SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL

30th Year begins September 16, 1935
Four Year Course  LL.B. Degree

Day and Evening Classes
Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays
10 A.M., 5:30 P.M. and 7:30 P.M.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Courses leading to LL.M. Degree
Evening Sessions Only
Applicants must have LL.B. Degree

Write for Catalog
Secretary, Suffolk Law School
20 Derne Street, Boston
Suffolk Law School

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER, 1906

By GLEASON L. ARCHER, LL.B., LL.D.

A MAN'S SCHOOL

PUBLISHED BY SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL
20 DERNE STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
MAY, 1935
GLEASON L. ARCHER
Dean and Founder
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CALENDAR

— 1935 —

September 16, 1935 Monday — School year begins.
November 8, 1935 Friday — End of First Quarter.
November 11, 1935 Monday — Armistice Day — no lectures.
November 13, 1935 Wednesday — Substitute lectures.
December 21, 1935 Saturday — Christmas recess begins (2 weeks).

— 1936 —

January 6, 1936 Monday — Classes are resumed for one week.
January 8–17, 1936 First Semester examinations. (See Handbook for schedule of dates.)
January 20, 1936 Mid-year recess week.
January 27, 1936 Monday — Second Semester begins (Third Quarter).
March 20, 1936 Friday — End of Third Quarter.
April 4, 1936 Spring recess begins.
April 13, 1936 Spring recess ends.
May 22, 1936 Last regular lecture of year.
May 19, 1936 Final examinations begin. (See schedule of dates.)
May 29, 1926 Final examinations end.
June 10, 1936 Class Day 2 p.m. Commencement 7 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS

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

Appointments may be made through the Dean’s secretary by calling Capitol 0555 — 0556.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Arlington, Mass.
(formerly U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts, ex-Attorney General of Massachusetts)

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Boston, Mass.
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(former Attorney General of Massachusetts)

GEORGE A. FROST
West Newton, Mass.
(President, George Frost Company, Boston, Mass.)
FACULTY

GLEASON L. ARCHER, LL.B., LL.D.
— Professor of Law —
History of Law  Torts  Motor Vehicle Law
Dean and Founder of Suffolk Law School.

HIRAM J. ARCHER, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Constitutional Law
Director, Department of Research and Review since 1915.
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1907.

HERBERT S. AVERY, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Law — Bankruptcy
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1923.
Law office, 153 Milk Street, Boston.

MARK CROCKETT, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Law — Sales
Appointed to Faculty in November, 1927.

THOMAS F. DUFFY, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Bills & Notes  Partnership  Wills & Probate  Landlord & Tenant
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1917.
Law office in Waltham.

HENRY P. FIELDING, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Criminal Law  Agency
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1921.
Former Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County.
Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts.
Law office at 18 Tremont Street, Boston.
THOMAS J. FINNEGAN, A.B., LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Criminal Law  Sales  Equity & Trusts
Bankruptcy  Partnership
Appointed to Faculty in November, 1927.
Law office at 40 Court Street, Boston.

WARREN A. FOGARTY, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Constitutional Law  Evidence
Appointed to Faculty in November, 1927.
Law office at 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

ARTHUR V. GETCHELL, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Real Property  Equity & Trusts
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1922.
Law office at 74 India Street, Boston.

LEO J. HALLORAN, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Equity & Trusts  Wills & Probate
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1922.
Law office at 40 Court Street, Boston.

WILLIAM H. HENCHEY, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Torts  History of the Law
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1921.
Former Mayor of Woburn.
Former head of Legal Department of U. S. Internal Revenue.
Law Office at 75 Federal Street, Boston.

LEO W. HIGGINS, LL.B.
Professor of Law — Carriers
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1930.
Law office in Quincy.
JOHN L. HURLEY, A.B., LL.B.

Professor of Law — Contracts
Appointed to Faculty in March, 1919.
Former Assistant Attorney General.
Law office at 19 Milk Street, Boston.

WILLARD P. LOMBARD, A.B., LL.B.

— Professor of Law —
Corporations Domestic Relations
Appointed to Faculty in April, 1931.
Member of firm of Stover, Sweetser & Lombard,
18 Tremont Street, Boston.

JOHN A. McCARTY, A.B., LL.B.

— Professor of Law —
Deeds, Mortgages & Easements
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1934.
Law office at 10 State Street, Boston.

PATRICK A. MENTON, LL.B.

Professor of Law — Mass. Pleading & Practice
Appointed to Faculty in August, 1933.
Law office in Cambridge.

JOSEPH A. PARKS, LL.B.

Professor of Law — Workmen’s Compensation Law
Appointed to Faculty in 1915.
Chairman, Industrial Accident Board, State House, Boston.

ALEXANDER R. SMITH, JR., LL.B.

— Professor of Law —
Real Property Deeds, Mortgages & Easements
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1922.
Law office at 10 State Street, Boston.
JOSEPH E. WARNER, A.B., LL.B.
Professor of Law — Constitutional Law
Appointed to Faculty in December, 1922.
Former Attorney-General of Massachusetts.
Former Speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives.
Law office at 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

KENNETH B. WILLIAMS, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Conflict of Laws & Carriers Contracts
Evidence Banking & Insurance
Appointed to Faculty in November, 1930.
Law office at 89 State Street, Boston.

LEO WYMAN, LL.B.
Professor of Law — Mass. Pleading & Practice
Appointed to Faculty in 1920.
Law office at 44 School Street, Boston.

A. CHESLEY YORK, LL.B.
— Professor of Law —
Corporations Bills & Notes
Landlord & Tenant
Appointed to Faculty in September, 1908.
Assistant U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts.
Law office at 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
Gleason L. Archer, LL.D., Dean and Treasurer
Hiram J. Archer, LL.B., Director, Department of Research and Review
Miss Catharine C. Caraher, Secretary to the Dean
Henry Rossiter Snyder, Assistant Treasurer

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Marian G. Archer, Bookstore

FACULTY OF GRADUATE SCHOOL

   English Constitutional History

U. S. Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney, LL.B. (Boston University)
   International Law

Ex-Assistant Attorney General E. T. Simoneau, LL.B. (Suffolk)
   Municipal Government

Charles J. Fox, A.B., (Harvard)
   Municipal Finance
   Budget Commissioner, City of Boston, 1922–34. Auditor, City of Boston.

John N. O'Donohue, LL.B. (Suffolk)
   Income Taxation
   Former head of Legal Department of U. S. Internal Revenue

Robert R. Elliott, B.S., LL.B.
   Legal Research
   Research Department, Supreme Judicial Court.

Arthur V. Getchell, LL.B.
   Brief Making
   Professor of Law, Suffolk Law School. Member of firm of Addison C.
   Getchell & Son.

(Lecturer to be announced)
   Admiralty

Eleven
Historical Summary

In September 1935, Suffolk Law School will begin its thirtieth academic year.

In twenty-nine years it has grown from an obscure beginning into a great institution which is a recognized leader in the field of legal education.

