

Suffolk University

## Digital Collections @ Suffolk

---

Suffolk University Law School Academic  
Catalogs

Suffolk University Academic Catalogs

---

1931

### Suffolk University Law School Catalog, 1931-1932

Suffolk University Law School

Follow this and additional works at: <https://dc.suffolk.edu/suls-catalogs>

---

#### Recommended Citation

Suffolk University Law School, "Suffolk University Law School Catalog, 1931-1932" (1931). *Suffolk University Law School Academic Catalogs*. 6.  
<https://dc.suffolk.edu/suls-catalogs/6>

This Catalog is brought to you for free and open access by the Suffolk University Academic Catalogs at Digital Collections @ Suffolk. It has been accepted for inclusion in Suffolk University Law School Academic Catalogs by an authorized administrator of Digital Collections @ Suffolk. For more information, please contact [dct@suffolk.edu](mailto:dct@suffolk.edu).

# SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1906



ANNOUNCEMENT *for* 1931-32

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR BEGINS  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1931

20 DERNE STREET, BOSTON



## SCHOOL CALENDAR

### FIRST SEMESTER

1931

September 21, 1931	Monday — School year begins.
December 24, 1931	Thursday — Christmas recess begins.
January 4, 1932	Monday—Classes resume for one week.
January 11-27, 1932	First Semester examinations

### SECOND SEMESTER

January 25, 1932	Monday—Second Semester begins.
March 19, 1932	Spring recess begins.
March 26, 1932	Spring recess ends.
March 28, 1932	Monday—Classes resume.
May 16-27, 1932	Final examinations.
June 16, 1932	Thursday — Commencement Day.

### OFFICE HOURS

During the school year the office is open from 9 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. daily (Saturdays until 12 M.) During the summer (June to September) the office will be open daily until 5 P. M. for registration, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings until 9 P. M.

Appointments may be made through the Dean's secretary by calling Haymarket 0836

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Lectures in all classes begin on Monday, September 21st.

Classes meet on *Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays*, at 10 A. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M. and 7:35 P. M. Students are required to attend one lecture a day at a time most convenient to each individual. Transferring from one division to another is permissible at any time without notifying the office.

In the first semester of the Freshman year, the subject of *Torts* is given on Mondays, *Introduction to the Study of Law and Legal History* on Tuesdays, and *Criminal Law* on Fridays.

In the second semester *Domestic Relations and Legal Research* is given on Mondays, *Contracts I* on Tuesdays, and *Agency* on Fridays. The last three Friday lectures for the year will be devoted to the *Workmen's Compensation Act*.

## LENGTH OF COURSE

At present the entire course is given in four years. The incoming Freshman class of 1931 will be the last class allowed to enter under the four-year schedule. **After February 1932, all students registering will be required to adhere to a five-year schedule now in contemplation.**

The school year is divided into two semesters of seventeen weeks each.

Three days or three evenings per week is the attendance requirement of regular students. Each lecture is of one and one-half hours' duration. Once a month students are required to attend a fourth evening for written examinations.

---

---

## SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL-BOSTON

---

### HOURS OF SESSIONS

#### **Morning and Afternoon Classes**

The forenoon division meets at 10 A. M. and is dismissed at 11:30 A. M. The afternoon session meets from 4 to 5:30 P. M. on regular school days. The work of the day department exactly parallels the work of the evening department, differing only in the hours of meeting.

#### **Evening Classes**

For the convenience of students who work in the city but live out of town, sessions of classes are maintained with lectures from 6 to 7:30 o'clock P. M. This is a privilege especially appreciated by men who get through their everyday duties at five o'clock and would otherwise have to wait a considerable length of time for lectures. The lectures closing at 7:30 enable such students to take an early train for home, and to review the work of the evening while it is still fresh in mind.

The later divisions meet at 7:35 P. M. and are dismissed at 9:05 P. M. To students living near Boston the later divisions are especially convenient because of allowing them opportunity to take dinner at home before starting for school. Lectures in each division are of an hour and thirty minutes' duration.

### REGISTRATION

Students of the incoming Freshman class will have registered before opening day by filing a formal application for admission.



---

---

## SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL-BOSTON

---

Such application blanks are obtained from the secretary and presented in person to the Dean accompanied by the necessary proof of general education. When application is approved applicant will be officially enrolled as a student and will receive a certificate of registration signed by the Dean.

All applications must be accompanied by the registration fee.

