The SUFFOLK JOURNAL

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."
— Longfellow

VOL. 4 NO. 4 — BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — MAY 19 1940

APPLICANTS MAY ENROLL FOR SUMMER SESSION NOW

Alumnus Plays for Alumni

Lew Tobin at Copley Plaza; Annual Ball Gay As Ever

As regularly as comes April comes the annual Suffolk Alumni Ball, which this year was one of the most successful ever held in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel on April 10th. Paul Thomas J. Finnegan, chairman, and his committee had worked since the beginning of the year to make this an outstanding event and the large attendance, proved that their efforts had been successful. Perhaps this was in some way due to the fact that it had been announced that the proceeds were to be used toward the newly inaugurated Student Loan Fund which, it is expected, will be made available to needy students with the beginning of the new academic year in September.

This is the one time in the year when the alumni return and renew acquaintances. Those of recent years were in the greatest number, but many were seen who had graduated up to a quarter of a century

(Continued on Page 2)

Bar Members May Join F. B. I. Staff

V. W. Peterson Explains Job Opportunities

An interesting lecture on job opportunities in the Federal Bureau of Investigation was given by V. W. Peterson, special agent in charge of the Boston district, to a large group of Law school Seniors and Graduates at 8 p.m. on Monday evening April 29, 1940. Mr. Peterson explained fully the varied nature of the Bureau's activities and the qualifications for appointment. Descriptive booklets were distributed and, though full disclosure does not become possible until Bar membership has been obtained, many students requested and were given application blanks. Additional booklets and blanks are obtainable in the office of the Placement Director.

Suffolk Law School is now on the Bureau's list of institutions to be visited regularly each spring by one of its agents in quest for prospective positions as possible additions to its personnel. Alumni records show that several Suffolk graduates have "made the grade" and are on the

(Continued on Page 2)

ORDER OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

June 9th	1:00 P.M. Baccalaureate Services
June 12th	8:00 P.M. Law School Class Day
June 13th	8:00 P.M. Commencement Exercises

President Gleason L. Archer announced today that Commencement Week activities would include Baccalaureate Sunday, June 9th, Law School Class Day Wednesday, June 12th, and Commencement Exercises Thursday, June 13th.

Class dances and smokers are being arranged separately by the College and Law School classes, and will be held during the months of May and June.

Officers for the Senior Class of Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts are: President, Walter E. Shaughnessy, 12 Scott Street, Woburn; Vice President, Frank J. Harris, 8 Minot Street, Dorchester; Secretary, Theresa M. Bodwell, 51 Campbell Street, Woburn; Treasurer, Gertrude P. Gordon, 6 Gifford Street, Roxbury, and Marshal, P. Joseph Connolly, Jr., 6 Pickering Street, Woburn.

Members of the Class Day Committee for the College of Liberal Arts are: Frances Kinnney, 104 Butler Street, Jean Bedford, P. Joseph Connolly, Jr., 6 Pickering Street, Woburn, and Frank J. Harris, 8 Minot Street, Dorchester. P. Joseph Connolly, Jr., 6 Pickering Street, Woburn, has been elected Chairman of the Ring Committee and Frank J. Harris, 8 Minot Street, Dorchester, has been elected Chairman of the Photograph Committee.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The officers and committee members for the Senior Class of Suffolk University Law School are: President, Joseph D. Mikus, 757 Summer Street, Lynn; Vice-President, Dalton E. Smart, 50 Harrington Avenue, Quincy; Treasurer, Tolbert McLaughlin, 26 Waverley Avenue, Everett; and Secretary, Francis X. Morse, 16 Mystic Street, Charlestown. The Ring Committee members are: Michael A. Donovan, Chairman, 29 Adrian Street, Somerville; Francis C. McGrath, 13 Newbury Street, Woburn; and David Noonan, 224 Oak Street, Clinton. The Photograph Committee members are: Edward A. Earley, Chairman, 289 Vermont Street, W. Roxbury; Richard A. Minihan, 15 Vassar Street, Dorchester; John F. Sexton, 49 Myrtle Street, Melrose; Frances X. Martin, 358 Centre Street, Boston, and James H. Hammond, 59 Elm Street, Charlestown.

Liberal Arts College Plans Variety of Timely Courses

Three Points Credit For Single Course — Two May Be Taken; Subjects of Special Interest To Prelegal Students; Can Continue With Fall Term

Suffolk University, College of Liberal Arts announces in connection with its Summer Session, July 1st To August 10th, that among other courses the following will be of especial interest and benefit to students desiring to start their Prelegal course during the Summer months, Argumentation and Logic, Effective Public Speaking, International Law and Relations, and Applied Economics.

To qualify for the study of Law a student must acquire sixty semester hours of acceptable college work.

By attending two Summers and two full years in Suffolk University, College of Liberal Arts, it will be possible for high school graduates to qualify for admission to the Law School by September 1942. Students who satisfactorily complete sixty semester hours of work in the College of Liberal Arts will be awarded an Associate in Arts Certificate.

The foregoing courses will be given by Assistant Professor Donald T. Brodigo, A.M., Assistant Professor Alden Jamison, A.M., Mr. Woodside A. Monogan, M.B.A., and Mr. John F. O'Brien, M.B.A. Mr. O'Brien will be remembered for his successful coaching of the Archer Debating Society of Suffolk University Law School.

Political Science

The lectures on International Law and Relations, Assistant Professor Alden Jamison of the Department of Social Science, will include discussions of actual cases, heard and decided by national and international tribunals. Contemporary claims and counter-claims of violations of international law will also be given special attention. This course should be of particular interest to all students of Government, History, Law, and second-year Pre-legal students.

Completion of this course will entitle the student to three semester hours' degree credit.

Summer Session students not already enrolled in any of the College Departments of Suffolk University may, at the completion of the course, register for the Fall Term opening September 23rd.

History

A timely course on European Dictatorships will be given by Dr. Donald M. Greer, holder of

(Continued on Page 5)

"Preserve Peace In the Americas"—Dr. John S. Young

Foreign Propaganda by Radio Increases, Says Director of Television, World's Fair; Scorns U. S. Policy of Vague Predictions; Must Act Now

With an address by Dr. Young on "Foreign Rivalry For Supremacy in South America," Suffolk's College of Business Administration inaugurated on May 1st a series of lectures to be held in the University Auditorium, and open to the general public as well as to enrolled students. The topics will be selected from among recent developments in world affairs, politics and economics, with special emphasis put on their implications for the life of the American nation.

Dr. Young, a graduate of Yale University, and of the best known former radio announcers and Directors of Radio and Television, World's Fair, was introduced by Suffolk's President, Gleason L. Archer, to an audience including a number of invited guests, the officers of the University, and members of the Faculty and the student body. To them the distinguished guest who had just returned from an extended tour of South America, presented a vivid picture of the relative progress made by Germany, Great Britain and the United States in their rivalry for South American trade. He gave also special attention to radio development in its relation to trade conditions.

The nature of Dr. Young's findings, freely dispensed from the lecturer's great fund of intimate knowledge of present day conditions in South America, was often illuminating, if not startling to American listeners. Incidentally, Dr. Young was in Montevideo when the Graf Spee was scuttled, a detail which lent a dramatic touch to the lively and highly interesting discussion.

Determination for Peace

Highlights of Dr. Young's Speech included the statement that among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere a strong determination exists to preserve peace in the Americas. To this end, both North and Latin America must cooperate of the concepts of democracy and freedom are to remain with us. It is here that the danger arises from the increased dissemination of arbitrary propaganda by foreign powers, who impress public opinion among the twenty one nations to

(Continued on Page 2)

Boston College I. A. At Naples Lecture

On the evening of April 26 an interesting program was provided by the Italian Club, when Professor Frank I. Pizzuto lectured on Naples, illustrating his talk with beautifully colored slides. The members of the Italian Academy of Boston College were the guests of our own Il Circolo Italiano.

Professor Pizzuto, introduced by Rocco Cutrelli, former president of the club, briefly sketched the history of Naples and then guided his listeners on a tour through the ancient city. The slides showing Naples in its real beauty drew gasps of admiration from the audience. The enthusiastic members and their guests filled Hall 16, and at the conclusion of the lecture all adjourned to Hall 6 for informal dancing.

"Al" D'Ambrizzo, acting president of the club, Frances Kinnnery, vice-president of the evening division, and Katherine Cassani, secretary, did much to promote the success of the affair.

