Suffolk University Law School Catalog, 1975-1976

Suffolk University Law School

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Suffolk University
Law School
Boston 1976
Academic Calendar 1975-1976

First Semester Classes Begin
Day Division
Evening Division
Columbus Day
Veterans Day
Thanksgiving Recess (Noon)
Classes Resume
First Semester Classes End
Christmas Recess Begins
September 10, Wednesday
October 13, Monday
November 11, Tuesday
November 26, Wednesday
December 1, Monday
December 18, Thursday

Second Semester
Second Semester Classes Begin: January 26, Monday
Washington’s Birthday: February 16, Monday
Evacuation Day: March 15, Monday
Spring Recess Begins: March 22, Monday
Second Semester Classes Resume: March 29, Monday
Patriots Day: April 19, Monday
April 30, Friday
May 7, Friday
Second Semester Examinations Begin: Third Year Day and Fourth Year Evening.
First and Second Year Day.
First, Second and Third Year Evening.
May 3, Monday
May 12, Wednesday
May 24, Monday
May 28, Friday

SUMMER SCHEDULE
Evening Classes
Classes Begin: May 31, 1976, Monday
Classes End: July 28, 1976, Wednesday
Examinations Begin: August 2, 1976, Monday
Examinations End: August 5, 1976, Thursday

1975

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BOSTON

Modern technology and the pressing demands of surging urbanism merge with the historically and culturally rich framework of Boston; the result is a unique blend of traditional beauty with the energy of modern urban life. The exciting contrast that arises from this interaction has made Boston a cultural as well as an educational haven for young America. Boston offers a wide-range of recreational opportunities. From a quiet walk in one of the city's hundreds of parks to the clamor of a rock concert; from a peaceful day's sailing on the Charles River to the excitement of a professional football game; from an enjoyable afternoon's tour of one of the city's fine museums to an energetic afternoon at the beach, Boston remains a city of contrasts.

The city boasts fine restaurants, theaters, and musical entertainment. For the sports buff there are major league baseball, football, basketball, and hockey teams located nearby. Numerous winter sports and beach resort areas are easily accessible to the Bostonian.

Yet, the true desirability of the city is its unparalleled atmosphere of intellectual stimulation. Each fall, over 100,000 students return to the Metropolitan area's colleges and universities. The student will find innumerable programs and activities whereby the intellectual community may actively contribute to the needs of the urban community. The law student, especially, will find available a great range of opportunities to apply his skill and knowledge to the critical social and economic problems that plague all American cities. From public defender programs to consumer protection bureaus, the city abounds with programs designed particularly for law students to contribute where the needs are greatest.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

Suffolk University, a private institution, was established in 1906. The first unit of the University was the Law School. In 1914 the school was chartered with degree-granting powers by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The College of Liberal Arts was founded in 1934, the Graduate School of Law in 1935, the College of Journalism in 1936, and the College of Business Administration in 1937. The various departments were incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1937.

On the level of national accreditation, Suffolk University is a member of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Law School is fully approved by the American Bar Association. The University is also a member of the Association of American Colleges and the Association of University Evening Colleges. All schools and departments of the University are approved by the Board of Collegiate Authority of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The day and evening curricula of the Law School are also registered with the Department of Education of the State of New York. The Veterans Administration approves all courses for GI benefits.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

In the past decade Suffolk University Law School has been marked by growth and change. Established in 1906 as an Evening Law School, today the law school has a day division as well as an evening division with an enrollment of 1900 students.

To answer the demands of today's students' needs, Suffolk University Law School has expanded not only its faculty and administration but its physical plant as well. In the summer of 1975, Suffolk University Law School began an ambitious program of expansion and renovation. Suffolk University Law School and its facilities are now located in one building, the Frank J. Donahue Building. In the Donahue Building all facets of law school life come together: faculty, administration, student organizations, the law library and classrooms. Within the building, space has been provided for several ampitheater classrooms and a law library which seats over 650 persons.

With this physical expansion has come a renewed effort to strengthen classroom instruction and clinical programs. To do this, the administration has consciously sought to increase faculty positions while reducing the student enrollment. Along with a strong academic program, Suffolk has also done much to take advantage of its unique location. Within a moment's walk of the Massachusetts State House, the John F. Kennedy Federal Complex, Boston City Hall, and the Suffolk County Court House, the Suffolk Law Student has easy access to the vast facilities provided by these governmental centers. In addition the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, and the renowned Boston Public Library are all situated within a short distance from the law school.

Clearly, in today's everchanging urban society the inner-city environment of Suffolk University Law School is a tremendous asset in a well rounded legal education.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is located on the fourth and fifth floors of the Donahue Building. By yearly appropriations and gifts from alumni and others, it is constantly increasing its collection. It is open from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, from 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. on Saturday, and from 12 Noon to 11:00 P.M. on Sunday.

The current expansion of the law school's facilities has increased substantially the size and capacity of the law school library. The library is now able to seat over 650 students and contains approximately 80,000 volumes.

The Library includes the reported decisions of all the states in the National Reporter System, all of the official reports of many of the states, reports of all decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal Courts, reports of selected Federal Administrative Agencies, the American Digest, Corpus Juris and Corpus Juris Secondum, American
Jurisprudence and American Jurisprudence 2d, and the American Law Reports. Also contained are a full set of English reports and a large collection of legal periodicals, textbooks and casebooks.

The library has recently added a microfiche machine and two microfiche readers (with a collection of 2,300 volumes of the National Reporter System on microfiche).

The library has a fine collection of statutory materials including the United States Statutes at Large, the United States Code Annotated, all the compilations of the Massachusetts Statutes, statutes of most of the States, and Halsbury’s Statutes of England and other common law jurisdictions.

The Massachusetts State House Library, a collection of 600,000 volumes, containing many state papers, legislative materials, and other legal research aids, is housed in the State House, located directly opposite the university complex, and easily accessible to law students. Also available for student use is the Public Library of the city of Boston. This library is one of the largest in the world, containing about 2,000,000 volumes.

**Summer Law School Program**

In 1974 Suffolk University Law School instituted a Summer Program. This Program is open only to students in good standing at an accredited law school who have completed their first year. Each applicant to the program must present a letter from an official at the law school he is attending as part of the application stating that he is a student in good standing.

A student in the program may take up to 5 credits (10 classroom hours per week) without special permission. No student may under any circumstances take more than 7 credits (14 classroom hours per week). A student wishing to take 6 or 7 credits (12 or 14 classroom hours per week) must obtain special administrative approval.

Students wishing to use the Evening Summer Program courses for acceleration purposes are advised that in order to satisfy the full time weeks in residence requirements of the accrediting authorities, they must take a minimum of 5 credits (10 classroom hours per week). The weeks in residence requirement is fully explained starting on page 32 of this catalog.

Summer Law School applications and bulletins are available early in the spring through the Law School Admissions Office.

**Dean Frederick McDermott-Visiting Professorship**

During the 1972-1973 academic year the Trustees of the University endowed a faculty chair in the memory of the late Dean of the Law School, Frederick A. McDermott. Periodically a distinguished legal educator will be invited to the Law School for a one year appointment.
Admissions

Prelegal Study
Applicants must possess a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university prior to the time of registration. The Faculty does not specify particular subjects for prelegal education. Our students come from many universities, of varied curricula. The great disparity found in the quality of teaching method and content of college courses makes it impractical to designate particular subjects as the “best” preparation for the study of law. However, it may be said that concentration in one or more of the liberal arts, sciences and/or humanities, such as history, philosophy, literature, mathematics, economics is desirable. Undergraduate courses in elementary accounting are recommended, as they furnish a background helpful in many Law School courses. The importance of proficiency in English, both written and spoken, cannot be overemphasized.

Prospective applicants will find additional information in the 1975/1976 edition of the PreLaw Handbook published by the Law School Admissions Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This publication contains additional information on prelegal study, a brief word picture of most American Law Schools and other relevant information to Law School applicants.

A copy of the PreLaw Handbook may be obtained through many college book stores or ordered directly from:
L.S.A.S., Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08540

Admissions Procedures
First year students in both the Day and Evening Divisions are enrolled only in September. Applications for admission should be sent to the Law School in the fall of the year prior to which admission is sought. The closing date for filing applications and all supporting documents, for both the Day and Evening Divisions of the class commencing in September, 1976, is February 15, 1976. Applications received after this date will not be processed.

Some states now require, under the rules for admission to the local bar, such procedures as Law Student Registration, the filing of a Law Student’s Qualifying Certificate and/or other formalities, before an applicant begins the study of law. Therefore, persons who may desire to practice law elsewhere than in Massachusetts, are advised to make inquiry with the local Bar Examination Authority of such other jurisdiction to determine their eligibility and to insure their completion of all requirements for the relevant state bar examination.

Personal interviews are not required although some applicants may be asked to come to the law school for an interview. If an applicant requests an interview by mail or telephone sometime between October 1 and January 15, every possible effort will be made to accommodate the candidate. Due to the seasonal work load within the Admissions Office it is generally not possible to conduct interviews between January 15 and June 1.

It must be remembered that due to the traveling of Admissions’ personnel, Admissions Committee meetings and the fluctuating work schedule all interviews must be made by appointment. If a candidate comes to the Law School without having first made an appointment, it is unlikely that he or she will be able to speak with an Admissions Counselor. The Law School has published a special Admissions Bulletin containing relevant information, the application form, and standard recommendation forms. To receive this bulletin please send a post card requesting the “Suffolk Admissions Bulletin of Information” to:
Suffolk University Law School
Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02114

Application Procedure
All applications to the Law School for the class commencing in September of 1976 should be made on the form dated September 1976 which is included in the current Suffolk Admissions Bulletin of Information.

The instructions contained in the Suffolk Admissions Bulletin of Information should be followed completely.

The admissions procedure consists of the following steps which must be followed by all applicants with the noted exceptions:

1. Application Form — this form, which is contained in the Suffolk Admissions Bulletin of Information, is valid for only one year. An applicant desiring to amplify any responses to a question asked on the application should include an additional page or pages.

2. Application Fee — a $25 non-refundable application fee must accompany all applications.

3. Registration with LSDAS — Transcripts: Suffolk University Law School is a member of the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). This service which has been developed by the Law School Admissions Council and the Educational Testing Service collects transcripts of an applicant’s academic work (undergraduate, graduate and professional), summarizes these transcripts into a uniform format and sends an LSDAS report. The LSDAS also reports a candidate’s LSAT score for each time the test is taken. All applicants must register with the LSDAS by filing the registration form supplied in the Law School Admissions Bulletin.

Each applicant must notify every college or university he or she has attended and request that a transcript be sent directly to the LSDAS and not to Suffolk University Law School.

LSDAS registration materials may be obtained from; and all transcripts should be sent to:
LSDAS/LSAT, ETS, Box 944, Princeton, NJ 08540
4. **LSAT** — Every applicant for admission to the Law School is required to take the Law School Admission Test and have an official report of the score forwarded directly to Suffolk University Law School by the Educational Testing Service. During the 1975-76 academic year the LSAT will be administered on the following dates:

- October 11, 1975
- December 6, 1975
- February 7, 1976
- April 10, 1976
- July 24, 1976

It is strongly recommended that an applicant for September of 1976 take the Law School Admission Test no later than December of 1975. The February 1976 test date is the last date for which scores will be considered for September 1976 applicants. The Test is administered at hundreds of colleges in the United States and foreign countries. Applicants should be aware that registration dates for taking the LSAT usually close 4 weeks prior to the test date.

Information about the LSAT is contained in the same bulletin that contains information about the LSDAS. This publication may be obtained by writing directly to:

L.S.A.S., Box 944, Princeton, NJ 08540

5. **Letters of Recommendation** — Two letters of recommendation are required. If the candidate has graduated from college within the past 3 years, one of these letters must be from a former college instructor. Applicants may use the standard recommendation forms provided in the Suffolk Law School Admissions Bulletin for this purpose.

All applications are voted on by the Faculty Admissions Committee. Notification of the action taken will be sent by mail to the applicant at the address given on the application form unless otherwise requested in writing.

6. **Advance Tuition Deposits** — Each applicant who has been accepted for admission is required to notify the Law School in writing of his intention to enter the school and pay a deposit of $100. An additional $250 advance tuition deposit must be made prior to July 1. These deposits are non-refundable but will be applied toward the tuition for the first semester. Under no circumstances will these deposits be refunded or applied toward any other semester.

**Transfer Students**

A student who has maintained a satisfactory academic record at another accredited Law School and who meets the Admission Requirements of Suffolk University Law School may apply for admission as a transfer student.

An application by a student with an unsatisfactory record at another Law School will not be considered.

At the discretion of the Faculty Admissions Committee, advanced standing for the degree of Juris Doctor may be granted for courses successfully completed by students in good standing at other Law Schools approved by the American Bar Association.

**Part-Time Study**

Students who cannot devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law may enroll in the Evening Division and complete the work necessary for the Juris Doctor degree in four school years (eight semesters).

The basic subjects in the Day and Evening Divisions are the same. Students in both Divisions are afforded the same quality of instruction and are held to the same academic standards.