### **TUITION**

The tuition charge is \$140. per year, payable in four \$35 instalments, on the following dates:

- (1) September 21, 1931; (2) November 16, 1931; (3) January 25, 1932; (4) March 28, 1932.

### **SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES**

Special scholarships are awarded to college graduates entering in September 1931 and subsequent classes, amounting to 20% of the annual tuition. The requirements of the award are the possession of an academic degree (A.B., B.S., or Ph. B.) and a maintaining of an average rank for the year of at least 80%. These scholarships will be payable in tuition during the school year following the award in June.

### **ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements for entrance to Suffolk Law School:

- (1) Proof of graduation from a four year day high school or equivalent scholastic credits to be presented upon application for admission.

- (2) Letter of certification of good moral character.

- (3) Must be at least seventeen years of age.

---

---

## SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL-BOSTON

---

### CHANGE IN ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

During its first twenty-five years the school adhered to the policy of permitting men of mature years with a partial high school education to enter law school as special students and complete the high school requirement before the Senior year.

**Beginning in September, 1931, all applicants for admission must have at least a complete high school education or its equivalent before beginning the study of law.**

This change is rendered possible by the establishment of a high grade college preparatory school, which for twenty-four years has been engaged in preparing students for colleges and technical schools, was taken over by Suffolk Law School in February, 1931. It will form the nucleus of the new department to be known as the "Wheeler Preparatory School" with a four-year day high school program and equivalent instruction in evening classes, so that students may prepare for college or college board exams or for Suffolk Law School in either branch of the preparatory school. The preparatory school will continue to train students for the long list of colleges that it has hitherto served, and at the same time it will function as the official preparatory department of Suffolk Law School. It will be located at the corner of Hancock and Myrtle Streets, a few rods from the law school building. The courses of instruction in the preparatory school are described in a separate catalog.



## THE SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL METHOD OF TEACHING LAW

From its founding twenty-five years ago Suffolk Law School has followed a method especially designed to meet the needs of the employed man. It believes that men who are working for a living cannot hope to secure adequate educational results by a system designed primarily for students who devote all their time to the study of law.

The case system is essentially an inductive philosophy. From the reading of assigned cases the student is expected to deduce legal principles. But the law is so vast, the number of cases so prodigious (enough to fill more than two hundred and sixty volumes in Massachusetts alone, and no two cases alike), that only a very limited number of principles can thus be mastered. But these very principles have long ago been extracted from these very cases by great legal authors and jurists. Blackstone, Kent, Marshall and Shaw, Story, Greenleaf, Bigelow, and many others, have spent lifetimes in legal research. Their work, however, is disregarded by the case system. Callow beginners at law study are to do the thing all over again!

In other fields of education teachers proceed upon the theory that the youth of today should be given the advantage of the accumulated wisdom of the past, and not be sent back to the beginning to work it all out for himself. For a century the legal

---

---

## SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL-BOSTON

---

profession has been accumulating textbooks, digests and encyclopedias, to which the important cases from all jurisdictions have contributed, in order that the fundamental principles of law might be rendered clear and understandable.

Suffolk Law School believes that to disregard this accumulated wisdom, and to oblige the student who knows nothing of law to attempt single-handed to accomplish in three or four years what thousands of skilled workers have spent their lifetimes in accomplishing before he was born, is a pitiful waste of human effort.

### **GREAT JURISTS OF THE PAST**

It is significant that in more than half a century of trial the case system has failed to produce legal scholars who measure up to the giants of the past. A glance at the luminous pages of Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Laws of England" discloses the very antithesis of the case system, because Blackstone discusses the great principles of law that had been developed through the centuries in England.

Chancellor Kent followed in the footsteps of the great master by writing, at a somewhat later period, his famous "Commentaries on American Law". Marshall, Shaw, Story, Greenleaf, Reeve, Dillon, Bigelow, and many other brilliant scholars and jurists were educated before the case system was invented. In fact they acquired their legal training in the very

manner that forms the central feature of the Suffolk Law School method—by studying the great fundamental principles that run like golden threads through the bewildering multitude of cases. Cases are now being ground out by the high courts of forty-eight states of our federal union. These men taught law in the same way. Many of them wrote famous text books. Our legal scholars of today edit case books!

### THE SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL METHOD

Law does not proceed from judicial decisions merely. Constitutions, statutes, treaties, and legislative actions are the chief sources of modern law. The common law is continually being displaced by legislation. Suffolk Law School, therefore, directs the attention of its students to the great fundamental principles of law that have stood the test of time—the living law of today. Those fundamental principles are comparatively few and possible of mastery if attention is directed primarily at them.

