous possibility is that Housatonic could attempt to be an intellectual oasis in what would be seen as a deteriorating city. But this need not be the case. Students, faculty, and

administration have much to learn from the city. The neighborhood has many problems, but it is an alive area with many different kinds of people. There is bound to be suspicion on both sides—the college and the community—at the outset. It is natural when differing traditions and life styles meet that there will be tension. Tension can be exhilarating and constructive when people learn from each other in an open atmosphere.

It is entirely appropriate that a community college move into the city that it serves. There is no better place for a college to exist than the most vital place—the place where thought can be turned into action.



Housatonic's Singer Campus, located in Bridgeport's East Side, at the corner of East Main St. and Barnum Ave.

All photos on this page by Ed Pirhala

Scanlan's Monthly Forced to Canada

Scanlan's Monthly is a magazine that in a few issues has established a reputation for dealing with controversial problems in a direct and courageous manner. It has never sacrificed honesty to protect itself from possible retribution by people who do not want to see pointed journalistic research take place. The present issue titled "Suppressed Issue: Guerrilla War in the USA" is an example of the painstaking work that Scanlan's is capable of. The result is a complete overview of a fact that many people evidently do not want to face, the fact of the presence of this activity in the United States today. All this, however, is explained in the Editorial Preface of the issue, dated January.

It was impossible for this issue to be printed in this country. No matter what your politics are, this statement should scare you. There can be no freedom of the press if printers can choose politically what they will and will not print. As the editors of Scanlan's state, "It is the job of the press to tell the people what is going on." The facts of the case are best explained by the statement of Scanlan's editors:

"Even though Canada is under martial law, its atmosphere is eminently more conducive to the publication of Scanlan's than the hardhat state of America. Here, printing plants in states from coast to coast knuckled under to threats of sabotage and other blackmail rather than print Scanlan's."

"This issue of Scanlan's was originally scheduled as our October issue. It was halted on its way to press by hardhat elements among the lithographers of our New York City printing plant."

"This issue tells the raw truth about what is going on in this country. Some ruffian printers decided they didn't want that truth printed. They bullied the plant's owners into breaking their contract with Scanlan's. The threats were hardly veiled; sabotage was the alternative."

"Of course we immediately took the union and the printing plant to court. The judge told us to stand in line to wait to collect our damages. When prisoners wait six months for a bail hearing, you can imagine the time schedule for controversial magazines."

"That left Scanlan's with no place to print its October issue. And it was already October. So

we changed the date of the special issue on guerrilla war to November, and arranged to print it in San Francisco. The day before the presses were to roll, that printer sent us back a check we had given him as a down payment. He hadn't cashed it. He said he could no longer print the issue. He gave no reasons."

"Subsequently, Scanlan's has been turned down by other large printers in Colorado and Missouri. Their reason: the lithographer's union had 'put the word out on Scanlan's.' Any printer who had tried to print the magazine in America clearly would have had trouble."

"What now? We're printing Scanlan's in Quebec. But we still have a backlog of trouble, and as Scanlan's only kin there are some things you can do to help, if you will. You can tell your friends, your local newspapers and radio stations and your congressman about this unprecedented situation."

We urge you to read this issue of Scanlan's and help in any way possible to insure that this will not happen again.

Scanlan's address:

Scanlan's Publishing Ltd.
470 Boul. du Seminaire
St. Jean, Que.

Printing . . .

(Continued from page 5)

your own printing, or never have any contact with printers. But it is always a joy to listen while a craftsman tells you about his craft—an experience all too uncommon. On the other hand, you may want to buy your first font ("set") of type and start printing. Either way, the experience of reading *Printing As A Hobby* is worth the time.

Jr. Class Meets

by FRAN BUGLIONE

A meeting of the junior class took place, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 11:00 AM in Room A. Raising funds for the treasury and plans for a yearbook were discussed. The meeting was called together by Dave Mafucci, class president.

Members of the junior class discussed the possibility of starting a senior yearbook as soon as possible. If work on the yearbook begins early, the class of 1972 might receive the books in June of that year. To get participation from the students it was suggested that officers and members of the other three classes meet and discuss the plans for the yearbook. Petitions will be circulated to see whether members of the junior class want a yearbook. A number of students volunteered to circulate the petitions.

Members of the junior class are also interested in raising funds for the treasury. It was therefore suggested that the class participate in a Bake Sale to raise more money. A committee is in charge of details for the Bake Sale.

Why Is This Man Frowning?



would be virtually impossible as any group of officers would have a hard time finding co-operative followers. This follows from the fact that the military does not hold a good image before the country. The civilian soldier would have to go against the desires of his friends and family and he knows it.

With a highly respected military in this country that people desired to be a part of, the opposite might very well be true. With the military elite, their actions would meet with the approval of the society in general for they would be the good guys. And should they attempt something as drastic as a takeover of the government, who could argue that these people who were the good guys were now very suddenly the bad guys? This was what happened in Germany with the Waffen SS. The SS was the place to be in 1930's Germany. They were the most respected people in the society. They had money. They had the highest quality of German youth. They had the best uniforms available. And when Hitler took over, who believed that the Waffen SS could suddenly have become the bad

Right . . .

