Interview With President Fulham

Low Profile on Campus

by Jeff Dennis

President Fulham maintains a low profile on campus, but he is certainly not the shy, retiring type. Fulham does not like and totally non-sympathetic to student aspirations. "They espouse a gap between the intellectual and the practical, between the classroom and the world. They want to do more than just study," he said. "It is too late in the fiscal year to ask for a large amount of money, but under the budget constraints we may require some sacrifice in order to maintain the university's programs."

Interview With President Fulham

SGA President announces

Student Lounge A Reality

by Gerard Cole

Student Government Association President Kenneth A. Larson has announced that the Student Government Association has been chosen as the site of the Student Lounge. The lounge will be ready for use in the Spring of 1976.

Larson explained that the site was chosen because it is located in the Gordon Brumm Building. The building will be used for student lounge purposes during the academic year.

Larson also noted that the lounge will be open to all students and will be available to students at any time during the week. The lounge will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on weekdays and from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. on weekends.

Larson stated that the lounge will be designed to provide a comfortable place for students to study, socialize, and celebrate. The lounge will be equipped with tables, chairs, and a television. Additionally, the lounge will be available for student groups to book for meetings and events.

Larson added that the lounge will be managed by the Student Government Association and will be open to all students. He noted that the lounge will be a great addition to the university community and will provide a much-needed space for students to gather and connect.

Larson concluded by expressing his excitement for the new lounge and its potential impact on the student community. "I am confident that the Student Lounge will be a valuable asset to the university and will provide a welcoming space for all students," he said.
**Sports Light**

by Andy Hortere

The Suffolk University golf team won the Little Four College Golf Tournament for the third time in the last five years.

Suffolk finished the four round tournament with 825 points. Bonney placed second with 42 points, while Smith placed 40, and Clark closed out the scoring with 40 points.

The golf team, six and two last year, placed second in the division with an astounding 13-0 mark. "It's the finest golf team this school has ever had," said athletic director Law.

Suffolk's coaching staff was the medalist as he shot the best four rounds out of five. Dick Carson, J. Bruce Devine, and Frederick Sperry finished the tournament with a 205.

Right after the tournament, the team is expected to return next year to defend their title.

**BASKETBALL**

Captain Fred Kelloway heads the list of returning basketball veterans who will be out to improve upon yesterday's performance by scoring 18 and 11 respectively in their loss to Boston College. Kelloway talks about his team's chances but with only one player who scored over 10 points, the team will have to depend on its group of underclassmen. The team's lack of depth will be one of the major problems the Rams will have to overcome. Law remarked that this year's team is quite weak in the bench area and that he plans to work on improving this area.

Practically a unit is a problem with the Rams for due to class schedules the team has yet to practice together. The team's progress has been slow, but Coach Law feels they will be ready for a game with the St. An-

colos on November 29.

**CROSS COUNTRY**

Suffolk's cross country team looks to defend its title for a second straight season, defeating Lowell State in a tri-meet held at Assumption College. With one man to go Suffolk sports a 2-0 record.

Dave Oricht and Henry Green scored over 10 points for Suffolk and made back-up positions. The team's growth has been outstanding.

**Greek Column**

by Sheila McDonagh

There's hardly a student at this school who at one time or another hasn't felt like a walking advertisement for Suffolk University. When asked what school they're attending, the reply "Suffolk" almost always elicits the explanation, "Oh, you're going to be a lawyer!"

It can be amusing to continually explain that a Suffolk University does exist in the shadow of the law school, as well as in the shadow of the State House Golden Dome.

A combination of factors has contributed to the university's obscurity. The main factor is that although the university was founded 15 years ago, the Public Relations Department did not exist until 1968. The function of this department is "to help Suffolk's image," said Louis C. Connolly, the head of the department.

"There had been a crying need for one," said Connelly, a 1957 graduate of Suffolk College of Journalism, yet the Public Relations department is still "essentially a one-man operation" because of lack of funds. "Every area in the school could be more effective, in- cluding the public relations office. Perfection must be sought after."