Currently Suffolk Law School has no provision to accommodate special students, auditors or others who would like to take less than the required number of courses in the Day or Evening Division.

**Admission to a Subsequent Class**

The Law School accepts applicants only to one class. An accepted applicant who cannot commence the study of law with the class for which he was accepted must reapply to the Law School. A re-applicant will receive some additional consideration as a result of his prior acceptance. However, due to the increasingly large numbers of highly qualified candidates, a previously accepted candidate should be aware that he may not meet the current admissions criteria.

Accepted applicants will be asked to submit an official final transcript directly to the Law School showing the award of a baccalaureate degree and each higher degree earned. In addition, each applicant is required, as a part of the registration procedure, to have a picture taken for inclusion in the student Directory. Pictures are taken at the school after the commencement of the first semester and at no expense to the student. Failure to comply with posted notices giving the student an ample opportunity to satisfy this requirement is deemed the equivalent of a withdrawal.
Scholarships

The Trustees of the University have established the following full tuition scholarships:

The Louis D. Brandeis Scholarship in memory of the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, to be awarded annually to a graduate of Brandeis University.

The Charles Doe Scholarship in memory of Charles Doe, a graduate of Dartmouth College, Class of 1849, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire for thirty-five years and Chief Justice for twenty years, to be awarded annually to a graduate of Dartmouth College.

The Frederick A. McDermott Scholarship in memory of the late Frederick A. McDermott, Dean of Suffolk University Law School, to be awarded annually to a graduate of Boston College.

The Merrimack College Scholarship, to be awarded annually to a graduate of Merrimack College.

Suffolk University Scholarships, four full tuition scholarships, to be awarded annually to graduates of Suffolk University who have maintained high scholastic standing in their college work. Continuation of such scholarships shall be conditioned upon the student’s maintaining a satisfactory average.

The David I. Walsh Scholarship in memory of the late Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, to be awarded annually to a graduate of the College of the Holy Cross.

Each of the above Trustees’ Scholarships, covering full tuition charges is available annually to a student of either the day or evening division who is worthy and desirous of studying law at Suffolk University Law School, upon nomination by the President of each of the aforementioned institutions. Each recipient will receive the scholarship, for one year, and if he maintains a satisfactory average, the scholarship will continue until he receives his degree.

The Gleason L. Archer Scholarship to be awarded annually by the Law School Faculty Scholarship Committee in memory of the late Gleason L. Archer, founder and Dean of Suffolk Law School and first President of Suffolk University, whose foresight, business acumen, enthusiasm and energy led to the establishment of Suffolk University.

The Hiram J. Archer Scholarship in memory of Hiram J. Archer, Professor of Law and Trustee of Suffolk University, which is to be awarded annually by the Law School Faculty Scholarship Committee to a student who best typifies the high ideals exemplified by Professor Archer during his lifetime.

The William F. A. Graham Scholarship, established by the Trustees in memory of the late William F. A. Graham, Esq., of the Class of 1924, long a Trustee of Suffolk University, covers full tuition charges, is to be awarded annually by the Faculty Scholarship Committee to a student who typifies the high ideals exemplified by the life of Mr. Graham.

The William H. Henchey Scholarship in memory of Judge William H. Henchey, a former Professor of Law and Life Trustee of Suffolk University which is to be awarded annually by the Law School Faculty Scholarship Committee to a student who best typifies the high ideals exemplified by Judge William H. Henchey during his lifetime.

The John B. Hynes Scholarship in memory of the late Honorable John B. Hynes, former Mayor of the City of Boston, Trustee and Treasurer of Suffolk University, which is to be awarded annually by the Law School Faculty Scholarship Committee to a student who best typifies the high ideals exemplified by John B. Hynes during his lifetime.

The Eugene A. Hudson Scholarship in memory of the late Honorable Eugene A. Hudson, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court and Life Trustee and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Suffolk University at the time of his death, said scholarship to be awarded annually by the Law School Faculty Scholarship Committee to a student who best typifies the high ideals exemplified by Eugene A. Hudson during his lifetime.

Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students

The Board of Trustees and friends of Suffolk University have established a number of scholarships for qualified disadvantaged students in need. Those eligible may be enrolled in either the Day or the Evening Division. These scholarships may be renewed provided there is evidence of continued financial need.

Alumni Fund Scholarships

The Suffolk University Law School Alumni Fund, created and maintained by contributions of alumni and other friends of the Law School, finances the following scholarships:

Alumni Fund Class Leader Scholarship, Five Scholarships in the amount of $500 each, are awarded annually to the upperclassmen with the highest academic average for the preceding year in their respective class sections in the Day and Evening Divisions.

Alumni Fund Scholarships, covering all or part of a year’s tuition, which are awarded annually to upper-classmen who have achieved outstanding academic records for the previous year and who have a demonstrated need for scholarship assistance.

Alumni Fund Entrance Scholarships, covering all or part of tuition charges, which are made available to applicants for admission to the Law School whose college scholastic records, in the judgment of the Faculty Scholarship Committee, are outstanding. Continuation of such scholarships shall be conditioned upon the student’s maintaining excellent academic records.
Other Scholarships

The Fairchild Scholarship, established in 1926 by Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn, N.Y., in memory of her late husband, yields an income of $100 a year, and is awarded annually to a member of the first year class selected by the Faculty Scholarship Committee on the basis of scholarship, character and need.

The Steinberg Scholarship, established by Louis H. Steinberg of the Class of 1925, consists of the income of 60 shares of U.S. Steel Corporation stock and 120 shares of Bethlehem Steel Corporation stock, and is awarded annually to the student in the fourth year class in the evening division who has the highest cumulative average for the three preceding years.

Nelson G. and Mary G. Burke Scholarship Fund, established by Nelson G. Burke, a Trustee of the University and a graduate of the Law School. The fund is in the amount of $30,000. Income from this fund is to be used for scholarships in the Law School for deserving students from the State of Rhode Island.

John J. Labanara Scholarship Trust Fund, established by the family and friends of John J. Labanara, who graduated from the Law School in 1971. The income from this fund is to be used for scholarships for deserving students.

Bevilacqua Scholarship Fund, established by Joseph A. Bevilacqua, and Robert J. Bevilacqua, of Providence, Rhode Island. This fund is to be used to provide scholarships for Rhode Island residents on the basis of scholarship and need.

The Lawrence Bar Association Scholarship, award to be made to qualified law students residing in Lawrence, Andover, Methuen or North Andover, Mass.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity Scholarship, fifteen national five hundred dollar ($500) scholarships available each year. Students who have completed two years of Day or three years of Evening Law School and who are members of the fraternity may be eligible for a scholarship. Applications and detailed information can be received from the Frankfurter Chapter Justice.

Northern Worcester County Bar Association Scholarship

The Scholarship Committee of the Northern Worcester County Bar Association authorized to grant scholarships to law students who live in Northern Worcester County, Massachusetts. The committee is authorized to grant from Association funds to one or more qualified law students such amounts as said committee may decide is warranted, provided the total of such grants in any given year shall not exceed $300. In order to qualify, an applicant for grant must:
A. Be a registered student in an accredited Law School enrolled in a course of instruction for which a L.L.B. degree or equivalent degree is issued.
B. Have his home of residence in one of the following Massachusetts cities or towns: Ashburnham, Athol, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Westminster, Winchendon.

Graduate Scholarship

The Trustees of the University have established a Graduate Scholarship, to be awarded to a graduating student of the Law School whose record, in the judgment of the Trustees, has been outstanding. The Fellowship carries a substantial stipend, to enable the recipient to pursue a year of fulltime graduate study at a leading Law School of his choice. Specific recommendations by the faculty and its approval of a projected course of graduate study are prerequisites for consideration by the Trustees of a candidate for this Fellowship.

CLEO Program

This University is a participant in the program sponsored by the Council on Legal Education Opportunity which assists minority students in their pursuit of a legal education. Students who participate in this program may be eligible for admission to this University.

Loan Funds

American Bar Association Student Loan Fund. The American Bar Association in conjunction with the First National City Bank of New York administers a student loan program. Regularly enrolled Suffolk law students may apply for loans from this program by obtaining applications from the Law School Financial Aid Office.

The Maine Bar Association has established a Loan Fund, the purpose of which is to assist needy law students who are residents of Maine and who intend to practice in that state. Applicants should communicate directly with the Maine Bar Association, P.O. Box 788, Augusta, Maine 04330.

The Massachusetts Bar Association Student Loan Fund was established in 1962 through a donation of $6,250 by the Gerald P. Walsh Memorial Fund, which, through a cooperative arrangement with United Student Aid Funds, Inc. and Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, serves as a reserve for the underwriting of long-term loans to full-time students who have given evidence of their ability to complete successfully the study of law.

The Bar Association of Norfolk County Student Loan Fund, in the amount of $1,000, the first to be set up in this region by a Bar Association, was established in 1958 to assist students in need of temporary emergency loans.

The Boston Bar Association Student Loan Fund, in the sum of $500 was created in 1959 by donations of its members for
the purpose of providing funds for temporary emergency loans.

The Unity Student Loan Fund was established in 1962 by a gift of $2,000 from a friend of Suffolk University Law School to aid deserving students in satisfactory academic standing to finance their law studies.

National Direct Student Loan Fund. Full-time and part-time students are eligible for annual loans from this fund to be used to help defray tuition or other costs associated with Law School attendance. The rules under which National Direct Loans are granted stipulate that the applicant must prove financial need and must be capable of maintaining good academic standing in the Law School. Application blanks for these loans may be obtained from the Law School Financial Aid Office.

For additional information concerning Financial Aid to the Law School please read the Law School Financial Aid Bulletin. This Bulletin contains information for all the Financial Aid programs sponsored by Suffolk University Law School. Copies of this Bulletin may be obtained by contacting Suffolk University Law School Financial Aid Office.

GAPSFAS

Students seeking financial aid must file applications with the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service, Box 2614, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Work-Study Program

In the Spring of 1966 a Work-Study Program was initiated at Suffolk University supported with funds granted by the United States Office of Education Act of 1965. This program enabled the University to expand the already existing student assistant program. Work-Study students must have limited financial resources as defined by the Higher Education Act. They may be assigned jobs at the University or at other approved educational, social, or governmental agencies with which Suffolk University has made co-operative arrangements. Work-Study students may work at a job on the average of 15 hours per week while attending classes during the academic year, and up to 40 hours per week while not attending classes, such as in the Summer.

Awards

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers annually conducts the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition, in which prizes of $250 and $100 are awarded in each participating Law School for the best papers based on original research in the field of copyright and related law. Winning papers also compete for national awards and publication in the "ASCAP Copyright Law Symposium."

The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company sponsors annually an Estate Planning and Drafting Contest for students of Suffolk University Law School, with awards of $250, $150, and $100 for the best legal memoranda on and drafts of a plan for a fictitious estate of a moderately wealthy client. This contest serves as an adjunct to the elective course in Estate Planning, and affords the students participating therein an opportunity for intensive practical experience in that field.

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. annually makes available an award of a year's subscription to "United States Law Week" to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the Faculty Administrative Committee, has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final year.

The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company makes semi-annual awards of separately bound volumes of the material in American Jurisprudence on many of the subjects taught in law school. For further information contact the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co.

The Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation of Richmond, Virginia, has established an annual award of $100 to the graduating student, in either Day or Evening Division, who has attained the highest weighted average in Real Property subjects.

Seymour Schneider Prize - to the outstanding student or graduate of Suffolk Law School who, in the opinion of the prize committee, has made an outstanding, practical and original contribution in the administration of criminal justice. The award will consist of $100 which will be given to the recipient during the annual Law Day Ceremonies. Students and alumni of Suffolk University Law School are eligible. Nominations should be made in writing by March 15 of each year and sent to: Professor Alvan Brody, Suffolk University Law School, Beacon Hill, Boston, MA 02114.

Faculty Awards

Faculty Outstanding Senior Awards are to be made annually to two graduating seniors, one from the Day Division and one from the Evening Division, who, in the judgment of the Faculty, have exhibited throughout their law school careers exceptional high academic achievement, and involvement in extracurricular activities.

Student Awards

Student Outstanding Senior Awards are to be made annually to two graduating seniors, one elected by and from the membership of the Day Division and the other elected by and from the membership of the Evening Division, who, in the judgment of their classmates, have devoted extraordinary and exemplary effort for the well-being of their fellow students and the betterment of Suffolk University Law School.
Courses of Study

Method of Legal Study
The study of law requires an ability to analyze and organize complicated fact situations. Suffolk University Law School provides the student with qualified professors—men and women highly skilled in the art of legal analysis. It also provides a library resource. The law professor shows the students how to approach a complicated fact pattern either through the study of adjudicated cases or the use of carefully constructed problems. The student is challenged by the questions and comments of the professor and his fellow students as he works with the cases or problems. From time to time the professor may clarify or lecture on some points of fact or law, but the ultimate responsibility for developing the skills of legal analysis rests on the student. It is the student's role to carefully prepare the course assignments, to fill out his knowledge by use of the library, and to attend class prepared to actively work with the assigned materials. In class the student's mind must analyze the presentation of his classmates, compare the work of others to his own, and be prepared to respond to the thoughts and questions of the professor. The role of the law student is an active one, and the value of his legal education will depend in a large measure on the enthusiasm, dedication, and responsibility with which he approaches his work.

