SGA Update
by Elizabeth Anderson

It was recently brought to the attention of the Student Government Association that part of Student Activities period, which runs from 1:00 to 2:15 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, is being used to conduct a required class. "Marketing Policies and Strategies" taught by Wallace Ross, was scheduled to meet in Sawyer Room 423 at 1:50 p.m. on Tuesdays, which collided with SGA meeting scheduled to meet in the same room.

The scheduling is in direct violation with Suffolk's academic regulations that the time slot is reserved for student activities, faculty meetings, guest lectures and films.

"This has happened in the past," said SGA president Leo Fama. "We probably would not have found out about it, but the class was in the SGA meeting room (Sawyer 423).

SGA selected the Registrar's office and SOM Dean McDowell to the scheduling conflict.

In other SGA business, SGA Vice President Mike Sullivan is overseeing a proposal to have mailboxes installed for the use of undergraduate students. Similar boxes have already been installed in the Donahue basement for use by law students.

The theme for "Junior/Senior Week coming up in May will be "Brilliance in Boston". Tentative dates have been set for a brunch at the State House, a harbor cruise, and a get-together at the Boylston Guich 'Dine' Theater in Brighton. The Commencement Ball will be held at the Boston Royal Sonesta Hotel.

Black student enrollment declining in U.S., study says

ATLANTA, GA (CPS) — There will be fewer black students in college in 1990 than today if present trends continue, says a new study by the Southern Regional Education Board.

Since 1976, while a greater percentage of college-aged students have been registering for classes, black students' rate of increase for college attendance has trailed the total enrollment growth by a larger and larger margin.

And since 1962, growth "has been at a standstill," says Joseph Marks, author of the SREB study. "The Enrollment of Black Students in Higher Education: Can Declines Be Prevented?"

Marks found that while more black students are going to college each year, their enrollment growth rate actually declined by over eight percent from 1976 to 1982.

Moreover, the number of black students completing college increased only nine percent from 1976 to 1982. But from the mid-1960s through 1980, black student graduation rates grew 60 percent, thanks to "successful intervention" and "people realizing the door to education was open."

Marks blames black students' inability to obtain financial aid and better job prospects for making "the college-going rate plummet."

Financial aid also played a major role in black students' dropout rates, the SREB found. It also said a scarcity of minority professors and administrators made black students feel more isolated and less comfortable staying in school.

The SREB's report said it hoped to improve high school retention levels and to "give students a better college prep education while in high school."

Secondary schools should also provide better college advice earlier in high school, Marks recommends.

The SREB's concern, Marks says, is "educating students well enough so they can handle college academics once they've been recruited."

The SREB feared the school reform movement, begun in the mid-70s, slowed the growth of black enrollment. Marks found higher admissions standards did indeed keep some black students out of college.

In a paper published separately last week, Stanford Prof. Henry Levin found many of the school reform measures adopted in recent years ignore the needs of as many as 30 percent of the nation's students.

"For marks, one is confident "quality improvement" and increased minority enrollment can co-exist."

"Good preparation at the high school level is the key to this problem," he says. "We're telling the states that by improving high school educations and improving college preparation, we can raise the academic level of minorities so they can still make the higher admissions requirements."

But "even a well-prepared student can't go anywhere if he can't afford it," he adds, citing lack of financial aid as the main culprit in keeping black students out of college.

As legislators worked to extend financial aid to the middle class in the late 1970s, they inadvertently hurt the lower-income students — then the primary recipients of financial aid — by redistributing the same amount of funds to more people, Marks explains.

"By the early 1980s, it became apparent that while the total amount of money given in Pell Grants was growing, each student was getting less."

The maximum Pell Grant was $1600 in 1974. To keep up with inflation and increased costs, the maximum grant should have grown to $3200 by 1982, but instead it was only $1800.

While Marks says "a huge federal increase in financial aid could solve the problem of declining black enrollment, he expects Congress will continue to slash aid — and blacks' chances of attending college.
Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Perlman,

Please accept the following as an official recommendation from the Student Government Association of Suffolk University, acting with full support of the student body.

There is a great deal of concern in the student body over the termination of the contract for Assistant Professor of Accounting, John A. Armstrong. In short, the students are horrified that such an exceptional teacher could be let go without justification. Many students, John Armstrong has been the guiding light in the Accounting Department. He has been able to instill the knowledge of accounting in so many students who otherwise would have struggled with teachers who either can not teach well or who do not speak English fluently.