Professor Currier Is Vice-President

At a meeting of the New England Modern Language Association held on May 11th, Professor Francis M. Currier, Chairman of the Foreign Language Department, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of that Association.

At a meeting of the German section of the Association Professor Currier served as Chairman.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY 4 NORWICH UNIVERSITY 1

Tennis match at Oakley Country Club in Watertown.

Singles: Paul Rich (Suffolk) beat Art Twitchell (Norwich) 6-1, 6-1; Al Gauttreau (Suffolk) beat Dick Mangenger (Norwich) 7-5, 6-4; Bob Thornton (Norwich) beat Bob Harkins 7-5, 5-7, 7-5.

Doubles: C. Bob Hawkins and Dan Lindsey (Suffolk) beat Bob Thornton and Joe Stiff (Norwich) 6-1, 6-1; Paul Rich and Al Gauttreau (Suffolk) beat Art Twitchell and Dick Mangenger 6-4, 6-1.

Recent Decisions

By KENNETH WILLIAMS
Professor of Law, Suffolk University Law School

INTERGOVERNMENTAL TAXATION OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
By KENNETH B. WILLIAMS, LL.B., LL.M.

Among the many problems arising out of the conflicting sovereignty of the states and the federal government is that of intergovernmental taxation on the salaries of officers and employees. Recently the United States Supreme Court reversed its former position and opened a heretofore closed field of taxation to both the states and the federal government.

Until the spring of 1939, it had been thought settled law that the salary income of an officer or employee of a federal instrumentality was immune from the imposition of an income tax by the state of his residence. In New York ex rel. Rogers v. Graves, 299 U. S. 401, 57 S. Ct. 269 (1937), the salary of the general counsel for the Panama Rail Road Company, a wholly owned instrumentality of the United States, was held to be exempt from the New York state income tax.

A corresponding immunity from the federal income tax was enjoyed by officers and employees of a state or a state instrumentality.

See Collector v. Day, 11 Wall. 113, where the salary of a state probate judge was held to be exempt from the federal income tax.

This immunity was not derived from any express constitutional or statutory limitation. It was rather an implied immunity, thought necessary to preserve the sovereignty of the states and the national government. A tax on income received from an instrumentality of government was regarded as a direct burden on the government itself, which tended to increase the cost of the public service rendered. For one government to increase the cost of operating another was looked upon as inconsistent with the accepted notions of sovereignty.

In McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 431, Chief Justice Marshall observed that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." In Dobbins v. Commissioners of Erie County, 16 Pet. 435, and again in Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 157 U. S. 429, the court seemed to view a tax on income derived from a particular source as a tax on the source itself.

If a tax on salary income of an officer or employee of a state or federal government was a tax on the source, and if the power to tax involved the power to destroy, the conclusion seemed inevitable that neither the states nor the federal government could tax the income of the officers or employees of the other. Any other conclusion would appear antagonistic to a federal system of government.

The urgent need for added sources of revenue to meet the rapidly growing cost of government has let to attempts to tap new sources of revenue. The court, responsive to these demands, has lent a sympathetic ear to suggestions that it re-examine its former decisions. See concurring opinion of Justice Black in Helvering v. Gerhardt, 304 U. S. 405, 58 S. Ct. 969 (1938). In that case, the field of implied immunity of state employees from Federal income taxes was narrowed to income resulted from carrying on functions "thought to be essential to the [illegible] of a state government."

For earlier decisions [illegible] qualifying "the implied immunity" see Metcalf & Eddy v. Mitchell, 269 U. S. 514; Fox Film Corp. v. Doyal, 286 U. S. 123; James v. Dravo Contracting Co., 302 U. S. 134; Helvering v. Mountain Producers Corp., 303 U. S. 376.

One of the decisions which paved the way for complete abandonment of the implied immunity theory so far as applied to income of officers and employees, is New York ex rel. Cohn v. Graves, 300 U. S. 308, 57 S. Ct. 466 (1937), where New York was permitted to tax income of a resident derived from rents of real estate in New Jersey, thus holding that a tax on income is not legally or economically a tax on its source. Accepting as a premise that a tax on income is not a tax on its source, but merely a tax on the individual, it becomes no longer material whether the income is received from a governmental or other source.

Consequently the step taken in Graves v. New York ex rel. O'Keefe, 306 U. S. 466, 59 S. Ct. 595, was but a logical one. There the court held valid a non-discriminatory income tax laid by the state of New York upon the salary of a resident employed by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Abandonment of Implied Immunity

An analysis of Justice Stone's opinion may be helpful in determining the court's position on the whole question of intergovernmental taxation of officers and employees.

At the outset it should be understood that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is declared by Congress to be "an instrumentality of the United States, and that its bonds are exempt, as to principal and interest, from federal and state taxation except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes." That corporation stands on the same footing as any duly authorized federal activity. "All activities of government constitutionally authorized by Congress must stand on a parity with respect to their constitutional immunity from taxation." The attempt made in Helvering v. Gerhardt, 304 U. S. 405, to draw a distinction between "functions thought to be essential" to the maintenance of government and those not essential seems to have been abandoned.

Such a distinction would be of doubtful utility as well as extremely difficult of application, as equally worthy opinions differ as to what is a necessary function of government and what is not. Justice Black's concurring opinion in the Gerhardt case was predicated on the impracticability of such a distinction. He states that, "Conceptions of 'essential governmental functions' vary with individual philosophies."

In Graves v. New York ex rel. O'Keefe, the court says, "The theory, which once won a qualified approval, that a tax on income is legally or economically a tax on its source, is no longer tenable." This language makes it clear that a tax on income earned as a federal officer or employee may be taxed by the state where the recipient resides without placing any unconstitutional burden on the national government or in any way encroaching upon its sovereignty.

It should be noted that the court was not called upon to decide what power the federal government might have to tax officers and employees of the states. Nevertheless, the opinion clearly indicates an intention to sweep away any similar intergovernmental immunity from taxation of incomes of officers and employees.

The court points out that "the burden on government of a non-discriminatory income tax applied to the salary of the employee of a government or its instrumentality is the same, whether a state or national government is concerned." The court perceives "no basis for a difference in result whether the taxed income be salary or some other form of compensation, or whether the taxpayer be an employee or officer of either a state or the national government, or of its instrumentalities."

Nor is "there basis for the assumption that any such tangible or certain economic burden is imposed upon the government concerned as would justify a court's declaring that the taxpayer is clothed with the implied constitutional tax immunity of the government by which he is employed."

The court then proceeds to expressly overrule its former decisions and to repudiate views expressed as recently as 1937 in New York ex rel. Rogers v. Graves, supra.

Officers and Employees now Taxable

The decisions sustaining an implied immunity from taxation by the federal government upon the income of officers and employees of the states and vice versa must be regarded as no longer law.

The decision in Graves v. New York ex rel. O'Keefe paved the way for intergovernmental taxation of income of officers and employees. Such tax laws were recently made effective.

See Mass. Acts of 1939, c. 486.

U. S. Code, Title 26, Sec. 22 (a) as amended April 12, 1939, Ch. 59, 1st Session 76th Congress, 53 Stat. 574. This Act of Congress provides that "gross income" for tax purposes "includes personal service as an officer or employee of a state, or any political subdivision thereof, or any agency, or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing."

It should be understood that the court has gone no further than to annihilate the implied immunity from intergovernmental taxation formerly enjoyed by officers and employees. The question remains as to whether the states or the federal government could render their officers and employees immune from taxation by express legislation to that effect.

It is probable that Congress could prevent the states from taxing the income of its officers and employees by appropriate legislation. See Pittman v. Home Owners' Loan Corp., 60 S. Ct. 15, 308 U. S. 32 (decided Nov. 6, 1939), holding that Congress had exempted the Home Owners' Loan Corporation from state taxation and that a statute requiring the affixing of state recording stamps in addition to the usual recording fee was invalid as applied to a mortgage given to the corporation to secure a loan. (See discussion in Graves v. New York, ex rel. O'Keefe. But in view of the court's apparent endorsement of a rampant nationalism, it is to be doubted whether the states would be permitted to exempt their officers and employees from federal income taxes.

It is perhaps unnecessary to caution that the foregoing discussion does not involve any of the problems of intergovernmental taxation except upon salaries of officers and employees.

PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

the South by daily papers and periodicals and most important of all the radio. Great Britain, Japan and Germany compete in this more or less subtle invasion, and especially the last named State instigated an intensive newspaper and radio campaign, the purpose of which is to win over Latin American trade.

While Italy and Germany, the speaker continued, offered the Latin Americans free schooling, free trips abroad, long term credit arrangements, barter and sale, our own long expounded "Good Neighbor Policy" backfired to a great extent, mainly because all we had to offer were vague predictions.

To remedy this state of affairs conditions are more favorable now, with the European War under progress, than ever, Dr. Young concluded. To tighten our commercial links with the sister continent we have but to awake to facts and act accordingly, or in Dr. Young's own words: "Let us not fail to take advantage of this golden opportunity for cementing our friendship and good will with the countries of Latin America, for if we fail this time, it is safe to say we shall never have an opportunity again. The conclusion of hostilities abroad will find the foreign powers firmly entrenched in the Latin Americas of the Western Hemisphere. If we miss the boat this time we shall never have a chance to catch it again!"

(See also page 3 for excerpts from Dr. Young's Speech dealing with his proposals for a concentrated work programme in establishing better cooperation and mutual understanding between the two Americas.)

ALUMNI BALL

(Continued from Page 1)

This year's party was gay and colorful and took in the entire lobby floor of the hotel. Many members of the active student body also attended.

Among the distinguished guests were Gleason L. Archer, President of the University, and Mrs. Archer, Prof. and Mrs. Hiram J. Archer, Miss M. Esther Newsome, Miss Carrolla A. Bryant, Miss Edith R. Doane, and many members of the faculty and their wives.

Assisting Professor Finnegan as a committee on arrangements were: E. L. R. Lavalle, Carl F. Diemer, Bruno J. Particelli, Joseph J. Twitchell, James E. Bagley, Joseph D. Miksis, Walter Pierce, William X. Wall, Max Margolis, Richard G. Sullivan, William Holmes, Lawrence Lombard, Harold B. Greenlee, Abraham Levey, Clarence Ford, and Dalton E. Smart.

Music was by Lew Tobin and his orchestra, himself an alumnus of the class of 1930.

A long list of patrons and patronesses gave their public support to the Ball.

CALENDAR

"Thirty days has September, April,
June, and November
All the rest have thirty-one—
Until we hear from Washington."

Active Participants In Commencement Exercises

Professor William F. Looney, University Marshal, announced today that the following members of the Suffolk University Faculties would actively participate in the Commencement week exercises.

FACULTY MARSHALS:

Liberal Arts—Dr. Francis M. Currier, Arlington.

Journalism — Carroll A. Lake, Rockport.

Law School—Professor Roger A. Stinchfield, Woburn.

Graduate School of Law—Judge Edward Simoneau, Marlboro.

STUDENT MARSHALS:

Liberal Arts — Patrick Joseph Connolly, Jr., Woburn.

Law and Graduate School of Law to be selected.

Members of the Faculty who will present the student candidates for degrees are:—

Bachelor of Arts: Professor Frank L. Pizzuto, East Boston.

Bachelor of Science: Carl M. Flynn, Milton.

Bachelor of Science in Education: Lester Ott, Cambridge.

Bachelor of Laws: Professor Kenneth B. Williams, Woburn.

Master of Laws: Dr. Arthur V. Getchell, of Dorchester.

Assistant Professor Eugene Current-Garcia, of Cambridge, will read the names of the Liberal Arts candidates as they come forward for their degrees, which will be presented by President Gleason L. Archer, in behalf of the Board of Trustees.

Professor Thomas J. Finnegan, of Norwell, will read the names of the Bachelor of Laws candidates and Professor John N. O'Donohue, of Belmont, will read the names of the candidates for the Master of Laws degree.

Honorary degree holders will be Dr. Shirley W. Harvey, of Belmont, and Dr. Francis M. Currier, of Arlington.

Processional Flags will be carried by Robert L. Harkins, of Winchester, United States; Paul L. Doherty, of Woburn, Commonwealth; John F. Given, of Woburn, University.

Services

Rev. Francis D. Ricker, pastor of First Parish Unitarian Church, Waltham, will give the annual Baccalaureate Sermon at Suffolk University, June 9th, 3:00 P.M.

The Commencement Address will be given on June 13th, 8:00 P.M., by Professor Robert E. Rogers, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He will speak on "The Professional vs. the Vocational Spirit."

The Rev. Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, pastor, Park Street Church, will pronounce the Benediction at the close of the Commencement Exercises.

F. B. I. JOBS

(Continued from Page 1)

permanent staff in Washington. Furthermore, J. Edgar Hoover's chief Aide is a Suffolk graduate.

When President Archer called on Mr. Hoover early this spring, he was shown many extra courtesies both by Mr. Hoover and by his Aide, who guided him through many of the "back-stage" departments not ordinarily open to the public.

Suffolk On the Air

"The Jordan Marsh Hour heading School and College Day dedicated today to Suffolk University. Distinguished guests are Dean Gleason L. Archer, and a group of talented students."

To every one of us who rose early that Saturday morning, April 20th, these words brought knowledge that the institution on Beacon Hill had for the first time entered the studios of WBZ in Boston to take its well deserved share of the ether's waves.

And again, Malcolm MacCormick's voice came over the microphone: " inviting you to join us for great things are astir today we will unfold for you the cavalcade of a great university Suffolk University the simple story of a great benefaction the story of a man who was handed a torch and spends his life handing this same torch to other boys and girls who possess that magic quality 'Ambition'"

"Those Present

There was President Gleason L. Archer, calm and assured, quite unperturbed by the studio's exciting atmosphere— but who would not be, after years of active participation in broadcasting. There was also an eminent Suffolk Law School graduate, Mr. Harvey F. Howalt, a member of the committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association. To the efficient Co-ordinator of Student Activities, Miss Edith R. Doane, we owe much to the skillful arrangement and smooth performance of the event. There was under her auspices, last but not least, a veritably awestricken group of Suffolk Students, none of whom had ever stepped before a microphone as yet. Performers, thus presented with their first chance for a radio audition were, in the order of their sounding appearances:

Newmann I. Wood of Weymouth, representing the class of '44, of the College of Liberal Arts; Albert Sidman, Class of '43, for the College of Business Administration; your editor, in behalf of the College of Journalism; Patrick J. O'Sullivan, of Roslindale, Law '41, Vice President of the Student Council; Betty Sugarman, Special Student, representing the College of Journalism, the fair sex in general, and Suffolk's Girl's Basketball Team in particular; Alphonse D'Apuzzo, a freshman, from Medford, Vice President of the Circolo Italiano; and finally, Paul Rich, Law '41, Captain and top ranking player of Suffolk University Tennis Team.

Address of President

They all did nicely and thus helped in building up the climax of the exciting sixty minutes, President Archer's inspiring address, as always packed with human interest and full to the brim of genuine emotion: "... borrowing from hours of sleep to achieve an education. I regard these young people as the hope of America the destined leaders of tomorrow."

More music. Then: " We bid farewell to Suffolk University an hour made unusually pleasant and entertaining your announcer Jack Manning speaking.

Incidentally, Mr. Manning is a student of Suffolk Law School himself, and thus was able to introduce his own dean.

H. B.

Dramatics — Two In One

A notorious thief, a family of balmy sleep-walkers, and the surprise vocal solos of Wilfred Marx highlighted a merry evening's entertainment given by the Suffolk Players in the Auditorium on April 17, before an audience of over one hundred students, faculty members, and parents.

"The Flash", a fast-moving mystery drama with a surprise ending, was capably enacted by Wilfred Marx, Louis Bruno, and Frederick Kitteridge. Louis Bruno, as an ex-convict who served time for his brother, Frederick Kitteridge, as the hard-hearted brother who finally became remorseful, and Wilfred Mark, the kindly doctor who reconciled the brothers, and then, exposing himself as a notorious criminal, made off with their money, all gave convincing performances.

"Not Tonight", the other feature of the evening, concerned a bashful young man whose attempts to propose to his sweetheart were broken in on by the girl's entire family sleep-walking around them. Virginia Sanborn, as the mother who was trying to reform a burglar, Anne MacKay, declaiming Lady Macbeth, and Shirley Povich, who charged across the stage in a nightshirt and an Admiral's hat, commanding battleships up and down the room, had the audience in gales of laughter. The climax was reached when the young man, disgusted with his girl's mad family, marched home, only to return in his pajamas, walking in his sleep, to pour forth ardent words of love to his sweetheart. Margaret Browne and Howard Reiner, as the young lovers, gave performances of surprising naturalness.