The history of the school is perhaps unique among educational institutions. It is the embodiment of an ideal conceived by a young lawyer who had won his own education through hardship and difficulty. The school depended for its success upon the sheer merit of its teaching and the courage and perseverance of its founder.

From a modest apartment in Roxbury, where the school made its home during the first year, the physical equipment of the institution has kept pace with its growth in numbers.

From 1907 to 1909 it was located at 53 Tremont Street, Boston. Having outgrown this temporary home, it moved into larger quarters in Tremont Temple, where it remained for over five years.

In July, 1914, the school purchased the building at 45 Mount Vernon Street and remodelled it for use. A three hundred per cent increase in the student body, however, during the first year rendered necessary further enlargement. During the summer of 1915 an annex was built which for five years provided adequate lecture space. The close of the World War was the signal for a new period of growth.

In October, 1919, the urgent need of a more adequate school home was felt. A building campaign was immediately inaugurated. Despite the unsettled condition of the times, and one of the worst building crises in the history of Boston, the campaign progressed to a successful conclusion. The cornerstone of the main building was laid by the late ex-President Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, in August, 1920. Within two years the growth of the school made necessary further expansion. Adjoining land, subject to lease, was purchased in February, 1923. In September, 1923, excavations for the foundation of the annex were begun. So rapidly did the building progress that in February, 1924, the annex was open to all classes. The formal dedication occurred on March 10, the tenth anniversary of the signing of the school charter. United States Senator David I. Walsh, who as Governor signed the charter, delivered the oration.

The main building and annex has an east frontage of 150 feet on Temple Street and a west boundary of similar extent on Ridgway Lane. Its south frontage of 88 feet faces the rear wing of the State House. The
annex consists of four stories with lecture halls on each floor seating over hundred students each. This, with the halls in the main building, affords ample accommodations for future needs of the school.

A Co-operative Institution

Suffolk Law School is an educational corporation created by a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature (Acts of 1914, chapter 145). It has neither stockholders nor capital stock. Through the generosity of its founder, who had maintained the school at his own expense during its first eight years, the new corporation at its organization received by deed of gift all right, title and interest in the institution, so that no individual could thereafter profit from its financial success. All earnings above current expenses go into the building fund, building improvements, or permanent endowment of the school. The students are therefore the chief beneficiaries of its material prosperity.

The growth of Suffolk Law School is unprecedented in law school annals. Founded without financial backing it has been maintained without endowment and on the lowest tuition charge of any law school in New England.

Through thirteen years of hardship as a wage earner and student, first as a cook in the lumber camps of eastern Maine, Gleason L. Archer, at twenty-six, brought to the founding of Suffolk Law School a profound understanding of the problem of the ambitious youth to whom fate has denied day school opportunities. Because of his own struggle for education he resolved at the beginning to make Suffolk Law School the open door of opportunity for ambitious young men. For a quarter of a century he has been a militant champion of the principle of equality of opportunity for all. He has won recognition as a pioneer in legal education. For three years he was one of the foremost radio lecturers of the Nation, speaking to an audience each week over a coast to coast network of the National Broadcasting Company.

He has been the guiding spirit of the institution throughout its history, having written many successful law textbooks, some of which have won international recognition, selling in as widely separated points as Holland and Japan.

The controlling motive of the school has been to give every student his chance. It seeks to broaden the mental visions of its students and to inspire them with lofty ethical ideals. The school motto, "Honesty and Diligence," is impressed upon every student as of supreme importance in student days and in after life.

Thirteen
Cosmopolitan Character of the Student Body

Students of Suffolk Law School come from far and near. Their ages range from seventeen to sixty. Bankers, brokers, and business men, federal, state, and municipal officials are numbered in every class. Leaders of the working classes throughout greater Boston and from outside the state find here the opportunity of mental training and sound uplifting of character.

The school is absolutely non-sectarian. Our only test of a student is his moral integrity and mental worth. Here meet on common ground the Catholic, the Protestant and the Jew. Race and creed are forgotten in the common tasks of the library and classrooms. A spirit of comradeship develops in all classes that make for true Americanism.

Part-Time Law Students

The student engaged in industry while studying law is in daily contact with the very conditions of life upon which law is based. Principles enunciated in the classroom find instant response in the minds of men whose life experiences furnish illustrations of the principles themselves. To the average full-time day student such principles are but academic theory.

The practical experience of the employed student counterbalances the additional leisure of the full-time student. In building up a law practice after graduation the part-time student has a great advantage. Law practice comes very largely from business men. A business acquaintance is the first requisite of a young lawyer's success. Full-time day school graduates, as a rule, have been in school all their lives. They know few persons except their schoolmates. When they open a law office they encounter the proverbial "starving time." It is years before business men become aware of their existence.

The average part-time student, on the other hand, has been in daily contact with business men for years before beginning his practice. If he has won the confidence of business men of his acquaintance he starts off with a real law practice virtually from his beginning.

Suffolk Law School System

Suffolk Law School from the day of its founding has adhered to the belief that men who are working for a living cannot hope to secure adequate educational results by a system designed primarily for students who have all their time for the study of law. For this reason it declines to follow the
so-called “case system,” choosing rather to adhere to the orthodox method of teaching.

In other fields of education teachers proceed upon the theory that the youth of today should be given the advantage of scholarly research by masters in their chosen field, and not be sent back to the beginning to work it all out for himself. For a century the legal 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, is a pitiful waste of human effort.

So many prospective students are confused over the true nature of the case method as contrasted with the Suffolk Law School system that we take this opportunity to clarify the matter. Suppose a student were given a number of solved problems in Algebra or Geometry, for example, and required to analyze them and formulate principles of Algebra or theorems of Geometry for himself, without the benefit of a textbook. This would be the case system.

Suppose on the other hand he were given a textbook on either subject and required to master principles and to demonstrate an understanding of such principles by solving problems to which they may be applied. This would be the textbook system by which practically all branches of learning are customarily taught.

The Suffolk Law School method, however, does not rest on texts and lectures of merely conventional character. It requires thought-provoking, interrogative lectures, filled with illuminating case situations. It utilizes texts that make clear every principle of law by stating it in simple language and explaining and enforcing it with copious illustrations.

Nor is the Suffolk method satisfied with even such lectures and such textbooks alone. It requires of the student the reading and abstracting of many cases, to train him in deducing the law from the cases themselves. It keeps the student constantly engaged in solving legal questions, in problems, tests and examinations.

While the case system essentially involves analysis of the court’s solution of a legal problem, the Suffolk method requires the student to solve the legal problem for himself by reasoned application of the appropriate principle of law. He is himself in the position of a judge—called upon to apply his legal knowledge to solution of the controversy.
The case system is mainly occupied with analyzing or memorizing another person's reasoning. The Suffolk method requires and compels original, constructive reasoning by the student. It combines the best in the case system with the best in the text and lecture systems.

Thus the student is introduced to the great fundamental principles of law. Review work is one of the most important phases of the system. Part of every lecture is devoted to oral review or recitation based upon previous lectures. During the Freshman year this oral review is supplemented by weekly problems for home study, students being required to prepare written answers to these problems. Their 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 study and comparison.