When asked why John Armstrong was denied tenure, I was informed by Dean McDowell and the Chair of the Accounting Department that he was denied tenure for two reasons. First, tenure was denied because of his weakness in academic research and second, because he had not yet completed his Ph.D. In response to the first reason stated, the students believe that it is unfair to judge Professor Armstrong’s lack of academic research. They feel the same way about the fact that he has not yet completed his Ph.D.

For the most part, students at Suffolk University are looking for practical, real life experience in their professors; as their primary goal is to be able to leave Suffolk and get a job in their field due in part to their practical training. Suffolk claims in its Admission Bulletin that “our purpose is to train leaders. Are these just words used to deceive students and to lure them to Suffolk or are they sincere? If in fact they are sincere, how can Suffolk justify its denial of tenure to John Armstrong?”

Dr. Perlman, I urge you to go back and look at Professor Armstrong’s application for promotion and tenure and rule favorably on it. The S.G.A. and the student body are prepared to take this to the Board of Trustees and to do whatever else is necessary to secure a permanent position for Professor Armstrong. Action must be taken immediately or Suffolk will lose its finest accounting teacher to its closest competitor. Please give this letter as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Leo S. Fama
President, Student Government Association

Suffolk Journal

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Suffolk University Student Government Association

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Thank you for your time.

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Leo S. Fama
President, Student Government Association
The Federal Aviation Administration has approved two airway science programs offered by Suffolk University and gave special recognition to them at a ceremony on the University, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Donald D. Engen, administrator of the FAA in Washington, D.C. notified Dean Ronayne that the FAA's accreditation body, the University Aviation Association, had approved the programs in Airway Computer Science and Airway Electronic Systems.

Engen noted that FAA recognition will offer graduates of the program "eligibility for and high-ranking on the airway science employment register." Suffolk University has offered interdepartmental majors in the two programs through cooperation of its Sociology, Physics, Mathematics and Computer Sciences departments and its Office of Continuing Education.

The curriculum is designed to provide a high technology base with organizational skills and human factors methods to prepare students for a career in aviation. Graduates are eligible to apply for such positions as computer specialist, air traffic controller, and air traffic control specialist in the Federal Aviation Administration.

Suffolk University is the first educational institution in Massachusetts to receive FAA accreditation for such programs.

Robert E. Whittington, regional director of the FAA, brought official commendations to Professor Periman, in attendance were George D. White, acting dean of humanities, and division mission, FAA, New England, Michael Ciccocioppo, director of public affairs, FAA, NY/NJ, and a number of pilots and air personnel from major airlines.

Suffolk Sociology Prof. John L. Sullivan, coordinator of aviation programs at the University, said approval of the airway science programs not only makes the major attractive for undergraduate students but also the adult continuing education students already employed in that field.

Sullivan has done a number of studies on human factors in aviation for this country's airlines. He started the Human Factors in Aviation program at Suffolk in 1972. That program became the focal point for the aviation core unit of interdepartmental programs in Airway Computer Science and Airway Electronic Systems combining the resources of the departments of mathematics and computer sciences, physics and sociology.

Gorbachev's nuclear timetable

by Bob Rice

When Secretary of State George P. Shultz received a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev to Ronald Reagan by the Soviet Embassy in Washington on Wednesday, he said it was the first official government to be startled by an unexpected and revolutionary new arms control plan.

The plan, proposed by Gorbachev, details a schedule for abolishing all nuclear weapons on the earth within the next fourteen years, and it has left the unprepared U.S. government in a minor state of shock.

Gorbachev's plan calls for the total elimination of nuclear missiles, warheads and bombs from the planet.

Many Soviet and American leaders have made similar proposals in the past, but Gorbachev's was not like those of old. His was not presented as a vague goal for the future, but as an in-depth, three-stage timetable culminating at the end of the century.

Gorbachev has said, "by the end of 1999 there will be no nuclear weapons on earth," and has set this as a goal for the nations of the world to meet.

The most interesting feature of the Gorbachev plan is its timetable.

In the first phase of his plan, which could span approximately the next five years, he envisions the United States and the Soviet Union beginning a 50% reduction of intermediate-range missiles, the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) class.

The first phase also detail the elimination of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

This is similar to the "zero option" plan offered by Reagan in 1981.

Until now the Soviets have insisted on having the SS-20 missiles in Europe to equal the number of missiles in the British and French nuclear arsenals.

Gorbachev has now dropped that demand, but apparently on the condition that the British and French agree to cease nuclear production and deployment of any new nuclear weapons.