Cases are employed merely as illustrations of how these fundamental principles apply in the practical affairs of everyday life. The textbooks used in the school are based upon the theory that every important principle of law should be followed by illustrations from actual court decisions. Digests of important decisions are used in some courses as collateral reading. Class case books supply practical experience in

so much of the case system as may to advantage be used in connection with the Suffolk Law School method.

Thus the student is introduced to the great fundamental principles of law. But we treat this only as the beginning of his training. Review work is one of the most important phases of the system. A part of every lecture is devoted to oral review or recitation based upon previous lectures. During the Freshman and Sophomore years this oral review is supplemented by problems for home study. Students are required to prepare written answers to these problems. These answers are corrected by the Review Department, the marks entered in the school records, and the answers are returned to the students, together with an official answer for comparison.

Then there is another feature of our system that makes for efficiency, weeds out the incompetent, and encourages the worthwhile student. This is the system of monthly tests and examinations. No man can pass with credit unless he has done faithful and intelligent work. These tests and examinations are corrected, recorded, and returned, accompanied by the official answer.

The superiority of a system wherein students are obliged to apply legal principles to difficult situations—in which they are obliged to pass upon the very facts that confronted the court—instead of merely reading the facts and what the court said about them should be too obvious to require argument.

---

---

## SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL-BOSTON

---

Our method possesses the unusual merit of obliging every student to work with unflagging zeal if he is to maintain a passing average. No chance exists for the laggard to make up his defects by cramming for examinations, since every day and every week counts toward his semester average. Thus our graduates go forth armed with knowledge and abundantly trained in the logical application of that knowledge.

### DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND REVIEW

This department has become one of the strongest features of the school. Through its agency every student receives that personal attention so essential to rapid development of his understanding of law and to discriminating analysis of cases.

This is distinctly pioneer work. Law schools in general depend entirely upon classroom work and give a written examination only at the end of a course. We direct the outside study of each student as well as test its quality and correct his misunderstandings. Each student is required at regular intervals to answer an aggregate of sixty questions in case form in each full year subject. Papers carefully graded are returned to the student, together with a correct and full reasoned answer for his future use. Upwards of three hundred and fifty thousand individual answers are corrected annually at the school.



These papers are examined by the staff of our Research Department and graded according to their merits or defects, thus aiding the careless student, the weak reasoner, and the writer of faulty English to overcome his faults. It accords also to the student whose work is of high grade that recognition of merit which develops assurance of mind and poise of character.

The director of the department not only oversees the correction of papers, but edits all questions and answers before they are stencilled or printed, thus ensuring high quality and uniform standards of work.

### **PERSONAL ATTENTION TO STUDENT PROBLEMS**

By a plan launched in 1929, a member of the Department of Research and Review has been assigned to act as resident counsellor to the students of the Freshman class.

Any student whose written work is defective in any material respect is requested to call for a personal conference with the counsellor. His papers are discussed and suggestions made with a view to improving the student's future work. The method of study and amount of time devoted to it are looked into, and his attendance record examined. The student is then given counsel and advice on any other pertinent matters which may perplex or disturb him. A record of each conference is kept so that if he is again called in his progress or lack of progress may be readily ascertained.



## LIBRARY FACILITIES

The law school library facilities are excellent and are constantly being improved. The main library occupies the entire Derne Street front of the second floor, nearly 3,000 square feet, well lighted and ventilated, with ample study rooms on the same floor. It contains at present upwards of 7,000 volumes, with approximately 500 annual additions, all books in stacks directly accessible to students.

These books include: U. S. Supreme Court Reports; Lawyer's Edition of U. S. Reports; American Law Reports; Massachusetts Reports; the National Reporter System complete with Digests; L. R. A., L. R. A. (New Series); U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal Reports; American Bankruptcy Reports; Early New York Reports; Ruling Case Law; Corpus Juris Cyc; American and English Encyclopaedia of Law; Massachusetts Digest; American Digest; Lawyer's Edition Annotated Digest; U. S. Digest; United States Compiled Statutes, etc. Books in greatest demand are provided in several duplicate sets. Standard case and textbooks and works for general reading are also provided.

The library is open daily from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.) Two librarians are in constant attendance.

RECEIVED

CALIFORNIA

STANDARD LUMBER CO.

PAID

*For catalog or application blank  
address:*

**SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL**

**18-24 DERNE STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
Tel. Haymarket 0836**