After great study and debate the faculty of the Law School have concluded that a balanced Law School curriculum, maintaining a proper mix between required courses and elective courses, will best prepare one to become a member of the legal profession.

The curriculum is outlined on pages 18 and 19 of this bulletin and reflects the deliberation of the Law School faculty. It is designed to provide each law student with the basic knowledge deemed essential for a future lawyer and still provide an opportunity for each student to focus his or her individual interest on specialized areas of the law.

Day Division Requirements
The Day Division course of study consists of three academic years of full-time study. Under the Regulations of the School,1 Standards of the American Bar Association,2 and the Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners3 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, only those students who can devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law are eligible to enroll in the full-time Day Division and to complete their law course in three school years.

Semester Hour Requirements — The academic year consists of two semesters, the First or Fall Semester, commencing in September, and the Second or Spring Semester, commencing in late January. The Day Division three year course requires six, fifteen hour semesters of class work; a total of ninety semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor Degree.

Class Hours — All classes consist of 50 minute periods. Classes in the Day Division begin at 9 A.M. and end no later than 5 P.M., Monday through Friday. Class schedules are announced shortly before the commencement of each semester.

Evening Division Requirements
Students who cannot devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law may enroll in the Evening Division and complete the work for the Juris Doctor Degree in four school years (eight semesters).

The basic subjects in the Day and Evening Divisions are identical. Students in both Divisions are afforded the same quality of instruction and are held to the same academic standards.

Semester Hour Requirements — The academic year consists of two semesters, the First or Fall Semester, commencing in September, and the Second or Spring Semester, commencing in late January. The Evening Division four year course requires eight, ten hour semesters of class work. A total of eighty semester hours is required to receive the Juris Doctor Degree.

Class Hours — Classes in the Evening Division are usually conducted between 6 P.M. and 9 P.M. weeknights. Class schedules are announced before the commencement of each semester.

1. Regulation No. 1.
3. Rules of the Board of Bar Examiners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. 1b.
## Curriculum Day Division
### First Year

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<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
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*Required course in professional responsibility must be completed to meet graduation requirements.
## Curriculum
### Evening Division
#### First Year

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*Required course in professional responsibility must be completed to meet graduation requirements.
Required Course Descriptions

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS
Introduction to partnership and corporations; law of Agency; organization of the corporation; promotion and preincorporation problems; de facto corporation; ultra vires, control of the corporation; corporate capital and financing; classes of stock; dividends, derivative suits; mergers, reorganizations and liquidation; Federal laws, Blue Sky laws, professional responsibility of the lawyer advising the business client. Weiner, Pizzano, Vacco, Lloyd, Celia. 6 Hours/Day & Evening.

CIVIL PROCEDURE
Litigation of the modern unitary civil action. Jurisdiction of state and federal courts; law applied in federal courts; pleading, pretrial motions, and discovery; trial by jury and evidentiary law; the binding effects of adjudications. Wade, Weinberg, Pizzano. 4 Hours/Day & Evening.

COMMERCIAL LAW
A detailed study of Commercial Law under the Uniform Commercial Code. Special emphasis is placed on Sales and Commercial Paper, with discussion devoted to Bulk Sales, Documents of Title, Letters of Credit, Secured Transactions, and Investment Securities. Callahan, Geer, Maleson. 6 Hours/Day & Evening.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
Survey of the history and developments of constitutional law in the United States, including the federal system, the commerce clause, intergovernmental relations, due process, equal protection, police power, taxation. Analysis of selected decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Barker, Cronin, Brody. 5 Hours/Day & Evening.

CONTRACTS
Contracts defined and classified; capacity of parties; nature and legal effect of offer and acceptance; consideration; fraud, mistake and undue influence; statute of frauds; types of illegal contracts; effect of illegality; interpretation of language; operation of law; effect of express and implied conditions; performance of conditions; waiver of conditions; rescission of contracts; performance; excuses for nonperformance, including novation, alteration and impossibility of performance, breach of contract and remedies therefor; damages, nominal and compensatory; quasi-contracts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer in contract law. Judge, O'Brien, McMahon, Peartmutter, MetEttrick. 5 Hours/Day & Evening.

CRIMINAL LAW
General principles; sources and purposes of criminal law; role of legislature, theories of punishment; general elements of crimes; responsibility for crimes and limitations on capacity; specific crimes such as larcenies, homicides, assault and battery and burglaries, both at common law and by statutes. Some emphasis on the trial context. Professional responsibility of the criminal lawyer. Elias, Burnim, Ortwein, Murphy, Nolan. 3 Hours/Day & Evening.

EQUITY
History, jurisdiction and powers of equity courts; the adequacy of the remedy at law; injunctive relief against injuries to land, business, personality, and to social, domestic and political relations, specific performance of affirmative and negative contracts; defenses of laches, unclean hands, misrepresentation, mistake and hardship; reformation and rescission; equitable servitudes, equitable conversion. Judge, McEttrick, Kindregan. 3 Hours/Day - 4 Hours/Evening.

EVIDENCE
Establishment of facts other than by evidence; law and fact, functions of the judge and the jury; testimonial, circumstantial and real evidence, relevancy, competency and privilege; examination and cross-examination of witnesses; best evidence rule; hearsay rule and exceptions; burden of proof and persuasion. Fenton, Burnim, Elias. 4 Hours/Day & Evening.

LEGAL PRACTICE SKILLS PROGRAM
The Legal Practice Skills Program is a two-semester, three credit program for first year students including (a) an orientation to law school, the sources of law, and the study of law; (b) instruction in the use of the law library and legal research tools; (c) practice in issue analysis and the writing of legal memoranda; (d) preparation of an appellate brief and oral argument; (e) practice in the drafting of statutes, contracts, trial motions, etc; (f) presentation of law school exam study and answering techniques; (g) instruction in professional responsibility and ethics.

The program is designed to prepare the student for writing and research work expected of the modern practitioner. The Program is staffed by members of the legal profession and students of the Moot Court Board. 3 Hours/Day and evening.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
The lawyer as counselor, advocate, and civic leader; organization of the bar and its discipline; freedom to serve or not to serve; fiduciary relationship to client; limitations on such duty; professional fee; relations with other lawyers, clients and the public; The Code of Professional Responsibility and Code of Judicial Ethics. Callahan, Geer, Pizzano. Two Hours/Day & Evening.

PROPERTY
A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property, including co-ownership, interests in land, conveyancing, and governmental regulation. Nolan, Baker, Lellemman, Keenan. 5 Hours/Day & Evening.

TORTS
The nature of a tort; assault and battery; false imprisonment; slander and libel; alienation and seduction; torts against property and property rights; deceit; interference with contracts; trespass to property; conversion; nuisance; waste; malicious prosecution; abuse of process; the law of negligence-degrees of negligence; products liability, wrongful death; defenses; function of court and jury; res ipsa loquitur; violation of statute, comparative and contributory negligence; implied negligence; no-fault insurance; negotiation of tort cases; professional responsibility of the tort lawyer. Sargent, Brody, O'Toole, Kindregan. 5 Hours/Day & Evening.

WILLS AND TRUSTS
Testate and intestate distribution of property; formal administration of trusts and estates; creation of trusts; distinctions between implied and express trusts, between private and charitable trusts; spendthrift trusts; future interests rules affecting trusts; professional responsibility of the lawyer and the fiduciary. Sargent, Johnson, Epps. 5 Hours/Day & Evening.
Elective Course Descriptions

ACCOUNTING FOR LAWYERS
An introduction to accounting principles including an examination of the accounting cycle, accounting for expenditures for intangible assets, allocation of long-term costs of tangible assets and accounting for merchandise inventories. A brief examination of accounting conventions and an introduction to analysis of financial statements. (Designed for students with no previous study of accounting principles.) Two Hours.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
A study of the organization, function and procedures of state and federal administrative agencies, including the investigatory, rule-making, adjudicatory and enforcement functions of such agencies, and judicial review of administrative action. Three Hours.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW SEMINAR
A seminar devoted to selected topics of state and federal administrative law, class reports, weekly readings, participation in class discussion, and a paper of scholarly quality will be required of all seminar members. Two Hours.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES
Court procedures and practical problems involved in the administration of all types of estates, from guardianship of minors to trusts, both inter vivos and testamentary; the duties of fiduciaries; liability of fiduciaries; and accounting by fiduciaries. Two Hours.

ADMIRALTY
American maritime law. The jurisdiction of courts sitting in admiralty; choice of law in maritime cases. Maritime remedies; industrial accidents of seamen and harbor workers; collision; carriage of goods by sea; maritime liens. Two Hours.

ADVANCED LABOR LAW (SEMINAR)
Prerequisite is completion of basic labor law course. Class limited to twenty students.
Students are required to draft decisions in N.L.R.B. Representation cases based upon transcripts of hearings; projects are assigned in both Representation and Unfair Labor Practice cases relating to novel issues and leading cases of current interest, upon completion of which each student will report on and lead class discussion in the area he or she covers. Papers upon which the reports are based will be duplicated and made available to all members of the class. Additionally, one or two class papers will be submitted based upon hypothetical problems presented to the students. Grades will be based upon submissions of draft decision, project assigned and class paper or papers. Two Hours.

APPELLATE BRIEF WRITING
In an effort to develop the student's awareness and expertise in writing appellate briefs, this course teaches techniques to aid the student reach that goal. The student is required to study various types of legal briefs and write at least three samples of the same during the semester. Two Hours.
APPELLATE PROCEDURE

Appellate Procedure deals particularly with the Massachusetts Rules of Civil and Appellate Procedure and Criminal Appellate Procedure. Consideration is directed to the methods of preserving your rights of appeal through the appellate process in any given avenue of appeal. The study includes: scope of the rules, appeals, exceptions in criminal cases, reports and certifications. Also discussed will be briefs, record appendices, various appellate motions, application for direct appellate review and further appellate review. Single Justice matters as collateral review will be discussed.

ARBITRATION (SEMINAR)

A broad basic course covering both commercial and labor arbitration, with the emphasis on the business aspects. It will not supplant nor infringe on any other course covering labor law in depth. It is designed for the practical aspects and needs of the legal and business community.

Topics covered include the common law and statutory aspects; arbitration agreements, their use and enforcement; qualifications, appointment and powers of arbitrators; uninsured motorist arbitration; the role and functions of the American Arbitration Association; and, the growing field of public sector fact finding and arbitration.

The class will participate in a practice arbitration based on a commercial case. Films and guest speakers will be used. Two Hours.

ATOMIC ENERGY LAW (SEMINAR)

A seminar focusing upon selected problems relating to the law governing the use of radioactive materials, with special emphasis on the atomic power industry. Each student must prepare a paper, and the initial drafts of these papers will provide the framework for at least half the course.

BUSINESS PLANNING I

General survey of the basic factors to be considered in the organization, financing, operation and liquidation of the small business venture. These factors will be examined within a choice of business entity framework. Proprietorships, partnerships, limited partnerships, business trusts, close corporations and professional corporations will be covered. There will be an emphasis on federal taxation of these entities. Two Hours.

BUSINESS PLANNING II

This course combines advanced work in Corporations and Federal Taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. (Except with the permission of the instructor, the courses in Corporate Taxation and Corporations are prerequisites for Business Planning. Some previous work in Accounting, though not required, would be helpful.) The course will be conducted on the basis of examination of certain representative problems involving business transactions presenting a variety of corporate and tax issues for analysis and resolution. Problems will involve the incorporation of an existing proprietorship in conjunction with bringing into the venture an important service-contributor and an outside investor; the formation of a publicly-owned corporation; stock redemptions; the sale of a business; merger and other types of combination transactions; and recapitalization, division and dissolution of corporations. Class discussion is directed entirely to the problems, each of which will occupy several class sessions; the casebook and other course materials are utilized only as they bear upon the solution of the problems. Special attention will be given to making judgment decisions and choosing from among alternative courses of action.

The class will be divided into groups of 3 or 4 students for the purpose of preparing short written memoranda from time to time on certain aspects of the problems under consideration. On each such occasion all of the groups will submit a memo, and the best memo received will be duplicated and distributed to the class with the instructor’s comments.

Business Planning I may be taken in addition to Business Planning II but is not a prerequisite. Two Hours.

CIVIL RIGHTS (Seminar)

The primary focus of the course will be upon the laws against racial discrimination in: education, housing, employment and to a lesser extent, public accommodations, the criminal process, juries. The laws will include the 14th Amendment, 13th Amendment, 1964 Civil Rights Act, 1968 Civil Rights Act and the State Laws. Administrative agencies that process complaints about racial discrimination will also be investigated. Two Hours.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Fundamentals of the bargaining relationship under the National Labor Relations Act, including the obligation to bargain, subject matter appropriate for collective bargaining and examination of current judicial and administrative doctrine applicable to specific bargaining areas; rudiments of negotiations and techniques of bargaining, together with analysis of the components of a collective bargaining agreement. Two Hours.