That phase of the Gorbachev plan would begin by 1990 and last from five to seven years.

During this time the U.S., the Soviet Union and the world other nuclear powers would make further reductions of nuclear weapons to begin a phased elimination of all battlefield nuclear weapons.

Gorbachev insists this part of the plan would be required not only by England and France, but also by China, who has so far refused to negotiate on any type of nuclear reductions.

There are also several suspected "nuclear-club" such as Israel, South Africa and Pakistan, among others, who refuse to even admit they have a nuclear capacity.

Getting these nations to negotiate may be Gorbachev's biggest problem. The United States and the Soviet Union are the most intriguing. Beginning no later than 1995 all the world's nations would get rid of their remaining nuclear weapons and make a vow never to build any more.

It sounds like a wonderful idea, if you can pull it off.

But the plan does not address some complex problems that will have to be resolved sometime in the future to preserve the delicate nuclear balance.

The whole idea of trying to hang on the condition that the U.S. abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) whose goal is to develop a defensive shield against nuclear attacks is a non-starter.

President Reagan has stated many times that SDI is non-negotiable. But if you live in a world in which no nation can build nuclear weapons then you do not need a shield to protect yourself against them. This fact may alter Reagan's stance on SDI.

Another problem the plan faces is that the U.S. and its YATO allies depend on nuclear weapons to deter the Soviets from attacking Western Europe.

The Warsaw Pact currently has a large superiority in ground troops and conventional weapons and the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe early in the 21st century does not set well on either side of the Atlantic.

One hurdle that might have stood in its way has already been surmounted. Gorbachev has had no problem in accepting "on-site inspection" as a means of verifying any agreements. This represents a concession that Moscow had never been willing to make before.

Reagan will now be under pressure to show progress toward a deal with Gorbachev when the two meet in Washington for their second summit this summer.

Whatever the outcome of their talks, it is becoming more and more evident that some type of action will be taken to at least reduce if not eliminate the world's nuclear stockpile.

But the possibility that this visionary scheme may come to pass is an exciting one.
THE MANY FACES OF PHILLIP WALKER

The African American Drama Company’s Phillip Walker performed his one-man play “Can I Speak For You, Brother?” at Suffolk, January 28th. About 80 students and faculty members attended the play that depicts several famous black leaders and several not so famous black Americans.

The Program Council and the Cultural Events Committee, with the help of Dr. Alberto Mendez and Program Council’s Chairman of Performing Arts and Lectures, Denise Mirama, sponsored the play. Walker assumed the roles of a native African forced into slavery in America, a slave mindlessly loyal to his master, a rebellious, cunning slave, and a contemporary black American disillusioned by the cost of his “freedom.” Walker involved his audience in his performance, telling stories of slavery and singing about Martin Luther King.

“I guess you could call this a kickoff for Black History Month,” said Asst. Director of Student Activities Margaret Higgins. “You could say it was a contribution from the Program Council.”

This February is Black History Month, and Suffolk plans to sponsor many events on campus.


Weight Watcher to run 8-week program
by Susan Chepetsky

Weight Watchers will soon be coming to Suffolk University because of the response of a number of interested students.

“I was getting a lot of requests for nutritional information and diet counseling,” stated Melissa White, R.N., Health Services.

The program will be available to all students, faculty, and staff who are interested in losing some excess pounds, and of learning how to eat properly.

Weight Watchers will run this program for eight consecutive weeks, and have one hour sessions per week. This “on-site” program will cost participants $61.00. The fee will be paid directly to Weight Watchers.

This program designed by Weight Watcher’s is for hard working people who do not have the time to eat right. Many may find this “on-site” opportunity to losing weight accessible and should be able to fit Weight Watchers into their hectic schedules here at Suffolk.

Participants will learn healthy eating habits. The Weight Watchers program follows the new Quick Start Plus Food Plan. Participants will also learn how to handle stress, time management, and of eating effectively in their active lifestyles.

Participants are also invited to a “on-site” program will be arranged at a convenient time for all those who wish to participate. White says the new program will be arranged at a convenient time for all those who wish to participate. White says the new program will be arranged at a convenient time for all those who wish to participate. White says the new program will be arranged at a convenient time for all those who wish to participate.

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Natty Gann's successful journey
by David Grady

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Pia Zadora: She can sing

by Rick Dunn

It is hard to believe — Pia Zadora can sing. The shock of this revelation is almost as stunning as when Cher proved she could do it or when Bill the Cat returned to Bloom County. Zadora, once Hollywood's biggest joke, has had the ultimate vindication for all those once Hollywood's biggest joke, has had the ultimate vindication for all those stabs and rank-downs she received.