The interlude between the two plays was filled in by an impromptu rendition of "Balalaika" and "Sittin' on the Old Top Rail", by Wilfred Marx, who surprised everyone with an excellent tenor voice, assisted at the piano by Shirley Povich, our capable keyboard artist.

Miss Betty Sugarman and Timothy Jackrinno should be congratulated on their excellent direction. Miss Sugarman coached "The Flash", and Mr. Jackrinno "Not Tonight". Backstage operations, so vital to the success of a play, were carried out by Miss Addie Embree, as costumer; Arthur Metastazo, in charge of properties; Joseph O'Donnell, who arranged the lighting; Timothy Jackrinno, Arthur Metastazo, Virginia Sanborn, Claire O'Brien, and Albert Dussault, who worked on scenery, and Mr. Jackrinno as make up man.

Ushers included Misses Mary and Margaret O'Donnell, Miss Claire O'Brien, and Miss Virginia Danham.

V. S.

PLAYER'S DANCE

Amidst gala decorations and Timmy Jaccino's music the Suffolk Players ended their fiscal year with a dance in Hall 6.

Virginia Sanborn and her energetic committee enjoyed the fruit of their labor through the praising comments on their decorative ability.

We enjoyed watching Howard Reiner attempting the queer contortions of a jitterbug. However he soon gave up in disgust, no doubt preferring the simple dignity of a Viennese waltz. As the strains of the last dance sounded through the hall we realized that it was the last affair of the year (we're not in Law School) and it was a pretty good year too, don't you think. Or don't you?

M. M. D.

Foreign Rivalry for Supremacy in South America

Excerpts from the address made by Dr. John S. Young

There is not the slightest doubt but that the impact of the European war on commercial relations between the United States and Latin America can bring about a necessary strengthening of the bonds of inter-dependence to preserve our peace and prosperity. As foreign markets are closed it will become more and more important for all of the American countries to assist each other in developing our own resources. But this will not come about of its own volition.

It evolves upon us as business men, professional men, instructors, bankers, students, and all who can be considered informed to study the problems thoroughly and to do something about them.

Our Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program is already proving to be an instrument of policy more than capable of holding its own place in world trade markets against the most aggressive trade policies of other nations. These treaties are, perhaps, the most potent force for the preservation of inter-American economic stability between the Americas today.

I also believe that, as a result of such reciprocal trade agreements economical, commercial and governmental arbitration will be found, eventually, to be the key to the successful relationships between all of the Americas.

Arbitration boards made up of men whose judgment will be completely unbiased men who will consider the interests of all the republics involved in whatever agreements are placed before them. Their decisions would recognize the needs of each party and will be rendered on a basis of real fairness to all concerned.

I feel confident that, through the establishment of such machinery throughout the Western Hemisphere, the economic problems remaining between the United States and the twenty-one republics will find solution.

Proposals for Pan-American Bank

The further development of our relations with our neighbors to the South will call, also, for the encouragement of private investments and governmental loans on a conservative and secured basis. A Pan American Export and Import Bank, such as the one proposed by Dr. Fernando C. Fuchs, former Minister of Peru, would link the Americas more closely together and facilitate trade agreements.

Plans are now being studied by experts from the Latin American Republics, who recently opened their business session in Washington to draft an economic program designed to cushion the harmful effects of the European War, which indicates an additional step in the process of Pan Americanism. These activities of the Inter American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee should do much ultimately to establish an inter-American central bank system similar to the Federal Reserve system in the United States.

Larger Sales Advocated

At this stage of hostilities in Europe, the future of United States Latin American trade relations cannot be clearly prophesied, although several tentative conclusions may be drawn.

The war has come at a time when the Western Hemisphere solidarity may receive a much needed, healthy and long-lasting readjustment of trade relations.

The greatest hope for the maintenance or the improvement in Latin American purchasing power lies in larger sales to the United States. While we are in no position to absorb heavy quantities of such products as grain, meat, petroleum, and copper, we do import many other commodities which can be increased both by shifting purchases to Latin America from other foreign sources and by the heavier demand for industrial raw materials and foodstuffs accompanying economic recovery.

It is also imperative for us, in considering the trends of trade as they may or may not effect us momentarily, always to bear in mind the 'human' aspects of our inter-American relationship. Subtle as they are, and not always easy to discern, their importance very frequently influences the course of events and sets at naught those calculations based upon the material alone.

It was this 'personal' equation that proved a stumbling block for the United States in Latin America in the past.

Let us not make the same mistakes again. We have an opportunity now to prove to the countries to the South that our "Good Neighbor Policy" is more than a stock phrase.

Broadcasting Problem

Let us, first of all, stem this rising tide of vicious propaganda throughout the twenty-one republics of Central and South America. The solution to this important problem is not an easy one to find.

Our American broadcasting companies lack the tremendous sums of moneys appropriated for this wartime propaganda in Germany, Russia, England and Italy where the broadcasting stations receive government subsidization, inasmuch as government control of radio is in existence and can direct the policies and control of news and entertainment.

Nor can any licensed short or long wave station in the United States increase its power in competition with these foreign powers without forfeiting its license.

The regulation frequencies and power are strictly enforced by the Federal Communications Commission. These stations operate under a license granted for a six months' duration. There are no such regulations among the European stations who, at the present time are at war.

If a German station wants to increase its power to five hundred thousand watts or more, there is no regulation which prevents it.

[illegible] the radio industry [illegible] and the cooperation of [illegible] and groups such as the Carnegie Foundation, could appropriate certain sums to be used to combat this foreign propaganda.

Or, perhaps, in cooperation with the United States Government, a [illegible] station might be erected in Puerto Rico or Panama, operated by the United States Navy, which could cover the Latin American countries.

The programming of these stations could be a co-operative venture in behalf of all the broadcasting industry of the country in cooperation with such important groups as the Pan-American Union. With the United States Navy handling only the engineering division, a series of programs could be exchanged between our country and South America by means of rebroadcasting on local facilities here and abroad.

We must have an opportunity of offering our Latin American neighbors a chance to know our ways of life and the ideals for which we are striving. They must learn the truth and not the propaganda broadcast through German and other agencies.

Let us, then, not fail to take advantage of this golden opportunity for cementing our friendship and good-will with the countries of Latin America for, if we fail this time, it is safe to say we shall never again have the opportunity. The conclusion of hostilities abroad will find the foreign powers firmly entrenched in the republics of Latin America. If we miss the boat this time we shall never again have a chance to catch it.

Security First

Let us formulate a permanent foreign policy at once so that we will not vacillate with each changing administration. Let us have a policy deeply rooted in the permanent welfare of the nation—a policy that will look towards the future with fairmindedness, not only economically but politically and socially as well—a foreign policy upon which our neighbors to the South can look with security regardless of the party in power. A foreign policy that, if it were in existence today, would not leave the leaders of the Latin American republics questioning as to the attitude of the Republican, Democratic or any other party leaders who might be candidates for the Presidency.

This permanent policy could and should, I believe, be under the administration of a permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Department of State of the United States Government.

Democracy and Good Will

Let us send our broadcasters into the republics to the South, our news commentators, symphony orchestra, such as Toscanini and the NBC orchestra and Stokowski's youth symphony orchestra, Metropolitan Opera Company and soloists such as Heifetz, and let us invite theirs to visit us.

Let us encourage our teachers to take tours through Central and South America so that the people of these vast countries may become better acquainted with the American way of living and the benefits to be derived from it.

Let us send our engineers and our scientists to help them cultivate their lands and work their mines, and let us make our newest machinery and our latest inventions available to them where they are most needed.

For it may well be that our future in the markets of this hemisphere—our peace and good-will and the well-being of our own United States will be based not alone upon commercial importance, but on the deep, spiritual bonds that makes brothers of all mankind.

All of the factors I have mentioned this evening powerfully influence the Spirit of Progress in the Americas. Clear recognition of their importance will help to preserve and increase the rich heritage of our institutions and our traditions.

Just as, in our own history, mutual help was needed to build our modern states upon the foundations of ancient cultures, so today mutual assistance is required to work out the practical solutions of the problems facing our neighbors to the South.

At the same time, we, in these United States, will be weaving a secure economic fabric in our own glorious democracy and forging links in the chain that holds the nations of the Western Hemisphere in friendship and good will and assures peace in the years to come.