Another feature of our system that makes for efficiency, weeds out the incompetent, and encourages the worth-while student is the 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 to the student 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.

It is significant that several of the great universities, for years militant advocates of the case system, have recently abandoned it as no longer adequate to modern needs or to a proper understanding of the rapidly changing laws of the present day.

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

This department is a pioneer departure from the time-honored law school program of dependence upon reading assignments, classroom work and written examination at the end of a course. We have not been content merely with that service to the student. Our research department directs

Sixteen
his extra-classroom work as well, co-ordinates both and gives him the personal attention essential to rapid development of understanding of law and discriminating analysis of cases, statutes and constitutions. The department offers him personal conference at all times. It is constantly testing the quality of his work and correcting his misunderstandings, requiring of the regular student one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty written opinions on problems in case form each year, in the course of the year. The department grades these opinions carefully and returns them to the student with appropriate marks and suggestions, together with official answers and citations for his instruction and future use. This grading of these opinions greatly aids the careless or weak reasoner or faulty writer, and affords the high-grade student recognition of merit which promotes assurance and poise.

The director of the department is ready at all hours of the day and evening to answer student questions of law and advise them on personal problems of legal education. He and his assistants in the research department grade all student opinions and prepare or edit all written problems and answers, thus insuring high and uniform standards of work.

**Personal Attention to Students Problems**

Not only is the Director of the Department of Research available to students, but most of our professors give personal instruction freely, even in their own law offices, to perplexed members of their classes who seek them there; and the Dean, in addition to his classroom contact in teaching Torts to the Freshmen, gives much personal instruction to individual students particularly in their written work. Faults in logic, defects in legal understanding and weaknesses in English each receive personal attention from the founder of the school.

Students who have scholastic difficulties are called for a personal conference upon their record to date, for discussion of papers and suggestions for improving future work. The student’s method of study and the amount of time devoted to it are looked into, and his attendance record examined. He is given counsel and advice on other pertinent matters which perplex or disturb him. A record of each conference is kept so that if he is again called his progress or lack of progress may be readily ascertained.

**General Information**

Lectures in all classes begin on Monday, September 16, 1935.

Classes meet on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 10 A.M. to 12 M., 5.30 to 7.30 P.M., and 7.30 to 9.30 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.

In the first semester of the Freshman year, the subject of Torts is given on Mondays, Contracts I on Tuesdays, and Criminal Law on Fridays. (See Program of Instruction for special classes on Introduction on the Study of Law.)

In the second semester Torts II including Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Laws are given on Mondays, Contract II on Tuesdays, and Agency on Fridays. The last three Monday lectures for the year are devoted to the Workmen’s Compensation Act. Short courses on History of Law and Legal Ethics are also covered in the second semester of the Freshman year.

The main entrance to the school building is on Derne Street, directly opposite the rear wing of the State House.

*Executive Offices.*—Right wing of first floor.

*Department of Research and Review.*—Entire left wing of first floor.

*School Bookstore.*—Second floor (near left stairway).

*Study Hall.*—Second floor on right of corridor to Annex.

*Library.*—Second floor, entire Derne Street front.

Smoking rooms and lavatories in basement.

All classes meet in the Annex.

*First Floor.*—Junior Hall.

*Second Floor.*—Sophomore Hall.

*Third Floor.*—Senior Hall.

*Fourth Floor.*—Freshman Hall.

**Entrance Requirements**

The requirements for entrance to Suffolk Law School:

1. Proof of completion of equivalent of four years of high school to be presented upon application for admission.
2. Letter of certification of good moral character.
3. Must be at least seventeen years of age.

**Note:** Students now studying law or students who begin the study of law before September 1, 1938 will not be affected by the following ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts:

*Eighteen*
Important Notice

In June, 1934, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts adopted the following rule relative to examination of candidates for admission to the Bar of Massachusetts to take effect on September 1, 1938:

"Every . . . applicant shall have completed one-half of the work accepted for a bachelor's degree in a college approved by the Board, or otherwise have received an education equivalent thereto in the opinion of the Board, and such education shall have been completed before the applicant began the study of law; provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to applicants who begin the study of law . . . prior to September 1, 1938."

In order to remain in good standing a student must meet his tuition obligations promptly, attend classes regularly, meet the requirements of general education, and maintain a satisfactory standard of conduct in classrooms and school building.

Registration

Students of the incoming Freshman class will have registered before opening day by filing a formal application for admission. 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 and applicant is officially enrolled he will receive a certificate of registration signed by the Dean.

Upper class men eligible to return to school in the Fall will have been notified on or about September 1 of their standing for the past year and of the subjects to be taken during the coming year. Such students will register in the classroom on opening day by filling out class attendance cards.

The office of the secretary is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. for registration.

All applications must be accompanied by registration fee of five dollars. This fee will not be refunded.

Nineteen
Tuition

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

September 17, 1934; November 13, 1934; January 29, 1935; March 26, 1935. It is essential for students to respect these dates.

Admission to classes is by ticket bearing student’s signature. A book of official tickets sufficient for the current tuition period is given to each student upon receipt of the quarter’s tuition. His name is to be written upon each coupon.

Since the tuition is payable in instalments, no refund will be made if a student withdraws from classes before the end of a period for which he has paid. If, however, he pays for a semester or entire year in advance, and withdraws for reasons of business or ill health, a refund of all except the current quarter’s tuition will be made.

Students required to repeat an entire year’s work will pay the regular tuition fee.

If required to repeat one subject the regular repeat rate will be charged.

The incidental fee is payable upon registration of new students and with the first quarter’s tuition for regular students.

Special Notice

Until industrial prosperity is fully re-established Suffolk Law School will be glad to continue its policy of permitting students who find it necessary to do so to pay their tuition in weekly payments. Attendance tickets will be accepted only during week corresponding with date on tickets.

Books

The following is the tentative cost of books in the various classes for 1933–1934:

**Freshman Class**  
First Semester: $12.50; Second Semester: $9.75.

**Sophomore Class**  
First Semester: $9.00; Second semester: $4.00.

**Junior Class**  
First Semester: $13.50; Second Semester: $8.50.

**Senior Class**  
Entire year: $15.75.

Length of Course

The school year consists of thirty-two weeks divided into two semesters of sixteen weeks each. Three days or evenings per week is the attendance

*See 1936 handbook for itemized list.

Twenty
requirement of regular students. Once a month all students are required to attend a fourth evening for written examinations. The entire course at present extends over four academic years.

**Hours of Session**

*Morning Classes*

The forenoon division meets at 10 A.M. and is dismissed as 12 noon. 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 5.30 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 P.M. 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 9.30 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 two hours' duration.

**Attendance Requirements**

Attendance at all classes is compulsory. Admission to class is by attendance tickets only. These tickets serve not only as a record of attendance but are used by the professors when calling upon students to recite. The student is then marked on his oral work.

Ten recorded absences during a semester will result in loss of class standing.