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Connelly, who has 16 years experience in newspaper work, con- tinued the public relations at Suffolk. Through the resulting publicity the public becomes more aware of Suffolk University.

But the main setback is Suffolk's lack of prestige. "Unless we can get a big name speaker to come to Suffolk alone, we get wiped out on news coverage if he appears at a larger Ivy league school first."

The basic problem in presenting Suffolk to the public is "that we don't have any frills. We're not a big athletic program, and this is an area that usually makes news."

As head of Public Relations for the law school, Connelly retains from putting more emphasis on the law school than on the university. He feels that Suffolk University is equally prestigious and that its image must be developed. What he would like to see is that the university "learn to live with the image they have, and not make it worse."

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Dr. William S. Sahakian, the chairman of the Philosophy department, refused to comment on the article saying that he had not read it. "I don't think that it is fair to make an opinion on an article in which there was an important which was involved, in his opinion, underestimated."

Major Kathy Devine felt that the school was conservative. She cited some of the benefits that can only be given a good atmosphere for learning. "It's up to us to put pressure on the administration to get a big-name speaker to come to Suffolk. The university would not learn to live with the image they have, and not make it worse."

"We can only be given a good atmosphere for learning." He also stated that the atmosphere at Suffolk is repressive, particularly in the History department. He stressed the need for educational reform and stated that Dr. Brumm's comment that Suffolk was "repressive" and "big-name" universities in the area. Given Suffolk's financial and physical limitations this attempt at imitation is unrealistic in terms of the university, which Conrad feels is one which enables professionals to provide career promises in fields. This atmosphere allows those people who have a vested interest in preserving the status quo to do so.

Conrad felt that a "power assumption" does exist. The University is trying to imitate "big-name" universities in the area. Given Suffolk's financial and physical limitations this attempt at imitation is unrealistic in terms of the university, which Conrad feels is one which enables professionals to provide career promises in fields. This atmosphere allows those people who have a vested interest in preserving the status quo to do so.

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THE MOODY BLUES
SIGHTS AND SOUNDS
by Paul Todisco
When people go to rock concerts, they take their seats, wait for the musicians to enjoy the music (hopefully), and go home. But can they actually comprehend what goes on behind the scenes of a rock 'n roll show? For importance, I had the opportunity to be present at the Moody Blues' Wednesday night show at the Boston Garden.

The main responsibility for my background appearance was the lighting director, Walter Hale. He and his staff coordinated the elaborate light show accompanying the Moody Blues' performance. The technical director personally oversaw the entire lighting system, guiding the lights to the best effect.

I did have a chance to speak with some of the Moodies, but it was a brief encounter. Mike Pinder, who plays a keyboard instrument called the Mellotron, intimidated me in their rehearsal studio. I met them first, I came from a personal introduction with "How are you Mike?" I told him, "I heard you play the Mellotron." He replied, "How are you man?" He was friendly to the point of being a bit condescending.

The Mellotron is a very complex instrument which plays a vital role in the Moody Blues music. Pinder said it has a similar tone to a Moog Synthesizer, but its sound is not as random. The organist uses tapes that are programmed into it, which gives it its unique sound. In the rehearsal studio, there was an extra stage back and front and one of the Moodies explained the sound system to me. The technical director gave me the grand tour of the Moodies' equipment, demonstrating how the lights would be used during the concert.

The audience became more affectionate during Mike Pinder's "Melancholy Man." This number demonstrated how the lights work, and lead guitarist Justin Hayward's back up riffs were nothing less than excellent.

Mike Pinder was back again in the next number, as a drummer Gracie Ege called after "You Came." Ege is a very physical drummer, who plays his heart out during a concert. He is consistently on the beat and never seems to falter.

There were intervals where you could hear a pin drop. The Moodies did a series of cuts from their "Threshold of a Dream" album. They included "Are You Sitting Comfortably," "The Dream," "Have You Heard (Part 1)," "The Voyage," and "Have You Heard (Part 2)." It was a fantastic musical experience. It became apparent that the Moody Blues could control the crowd with their dream-like music. Songs like "Tuesday Afternoon," "Legend of a Mind," one of the new numbers by Mike Pinder, "You're a Free Man," and Lodges' "One More Time To Live," are shining examples of the Moody Blues' greatness on stage and in the studio.

