



# the obelisk

May 11, 1971



# the obelisk, vol. IX, no. 9

established by the students of Sacred Heart University in 1963.  
editors-in-chief: Christina M. Hunziker and Paul B. Dubinsky  
advisor: Dr. Robert O'Shea  
technical advisors: Dick Tino, Gene Verrilli, Leigh Danenberg, and Herman Gold  
outside influence: Rev. Mathias Kucera  
outside help: Bob Isaacs, Bob McCloud, Mickey Hanna of *The Stratford News*, Bruno Giordano of *The Stamford Forum*.

staff: Rick Abbate, Andrea DiNicola, Joan Batcha, Jay Bobowicz, Fran Buglione, Jack Camarda, Carolanne Gerard, Richard Giarniero, Mark Graham, Ed Kasproicz, Brian Loughran, Tony Napoleon, Roy Nirschel, Mary Smallman, Rita Sullivan, Tim Wilson

photographers: Ted Lucas, Ed Pirhala, Dave Proctor  
the obelisk is published every two weeks.

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

office: G5

phone: 374-9441 ext. 246



Mr. Frank Luongo addresses emergency meeting stating satisfaction with the President's letter.

## Reflections

### The Calley Trial

by Spyder

The war goes on and on and on. Nearly fifty thousand Americans have died in its course yet the war goes on and on. The nation has divided very nearly down its middle yet the war goes on and on. But now there is a difference: with the conviction of Lt. William Calley, almost all agree that the war must end.

For most people in this country, it is almost impossible to comprehend how it is that we have convicted this officer and sentenced him to life at hard labor. After all the propaganda about the enemy ("They all look the same, you can't tell the friendly from the VC," "you can't even trust the little kids"), how could we have charged Calley with murder? How could we try a man who believed exactly what we told him about the "gooks" and "dinks" and then went out and did exactly what we told him to do? (Exactly what you would have done, John Wayne, if you had ever been in the military.)

To some people, though, it was all too easy to believe, a nightmare come true. Those people are the ones who marched and demonstrated and said that this war is wrong. They are the ones who were beaten and jailed because they said that the system was so terribly wrong. It's out of our control they said, the machine is out of our control and we can't stop it. They are the ones who died at Kent State, at Jackson State, at People's Park in Berkeley. They knew, they

spoke and they died and the others sat at home calmly debating the ethics of napalm and cluster bombs. But now, with one trial their ranks have swelled by literally thousands.

The Calley trial is tragic on the personal level but it is just, so terribly just. The evidence against Calley was simply monumental and totally damning. There is not the slightest doubt as to whether or not Lt. Calley killed unarmed civilians at My Lai. At this point, the system has worked to its most perfect end: Lt. Calley got the full treatment of justice and regardless of the emotionalism of his trial, this must be remembered. We set the precedent at Nuremberg when we tried Nazis and told them that they were guilty of following unjust and immoral orders and with this precedent, we had no choice but to try Lt. Calley. We can not tolerate the killing of innocent and unarmed civilians anymore now than we could in World War II.

But what has been learned from this trial does not simply concern one officer or one incident. The system went on trial at Fort Benning and the system was convicted of committing an atrocity. Everything the peace freaks had been saying about the war and the system that ran it has been confirmed in this trial. Gone are the false glories that have survived from World War II through the John Wayne movies, (you all remember the Duke

getting in the back for that dirt Jap, don't you?) and in their place has come the very cold hand of a universal guilt that never raised its ugly head in all the previous "good" wars, the ones we've won. Gone, too, is the faith that the government will always do the right thing because it's basically good and moral and humane and run by good and moral and humane American people. In the place of that faith has come the suspicion that there may be some very evil men in some very important places, men who think that they are not evil. Instead of the general trying to save the fort with the timely cavalry charge, people are seeing the general as a Doctor Strangelove sitting at a hidden desk devising more efficient ways to destroy a Vietnamese peasant. Suddenly, the peasant has a human face and we all realize for the first time that until now he never did have a human face to us. Just as the military never told Lt. Calley that the enemy was a human, it never told us. And we never suspected otherwise because the machine was good and moral and humane and run by good and moral and humane men.

We all share the guilt levied at the trial at Fort Benning because most of us (the true Americans, not the dirty, weird, Commie, hippie freak peaceniks) never bothered to ask just what the hell the machine was doing a long

Continued on page 10

## Editorial:

### The Senate

The mass confusion that has arisen in the past two weeks concerning the structure change of the university points out so aptly that unsolved problems will always reappear. The problem at this root of the present confusion is the status of the University Senate.

It is interesting to note that the Senate was brought into being two years ago to provide a forum in the university such that communication between all segments of the university would be possible. The situation in the past two weeks shows just how well the segments have been able to communicate with each other. Apparently, no matter how many willing listeners there are, it is still necessary to have someone speaking.

The question in point is not whether the Senate had jurisdiction over the divisional change but rather that the Senate be advised of the intended plan. From a simple common sense viewpoint, it seems reasonable to us that had the plan been aired before the Senate the representatives might have been able to offer constructive criticisms and therefore have avoided at least some of the problems that have surfaced. At the very least, information would have been available throughout the past year.

Additionally, including the Senate in this matter would have enhanced the viability of the Senate rather than the opposite and this points out the most important question of the moment: where lies the authority of the Senate? The events of the past two weeks imply that it has no authority. We feel that it is imperative that the board of trustees immediately state where the authority of the Senate lies and just how the Senate may exercise its authority. Until this is done, gentlemen of the board, the hope of an effective Senate at Sacred Heart University will be a false one indeed.

## Editorial:

### Kampus Kops

Elsewhere in this issue is a story concerning the progress made on the thefts that have taken place on campus. We hope that the article eases some of the worry that the SHU community has been subject to in the past weeks and serves as a warning to other potential thieves. However the matter is not closed by any means. Unsolved at this moment is the entire question of the security police at the university. From the information we have of the apprehension made concerning thefts in the past weeks, it seems that the person apprehended was caught more by his own ineptitude than the efforts of the security police. With this in mind we get back to our suggestion that the Administration with all possible dispatch attempt to upgrade the caliber of the security force from that of parking police to that of a force capable of actually providing security at SHU. One start might be to hire professionals for the job. The job requires people who have had experience in this field such as the security organizations one sees at work in industry or, at the very least, a retired police detective who can raise the level of the force here. Excuses such as "It happens at Fairfield and UB, too" or "we're doing our best" serve as a poor balm to those people here who have lost articles and money in the past weeks. A considerably better balm would be knowing that the problem has been solved.

## Editorial:

### Convocations II

We would like to take the opportunity to thank the convocation committee for finally taking the initiative to clear the confusion surrounding the convocation program. From what appears to the average person at SHU to be out of the blue, no less than two eminent figures of the literary world have been scheduled, Mary Lavin and Stanley Cooperman. In a previous editorial, we stated the need for the community of SHU to be exposed to this type of person and we are pleased to see that the convocation committee has agreed with us.

We cannot overstate the need for convocations of the sort that have been scheduled. Education at SHU should not be confined to text book instruction since it is apparent that some types of experience necessary to the growth of the individual must be in the form of the convocation program. With this new found initiative, we sincerely expect to see more and better convocations scheduled for the fall semester of '71 as a continuation of the fine talent selected for this semester.



# Dr. DeVilliers Delivers Speech on Senate Floor

Text of the speech delivered by Senator Raoul A. De Villiers in the floor of the SHU Senate on April 28, 1971.

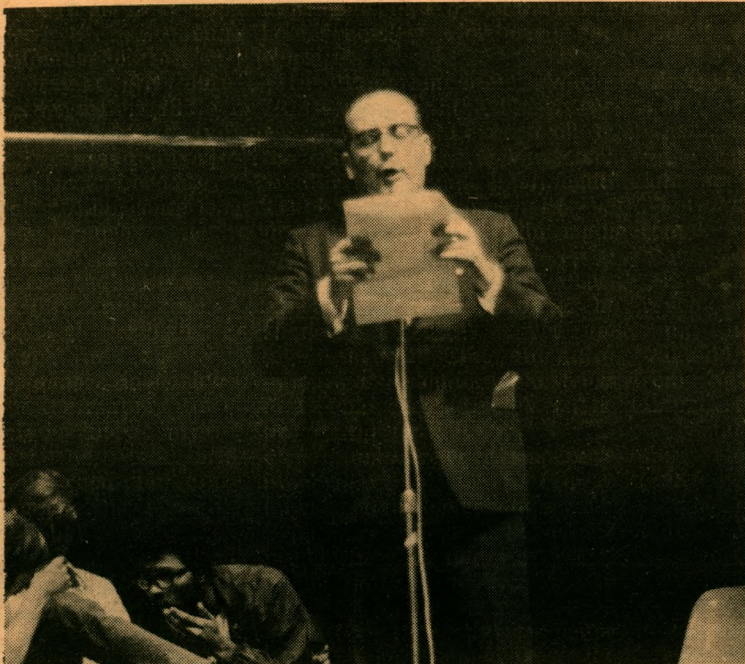
Mr. Chairman:

Permit me to consider the reorganization of Sacred Heart University from the departmental structure to the divisional structure without departments, in two different lights: 1) the way in which it is being imposed on the University community, ignoring the existence of this Senate and without bringing the proposal into the open and letting both faculty and students discuss it and have a say on it; 2) the effects that such a reorganization will have on the ceasing departments, both faculty and students, and especially on the Department of Mathematics which I have had the honor and the pride to chair for the last five years and which is, of course, the department I know best about.