Classroom doors are locked at the ringing of the gong, at 10 A.M., 5.30 P.M., and 7.35 P.M. No student will be permitted to enter late. Students coming to classes from out of town, whose train schedules make it necessary, will be given a special or permanent pass to enter the classroom after the ringing of the gong upon proof of train schedule filed with the secretary. Students will not be permitted to leave the lecture hall until the close of the lecture. Any person violating this rule becomes automatically suspended. No one is allowed to make business or social
engagements that interfere with full attendance at a lecture. Students doing so must forfeit either the lecture or the engagement.

Offences against order, either during a lecture or examination period, will be dealt with through the Dean’s office. Whispering or other disturbance during a lecture or test is forbidden.

A student who is absent from classes longer than one week on account of illness must, on his return, file with the secretary a statement from his physician. No one is relieved of classroom or written work on account of absence.

**Monthly Examinations**

In addition to regular final examinations conducted, at the close of each semester, once each month during the school year each student is required to present himself on a special evening assigned to his class for a written test in each of the three subjects then pending. This applies to both day and evening divisions, all examinations being held in the evening, beginning at 6 p.m. and closing at 9:30 p.m.

**Conditions**

A student who incurs conditions in two subjects during either the Freshman or the Sophomore year, and who has not maintained a general average of 75 per cent, will be required to repeat the entire work of the year before continuing with the next higher course.

With the exception of the Junior Class, in cases where one condition is incurred, a student will be permitted to continue with his class, at the same time repeating the subject in which he is conditioned.

*A condition must be removed within one year from the time of incurring it.*

Repeating includes full attendance at lectures and the passing of all problems, tests and examinations in the conditioned subject.

A student who has *any* conditions at the completion of his third, or Junior, year, may not, except with permission of the Dean and Faculty, be a candidate for the degree of LL.B. at the next commencement.

Make-up courses will be given in the Summer School for students having received not more than two conditions in any one year.

The school authorities reserve the right to deny the privilege of continuance in the school to any student whose work is unsatisfactory at the end of one year.

A student who on account of low scholarship has been obliged to repeat two years of work during his course, with special permission, may remain in the school and complete his law course, *but will not be a candidate for the degree of LL.B.*, although eligible to take bar examinations.

*Twenty-four*
Summer Law Sessions

Because students entering the Senior Class with conditions almost invariably fail to graduate with their class, it has become necessary to stress the following rule:

Students in the Junior Class who are conditioned in any subject are required to clear up all conditions in the Summer School before entering the Senior year.

These Summer School make-up courses will begin on Monday, June 10th, and continue for eight weeks, each subject having the same number of lectures as the regular courses, classes in each subject being held twice a week.

These summer sessions are open to those members of the Junior Class otherwise eligible to enter the Senior Class.

Freshman and Sophomore make-up courses are also given in the summer sessions when necessary.

No student who on account of low scholastic average is required to repeat the Junior year will be eligible to take a make-up course.

Each make-up course requires full attendance at lectures.

A student who neglects the opportunity to make up a Junior condition or who fails to pass the make-up subject will be required to repeat the condition or conditions the following year as major courses, but will not be allowed to take the complete Senior course.

The clearing of any Junior condition requires full attendance at lectures as well as the passing of the monthly tests and final examinations.

Students in other classes with only one major condition may be permitted to clear up the same in the summer school.

Special Courses

Any student who chooses to take less than the regular schedule of work, and so requires longer than four years to complete the same, will be granted the degree upon successful completion of all required work, precisely as if he had taken the regular course, provided he has not incurred any conditions after the first year.

Withdrawals

A student who withdraws from the school in good standing may re-enter subject to the rules and regulations in effect at the time of his re-admittance.
Requirements for Degree of LL.B.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Suffolk Law School must have satisfied the followed requirements:
- Attendance for four academic years.
- Satisfactory proof of at least four years of high school credits.
- Proof of good moral character.
- Must have attained age of at least twenty-one years.
- A scholastic average of 70 per cent or over in every required course.

Scholarships

The Walsh Scholarship

A scholarship of the value of half the annual tuition, to be known as the "David I. Walsh Scholarship," is awarded annually in June to the student who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship during the Freshman year.

The Boynton Scholarship

A scholarship of the value of half the annual tuition, to be known as the "Thomas J. Boynton Scholarship," is awarded annually in June to the student who has maintained the highest general average for the Sophomore year.

The Frost Scholarship

A scholarship of the value of half the annual tuition, to be known as the "George A. Frost Scholarship," is awarded annually in June to that student who has maintained the highest general average for the Junior year.

Archer Scholarships

The Archer Scholarships are three in number, each equal to one-half the recipient's tuition, awarded at the close of the year to those men who finish second in Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior classes.

Steinberg Scholarship

This scholarship was established by Louis H. Steinberg of the Class of 1925 as a token of loyalty to Suffolk Law School and of sympathy for those who must earn their own way to an education. It is awarded annually to the man who has attained the highest general average during the first two years' work, and is equal in value to half the tuition of the Junior Year.

Twenty-six
Fairchild Scholarship

The Fairchild Scholarship was established in December, 1926, by Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn, N. Y., in memory of her late husband. This scholarship is awarded annually by the Dean to that student whose school record, character, and general circumstances indicate the appropriateness of such award. Value, one-half the annual tuition.

Bradley Prizes

The income from a gift to Suffolk Law School from Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn, N. Y., is being devoted to prizes to be awarded annually in memory of Mrs. Fairchild's father, Charles L. Bradley of New Haven, Conn. They are three in number,—$10 to students who win first honors in each of the following subjects: Constitutional Law, Real Property, and Contracts.

Special Scholarships for College Graduates

In recognition of the fact that students with college degrees have expended considerable sums for their education, and that usually they present less difficult educational problems, the Trustees of Suffolk Law School have voted to award to college graduates special scholarships equal to 20 per cent of the annual tuition. The requirements of the award are the possession of an academic degree (A.B., B.S., or Ph.B.) and the maintaining of an average rank for the year of at least 80 per cent. These scholarships, like those noted above, will be payable in tuition during the school year following the award in June.

Placement Bureau

Beginning with September, 1935, an employment bureau for students of Suffolk Law School and Suffolk College of Liberal Arts will be maintained in the college building at 59 Hancock Street, Boston. Suffolk Law School students for years, prior to the depression, have found employment as claim adjusters or investigators for insurance companies, clerks in banks and brokerage and law offices and the like. Boston stores and restaurants have also offered them employment.

The bureau will keep in constant touch with local establishments in which students may hope to find desirable part time or regular employment. It will maintain active files of our college and law school students who are seeking employment and thus endeavor to provide jobs for those who are in need of this type of assistance.

Twenty-seven
Applications for employment may be obtained at the secretary’s office, either at the law school or the college. No fee of any kind is required for this unique service.

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 7,500 volumes, with approximately 500 annual additions.

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; Federal Reporter; 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 10 P.M. (Saturdays, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.). Two librarians are in constant attendance.

Students are expected to use the library for study and research only, and to refrain from distracting noises, reporting any disturbance or failure to find desired volumes to the librarian.
PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION

Morning Division — 10.00 to 12.00 m.
Evening Division — 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.
Evening Division — 7.35 to 9.30 p.m.