The petite Zadora covers old time hits like "It Had To Be You", "Embraceable You", and "The Man That Got Away" in a fashion that would have made Lawrence Welk proud. Maybe Pia will do a polka album next — Polka with Pia.

The rest of the album is basically more of the same. Zadora's Polka Pal is much more interesting than Linda Ronstadt's What's New, because we all knew Ronstadt could sing, but Pia Zadora. It's true kids. She may have a talent all by herself.

Zadora's choices of songs and her kind of music is not exactly within the tastes of this reviewer, but Zadora's soaring vocals have lifted her out of the muck she was wallowing in, in past efforts. Zadora may be best remembered (probably by about three people) for her top-40 hit "The Clapping Song" or her duet with Jermaine Jackson "When the Rain Begins To Fall", but that was the old Pia. The Grammy-nominated Zadora has put together a selection of classic standards, much like Linda Ronstadt did, but with her own style.

Zadora starts off with what has to be her theme song, "Maybe This Time". Mrs. Riklis sings, "everybody loves a winner, so nobody loved me." Now if that does not describe her previous career, nothing will. The power she puts into belting out this song almost makes one forget her repulsive film, The Lonely Lady, where she was raped by a garden hose.

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One problem a person who wants to buy Polka Pal may encounter is finding the album at Nuggetts, in Kenmore Square, for $3.99. Zadora is a talent all by herself.

The rest of the album is basically more of the same. Zadora’s Polka Pal is much more interesting than Linda Ronstadt’s What’s New, because we all knew Ronstadt could sing, but Pia Zadora. Zadora has finally proved she has a talent all by herself.

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Fortunate Son: A rock criticism

by Dave Hayes

Rock music may well be the single greatest form of expression ever made available to the common man. No medium has ever been better able to mirror the feelings of its people as well as rock. And no man has ever been able to capture the spirit of rock as well as Dave Marsh. Marsh has been writing essays and criticism of rock since 1970, and is widely recognized as being the best in his field.

Fortunate Son is a collection of Marsh's work since that time. As such, it is a virtual history of the music. Marsh possesses the ability to look at rock music through the eye of the masses. His essays take the reader straight to the emotional core of the art, unashamedly paying tribute to his rock 'n' roll heroes like Marvin Gaye, John Fogarty, and Bruce Springsteen and slicing up some of rock's biggest stars such as Mick Jagger and Bob Seger.

Marsh writes about what moves him. He is not afraid to write from a purely emotional level, nor is he hesitant about blending politics with the music. The common denominator that links all of the essays is an undeniable honesty which translates into an incredible love for rock n' roll. It is important to Marsh, important enough to shout its praises from the highest mountain when it is good and weep for it when it is bad.

The essays are divided into sections. These chapters categorize the worker by topic, from music born in Marsh's hometown of Detroit, to punk rock, to politics, to the industry. Each chapter is prefaced to set the stage as well as criticize the work.

Marsh is not afraid to admit his mistakes when he makes them. He makes clear that his mind is often subject to change, as is illustrated by a 1973 criticism of Springsteen in which he knocks the "scouring" looking young musician for writing "demented" lyrics, which is directly followed by a 1978 chronicle of a Springsteen tour in which the writer sings nothing but praises for the man on stage.

Marsh himself says that he has always felt rock to be a "form of culture for the uncultured", a channel open to those "to whom more rigorously cre­ dentialed channeled are denied." As such, he is always careful to emphasize the growing, changing relationship between performer and audience. This point of view makes Marsh's essays not only highly readable, but practically a must for any rock fan. Marsh's essays are drawn from many sources, most notably Creem, for whom he was a founding editor, and Rolling Stone, where for many years he was an editor. He has also written several books. Fortunate Son is available in paperback for $9.95.
**SPORTS**

**Women's basketball**

**Lady Rams beat Wentworth, lose to Curry**

by Mike DeSimone

In case you may have missed it, the Suffolk University Lady Rams basketball team wrapped up a game contingent, a 49-31 nail-biter over Wentworth Institute for their first of the season.

Captain Donna Garibaldi, who finished with 12 points, calmly sank a pair of free throws with eight seconds remaining to seal the victory. Suffolk received an outstanding game from sophomore Ellen Crotty. Crotty, if anything, scored 21 points, including several from outside, to go along with her nine rebounds, and was a major concern all night for Wentworth.