But "what's past is prologue." What is Young Americans for Freedom doing now and what does it plan for the future? Today YAF has expanded its philosophical base. It is no longer an organization of 'conservatives.' Its membership includes traditional conservatives, "gut" conservatives, libertarians, radical traditionalists, and objectivists (followers of Ayn Rand.) Each of the above terms would require an article in themselves. Suffice it to say that YAF is a broad-based organization of the Right. In increasing its size, YAF has broadened its scope of activities. It has launched a nationwide Legal Action campaign designed to bring lawsuits against roving bands of leftist terrorists on campuses and against weak-kneed administrators who capitulate to them. Another area of YAF success has been recent involvement in political campaigns. YAF members locally were instrumental in the election of Governor Meskill in Connecticut and Senator Buckley in New York.

guys? It was totally beyond comprehension of the German people.

One of the provisions of the Constitution sets up the armed forces as a civilian soldier force and this was done with good reason. The American Revolutionaries had seen the professional armies of Europe for 150 years and did not want the same for the new United States. The armies of the European monarchs had kept the masses of Europe under control of the monarch and the new country hardly wanted the same thing. That was the point of the Revolution in the first place.

If the choice comes down to the draft or a military elite, the draft wins hands tied. At the present state of the draft, the lottery system, we may have the best of the alternatives and preservation of the illusory freedoms of this so-called democracy.

"Everything derives from the fact that those who have the responsibility of speaking for the masses don't have, never have, a real concern for liberty."

Albert Camus,
Notebooks 1942-1951

(Continued from page 8)

YAF has expanded into other fields not generally associated with conservatives. For example, in Little Rock, Arkansas, YAF has opened a "Free Store" to deal with the problems of the poor and underprivileged in the Little Rock community. Other projects have included the Volunteer Military campaign which includes petition drives, speakers and testimony before the United States Senate. Independent newspapers aimed at the student majority have been a new YAF priority. These papers are viewed as essential to presenting the student with a balanced picture usually not found in the 'official' campus press.

As the quote goes, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." For too long good men have done nothing to fight Communism and Communism has triumphed. It is now the eleventh hour in this battle and the trend can, and must, be reversed. But it can only be reversed if good men get together and do something.

From the Driver's Seat

by RICK ABBATE

With spring only weeks away the racing season is back in swing. This past Sunday Euram sports car club of Milford held their first autocross at the Post Center in Milford.

These events are designed for the average driver as well as the veteran racer. Just about any kind of car is eligible to enter as long as it can pass a safety inspection. The benefits which can be derived from one afternoon of autocrossing are inestimable. In an autocross one encounters many of the situations which would be considered dangerous on the highway under a controlled and safe environment. Also if you have any delusions of skill with regard to auto racing it's a cheap way to find out how good you really are. There are classes for all types of cars and you'll be running against cars of an ability similar to yours. The next event is scheduled for March 21 at the Post Center in Milford. Ask for me and we'll arrange to give you some elementary instruction.

You may remember my comments in my last column. I complained at length about the government's attempt to give each of us a set of air bags in each

new car to protect us from ourselves. The policy has been changed to reflect improved seatbelt and shoulder harness design. This opens the door to new plans like Ford's ignition delay device which won't let the car start unless each occupied seat has its seatbelt fastened. Perhaps we'll be saved from creeping paternalism yet.

There is a good chance that this session of the State legislature will remove from the law books the mandatory revocation of driver's licenses for first offense speeders. The new direction in laws will be to remove the drunk driver from the highway. Last year over half the fatalities were caused by intoxicated drivers. A combination type ignition lock has been recommended to alleviate part of the problem. The device would flash a random three digit number to the driver when he inserts the key. He would then have to punch in the same series in order to have the car start. It wouldn't cost much to install and in tests it has worked perfectly at keeping drunks from starting the car. The only hitch in the system is that there is nothing to prevent the drunk from getting a sober buddy to start the car for him.

European Jobs Available

Jobs Europe program officials announced that they have guaranteed jobs available in Europe anytime of the year for hundreds of young Americans 18 to 26 years of age. Summer and year-round. The aim of the program is to give young people an inexpensive and unique cultural opportunity to live in, and learn about, Europe. To-date five thousands and eighty-six students have worked in Europe with their help. These salaried jobs are mostly for general help with large 1st class European hotels. Most jobs include board and room. Friends can work with, or near each other, if they

apply together.

Vice President, Dr. Van der Velde from Holland stated that "England and the French and German speaking areas of Switzerland offer the best working conditions and social activities."

An important feature of the program, besides the guaranteed job, is the fact that participants are free to travel where, and for as long as, they wish after completing their work assignment.

For free details: Send a stamped-self addressed (business size) envelope to: JOBS EUROPE, 13355 Cantara St., Panorama City, California 91402.



