Suffolk University Law School Catalog, 1976-1977

Suffolk University Law School

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Table of Contents

Calendar ................................. 2
Faculty and Administration .......... 3
General Information .................. 9
Admissions ............................. 13
Financial Aid .......................... 19
Courses of Study ...................... 26
Required Course Descriptions ....... 28
Electives .............................. 31
Clinical Programs .................... 47
Registration and Tuition .............. 51
Regulations ........................... 57
Career Counseling and Placement ... 59
Student Organizations ............... 61
Student Body Information ............ 69
Area Map ............................. 74
Index .................................. 75
Alumni and Trustees .................. 76

Suffolk University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital or parental status in its admissions and employment policies and in the administration and operation of all its programs and activities.

Suffolk University Law School
Beacon Hill
Boston, MA 02114

September, 1976 Volume LXXX
Boston, Massachusetts
September 8, 1976 Wednesday
September 9, 1976 Thursday
September 10, 1976 Friday
October 11, 1976 Monday
November 11, 1976 Thursday
November 24, 1976 Saturday
November 29, 1976 Monday
December 17, 1976 Friday
January 3, 1977 Monday
January 14, 1977 Friday

Second Semester
January 24, 1977 Monday
February 21, 1977 Monday
March 17, 1977 Thursday
March 21, 1977 Monday
March 28, 1977 Monday
April 18, 1977 Monday
April 29, 1977 Friday
May 6, 1977 Friday
May 2, 1977 Monday
May 11, 1977 Wednesday
May 27, 1977 Friday
May 30, 1977 Monday
June 12, 1977 Sunday

Summer Schedule
Evening Classes
May 31, 1977 Tuesday
July 27, 1977 Wednesday
August 1, 1977 Monday
August 4, 1977 Thursday

Registration
Registration/Orientation, First Year
First Semester Classes Begin
Day and Evening Division
Columbus Day
Veterans Day
Thanksgiving Recess (noon)
Classes Resume
Classes End
Second Semester Classes Begin
Washington's Birthday
Spring Recess Begins
Classes Resume
Patriots Day
Classes End: Third Year Day
and Fourth Year Evening
Classes End: First and Second Year Day, First, Second and Third Year Evening,
Exams Begin: Third Year Day
and Fourth Year Evening
Exams Begin: First and Second Year Day, First, Second and Third Year Evening
Exams End
Memorial Day
Commencement
Classes Begin
Classes End
Exams Begin
Exams End
University Administration

Academic Administration
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Vice President-Treasurer
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Marjorie A. Cellar, B.A., Financial Aid Officer, Assistant Director of Admissions
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Lorraine DiPietro Cove, Recorder
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Elizabeth K. McCombs, B.A., Assistant Placement Director

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John R. Sherman, B.S., Georgetown University; J.D., Harvard University; LL.M., Boston University, Associate Professor of Law
Richard Vaccaro, A.B., Colby College; J.D., Suffolk University, Professor of Law
Hugh M. Wade, M.B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., DePaul University; LL.M., Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Law
Louise Weinberg, B.A., Cornell University; J.D., LL.M., Harvard University, Associate Professor of Law — Leave of Absence, Visiting Professor - Stanford University 1976-77
Basil Yanakakis, LL.B., Athens University, Greece; LL.B., Suffolk University; LL.M., Harvard University, Professor of Law (Sabbatical 1976-77)

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Jeff Peters, B.A., Harvard College; J.D., Stanford University
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Dennis LaCroix, B.A., J.D., Boston College

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Robert B. Crowe, B.A., J.D., Suffolk University
John David Schatz, B.A., University of Massachusetts; J.D., Suffolk University

Special Faculty
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Thomas F. Brownell, B.S., J.D., Suffolk University; LL.M., Boston University
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Leonard J. Henson, B.S., Northeastern University; J.D., Suffolk University
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Paul K. Leary, B.A., J.D., Suffolk University
Leonard Lewin, B.A., J.D., Suffolk University
John F. Lombard, LL.B., Suffolk University, Professor of Law
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Seymour Margules, J.D., Rutgers University
A. David Mazzone, A.B., Harvard University; J.D., DePaul University, Associate Justice, Superior Court of Massachusetts
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Professor Judge

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Irwin Springer, J.D., Boston University

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Harvey Weiner, B.A., Harvard University; J.D., Columbia University; LL.M., London School of Economics
Robert L. Yasi, J.D., New England School of Law; LL.M., Suffolk University, Judge, Suffolk County Probate Court
Lawrence C. Zalczman, LL.B., Boston University; LL.M., New York University
Richard L. Zisson, B.S., Boston University; J.D., Suffolk University
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
Suffolk University Law School was established in 1906 in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Within a decade the law school relocated to Beacon Hill, where it has remained ever since. Today the law school numbers over 7000 judges and lawyers as graduates. Originally Suffolk University Law School stressed local and Massachusetts law. During the course of its 70 year history the law school has evolved as a major regional center for the study of law, and indeed its student body is drawn from throughout the nation.
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, the Law School began an ambitious program of expansion and renovation. The Law School facilities which exclusively occupy the Frank J. Donahue Building are expressly designed for legal education. 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 amphitheater 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 85,000 volumes. The library subscribes to over 500 legal periodicals.

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 textbooks and casebooks.

The library has a microfiche machine and three microfiche readers (with a collection of 2,700 volumes 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
In 1972 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.
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, or 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 1976/1977 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, 1977, is February 15, 1977. 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 1977 should be made on the form dated September 1977 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 subscribes to 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, 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 1976-77 academic year the LSAT will be administered on the following dates:

   October 9, 1976
   December 4, 1976
   February 5, 1977
   April 16, 1977
   July 23, 1977

It is strongly recommended that an applicant for September of 1977 take the Law School Admission Test no later than December of 1976. The February 1977 test date is the last date for which scores will be considered for September 1977 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

Letters of Recommendation

Both a Dean's recommendation and a letter of recommendation are required of all candidates for admission. The Dean's recommendation should be made on the Dean's recommendation form supplied in the Suffolk Admission Bulletin of Information.

The purpose of this form is to gather pertinent information about applicants to the law school, which college Deans may be apprised of such as a candidate's character, responsibility, leadership, and motivation.

A second recommendation should accompany each application using the recommendation which is also supplied in the Suffolk Admission Bulletin of Information. This recommendation should come from a college instructor who has worked with the candidate in an academic environment, if the candidate has graduated from college within the past three years.
Final Transcripts
Each applicant who is accepted to the law school will be asked to supply an official college transcript indicating the undergraduate degree and dates awarded.

A request for this transcript will be sent to each accepted applicant when admitted.

Advance Tuition Deposit
Each applicant who has been accepted for admission is required to notify the law school in writing of his intention to enroll and pay a deposit of $100. This deposit is non-refundable, but will be applied toward the tuition for the first semester. Under no circumstances will this deposit be applied toward any other semester.

Combined Degree Program
A student in one of the Colleges of Suffolk University, who has earned three quarters of the credits required for a Bachelor's degree may be eligible to apply for the combined degree program set forth in the Suffolk University College Bulletin. Under this program a student may receive his college degree upon the satisfactory completion of the first year of law school. Inquiries concerning eligibility for this program should be directed to the Director of Admissions of the University.

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.
Special Admission Program

The Law School has made an effort during the last several years to increase the number of lawyers from underrepresented groups in the American legal profession. This effort has resulted in the Admission Committee's encouraging members of disadvantaged groups to apply to the school.

A Special Admission Bulletin explaining this program is available by writing to the Director of Admissions.

Early Decision Plan: E.D.P.

This year the Admissions Committee of the Law School has created an experimental procedure for those applicants who are well qualified, apply by October 30, 1976, and have decided to make Suffolk University Law School their first choice law school.