CONNECTICUT PRACTICE

A survey of civil, administrative, and criminal procedure in Connecticut. Some substantive law is discussed, however the course emphasis is on procedure. Two Hours.

CONFLICT OF LAWS

Choice of law in state and federal courts. Techniques of conflicts analysis; torts and workmen’s compensation; contracts; family law; administration of estates; recognition of interstate judgments; constitutional control of state choices of law. Three Hours.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PROBLEMS

An analysis of problems in the area of freedom of expression including subversive advocacy, expression in public places, symbolic expression, appropriation of the 14th Amendment, 13th Amendment, 1964 Civil Rights Act, 1968 Civil Rights Act and the State Laws. Administrative agencies that process complaints about racial discrimination will also be investigated. Two Hours.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SEMINAR

This seminar will undertake an in-depth study of one or more related areas of Constitutional Law of current interest. The emphasis will be on emerging doctrines in the areas chosen for study. Depending in part upon student interest, the topic will be a different one each year, in areas such as equal protection of the laws, separation of powers, and the war power. It is envisaged that papers of publishable quality will emerge from the seminar. Two Hours.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND THE CRIMINAL PRACTICE

This course involves analysis and discussion of decisions in the area of intersection between the Constitution and the criminal process with special emphasis on arrest; search and seizure; entrapment; pre-trial identification; bail; prosecutorial discretion; grand jury; professional responsibil-
CONSUMER PROBLEMS

This course is a survey for the practicing attorney of traditional and modern statutory remedies available to the consumer purchaser or borrower. Subjects treated include tort and contract remedies for deceit and breach of warranty, unconscionability, specialized defenses and statutory rescission, debt collection, consumer credit, repossession, class actions in state and Federal courts, and remedies under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 93A. Also discussed are procedures, rulemaking and adjudication of the Federal Trade Commission. Two or Three Hours.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

 Remedies of the Consumer at the Local, State and Federal level; Truth in Lending; Uniform Consumer Code; Federal Trade Commission; Unfair Trade Practices; Selected Materials. Two Hours.

COPYRIGHT LAW

Statutory copyright protection of books, plays, music, works of art, and other writings; Common Law antecedents; Formalities; Remedies: Contractual devices; Unfair Competition and other Doctrines beyond Copyright; International Aspects. Two Hours.

CORPORATE TAXATION

Basic introduction to taxation, corporation and stockholders, reorganizations and mergers. Two Hours.

CREDITOR'S RIGHTS I (Secured Transactions)

Basic introduction to secured transactions with particular emphasis on Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code; secured and unsecured creditors; case law prior to Code and the latter's effect thereon; type of goods and nature of security interests with legal rights dependent thereon; rights and duties of both secured creditor and debtor before and after default; equitable and legal security interests; effect of Code on lien creditors including Bankruptcy trustee and assignee for benefit of creditors; consideration of problems affecting Articles 2, 3 and 9 of the Code; real property mortgages, equitable and legal; types of real property mortgages with effect on certain creditors; foreclosure proceedings and other related problems. Two Hours.

CREDITOR'S RIGHTS II (Bankruptcy)

Consideration of state law and general creditors including prejudgment remedies with recent attendant constitutional limitation, judgments, and post-judgment remedies; systems for administering claims outside of bankruptcy including assignment for the benefit of creditor, composition, and trust mortgage; application of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, rights of bankrupt and creditors, advantages in utilizing the rehabilitative sections of the Bankruptcy Act, effect of bankruptcy on secured transactions created under the Uniform Commercial Code. Two Hours.

CRIMINAL PROCESS

This Course is distinguished from a traditional Criminal Procedure Course. "Procedure" connotes the "technical" side of the law, detail normally codified, and varying from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Instead of concentrating on procedural rules per se, the course is designed to discover the characteristics of fairness in the litigation process. The nature and extent of the protections erected for the defendant facing the charges of the state are explored, and the responsibility of the state to assure justice in the process is dissected. The course will focus on, inter alia, such elements of criminal process as: The Source and Nature of the Accusation; Discovery and Disclosure; Bail and Preventive Detention; Extradition and Attendance of Witnesses; Immunity; Former Jeopardy; Disposition without Trial; Speedy Trial; Public Trial; Basic Protections at Trial; Roles of Defendant, Prosecutor and Judge; Moderation and Review of Judgement; and Ethics and Trial Tactics. Two Hours.

CRIMINAL TRIAL TACTICS

A detailed study of the trial of criminal cases from the initial client interview through all aspects of the trial process. Students will participate in pre-selected trial demonstrations. On certain occasions members of the judiciary and the bar will critique the participants and lecture the class on a particular problem area. Emphasis will be divided equally between pragmatics and substantive criminal procedure. Two Hours.

DAMAGES

Conflict of laws; methods of judicial administration, including pleading and review of the amount of damages; nominal damages; certainty; avoidable consequences; value; interest; counsel fees and other expenses of litigation; damages in tort actions; personal injuries, wrongful death; false arrest; malicious prosecution; defamation; deceit; conversion, trespass and nuisance; damages in contract actions; contemplation of the parties, employment contracts, construction contracts, land sale contracts, liquidated damages. Two Hours.

DOING BUSINESS ABROAD

A survey of the principal legal problems unique to transnational business operations: U.S. and Foreign Anti-Trust implications; Expropriation and Act of State; International aspects of Patent, Trademark and Copyright law; Financing international business through letters of credit, EXIM bank, FCIA and OPIC; Customs Law; Taxation of Foreign Business, etc. Two Hours.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

A study of judicial and legislative responses to environmental degradation. Special attention will be paid to the role of agency decision-making under the National Environmental Policy Act, pollution control and to the special problems of environmental litigation. The course will also involve some examination of legal intervention in alleged causes of environmental degradation such as population growth, economic development, energy demand and technological advancement. If time permits, some attention will be devoted as well to the problems of agriculture. Two Hours.
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
A combination academic — clinical course, stress is placed on the enforcement of environmental laws through civil and criminal procedures. In addition to class hours students will work in the Department of Natural Resources of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Students selected to be sworn in as Deputy Natural Resource Officers will prosecute cases in the district courts under faculty supervision. Two Hours.

ESTATE, INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAXATION
This course will examine, analytically and descriptively, the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations relating to testamentary and inter vivos transfers both outright and in trust. Emphasis will be on an understanding of the statutory scheme and the interplay of the code provisions. Class discussion will focus on analysis of salient cases and problems. Bittker and Stone, Federal Income, Estate and Gift Taxation, 4th Ed., Little Brown; Federal Estate and Gift Taxes - Code and Regulations - Commerce Clearing House. Two Hours.

ESTATE PLANNING
Treatment of the area of gratuitous transfers both inter vivos and at death, by the use of voluntary arrangement under dispositive instruments and by operation of law, with equivalent emphasis given to relevant tax and property considerations as well as the problems of fiduciary administration. Integrates much of the content of traditional courses in Wills, Trusts, Future Interests, Estate and Gift Taxation and so much of Income Taxation as is peculiar to trusts and probate estates. Five Hours.

ESTATE PLANNING AND DRAFTING TECHNIQUES (SEMINAR)
A study of various general estate planning principles and techniques, including the will, revocable living trust, joint property, life insurance, revocable trusts, and techniques of life-time giving; to be followed in the spring semester by a study of specific drafting techniques, including the drafting of wills, trust instruments and related documents. Seminar will attempt to underscore the possible solution of problems of fiduciary administration through wise use of estate planning and drafting techniques. Two Hours.

ESTATE PLANNING SEMINAR
An examination of the manifold problems confronting the draftsman in providing for the intelligent and effective disposition of property and the diverse considerations, both legal and extra-legal, that bear on the resolution of those problems. Particular emphasis is given to the employment of various types of trusts, the administrative problems of fiduciaries and the impact of federal income, gift and estate taxation. Each student is required to actively participate in formulating an estate plan for a hypothetical client and in the drafting of definitive instruments necessary to put such plan into operation. Two Hours.

FAMILY LAW
Marriage and marital relations; engagements to marry; marriage at common law and under statutes; ante-nuptial and post-nuptial settlements; wife; duties regarding children; limitations as to contractual rights between husband and wife; divorce; vacating decrees of divorce; alimony; custody and maintenance of minor children; parent and child, rights, duties, and liabilities of each; effect of domestic and foreign divorces; separation by agreement; venue and domicile; legitimacy, illegitimacy and adoption. Two Hours.

FAMILY LAW SEMINAR
Research project in a specialized area of family law, with a report to the seminar group. It is expected that students will produce a written report of law review quality. Open only to third and fourth year students who have completed the course in Family Law. Two Hours.

FEDERAL COURTS
A study of the federal judicial system and how it fits into the overall governmental scheme; Congressional control over the federal judiciary and the separation of powers doctrine; the jurisdiction of the federal courts; federal habeas corpus; the constitutional requirements of the case and controversy doctrine; sovereign immunity. Two Hours.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL PRACTICE
Criminal practice in the federal courts. Rules and practice, including pleading, trial, appeals. Two Hours.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION I
This is an introductory course in the fundamentals of federal income taxation. The materials covered in greater detail will include the constitutional bases of income taxation; sources of federal tax law and use of tax research materials; concept of income; determination of taxable income including deduction, exemptions, depreciation and the concept of net taxable income. Three Hours.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION II
This course will cover in depth sales and exchanges; capital gains and losses; income splitting; tax practice and procedure, and an introduction to the income taxation of trusts and estates. Federal Taxation I is a prerequisite to this course. Two Hours.

FUTURE INTERESTS
The types of dispositions that can validly be made to transfer the beneficial enjoyment of property at some future time, with special emphasis on the semantic problems of drafting and construing dispositive documents, the Rule against Perpetuities and related rules. Two Hours.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS
General survey of Federal anti-trust laws including the Sherman Anti-trust Act, the Clayton Act including related areas of Robinson-Patman Amendment and the Federal Trade Commission Act. Areas of coverage include monopolies attempts to monopolize, mergers, conspiracies, price fixing, base point pricing, exclusive dealing, tying in contracts, patent extension, resale price maintenance, Fair Trade Acts, trade associations, price discrimination, mergers, unfair competition, and the common law background to antitrust laws. Three Hours.

HEALTH LAW
Legal aspects of systems employed in the United States for the delivery of health care services: including licensing of physicians, nurses and other health professionals; hospital licensing, control and staffing; public and private means of financing health services; aspects of patient care including medical malpractice and constitutional rights. Two Hours.
**INSURANCE**
Regulation of insurance business; insurable interest; the insurance contract; the interests protected by contracts of insurance; construction of policies; rights under policies; rights by subrogation. Two Hours.

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**
A survey of the law of the protection of ideas, trade secrets, inventions, artistic creations, and reputation. The course will briefly review the bases for patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection, the distinctions between the various forms of intellectual property and the statutory and common law methods of enforcing rights. Two Hours.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**
A survey of public international law, its nature and application; jurisdiction; international agreements and claims; organizations and relations among states; tribunals. Emphasis is placed on legal problems involved in doing business abroad and conducting foreign trade. Two Hours.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE AIR AND SEA**

**JUDICIAL PROOF**
Circumstantial and testimonial evidence; recollection; narration; perception; scientific processes; handwriting expert testimony; fingerprinting; ballistics; toxicology; blood tests; modus operandi; trial technique; comparison between the science of proof and the trial rules of admissibility; the practical application and operation of the rules of evidence in the trial of a cause. Requirements for admission to the course: Third year day students and fourth year evening students only must have completed the course in Evidence or be taking it concurrently. Two Hours.

**JURISPRUDENCE**
Examination of the major schools of legal philosophy and consideration of some major current legal problems from a jurisprudential point of view. The nature of law; relationship of law, morality, ethics. Professional ethics of the lawyer and their sociological role. Social uses of lawyer. Two Hours.

**LABOR LAW**
Basic labor law: history of labor relations; the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; practice, procedure and substantive law before the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Courts; survey of unfair labor practices and representation case law including pre-election campaigns; the Fair Labor Standards Act; Equal Pay Act; Age Discrimination Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Two Hours.

**LAND USE CONTROL**
A seminar involving traditional mechanisms for the control of land use including eminent domain, special assessments, property taxation, nuisance, governmental land planning, private land use restrictions, zoning, subdivision control, and utility systems as well as some of the newer mechanisms such as regional, state and federal controls, transferable development rights, and land value increment taxation. Some attention will be paid to issues such as the exclusionary effects of land use controls, growth management, the nature of the land market, and to whom appreciation in land value "belongs". Two Hours.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT**
Relation between landlord and tenant; use and occupation; implied and express tenancies; agreements for lease; tenancies for years, at will, and at sufferance; termination of tenancies, summary process; rights and liabilities of landlord and tenant; rights of third persons against landlord, against tenant. Recent developments in tenant's rights law. State and federal influences on landlord-tenant relationships. Two Hours.

**LAW AND POVERTY**
This seminar course will look at law and administrative policy in the context of historical developments and sociological perspectives. Statute Law and Judicial Interpretation will be reviewed and current reform proposals will be analyzed. Currently this course is limited to third year day division students only. Two Hours.