I quote, Mr. Chairman, from the letter of President Conley to "All the Faculty," dated April 21, 1971, the day after the reorganization was communicated to me and to the chairman of the Biology Department. Paragraph three reads:

"The New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Evaluation Report of SHU stated 'there is no divisional structure which would help to coordinate the offerings in meaningful ways or which would reinforce majors with related fields even when majors in these fields are impractical.'"

I can not find, Mr. Chairman, in the preceding quote anything recommending the abolition of the departments in order to form divisions without departments. Looking in the Catalogue of Colby College, Waterville, Me., fifteen hundred students, to which institution the chairman of the accrediting committee belongs, I



have found out that they have all departments grouped into five divisions, but with the different departments conserving their integrity, their structure and their chairman. Two out of the other three Colleges to which the accrediting commission officials belong have the departmental structure, without any divisions at all. I have not found the Catalogue of the fourth College.

All that precedes seems to indicate, Mr. Chairman, that to comply with the recommendation of the Evaluation Report it is not at all necessary to eliminate the departments. Furthermore, the fact that the chairman of the accrediting committee belongs to an institution with divisions and departments, makes it logical to infer that it was this structure of divisions and departments the one this commission had in mind when they wrote the Report. In any case, a clarification of this point should have been asked for.

As to the effect that the ter-

mination of the departments may have on both faculty and students and alumni, can be anticipated by what we read in page two of the same letter of April 21. I quote: "It is not anticipated there will be much curriculum change by next September. Definite curriculum changes will undoubtedly evolve during the coming year."

But there is more to it: in a second letter from President Conley distributed yesterday, we read, page two, paragraph b, the following: "Specific hour and course requirements in a major may be modified and changed as the division and the members of the discipline review the offerings now listed in the Catalog. It may be possible in the future to develop division majors as well as the present majors."

Every department should have by now a clear idea of what is going to happen to its major. The Department of Mathematics in particular, since on January 15,

Continued on page 10

# Bennett Explains Division System

I am writing this memo in an attempt to clarify exactly what the change from departmental to divisional structure will mean and what it will not mean.

It will mean that there will be three divisions of academic departments under divisional directors and these directors will coordinate the offerings within the various disciplines that fall under each of the divisions. In addition to the three divisions, there will continue to be two pre-professional departments under department chairmen. These are Business Administration and Teacher Education. No change will be made in the structure of the Education Department. In the Business Administration Department, the only change involved will be a shifting of Economics from Business Administration to the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences. It will mean that the present departmental chairmen, unless they are appointed divisional directors, will become full-time faculty members.

It will not mean immediate curricular changes in the offerings of any of our present majors nor will it mean the elimination of any presently existing major. However, curricular development is an ongoing process so this statement is not to be construed as an in-

dication that there will be no further curricular changes.

The change to divisional structure was recommended by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Board of Trustees of Sacred Heart University have the following statement in their Statutes, Article 4, Powers and Duties, "to establish new academic units of the University or to eliminate existing units according to the needs of the University and the communities which it serves." The Administration has recommended to the Board of Trustees compliance with the New England Association's suggestion. The Board has approved the change.

The additional fee of \$48.50 per credit for an overload above 17 credits per semester is a step taken in connection with the reduction from 128 to 120 semester hours for the degree. It is a standard procedure in many colleges. Without such a fee, the general student body is in the position of providing a partial subsidy for those students authorized to carry an overload.

If a combination of courses necessitates an overload, a waiver of the fee will be made through my office in extraordinary cases.

Sincerely,  
Stephen J. Bennett  
Dean of the College



Bennett Reads Conley Letter

# President Defers Division System

TO: All members of the Sacred Heart University community

There has been a wide misunderstanding of the decision to establish a divisional structure, a decision which was a consequence of the recommendations by the Accrediting Committee from the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. We must all be aware of the need to satisfy the Association's requirements prior to reinspection during the coming year. To provide assurance that there will be no negative impact upon the University, I am making the following announcements:

1. The full implementation of the announced divisional structure will be deferred until the proposal has been discussed

and is fully understood by all segments of the University.

2. The present departments will continue as "discipline areas" and the present department chairmen will be given the title of Chairman of the discipline, namely, Chairman of Biology, Chairman of Chemistry, Chairman of English, Chairman of History, Chairman of Mathematics, Chairman of Philosophy, Chairman of Psychology, Chairman of Religious Studies, Chairman of Sociology.

3. The present majors will be continued. No student presently enrolled in the University will be required to receive a degree other than in the specified discipline which he has elected.

William H. Conley

## Commentary:

# The Senate a Mockery?

By TIM SULLIVAN

The Senate meeting, held on Wednesday, the 24th of April, brought out many interesting and tragic facts.

The central issue of the emergency meeting was a discussion on the administration's intention to organize the University into divisions.

Faculty and student spokesmen expressed hostile, angry and passionate feelings against the administration's decision. Emotions were high and frequent: logical argumentation was not present at any time.

However, amid the emotional chaos some pertinent facts became clear. It has become evident that the administration intends to stand by its decision to change the structure of the university. This is a legal right they derive from the school charter. They are thereby supported in their decisions by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and by the Department of Education of the State of Connecticut.

The student and faculty spokesmen were only a minority representation of their constituents. The silent majority did not send a representative to the meeting to voice any kind of an opinion.

The dissenting students and faculty must recognize the fact that they have no legal grounds upon which to appeal their

discontent. The administration's action to change the structure of the University is completely within their legal rights stipulated in the charter which is granted by the State of Connecticut, Board of Education. The University, in its contract with students, promises to fulfill the following commitment:

"Intellectual development of its students through an integrated program of liberal education, with concentration in a particular field. By introducing the student to the principal fields of knowledge it seeks to help him develop his powers to know, judge, and reason, to analyze and synthesize, to discriminate, discern and appreciate."

The installment of the divisional university structure will not affect the educational format promised to students by the administration. Therefore, the administration cannot be accused of violating any contracts with students.

The issue before us cannot be resolved on legal grounds since Sacred Heart University Incorporated cannot be forced into binding arbitration with student and faculty members within the corporation.

The most important problem raised at this meeting was the integrity of the University Senate. The Senate had been instituted with the intention of being a viable organ in the university community. It was to serve as an active participant in

the formation of University policy. However, the recent action by the trustees on structural changes in this university and their previous activities on ignoring Senate petitions until a time late in the year and their failure to give reasons for negating legislation indicates the trustees, apathy towards the Senate.

The Senate has been ignored, humiliated, and disgraced by all members of the university community. It has not been allowed to participate in policy formation by the trustees and has literally been treated inconsiderately by their pompous position.

The question must be raised as to whether or not the Senate should continue to exist.

The Senate cannot go on in its present state with absolutely no power. In its present condition the Senate is a mockery to the liberal arts tradition. If the Senate is to exist it can only do so with meaningful power. If this power is not to be given to the Senate then it should be dissolved.

The student and faculty members who feel frustrated by the present activity at the University have at least one option open to them: They can leave this place. Sacred Heart University is not likely to change its policy for a minority of intellectuals.

The silent majority at Sacred  
Continued on page 11



## Commentary:

# "The Odd Squad"

BY JACK CAMARDA

Campus cops have always been the brunt of countless pranks and jokes by students ever since the conception of the college security force. And here at Sacred Heart, our own 'Saturday morning cartoon show' can be seen seven days a week bravely guarding the auditorium against both monsters and evil invaders. Few people realize the tedious tasks of "Cap'n Crunch and the Odd Squad," and the work (?) they do here at the University.

Agewise, the average comes out to a young 106. Mention the word 'arrest' to a campus cop and he thinks you're talking about cardiac.

Puzzled by the daily duties of these diligent defenders of justice, I recently spent some time watching a dauntless daytime warrior as he went about his rounds.

As expected, I found him guarding the fort ever so cautiously. Only four shakes were needed to wake him up, and after shouting my name and my cause fourteen times in his ear, I skeptically followed him as he went about his job. For all intents and purposes, we shall refer to him as Officer Odd, or OO for short.

We preceeded outside and in less than 20 minutes, we made it to the lot nearest the gym. "What are we going to do now?" I asked.

"Tag cars"

"For what reasons do you tag cars?"

"Well, mainly to give that woman work to do."

"What woman is that?"

"The one that keeps them records of tickets, and who owes what."

"I see. Is that all she does?"

"Yep...o's far as I know."

"Why else do you give parking tickets?"

He leaned over and pointed to the rear tire of a car parked three inches on the grass.

"Ya see that" he said. "We don't tolerate nunna that stuff. I gotta tag all these cars that'er like this."

"Wow," I exclaimed. "I never knew the job was this tough."

"Yeap."

He paused for a moment, then looked up at me. "It's a good thing yer' here. Can ya gimme a hand? I'm stuck." I helped him up and we continued on. Soon we

came upon several students sitting on the grass throwing paper airplanes, and Officer OO stopped dead in his tracks. He winced at them, then turned to me and said "This is part'a my job, too. I gotta report things like this. Don't one a them kids work in the radio station?"

"Yes," I replied. "I think so."

"Yep...I gottem' this time."

"What do you mean? How will you report this?"

"Simple. Gonna tell the Cap'n the radio station is throwing airplanes around, that's how."

"They are?"

"Sure...an if I don't say nothin', Mike an Chubby from the maintenance department will have to clean it up. An I a'int gonna let them do more work than they got now. They's overworked as it is."

"They are?"

"Uh-huh...well, we gotta get goin'. Gotta tag more cars before lunch."

We continued on and finished the morning with 35 tickets being issued to cars either parked over the lines or more than an inch and a half on the grass. Officer OO was content.

"Now that woman's got work to do" he boasted. "Let her earn'er money like the rest of us."

"Right on" my reply.

We finally ended up back where we started from-in front of the auditorium. The thought of my one o'clock class was in the back of my head, and I had to finish the interview quickly.