Students who apply under the Early Decision Plan will be guaranteed a decision by December 1, 1976. Students accepted under this program will not be required to pay a deposit until April 1, 1977 in compliance with the Law School Admission Council policy that a Law School shall not require a tuition deposit before April 1. However, Early Decision Candidates will be required to sign a "pledge of good faith" indicating that they will in fact enroll at Suffolk in the Fall of 1977.

Students who apply under this program should understand that this program implies a serious commitment not only to the study of law but also to Suffolk University Law School.

Students seeking consideration under the Suffolk EDP Plan should possess above average academic credentials.

A suggested numerical guideline is an LSAT score in excess of 625 and a GPA above 3.25 or the upper 20% of one's graduating class. Students should also show evidence of maturity, responsibility and outside interests.

Early Decision Plan applicants will receive notification of the Admission Committee's decision by December 1, 1976. On this date the Committee will notify the candidate that he or she has been accepted to the Law School, placed on a deferred list, meaning the Law School Admission Committee will not take final action on the candidate's application until later in the admission cycle, or deny the applicant if he or she does not meet the school's minimum standards.

Students who wish to apply under the Early Decision Plan may do so by completing the following:

1. Submit an application including letters of recommendation and register with LSDAS by October 30, 1976.
2. Take the LSAT no later than October 9, 1976.
3. Letters of recommendation should follow the instructions as outlined herein.
4. Interviews are not required but suggested for EDP candidates.
5. Agree to attend Suffolk University Law School if accepted.

John C. Deliso, Director of Admissions
General Information

Because of the limited nature of financial aid available to law students, financial aid can only be given to cases where true need is shown. In light of this, one should carefully review his or her individual needs.

In assessing one's financial status, and the potential need for financial aid, one should first consider the sources already available to him: parental support, support from spouse, and summer earnings. One should also seek information about Veteran’s Benefits, excess leave programs granted by the Armed Services, and also the availability of tuition grants offered by one’s place of employment. Further, one should weigh carefully any debts accrued from undergraduate loans.

Entering students are advised that a large portion of scholarship monies are reserved for those students already attending the law school. Entering students should, therefore, carefully evaluate their financial resources when applying. Students who cannot meet the educational costs of the Day division through their own means, student loans and parental support, should consider applying to the Evening Division.

How To Apply

All students seeking financial aid including those already enrolled at the law school must file applications with the Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service, Box 2614, Princeton, NJ 08540. In addition each applicant for financial aid must complete a Suffolk University Law School Financial Aid Application which is available through the Law School Financial Aid Office. Students who have been self-supporting for more than one year are not required to file a parents’ confidential statement. Any student who receives a type of parental assistance as listed below is not considered self-supporting: (a) listed as a dependent on parents’ income tax return for the past year, (b) resides with parents, (c) has received over $600 from parents within the past twelve months.

Applications for financial aid are processed only after a student has been accepted to the law school. This policy insures the applicant that his application for financial aid will in no way affect an admission decision. All GAPSFAS applications should be received in the Financial Aid Office by March 15, 1977.

Students seeking financial assistance who are not self-supporting must have their parents submit an official certified copy of their federal income tax return, form 1040, or its equivalent for the most recent tax year. Students who claim themselves as self-supporting must submit a copy of their personal federal income tax return.

The Financial Aid Committee has adopted this requirement in the interest of fairly apportioning the limited resources available to those students most in need of financial assistance.

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 best 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.

The Thomas J. Boynton Memorial Scholarship, established through the will of Marion B. McGinnis in memory of her father, income to be used to provide financial aid to students of Suffolk University Law School.

Thomas B. Munro Scholarship Fund, established by members of his family and close friends, income to be used for financial aid to evening students of the Law School.

Winfield S. Quinby Scholarship, established through the trust of Winfield S. Quinby, income to be used for scholarships to students of the Law School.

The Fairchild Scholarship, established in 1926 by Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn, N.Y., in memory of her late husband, 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, 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. 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.
State Resident Scholarships

Connecticut

Connecticut State Scholarship Grants — A limited number of grants of up to $1,000 per year for graduate study are available under the Connecticut State Scholarship Program, contingent upon the action of the General Assembly in extending the program. Students may apply if they are U.S. Citizens, have been legal residents of Connecticut for at least twelve months prior to the time of application and are currently enrolled in or have been admitted to an accredited law school. The deadline for filing all required credentials is March 10. For additional information and application materials contact the Connecticut Graduate Award Program, Educational Testing Service, Box 176, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Waterbury (Connecticut) Bar Association Scholarship Fund — The Waterbury Bar Association has established a scholarship fund to be awarded to a deserving law student who is a resident of the area of Waterbury and surrounding towns, has successfully completed his or her first year of law study, and certifies to his or her present intention of practicing law within the state of Connecticut upon graduation. Although financial need is not a controlling factor, an applicant may submit a statement of financial need. Any interested students should write a letter to Henry S. Malor, 18 Meadow Street, Naugatuck, Conn., stating his or her permanent address, a brief personal history, a statement of any other scholarship assistance which he or she is receiving and enclose a transcript of his or her grades in all law school courses completed to date. The deadline for this application is in January.

Stamford (Connecticut) Bar Association Foundation Scholarship Program — The Stamford Bar Association Foundation provides a limited number of scholarship aid awards in varying amounts up to $1,000 for law students who reside or intend to practice in the Stamford-Darien area of southwestern Fairfield County, Connecticut. Qualified students should write for applications to the Stamford Bar Association Foundation, Peter M. Ryan, Esq., P.O. Box 1214, Darien, CT 06820.

Milton H. Meyers Law Scholarship — The Milton H. Meyers Law Scholarship was established by the Colonial Bank and Trust Company of Waterbury, Conn. This scholarship is in the amount of $500.00 to be awarded to a law student who is a resident of the Waterbury Conn. area, has successfully completed the first year of law school and certifies to his or her present intention of practicing law in Connecticut upon graduation.

Massachusetts

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

Diocese of Worcester (Massachusetts) St. Thomas More Society Scholarship Program — This society annually awards a limited number of scholarship grants in the amount of $500 to law students who are members of the Diocese. Applications should be filed no later than September 30 in order to qualify for scholarship grants payable on February 1. For information and application materials students should write to The Scholarship Committee, The St. Thomas More Society, c/o Chancery Building, 49 Elm St., Worcester, Massachusetts 01608.

Walter S. Barr Fellowship — Residents of Hampden County, Massachusetts are eligible for the Walter S. Barr Fellowships, administered by the Horace Smith Fund. Requests for applications forms, together with a statement of the applicant's educational intentions and a list of secondary schools and institutions of higher education attended, with dates, should be directed to the Horace Smith Fund, Box 131, Springfield, MA. The deadline for applications is December 30.

Northern Worcester County Bar Association Scholarship Program — The Northern Worcester County Bar Association awards an annual scholarship to a needy law student who is a resident of Northern Worcester County. Applicants may obtain information about the scholarship program from the Secretary of the Northern Worcester County Bar Association.

Bristol County (Massachusetts) Bar Association Scholarship Fund — The Bristol County Bar Association provides scholarships on the basis of need and scholastic record to students who are residents of Bristol County, Massachusetts.
Edwards Scholarship Fund—Applicants must furnish evidence of financial need, scholastic ability, and good character and have been domiciled in the city of Boston. Inquiries should be sent to the Edwards Scholarship Fund, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110.

The Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers. The Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers Scholarship Foundation has available limited funds for financial aid to women law students domiciled in Massachusetts who show evidence of financial need. Applications are available in the Financial Aid Office in February of each year.

New Jersey
Mercer County (New Jersey) Bar Association Scholarship and Loan Program—This program makes available scholarships and loans generally ranging from $300 to $900 for law students who are residents of Mercer County, N.J. Applications must be made by law students by June 1. Application forms may be obtained from the Mercer County Bar.