**LAW AND PSYCHIATRY**
Civil and criminal commitment. Competency to stand trial. Eugenic sterilization. Legal-psychiatric aspects of narcotics, homosexuality, the disorganized family. Mental health law. Two Hours.

**LAW MEDICINE AND THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**
Medical and scientific interests in human life, as structured by legal institutions. Among the subjects studied are abortion, artificial insemination, conception control, medical malpractice, euthanasia, biological experimentation, and state power over human fertility. Two Hours.

**LEGAL HISTORY**
A seminar devoted to selected topics in English and American legal and constitutional history. Class reports, weekly readings, participation in class discussion, and a paper of scholarly quality will be required of all seminar members. Two Hours.

**LEGAL PROCESS**
An investigation of the functioning of the American legal system as a dynamic and pervasive organism in the context of concrete problems selected to expose for study and evaluation its evolved institutions, traditional modes of operation and potential for betterment. The course is both panoramic and pragmatic in approach, necessarily jurisprudential, and is intended to afford the student insight and perspective that he may better understand the law as a whole, the forces that challenge it, and thus enhance his capacity to deal with the problems of society. Two Hours.
LEGISLATION
This course is designed to acquaint the student with the significance of law making and legislation in our legal system. Its essential perspective is the role of the lawyer in the legislative process, in the resolution of legal problems through legislation, and in the development, interpretation, and application of legislation.

The course will be concerned with a study of the legislative process — the organization, structure, and procedures of legislative bodies, state and federal; legislative apportionment; lobbying; legislative investigations, including the rights of witnesses before legislative committees and related procedural matters. It will also deal with the pervasive role of statutes in our law; statutory construction and interpretation, and the relationship between the legislature and the judiciary, including problems in determining the unconstitutionality of statutes. Two Hours.

MAINE PRACTICE
A survey of the Judicial System of the State of Maine, including jurisdiction, pleading, procedure and appeals. Survey of courts of limited jurisdiction; state and local administrative procedure. Two Hours.

MALPRACTICE AND HOSPITAL LAW
A detailed study of all aspects of medical malpractice litigation, including problems of proof and the role of the expert witness; hospital liability problems; the function and role of the medical staff of a hospital; hospital and medical staff by-laws as they relate to and control the relationship and performance of the hospital administration and the medical staff. Two Hours.

MASSACHUSETTS PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
The course in Practice and Procedure deals particularly with Massachusetts practice at both trial and appellate levels and involves consideration of the following: jurisdiction of the various courts; venue; commencement of action; forms, substance and service of summonses including writs of attachment of real and personal property; trustee process; action to reach and apply; arrest; supplementary process; process; action to reach and apply; arrest; supplementary process parties; complaints; motions to dismiss; answer amendments counterclaims; interrogatories; requests for admission; production of documents and entry upon land for inspection and other purposes; methods for termination of litigation prior to trial; physical and mental examination of persons; dispositions; motion for a trial; proceedings before masters; appeals; reports; judgment; execution. Two Hours.

MEDICO-LEGAL LAW
The subject matter of this course includes Blood Grouping Tests, Artificial Insemination, Sterility and Vasectomy. The subject matter pertains to individual rights and liabilities of persons, hospitals and hospital personnel and available practice, procedures and remedies. Two Hours.

MILITARY LAW I (Courts-Martial)
This seminar course will acquaint students with the evolution of Military Justice, the Uniform Code of Military Justice and The Military Justice Act of 1968. Jurisdiction, classification and composition of courts-martial will be analyzed. Students will attend a court-martial held in the Boston area. The Seminar will stress procedural aspects of the pre-trial investigation and the court-martial. The responsibilities of the Convening Authority, Staff Judge Advocate, Trial Counsel (prosecutor) and Defense Counsel are studied. Selected substantive offenses (military in nature) are examined in depth. Clinical work related to the Seminar will be arranged for a limited number of students in a local Military Legal Office. The course will close with each student a participant in a Moot Court Martial. Two Hours.

MILITARY LAW II (Administrative Procedures)
This seminar course will acquaint students with the various types of discharges/separations effected in the Armed Services. Attendance at an Administrative Discharge Proceeding held in the Boston Area will be arranged. The composition of and procedural rules applicable to administrative discharge Boards are analyzed. The procedure for appealing an other than honorable type of discharge is studied. Students will participate in a moot administrative discharge proceeding. The seminar will also examine the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1346 (b) ) and the Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651-52). Government Contracts/Procurement will be touched upon. Clinical work related to the seminar will be arranged for a limited number of students in local Military Legal Office. Two Hours.

MORTGAGES
Analysis of a mortgage note and various mortgages including residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans for shopping centers and office buildings and construction mortgage loans; including rights and obligations of the borrower and lender and the roles of their counsel; negotiating the terms, drafting the instruments, making an examination of title and closing the transaction; review of assignment, amendments, partial releases and discharge of mortgages, analysis of foreclosure proceedings. Two Hours.

MUNICIPAL COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
Review of statutes involving collective bargaining; review of related statutory law and decisions relating thereto; preparation of ground rules and simulated bargaining sessions; distinction between management rights retained and those subject to collective bargaining by law; where possible lecturers in related fields to be available for seminar sessions; where possible student to view actual bargaining session; viewpoint of management and bargaining unit as to major and current negotiation issues, clinical approach taken. Two Hours.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
Creation of city, town, county and district governments; typical administrative organization; the regulatory powers of local governmental units, ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations; police power; taxation by local governmental units and appellate tax procedure; liability in contract or tort; remedies against local governmental officials; zoning, planning and subdivision control; environmental regulations; equal representation among inhabitants; protection of civil rights. Two Hours.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRACTICE
New Hampshire practice summarizes the civil and criminal procedure, the court structure, the appellate process and the rules of the state. Two Hours.

NEW JERSEY PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
Commentary on jurisdiction, organization and operation of all courts of the State of New Jersey, constitutional provisions relating thereto; analysis of current New Jersey Court Rules; description, interpretation and
construction of the constitutional and rule provisions. Inter-relationship of Rules and Statutes that relate to the practice of law; examination of selected cases and reference to relationship between the Appellate, Criminal, Civil, and Special Proceedings, and the substantive law applicable thereto. Two Hours.

NEW YORK CIVIL PRACTICE
An introductory study of the law and rules governing civil judicial proceedings in the courts of the state of New York under the Civil-Practice Law and Rules, including the structure and jurisdiction of the New York courts; the commemoenent of an action; the statute of limitations; venue; pleadings; provisional remedies; joinder of parties, and the enforcement of judgments. Two Hours.

PATENT LAW
Ideas; Secrecy; Conditions of Patentability; Subject Matter of Patents; Patent Office Procedures; Infringement; Contracts and Licensing; Anti-trust limitations; Remedies; Patents compared to and distinguished from copyrights and trade marks; Tax aspects. Two Hours.

PENAL REFORM
A seminar in the law of modern penology, including a history of penal theory, use of punishment in the judicial system, and reform movements. Developments of the systems for insuring prisoners’ rights, the function of the lawyer in the penal system, and recent statutory, case and administrative laws. Two Hours.

PENNSYLVANIA PRACTICE
Subject matter covered: courts, types of actions and limitations of actions, venue, commencement of actions, jurisdiction and service of process, pleadings, parties, added parties, joinder, interpleader and interventions, survival and wrongful death, motions, preparations for trial, matters preliminary to trial, trial, motions following trial, costs, judgments, and enforcement of judgments, appeals equity, partition and waste. Emphasis will be placed upon the practical aspects of the practice of law in Pennsylvania with classroom discussion of the various aspects of the subject matter freely encouraged. Two Hours.

PERSONAL PROPERTY
Concept of Property,— possession and personal property — possession and lost or abandoned goods — nature and characteristics of bailment — duties of bailor, bailee and third persons. Acquisition of title to personal property. Gifts of personal property and fixtures. Two Hours.

PROBATE LAW AND PRACTICE
Includes Testate and Intestate Estates, Executors and Administrators, Guardians and Conservators and Trustees, Trusts, Wills and Codicils and the rights, duties and obligations of people and Fiduciaries and the practice and procedure prevalent in the Probate Courts in reference to all of this subject matter. Two Hours.

PROBATE TRIAL AND PRACTICE
Trials of all domestic relations matters, including divorce, separate support, temporary orders, custody, modification, adoption, change of name, determination of title, contempt and nullity. Trial of will and administration, including accounts. Guardianship, conservatorship, probate equity and probate rules will be covered by lecture. Classroom participation in trials will be required. A term paper will be required on assigned subject matter related to the course. Two Hours.

PRODUCT LIABILITY
A study of the liability of manufacturers and suppliers of goods, buildings, and fixtures, for harm resulting from their products or services. All relevant theories of liability are studied, regardless of conventional classifications as tort or contract. The problems related to harms resulting from allergy, or from unavoidably unsafe products are explored. Relevant public regulations of product safety are examined with particular reference to their impact on civil liability. Two Hours.

PUBLIC UTILITY LAW
Analysis of the regulation of public utilities, how that regulation relates to the consumer, and how it compares to the regulation of other industries. Two Hours.

REAL ESTATE-CONVEYANCING
Mechanics of title examination; representative statutory and common law problems in creating and transferring interests in real estate, including mortgages, easements, estate tax, inheritance tax and real estate tax liens. Two Hours.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS
Problems in acquiring, developing and disposing of real estate; entities for and means of financing the acquisition and development of real estate; consideration of related tax problems. Two Hours.

RESTITUTION
Restitutionary rights enforceable at law or in equity; substantive requirements; conditions and defenses; benefits conferred voluntarily or under legal compulsion; property acquired through wrongful conduct or mistake, or in the performance of an agreement unenforceable as a contract. Two Hours.

RHODE ISLAND PRACTICE
Practice at both trial and appellate levels. Jurisdiction of the various courts, venue, forms, substance and service of process, the various kinds of actions, parties, complaints, motions, answers, interrogatories, appeals, extraordinary writs, probate procedure and method of incorporating. Two Hours.

SELECTED PROBLEMS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW
A seminar in which students will engage in law review quality writing projects in various international law problems. Two Hours.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION
Sources of state and local revenues by taxation; constitutional restrictions; property taxes; business taxes, exemptions; tax procedures. Emphasis will be placed on taxation in Massachusetts and such other states as the interests of the student may warrant. Two Hours.

TRADE REGULATION
A seminar and analysis of modern antitrust and trade regulation law on both the federal and state level including the Sherman Antitrust Act, Clayton Act, Robinson-Patman Act, McGuire Act, Federal Trade
Commission Act, fair trade laws, and recent legislative developments on both the federal and state level such as the new "Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act of 1974". Two Hours.

TECHNIQUES FOR TRIAL LAWYERS
Preparation and trial of civil and criminal cases with respect to the development and presentation of evidence; practical consideration in marshalling of evidence; pre-trial discovery; jury selection; tactics of direct and cross-examination; impeachment of witnesses; handling of expert witnesses and hypothetical questions; presentation of documentary evidence; requests for rulings of law and instructions to the jury and a study of basic problems encountered in the institution and trial of criminal and civil cases. Each student is required to prepare a trial brief. Requirements for admission to the course: Third year day students and fourth year evening students only; must have completed the course in Practice and Procedure and Evidence or be taking it concurrently. Two Hours.

TRIAL COURT
A Trial Court practice course is an elective. Each student must take a contested case through trial in a Moot Court, (either a District Court, a Probate Court, or the Superior Court, with or without a jury,) preserving rights to review. The jurisdiction of these Moot Courts is based upon that of the like Courts of Massachusetts. Each of the Courts has a student clerk. Practice in these Courts is conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the various Courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Student Counsel draw the summonses and other processes, and have them served by the Moot Court Sheriff. Each student drafts and files the pleadings and other papers within the times fixed by law. Failure to do so entails the consequences which would follow such default in actual litigation. Sessions of the Courts are held for interlocutory matters and actual trials are held before juries impanelled from the student body or in sessions without a jury. In all respects, the effort to approximate as nearly as possible the experience which young lawyers will have at the Bar, whether practicing alone or as a junior in a law office, and thus acquaint the student with court procedure and develop a sense of professional responsibility. Requirements for admission to the course: Third year day students and fourth year evening students only; must have completed the course in Practice and Procedure and Evidence. Two Hours.

UNIFORM PROBATE CODE
A detailed study of the Uniform Probate Code. This is a seminar, with stress on a writing project. Two Hours.

UNITED NATIONS LAW AND WORLD ORDER
International and Regional Organization. Treaty enforcements. Methods of settling disputes. Two Hours.

VERMONT PRACTICE

WOMEN AND THE LAW
The course will be concerned with family law, constitutional law and population law questions in an examination of the importance of sexual
Clinical Programs

Suffolk Voluntary Defenders
The Voluntary Defenders is the largest of the clinical programs at Suffolk University Law School. It is essentially a two year program operating under Rule 3:11 of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The rule provides that a senior law student, with the written approval by the Dean of his character, legal ability and training may appear without compensation on behalf of indigent defendants in criminal proceedings in any district court under certain specified supervision of a member of the bar.