"What about thefts?" I asked.

"Can Security do anything?"

"Not really," he replied as he took a square box out of a paper bag. "People gotta be more careful."

"Yeh, I guess you're right." And I got no further, for out of the paper bag came a box of Cap'n Crunch cereal.

"I didn't know you ate that" I said.

"Sure." We haveta eat it. If we don't buy the Cap'n's stuff, who will?"

I'd seen just about enough for one day. I thanked him politely for the tour and began to leave when he called out to me "Whatta ya think of security now?"

I gave a slight shrug of my shoulders and, walking backwards, said the first thing that came into my head.

"Give us Barabbas."

# Dr. Chriss Discusses Pollution Problem

BY JOAN BATCHA

"The Chemical Aspects of Pollution" were discussed by Dr. Ronald Chriss as part of S.H.U.'s Earth Day Program on April 1st.

By the use of part lecture and part demonstration, Dr. Chriss outlined the major types of pollution and their costs and demonstrated the effects of air pollutants by chemically producing them.

Most individuals know that serious pollution threatens air and water. However, Dr. Chriss also brought awareness to other pollutants that may not be obvious but are equally important. Among them are solid wastes that cannot be easily decomposed (such as plastics); noise pollutants such as sonic booms and thermal-heat pollution arising from thermonuclear installations.

The costs of cleaning up these pollutants pose a major problem to their elimination. Dr. Chriss stated that water pollution was the most expensive requiring a conservative estimate of 25 billion dollars in the course of a five year period. Air pollution and solid waste would both require 15 billion dollars and although heat and noise pollutions are hard to estimate, Dr. Chriss maintained that to clean them up would also approach the 15 billion dollar level. Overall, it would require 50 to 60 billion dollars to alleviate the problem—or up to 10 billion dollars per year. Out of the country's yearly multi-billion dollar budget this would entail only a small percentage.

No sum of money can be placed upon the threat to all forms of life from pollutants. However, Dr. Chriss stated that property damages and repairs on buildings amount to nearly 11 billion dollars yearly. Damage to growing crops likewise runs into the millions yearly. Another not so readily admitted factor in the damages of pollution is the depreciation of real estate values. This is apparent when one compares the value of a property owner in the Naugatuck region, a heavily industrial area, to a property owner in Fairfield county.

By chemically producing various major pollutants, Dr. Chriss also demonstrated the harmful effects of pollutants in the air.

Particulate matter is the most visible form of polluted air. The burning of carbon containing substances may produce a black sooty material that rises into the air and settles on the earth. Incinerators are notorious for producing this material.

Other pollutants although possibly not visible ordinarily are nevertheless highly toxic. Under appropriate conditions these may be made visible as in the case of an equilibrium mixture of nitrogen oxides. Dr. Chriss demonstrated that these mixtures of nitrogen oxides can be made visible or invisible depending upon the temperature conditions.

Dangerous by-products of nitrogen oxides are several nitrogen containing acids. Dr. Chriss

stated that small doses of these gases at long periods of time could be as dangerous as exposure to large amounts for short periods of time.

A common ingredient in many industrial smoke effluents is sulphur dioxide. This pollutant is easily generated anytime that sulphur containing substances are combusted. Common examples of materials which lead to sulphur dioxide pollutions when burned include coal, gasoline, and other fuels.

Also produces by motor vehicles and very toxic is carbon monoxide. A comparison of reaction time of city and country drivers shows that the reaction time of city drivers is generally less than those of the country. The effect is usually attributed to the increased exposure one encounters when driving in urban centers.

Hydrocarbons when interacted with ozone, a form of oxygen, produce a smog that is characteristic of the Los Angeles area. Planes that jettison their fuels are responsible for pollution from these hydrocarbons, as are automobiles which also contribute a significant amount.

Dr. Chriss also discussed other toxic substances as tetra-ethyl lead, a volatile mixture that is formed in the atmosphere, and hydrochloric acid which arises from the combustion of chlorine containing plastics.

Dr. Chriss further stated that

Continued on page 10



Donald Ross' talk was very well attended.



the earth day booth also prospered.

# CCLU Will Defend Fairfield Student

The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (CCLU) will defend a Fairfield University student, Vincent DeAngelo, who has been charged with violating the state's abortion law for publishing an abortion counseling advertisement in the Fairfield Free Press and Review.

According to the CCLU it is the first known arrest of its type in Connecticut. DeAngelo was charged by Second Circuit Court Prosecutor John Ward of Bridgeport with violating a section of the state's abortion statute which prohibits dissemination of information about abortion. The section reads, "Any person who, by publication, lecture, or otherwise or by advertisement or by the sale or circulation of any publication, encourages or prompts to the commission of the offenses... shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both."

CCLU Executive Director William Olds said the civil liberties organization has long contended that this section violates the free speech and free press provisions of the First

Amendment to the United States Constitution. Olds said the CCLU welcomes a court test on the issue.

Editors of the official student publication at Fairfield University had been threatened with prosecution if they continued to publish abortion counseling advertisements. After the editors yielded to threats of prosecution, DeAngelo decided to publish the advertisements in a non-student publication which he distributed on the campus. Although he personally does not believe in abortion, DeAngelo indicated he felt the overriding issue was one of free speech and free expression.

CCLU cooperating attorney Douglas Shrader of Bridgeport will represent DeAngelo, a resident of Fairfield.

Registration for the summer school program will take place May 12, 13, 14, and June 14, 15, and 16. The deadline for registration by mail is May 28. A catalog of courses and registration forms is available in the general office and registrar's office.





## Cooperman Captures Another Audience

By ANTHONY NAPOLEON

By popular demand, poet Stanley Cooperman did a return engagement at Sacred Heart University on April 20th. Cooperman conducted a session of readings from his poetry and a question and answer session followed. When Mr. Cooperman appeared in his blue and apricot outfit, accompanied by Dr. Smith, English department chairman, someone shouted, "there he is." Another student, perhaps his first exposure to the poet, was heard to mumble: "oh, brother: what next!!"

Cooperman was introduced by Dr. Smith who told the audience with tongue in cheek that pressure to have the poet return included his (Dr. Smith's) potential imminent demise. Dr. Smith also mentioned in his introduction, that Cooperman was the writer of the line "Never trust a man with a typewriter in his mouth." Cooperman began his

talk with the usual commercial "buy my books." The poet told his audience: "Buy one book and I'll autograph it in ink; buy two I'll autograph them in blood; buy three, I'll sign them in semen." There were apparently no takers.

Having lit the first of his many R. J. Reynolds tobacco products, the Simon Fraser University professor finally got down to business. He told the audience that, to him, poetry is a multimedia encompassing such emotions as love, hate, beauty, ugliness, caress and striking. He read first from a work entitled "Cappelbaum's Dance." Cappelbaum, who sounded annoyingly like Cooperman to a girl two seats away, is a peace marcher.

Cooperman continued his talk by reading to the audience a rather unique sort of love poetry which unfolded imagery far more striking than cupid and his arrow or the love bug. The poet then

went on to read excerpts from his political poetry, place poetry, in which his subject was a New York super highway, and several short one stanza verses.

As the hour progressed, the audience heard Mr. Cooperman allude to "Lovers living in crooked trees," "Concrete Nightingales," "Poached Eggs and Handgrenades" and "Electric Lambchops." Possibly one of his more unique poems was the one in which he alluded to "the garbage dump of history."

As the hour was drawing to a close it was evident that the audience was satisfied and had appreciated Mr. Cooperman's talk. Dr. Smith invited everyone into Room A for a gab session with the poet. As everyone rose to leave someone was overheard to say: "I must ask him what he mean't when he said he could 'swallow you and spit out flowers'."

## The Poet From Coney Island

Stanley Cooperman, the articulate Jewish poet from Coney Island, recently made his second appearance as a guest lecturer for the Sacred Heart University Convocation program. Reading selected poems from his books, *Cappelbaum's Dance*, *The Owl Behind the Door*, and *The Day of the Parrot*, Mr. Cooperman captivated the enthusiastic audience, most of whom had been eagerly awaiting his return since his first appearance last year.

Mr. Cooperman was born and raised in Brooklyn where he grew up with such characters as Pickle the Schlumph who later attained immortality in Cooperman's poetry. He attended NYU and then Indiana University where he became the editor of "Folio" magazine for the 1956-57 term. The following year he shared this distinction with Dr. Nelson Smith, presently Chairman of the English Department at SHU. In 1959, Mr. Cooperman became a Fulbright Consultant in American Studies at the U.S. Informa-

tion Office in Teheran. He then returned to the U.S.A. to complete his doctoral studies. His dissertation, "World War I and the American Novel" confounded the elders of the University of Nebraska Press by selling out the first printing in phenomenal time. This set a precedent for his latter publications.

Mr. Cooperman views poetry as a way of reaching out to people. It is an experience in multimedia that uses all forms of human emotion to interact with the five senses. His own poetry certainly reflects these concepts.

Mr. Cooperman's name has been on the faculty lists of Indiana, Oregon and Hofstra on Long Island. He has also been a newspaperman and an editorial consultant for *Monarch Notes*. Presently, he is teaching at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, and awaiting publication of a new book. He is very enthusiastically pro-Canada and plans to become a Canadian citizen very soon.



Stanley Cooperman

## Lockwood-Mathews Mansion The Victorian Age Revisited

One of the standard American dreams is to return to the old home town and to build a house the likes of which has never been seen before. LeGrand Lockwood, a financier of the civil war era, made that dream come true in proportions that few are privileged to equal. From 1864, until it was finished in 1868, he spent about \$1,500,000 on his "Elm Park House" on a wooded rise above the river in Norwalk, Connecticut.