Somerset County (New Jersey) Bar Association Scholarship and Loan Program—This program makes available scholarships and loans generally ranging from $200 to $500 annually for law students residing in Somerset County, New Jersey. Detailed applications and Parents' Financial Statements are required. Loans are available on the basis of need to students who have maintained acceptable academic standards. For information for the required forms, contact William B. Rosenberg, Esq., Somerset County Bar Association, 35 North Bridge Street, Somerville, NJ 08876. Scholarships are awarded to students on the basis of academic achievement, with consideration of need. Applications should be made prior to June 1st.

Camden County (New Jersey) Bar Association Scholarship Award—The Ralph W. E. Donges Scholarship, named in honor of the retired Justice of New Jersey Circuit Court of Appeals, is awarded each year by the Camden County Bar Association. Qualified students should begin the application process prior to commencing their third year of law study by writing directly to Howard R. Yocum, Camden County Bar Association, Camden, NJ.

Other Scholarships
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Graduate Research Fellowships—The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice provides fellowships to a limited number of graduate students in various disciplines who plan to do research in the criminal justice field. The fellowships provide tuition and fees and also a stipend of $2,600 for the first year, $2,800 for the second and $3,000 for a third year. Additionally, allowances of $600 per annum are paid for each dependent. Awards are made on an annual basis, but may be renewed for a maximum of three years, depending on a student's progress and the availability of congressional appropriations. Applicants must have completed all requirements for the bachelor's degree before commencement of the school term for which the fellowship is granted. All materials must be submitted by February 15. Awards are announced on March 15. Applicants must have been accepted by the graduate school indicated in the application at the time of the award. For additional information and forms, write to the Graduate Research Fellowship Program, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity Scholarships—Awarded to third year students who are fraternity members in the amount of $500. The chapter here may submit one applicant with the recommendation of the chapter faculty advisor. Criteria considered in the making of the selection are need (50), scholarship (30), service to the fraternity and the school (20). Applications are available in the Financial Aid Office.

The Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc.—Provides scholarship grants to entering black law students. Contact the Director, Earl Warren Legal Training Program, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY 10019.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Fellowships—Available to minority veterans in graduate school. A monthly stipend is provided along with tuition costs. Applications are available from the Director, Martin Luther King, Jr., Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund—(MALDEF)—Grants are provided for Chicano students pursuing the study of law. Inquiries should be addressed to MALDEF, 145 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103.
The American Indian Law Center — Native Americans may apply for financial assistance from this federally funded program. Write to the American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, Alburquerque, NM 94103.

Phi Alpha Delta Minority Scholarships — Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity makes ten scholarships in the amount of $500 each available nationally each year. First year students are eligible for these scholarships. Applicants need not be members of the fraternity. Applications are available in the Financial Aid Office. The application deadline is June 1, 1976.

American Association of University Women Fellowship Program — This association makes a few substantial scholarship awards each year to young women in their last year of law school who have high academic records and outstanding professional promise, and who must have financial assistance in order to finish their study. The deadline for filing an application is December 1 during the second year of law study. For information and applications students should write to Mary V. Hoch, Director, Fellowship Program, American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

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.

The Daniel J. Fern Law Prize — Awarded annually to that graduating student who has demonstrated academic excellence by sustaining the highest cumulative average during the course of study at Suffolk University Law School. The prize is named for Daniel J. Fern, a graduate of the Law School, Class of 1931 and through whose generosity this fund was established.

Loan Funds

Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) Bar Association Loan Program — Law students who are residents of Western Pennsylvania, may qualify on the basis of financial need for loan assistance from the Louis Little Attorney's Memorial Fund. A maximum of $900 per school year may be borrowed. Interest of 6 percent and repayment of the loans commences at the beginning of the agreed upon repayment schedule, after graduation. For further information, contact James J. Smith, III, Executive Director, Allegheny County Bar Association, 920 City County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

Application forms should be filed no later than July 15, 1976.

Chaffin Loan Fund — This fund makes available loans of up to $500 per semester for a maximum of $3,000 over three years to students who are residents of Newton. Information on the program may be obtained from Mr. Gradone, Newton High School, Walnut St., Newton, MA 02160.

Leona M. Hickman Student Loan Fund — The Trustees of the Leona M. Hickman Student Loan Fund provides substantial loans to male residents of King County, Washington, who require financial assistance to complete their educations. For information and application materials, contact the Hickman Student Loan Fund Committee, c/o Trust Department, Peoples National Bank of Washington, 1414 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, WA.

Hattie M. Strong Foundation College Loan Program — Upper-class law students are eligible to receive interest-free loans normally ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 from the Hattie M. Strong Foundation College Loan Program. The terms of repayment are based upon monthly income after graduation and are arranged with each individual so as to work a minimum of hardship. Students who wish to apply for a loan should write to The Hattie M. Strong Foundation, 409 Cafritz Building, 1625 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, by June 1st, 1976. This letter should contain a brief personal history, the name of the educational institution attended, the subject of studies, and the amount of funds needed. If the applicant qualifies for consideration for a loan, formal application blanks will then be sent to be filled in and returned to the Foundation. Loans are made on a competitive individual merit basis, taking into account the applicant's scholastic record, motivation, need, and self-reliance, without regard to race, sex, or religion.
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. This program is currently under review. If interested please see the Financial Aid Director.

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 Boston Bar Association Student Loan Fund 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 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.

Work-Study

Students who have substantial financial need may be given employment in part-time, law-oriented work, not exceeding 15 hours per week during school and 40 hours per week during vacation. Under this program, the federal government provides 80 percent of the funds for salaries. The employing agency provides 20 percent. The Work-Study program is administered directly through the Financial Aid Office. Funds for the work-study program have been limited to date. Applications are available in the Financial Aid Office prior to the beginning of each semester.
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.

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 page 30 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 Examiners2 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.
Required Course Descriptions

Business Associations
Introduction to partnerships 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. Pizzano, Vaccio. 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. Blum, Clark, 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. W. Brown, Cronin, Epps. 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; quasicontracts, introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code; professional responsibility of the lawyer advising the business client. Judge, Lloyd, McMahon, Pearlmutter, McEttrick. 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 larceny, 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, Bumim, Ortwein, Murphy, Nolan. 3 Hours/Day & 4 Hours/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; parole evidence rule; hearsay rule and exceptions; burden of proof and persuasion. Fenton, Bumim, 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 & 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. 2 Hours/Day & Evening.

Property

A study of the acquisition, ownership, and transfer of property, including co-ownership, interests in land conveyancing, and governmental regulation. B. Brown, Baker, Lemelman, 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; imputed negligence; no-fault insurance; negotiation of tort cases; professional responsibility of the tort lawyer. Brody, O'Toole, Kindregan. 6 Hours/Day & 5 Hours 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.
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<th>Curriculum</th>
<th>Day Division</th>
<th>Evening Division</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First Year</strong></td>
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<td>Evidence</td>
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*Required course in professional responsibility must be completed to meet graduation requirements.

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Elective Course Descriptions

The following list designates the tentative list of elective courses at Suffolk University Law School as of August, 1976.

The availability of courses listed herein is subject to final confirmation as published in the official law school class schedule.

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, Fall, 1976.

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, Spring, 1977.

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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, Fall, 1976.

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, Spring, 1977.

Agency and Partnership
This course deals with the fundamental principles of agency and partnership relationships. After defining and distinguishing between principal and agent, master and servant, and independent contractor, consideration is given to the creation of agency authority, including apparent or ostensible authority. The agency doctrines of ratification, undisclosed principal, and termination of authority, as well as the liabilities and duties of principals and agents to third parties, will also be considered. Finally, a broad overview of the uniform partnership act and the uniform limited partnership act will be taken. Two Hours.
Antitrust Analysis
This course will explore the problems of competition in the modern industrial state. The course focuses on the tension and interaction between law and economics, theory and practise, and explores the legal and policy problems inherent in the implementation of the antitrust states — the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act (the special problems of price discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act will be examined briefly).