President Speaks At Three Important Meetings

At the quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Historical Society, which was held at Historical Hall, Taunton, on April 8th, 1940, President Gleason L. Archer, author of "History of Radio to 1926", and "Big Business and Radio" delivered an address on "Recent Developments in Radio and Television." He explained that he had entered upon the investigation of the ancestral background of radio and television by mere accident. When searching in vain for an authoritative work on this subject he found instead a vast virgin field of historical research.

He then proceeded to sketch the development from the first distinct foreshadowings of radio in the early 1700's (?), when first mystic virtues were ascribed to the new discovery of magnetism, to the iconoscope of today which accomplishes the miracle of television.

Two weeks later, on May 3rd, President Archer was guest speaker at a meeting of the Women's Educational Club, in Rockland, Maine. The topic of his address on this occasion was "Safeguarding the Leaders of Tomorrow."

President Archer established mutual understanding with his audience when he told them that he himself was a son of the Old Pine Tree State. He then emphasized that their fore-fathers had established first in New England, and later in the ever widening circle of the nation, the principle of a representative government, elected by the people at large. This system of freedom and opportunity for all, he declared, was most likely to enable the fittest and most able to succeed, and to give to the world strong men for leadership. Unfortunately, however, regimentation and not individualism has flourished about ninety per cent of the time in the panorama of world history.

To forestall similar developments in this country, President Archer continued, we must cherish our youth, particularly those who in spite of hardships resulting from the necessity of earning wages, still find enough energy to satisfy a worthy and impelling ambition for higher education. "History teaches us that out of the ranks of young people such as these, emerge our great leaders and statesmen."

Suffolk University, from its beginning has held the first line of defense in the struggle to preserve for young men and women their sacred rights to an education. "Today Suffolk is the first full fledged Evening University in the country, with five departments, specializing in the training of young people who have to earn their college expenses in whole or in part."

Also on May 3rd, President Archer was guest speaker at Sabattus High School, from which he was graduated thirty-eight years ago. He was greeted by Principal Charles Siegel and addressed an audience of high school students and guests, many of whom were his former schoolmates. The President's spirited account of his life and work, seasoned with humorous remarks and repeated bits of encouragement to the students, won him the hearts of his youthful audience, while the laughter of actual participation by his former schoolmates ran through the old school building.

"Ocean Park"

By Jean R. Hawthorne, J '44

Somewhere in this great country of ours there may be a place similar to this small town on the coast of Maine, but I doubt it. It is principally a summer resort or perhaps I should call it "a colony of summer cottages" so as not to offend its inhabitants with such a crude word as "resort." In short, it is a "nice" place where only "nice" people go. I don't think there has ever been a tramp bold enough to venture within its boundaries. To all those who are annual visitors, it is a welcome haven from the vigorous life of reality. (Where they can spend at least two or three months of the year in a pious and reflective atmosphere.)

The town is governed by a group called the "Ocean Park Association," made up of a chosen few of the smug, self satisfied, and more righteous residents. They in turn are directly responsible to the Baptist Church. The original purpose of this retreat was to provide a common ground, where all good Baptists could meet and bask in the sunshine of their merits and those of their great organization. Where else they would be far from any eyes of the sceptics. This association rules their little hamlet with an iron hand, frowning upon any attempts of the outside world to seep in and undermine the morals of its citizens. Among its forbidden vices are the sale or use of tobacco and alcohol, any loud sounds, day or night, and any indecent exposure on the streets (shorts or bathing suits). It frowns upon but is obliged to tolerate "Sunday bathing."

There are two guardians of the laws made by this body. One is a regular member of the police force from the nearby town of Old Orchard and who is known only as Ivan. The other is a special officer by the name of Caswell who is hired by the association and who is generally believed to be a little queer. Ivan's principal duty is to stop anyone who might dare to start for the beach without being properly covered. Caswell divides his time between apprehending any noise makers and eating apple pie and raspberry ice cream at the local soda fountain.

There are three places of business in this bustling little settlement. The first and largest of these is the Ocean Park Hotel, a huge building badly in need of repairs and a coat of paint. Aside from its one hundred vacant rooms, the establishment also houses a restaurant, soda fountain, and the Post Office. The second thriving business the town supports is a general store dealing in everything from real estate to hairpins. The third and smallest of these is a so called variety store which consists of a small ice cream bar and a limited assortment of postcards, magazines, daily papers, sunburn cream and a few bathing suits very much in the style of the gay nineties period.

All of the activity and social life of the community revolves around The Temple, a large wooden tabernacle built in a grove of pines and situated almost in the exact center of the town. Here aside from the conventions, services, and religious lectures, there is shown once a week a carefully chosen movie.

This is the "model" metropolis of Ocean Park.

"Hits and Bits"

Courtesy of Kentucky Kernel Editors

Selected by R.L.H.

The following sterling tips to success in the social world, obviously written by an old maid who hoped to increase her toilet [illegible] are from the booklet "Your Life," and were amassed under the title "How to Avoid Being Kissed." Not that you'd be interested, but—

The girl who fears the approach of osculation, says the old witch who wrote it:

1. Will be an ardent devotee of the double date.
2. Will learn how to just get out of a car, say goodnight, and dash into the house, in rapid succession.
3. Will sing on auto rides.
4. Will talk a lot, and charmingly, lightly.
5. Will say "Please don't," "I'd rather you didn't" or "A kiss means so much more to me."
6. Will give the boy a nice, serious, levelheaded talking to.
7. Will use a calm, level headed, scientific air of refusal.

Ed. Note: She will also become Phi Beta Kappa from so many nights at home over her studies.

"BEFORE AND AFTER"

Two Lovers walking down the street,
She trips, he murmurs, "Careful sweet."
Now wed, they tread the self-same street,
She trips, he growls, "Pick up your feet."

"HEADLESS"

This is a tale of a dusky lad trying to slip through the camp sentry World War I. He was told by the sentry that he couldn't leave camp.

"Lissen, white boy," he exclaimed, "my mother's in Heb'n, pappy's in Hell, and my gal's in Ha'lem, and I'se gwine t'see one of 'em tonight."

The obdurate sentry still saying (nay), the persistent Harlem-bound lad whisked out his razor and really swung. "Ha! Missed me," chortled the white boy.

"Uh yeah? Jes you try to shake yo' head," replied the winner.

Telephone HANcock 3236 - 3237

CLARK-FRANKLIN PRESS

PRINTING — ADVERTISING

172 COLUMBUS AVE. (At Park Square) BOSTON, MASS.

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL HONOR LIST

Class of 1940

(Ed. Note: When this issue went to press a complete list of Graduates was not yet available.)

Joseph Dominic Mikus, 757 Summer Street, Lynn
Philip Henry Cosgrove, 648 East Eighth Street, South Boston.
Isadore Brecher, 55 Holyoke Street, Malden
Melvin Edmund Anderson, 6 Auburn Terrace, Auburndale
Henry Jeremiah Reardon, 13 Ellis Avenue, Medford
Rocco Armando Carelli, 4354 Washington Street, Roslindale
John Ellis Bowen, 42 Parsons Street, West Newton
Francis Charles McGrath, Jr., 15 Newbury Street, Woburn
James Joseph O'Brien, Jr., 34 Fuller Street, Brockton
Thomas Francis Kelley, 11 Avon Place, Newton
Charles DiPerri, 48 Hudson Street, Somerville
Edwin Joseph Donovan, 49 Granville Road, Cambridge
Floyd Hunter Gilbert, Jr., 15 First Street, Brockton
Francis Xavier Ryan, 61 Pleasant Hill Avenue, Dorchester
George Indelicato, 44 May Street, Everett
Robert Emmett Fitzhenry, 106 Ashland Street, Melrose
Frederick Francis Murphy, 49 Sprague Street, Malden
David William Noonan, 224 Oak Street, Clinton
George Bruce Adams, Jr., 1200 St. James Avenue, Springfield.
Richard Andrew Minihan, 15 Vassar Street, Dorchester
Samuel Millman, 743 Tremont Street, Boston
Giacomo Carciatore, 85 Eutaw Street, East Boston
Francis Xavier Morse, 16 Mystic Street, Charlestown
Mario Mosci, 39 Carleton Street, Revere
Samuel Philip Green, 19 Boston Street, Dorchester
Jacob Irving Brier, 32 Leston Street, Dorchester
Edward Joseph Baker, Jr., 159½ Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.
Joseph John Bousvert, 295 Thorndike Street, Lowell
Gerald Roger Bernier, Worcester Street, Chartley
Alexander James Mosewicz, 17 Newport Street, Dorchester

Professor Smith Lectures On League of Nations

On April 9, 1940, Professor Theodore Smith of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, accepted an invitation of Professor Donald M. Greer and appeared before the latter's Contemporary History class, to give the lectures on the League of Nations and Disarmament.