Under this rule day and evening students are taken into the program the year before they become seniors. Weekly meetings are held at which time district court procedure is reviewed in great detail. Every possible plea, motion, and disposition is discussed. At the end of the second semester, those students who can be accepted into the program and meet certain qualifications are recommended to the Dean for certification so that when they become seniors they may appear in court without delay.

The senior students, having been trained the previous year as above indicated, are assigned to courts immediately after the opening of the school year. When the case of a criminal defendant is assigned to him, he has full responsibility for interview with the client, investigation, and legal research. Each student must then, before appearing in court, discuss the case in detail with the director of the program.

The program is presently operating on a regular basis in the First District Court of Essex at Salem, the District Court of Southern Essex in Lynn, the District Court of Northern Norfolk at Dedham, and the District Court of Brockton. Representation of an indigent defendant is also provided in any other district court in Eastern Massachusetts upon request.

Prosecutor Program
Like the Voluntary Defender Program, the Prosecutor Program is essentially a two year program operating under Rule 3:11 of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The rule provides that a senior law student, with the written approval by the Dean of his character, legal ability and training may appear without compensation on behalf of a regular or special assistant district attorney or an assistant attorney general in criminal proceedings in any district court; and with special permission by the presiding justices in higher courts of the Commonwealth.

Under this rule day and evening students are taken into the program the year before they become seniors. Weekly meetings are held at which time district court procedure is reviewed in great detail. Every possible plea, motion, and disposition is discussed. At the end of the second semester, those students who can be accepted into the program and meet certain qualifications are recommended to the Dean for certification so that when they become seniors, they may appear in the court without delay.

The senior students having been fully trained the previous year as above indicated, are assigned to district attorney offices or the attorney general’s office immediately after the opening of the school year. These students actually prosecute cases on a regular assigned basis and assist the supervising attorney in the research and preparation of trial in many other cases.

The program is presently operating on a regular basis in all of Norfolk County, Middlesex County, and in the Boston Juvenile Court.

Society and the Law
This program, sometimes referred to as a high school teaching program, is open to all students and is in operation at six high schools in the Metropolitan Boston area. Students, in teams of two, are assigned on a weekly basis to a particular class at one of the high schools. Using only prepared material, they present specific problems to the class to start a discussion on an aspect of the law. The program is not designed to teach law but rather to give the high school students an awareness of their rights and obligations under the law. The student teachers have full authority of the classroom discussion during this period.

Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau (SULAB):
The Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau operates out of its own office in the cities of Beverly and Gloucester, Massachusetts. The program is staffed by third year students and a limited number of second year students who handle all phases of legal work including the trial of cases. Students in the program are taught to interview clients and witnesses, research case and statutory law, conduct factual investigations, examine and cross-examine witnesses in court, prepare and argue legal motions, and proceed with the handling of a case as an attorney would all the way through any necessary trials. Students are expected to take on the full responsibility of the case showing the necessary initiative and legal expertise for the successful completion of the case. The areas of law covered in this clinical program are: domestic relations, debt and consumer law problems, contracts (defense), torts (defense), landlord-tenant problems and administrative law. The third year students in the program receive four semester hour credits. All students are required to have taken a course in Evidence and Practice and Procedure, or be enrolled in such a course concurrently before their admission to the program. Besides providing needed legal assistance to the under-privileged, Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau offers students an opportunity to work with the law and to make their study of law more meaningful and rewarding. Membership in the
Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau is open to all at the Law School and is based solely on the individual merit. Any student interested in this Program should contact Professor Charles B. Garabedian.

Environmental Law Society
The Environmental Law Society is primarily conceived to be an educational experience. The Club, through its activities and meetings, gives members a broad exposure to both technical and theoretical aspects of environmental law.

At the same time, the Club will endeavor to support and initiate such activities as are appropriate to problems of law and environment.

A clinical program carrying academic credit in lieu of an elective under the supervision of the faculty, it is open to active club members. This includes internships in Federal and State agencies, research projects, legislative work and an environmental law enforcement program.

An annual essay contest in environmental law is sponsored by the Society, a $100 prize is awarded by the American Trial Lawyers' Association.

The Society's office is located on campus and a bulletin board is kept on the 3rd floor of the Donahue Building.

Environmental Enforcement Program
Under a new student intern program set up between the Massachusetts Department of National Resources and Suffolk University Law School students are eligible to serve as National Resource Officers. Under the direction of Professor Robert Blumberg and the Environmental Law Society, this program carries two hours of academic credit.

The deputy natural resource officers investigate and file complaints on water pollution violations. But what makes the program unique in the state, and perhaps in the nation, is that the law students are empowered to prosecute criminal water pollution cases in the district courts. For their services the student interns receive practical experience and academic credit.
Registration

Registration is accomplished as far as possible by mail prior to the commencement of classes. Registration forms will be mailed to applicants who have been admitted to regular courses.

A student who requires a special program of courses other than one prescribed by the Faculty Administrative Committee should make an appointment for a personal interview with the Registrar well in advance of the opening of the semester.

Commencement of Courses

The regular three year course in the day division and the regular four year course in the evening division commence only in September.

Internal Transfers

The Law School's policy is one of not allowing students to transfer between divisions unless the student can present compelling reasons for such a transfer. Such requests should take the form of a petition addressed to the dean.

Tuition

Tuition for the Day Division three year course is $2000 per year, or $1000 per semester.

Tuition for the Evening Division four year course is $1500 or $750 per semester.

The charge for students taking other than a regular program is $75 per semester hour.

All tuition charges are subject to change by action of the Board of Trustees. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the School.

The tuition for each semester is due at the time of registration. However, under the Deferred Payment Plan one half of a semester’s tuition may be paid upon registration and second half of that semester’s tuition approximately in 60 days. (The Actual Date will be published with Registration information.) There is a $5.00 service charge under the Deferred Payment Plan. In the event that the second installment is not paid on time, a $10 Late Payment Fee is charged.

Withdrawals and Refunds

A student may withdraw from the Law School by filing a withdrawal form at the Law Registrar’s Office.

Partial refunding of tuition will be made in accordance with the following schedule:

Withdrawal notice filed within: Tuition refunded
One week of opening of semester .................................. 80%
Two weeks of opening of semester ................................. 60%
Three weeks of opening of semester ............................... 40%
Four weeks of opening of semester ................................. 20%

NOTE: Tuition deposits for first year students are non-refundable and are therefore not included in the computation of any tuition refund.

Fees

Application Fee — Each application for admission to the Law School must be accompanied by an Application Fee of $25. This Fee is not a part of the tuition, and will not be refunded.

Student Bar Association Fee — Student Bar Association dues, in the amount of $10 per year, are required of all students registered as candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor. Such dues are payable with tuition to the Accounting Office in the form of a Student Bar Association fee as follows:

In the case of all candidates registered for the First or Fall Semester, — $10. (If a candidate completes his studies for the degree with that Semester, he will be entitled to a refund of $5.)

Late Registration Fee — A late registration Fee in the amount of $10 will be assessed for any registration processed after the announced filing date.

Graduation Fee — JUNE GRADUATES. The graduation fee, including diploma, is $25. This fee is payable whether or not the student attends the graduation ceremony. JANUARY and SEPTEMBER GRADUATES: As there is no formal graduation ceremony in January or September, the graduation fee is $8 (cost of diploma). January and September graduates are also invited to attend the June Graduation Ceremony and, if attending, must pay the full graduation fee of $25. THIS FEE, TOGETHER WITH ANY OTHER UNPAID BALANCE, MUST BE PAID WHEN THE APPLICATION FOR DEGREE IS FILED.

All Fees are subject to change by action of the Board of Trustees. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the School.

Grading System

Courses examinations are numerically graded on the scale of 100%, and a student's class standing is determined on the basis of his weighted average, which is cumulated after the
first year. Reports of grades are made by percentages which are equivalent to the following letters:

- 90% and above A
- 87%-89% B+
- 83%-86% B
- 80%-82% B-
- 75%-79% (Satisfactory) C
- 70%-74% (Unsatisfactory) D
- Below 70% (Failure) F

A student is required to maintain good academic standing. For a statement of conditions under which a student is not in good standing, and the consequences thereof, see Regulation, No. 5.

Dean's List

Students whose weighted average is 83% or above for any academic year are eligible for the Dean's List.

Honors

Students who have complied with all requirements for the degree of Juris Doctor, and whose scholastic achievement, in the judgment of the Faculty Administrative Committee, has been outstanding, will be recommended for the degree with honors.

Requirements for the Degree of Juris Doctor

Students must complete an Application for Degree at the Accounting Office no later than two months prior to the end of the final semester of work. Upon filing this Application, the student is required to pay the balance of any tuition and fees (including the graduation fee) at that time. The Registrar will not accept any forms until clearance has been granted by the Accounting Office. Failure to comply with this requirement will delay graduation until the end of the following term.

A candidate for the degree of Juris Doctor must be in good academic standing and comply with the following requirements:

(a) The candidate must have completed at least three years of full-time study in law school, or have completed at least four years of part-time study in law school. The last year of study must be completed at Suffolk University Law School.

(b) The candidate's complete law school record must (1) show a cumulative weighted average of at least 75% and (2) show unsatisfactory grades outstanding in no more than three courses, of which not more than two are failures.

Degrees are awarded by the Trustees of Suffolk University on the recommendation of the Faculty Administrative Committee. Recommendation may be withheld by the Committee for good cause other than failure to meet the foregoing requirements.

Weeks in Residence Requirement

In addition to the degree requirement of credit hours established by Suffolk University Law School, the American Bar Association as a national accrediting authority has imposed a weeks in residence requirement upon all law schools subject to its accreditation. This requirement, which Suffolk University Law School must adhere to, is as follows:

All full-time students (Day Division) must have ninety weeks in residence to graduate.

All part-time students (Evening Division) must have one hundred and twenty weeks in residence to graduate.

A week in residence for any full-time (Day Division) student is defined as any week in which the full-time student is enrolled in studies for ten or more class hours.

A week in residence for any part-time (Evening Division) student is defined as any week in which the part-time student is enrolled in studies for eight or more class hours.

Any full-time student enrolled in studies of less than ten class hours a week does not receive the full benefit of counting such a week towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement of ninety weeks. He is, however, permitted to obtain partial benefit pro rata for such a week by computing the actual number of hours enrolled in studies over the ten hours minimally required for the full benefit. For example, a full-time student enrolled in only five hours of study during a week would receive 5/10 or 1/2 a weeks benefit towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement for every such week in which he is so enrolled.

Any part-time student enrolled in studies of less than eight class hours a week does not receive the full benefit of counting such a week towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement of one hundred and twenty weeks. He is permitted, however, to obtain partial benefit pro rata for such a week by computing the actual number of hours enrolled in studies over the eight hours minimally required for the full benefit. Thus, for example, a part-time student enrolled in only four hours of study during a week would receive 4/8 or 1/2 a week benefit towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement for every such week in which he is so enrolled.

All students should understand that this weeks in residence requirement cannot be waived by Suffolk University Law School. It is not sufficient for graduation to have attained merely the requisite number of credit hours. The student must also have the requisite weeks in residence in order to graduate.

Each regular semester at Suffolk University Law School is designed to give the student enrolled in the regular program fifteen weeks towards the satisfaction of his weeks in residence graduation requirement. By requiring the full-time (Day Division) student to take more than the A.B.A. minimum
of ten hours of study each week, and the part-time (Evening Division) student to take more than the A.B.A. minimum of eight hours of study each week, the full-time student normally attains his required ninety weeks in residence at the end of six regular semesters, or three years of full-time study, and the part-time student normally attains his required one hundred and twenty weeks in residence at the end of eight regular semesters, or four years of part-time study.

In the summer of 1974, Suffolk University Law School for the first time initiated an evening summer law program of ten weeks in duration. While the existence of this summer program may add complexities to the computation and determination of the weeks in residence requirement, the requirement itself remains firm and unyielding. Any full-time (Day Division) student must still have ninety weeks in residence to graduate; any part-time (Evening Division) student must still have one hundred and twenty weeks in residence to graduate.

Since the summer evening session is open to both full-time and part-time students, it is now the one occasion in the law school curriculum where full-time and part-time students are of necessity enrolled in the same classes. In order to compute the weeks in residence benefit to be received by enrollment in the summer program, however, the full-time student and the part-time student continue to have different hours of study requirements. Any full-time (Day Division) student desiring to get the full benefit of the ten weeks towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement must be enrolled in ten or more hours of study each week during the summer. Since each summer school course credit involves two hours of classes, the full-time student must take five or more summer school course credits. On the other hand, any part-time (Evening Division) student desiring to get the full benefit of the ten weeks towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement must be enrolled in eight or more hours each week of study during the summer, or, in other words, he must take four or more summer school course credits.

Any student attending summer school classes who does not enroll in the minimum requisite number of hours of study cannot attain the full benefit of utilizing the ten weeks of summer school towards meeting his weeks in residence graduation requirement. He will, however, be permitted to attain partial benefit pro rata based on the actual number of hours of study in which he is enrolled in any week.