Students should gain a working knowledge of antitrust analysis and some insight into the theory of the market economy and the techniques and pitfalls of promoting competition in the era of the "regulated state." (Previous economic study is not required).

The course will examine a) legal and economic concepts of monopoly and monopolization; b) problems of collaboration in marketing and trade associations; c) vertical restraints on the manufacture-to-market processes and d) problems of corporate growth — horizontal, vertical and conglomerate mergers.

Areeda, Antitrust Analysis, Little, Brown & Co. 1974 is the course text. In addition there will be some material handed out and some on reserve in the library. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.

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, Spring, 1977.

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 appendixes, various appellate motions, application for direct appellate review and further appellate review. Single Justice matters as collateral review will be discussed. Two Hours, Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

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. Two Hours.

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.
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. Class meets two hours and the third hour represents the memoranda required. The final examination consists of an involved business problem distributed at the beginning of the course for which a complete, detailed, professional level business plan and supporting memorandum must be prepared by each student and turned in at the end of the course. Three Hours, Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

Constitutional Law Problems
An analysis of problems in the area of freedom of expression including subversive advocacy, expression in public places, symbolic expression, defamation, obscenity and government demands for information. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.
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 responsibility; discovery; habeas corpus; juvenile justice; administration of justice in the wake of civil disorders. Two Hours, Spring, 1977.

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 Hours, Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

Conveyancing
Mechanics of compiling abstracts of title in registry of deeds; problems in examining titles; identifying and curing some defects of title; mechanics of simple real estate closings; drafting documents for simple real estate transactions. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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 Finance
This course is designed to develop the student’s awareness of the legal problems and solutions involved in financing the corporation or similar business entity. Students should have taken Accounting for Lawyers or be able to work with accounting principles in analyzing financial statements. Topics covered will include: basics of evaluating corporations and their securities; the process of designing the right financing for the desired task; packaging and marketing the financing; disclosure duties of public corporations; liabilities of officers and directors; securities litigation; and several special areas such as reorganizations, condominiums and “tax shelter” offerings. The course will familiarize students with basic principles of federal and Massachusetts securities, corporate and other laws related to financing and give students a chance to apply these principles to a number of problems. Two Hours.

Corporate Taxation
The course will involve an examination of the Internal Revenue Code, the regulations and case law thereunder. Particular emphasis will be placed on the tax aspects of forming a corporation, corporate structure, Subchapter S, corporate distributions and liquidations and their effect on the corporation and stockholders, reorganizations and mergers. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.
Corrections and Prisoners’ Rights
A study of the American correctional system with consideration of such topics as: the sentencing process; theories of punishment and correction; correctional alternatives; formulation and enforcement of prison rules; constitutional rights of prison inmates; procedures for raising prisoner’s claims including the jurisdiction of U. S. District Courts; and the parole system. Three Hours.

Creditors Rights (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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Criminal Practice and Procedure
An introductory study of the administration of criminal justice: hierarchy of courts; jurisdiction over persons and crimes; judicial control of police activity; detention of suspected persons; arrest; bail; formal accusation; pre-trial pleadings; prosecution and defense of criminal charges; sentencing process; appeals. Some attention will be given to juvenile proceedings. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.
Economic Regulation

Although this [seminar] course will rely heavily on economic analysis and devices employed to regulate all phases of the economy, it will in no way duplicate courses in Anti-Trust Law, Trade Regulation, Administrative Law, Unfair Competition or Administrative Law. Rather the course emphasis will relate to economic analysis of the law, regulation of entry into business, (including protection of the natural monopoly), the allocation of limited resources, regulation of rates, licensing, regulation of banking and monetary policies, regulation of price reimbursement, the theory of allocation of limited resources, regulation of rates, licensing, regulation of banking and monetary policies, regulation of price reimbursement, the theory of allocation of charges (prices) among particular customers, environmental concerns vs. business growth, limitations on economic diversification and government manipulation of full employment, industrial productivity, interest rates and other subtle influences on the national and regional economy. The course is particularly recommended for students with interest in business, government service and consumer protection and should be of special interest to those students with a background in Economics and those who desire a greater understanding of the machinery of the country's economy. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.

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. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.

Estate and Gift Taxation

This course will examine, analytically and descriptively, the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations relating to testamentary and intervivos 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. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Estate Planning

Treatment of the area of gratuitous transfers both intervivos 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. Three Hours, Spring, 1977.

Estate Planning and Drafting Techniques (Seminar)

A study of various general estate planning principles and techniques, including the will, the revocable living trust, joint property, life insurance, irrevocable 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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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. Fall 1976; Spring, 1977.

Federal Criminal Procedure
Criminal procedure in the federal court including arrest, search and seizure practices; pre-trial discovery and pre-trial release, trial procedures, and conviction procedure. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.

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, Fall, 1976.

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, Spring, 1977.

Federal Income Taxation III
This course will present an in-depth study of the federal taxation of trusts and decedent's estates. The course will cover simple and complex trusts; short term trusts; the throwback rule; distributable net income deduction and the two tier system and some of the basic elements of estate planning relative to trust and estate income taxation, as well as the use of trusts and estates as income splitting devices. Federal income Taxation I is a prerequisite and Taxation II should be taken concurrently if not previously completed. The course in trusts and administration of estates are also prerequisites or they may be taken concurrently. The course carries 3 credits meeting twice a week and requiring either written work during the course or a paper. Three Hours, Spring, 1977.

Federal Rules
Problems considered include jurisdiction, venue, removal procedure, distinctive features of the Federal Rules of civil procedure and related jurisdictional problems, questions of applicability of state and federal law and considerations determining the desirability of resorting to federal rather than state courts. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Federal Securities Laws
An introduction to the Federal Securities Laws, with particular attention focused upon the registration, disclosure and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The role and conduct of the Securities and Exchange Commission in civil enforcement actions will be studied. 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, Spring, 1977.*

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.*

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, Spring, 1977.*

International Law of the Air and Sea

Judicial Proof
Circumstantial and testimonial evidence; recollection; narration; perception; scientific processes; handwriting expert testimony; fingerprinting; expert testimony; blood tests; modus operandi; trial technique; comparison between the science and 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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Land Development Law

The overall focus of the course will be the lawyer's role in the early stages of the development process, an area which many lawyers have found in recent years to occupy a major portion of their practice. The course will rely heavily on and be an extension of, in a specific, practical area, courses in real property, contracts, business associations, etc. Areas to be treated include: professional responsibilities of architects and engineers, ownership of plans, the relationship between the design professionals and principals, the bidding and contract formation process, surety bonds, time, subsurface and payment problems, arbitration, force majeure, performance, distribution of loss incident to the construction process, mechanics liens, subcontractor problems, change orders and extras, professional liability insurance and governmental regulation of the design and construction process. The course will be practical and specific, rather than theoretical in nature. 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, Spring, 1977.

Land Transfer

A detailed examination of the structural forms and financial mechanisms involved in modern real estate transactions. Beginning with a study of the legal aspects of residential transfers, the course will proceed to examine the lawyers role in co-operative, condominium and shopping center transactions as well as modes of capital assembly such as the real estate syndication, the sale and leaseback and the real estate investment trust. Mortgage problems attendant to such transactions will be included. Emphasis in class will be placed upon developing the drafting and negotiating skills essential to such complex real estate transfers. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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.

The Lawyer as Negotiator
The materials for this course consist of writings relative to negotiation as a process, by lawyers, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Some deal with negotiation in specific contexts such as labor relations. Other materials deal more generally with the psychodynamics of the negotiation process. In a sense, the course is clinical in that students will be required to perform in a series of simulated negotiations and subsequently, discuss them in class. Among the types of mock negotiations the students will take part in are: personal injury, divorce settlements, landlord/tenant and commercial negotiations. Separate classroom attention will be given to psychological factors which are present in all negotiations. The purpose of the mock negotiations is not only to give the student practice in the art of negotiation but also to permit the students to examine their limitations. Each student's grade will be determined by the negotiation results which are produced, and thus, in one sense, it will be actual negotiation for a grade. 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, Spring, 1977.