The designer was Detlef Lineau, trained in Europe and a charter member of the American Institute of Architects. The interior is attributed to Leon Marcotte, a renowned decorator of the time. Their creation is a fascinating blend of French chateau, Scottish manor house, and Victorian fancy. But despite its vast size and various styles, it has remarkable lightness and unity, and fine proportions throughout.

The interior of 60 rooms, is dominated by a magnificent octagonal rotunda with a skylight 42 feet above the parquet floor. There are richly ornamented doors 12 feet tall, superb carving in wood, plaster and marble, exquisite murals and painted decoration, and some of the finest marquetry and parquetry to be seen anywhere. It is a veritable museum of craftsmanship.

The Lockwood family was destined to enjoy the mansion for only a few years. Their fortune changed after the financial panic on the New York Stock Exchange

in 1869. Mr. Lockwood died in 1871. The estate was sold in 1876 to Charles D. Mathews, a New York importer, whose family lived in the mansion until 1938.

After the death of the last inhabitant, Florence Mathews, the "Lockwood-Mathews Mansion" and 39 acres of land was then leased by the City of Norwalk for use as a park. In 1941 the State Legislature passed an enabling act allowing the city to issue bonds for \$200,000 to purchase the estate for "... a park ... and improvement thereof." From 1948 until 1963, it was called Veterans Memorial Park, a name now used for another local park.

In 1943, the furniture was sold at auction, for a fraction of its value. Various city agencies occupied the building and also used it for storage of city records, old books, and machinery.

In 1959 city officials accepted a plan to build a city hall in the park and to tear down the mansion to make way for it. Public outcry was loud and immediate. Protest meetings were held and the citizens demanded the right to inspect the building — which officials had declared unsafe and unusable.

In 1962 a public hearing was held. Overwhelming opinion was in favor of preserving the mansion. A group of concerned citizens then formed the Common Interest Group of Norwalk, Inc., which led the battle for preservation. The mansion was opened and a volunteer guide service

was formed. In less than 6 months, more than 4,000 people from 30 states and 8 foreign countries were shown through the building.

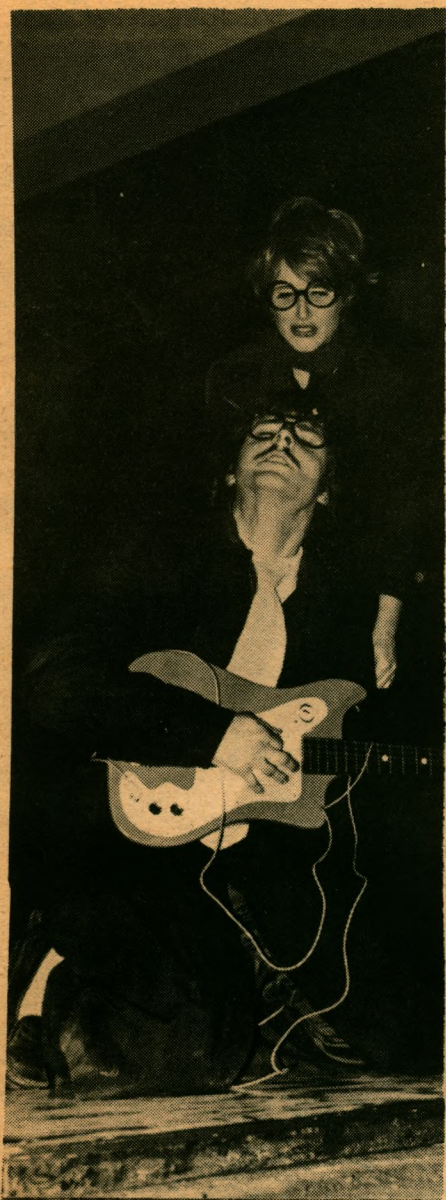
There were more hearings, and

Continued on page 10



Lockwood- Mathews Mansion





Marylou Szczesiul  
(Mrs. Bernstein)



# *The Sweet of Is*



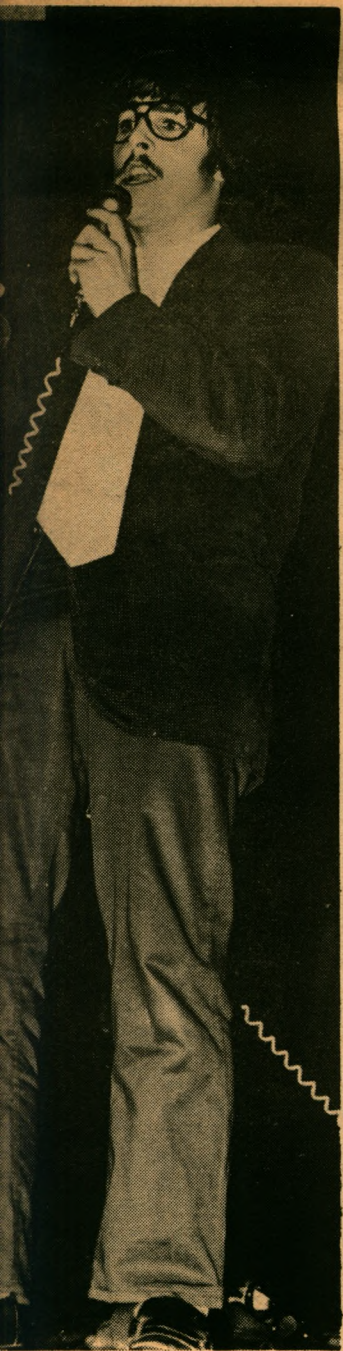




# *Last* *Days* *saac*



Bob Fallon (Issac in "The Elevator Play")  
and Patricia Hemenway (Ingrid).



Ray Horvath (Henry) and Didi Saad (Alice)



# No Student Help in SHU Cafeteria

The Sacred Heart University Cafeteria has never had a student on its staff. In speaking with Mr. John Welch, Business Manager for the University, I was given the explanation.

There are 15 people on the cafeteria staff, one man and fourteen women. Mrs. Violet Nobrega is in charge of the operations. The man ultimately responsible is Mr. Welch. It is to him that employees are referred with problems. Those problems might range from personal disagreements to pay raises. Mr. Welch is in control of budgeting. The pay scale is in some cases a carry-over from when the university was Notre Dame High School.

One woman who was not a carry-over said the pay for cafeteria women was based on seniority. Mr. Welch tells me it is not based on seniority but on function and service. Raises are received by a recommendation from Mrs. Nobrega to Mr. Welch. Mr. Welch then reviews the proposed raise in light of the projected budget.

I must say that all the cafeteria women have nothing but compliments for Mrs. Nobrega and seem to be quite satisfied with the working conditions. The visible proof of this is in the almost negligible turnover rate amongst cafeteria help; perhaps two in a five year period.

Looking at the facts and figures that contribute to the complacency, we marvel at their loyalty. The base pay or lowest pay wage is \$1.70 per hour. None of the vacations are paid. No work is available to these people during breaks in the academic year at the university except for functions at which food is to be served. During vacations the cafeteria normally remains vacant and dormant.

The cafeteria is owned and operated by Sacred Heart University. It is not a franchise. It is not a catered operation. Mr. Welch describes its activity as an "auxiliary enterprise, a sort of quasi-business." In short, the

cafeteria works and exists with the understanding that it is self-supporting. The entire operation, including food costs, heat, electricity, gas and employees is funded by sales receipts. The food prices to students are far less than a commercial restaurant charges. At best, the university tries to break even. At times it absorbs a loss. The staff number has remained the same, as have the prices. Mr. Welch told me it would be "a lucky event if the cafeteria broke even this year." The cafeteria runs on a budgeted fiscal year from Jan. 1 to Dec. 23. The balancing of its budget is complicated by the apparent drop in sales. People are eating less at less cost and the result can only be a deficit for the school. There are no state or federal funds for cafeteria expenses.

The daytime shifts vary. Most of the women work an 8-3 shift. A few work from 10-5, 9-4, or 7:30 to 3. One woman works the small stand from 4-9 in the evening. The reason given by Mr. Welch for no student staffing in this area is "because this is a commuter college, we would have trouble securing student help at definite, stable hours."

I would propose an in-depth study of inefficiency, if it exists, and an examination of the feasibility of student help in the cafeteria, and perhaps in other areas too. In answer to Mr. Welch, I would suggest that student help would be a great source of student pride and involvement in the general welfare and condition of their university. Money has always been an incentive; why not link this with the academic interest?



Two members of SHU's cafeteria staff.

N.Y. Auto Show:

## From The Driver's Seat

By RICK ABBATE

Auto shows can be a lot of fun. There are generally large numbers of pulchritudinous females draped over the latest four wheeled creations, in order to keep the male chauvinist's mind from wandering to another booth's offerings. Engines of every shape size and color are suspended from all manner of projections with their insides neatly exposed to view. This affords even the most unknowledgeable members of the

viewing public to gasp, mouth agape, "Look at that there piston," pointing to a cam shaft. Voluminous quantities of pamphlets extolling the virtues of the "All New For 1971 Belchfire 18 with Slip-o-Matic Drive," are poured out into the grubby hands of thousands of urchins whose chief aim in life seems to be to recarpet the Colosseum with them.

I have endured all this seven years seemingly reacting to some lemming-like drive to take the

trip down to the New York International Auto Show. In fact I know in my heart of hearts that I shall continue to endure all this for many years to come, for after one strips away the layers of imitation leather vinyl and genuine razzamattazz chromium there are some really interesting things to be seen.