In determining weeks in residence benefits in the summer school program, whether full or partial, the student will in every case be held to the definition of weeks in residence applicable to his status at the time of his admission to the summer school program. Thus, any full-time (Day Division) student at the time of his admission will be required to be enrolled in the ten hours or more of study a week for full benefit whereas any part-time (Evening Division) student at the time of his admission will be required to be enrolled in eight or more hours of study a week for full benefit.

In order to facilitate the utilization of the summer school program for full benefit towards meeting the weeks in residence requirement by all students, students attending summer school are permitted as a matter of right to enroll in courses totaling up to five summer school course credits, or ten hours of study each week. Any student wishing to take more than five course credits, or ten hours of study each week during the summer program, must obtain special permission of the Director of the Summer School. While heavier programs of study may be utilized for purposes of meeting the credit requirements imposed for graduation by Suffolk University Law School, heavier programs of study beyond the minimum hours required in the definitions of weeks in residence do not result in greater weeks in residence benefit. In no event may any student take more than seven course credits, or fourteen hours of study each week, during the summer school.

For purposes of computing the weeks in residence requirement of the transfer, or hybrid student, it is essential that all weeks in residence earned by the student, whether full-time or part-time at the time earned, be combined and that the student be held to the requirements of the division in which he is enrolled at the time for determining full or partial benefit. A transfer, or hybrid student must have a combined total of full-time and part-time weeks in residence of more than ninety, but less than one hundred and twenty weeks. In arriving at the exact number of weeks in residence to be required of the hybrid student, it is important to consider whether the bulk of the student's education is to be as a full-time or a part-time student and to have a different standard according to whether the greater part of the student's legal education is in the full-time or the part-time program.

If the greater part of the student's education is in the full-time (Day Division), then he should be held to the standard of a combined total of full-time and part-time weeks in residence of one hundred weeks in residence. Thus, for example, any part-time student permitted to transfer after the first year to the full-time division, and thereby receiving the greater part of his legal education as a full-time student, would be required to have a combined total of full-time and part-time weeks in residence of one hundred weeks.

If the greater part of the student's legal education is in the part-time (Evening Division), then he will be held to the standard of a combined total of full-time and part-time weeks in residence of one hundred and ten weeks in residence. Thus, for example, any full-time student permitted to transfer after the first year to the part-time division, and thereby receiving the greater part of his legal education as a part-time student, would be required to have a combined total of
full-time and part-time weeks in residence of one hundred and ten weeks.

The differing requirements for the hybrid student of either one hundred weeks in residence or one hundred and ten weeks in residence, depending upon whether he received the greater part of his legal education as a full-time or a part-time student, is based upon whether the hybrid character of his legal education more closely approximates the full-time or the part-time student. A student who has received the greater part of his education as a full-time student must complete one hundred weeks in residence. A student who has received the greater part of his education as a part-time student must complete one hundred and ten weeks in residence. The different requirement of weeks in residence for the hybrid student is made dependent upon whether his legal education most closely approximates that of a full-time or a part-time student and treats him accordingly in terms of his weeks in residence graduation requirement.

Any hybrid student enrolling in the summer school program, just as any other regular student enrolling in the summer school program, will be held to the weeks in residence requirement of the division in which he is enrolled at the time of his admission to the summer school program. Thus, if after the first year he is permitted to transfer to another division, the only relevant consideration for computing weeks in residence in the summer school program at that time is the division in which he is enrolled at the time of his admission to summer school, not the division to which he has been permitted to transfer.
1. Only students who can devote substantially all of their working time to the study of law are eligible for admission to the three year full-time day division program.

2. Special programs of study not prescribed by the faculty must be approved in advance of registration by the faculty Administrative Committee. The student must take the courses and examinations for the section in which he or she is registered. Students taking reexaminations must write the examination prepared by the same professor who gave the original examination unless exempted from this requirement by the written authorization of the Dean, or Faculty Administrative Committee.

3. Students are expected to perform all class assignments and to attend class meetings in all courses for which they are registered. Failure to meet these requirements may result in exclusion from the course, probation, suspension or dismissal.

4. a) No student may omit an examination scheduled for his or her program of study or take an examination not so scheduled. If for some compelling reason beyond his or her control the student must omit a scheduled examination, a written statement setting forth the reasons therefor must be promptly submitted to the Dean. If the compelling reason exists in advance of the examination, the written statement must be submitted prior to the examination. The Dean or the Faculty Administrative Committee will approve or disapprove the omission. An unapproved omission of a scheduled examination will be recorded as "F" with a grade of 60%. No record will be made or credit given for an unapproved taking of any examination. An approved omission of a required examination will be recorded temporarily as "Incomplete," a permanent grade of 60% will be recorded if the student fails to take the next regularly scheduled examination in the course.

b) A student may type any or all law examinations as an alternative to writing in longhand. Each student must provide his own typewriter, electric or manual, and must apply for the option in writing during an announced registration period prior to the commencement of examinations.

5. a) A student is academically deficient and not in good academic standing when for any academic year he or she: (i) has a weighted average of less than 75%, or (ii) if a full time student has unsatisfactory grades in more than two courses or more than nine hours, or (iii) if a part time student has unsatisfactory grades in more than two courses or more than six hours. The Faculty Administrative Committee will impose an appropriate sanction on the academically deficient student.

b) A student will be notified of his academic deficiency before definitive action by way of dismissal or probation is taken. A student so notified may file with the Dean a typewritten "Petition for Consideration," within the time set forth in the notice. The Petition must state specifically and fully any extraordinary extenuating circumstances beyond the student's control which rebut the presumption raised by the record and which establish that the deficiency was not due to lack of ability or failure to apply himself diligently to the study of law. The Petition must indicate if the circumstances are still operative. If such circumstances are related to physical or psychological incapability before or during examinations, convincing medical proof of the existence of the condition must accompany the Petition. Interference with study by employment is not an extenuating circumstance for a student enrolled in the full-time day division. The Faculty Administrative Committee may require any academically deficient student to appear for an interview before it takes action on his case.

c) The Faculty Administrative Committee may dismiss a student who is academically deficient. A Petition for Readmission may not be filed until one or more years after dismissal and will not be granted except in rare cases of great merit. No student may file more than one Petition for Readmission.

d) An academically deficient student who has not been dismissed is on probation until the deficiency is removed. The Faculty Administrative Committee will prescribe the terms of probation. The Committee may require a student to repeat a course, take a re-examination, or repeat an entire academic year. Grades received on re-examinations or in repeated courses are final. Grades received on re-examination, when the course is not repeated, will not exceed 80%.

6. A student who is not academically deficient may remove unsatisfactory grades from his or her record by re-examination. The student must register for re-examination at least 30 days before the commencement of the examination period. Re-examination shall be the next regular examination in the same division; the Dean or the Faculty Administrative Committee may waive this requirement on a showing of good cause. Grades received in re-examinations are final and will not exceed 80%. Only one re-examination can be taken in any one course.

7. A student may be placed on disciplinary probation, suspended, or dismissed for conduct unbecoming to a student of the law. Conduct unbecoming to a student of the law includes violation of rules and regulations of the law school or university, engaging in illegal activity involving moral turpitude, activity involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation, or any other conduct which reflects adversely on the student's fitness to practice law.

8. The Faculty Administrative Committee reserves the right to change the schedule of classes, the program of instruction,
the requirements for credits or degrees, and any rule or regulation established for the government of the student body in the school. Any such change may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the Law School.

Career Planning and Placement
The career planning and placement office is under the direction of a full-time Director — a member of the Bar — who came to Suffolk from the Federal Government. The facilities of this office are available to alumni and students.

A systematic professional approach toward searching out job opportunities is encouraged. Career opportunities are explored and discussed in group meetings as well as in personal interviews. Instructions relative to preparing resumes and other necessary correspondence are readily available, as is personal assistance, if desired.

The office maintains a substantial reference library related to career counseling and job-searching. Seminars and panel discussions concerned with legal careers and preparation for same are conducted throughout the school year. Panelists are practicing attorneys, representing various categories of the legal profession.

The office also serves as an information gathering center regarding all areas of employment. Information is disseminated and invitations extended to potential employers. Listings of job opportunities, either full-time or part-time are maintained. Interviews either on or off-campus are coordinated. A file of alumni seeking a change of position and/or location is maintained.

A job directory of recent graduates is maintained in the office for reference purposes.
Student Organizations

Law Review
The Suffolk University Law Review is a legal periodical that is published four times during the school year, by a staff of law students chosen from the second and third year day classes and the third and fourth year evening classes. Selection to the staff is made on the basis of high academic achievement and proficiency in legal writing.

Basically, each issue contains three types of articles: “Lead Articles,” which include discussions of legal topics written by members of the Bar and other prominent individuals without the legal profession; “Notes,” which cover broad areas of the law and usually conclude with suggestions or proposals for reform; and “Case Comments,” which analyze recent decisions of import and offer opinions as to their probable future impact upon the law. The Notes and Case Comments constitute the major portion of each publication and are written entirely by law students.

In addition, the second issue of each year is devoted to a treatment of the major cases decided during the previous year by the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. The First Circuit Review articles are gleaned from the best pieces submitted by those students competing for Law Review membership during the summer preceding their second or third year of law school. The third issue of each year contains the Annual Survey of Rhode Island Law, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the cases, changes, trends and state of the law of Rhode Island.

As a valuable adjunct to legal education, Law Review avails the student a positive opportunity to project the knowledge he has acquired and affords tangible evidence of his ability to express himself to all who read the Review. Consequently, Law Review is recognized as a reflection of the caliber of the law student, as well as being accepted as a traditional means for judging the quality of the law school.

Law Review membership is considered to be the highest honor that the law school can confer upon its students.

Moot Court Board
The Moot Court Board organizes and administers five annual programs: the Clark Competition, the First Year Program, the Client Counseling Competition, the National Moot Court Program, and the International Moot Court Program. The focus of these activities is upon developing expertise in oral advocacy and legal writing.

The Board consists of third year executive members assisted by second year staff members. Selection to the staff is made on the basis of high academic achievement and proficiency in legal writing.

Board members write memoranda, create transcripts, act as judges, and aid in the management of the various programs. Membership on the Moot Court Board provides training in developing the legal skills of case analysis, brief writing, and oral advocacy.

The Justice Tom C. Clark Annual Moot Court Competition
The Clark Competition represents the highest level of achievement in the Law School’s oral advocacy and brief writing program. The Competition is the subject of intense interest among students due to the challenge and complexities of the legal issues involved. The Clark Competition is a voluntary program opened to all law students excepting first year students.

Traditionally the subject matter of the Competition has been drawn from constitutional issues of immediate social and legal impact and is drafted by the Moot Court Board. Participants submit briefs and argue orally in several elimination rounds before benches composed of members of the local bar, professors and members of the judiciary. The final competition is held before a panel of state and federal judges, occasionally including a United States Supreme Court Justice. Scholarship prizes and awards are given for those advocates who excel in the Competition.

Members of the National Moot Court Team are generally selected from those who excel in the Clark Competition.

The First Year Program
The First Year Program is administered in conjunction with the course in Legal Practice Skills which forms part of the required curriculum for the first year law student.

The students in each practice skills section form teams of two members, evenly divided between plaintiff and defendant. These “co-counsel” are presented with a trial record involving certain legal issues. Each team submits a brief advocating the position of its client. The “co-counsel” then argue the case before a bench of three judges comprised of professors, local attorneys and members of the Moot Court Board. These judges deliberate and announce a decision for the plaintiff or for the defendant.

This program affords every first year student in the law school an opportunity to develop skills in oral and written persuasion. Certificates are presented for the best team brief and for the best oral advocate in each of the legal practice class sections.
The Client Counseling Competition

The Client Counseling Competition simulates an actual law firm consultation as closely as possible. A typical client problem is selected by the Moot Court Board and a person acting the part of the client is instructed as to his or her role. Prior to the day of the actual competition, participants, who work in teams of two, receive a brief memorandum concerning the problem. Each team prepares a preliminary memorandum based on the problem as it is then understood.

On the day of the Competition each team interviews the client, eliciting from the client all relevant information. The participants confer and verbally prepare a post-interview memorandum.

The teams are judged on the basis of the preliminary memorandum, on the perspicacity of questions asked of the client, and on the structure of the post-interview memorandum.

Judges for the event are professors and members of the local bar. The winning team of the Competition represents Suffolk at the Regional Competition, the winner of which represents the Northeast Area in the National Client Counseling Competition. In 1973-1974, the Suffolk team placed second in this National Competition.

National Moot Court Competition

The National Moot Court Competition combines oral advocacy and brief writing in a simulated appellate case chosen for its propitious nature or esoteric qualities. The Competition is conducted under the auspices of the Young Lawyers Committee of the Bar of the City of New York. A faculty committee selects the National Moot Court Team to represent Suffolk, usually from those students who show the most promise in the Clark Competition.

The team is comprised of three members and an alternate who prepare a printed brief. Two members argue the case against other law schools in the northeast region. If successful, the team advances to the final round argument held in New York City each December.

Selection to the National Moot Court Team is an honor and distinction awarded by the Law School. Each member receives a partial scholarship.