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, Spring, 1977.

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 statuses 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, Spring, 1977.

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. Offered every other year.
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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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 summons including writs of attachment of real and personal property; trustee 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 trial; proceedings before masters; appeals; reports; judgment; execution. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Military Law I (Courts-Martial)

This semester 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. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.

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, Spring, 1977.

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.
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, Spring, 1977.

Municipal Law
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, Fall, 1976.

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, Spring, 1977.

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, Offered every other year, Spring, 1977.

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 commencement of an action; the statute of limitations; venue; pleadings; provisional remedies; joinder of parties, and the enforcement of judgments. Two Hours, Spring, 1977.

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 Interstate 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, Spring, 1977.*

Procedure in Probate 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, Fall, 1976.*

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, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.*

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, Spring, 1977.*

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; entitlements for and means of financing the acquisition and development of real estate; consideration of related tax problems. *Two Hours, Spring, 1977.*
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, Spring, 1977.*

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, Spring, 1977.*

Secured Transactions
A survey of commercial lending transactions, with particular emphasis upon Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, consumer legislation, relationship to real estate mortgage transactions, relationship to bankruptcy problems, fraudulent conveyances, bulk transfers, federal tax liens, etc. *Two Hours, Fall, 1976.*

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.*

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, Spring, 1977.*

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, Spring, 1977.*
Uniform Probate Code
A detailed study of the Uniform Probate Code. This is a seminar, with stress on a writing project. Two Hours.

Trial Practice
Analysis of strategy and tactics in litigation by student participation in trial situations emphasizing the need to coordinate trial techniques with the advocate's overall litigational theory. Evidence is a prerequisite but may be taken concurrently. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Trying Criminal Cases
All students perform in a moot court trial setting from materials prepared and gathered by the professor who is experienced in both the prosecution and defense of criminal cases. All phases of the criminal trial will be covered including voir dire of jurors, opening and closing arguments, direct and cross examination, impeachment and rehabilitation of witnesses, use of demonstrative and real evidence, pretrial motions to suppress concerning illegal search and seizure, Miranda warnings, and identification situations. Each student will have frequent opportunity to actually perform as trial counsel, both prosecution and defense, and performances will be critiqued. Demonstrations will be performed by the professor and visiting trial lawyers. It is expected that student performance will be video taped and available to students for playback viewing. Evidence is a recommended prerequisite. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

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 status in the legal system. The impact of federal child care legislation and welfare laws on the indigent mother will be discussed, as well as an exploration of the impact and constitutional necessity for the equal rights of amendment. The course will approach sex discrimination issues as a part of the general law of remedies for violations of the principle of equality, and will explore legal tools and advocacy approaches for combating discrimination through the legislative and judicial process. Two Hours. Spring, 1977.

Workmen's Compensation
This course deals mainly with workmen's compensation law with special reference to Massachusetts; it will also cover the allied subjects of the rights of injured workers under railroad, admiralty, and tort law. Two Hours, Fall, 1976; Spring, 1977.

Zoning
The subject matter of this course includes an analysis of existing case law relating to the following zoning topics; variances, special permits, nonconforming uses, amendments, spot zoning, contract zoning, architectural and growth control, aesthetic and exclusionary zoning. Two Hours, Fall, 1976.
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 his supervisor in the program.

The program is presently operating on a regular basis in the First District Court of Essex at Salem, the Municipal Court of the South Boston District, 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
Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau (SULAB):

The Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau operates out of its own office in the cities of Beverly and Charlestown, 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 hours credit. Eligible second year students may receive two semester hours credit. 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 of each student.

Outside Clinical Studies Program

The Outside Clinical Studies Program is not a course. It is rather a method of allowing law students who do not or cannot enroll in any of Suffolk’s clinical programs to obtain credit for a clinical type program which they may find for themselves. One goal of this program is the teaching of practical skills. The particular skills to be pursued are the following:

1. Client interviewing and counseling; this includes analyzing the problem and making appropriate referrals when necessary to professionals.
2. Fact-gathering and sifting.
3. Legal research of the problem.
4. Decision-making about alternative strategies.
5. Negotiation.
6. Professional responsibility.
7. Preparation for trial and appeal advocacy before tribunals.
8. Drafting of legal documents.

Another goal of the program is to inculcate in the student an understanding about the behavior of judicial and other governmental areas where there are noteworthy delegations of discretion, and to evaluate the impact of that discretion on those whose will or resources to resist official action is not formidable. Clinical training can be especially profitable in helping law students focus on the realities of government policy-making and rule-making, the execution of government policies, the application and enforcement of rules in individual cases, and on the effect of such official activity on individuals and classes of reasons. Specifically this goals’ function is to study:

1. The functioning of the legislature, governmental agencies and the courts; policy-making, rule-making, and rule-applying as formally anticipated and actually carried out.
2. The impact of governmental agencies, the courts, and the law on various classes of persons, especially those who live in environments of poverty and/or manifest various forms of alienation.
3. Professional responsibility.
4. Prospects for reform of institutions and the law found to be needed in the aforesaid categories.
The purpose of such internships is to enable the law student to take advantage of the wide range of legal talent which exists in various governmental agencies. It provides the law student with a better sense of the realities involved in governmental organizations. The students in this program will receive excellent training and supervision. A continuous feedback system is utilized in order to assure quality control. The student is thereby given a vantage point for discovery of how the governmental agency works or actually fits within the governmental hierarchy.

The students in Suffolk's Outside Clinical Studies Program are deployed in various governmental (federal, state and municipal) departments or agencies and courts (federal, state and municipal) throughout the New England states. The program is a permanent part of the law school curriculum.

The prerequisites for procuring two hours credit per semester are as follows:

1. The student must not be enrolled in any other clinical program, or clinical type of program for credit.
2. The work must be for a government or non-profit organization or agency.
3. There must be no monetary compensation.
4. The work must be supervised by a lawyer.
5. The work must involve an average of at least 6 hours per week for 15 weeks.
6. The student and the supervisor must submit reports as required.
7. The project must be approved by the professor in charge of the program.

Any student interested in this program should contact Professor Charles B. Garabedian.
Registration & Tuition

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 $2300 per year, or $1150 per semester.

Tuition for the Evening Division four year course is $1725 or $862.50 per semester.

The charge for students taking other than a regular program is $90 per semester hour.

Students who, through adding or dropping courses, do not take a normal annual course load (26-31 hours Day, 19-21 hours Evening) during any academic year will automatically be re-classified as a Special Student for annual tuition payment purposes. Tuition accounts of these Special Students will be re-computed during the Spring Semester and those taking less than the normal annual course load will be charged at the Special Student tuition rate of Ninety Dollars an hour for the entire academic year. Those taking more hours than the normal annual course load will be charged the standard tuition ($2300, Day; $1725, Evening) plus $90/hour for any excess hours.

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.

Tuition Liability
Students who are obliged to withdraw from the Law School or to drop courses before the end of the fourth week of the fall or spring term may, on approval of the Law Registrar and the Accounting Office receive a reduction of their tuition liability.

Tuition liability is determined according to the following schedule:

**Withdrawal Notice or Drop Form filed and approved within:**  **Student is liable for:**

- One week of opening of term .......................... 20%
- Two weeks of opening of term .......................... 40%
- Three weeks of opening of term .......................... 60%
- Four weeks of opening of term .......................... 80%
- After four weeks of opening of term .................. 100%

All adjustments in the student’s tuition liability will be based on the date on which the Withdrawal Form or Drop Form is received by the Law Registrar’s Office. The Summer Session Tuition Liability is published separately.