The Toyota booth had on display some interesting new additions to their line of cars for

Continued on page 10



## "Sesame Street"

BY ED KASPROWICZ

Like the proverbial natives, the Freshmen are restless tonight. The cause of their fidgeting is that ancient thorn in the side of college students, Freshman Comp. Unless you're deaf, dumb, and blind, you probably know that the comp. course is being taught this year by video taped TV lectures, supplemented by live classroom instructors.

The TV system was originated by Dr. Nelson Smith, Chairman of the English Dept. here at S.H.U., during the latter part of last summer. The program, designated "20th Century Rhetoric," provides a uniform instruction of all participating students by the chairman, a truly competent Rhetorician. Rather than the usual system of assigning a random series of essays, Dr. Smith has chosen to incorporate into his program the familiar and opinion essays, the factual article, the report, the prospectus, and the research paper. The aim of this procedure is to produce students who can write effectively for all kinds of practical situations.

The students, however, don't seem to be overly enthusiastic in their response to this program. Many of them don't care for the idea of being taught by the great electrical machine. They view it as something to be used for leisure alone. Somehow, it is beneath their collective dignity to learn from the tube. These are the students who change channels to "Let's Make A Deal" whenever the instructor is not present in the classroom. These

people don't belong in college to begin with. They belong home watching Monty make the Big Deal of the day. There are, however, legitimate complaints by legitimate students. Many feel that although the program shows continual improvement, the material is often too abstract to be easily grasped. Others feel that there is a certain amount of inconsistency between Dr. Smith's standards and those of their classroom instructors. Last semester meetings were held to give the students an opportunity to make their opinions clear to a live and in person Dr. Smith. Those who came reached some measure of understanding, but, they represented less than 2 per cent of the students enrolled in the course. Much of the remaining 98 per cent still complain, but, they gripe to each other instead of where it can do them some good.

Alternatives to the tube are general classroom instruction and one on one tutoring. The general instruction tends to be wildly inconsistent. And, while one on one tutoring would be ideal with high calibre teachers, there are just too many students for the personnel at SHU to handle.

Is TV, then, the best alternative? To quote Mrs. Brown, one of the classroom instructors, "the answers will come in the writing ability of these freshmen, not only this year, but at the end of next year when the course is long behind them." Though the natives be restless, they may yet learn to write in spite of their hostility to the system.

## Thefts From School

BY ANTHONY NAPOLEON

The investigation into the recent rash of purse snatchings here on campus is continuing and the Obelisk has been requested to assure the student body that everything possible is being done to bring them to an end. Captain Maloney, the head of our security department here, says the number of such reports of purse snatching have dropped off considerably in the past two weeks, with only one report having been filed and that report has not been authenticated. Maloney says the students need not be concerned and that every possible step is being taken to find out who is responsible.

The Obelisk has learned that a local youth, who is not a student, was arrested by Fairfield police detectives Raymond Rassmussen and Warren C. Smith. The youth was picked up on a Circuit court warrant charging him with larceny. The police say he is alleged to have snatched a checkbook owned by a Stratford girl.

who is a student at S.H.U. Captain Maloney, when asked about the case and its possible connection with the purse snatchings here said he could not comment on it now since the youth had not yet come to trial and it has not yet been proven he is responsible. Captain Maloney did say, however, the entire matter of the thefts is receiving maximum attention and no stone is being left unturned.

Investigative personnel have been on campus and their work is also being geared to the same end; the eventual elimination of the snatchings. No further details have been available as to the specific manner in which these investigations are being carried on. However, Captain Maloney explained that the most important thing is to protect the welfare of the students and his department is doing everything it can to see to it that the students can move around the campus without these problems.

## One-sided Realism

BY CAROLANNE GERARD

In contemporary pragmatic society, we tend to place more and more emphasis on realism. Short story, novel, or motion picture all receive general acclaim because of their ability to portray life as it really is. While this realism is very necessary if we are to view things in their proper perspective, it can be, and often is, carried to excess. Then it ceases to be realism and assumes the aspects of naturalism. The naturalist is an individual who, by definition, "will admit the existence of no values that cannot be examined and weighed by the senses." He refuses to acknowledge the virtues of reverence, honor, and most especially, of love. He believes that love exists but attaches to it no particular importance, for love that demands sacrifice is inconceivable

to the naturalist, and without sacrifice there can be no love. At the end of the story, love is usually torn down with a charming efficiency—a marriage ends in divorce because hubby can't see his way clear to disposing of his mistress, or it never gets started in the first place because the prospective mate can't bring himself to surrender his so called freedom to so binding a relationship as marriage. The technique doesn't really matter just as long as you prove in the end that there is no place for love in the modern world. It is this onesided realism, which professes that only that which we can identify by our senses has value and rejects spiritual reality as nonsense, that is in such popular vogue today.

The idealist, on the other hand, is not quite so popular. He is

Continued on page 10



# The Editor's Statement What's Ahead in 1971-72

For the 1970-71 academic year, the Obelisk had an assigned budget of \$3,000.00. This was augmented in March of 1971 by a \$725.00 transfer from the unused portion of the Rocks and Roots budget. This total of \$3,725.00 allowed the Obelisk to publish nine issues during the academic year at the rate of approximately one issue per month. The proposed budget will allow for publication of uniform twelve page issues at two week intervals with the exception of end-of-semester issues which will be three weeks following the previous issue. (The three week interval is necessary to avoid publishing an issue during the exam weeks of both semesters.)

The editor feels that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the Obelisk during the spring semester of 1971. In order to continue this improvement, it is necessary to provide the Obelisk staff with the financial ability to publish on a more regular schedule. A monthly publication can not provide information soon enough to its readership to warrant its continued existence.

To cite an example, the recent divisional change was announced on pre-registration forms and, due to the financial inability to publish an issue soon enough, the Obelisk was not able to print information concerning these changes until nearly two weeks after the changes were announced. During the intervening time period, inaccurate rumors circulated throughout the university community at such a rate that it was necessary for President Conley and Dean Bennett to issue statements clarifying the confusion caused by these rumors. This, the editor feels, should not be the case if the Obelisk is to be faithful to its responsibility as an information source.

The editor feels that in the future such changes of importance to the students, faculty and administration should be announced through the Obelisk so as to avoid confusion and ignorance. If published on a regular basis bi-weekly, the Obelisk could serve adequately as the source of this type of information in all but extreme situations. Certainly, the ideal

situation for the Obelisk would be to publish weekly but this is not feasible at this date because of a lack of financial ability and a lack of a staff of the size necessary to work on a weekly basis. This is to be considered as a long range goal of the Obelisk.

In review of the costs of the Obelisk, the editor has found that this cost per page (\$35.50) is the lowest cost — highest quality price available in southern Connecticut. Other prices have ranged as high as \$55.00 per page and we have not found higher quality at any other source. It should be mentioned also, our printer could not be reasonably expected to be more helpful to the Obelisk staff. A large proportion of the remaining costs are caused by photographic equipment expenses. These expenses benefit other organizations such as Rocks and Roots and The Prologue and as such the editor feels they should be considered additionally as improvements to the university as a whole.

Of primary concern to the editor in the coming year is the improvement of the advertising staff of the Obelisk. At this date it

is impossible to speculate on the amount of advertising revenue the Obelisk can attract due to the fact that the amount of advertising in the Obelisk to date has been quite small and an advertising staff nearly nonexistent. One reason for the small amount of advertising, the editor has been told, is the infrequent rate of publication of the Obelisk. Some commercial concerns do not feel that there is enough of repetitious exposure because of the infrequency of publication to warrant advertising expense. Should the Obelisk be able to attract advertising, any revenue received would be used to reimburse the university for the expense of the Obelisk budget.

The editor feels that the most desirable source of finances for the publication of the Obelisk would be an apportionment from the yet to be enacted student fee. The editor has learned that in the case of publications supported by student fees, the publication budgets are much higher than those that are supported directly by the institution administrations. This situation also makes the publication more

directly answerable to the students who support it financially. Two examples are the Central Connecticut Recorder with a \$15,000 yearly budget and the University of Hartford Liberated Press with a \$22,900 yearly budget.

In conclusion, the editor feels that the Obelisk serves in a larger capacity than that of simply an information vehicle. The Obelisk must also be considered as a form of advertisement of the university. When read by individuals outside the immediate university community, it serves as an example of the caliber of the students, faculty and administration of Sacred Heart University. When read by individuals such as Leonard Patrocelli of WTIC Radio and TV, the editor feels the Obelisk should be an example of the highest quality attainable by the university so that when he reads the Obelisk, as he has, he receives a most favorable impression of the university. With this in mind, the editor feels that this budget proposal is justified and should be given favorable consideration.

## The Obelisk in Transition

The Obelisk has obviously been in a "transitional" stage this academic year. The previous year it had been published erratically, especially in the second semester. Most of the editors graduated in June without choosing new editors or leaving trained personnel to carry on the production of the Obelisk. Justifiably, the haphazard approach caused many in the university community to lose respect for the newspaper as a significant part of SHU life.

Because other publications were in a similarly bad situation, during the summer a new organization called the Literary Coalition was formed. The organization's purpose was to consolidate the Obelisk, Prologue, Rocks and Roots, and Quo Vadis (handbook), forming staffs and facilities. The primary concern of the coalition was to revive the Obelisk, which had almost ceased to exist at one point. At a meeting co-editors (Ray Spaziani and Chris Hunzi-

ker) were chosen, and a small staff was gathered. The co-editors were the only people on the staff with any previous experience on the paper.

First semester this year found the paper struggling to come out every three weeks. Often a combination of lack of copy and the technical naivete of the staff postponed issues and shortened others. Virtually all the editors and staff had no training technically, starting at the same point that freshman reporters start at in other colleges. The Obelisk suffered primarily because of this lack of experience. Also as an extra-curricular activity the paper required too great an amount of time, creating demands that were hard to keep.