A large audience, including President Gleason L. Archer and Miss Esther Newsome, Librarian of the University, followed with strong interest the exposition of the distinguished guest, who was attached to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for several years and is a specialist in the field of Contemporary International Relations.

The remarkable session with Professor Smith was the first one in a series which will bring a number of specialists as guests to Suffolk, where they will lecture on recent developments in their particular fields.

SUMMER SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

Guggenheim fellowship, during the Summer Session, Suffolk University, College of Liberal Arts, July 5th to August 12th.

The course will be an analytic and descriptive study of contemporary European dictatorships. Dr. Greer was in France when the current war broke out, returning to the United States on the last scheduled trip of the Ile de France.

Advanced students will also be interested in a course on The French Revolution & Napoleon, also to be given by Dr. Greer.

The History of Ideas is a popular course scheduled to be given by Lester Ott. This course will consider the chief factors which have contributed to the making of our present day intellectual, artistic and spiritual life.

After the Crush Is Over . . .

It's really a wonderful feeling
This getting over a crush
You have no heavy problems
Your mind is cleared of mush . . .

You no more lie awake nights
To dream of only the man
You go where you want to go
As only the loveless can.

No more planning your movies
To go the night he goes.
Now you can really enjoy yourselves,
See your kind of shows.

Your arms won't get so tired, now
Ah—don't be misled—
I mean holding them upward,
Putting curlers on your head.

Oh yes, it's a wonderful feeling
After the crush is gone;
But it's very, very tiresome
Till another one comes along.

R. L. H., L'41

Extracts from Letters

Contributed by
Helen F. Dlugokecky, J'44

I ain't got no book learning and I hope I am writing for inflammation.

Just a line to let you know I am a widow and four children.

Previous to his departure we were married to a Justice of the Piece.

He was inducted into the surface.

I have a four months baby and he is my only support.

A lone woman and parsely dependent.

I was discharged from the army for a goiter which I was sent home for.

I am left with a child seven months old and she is a baby and can't work.

Your relation to him? Answer: Just a mere aunt and a few cousins.

In service with the U. S. Armory.

I received my insurance polish and have since moved by post office.

Please correct my name as I could not and would not go under a consumed name.

Extract of a letter from a boy to his mother: "I am writing in the M.M.C.A. (With the piano playing in my uniform)."

I am pleating for a little more time.

Both sides of our parents are old and poor.

Dear Mr. Wilson I have already written to Mr. Headquarters and received no reply and if I don't get one I am going to write to Uncle Sam himself.

I ain't received no pay from my husband since he has gone nowhere.

My son is in the 158th infancy. Please tell me is he living or dead and if so what is his address.

I have learned that my husband is in a German constipation camp.

The SUFFOLK JOURNAL

Official newspaper published by the students of Suffolk University
Boston, Massachusetts
Subscription Price, 50 cents per year
Advertising rates on request

EDITORIAL STAFF

HOWARD H. REINER, CJ '41	Editor
MARY DUDDY, CJ '41	"In the Spotlight"
MARSHALL HAHN, CJ '42	Special Features
ROBERT L. HARKINS, L '41	Sports
CAROLYN NALLEY, CJ '41	Poetry
CARROLL ROBBINS, CJ '41	Books
VIRGINIA SANBORN, CJ '42	News
MARY B. YOUNG	Alumni Notes

EDITORIAL

What Forward View?

Almost a hundred years have passed since Tennyson made a tragic prophecy in his, then, new poem, "Locksley Hall". Recent events throughout the world, particularly in Europe, have brought this prophecy powerfully to mind, for, as the poet saw in his true vision, "the nations' airy navies grapple in the central blue". Momentary reports from the European scenes of war bring us increasing knowledge of the preponderance of aerial operations in the modern scheme of destruction. Through the lacework of the poet's imagination runs, for those of our generation that have read "Locksley Hall", a grimmer meaning than, perhaps, was ever intended. The nature of the prophecy is indicated in the following three stanzas:

"For I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

"Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue."

That these lines could have been written with such assurance before the development of heavier than air craft and air commerce, is amazing. But to forecast aerial warfare once command of the air was dreamed of, required, on the part of the poet, only a perfunctory familiarity with human nature: the ancient belligerency, the intolerant rivalries of mankind would have been proof enough that the air might someday be the medium through which annihilation moved.

For the poet, however, there was redemption. He saw the confusion dispelled when

"... the war drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

For us, the end is not in sight. We see only the beginning of a second World War. Truly, a man must be staunch to be optimistic.

Freak or Renaissance?

"If the paintings of Picasso are representative of the trend of art today, then art has truly descended to a decadent state." This statement, appearing in a Boston newspaper during the recent exhibit of Picasso's work at the Museum of Fine Arts, leads one to consider the general condemnation by the public of the experimentation in all forms of art which has taken place since the turn of the century. Are the explorers of new types of expression—the cubists and surrealists among the painters, the impressionists in poetry, or the naturalists among our novelists—to be dismissed as freaks, or do they perhaps represent the first stumbling steps of a new cultural movement?

In the first place, it should be pointed out that the revolt which has broken out since 1900 was the result of an effete, stereotyped art, which was incapable of producing anything vital, resting, as it did, on pallid imitations of established painters, poets, and playwrights. From this artistic stagnation sprang up a new movement, producing the unusual, often bizarre, art which disgusts so many today. Personally, I think we should **welcome** this revolt!

I do not wish to imply that new forms of expression should be hailed as products of genius. Many of them are pretty bad. The aimless ramblings of Gertrude Stein, a painting of a man with limbs going off in all directions, are quite as incomprehensible and revolting to us as to the writer of the letter quoted above. The point is this: that they exercise a rejuvenating, vitalizing influence on a barren and decadent art. Art requires periodic rejuvenation, and it is these experimenters, who give our art a new vigor by introducing new and radical elements, which are subsequently modified and fused with the eternally fine standards.

It is too early as yet to ascertain the outcome of this revolt, but there are already a few significant results. The imagist school of Amy Lowell, for instance, has helped pave the way for a true poet—T. S. Eliot. Instead of divorcing himself from poetic images, Eliot, in addition to the use of new and forceful images, has woven classical images into his verse which give it great strength and profundity and timelessness.

And at a recent Jordan's art exhibit, I came upon an arresting cubist interpretation of the Crucifixion.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

The other day while strolling about I dropped into the Museum of Fine Arts to view Picasso's art masterpieces. All about me were people with the same purpose in mind. My first feeling was one of amusement, which turned gradually to horror, then finally to fear, fear that either I or the artist was definitely insane. Although I had been prepared somewhat by newspaper stories I hardly believed my eyes. It seems I (and evidently some of the other spectators) had seen more sensible work at a nursery school exhibit. Especially fascinating is the painting entitled "Guernica", as it took me fifteen minutes to decide just what the figures were. The dim lighting gave it a weird look that produced a sensation of horror; a series of dabs and lines with a bull in the center and women all around in contorted shapes.

The few people gathered around it made comments that were not flattering. Indeed the whole exhibit has a fantastic note that is baffling to say the least. Still, though each painting looks like the "morning after", I believe there is something definite that the artist had in mind and that elusive something intrigued me. I admit also that there is a certain sense of balance throughout his work, and that his handling of colors is well done. But in spite of all this I, personally, came to the conclusion that I preferred art of the old-fashioned type, with understandable paintings.

A READER

NIGHT MUSIC

Behold, thou winged night,
Fleeing at the rise of twilight song
I heard thy voice in sweet refrain,
Summoning forth the jaunty Aeolus,
That he free his dancing winds
To pluck the strings of nature's reeds
Atleast in their earthly strain
Then pour in reverend chorus
Lulling earth 'neath shrouds of shadowy darkness.
Behold, I hear thy voice again,
Breaking forth from silent slumber
To gather scattered chords and drowsy strains of sleeping night,
And waft them onward in dawning reveille
Night's sweet song has now been sung
And in morning hymnals rises to a waking world.