Note: Tuition deposits for first year students are non-refundable and are therefore not included in the computation of any reduction in tuition liability.
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 week's 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 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. 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 take a re-examination in any course in which she/he has received an unsatisfactory grade. 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, they shall not exceed 80% and will be added to the student's academic record. 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.
The Career Counseling and Placement Center is located in the Donahue Building — room 137, and is staffed by two secretaries, an Assistant Director and a Professor who is the Director. The Center provides numerous services for the alumni as well as the student body, including the collection of information related to careers.

The Center maintains a file of job listings for students and alumni and coordinates interviews with prospective employers on-campus as well as off-campus. The majority of interviews take place off-campus, generally in the office of the prospective employer. The Center listed 250 job opportunities from January 1976 to June 1976. One hundred and twenty-five applicants from the Center are known to have obtained employment.

The following summary was compiled from questionnaires received from members of the class of 1975:

A. 61 employed in the Public Sector (Judicial Clerkships, Attorneys in Federal, State and Local Government Agencies; Prosecutors, Public Defenders, Armed Forces, etc.).
B. 69 employed in the Private Sector (Law Firms - Corporations).
C. 19 employed in Non-Legal positions (Mid-level Executive positions in Industry).
D. 22 Solo Practitioners.

Although the majority of the graduates locate in New England, graduates are found in at least 34 states.

Statistics relative to the employment of members of the class of 1976 are incomplete. However, at least sixteen members of this class have received appointments as Judicial Clerks. Recent graduates are found in large, medium and small law firms; in various Government Agencies, as trial attorneys, hearing officers, and staff counsel; in the Armed Forces as general attorneys; and in Corporations, as officers in the mid-management level.

While the Law School, through its faculty, administration and especially through its Placement Center makes every effort to assist students and graduates in obtaining employment and in relocating, it makes no pretense of guaranteeing employment to every student on graduation.

The Center pursues a policy of encouraging students "to work at the job of obtaining a job." Lectures and Panel Discussions presided over by actual practitioners are conducted throughout the school year. These are designed to acquaint students with what the practice of law is all about, as well as to acquaint them with other careers available to graduates of law school.

The Career Counseling and Placement Center is dedicated to assist students and graduates develop a professional approach in their search for employment. The Director is a member of the Bar with many years service as an attorney in the Federal Government. The Assistant is thoroughly familiar with recruiting and hiring practices of lawyers and corporations.

Individual counseling sessions are encouraged and may be scheduled with the Director and Assistant to the Director. Individual assistance is available for preparing a Resume, preparing a Cover Letter and preparing for an Interview with a prospective employer.

The Center does not knowingly permit utilization of its services and facilities by any prospective employer not adhering to the Statement of Policy of Suffolk University Against Discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed or national origin.
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 importance 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 the law school can confer upon its students.

Moot Court Board

The Moot Court Board organizes and administers six annual programs: the Clark Competition, the First Year Program, the Best Oral Advocate Run-Off Competition, the Client Counseling Competition, the National Moot Court Team Program, and the International Law Moot Court Team Program. The focus of these activities is upon developing expertise in oral advocacy, legal writing, and other lawyering skills.

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 trial records, construct client counseling patterns, act as judges, and aid in the management of the various programs. Membership on the Moot Court Board provides excellent 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 open 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 Client Counseling Competition

The Client Counseling Competition simulates an actual law firm consultation as closely as possible. Typical client problems are constructed 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 days 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 days 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, on the general conduct of the interview, 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.

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 petitioner and respondent. These “co-counsel” are presented with a trial record prepared by the Moot Court Board 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 petitioner or for the respondent.

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 Best Oral Advocate Run-Off Competition

The Best Oral Advocate Run-Off Competition is a voluntary activity open to those individuals selected as the Best Oral Advocate of each of the Legal Practice Skills sections. The Competition enables participants to further the acquisition of skills in oral advocacy and commences at the conclusion of the First Year Program.

Each advocate receives an exhaustive memorandum prepared by the Moot Court Board analyzing both the cause of the petitioner and the cause of the respondent. Participants argue before panels of judges comprised of faculty and members of the Moot Court Board.

At the final round the winning oral advocate and the finalist are presented awards in recognition of their achievements. The winner also has the distinct honor of selection as the Best Overall Oral Advocate of the first year class.

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 committee composed of faculty and members of the Moot Court Board 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. In recognition of this, each member receives a partial scholarship.

International Law 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 selected by a joint faculty-Moot Court Board committee. The team prepares two briefs on an assigned fact pattern of international study and argues twice for the petitioner and twice for the respondent. 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.

HALSA
The Hispanic American Law Students’ Association (HALSA) was formed with two basic objectives: to recruit more latinos to law school in general and especially to Suffolk Law School, and to find a way for students with bi-lingual skills to serve the Latino Community in Boston.

The organization has only been in existence for two years but has made substantial progress towards these goals. An Hispano Law Day was held at Suffolk last year which gave under-graduate hispanos and those from the community an opportunity to meet with latino law students from the seven area law schools and to find out more about law as a career. A branch of the Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau called the “Spanish Project” has been set up by HALSA. Through this project students who are bi-lingual can provide legal services for the local Spanish-speaking community.

HALSA is a member of La Raza National Law Students’ Association and sends a representative to the yearly conferences. The group is open to any law student who speaks Spanish and has an interest in the Latino Community.

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.

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.
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.

In the past the Club has brought speakers to the Law School on the subject of Environmental Litigation and employment opportunities in Environmental Law.

Members of the Society have in the past participated as interns with environmental agencies for which academic credit has been granted.

An annual essay contest in Environmental Law is sponsored by the Society, with a $100 prize 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.

Dicta

DICTA is the student-run newspaper of the law school. DICTA is devoted to the concept of presenting a variety of student viewpoints on issues concerning law students at Suffolk, as well as timely publication of newsworthy events at the law school and in the surrounding community. Although funded in the main by the Student Bar Association, the paper maintains an independent stance, reflecting the views of its editorial staff and student contributors. The paper is open to student input from all sources and first year student contributors are particularly encouraged.

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.

Phi Delta Phi

Suffolk's chapter of Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the William H. Rehnquist Inn. Founded in 1859, PDP is the oldest legal fraternity and boasts 105 inns throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A conservative membership estimate of 50,000 includes 7 of the 9 Supreme Court justices and 50 law school deans.

Phi Delta Phi brings the law student together with lawyers and law professors in a professional and social setting and encourages leadership in service to school and bar. Activities of this professional society include luncheons and receptions featuring legal speakers. The one-time life membership fee provides access to a variety of insurance, loans, scholarships, and research grants. Student articles are solicited for the PDP legal periodical, The Brief.

All law students in good standing are eligible for election to membership. A prerequisite for election is an 80 average. Interested first year students are strongly encouraged to participate in first semester fraternity activities since most officers for the following year are elected from the first year class. Detailed information is available from the Rehnquist Inn Magister.
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 Law Forum

Suffolk Law Forum is the distinguished speaker series sponsored by the Student Bar Association. The Forum invites a variety of leaders in law to address the Law School on their areas of expertise.

The Program Committee of the Forum offers the law student the opportunity for invaluable public affairs and social experience. The students on the committee are engaged in scheduling, publicity, arrangements, and receptions.


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 1976.

**Magna Cum Laude**
Virginia Anne Greer
Bonesteel
Martha Maloney Campbell
*Marshall A. Gallop, Jr.
Pamela Lynn Hunt
Edward P. Ryan, Jr.