Lately, coaches George Dunn and Pam Rossi have been using Crotty outside more than usual because she has good touch for the perimeter.

"We're moving her out to give her the outside shot, then have her go in for the rebound," says Rossi.

It's more work for Crotty, but there is no doubt that the move has created more offense, and has also taken off some of the pressure on Garibaldi outside.

In the game the Rams had to overcome a brilliant performance from Wentworth's Janet Robbins, who scored 32 of her team's 46 points.

The Lady Rams continued this strategy in their game against Curry College, but it just wasn't enough this time. Crotty used a balanced attack and good shooting to wear down Suffolk. The Lady Rams received another good game from Crotty, but they fell short in the end.

The new NCAA proposal is more for Crotty, but there is no doubt that the move has created more offense, and has also taken off some of the pressure on Garibaldi outside.

The convention's location was the Hilton Riverside and Towers and it was run from January 13th to the 15th.

There were 110 various proposals falling under different topics such as eligibility, academics, and recruiting.

A compromise on an eligibility proposal passed which originally stated that a student would have to have a combined score of 700 on the SAT's or a 2.0 grade point average (GPA) to compete in Division I athletics.

This compromise proposal is more flexible than the original proposal that did pass last year - mostly because of historical black institutions.

The institutions argued that the proposal was "apartheid legislation" because if it passed almost 50% of the black freshman athletes would not have been allowed to compete in athletics for those institutions.

The compromise was worked out by allowing the student to compete in athletics if the student had a combined score under 700 on the SAT's but at the same time had a GPA higher than 2.0.

The proposal also works the other way allowing the student to play if the GPA is under 2.0 but at the same time the combined score of the SAT's is over 700.

Another proposal that passed had to do with the use of drugs in athletics at all NCAA divisions. The athlete will annually, prior to the athlete's season sign a form prescribed by the NCAA which deals with such things as financial aid and recruitment and on which the athlete consents to be tested randomly for the use of drugs prohibited by the NCAA.

Nelson intends to propose legislation next year after not being able to meet the deadline for legislation this year on a four-sport sponsorship requirement. The requirement is that an institution must have four sport sponsorships for men and women in order to be an active member in the NCAA.

Nelson's waiver is granted next year; Suffolk University, as well as other universities, would be allowed to be members of the NCAA although they might not be four-sport sponsorship in either men's or women's athletics.

The convention was sort of a gala event as the master of ceremonies, Tom Brokaw (NBC's nightly news), presented the Teddy Roosevelt award to Vice President George Bush, who according to Nelson was under extremely tight security, for excelling in collegiate athletics as well as being a success out of school.

Nelson said, "The passing of legislation of eligibility and drug testing were two pieces of legislation that are a measure of credibility to the NCAA which has been much maligned over the past decade for not passing legislation that the public, in general, wishes to see."

**AEROBICS IS BACK**

FREE CLASSES - ACTIVITIES PERIOD

TUES & THURS 1-2

ROOM 636B FENTON

BEGINNER TENNIS CLINIC

CHARLES RIVER PARK INDOOR TENNIS CLUB

TUES & THURS 1-2

SIGN UP AT THE ATHLETIC OFFICE

CLASSES BEGIN - FEB. 4th

FREE FOR STUDENTS AND STAFF
WORKSHOP SCHEDULE  SPRING 1986

Following the Overview Workshop on January 29, all workshops will meet for one hour in the Munce Conference Room (Archer 110) from Noon until 1:00 on Wednesdays.

Wednesday, January 29: Overview Workshop: Understanding Stress and Stress Reducers
Noon - 1:30, Archer 110

Wednesday, February 12: Time Management Techniques

Wednesday, February 26: Health and Stress

Wednesday, March 12: Relaxation Techniques

Wednesday, March 26: Reducing Psychological Stress

Wednesday, April 9: Forming Relationships That Reduce Stress

Wednesday, April 23: Relaxation Techniques

* PLEASE ANNOUNCE TO CLASSES, TELL YOUR CO-WORKERS, BRING YOUR FRIENDS *

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TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1986

Meetings 1:00-2:30 pm
Peace Group
SGA Meeting
College Bowl
Economics Tutoring
Program Council
Suffolk Theatre

Meetings 1:00-2:30 pm
Peace Group
Aerobics
International Students
Council of Presidents
College Bowl
Economic Tutoring
Varsity Hockey at Western New England
Theatre Works

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