C. NALLEY, CJ '41

WET WEATHER

When I hear the gutter dripping,
When the wind is tired and still,
When I see a raindrop slipping
Off the window, on the sill—
When I hear the trees crying
In the woods across the road,
And when I hear the wind sighing
Underneath her wringing load—

When now the mushy, wet leaves blow
In cornflake paste against the pane
I think of when I watched you go
And find my eyes let in the rain.

I. S.

SLEEP

The weary sheep who cannot leap the stile
Who comes to rest with me a little while
Who climbs my bed and on my pillow lies
His woolly head like down across my eyes.

I. S.

DISTANT LAUGHTER

Through all the years I loved and laughed with you
I never thought I'd find your laugh a trial.
I never thought your grin would cut me through,
I never thought you'd hurt me with a smile.
Before—I used to revel at the sign
Of mirth that rose and glistened in your eyes.
The sparkle there I drank like sunny wine,
The blueness there was warmth of summer skies.
Understand you now my past content
To watch your joy unfold a brimming grin,
To watch it light your eyes with merriment,
To love what made it bubble there within."
My eyes in tears, wet lustred to the brim,
Now watch your smile light all the stars for him.

I. S.

PINOCCHIO AND SNOWHITE

Snowhite and Pinocchio met one day
While the latter was walking toward the former's way.
"I've heard of you, said the little lad,
You know, I'm Disney's latest fad.
I didn't see your picture when it came my way;
I was having my "premiere" that very same day."
Snowhite had been silent, then suddenly said:
"Success, my wooden friend, has gone to your head.
You think your as good as McCarthy or Gable.
Beware, or you may end up as the leg of a table."
Pinocchio said nothing, then took her hand:
"Snowhite, you are the best in all the land!"

M. A. D. CJ '44

HUNGER

'Twas but a little child I saw with wispy golden hair,
She stood alone in tattered frock right down on seventh street,
Yet her deep eyes and stark, pale face revealed it clearly there
That thing which through the ages, has trampled 'neath its feet
Man's noble aspiration for the beautiful and true;
And made him beast, and lowly, and stunted to his soul;
Has driven men to thieve in mean and wretched crew,
Made women sell their virtue for but a paltry toll.

I saw a frenzied mob appear along the Paris streets
To wreak their bloody vengeance on the State that made them so;
And Russia's noble towers were tott'ring neath the beats
Of this same dread power, surging in its madness to and fro.
'Twas but a little child I saw with wispy golden hair,
Yet there was more to reckon with, for I saw Hunger there.

VIRGINIA SANBORN, CJ '42

PRESIDENT ARCHER'S COLUMN

FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE SENIOR CLASS OF SABATTUS HIGH

When I was a child in the little backwoods hamlet of Great Pond in Hancock County, there was a resident of the settlement who seemed to be incredibly old. He would tell me stories and those stories usually began like this, "Forty years ago I was doing this or that, etc." Well forty years seemed to me then more or less of an eternity, yet today I step before you students of Sabbattus and say to you, "Forty years ago I was a high school sophomore. I was then 19 years old making my bid for a belated education. It was moreover my first year out of the lumber camps where I had been working as a woods cook, feeding hungry lumberjacks. Parental poverty had forced me to become a wage earner at thirteen and I had been obliged to leave our little ungraded country school.

But I did more than work and grow in the lumber camps. I was haunted by dreams of an education and so I used to borrow school books and take them to the dim old camp to glean what education I could by myself. In fact it was in the lumber camp that I originated many of the methods of absorbing knowledge that I was later to put into operation in Suffolk Law School and Suffolk University.

I have given you some personal history because I believe that young people gain more from stories from life than from mere exhortations to do things for themselves. My main job has been that of an educator, trying to assist other young people who have a thorny road to travel to attain education. Now if anyone tells you that because your family cannot send you to college or professional school you are debarred from higher education, do not accept any such a pessimistic verdict. I remember that when I opened an evening law school in Boston, the idea was ridiculed and opposed, especially by educators in nearby universities. Yet our experience at Suffolk has demonstrated that some of the most gifted men whom we have met have come to us with nothing but their own hands and brains to aid them to education. More than 11,000 young men from all parts of the world have come to our school for training, and more than 3,100 hold law degrees from Suffolk. Today we have the first full-fledged evening university in the country, with five departments, specializing in the training of young people who have to earn their college expenses in whole or in part.

So, at the close of the present school-year, I wish to bring you this message of hope: There is a place for you in the world if you have courage, integrity, endurance, and a reasonable amount of brains. There was never a time in the history of the world, in my judgment, when higher education was more necessary than today.

President Speaks At Three Important Meetings

At the quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Historical Society, which was held at Historical Hall, Taunton, on April 8th, 1940, President Gleason L. Archer, author of "History of Radio to 1926", and "Big Business and Radio" delivered an address on "Recent Developments in Radio and Television." He explained that he had entered upon the investigation of the ancestral background of radio and television by mere accident. When searching in vain for an authoritative work on this subject he found instead a vast virgin field of historical research.

He then proceeded to sketch the development from the first distinct foreshadowings of radio in the early 1700's, (?), when first mystic virtues were ascribed to the new discovery of magnetism, to the iconoscope of today which accomplishes the miracle of television.

Two weeks later, on May 3rd, President Archer was guest speaker at a meeting of the Women's Educational Club, in Rockland, Maine. The topic of his address on this occasion was "Safeguarding the Leaders of Tomorrow."

President Archer established mutual understanding with his audience when he told them that he himself was a son of the Old Pine Tree State. He then emphasized that their fore-fathers had established first, in New England, and later in the ever widening circle of the nation, the principle of a representative government, elected by the people at large. This system of freedom and opportunity for all, he declared, was most likely to enable the fittest and most able to succeed and to give to the world strong men for leadership. Unfortunately, however, regimentation and not individualism has flourished about ninety per cent of the time in the panorama of world history.

To forestall similar developments in this country, President Archer continued, we must cherish our youth, particularly those who in spite of hardships resulting from the necessity of earning wages, still find enough energy to satisfy a worthy and impelling ambition for higher education. "History teaches us that out of the ranks of young people such as these, emerge our great leaders and statesmen."

Suffolk University, from its beginning has held the first line of defense in the struggle to preserve for young men and women their sacred rights to an education. "Today Suffolk is the first full fledged Evening University in the country, with five departments, specializing in the training of young people who have to earn their college expenses in whole or in part."

Also on May 3rd, President Archer was guest speaker at Sabattus High School, from which he was graduated thirty-eight years ago. He was greeted by Principal Charles Siegel and addressed an audience of high school students and guests, many of whom were his former schoolmates. The President's spirited account of his life and work, seasoned with humorous remarks and repeated bits of encouragement to the students, won him the hearts of his youthful audience, while the laughter of actual participation by his former schoolmates ran through the old school building.

"Ocean Park"

By Jean R. Hawthorne, J '44

Somewhere in this great country of ours there may be a place similar to this small town on the coast of Maine but I doubt it. It is principally a summer resort or perhaps I should call it "a colony of summer cottages" so as not to offend its inhabitants with such a crude word as "resort." In short, it is a "nice" place where only "nice" people go. I don't think there has ever been a tramp bold enough to venture within its boundaries. To all those who are annual visitors, it is a welcome haven from the vigorous life of reality. (Where they can spend at least two or three months of the year in a pious and reflective atmosphere.)

The town is governed by a group called the "Ocean Park Association," made up of a chosen few of the smug, self-satisfied, and more righteous residents. They in turn are directly responsible to the Baptist Church. The original purpose of this retreat was to provide a common ground, where all good Baptists could meet and bask in the sunshine of their merits and those of their great organization. Where also they would be far from any cries of the [illegible]. This association rules their little hamlet with an iron hand, frowning upon any attempts of the outside world to seep in and undermine the morals of its citizens. Among its forbidden vices are the sale or use of tobacco and alcohol, any loud sounds day or night and any indecent exposure on the streets (shorts or bathing suits). It frowns upon but is obliged to tolerate "Sunday bathing."

There are two guardians of the law made by the body. One is a regular member of the police force from the nearby town of Old Orchard who is known only as Ivan. The other is a special officer by the name of Caswell who is hired by the association and who is generally believed to be a little queer. Ivan's principal duty is to stop anyone who might dare to start for the beach without being properly covered. Caswell divides his time between apprehending any noise makers and eating apple pie and raspberry ice cream at the local soda fountain.