**Cum Laude**
Arnold Bernard Abrams
James M. Bards
Charles Francis Barr
Marylin Alden Beck
Raymond Bennison
Kurt R. Benson
David Alan Berman
Brion Alexander Bickerton
Mary Elizabeth Bielefeld
Mary Dale R. Bizzi
Gerry A. Blodgett
Mae Concani Bolten
Charles Alan Bork
Marianne B. Bower
Robert Gerald Brinkley
Michael J. Brophy
Nancy Viano Brown
Sandra G. Bryan
Allan S. Buffard
Rockne Joseph Buraglio
David Joseph Capobianco
Anthony Michael Cardinale
Calvin Chapman Carr
William Joseph Carroll III
Daniel Scott Casper
Nathan M. Cenower
John Anthony
Christopher IV
Harold G. Clarke, Jr.
*William Lawrence Clements
George James Collins, Jr.
Albert Conlon
Gary Cooper
Robert A. Cornetta
Diane Dorothy Croughan
John J. Curley, III
Mark Martin Curley
David W. D'Alessandro
*John T. Dalton, Jr.
Aristide Delanyis

Rita J. DiGiovanni
Kathleen Gooden DiMuro
Marsha A. Donovan
Paul Frederick Donovan
Thomas James Drinan
D. Margaret Drury
Roy Demarest
Duckworth, III
Stephen Dugas
Richard E. Duggan
*Mary L. DuPont
Robert Edmund Eaton, Jr.
Patrick James Enright
*Eleanor Randall Epstein
Martin Irving Estner
David C. Eychner
Thomas J. Fiblin
Kevin Francis Finnegan
William H. Fisher
Jerald G. Fishman
Kenneth Jay Fishman
Patrick Joseph Fitzgerald
*Michael Warren Foster
Ary Freilich
Donald E. Fries
Carol Ann Funk
Charles Albert Gelines
John Joseph Gentile, Jr.
Michael Roth Goldberg
Robin F. Goldsmith
Doris Barr Grove
Richard G. Gundersen
William John Hamilton
Frederick Bernard Hayes III
George E. Healy, Jr.
Thomas Edward Hefner
Christopher P. Hennessy
*William John Herrimstone
Michael T. Hinchev

David Carlson Hoover
Curtis E. Huntington
Robert E. Jauron
Michael James Kallis
*George J. Kanuck
John R. Keegan
Edward E. Kelly
John J. Kenneally
Lise Kenworthy
William Henry Kettlewell
Carol DeWitt Kimball
Robert Joseph King, Jr.
David M. Kimch
Charles F. Kieniewicz
Daniel Ladd
Henry J. LaMontagne, Jr.
Arthur F. Licata
Donald Godfrey Luce
Robert C. Macaulay, Jr.
Brian Laughlin Macdonald
Ritchie Anthony Machado
Margaret Mary Madden
Marcia Casey March
Angelo R. Marocco
Peter Allen Matheson
Leo McCaliff
William E. McDonough
Christine M. McEvoy
Dennis Edward McHugh
Richard George McMahon
Stephen George McLean
Michael E. McMahon
Brian Michael McQuade
*Boyce Meeks
*James F. Miles
Stephen Henry Mills
Ferdinand Joseph Molak, Jr.
John C. Monahan
Gerald M. Moody
Kathryn A. Morris
Thomas James Morrison
Gerald W. Motzunas
William A. Mulvey, Jr.
Thomas George Mundhenk
Peter Francis Murphy
William Thomas Murphy
Christopher James Muse
Paul Herbert Nathan
*Stephen Neubeck
Thomas E. Noonan
Charles Ellsworth O'Neill
Michael O'Neill
Philip J. O'Neill, Jr.
Roberta L. Paris
Walter Alexander
Pazdon, Jr.
*Osler Peterson

Clifford M. Pierce
David Anthony Pimenta
William A. Probst
Michael D. Quinlan
Joan Rachlin
John Reed Rathgeber
James Joseph Reagan
*John Bernard Reilly
Charles Rounds
John J. Russell
*Jonathan Peter Sauer
Martha Scannell
Carol Anne Seelig
Bernard F. Shadrany, Jr.
Gary L. Shechtman
Stephen Jay Shechtman
*Cathleen Anne Shortsteele
Ronald Lee Shulman
Janet George Sievert
E. Philip A. Simpson, Jr.
David Glendinning
Spackman
James Leslie Stevenson
William Raymond Stokes
*Robert Testa
David Richard Thompson
John F. Tierney
Mary Sullivan Tracy
Janice C. Uguzzoni
Brian Earl Vailton
John Charles Vinson
William Conrad Wagner
Martha Ellen Wallace
Bruce William Warren
William J. Weidman, Jr.
Edward Joseph White
Nelson Laurence Willey, Jr.
David Wesley Williams
*Donald Williamson
Lee Jan Wlodkoski
Beverly Jean Woodward
David Lawrence Wurzel
Candidates for the Degree of Juris Doctor

- Richard B. Abilheira
- James William Agoritsas
- Melvin Albert
- Victoria Almeida
- Kenneth W. Anderson
- David J. Ansley
- Randolph Y. Aubuchon
- Hanford L. Auten III
- James W. Bagnell
- Jared H. Bahre
- Dennis John Baker
- Ronald Stuart Balk
- Charles R. Balliro
- Richard Joseph Barbuto
- Edward Gregory Barry
- John Howard Beasley
- Barbara L. Beccles
- Richard Edward Beede
- Wayne Louis Belair
- Dennis E. Bercury
- Jeffrey Neil Berman
- Peter Arthur Bernstein
- Lawrence Eliot Blacke
- Thomas A. Boyle
- Joseph Gerard Brady
- Russell Anthony Carson
- Lawrence Daniel Brennan
- Kathleen M. Brock
- Donald F. Brown, Jr.
- Stephen Joseph Brown
- John S. Brunero, Jr.
- Grantland Earl Bryce
- C. Ryan Buckley
- Ruth Irene Bukauskas
- Eugene John Burkart
- Francis Dennis Burke
- William Anthony Burkett
- Michael William Burnbaum
- Patricia Small Burroughs
- William Ralph Byrnes
- Timothy Richard Cagle
- Robert B. Calagione
- John D. Caldwell, Jr.
- William Frank Calise
- Frank Anthony Carcio
- Robert David Carlson
- David C. Carmody

Robert K. Carpenter
- James Joseph Carrigan
- Frederick Aloysius Carroll, II
- William S. Carroll
- Mickey LaRoy Carson
- Stephen Edward Casey
- Philip Castelman
- Francis P. Castrovillari
- Carol Chandler
- Arol J. Charbonneau, Jr.
- Helen Osborne Chase
- Edmund F. Chojnowski
- David A. Conlon
- Francis Thomas Connor
- Dorothy Mary Conroy
- Richard Tewhill Corbett
- Edmund C. Corcoran, Jr.
- Peter Matson Costello
- Michael Clark Costello
- Joseph Carroll Cove
- Michael Joseph Coyne
- Paul T. Cronin
- John Francis Cullen
- Brian R. Cunha
- Thomas J. Curran
- Reynold A. Currier, Jr.
- Bruce Francis DalPra
- Kevin Mason Daring
- Gayle Patricia Dauscher
- Walter Francis Dawson
- William Schaefer Day
- George B. Delaney, Jr.
- James F. Delehaunty
- Robert Alfred DelLeo
- Joseph Leo DeLorey
- John Albert DeLuca
- John L. Denninger, Jr.
- *David C. Deratany
- John E. Deschenes
- *Lawrence S. DiCara
- Steven A. DiSarro
- Thomas B. DiSegna
- Robert Joseph Donahue
- William E. Donaldson
- Anthony Joseph Donato
- Patricia A. Donoghue
- Brian Edward Donovan
- Michael Joseph Donovan
- Joseph Michael Dooley
- Susan Doucette
- James W. Dunn
- *Joseph James Durkin
- Jay P. Dwyer