Obelisk photo—Pirhala

Cagers Extend Win Streak to Eight

by JAY BOBOWICZ

In hopes of qualifying for a berth in the New England NCAA small college regional tournament the Pioneers of Sacred Heart University boast an eight game winning streak. The SHU courtsters have averaged 104 points in their current winning spree and broke the century mark against Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Bently, Merrimack and Babson Institute.

PIONEERS TOP ADELPHI
Ed Czernota and Pioneer captain Danny Haines combined efforts for 58 points in leading SHU against Adelphi. Adelphi University fell 93-83.

SHU ROMPS BROOKLYN
Setting the pace for the rival match against the University of Bridgeport the Sacred Heart cagers could not be stopped. Brooklyn College bowed 105-81. Czernota led all scoring with 30 points. Haines netted 24 in the effort.

BRIDGEPORT FALLS
Facing the Purple Knights of Bridgeport University the SHU courtsters took early command and did not slack off. In the early moments the Pioneers jumped to a 14-2 lead and built up the confidence they needed to turn away the Purple Knights 105-82. Haines led the scoring with 27 points as four Pioneers tapped the boards for better than 20. Ray Vyzas added 23 points and 16 rebounds and Czernota commanded the boards with 22 rebounds. Czernota also netted 21. Complementing his outstanding ball handling Bob Gers tallied 22 points. The victory for SHU was a well balanced team effort as

sophomore Jim Kelly contributed his share by blocking seven shots and scoring the same number of points.

SHU OVER QUEENS
Vyzas and Haines scored 21 points each in leading the attack on Queens College. Gers was close behind netting 19 with 12 assists to his credit.

FIVE IN A ROW
Avenging a tough loss last year in Waltham Czernota ripped the nets for 32 points as the Pioneers defeated Bently 113-94. Gers hit for 25 points and 12 rebounds. Vyzas added 15 points and 12 rebounds. Haines 14 points and six assists and Kelly 12 points and a great defensive game. Junior Joe Blacker came off the bench to add 10 assists to the efforts.

VICTORY IN BOSTON
On the road in Boston the Pioneers defeated Merrimack 121-92 and Babson Institute 123-87. Czernota was high scorer against Merrimack with 37 marks. Vyzas followed with 25. At Babson Czernota netted 30 and Gers 26.

PIONEERS CLIP SIENA
With three minutes of game time left and SHU leading 66-63, Bob Gers made a defensive play that halted Siena College and lead the Pioneers to a 77-65 victory. Haines led the offensive effort with 23 points. Czernota and Gers each tallied 18 and Vyzas added 16 points to the effort.

The SHU Frosh boast an 11-16 record with leading scorers Gene DelGuidace and Mike Eiring averaging 18 points each.



Senior captain Dan Haines tries for two in rival battle between the University of Bpt. and SHU.

Obelisk photo—Pirhala

Drama Department Plans Spring Season

By MARK GRAHAM

"The Last Sweet Days of Isaac," a rock musical, and "The Story of Theater," a theatrical panorama, are the two major tentative productions planned by the Sacred Heart Drama Department.

"The Last Sweet Days of Isaac" is an off-Broadway musical with book and lyrics by Gretchen Cryer and music by Nancy Ford. The show is currently in its second year at the East Side Playhouse in New York City. The Drama Department is

very fortunate to obtain the rights for the show.

"The Last Sweet Days of Isaac" consists of one act plays concerned with the contemporary problems of human relations and communication. The first play, "The Elevator," is about two people trapped in an elevator and the self-revelation that follows. The second play, "I Want to Walk to San Francisco," is about two student protesters locked in cells, but, only able to communicate with the television image of themselves.

Music is interpolated into both plays with "The Zeitgeist," a rock chorus, commenting on the action. Mr. McNeal intends to supervise this student-directed project.

Also planned is "The Story of Theater" which would be an evening of scenes and readings from Greek drama to the present. Mr. McNeal will direct the evening which he hopes will be a springboard for his acting classes. He promises the evening will be both educational and entertaining.

The Sacred Heart Drama Dept. Needs

Rock Musicians

1 Drummer ★ 1 Lead ★ 1 Bass Guitar

For

"The Last Sweet Days Of Isaac"

(A Rock Musical)

Please Contact -

Mr. Roberts or Drama Office

The Obelisk Proudly announces:

The 1st Annual Obelisk Paper Airplane Contest

The Prize:

**A 15 Minute Light Plane Flight
Around the Bridgeport Area, Taking
off from Bridgeport Municipal Airport**

.....

Airplanes must be made completely from the Obelisk

Weights may be used for balance only

Airplanes must be Hand Launched

The Airplane that flies the longest, Wins

The Contest will be Held on Thursday, April 8th

Rain Date, Thursday, April 15th

Entry Form

*Entries must be in the Obelisk office
no later than Thursday, April 1st.*

Name _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____

Phone No. _____

I hereby agree to abide by the rules of the 1st Annual Obelisk Paper

Airplane Contest and to Honor the decision of the judges of the contest

Signature _____