At the moment, however, the most critical problem facing the Obelisk is not lack of staff, lack of copy, lack of editors, or inconsistency. It is lack of money. Through the help of the Journalism class, the supply of copy is equal to the demands

of the paper. Present co-editors Paul Dubinsky and Chris Hunziker have attempted to learn production techniques such as copy length estimation, layout typography, etc., and also have attempted to systematize the operation to a greater degree. Inconsistency has been fought by the establishment of a standard format, length, and schedule—all this designed to regain the faith and respect of the university lost previously. At this point the staff feels confident that it can publish a paper every two weeks (12 pages).

However, the Obelisk costs \$426 per 12 page issue at \$35.50 per page. Concerning printing costs, the paper obtains the least expensive high-quality job possible. A check with other printers showed comparable prices, with no guarantee of better service than we now obtain. While it is true that good material can stand being produced on a Spirit Duplicator, a superior printing job can add much to the impact

and presentation of copy. A visually interesting newspaper can be a great source of pride to any university.

The Obelisk feels that the funds necessary to publish a 12 page paper every two weeks are little compared to the service that the paper provides for SHU. We hopefully have been moving in the direction of a progressive paper, containing a combination of news and features. Without sufficient funds the Obelisk can do nothing but regress. We have confidence in our ability to progress and we hope the university shares our confidence.

A financial statement for this year follows, along with a more specific discussion of finances, and projection of the Obelisk's needs for next year. We ask you to carefully read and consider these figures.

## The Budget

### This Year

We are taking this opportunity to inform the Sacred Heart University community of the current and proposed operating costs of the Obelisk. We feel that the community should know just how and where the money that is budgeted to the Obelisk is spent and how the Obelisk relates to other university newspapers in Connecticut. At the moment we can only supply two examples of other university newspapers but we feel that they are indicative of what the expenses at other universities are.

Actual Budget 1970-71	Obelisk	\$3000.00
	Transferred from Rocks and Roots	725.00
	total	\$3750.00

#### Expenses 1970-71

##### Issues:

Sep. 8	8 pages	at \$35.50 - page	\$284.00
Sep. 24	4 pages	at 35.50 - page	142.00
Oct. 15	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Nov. 19	8 pages	at 35.50 - page	284.00
Jan. 28	4 pages	at 35.50 - page	142.00
Feb. 18	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Mar. 11	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Mar. 25	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
May 11	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00

total \$2982.00

Costs other than printing  
(Photography, office supplies,  
telephone, photo processing  
chemicals and paper)

\$743.00

Total expenses

\$3725.00

### Next Year

#### Proposed Budget 1971-72

##### Issues

Sep. 9	12 pages	at \$35.50 - page	\$426.00
Sep. 23	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Oct. 7	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Oct. 21	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Nov. 4	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Nov. 18	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Dec. 9	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Jan. 27	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Feb. 10	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Feb. 24	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Mar. 5	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Mar. 23	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Apr. 6	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00
Apr. 27	12 pages	at 35.50 - page	426.00

Issue total \$5964.00

10 per cent inflation cost increase

596.00

Non-issue expense (adjusted for forty percent  
increase in issues)

450.00

10 per cent inflation cost increase

45.00

#### Total Proposed Budget 1971-72

\$7059.00

This budget compares to a \$15,000.00 yearly budget for the Central Connecticut Recorder and \$22,900.00 budget for the University of Hartford Liberated Press. Both of these newspapers are weeklies and both schools have activity fees that pay for the budgets. We feel that the proposed budget is more in line with what is found at other universities and because of this we feel justified in asking for the proposed budget.

We have found that our costs per page are among the lowest of any printer in the local area. Estimates from other printers have ranged as high as \$55.00 per page. This coupled with the cooperation we have received from our printer makes our choice of printers (Web Comp Corp.) a most desirable one.



## Continued from pg.8

rather pictured as a befuddled visionary, head stuck firmly in some daydream, defined even by Webster as an impractical person who would rather represent things as they might be than as they are. He cherishes and pursues his ideals which are sometimes clear and sometimes vague, but in any case he always has an ideal to cherish. Without one, he would just cease to become anything. He must always have something to live for—even something to die for. His ideal draws him on, gives him his *raison d'être*.

From an objective viewpoint then, it seems that both the idealist and the realist have something to give each other. The idealist, though not content with existing situations, will often do nothing beyond wishing that they would improve. The realist will do something to improve them if it is possible, and of course, practical. However, if he is a naturalist, he will not believe in hope, he will not believe that

there are goals that man can reach, so he will not do anything for he feels it would be futile. The realist also has something to offer in that he is able to accept reality where often the idealist can not or will not. But if there were no idealists to keep hoping, even against hope, there would be no ideals set up for which to strive. The naturalist will not try for the impossible in the form of an undefinable ideal. However the idealist will, and often fails at first attempt. But he would rather fail and have attempted on a grand scale than go through life contented as a small succeder and this is where his courage, or foolhardiness, call it what you may, evidences itself.

The idealist might use as his motto an old saying stated simply and beautifully as "Nothing is impossible to those who believe and those who love." If this is true, and I believe it is, then the idealist, who both loves and believes, will find that no ideal is ever completely out of reach.

## Reflections . . .

## Continued from pg. 2

ways away on the Asian continent. As a matter of fact, even while the trial was going on we didn't bother to ask if, just maybe, this had really happened. We were so confident in our machine supplied knowledge, that we felt sure that there would be a happy ending, that Good would triumph, and when Good actually did triumph, we couldn't even recognize its strange form. How could Good triumph over Good? Good always triumphed over evil. Did this mean that maybe we were evil? That ours was not the side of good and moral and humane? That God was not on our side? We, who have always saved the righteous, could not have created a machine that kills indiscriminately, that does not look before it kills. But we have.

We have conditioned ourselves to believe that we are not capable of all the evil of the past, that we have conquered it with our goodness and morality and humanity. But we have become like the people in the movie *Petulia* who do not see the war films from Indochina even when the films are on the television that is right in front of us. We do not believe that we have to watch the machine and make sure that it works in the ways of humanity and morality and goodness. We feel that we have created a machine that will always do right even without our attention and thus, we can let it loose wherever it desires. After all, it will never be loosed on us, just on "gooks" and "dinks."

We have tried to have a military that has both humanity and barbarism in the same house at the same time and now we have proven that this is impossible. We have killed our own this time and we are finally be-

ginning to learn just how much we have lost in our illusion. As we sit here with our illusion of morality and humanity, on the Asian continent we practice barbarism on the highest level yet devised by the general at his hidden desk. But today the thousands of pounds of bombs loosed in a B-52 raid have a new meaning to many Americans. Today there is so much doubt about whether or not those bombs are loosed in the name of humanity. Our past is rapidly catching up with us and so is our guilt. Today we see ourselves in a new light, a new very glaring light.

We must realize that the cost of war has been and always will be that one must become barbarian and completely disavow humanity and morality. There is no such thing as a moral or just or humane war and we have to realize that fact. We have made John Wayne very rich trying to glorify warfare and we have created a very comfortable illusion in the process but we have given our humanity along the way. As long as we wage a Vietnam war, either directly or indirectly, we will continue to give our humanity. We have the opportunity at this moment to recover some of what we have lost and to insure that we do not lose it again but in order to do so, we must take a very hard look at what we are and make some very basic changes. We must get the machine back under control and not let it loose again without realizing what we will have to pay in the process. We have been shown what we are and what we have done and what we are capable of doing by the Calley trial. When Lt. Calley paid for our sins, a way home was shown to us.

## Mansion . . .

## Continued from pg. 5

in November 1962 the Common Council put the mansion question to an advisory referendum. Those in favor of "renovating and preserving the mansion for civic purposes" won the day by a vote of 8,632 to 6,124.

In July of 1963 the Common Council of Norwalk voted to authorize the architect to go ahead with plans to build a city hall in Mathews Park. Thus they went against the popular will as reflected in the public referendum. The Common Interest Group brought legal action in the name of a taxpayer, against the city to stop them from destroying the mansion. It went, eventually, before the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors and in 1965 the court decided in favor of the taxpayer. The city was forbidden to destroy the building.

In 1966 the Junior League of Stamford-Norwalk leased the mansion from the city agreeing

to open it to the public as a museum. In June of 1966 a museum corporation was formed and starting that year the museum was open with guided tours by docents. This is continuing this summer as well. The most recent development happened this winter when the mansion was named as a National Historical Monument by the federal government.

With the continued support of enlightened citizens the Norwalk mansion will serve as a museum of Victorian arts, an exhibition hall, meeting place, and historical library for today and for generations to come.

+++

Subscriptions are now open for the 1971-72 season of the Bridgeport Community Concert association. For further information, contact Miss Alice of the music department.

## DeVilliers . . .

1970 it had to send a letter to President Conley with copies to all the deans and assistant deans, whose first paragraph reads: "This is a response by the undersigned members of the Mathematics Department of SHU to the curriculum revision as presented by Dean Bennett to the Departmental Chairmen at their meeting of January 14, 1970, and which as we understand, will be presented to the University Senate. This proposal is referred to as "2nd Draft, December 1969" is a tripartite plan comprising: 1) a "core program" 2) one "major sequence," 3) electives."

Because of the short time at my disposal permit me, Mr. Chairman, to read the fourth paragraph of the above-mentioned document, signed by all the members of the Mathematics Department: "The proposal entitled 'Major Sequence—Math' requiring only twenty one credits, is simply preposterous, if not pathetic. It would be a serious violation of the norms and standards set up by the CUPM for accredited colleges. The CUPM strongly recommends a minimum of eleven semesters of college level math even for those who are preparing to teach math at the Secondary School level. The proposed program would quickly transform the Math Department, if not the College itself, into the status of a Junior College." In a final paragraph, the Math Department stated: "It is our conclusion that the program proposed would promote mediocrity. It certainly would not contribute to the promotion of excellence at SHU. We the undersigned members of the Math. Department at SHU concur completely and unanimously with the criticisms and views stated here above."