Thomas P. Dziejma
- Peter Lawrence Eleye
- *Bernard Weijun Fang
- John Richard Faulkner, Jr.
- Steven L. Feder
- David B. Feldman
- Stanley C. Feldman
- Robert Manuel Ferreira
- Charles W. Ferris, Jr.
- Richard J. Ferriter, Jr.
- Michael J. Finucane
- Stanley S. Fishbein
- John W. Fisher, Jr.
- *Joseph S. Fitzpatrick
- Dennis Frauenhofer
- Gloria Ann Fry
- Carol Gay Fubini
- Richard A. Galante
- Joseph F. Gall, Jr.
- Robert Ganong
- Lenne Ann Gaspur
- *Thomas Paul Gay
- Glenn G. Geiger
- Michael Allen Gerstein
- John L. Giammattei
- John David Gibney
- Christine M. Gill
- Timothy F. Gilmartin
- John Joseph Giuliani, Jr.
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- Stuart Marc Golant
- Gary K. Golden
- Neal D. Goldman
- Janet M. Goldrick
- Carl David Goodman
- David Alan Goodof
- Robert Allen Goodwin
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- Edmund C. Grainger, III
- Donald M. Gregory II
- Leonard J. Gricci
- Debra Ann Grossman
- Roger Jon Grossman
- *Peter Cornell Gurley
- Nicholas L. Hadden
- Ann Elizabeth Hagan
- Kenneth William Halpert
- Kevin F. Hampe

Michael Joseph Hanley
- Brian T. Hanlon
- John Charles Harney
- Allan P. Harris
- Rosemary E. Harvey
- Pamela Hatten
- Robert Anthony Haverm III
- Allyn M. Hewins
- Thomas A. Hickey
- John W. Higgins
- John Gerard Hommel
- Ronald F. Hood
- Andrew Paul Houlan
- *Gerald Howland
- William John Hunt
- *Thomas W. Huppuch
- Paul Richard Ivaska
- Carl R. Johnson, III
- James Thomas Judge, Jr.
- Edward F. Juliano, Jr.
- *Thomas A. Karp
- Michael E. Katin
- William F. Katter
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- Fay Raphael Kaufman
- Peter Kaufman
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- Richard W. Kelly
- Thomas Michael Kilroy
- JoAnn Kingston
- Richard Thomas Knott
- Masami Kono
- Lynne H. Krasnauksas
- Robert Allan Kuhn
- Richard Labrie
- Henry J. Lane
- William Richard Langdon
- Gary Henry Lanther
- Susan R. LaPidos
- Edward Lappen
- Richard G. Lemoine
- Joseph Robert Lettiere
- George M. Lewis, III
- John T. Liebel
- Kenneth Michael Lima
- Judith G. Linde
- Carmen Luisa Lopez
- Margaret Lucile Love
- Michael Joseph Lowney
- James Michael Lynch
- James J. Lyons, Jr.
- William Charles Maala
- David Michael Macdonald
- Ronald C. MacKenzie
### Law School Geographical Distribution 1975-1976

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### Colleges Represented in the Law School 1975-1976

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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renasseler Polytechnic Institute, N.Y.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island College, R.I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rochester Institute of Technology, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Rosemont College, Pa.</td>
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<td>Rutgers, The State University, N.J.</td>
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<td>Sacred Heart University, Ct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Anselms College, N.H.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>St. Benedict's College, Kansas</td>
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<td>St. Bonaventure University, NY</td>
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<td>St. Francis College, Maine</td>
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<td>St. John's Seminary, Ma.</td>
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<td>St. Lawrence University, NY</td>
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<td>St. Louis Missouri, Missouri</td>
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<td>St. Stephen's College, Ma.</td>
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<td>San Diego State College, California</td>
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<td>Seton Hall University, N.J.</td>
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<td>Simmons College, Ma.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skidmore College, N.Y.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith College, Ma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Inst.</td>
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<td>Southern Connecticut State College</td>
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<td>Southern Methodist University, S.C.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Springfield College, Ma.</td>
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<td>Southwestern, Tenn.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford University, Calif.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Teachers College, Boston</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State University of Binghamton</td>
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<tr>
<td>State University of New York, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Stonehill College, Ma.</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suffolk University, Ma.</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syracuse University, N.Y.</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple University, Penn.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Trinity College, Conn.</td>
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<td>Trinity College, D.C.</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Tufts University, Ma.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
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<td>Union College, Kentucky</td>
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<td>Union University, N.Y.</td>
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<td>United States Air Force</td>
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<td>University of Maryland, Md.</td>
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<td>University of Massachusetts, Massachusetts</td>
<td>121</td>
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<td>University of Miami, Florida</td>
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<td>University of Michigan, Mich.</td>
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<td>University of New Hampshire, New Hampshire</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>University of North Carolina, N. Carolina</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>University of Virginia, Va.</td>
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<td>University of Wyoming, Wy.</td>
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<td>Vassar College, N.Y.</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wake Forest College, N.C.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Washington &amp; Lee University, Virginia</td>
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<td>Washington State University, Washington</td>
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<td>Wellesley College, Ma.</td>
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<td>Wheeling College</td>
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<td>Widener College</td>
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<td>Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Ma.</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Yale University, Conn.</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Yeshiva University, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Bridgewater State, Ma.</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Fitchburg State College, Ma.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framingham State College, Massachusetts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lowell State College, Ma.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Adams State College, Massachusetts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem State College, N.H.</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westfield State College</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Schools</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>
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.

**Suffolk University**

1. Archer Building
2. Donahue Building — Law School
3. Student Activities Ridgeway Building
4. 56 Temple St. — Admissions Office & Faculty Offices
5. 47 Mt. Vernon St. — College of Business Administration
6. Fenton Building — College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
7. 100 Charles River Plaza — Accounting, Personnel, Placement, Registrar, Athletics, Alumni, Public Relations.
Index

Academic Regulations ........................................ 57
Accreditation .................................................... 9
Administration .................................................. 3
Admission Bulletin of Information .................... 13
Admissions Requirements ............................... 13
Advocate ............................................................... 63
Alumni Association ............................................. 77
Application Procedure ........................................ 13
BALSA ................................................ 64
Calendar .............................................................. 2
Clinical Programs ................................................. 47
Colleges Represented .......................................... 72
Combined Degree Program ............................... 13
Commencement of Courses .................................. 51
Course Descriptions ........................................... 28-45
Course of Study................................................... 27
Curriculum ...................................................... 18-19
Dean's List ............................................................ 52
Degrees Awarded ................................................. 69
Delta Theta Phi ................................................... 64
DICTA ................................................................... 65
Early Decision Plan ............................................. 17
Elective Courses ................................................ 25
Faculty ................................................................. 3
Fees ........................................................................ 52
Financial Aid ....................................................... 19
Geographic Distribution of Student Body ............. 72
Grading System ................................................... 52
Graduate Scholarship ........................................ 23
HALSA ................................................................. 64
Honors ................................................................. 52
Internal Transfers ................................................. 51
Law Review .......................................................... 61
Libraries ................................................................. 10
Loans ..................................................................... 19
LSAT ..................................................................... 13
LSDAS ................................................................. 13
Map .................................................................... 74
Moot Court ............................................................ 61
Phi Alpha Delta ................................................... 40
Placement Office ................................................ 59
Prelegal Study ...................................................... 13
Prosecutor Program ........................................... 47
Refunds ................................................................. 51
Registration .......................................................... 51
Regulations .......................................................... 57
Scholarships .......................................................... 19
Student Bar Association .................................... 66
Student Organizations ....................................... 61
Summer Program ................................................. 11
Transfer Students ................................................. 13
Tuition ................................................................. 51
Trustees ............................................................... 77
Visiting Professor .................................................. 11
Voluntary Defenders .......................................... 47
Weeks in Residence ............................................. 53
Withdrawals .......................................................... 51
Women's Law Caucus .......................................... 66
Work Study ............................................................ 25
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).
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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.