Students may choose any of the three divisions. If unable to attend a chosen division, may receive the same instruction by attending any other session of the same date.

FRESHMAN CLASS

First Semester
Torts I* ........................................... Dean Archer and Professor Henchey
Mondays (sixteen weeks)

Contracts I ..................................... Professors Hurley and Williams
Tuesdays (sixteen weeks)

Criminal Law .................................. Professors Fielding and Finnegan
Fridays (sixteen weeks)

Second Semester
Torts II (including Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Laws and History of Law) Dean Archer and Professor Henchey
Mondays (sixteen weeks)

Contracts II .................................. Professors Hurley and Williams
Tuesdays (sixteen weeks)

Agency .......................................... Professors Fielding and Williams
Fridays (sixteen weeks)

Workmen’s Compensation Law ............. Professor Parks

SOPHOMORE CLASS

First Semester
Bills and Notes I ................................. Professors York and Duffy
Mondays (sixteen weeks)

Equity and Trusts I ............................ Professors Getchell, Finnegan and Halloran
Tuesdays (sixteen weeks)

* Also special lectures in “Introduction to the Study of Law.”

Twenty-nine
Real Property I . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Getchell and Smith  
Fridays (sixteen weeks)

History of Law II . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dean Archer  
(One hour per week for five weeks Tuesdays)

Second Semester

Bills and Notes II and Landlord and Tenant . . Professors York and Duffy  
Mondays (sixteen weeks)

Equity and Trusts II . . . Professors Getchell, Finnegan and Halloran  
Tuesdays (sixteen weeks)

Real Property II . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Getchell and Smith  
Fridays (sixteen weeks)

JUNIOR CLASS*

First Semester

Sales . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Finnegan and Crockett  
Mondays (sixteen weeks with Sophomore Class)

Wills . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Halloran and Duffy  
Tuesdays (sixteen weeks)

Evidence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Williams and Fogarty  
Fridays (sixteen weeks)

Second Semester

Constitutional Law . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Warner and Fogarty  
Mondays (sixteen weeks)

Deeds, Mortgages and Easements . . . . . . . . . . Professors Smith and McCarty  
Tuesdays (sixteen weeks)

Partnership . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Duffy and Finnegan  
Fridays (eight weeks)

Bankruptcy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Professors Finnegan and Avery  
Fridays (eight weeks)

SENIOR CLASS*

First Semester

Carriers and Conflict of Laws . . . . . . Professors Williams and Higgins  
Mondays (sixteen weeks)

* Work of First Semester Junior and Senior years will be given in alternating years.

Thirty
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LAW
MASTER OF LAWS COURSE

By Chapter 15, Acts of 1935, the Legislature of Massachusetts conferred upon Suffolk Law School, in addition to its original power under Chapter 145 of the Acts of 1914, the right to confer the degree of Master of Laws, as well as power to confer collegiate degrees. In pursuance of the first mentioned authority the Trustees of the School are instituting a graduate course to begin on Monday, September 30, 1935. Courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) may be taken in either one or two years depending upon the amount of time available for study.

Students holding the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) from a recognized law school, provided such candidate can satisfy the current educational requirements for admission to Suffolk Law School, are eligible to take the Master’s Course.

The graduate courses are intended to supplement general professional education in the closely related fields of law and government by an intensive study of special subjects outside the ordinary scope of a law school curriculum.

The mental stimulus of return to the Classroom—renewed association with lawyers who are ambitious to rise to greater heights in the profession—new vistas of law and of cultural understanding—these are some of the

Thirty-one
advantages of the Master’s Course at Suffolk Law School. Every subject will be given by an expert—and every subject of great value to an ambitious lawyer.

LENGTH OF COURSE

The Master’s course may be covered in one year of thirty-four weeks by attending three evenings a week; or in two years by the following plan:

1st Year
- Mondays and Fridays
- English Constitutional History, all year
- International Law, first semester
- Municipal Government, second semester

2nd Year
- Wednesdays
- Taxation, all year
- Admiralty, first semester
- Brief Making, second semester

REGULAR PROGRAM

First Semester
- Monday: English Constitutional History 6–7.30 p.m.
- International Law 7.30–9.00 p.m.
- Wednesday: Taxation and Public Finance 6–7.30 p.m.
- Admiralty 7.30–9.00 p.m.
- Friday: English Constitutional History 6–7.30 p.m.
- International Law 7.30–9.00 p.m.

Second Semester
- Monday: English Constitutional History 6–7.30 p.m.
- Municipal Government 7.30–9.00 p.m.
- Wednesday: Taxation and Public Finance 6–7.30 p.m.
- Brief Making 7.30–9.00 p.m.
- Friday: English Constitutional History 6–7.30 p.m.
- Municipal Government 7.30–9.00 p.m.

TUITION

English Constitutional History ............................................. $55.00
International Law .......................................................................... 30.00
Municipal Government............................................................... 30.00
Admiralty...................................................................................... 15.00
Taxation and Public Finance................................................... 30.00
Brief Making................................................................................ 15.00

If taken in one year the tuition will be $160. $175.00

Registration Fee........................................................................... $5.00
Diploma Fee............................................. 10.00

Thirty-two
COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

(1) English Constitutional History

The Political history of England from the time of the invasion by Germanic tribes to 1800, including the long struggle between the common people and the ruling classes for supremacy in Government. The development of legal safeguards against the tyranny of rulers or the passions of a popular assembly, resulting in the British Constitution, will be traced with care.


(2) International Law

This subject deals with the principles of international relations in peace and war; development of international arbitration; movement toward world peace; international treaties; extradition and the like.

U.S. Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney, LL.B. (Boston University).

(3) Municipal Government

A survey of American city governments especially designed for those interested in the management and administration of municipal affairs, and for those who live in an urban environment. Discussion will center about such problems as municipal elections, local law enforcement, efficient municipal administration, experiments in large cities and the relationship of municipal government to federal, state and county governments. A study of the administrative machinery and its relation to public health, public lighting, public recreation, education, fire, and police protection is afforded the student from a variety of angles involving the social and economic as well as the political aspects of the problem. Attention will be focused upon the newer types of municipal organization such as commission plan of government, city manager plans. Problems of financial management of municipalities will be presented to the student for critical discussion.

Edward T. Simoneau, LL.B. (Suffolk Law School), Ex-Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts.

(4) Municipal Finance

This course will include a study of the principles underlying the fixing of tax rates for cities and towns; the control of municipal expenditures through a budget system.

Charles J. Fox, A.B. (Harvard) Budget Commissioner, City of Boston, 1922-34, Auditor, City of Boston, 1934-.
(5) Income Taxation

This course includes the principles underlying income taxes, Federal and State.

John N. O'Donohue, LL.B. (Suffolk), Former head of Legal Department of U. S. Internal Revenue.

(6) Admiralty

This course in admiralty includes the origin and growth of courts of admiralty; jurisdiction of courts; laws of the sea in respect to vessels and cargo; bottomry; carriage; demurrage; general average; pilotage; salvage and the like.