His compositions like "The Voyage," and his superb bass work were on full display. As I left the studio, I decided what I was going to do.

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The group itself was as surprised as anyone else to see the audience in the Garden. "We've come too far to stop the show," was the attitude. "We've earned the right to hang on, and we're not going to stop," was the attitude. "Ladies and gentlemen. The Moody Blues." It had a night off in weeks. They were, it seems, extremely fatigued, but it did not hamper their musical abilities.

The act that is traveling with the Moodies is Albert Hammond. He is a close friend of the group. "How are you man." He replied. "How are you man," his friendliness is typical of the Moodies. He is responsible for the growing popularity in music. It is something similar to a Moog Synthesizer, but its sound is not as random. The organist uses tapes that are programmed into it, which gives it its unique sound.

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When the audience became anxious, the emcee went out to try and calm everyone down. "We've come too far to stop the show," was the attitude. "We've earned the right to hang on, and we're not going to stop," was the attitude. People, and they are not unapproachable because they are superstars. It is an encouraging thought to know that there are still people like the Moody Blues in show business.
Goldwater to SDS

(Continued from page 1)

cannot cope you are probably incompe to. You can either become religious, join a monastery, retire from the world, cooperate with each other.

Workers are decent people, they are OK, they deal fairly with each other. They want "the politics of qualified elitism." This could also be called "the politics of qualified elitism." Hess stated his own point of view as "Romantic" or "politics of the Left." He believes people are OK, they do fair fairly with each other. They want to participate in the decisions which affect their lives. Again we have an example of "People vs. the Institution," he said.

If this growing discontent can focus it can triumph, Hess pointed out.

Hess, who is now working with the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, compared his philosophy to that of Thomas Jefferson who asked for a "responsive government" — one which would fill the needs of the people.

The smaller an organization the more personal it becomes. Hess said.

The public school system turns out good subjects for the State looking for control and competition. They have never learned cooperation, he said.

There is "Chamber of Commerce propaganda" which talks of distribution of wealth. They tell us 12 million people participate in the Stock Market. That's "a lie. Fewer people own more every year."

In a few years assets and profits in this country are concentrated in the hands of 1 percent of the population, he said. Decisions by individuals make them prey to FBI investigation as Communists, anarchists or socialists. "This is what Democracy is — the individual making decisions on matters affecting his life," Why does this call for FBI investigation? Hess questioned.

"More local freedoms are needed. The police protect the property of store owners and are hostile to the people. We need a cooperative society. The smaller an organization the better the craftsmen. People need to take pride in, and gain recognition for what they produce Hess emphasized.

Hess went on to say Carl Jung pointed out even good people behave in bad ways in large institutions. Hess gave the example that there are many good people working for General Motors but "they recall more cars than they build."

"There is a Crisis of Scale" — localities rise up against central powers. This has always been the major revolutionary issue. It was true with the Anti-Federalists (Jeffersonian Democracy) vs. Hamilton during the American Revolution, Hess stated.

Now the Peace Movement, Unions, the Mine Workers in Appalachia are rising up against Federal Government and big business. They want to participate in the decisions which affect their lives. Again we have an example of "People vs. the Institution," he said.

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Hess, who is now working with the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, compared his philosophy to that of Thomas Jefferson who asked for a "responsive government" — one which would fill the needs of the people. He compared his own point of view to that of Alexander Hamilton who espoused a strong Federal Government, concerned with protecting property and institutions.

At the end of the talk a group of 20 students followed Hess to RL 1 for more questions and answers. This discussion lasted until 4:45 pm.

"Power to the people" means people gain control over their own lives. Only then can "this nation . . . have a new birth of freedom," Hess said.

"This is the concept our forefathers fought for, forged this nation for, and passed on to us."