After this document was sent to President Conley we never heard of it again. Perhaps to avoid documents like this, the Administration has chosen not to give the faculty and students of this University a say on it and it is imposing it by fiat.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, if this august Body is to show some self respect, it can not acknowledge — in my opinion and in the opinion of competent counsel — the change that has taken place. I therefore, Mr. Chairman, move that: The Senate refuses to acknowledge that a change has been made, since such radical alteration of the University structure can not properly be made without the approval of the Senate. Thank you.

Raoul A. De Villiers

The motion was carried by a roll call vote of 24-5-2.

## Dr. Chriss . . .

companies employ various devices to control these air pollutants. Four of the most widely used are mechanical collectors and electro-static precipitators, both used to cut down on particulate matter. Wet scrubbers, emitting a spray of water are used by some companies to remove other gases from the atmosphere. Among the most highly efficient devices are fabric filters which employ a membrane which is used to trap particles in much the same manner as a vacuum cleaner operates.

Dr. Chriss added that the total weight of pollutants in the air on a yearly basis is astounding. According to a study made in 1966, the total amount of weight in the air was 125 million tons. Yet despite the various devices employed by companies to curb pollution, there were 140 million tons of pollutants in the air in 1970.

Students for Scientific Investigation and Discovery (SSID) sponsored the second annual Earth Day, on April 1. (See other stories in this issue.)

## Driver's Seat . . .

## Continued from pg.8

the American market. One of these was their Cecelia ST. This vehicle is sold in Japan with a smaller engine than the 1600cc. unit which will be in export version. Styling is a rather subjective matter but the Cecelia must have one of the best looking bodies on a low priced car in the world.

The Bavarian Motor Works (BMW) showed their new car which will be sold exclusively in the US. The Bavaria is a combination of the small, light weight 2500 body and chassis with the more powerful 192hp engine from the 2800CS. The price is given at under four thousand dollars POE, which has to be one of the great steals of all time. If you appreciate fine German automobiles and want to step up from that clapped out VW this is the time to do it.

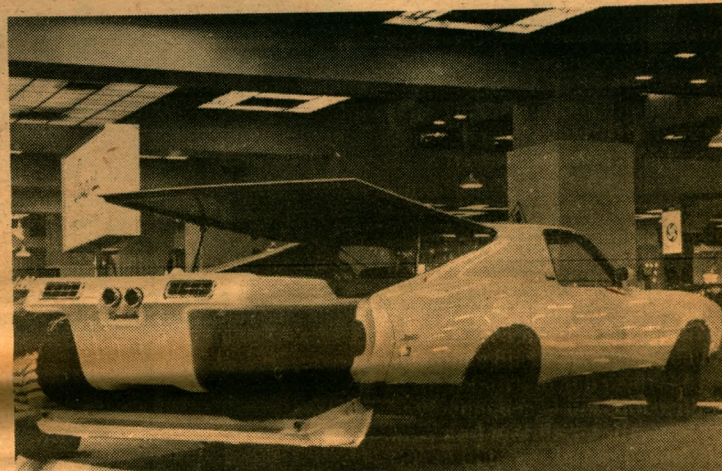
In the area of upper crust, pure materialistic revelry Jaguar introduced the long awaited XKE V-12. This will be the first volume produced sports car with a V-12 engine. It will be available in either convertible or 2 +2 coupe body styles the two seater coupe having been dropped from the line. This car was achieved not simply through the addition of the V-12 engine to the older chassis. In fact the entire car has been refurbished to meet the demands of increased power and torque which the new engine produces. The reason for these changes in engine and chassis has to do with a need for a smoother easier

fall at the Bonneville salt flats. On the Alfa Romeo stand along side three very pretty production 1750 cars stood the Type 33-3 driven to 1st in class and 2nd overall at the Sebring 12 hour Endurance race last month. The car hadn't even been cleaned off after the race but was sent directly to the show.

Taken all in all there was more of interest than any American auto show has a right to have. The European shows all feature the special one of creations of the specialty coachbuilders which makes for a lot of excitement over whether this or that car will in fact become a production vehicle eventually. We, it seems, must be content with that which is and that which will never be. My advice is if you are in the market for a new car, enjoy spectacle for spectacle sake, love vast hordes of people all gathered together for one purpose or just like automobiles then go to the International Show. It's cheap at twice the price.

In local action this past weekend the Euram Sports Car Club held the first Connecticut Auto-cross Championship event of the season. Sixty three cars competed in ten classes for trophies and points toward the Championship.

An Elva Courier driven by Carl Swebelius of Milford took First overall and fastest time of the day with an 86.274. Paul Carpenter of Groton was 2nd overall



Not exactly an average Mercury Montego.

working power plant than the busy six cylinder engine which has been in production since 1948.

Pirelli Tire Corporation had a very interesting booth as usual. This year they had a three part test using Link Driving Simulators and a computer hook up which monitored responses to accident situations. The Pirelli Accident Avoidance Test rates drivers on knowledge, observation and skill. I was quite pleased to discover that I am a Super Driver although I feel that I didn't need a computer to tell me that.

In a slightly lighter vein Good-year Tire Co. showed the Blue Flame land speed record car which averaged 622.407mph last

in a fully race prepared Datsun 2000. Third overall and first in the F production class, on the sandy pavement in Waterbury, was a BMW driven by Dick Smith. Fourth, fifth and sixth places were filled by drivers in class F modified. Carlos Guerra of Fairfield driving a Fiat 600 lead with a time of 89.616 followed closely by Dave Hindinger and Courtland Wilson both on Datsun 510 sedans. Seventh overall and 1st in the G modified class was yours truly in the Mustang with a 91.380. Eighth on a BMW with a 91.384 was Dennis Wylder. Ninth and tenth overall in G modified cars were Nile Heermans with a Barracuda and John Ottemiller on an AMX.

## "Sixpence in a Shoe"

In defense of what she considers women's most noble profession, that of housewife and mother, Phyllis McGinley wrote *Sixpence In Her Shoe*. Miss McGinley introduces the reader to the chief purpose of her work by saying, "God must love housewives as He does the poor."

Too often women feel discontented and degraded if they are doomed to the job of keeping house, satisfying a husband, and raising a family. Social pressure urging women to utilize hard-earned education and not dispose of it in an apron-pocket, has been the chief reason for housewives' restlessness. Miss McGinley has refuted these arguments against the basic position of women. "Being a housewife is a true

profession, ancient, honorable and unique. Compared to it, all other careers are upstarts."

The style of *Sixpence* is typical of McGinley. Intelligent points of logic intermingled with delightful humor are the chief attraction of the book. For example, in the chapter entitled "How Not To Kill Your Husband," Miss McGinley reasonably states "A determined baby can bring up his mother quite nicely when he puts his mind to it." Logically she concludes, "Husbands are surely as bright as babies."

Throughout the book, the same buoyant atmosphere is maintained. To those who enjoy literature in a lighter vein I heartily recommend *Sixpence In Her Shoe*.





Children from the nursery school listen to Danny Taylor, who sang at the Student Lounge on April 29.

## Opinion Survey Results Given

The tabulation of the replies to the questionnaire published by the Obelisk on March 11, 1971, has been completed, and here are some of the results and comments:

In total only 179 responses were received: 157 from students, 16 from faculty, and 6 from administration and staff.

Tabulating all these 179 responses together, the war in Vietnam is considered as the number one national problem (70 listings), followed by rising inflation and continued unemployment in the second place (33 listings), and the environmental pollution with 23 listings in the third place. Urban blight, unrest in the Middle East, and the financial crises in private schools and colleges are not considered to have high priority among national problems. Each of them is listed only once as the number one national problem.

As to their replies to the 16 basic issues, they clearly favor: the tax credits for parents who pay the expenses of college education, 156 yes against 20 no; the availability of public funds to private colleges and schools, 155 yes against 21 no; and the specific limits on the lengths and cost of national political campaigns, 148 yes against 26 no.

But they are nearly equally divided on issues of: the legalization of the sale and use of marijuana (78 in favor and 75 against); the reduction of the US commitment to the NATO (81 in favor and 86 against); and the immediate unilateral withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam (95 in favor and 82 against). Only 49 participants in the

questionnaire are in favor of the federal financial support for the further development of the SST, with 120 opposing it.

73 participants are less than 21 years old, and 106 are 21 years old or more. Based on age, the most serious difference in opinion expressed is shown in relation to the question (No. 14) on reduction of the US commitment to the NATO. "The older generation" favors (53 yes, 43 no) this reduction, and the "juniors" oppose it (44 no, 25 yes).

The adults also favor (No. 8) the admission of the Communist China to the UN (63 yes, 37 no), and (No. 15) the immediate unilateral withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam (59 yes, 41 no). The younger generation is nearly equally divided (38 yes, 34 no; 35 yes, 35 no, respectively).

By sex, there are 111 males and 68 females participants in the opinion survey. The first are in favor of the immediate unilateral withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam (63 in favor, 44 against, 4 with no opinion) while the "women" are rather against this move (31 approving but 37 disapproving it).

The results of this opinion survey are of highly questionable value, and could not be considered as representative of the Sacred Heart University community. Less than 10 per cent of its members participated in the survey. To them, and to the staff of the OBELISK for their sympathetic and encouraging help, our sincere THANKS.