Lecturer to be announced.

(7) Legal Research

Every lawyer faces the problem of how and where he can find the exact law on this or that point vital to cases in which he may be engaged as counsel. Suffolk Law School is fortunate in securing the services as lecturer of a member of the research staff of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He will lecture for eight weeks on how and where to find the law.

Robert R. Elliott, B.S. (Harvard), LL.B. (Boston University). Research Department, Supreme Judicial Court.

(8) Brief Making

This course explains the customs governing the preparation of briefs, especially for the higher courts of Massachusetts.

Arthur V. Getchell, LL.B. (Suffolk), Professor of Law in Suffolk Law School. Member of firm of Addison C. Getchell & Son.

Thirty-four
CLASS OF 1935
(Attending during 1934-35)

William Altman, Roxbury
Glenn Washington Bartram, Lynn
*Francis Joseph Baxter, Lowell
Joseph Henderson Benger, Belmont
William Miller Benjamin, Arlington
Edmund James Blake, Arlington
*Nunzio Bonaccorso, East Boston
Burtram Borisom, Mattapan
Henry Francis Bowers, Waltham
Walter Francis Brady, Lynn
John Leo Brennan, Charlestown
Jeremiah Francis Buckley, Watertown
Nelson Gregory Burke, Providence, R.I.
Charles Francis Canavan, Quincy
Americo Ralph Cataldo, Revere
Winfield Scott Cavanaugh, Newtonville
Carl Alfred Christofferson, Watertown
Clarence Dudley Clatur, Waltham
Arthur Benedict Corbett, Dorchester
Edward GeorgeCumnally, Dorchester
Avery Paine Currier, Wilmington
Frederick Theodore DeLeskey, W. Newton
Thomas Lawlor Dougherty, Milton
Eugene Fenton, Lawrence
Dana Walker Fisher, Jamaica Plain
James Aloysius Flaherty, Valley Falls, R.I.
Edmund Patrick Fleming, Jr., Somerville
Richard F. Foley, Watertown
Ralph Augustine Gallagher, Franklin
James Bernard Gibbons, South Boston
Thomas Francis Gibson, Cambridge
David Irving Goldberg, Lynn
Ernest Joseph Goodale, Dorchester
Leo Alfred Gosselin, Bellingham
*February, 1935, graduate.
Ralph Emerson Gott, Malden
Joseph Patrick Graham, Brighton
Jawdat M. Habib, Jerusalem, Palestine
George Haftiy, Worcester
Michael Joseph Harney, Dorchester
John Paul Hogan, Revere
Norman Benjamin Hoyt, Dorchester
James Tobin Hynes, Northboro
Samuel Isaacson, Boston
Winthrop Lenth Kewell, Melrose
Joseph Emhoff Jones, Roxbury
Joseph Francis Jordan, Boston
Louis Eli Katz, Boston

Thomas Joseph Kelley, Medford
John Joseph Kelly, Braintree
Harry Francis Kenney, Melrose
Moses Samuel Klein, Haverhill
Francis Joseph LaFountain, Biddeford, Me.
Haskell Arthur Lampke, Dorchester
Frederick Tompson Larrabee, Watertown
Thomas Henry Lavin, Leominster
Nathan Lerner, Boston
Raymond March, Milton
Harold Arthur McAskill, Quincy
Arthur Martin McCarthy, Newton Center
Charles Sumner McLaughlin, Cambridge
Joseph Stephen Meaney, Chelsea
John Jacob Minkin, Cambridge
William Eustis Russell Murray, Salisbury
Richard Henry Nolan, Boston
George Herbert Noonan, South Boston
Charles Herbert Nutting, Jr., Sharon
Thomas Francis O’Donnell, Quincy
Generino Alfred Piscaci, Boston
James Robert Rafferty, Dorchester
Gordon Walcott Roaf, Marblehead
George Herbert Roberts, Dorchester
Domenico Joseph Russo, Revere
Edward Sacks, East Boston
Nelson Fred Schlegel, Lynn
Joseph Edward Sheehan, Taunton
Carl Albert Sheridan, Framingham
George Eli Shulman, Brockton
Chester Warren Smith, Lynn
*Edward Webster Smith, Gloucester
Harvey Edward Snow, Natick
Harold Snyder, Dorchester
Joseph Spinazola, Framingham
Bernard George Steinberg, Roxbury
James Joseph Sullivan, Jr., Lawrence
Saul David Swartz, Dorchester
Hikmat Taji, Ramleh, Palestine
William Emmett Tierney, Lawrence
*John Harold Varney, North Cambridge
Frank Volini, Boston
Zarah Weinstien, Cambridge
Isadore Welensky, Methuen
Edgar Joseph Wells, Groton
*George Laurence White, Newton
Louis Winer, Lynn

CLASS OF 1936
(Attending during 1934-35)

Thomas Edward Anastasi, Dorchester
Abraham Alfred Ankeles, Peabody
Edward James Austin, Malden

*February, 1935, graduate.

Alexander Albert Avola, East Boston
Paul James Barry, Dorchester
Thomas Turley Becker, Brookline