International Moot Court Competition

The Phillip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition is conducted under the auspices of the Association of Student International Law Societies and the American Society of International Law. Students interested in the field of international law are selected to represent Suffolk.

Five team members are chosen. The team prepares a brief on an assigned topic of international study and argue the case. Members of the team are awarded partial scholarships in recognition of their capacity as representatives of the Law School.

The Advocate

The Advocate is a periodical publication of Suffolk University Law School. The objectives of The Advocate are to publicize the activities and outstanding achievements of the Law School and to present articles by students, faculty, and guest writers on timely subjects pertaining to the law.

The Advocate is funded by the University and staffed by students of the Law School. Staff positions are open to students from each class and the Editorial Board is selected from third year staff members.

Guest editorials by students and faculty are welcomed by The Advocate. The Advocate will continue to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among members of New England's legal community.

BALSA

The Black American Law Student's Association (BALSA) is an organization of minority students whose function is to address the particular needs of minority law students.

BALSA acts as a liaison between minority law students and the administration on such issues as recruitment, financial aid and administrative decisions affecting minority students academic concerns.

Suffolk's BALSA tries to relate the academic experience of minority law students with experiences of practicing attorneys. This goal is partially achieved through an annual orientation for first year minority law students featuring minority members of the legal community. BALSA also sponsors an Annual Legal writing and Exam-Taking Seminar for first year students and a Law Day recruitment program for minority undergraduates interested in pursuing a legal career.

The Suffolk chapter of BALSA is a member of the National BALSA chapter and is an active member of the Combined Boston BALSA which is comprised of area law schools.

Delta Theta Phi

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity is a charter senior member of the Professional Interfraternity Conference, organized in 1928. The Frank L. Simpson Senate was initiated at Suffolk Law School in 1970 to supplement the student's formal educational experience by providing an opportunity to participate in clinical programs and various social functions.

Delta Theta Phi has initiated many worthwhile programs which have done great service to the school as well as the brothers. One of the unique functions of the fraternity is its tutorial program conducted by and for the members in helping first and second year students successfully prepare for law school final examinations.
The International Law of the Sea Conference held in Boston on February 1 and 2, 1975, was jointly sponsored by Suffolk University, The American Society of International Law and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This Conference was the only meeting of the International Law of the Sea Conference held between the Summer 1974 meeting in Caracas and the Summer 1975 meeting in Geneva.
Through its national organization, the fraternity offers the brothers a placement office to aid in the procurement of employment upon graduation and promotes the meeting of students and prominent individuals in the legal profession.

Dicta
Dicta is the Law School student newspaper. The paper, funded by the Student Bar Association is published periodically throughout the school year. Dicta has concerned itself with the timely publication of student, faculty, and administration news relevant to student life at the Law School.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity
From its very inception, the Chapter has always encouraged and promoted a high ethical standard of conduct among all of its members, a continuing education in the law for its practicing members, and scholastic attainment and professional development among its student members.

To its members it offers practical training to help bridge the gap between the academic emphasis in law school and the actual handling of clients and their problems; it affords its members an opportunity to associate with prominent members of the bench and the bar at fraternity-sponsored functions; it furnishes the young lawyer a forum in which he may become acquainted with practicing attorneys from throughout the country; and through its active chapters it gives the law student the opportunity to develop friendships which will ripen into life-long professional associations.

Student activities sponsored by the University are open to qualified students in the Law School. Maintenance of a satisfactory scholastic standard is a prerequisite for participation in such activities.

Student Bar Association
The regular student body is integrated as The Student Bar Association of Suffolk University Law School. This Association functions under a Charter granted by the Dean and Faculty, and is affiliated with the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

The objectives of the Suffolk University Law School, Student Bar Association, as described in its Charter, are "to assist in the development of a sound program of legal education, to promote understanding and coordination of activity among the members of the Law School community, and to foster cooperation with national, state, and local bar associations, and with other law schools through participation in the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

Under the leadership of its Officers and Board of Governors elected from the upper classes of the student body, the Association sponsors, coordinates and carries on various student activities. It operates through committees, whose major fields of interest are concerned with current problems facing students and the Law School.

A student Delegate represents the Association at the Annual Meeting of the Law Student Division Meeting of the American Bar Association held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association. The President, elected by the Day Division and Chairman, elected by the Evening Division are accredited to attend Law School Committee Meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Suffolk Women’s Law Caucus
The Women’s Law Caucus developed to serve a three-fold purpose: Women in the Law, Women in the Community, and Women in the University, and particularly Suffolk University. This development focuses upon the need for Suffolk women to realize their “tripartite role” as an impetus for social change and revitalization. The Women’s Law Caucus seeks:

To encourage research by interested scholars on specific legal and social issues related to women; and to lend active support to state and national legislation which lessens legal discrimination against women;

To promote a more equitable admissions policy in conjunction with an attempt to encourage more women to study law and to attract more women to apply to Suffolk; and to promote the retention of more women faculty and the addition of relevant curriculum relating to women;

To provide the women of Suffolk Law with employment assistance designed to augment the existing placement programs; To further the interests of women law students at Suffolk and foster enhancement of the women’s cause through a professional organization, whenever and wherever possible.

There is no defined membership policy for the Caucus. Any person is welcome to attend meetings or lectures or to take part in S.W.L.C. activities if so inclined. For the purpose of administrative efficiency a steering committee coordinates our program.

General meetings of the Caucus take place twice each month to discuss committee progress and to establish policy. In addition, these meetings provide women with the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and to interrelate on a social level.

For more information, contact: Suffolk Women’s Law Caucus, in care of the Law School, Beacon Hill, Boston, MA 02116.
Juris Doctorate Degrees awarded 1975.

Abbruzzo, Robert J.
Agnes, Peter W. Jr.
Allegro, John D.
Allen, Neal C.
Almeida, Lillian M.
Altman, Lawrence N.
Amaral, Stephen J.
Andrick, Stephen J.
Antonucci, James A.
Argeris, Dana C.
Aronson, Steven D.
Assad, Bruce A.
Aucoc, Robert J.
Auger, Denise M.
Aukerman, James V.
Aucoin, William J.
Buckley, Joseph S. Jr.
Browne, Eugene R.
Brooks, Robert S.
Brook, Richard E.
Broderick, Daniel P.
Brinkert, William K.
Brina, Peter J.
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Browne, Eugene R.
Brouillard, William L.
Brown, Eugene R.
Busa, Kenneth F.
Busalacchi, John F.
Butler, Richard D.
Cagnon, Raymond J.
Cagnon, Stephen J.
Cahn, Stephen M.
Callahan, Stephen J.
Caruso, Peter J.
Carse, Michael J.
Cartman, John C.
Caruso, James J.
Cass, Joseph W.
Casey, Steven F.
Cass, Louis A.
Castillo, Raymond B.
Cenerini, Frank J.
Chernack, Stuart E.
Chinig, Paul F.
Chiapious, John C.
Chiarizia, Stanley R.
Chiribuck, Kenneth E.
Chusid, Joanna
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Ciano, Frank J.
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Clancy, Edward J. Jr.
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Clifford, Patrick J.
Cohen, Martin B.
Collagio, Nicholas
Coles, Gerald P. Jr.
Coletta, Emmanuelle R.
Collins, John P. Jr.
Conathan, John II
Connally, James T.
Cook, Kevin
Coromma, James E.
Corbett, William T.
Corcoran, Stephen J.
Corrente, William H.
Cosento, John L.
Costa, Richard M.
Cote, Susan J.
Cote, Thomas
Cotter, Edward J.
C Lizolo, Thomas H.
Clement, Michael P.
Cronin, James P.
Crowell, Edward J.
Cuffe, Thomas R. Jr.
Culbertson, William J.
Cummins, William E.
Curran, John J. Jr.
Dailey, William B. III
Dambrosio, Gregory
Daniele, Constance
Davis, Frank R.
Darrall, Michael
Debello, Michael F.
Deczinski, Joseph R.
Dehollan, Patricia
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Dinsmore, Joseph S.
Disabatino, Michael
Doherty, Gerard T.
Dolak, Thomas M.
Dole, James K.
Doll, Craig A.
Doocey, Edward C.
Dorsey, Timothy J.
Dowd, John C.
Downing, Eugene W.
Dudra, Joseph M.
Dugan, John G.
Duncan, David W.
Eastman, William C.
Eisenberg, Jeffrey
Elliot, Robert L.
Ellis, Henry C.
Ely, William C.
Ennis, Edward P.
Eonas, Anthony G.
Ercolini, Arthur P.
Ewbart, Jon R.
Facey, John A. III
Fardy, Eileen M.
Farley, John E.
Farrand, Pamela R.
Feeley, Joseph T.
Feeney, Michael R.
Feldman, Howard L.
Fournier, Joseph A.
Filoso, Donna M.
Fiore, Ronald J.
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Flaherty, Francis X.
Flak, Joseph M.
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Foley, John F.
Foote, Robert A. Jr.
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Gomberg, Kathryn D.
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Heller, Linda J.
Henderson, Sharon Ellis J.*
Hendricks, James L.
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Himel, Levant M.
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Holmes, Thomas J.
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Toomey, Kevin J.
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Woodman, Scott E.
Woods, Stephen E.
Woolf, David
Young, George W.
Zarella, Peter T.
Ziemian, Robert P.
Zimkus, Joseph J.

*February 1975 Graduate

Law School Geographical Distribution 1975-1976

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Colleges Represented in the Law School 1975-1976

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Marquette University, Loyola University, Illinois
Lovireil Technicai Institute, Long Island University, N.Y.
Manhattanville College
Mariboro College, Vt.
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Marymount College, N.Y.
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Middiebury College, Vt.
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Ohio University, Ohio
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Rice University
Rochester Institute of Technology
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Rutgers University
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University of N. H.
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University of Notre Dame, Indiana
University of Oregon
University of Penn.
University of R.I.
University of Rochester, N.Y.
University of San Francisco
University of So. Carolina
University of Tampa, Florida
University of Tenn.
University of Texas
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Vanderbilt University, Tenn.
Vassar College, N.Y.
Villa Maria College, Penn.
Villanova University
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Wake Forest College
Washington & Lee University
Washington State University
Washington University
Wellesley College
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Williams College
Wittenberg University
Wofford College
Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Yale University
Yeshiva University
Foreign School

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Suffolk University Law School
Alumni Association

The Law School Alumni Association numbers almost 5000 living alumni. Since the School's founding in 1906, the alumni have played an integral part in promoting and maintaining the high standard of legal education which has been a tradition at Suffolk University Law School. The Alumni Association through the Law School Alumni Fund has made generous contributions to support scholarship and other financial needs of the Law School. The Association is governed by officers elected from the Law School Alumni each year. The Association holds annual dinners throughout the year at which noted members of the bench, and bar are invited to speak. Currently the Alumni Association has chapters in each of the counties in Massachusetts and in many of the larger cities and towns throughout New England and Eastern United States. These chapters provide an opportunity for Law School Alumni to remain in communication with Suffolk and also provide the Law School with a current sense of direction for new trends in the Law.

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Persons traveling by car to Suffolk from outside of Boston should use the following directions:

**From the South** — Southeast Expressway to the Causeway Street exit; Causeway Street to Staniford Street; right onto Cambridge Street to Public Parking Garage adjacent to Holiday Inn.

**From the North** — Expressway south to Haymarket Square exit; Government Center Garage at exit, or take New Chardon Street to Cambridge Street; right on Cambridge to Public Parking Garage.

**From the West** — Massachusetts Turnpike and Turnpike Extension to Expressway; Expressway north to Causeway Street exit; Causeway to Staniford Street; right onto Cambridge Street to Public Parking Garage.

Suffolk also is accessible by major bus lines, railroad and major airlines.

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**Suffolk University**

1. Archer Building
2. Donahue Building/Law School
3. Student Activities Building
4. College Offices
5. College of Business Administration
6. Fenton Building
7. Charles River Plaza — University Offices
Bequests

Those interested in making gifts to Suffolk University Law School are provided the following suggested forms which should be adapted or rewritten by legal counsel to fit the donors' individual situation. The unrestricted gift is the most useful since it will be allocated where the need is greatest. However, a gift for a specific purpose is also vital and may take the form of endowed chairs, named scholarships, buildings, books for the library, research equipment, works of art, etc.

Legal Forms of Bequest

Unrestricted General Legacy. I bequeath to the trustees of Suffolk University, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of (insert dollar amount) for its general purposes.

Gift for Specific Purpose. I bequeath to the trustees of Suffolk University, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of (insert dollar amount) to be added to its endowment with the net income therefrom to be used for (insert specific law school purpose). If in the opinion of the University's Board of Trustees, the purposes of the University would be better served by using the income or principal, or both, for the Law School's general purposes, the income or principal, or both, may so be used.

Specific Legacy. I bequeath my (insert description of property) to the Trustees of Suffolk University, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts.

Gift of Residuary Estate. I devise and bequeath the residue of the property owned by me at my death, real and personal and wherever situate, to the trustees of Suffolk University, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and located in Boston, Massachusetts for its general purposes (or name a particular purpose).