Respectfully submitted,  
Dr. Stanislav-Adolf Mikolic

Continued from page 3

Sacred Heart University is satisfied to be heard playing buffoons who are content to be pawns in the game. The intellectual minority was looking for more from Sacred Heart University then a practical skill. However, the failure of the Senate to work, and the dictatorial position of the trustees is an indication that Sacred Heart University has ignored the tradition of Renaissance man and turned its efforts to the creation of practical machines for American society.

The American Shakespeare Festival Theatre, Stratford opened March 18. Two new productions of "The Tempest" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" are being offered to students at reduced prices. Starting June 15, Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" will be added and the three productions will run in repertory through Sept. 5.

## On The Air

By BRIAN LOUGHRAN

Winter is now a thing of the past. Spring has finally arrived. Let us rejoice. It is time for us to awaken our minds. It is time that we become more aware of the world around us.

We live in a happening world, whether we like it or not. You should at least keep yourself informed of what's going on, even if you don't intend to save the world. This brings us to the important role played by the mass media.

Radio, although overshadowed by television in many respects, is still a very important media. Along with news and information, contemporary music also plays an important role. Rock music has developed to the point of reflecting the creativity and sensitivity of a generation striving to find their proper place in the world. This is not to say

that rock music is limited to one type of musical taste. WSHU disc jockey Larry Jacobellis made the observation that "Today's popular music is so diverse that almost any musical taste can be satisfied if one looks hard enough."

Another interesting point is the approach by which the music is presented. There seems to be a trend toward more honesty and less putting on by the announcer. Larry agreed, stating that "hopefully, the boss jock approach to music is on the decline mainly because the radio audience is becoming more mature and demands more than this type of moronic screaming on the part of the disc jockey."

The increasing popularity of FM radio is something which is frequently included when one is discussing current music and radio. Larry "Jake", as he is

called by his fellow staff members at WSHU, admits that the majority of radios people now possess are home radios. "However," he continues, "new cars are being equipped with FM radios, and this increased accessibility of FM radios will help to speed the change." He also noted that people were putting FM radios in their cars on their own.

WSHU Program Director Carl Rossi sees the AM stations becoming "more information oriented, and on FM you'll have stations similar to ABC-FM." He also predicts that the "progressive station" will die out.

He points out that the students should lose their negative attitude toward the station. "Don't say we sound unprofessional — try listening to other college stations."

## CAN YOU BE INDIFFERENT?



photo by Brian Davies

The baby seal in the photo was one of 50,000 killed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of over half a million seals clubbed, speared, shot, gaffed during the 1970 Canadian-Norwegian slaughter in the Atlantic.

Don't believe furriers who would persuade you that Friends of Animals has been "misleading" you, that any slaughter anywhere is done for the benefit of the seals.

I, Alice Herrington, testify that on March 21, 1970—the second day of the Canadian season on seals—I saw the same brutal massacre against which Friends of Animals, of which I am president, has been protesting for years.

As the bubble-domed helicopter flew low over the first day's kill, I saw mother seals nuzzling the skinless corpses of their babies. Standing ten feet away from the killers on the ice floes, twenty miles out in the Gulf, I saw baby seals, clubbed twice, raise their heads as they were sliced open. Other babies were battered as many as fourteen times while the mothers watched in terror and stress.

If You Are One Who Cannot Be Indifferent to the Suffering of Other Creatures

### YOU CAN HELP

First—by refusing to garb yourself in the agony of another, by refusing to buy the skins of wildlife.

Second—by causing this advertisement to be inserted in your local newspaper. (A mat will be sent upon your request to Friends of Animals. See coupon.)

Third—by sending a tax-deductible contribution to Friends of Animals, Inc., a non-profit organization that

intends to pound on the world's conscience until sentient men and women everywhere are made aware of the unnecessary cruelty and destruction being inflicted upon animals. Your contribution will be used to plead for those creatures who cannot speak for themselves but who dumbly implore your pity.

**Friends of Animals, Inc.**  
11 WEST 60TH STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023

☐ Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution to help stop the slaughter of marine mammals. Please add my name to your mailing list.

☐ Send me a mat of this advertisement so that I can place this advertisement in my local paper at my own expense (also tax-deductible).



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

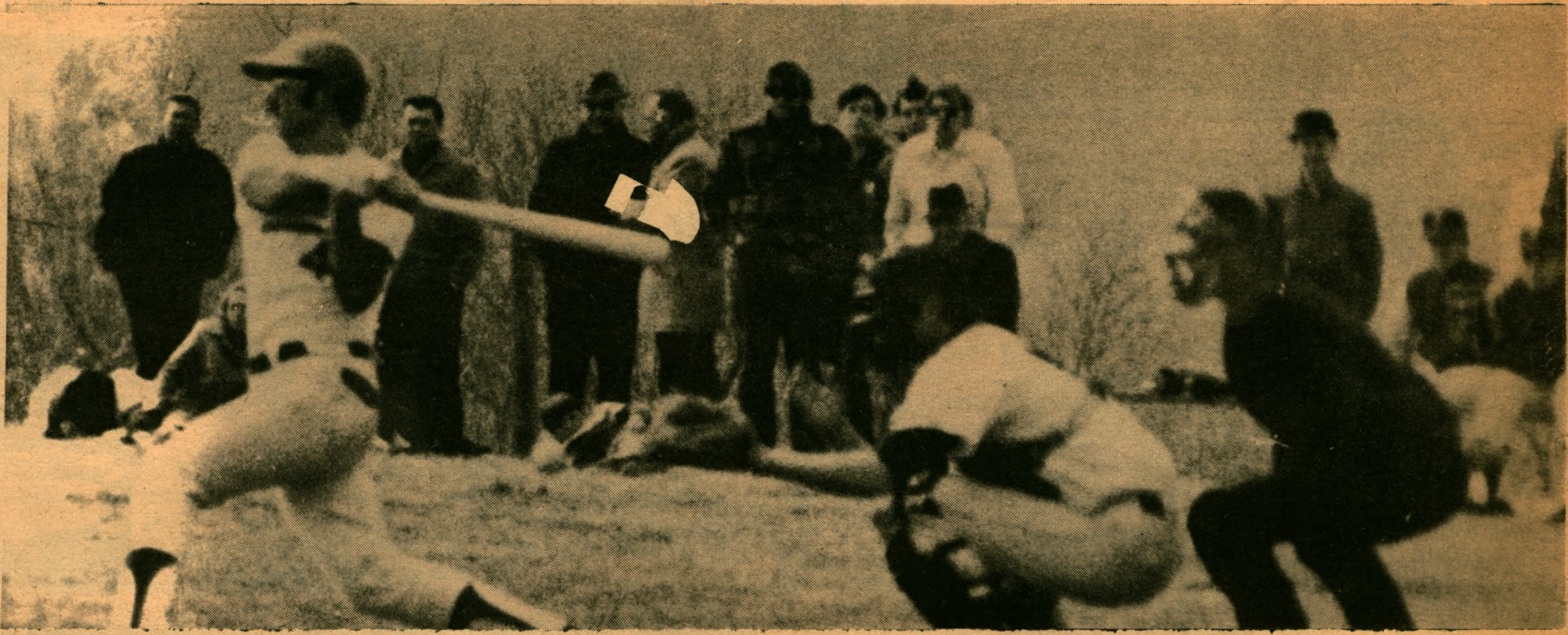
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_





## Pioneers Start Slow

By JAY BOBOWICZ

Sacred Heart University's baseball team has a season won lost record of 3-7. The Pioneers have come back to win three of their last five appearances.

Off to a slow start the Pioneers dropped their season opener to Fairfield University 6-1. Jerry Goode was the losing pitcher. Facing St. John's Sacred Heart came out on the short end of a 7-4 decision. Terry Kucenski was given the loss. Central Connecticut swept two from SHU 10-3 and 6-2. Goode and Jim Tickey were the losing pitchers. Dave Heriot took the loss as Western Connecticut defeated the Pioneers 7-4.

Sacred Heart ended its losing

streak by defeating University of Bridgeport 6-3 behind a fine pitching effort by sophomore Jerry Goode. SHU was leading 6-3 with one out in the ninth and runners on first and third when Tickey came in to perform an excellent relief job. Tickey set back the first batter with strikes. The next man up fouled to left fielder Mark Hilbrigel who made a driving catch to secure SHU's first victory. Goode was credited with the win and Tickey with a save.

The Pioneers went on to defeat Eastern Connecticut 4-3. Trailing 3-2 with two outs in the bottom of the ninth, SHU opened up. Pinch hitter Andy Avedesian reached first on a base on balls. Tony Piluso followed with another

walk. Sophomore Dave Heriot was next at bat and hit a long drive to deep left center that dropped in for a double. Avedesian and Piluso scored on the play and gave SHU its second victory. Tickey was the winning pitcher.

The Sacred Heart nine lost to Brooklyn College 9-3. Tickey was the losing hurler. Mark Karagus led the Pioneers with three hits in five times at bat.

Lefty pitcher Jerry Goode hurled a three hitter to upend St. Peter's 2-1. Tony Piluso led off the first inning for the Pioneers with a double and moved to second on a groundout by Heriot. A sacrifice fly by Avedesian scored Piluso to put SHU ahead 1-0.

With two men out in the second inning Sacred Heart scored another run. Dan Wixted singled and went to second on a wild pitch. Freshman shortstop Gene DelGuidice complemented his excellent defensive effort by hitting a double to drive in Wixted and put SHU ahead 2-0.

Goode, the winning pitcher, exhibited excellent control as he struck out seven and walked only two batters.

The Pioneers dropped the second game against St. Peter's as they were held to only three hits. Team co-captain Tony Piluso, who was responsible for a single, extended his hitting streak to nine games. Tickey was the losing pitcher.