Thirty-five
SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL - BOSTON

Walter Charles Bell, Boston
James Russell Bohen, Gloucester
Myron Robert Boris, Roslindale
Robert Julius Bucell, Brighton
Thomas Henry Buckley, Abington
Edmund Richard Burke, Worcester
Francis Vincent Cahill, Dorchester
Charles Aloysius Campbell, Boston
John Angus Campbell, Somerville
Coleman Caplen, Brighton
Edmund Euplio Capodilupo, Boston
Henry Royal Carley, Dorchester
Edward James Carroll, Dorchester
Theodore Batchelder Carter, Manchester, N. H.
Patrick E. P. Caruso, Boston
Sydney D. Catler, Quincy
Winfield Scott Cavanaugh, Newtonville
Eddie Franklin Clevenger, Newton
Stanley Merrion Cotton, Wellesley
Peter Louis DeStefano, Dorchester
John Patrick Dolan, Walpole
William Charles Ellis, Roxbury
George Fine, Revere
Gordon Flaherty, Quincy
James Aloysius Flaherty, Valley Falls, R. I.
Charles Raymond Flood, Lowell
James Ronald Forrester, Mansfield
Francis Joseph Fortunato, Medford
Benjamin Alvin Friedman, Taunton
Perry Stanley Furbush, Somerville
John Amos Gifford, Boston
Frank Glazer, Revere
Charles Joseph Good, Cambridge
Loring Dow Goodale, Brookline
Horace Robert Goyans, Belmont
Frederick George Harms, Boston
David Houston, Jr., Medford
Roger James Huston, Marlboro
Eugene Francis Irwin, Medford
Arthur Augustus Jenkins, Reading
Edward Johnson, Swampscott
Gabriel Kantrovitz, Boston
Hyman Kaplan, Dorchester
Edward Ignatius Kelley, Jr., East Boston
Daniel Joseph Kennelly, Everett
Theodore Kline, Mattapan
Eli Yale Kroftisky, Mattapan
Robert Joseph Larkin, Jamaica Plain
Joseph Leonardi, Lawrence
Edward Harold Libertine, Braintree
Walter T. Lundegren, Marblehead
Donald F. Lynch, Newton
James William Mackey, Milford
James Mahoney, Roxbury
Walter John Malloy, Dorchester
Edward Thomas Martin, West Newton
Frank Edward McIntire, Wakefield
Henry Francis McKenna, Cambridge
Joseph Edward Mellen, Charlestown
Lawrence Joseph Moore, Dorchester
Walter Eldridge Morse, Jr., Southville
Bart Edward Mulcahy, West Roxbury
Martin Joseph Mulroy, Quincy
Sidney D. Nadler, Dorchester
Edward Thomas Nedder, Readville
Thomas Matthew Newth, Swampscott
Michael Francis O'Connell, Roxbury
James William O'Donnell, Ballardvale
James Francis O'Shea, Hyde Park
Roland H. Parker, Winchester
Francis George Patrick, Taunton
Harry Pavey, Revere
Henry Perlmutter, Mattapan
Harold Francis Petherick, Walpole
Abraham Irving Portnoy, Mattapan
Alexander Hoyt Pratt, Newton
Edward Francis Quigley, Ashland
Walter Kauko Rautio, Fitchburg
Armand Ricupero, East Boston
John Joseph Risoldi, Beverly
Charles Rosen, Brookline
Lawrence Dominick Ryan, Roxbury
Joseph Lawrence Sala, North Adams
David Sawyer, Roxbury
Robert Schneiderman, Dorchester
Antonio Serra, Boston
Edward William Shea, Newton Center
Andrew Patrick Sheehan, Charlestown
Martin A. Simon, Dorchester
William LeRow Smith, Jr., West Medford
Burton Malcolm Stevens, Fitchburg
Edgar Whiting Stiles, North Weymouth
Charles Eustis Stockbridge, Hanover
Charles Raymond Sullivan, Charlestown
George Thom, Jr., Lawrence
Millard Harris Tibbetts, Boston
William Joseph Tibert, Dorchester
Carroll Nathan Wheeler, Jamaica Plain
William Haynes Wilson, Watertown
Robert Edwin Wiseman, Cambridge
Harry Lee Wood, Jr., Medford
V. Marquis Fortich Zerda, Dedham

CLASS OF 1937
(Attending during 1934-35)

John Francis Ahearn, Brookline
William James A'Hearn, Dorchester
Julius Alpert, Boston
Eliot L. Applebaum, Somerville
Marian Glenn Archer, Boston
Nathan Pratt Arnold, East Pembroke
Shepard Robert Aroff, Brookline
Robert Francis Bacon, Boston
Albert Edward Bailey, Jr., Medford
Wilfrid Ephraim Balthahazar, Hudson

Thirty-six
Julio Cesar Banda, Quincy
Thurston Ivar Benson, Mattapan
Warren Elbert Benson, South Braintree
Eugene A. Berube, Boston
Carl Albert Bickford, Marlboro
Leslie Ward Bissell, Newcomb, New York
Kenneth Ford Blandin, Attleboro
William Eugene Bloom, Stoneham
Carnegie B. Boothe, Jr., Boston
Clarence Sorenson Borggaard, Somerville
Joseph Bosco, East Boston
Thomas Aloysius Brett, Boston
George F. Brewer, Newton Centre
Herbert G. Brothers, Framingham
William Warren Browderick, Lynn
Philip J. Burnett, Brighton
Martin Thomas Camacho, Somerville
Harry Caplan, Dorchester
Joseph Caplan Dorchester
Andrew Caputo, East Boston
Rober E. Carter, Manchester, N. H.
Theodore Batchelder Carter, Manchester, N. H.
Edwin P. Cashman, Dorchester
James Wendell Chaffin, Boston
Timothy Joseph Collins, Lawrence
John Christopher Conley, Boston
Thomas Henry Connell, Woburn
James Harold Connick, Lynn
William Joseph Connolly, Dorchester
Edward Leo Connors, Sharon
John Daniel Connors, Boston
John Thomas Conway, Taunton
Harry A. Copeland, North Reading
Frank Crowley, Lynn
Stephen Joseph Curran, Hyde Park
Maurice Francis Daly, Malden
Charles R. Desmarais, Dorchester
John Nunziato DiBona, Quincy
Leroy Arthur Dixon, Dorchester
Jeremiah Doherty, Jamaica Plain
John J. Donovan, Jr., Boston
Timothy Joseph Donovan, Lynn
Robert Grant Doucette, Lynn
Roswell Keith Doughty, Walpole
Joseph Francis Doyle, Boston
Christopher George Dravis, Boston
Ben Warren Drew, Westford
Thomas James Driscoll, Stoneham
David Edward Duffy, Lynn
John Joseph Dunne, Winchester
Santino Farinella, Mansfield
William Anthony Farrell, Allston
Harry Richard Fazio, Jr., Medford
Maurice Louis Feinzig, Dorchester
John Francis Ferrick, Cambridge
Brendan Aloysius Augustine Finn, Somerville
Edmund B. Fitzhenry, Walpole
William H. Flaherty, Woburn
Thomas Joseph Flavin, Boston
Thomas Edward Flynn, Jr., Dorchester
Carroll Boynton Fowler, Quincy
Wolcott Howard Fraser, Wollaston
Americo Joseph Fusco, Lawrence
Wallace Garber, Boston
Henry Clement Gill, Brockton
Harold Thorner Gilley, Everett
William Raymond Given, Burlington
William Norman Gleason, Salem
Everett Sidney Glixman, Revere
Fred Gluck, Lynn
Abram Goldberg, Philadelphia, Penna.
Charles Drummy Goldrick, Auburndale
George Goldstein, Somerville
Kalmann Goldstein, Roxbury
James B. Greason, Jr., Brookline
Thomas Francis Hanley, Dorchester
Jesse Russell Harper, Quincy
John Arthur Joseph Harrington, Cambridge
Edmund Miles Hart, Medford
George William Hollop, Lynn
Willard Irving Horton, Boston
John Chancellor Howard, Medford
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Frank Elstrom Johnson, Jr., North Andover
Francis Henry Jones, Natick
Arthur Edward Kaplan, Revere
Eliot Katze, Lawrence
James J. Kears, Jr., Roxbury
Patrick Joseph Kears, Lynn
James Edward Kenney, Boston
John Stevenson Kiley, Waltham
George F. Kilgoar, Dorchester
Harry Maps Kimball, Hingham
Samuel Lewis King, Danvers
Sydney Nelson Kirshen, Roxbury
Paul Wallace Knight, Milton
Henry Arthur Kutz, Somerville
James Bethune Laing, Jr., Quincy
Fritz Roland Larson, Saugus
Paul Joseph Leahy, West Newton
Leo Leavitt, Dorchester
Peter Lembo, Framingham
William Harry Lerner, Lynn
Newton Gilman Loud, Boston
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John Gregory Lynch, Dorchester
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James William Mackey, Milford
John Joseph Maguire, Newtonville
John J. Mahoney, Jr., Dorchester
Alexander Joseph Maino, New Bedford
Alfred Joseph Maino, New Bedford
Norman Taylor May, Jamaica Plain
John Alfred McCarthy, Boston
James Daniel McClosey, Dorchester
Edward Nelson McCulloch, Rockport
John Joseph McDonnell, Lawrence
Edward Arthur McLaughlin, Cambridge
Richard E. McLaughlin, Cambridge

Thirty-seven
THOMAS ANDREW McMahan, Boston
Gerard James Mele, South Ashburnham
Raymond Wesley Morrill, Danvers
John Francis Moriarty, Andover
Leslie Owens Moriarty, Somerville
James Martin Mouradian, Hopkinton
Frederick H. Moynihan, Belmont
Douglas Muir, West Newton
Thomas A. Mulligan, Jr., Roslindale
Martin Joseph Mulroy, Quincy
Ransford E. Munroe, Jr., Braintree
Francis Edward Munsey, Framingham
Eugene F. Murphy, Dorchester
Walter Thomas Murphy, Uxbridge
Albert Perkins Nelson, Reading
Edward Bartlett Nixon, Taunton
Edward S. L. Norton, Dorchester
Daniel Augustine O'Connell, Danvers
Charles Waldron O'Connor, Saugus
John Thomas O'Dea, Jr., Jamaica Plain
John M. O'Neil, Amesbury
Roy Killam Patch, Beverly
William F. Pethybridge, Haverhill
Daniel Thomas Pizzi, East Boston
Samuel Poretsky, Revere
Jason Mortimer Poster, Roxbury
Frank Anthony Pullo, East Boston
Thomas William Quigley, Dorchester
Charles Alvah Rand, Avon
Herbert James Redman, Quincy
Frank Louis Reinherz, Boston
John James Reynolds, Somerville
Basil M. Roberts, Boston
Frank Arthur Roche, Medford
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William Francis Scarrott, Dorchester
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Angelo Anthony Schraffia, East Boston

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Domenico Jerome Alfano, East Boston
Winslow Roger Allen, Marblehead
John Magnus Anderson, Woburn
Louis Foss Andrews, Greenland
Christo Nicholas Angelo, Hudson
Frank Leonhard Archer, Jr., Boston
Edward James Ariel, Boston
Clifford Edgar Armstrong, Somerville
John Joseph Bagley, Newtonville
Walter Silshee Bagley, East Boston

Thirty-eight
Thirty-nine
Harold Edward Gray, Stoneham
Lincoln Blaisdell Grayson, Boston
Frank Bernard Greelish, Brockton
Daniel James Griffin, Stoneham
Nicholas Frederick Haddad, Boston
Edward Hamaty, Boston
Gordon Baxter Hanlon, Brighton
John Sidney Hannegan, Melrose
Edmund Miles Hart, Medford
Edward Joseph Hayes, Jr., Lawrence
John Francis Hayes, Lawrence
Richard Arnold Henry, Boston
Archie Bowler Herbert, Franconia, N. H.
Maimon Irving Hersher, Peabody
Edward Victor Hickey, West Newton
Stephen Riggs Holmes, Newton
William John Hook, Stoneham
William Joseph Houston, Jr., W. Roxbury
Frederick Harvey Howalt, Roslindale
Leon Melvin Huntress, Manchester, N. H.
Leo Francis Xavier Hurley, Roslindale
Timothy Joseph Hurley, Brighton
Robert James Ingraham, Andover
Charles Earl Imman, Boston
Cleo Fred Jaillet, Gardner
David Brownell Jodrey, Chelsea
Donworth Drew Johnson, Bangor, Me.
Oscar Charles Johnson, Lowell
Albert Morris Kagan, Dorchester
Bruno Walter Kaminsky, Cambridge
George Joseph Kanofsky, Dorchester
Benjamin Kantrovitz, Boston
Bernard John Karawacki, Cambridge
Arthur Vincent Kelleher, Newburyport
John Charles Kelley, Haverhill
George Freeland Killgoar, Dorchester
Victor Kaare Kjoss, Waltham
Burton Wilder Knight, Manchester, N. H.
Harry Krasnegor, Roxbury
Robert Solomon Kretscher, Framingham
Moses Leon Kustanovitz, Boston
George D. Lambrenos, Boston
David M. Lang, Chelsea, Vt.
Walbert Joseph LaPlante, Dorchester
Kenneth Chester Latham, Reading
Victor Frank Lauricella, Lynn
Nathan Lavider, Dorchester
Robert Carlton Lawrence, Phillips, Me.
Frederick Charles Leaky, Boston
Leo James LeClair, Lowell
Max Lerner, Lynn
Eliot Lawrence Levin, Brighton
Arthur Levine, Lynn
Grant Robert Levine, Boston
Saul Aaron Levine, Brookline
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Thomas Francis Littlewood, North Dartmouth
Richard Leo Loftus, Boston
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Joseph Francis Marashio, Woburn
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Summit Stewart Masi, Everett
James Allen Mason, Newton
William Michael Mayrides, Cambridge
Thomas Joseph McAdams, Hyde Park
Robert Joseph McCarthy, Rockland
William James Francis McCarthy, Boston
Walter Williams McCoubrey, Lexington
Philip Matthew McDavid, Dorchester
James Joseph McDonald, Jr., Sanbornville
William Carroll McElroy, Watertown
Thomas Michael McGovern, Boston
Robert Thomas McLaughlin, Belmont
Frederick Donnell McLean, Boston
John Aloysius McManus, Marblehead
Herbert Louis McNary, Mattapan
Alvin James McNulty, Cambridge
John Joseph Medeiros, Somerville
Robert Paul Melanson, Waltham
Leo Meltzer, Lexington
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Everett Warren Munro, Jr., Brookline
Arthur Thomas Murphy, Bridgewater
Joseph Patrick Murphy, Taunton
Irving Myers, Boston
Clarence William Nazzaro, Boston
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Eugene Benfolia Nolan, Hyde Park
David Obshatkin, Taunton
Irving Sydney Obshatkin, Taunton
Daniel Augustine O’Connell, Danvers
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Paul Zasimavicus, South Boston
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Specials ............................................. 33
Seniors .............................................. 94
Juniors .............................................. 108
Sophomores ........................................ 210
Freshman ........................................... 353

798

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George William Dana
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James Edward McGee, Marlborough
Samuel Michael, Revere
James Martin Mouradian, Hopkinton
Douglas Muir, West Newton
Edward Thomas Nedder, Readville
Hugh J. O'Donnell, Salem
John Howard Pearson, 2nd, Lowell
Leon Robert Poock, Boston
Ernest Louis Proteau, Boston
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David Sawyer, Roxbury
Louis Schwartz, Dorchester
John James Sheehan, Jr., Revere
William Sanas Silsby, Aurora, Me.
John Francis Sullivan, Dorchester
Mario Timothy Villanti, Dorchester
Thomas Francis Waters, Newton

*With honor.
†With highest honors.
‡February, 1935, graduates.

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