There are three places of business in this bustling little settlement. The first and largest of these is the Ocean Park Hotel, a huge building badly in need of repairs and a coat of paint. Aside from its one hundred vacant rooms, this establishment also houses a restaurant, soda fountain, and the Post Office. The second thriving business the town supports is a general store dealing in everything from real estate to hairpins. The third and smallest of these is a so-called variety store which consists of a small ice cream bar and a limited assortment of postcards, magazines, daily papers, sunburn cream and a few bathing suits very much in the style of the gay nineties period.

All of the activity and social life of the community revolves around The Temple, a large wooden tabernacle built in a grove of pines and situated almost in the exact center of the town. Here aside from the conventions, services, and religious lectures, there is shown once a week a carefully chosen movie.

This is the "model" metropolis of Ocean Park.

"Hits and Bits"

[illegible]

Selected by R.L.H.

The following sterling tips to success in the social world, obviously written by an old maid who hoped to increase her tither are from the booklet "Your Life," and were amassed under the title "How to Avoid Being Kissed." Not that you'd be interested, but ...

The girl who fears the approach of osculation, says the old witch who wrote it:

1. Will be an ardent devotee of the double date.

2. Will learn how to just get out of a car, say goodnight, and dash into the house, in rapid succession.

3. Will sing on auto rides.

4. Will talk a lot, and chaffingly, lightly.

5. Will say "Please don't." "I'd rather you didn't" or "A kiss means so much more to me."

6. Will give the boy a nice, serious, levelheaded talking to.

7. Will use a calm, level-headed, scientific air of refusal.

Ed. Note: She will also become Phi Beta Kappa from so many nights at home over her studies.

"BEFORE AND AFTER"

Two Lovers walking down the street,
She trips, he murmurs, "Careful sweet."
Now wed, they tread the self-same street,
She trips, he growls, "Pick up your feet."

"HEADLESS"

This is a tale of a dusky lad trying to slip through the camp sentry World War I. He was told by the sentry that he couldn't leave camp.

"Lissen, white boy," he exclaimed, "my mother's in Heb'n, pappy's in Hell, and my gal's in Ha'lem and I'se gwine t'see one of 'em tonight."

The obdurate sentry still saying nay, the persistent Harlem bound lad whisked out his razor and really swung. "Ha" Missed me," chortled the white boy.

"Oh yeah? Jes you try to shake yo' head!" replied the winner.

Telephone HANcock 3236 - 3237

CLARK-FRANKLIN PRESS

PRINTING — ADVERTISING

172 COLUMBUS AVE. (At Park Square) BOSTON, MASS.

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL HONOR LIST Class of 1940

Ed. Note: When this issue went to press a complete list of graduates was not available.

Joseph Dominic Mikos, 757 Sumner Street, Lynn.
Philip Henry Cosgrove, 648 East Eighth Street, South Boston
Isadore Brecher, 55 Holyoke Street, Malden
Melvin Edmund Anderson, 6 Auburn Terrace, Auburndale
Henry Jeremiah Reardon, 13 Ellis Avenue, Medford
Rocco Armando Carelli, 4754 Washington Street, Roslindale
John Ellis Bowen, 42 Parsons Street, West Newton
Francis Charles McGrath, Jr., 15 Newbury Street, Woburn
James Joseph O'Brien, Jr., 51 Fuller Street, Brockton
Thomas Francis Kelley, 11 Avon Place, Newton
Charles DeFeres, 48 Hudson Street, Somerville
Edwin Joseph Donovan, 19 Granville Road, Cambridge
Floyd Hunter Gilbert, Jr., 15 First Street, Brockton
Francis Xavier Ryan, 61 Pleasant Hill Avenue, Dorchester
George Intelicalis, 44 May Street, Everett
Robert Emmett Fitzhenry, 106 Ashland Street, Melrose
Frederick Francis Murphy, 49 Sprague Street, Malden
David William Noonan, 224 Oak Street, Clinton
George Bruce Adams, Jr., 1200 St. James Avenue, Springfield
Richard Andrew Minihan, 15 Vassar Street, Dorchester
Samuel Millman, 743 Tremont Street, Boston
Giacomo Cacciatore, 85 Eutaw Street, East Boston
Francis Xavier Morse, 16 Mystic Street, Charlestown
Mario Misci, 39 Carleton Street, Revere
Samuel Philip Green, 19 Roxton Street, Dorchester
Jacob Irving Brier, 32 Leston Street, Dorchester
Edward Joseph Baker, Jr., 159¾ Benefit Street, Providence, R. I.
Joseph John Boisvert, 295 Thorndike Street, Lowell
Gerald Roger Bernier, Worcester Street, Chartley
Alexander James Mosewicz, 17 Newport Street, Dorchester

Professor Smith Lectures On League of Nations

On April 9, 1940, Professor Theodore Smith of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, accepted an invitation of Professor Donald M. Greer and appeared before the latter's Contemporary History class, to give the lectures on the League of Nations and Disarmament.

A large audience, including President Gleason L. Archer and Miss Esther Newsome, Librarian of the University, followed with strong interest the exposition of the distinguished guest, who was attached to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for several years and is a specialist in the field of Contemporary International Relations.

The remarkable session with Professor Smith was the first one in a series which will bring a number of specialists as guests to Suffolk, where they will lecture on recent developments in their particular fields.

SUMMER SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

Guggenheim fellowship, during the Summer Session, Suffolk University, College of Liberal Arts, July 5th to August 12th.

The course will be an analytic and descriptive study of contemporary European dictatorships. Dr. Greer was in France when the current war broke out, returning to the United States on the last scheduled trip of the Ile de France.

Advanced students will also be interested in a course on The French Revolution & Napoleon, also to be given by Dr. Greer.

The History of Ideas is a popular course scheduled to be given by Lester Ott. This course will consider the chief factors which have contributed to the making of our present day intellectual, artistic and spiritual life.

After the Crush Is Over . . .

It's really a wonderful feeling
This getting over a crush
You have no heavy problems
Your mind is cleared of mush . . .

You no more lie awake nights
To dream of only the man.
You go where you want to go
As only the loveless can.

No more planning your movies
To go the night he goes.
Now you can really enjoy yourselves,
See your kind of shows.

Your arms won't get so tired, now
Ah—don't be misled—
I mean holding them upward,
Putting curlers on your head.

Oh yes, it's a wonderful feeling
After the crush is gone;
But it's very, very tiresome
Till another one comes along.

R. L. H., L'41

Extracts from Letters

Contributed by
Helen F. Dlugokecky, J'44

I ain't get no book learning and I hope I am writing for inflammation.

Just a line to let you know I am a widow and four children.

Previous to his departure we were married to a Justice of the Piece.

He was inducted into the surface.

I have a four months baby and he is my only support.

A lone woman and parsely dependent.

I was discharged from the army for a goiter which I was sent home for.

I am left with a child seven months old and she is a baby and can't work.

Your relation to him? Answer: Just a mere aunt and a few cousins.

In service with the U. S. Armory.

I received my insurance polish and have since moved by post office.

Please correct my name as I could not and would not go under a consumed name.

Extract of a letter from a boy to his mother: "I am writing in the M.M.C.A. (With the piano playing in my uniform)."

I am pleating for a little more time.

Both sides of our parents are old and poor.

Dear Mr. Wilson I have already written to Mr. Headquarters and received no reply and if I don't get one I am going to write to Uncle Sam himself.

I ain't received no pay from my husband since he has gone nowhere.

My son is in the 158th infancy. Please tell me is he living or dead and if so what is his address.

I have learned that my husband is in a German constipation camp.

NEW ACTIVITY GROUPS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS SCHOLASTIC YEAR CLOSES

Student activities have been progressing during the winter and spring terms but are now diminishing markedly as the sight of "finals" is but a matter of days.

Athletics have made the most notable progress of any activity during the year. Tennis is in its third year, but basket ball and baseball were launched under the policies set up by the University Athletics Committee. These policies will be continued and altered as new or unforeseen conditions may warrant.

Basket Ball

Fifteen men went out for basket ball last November but the season wound up with only nine regulars. Several of these are undergraduates and have signified their intention of carrying on another year. This should give us the nucleus of a good team, augmented by new recruits from the incoming class. Five games were played with outside teams; others were scheduled but could not be played because of exceptionally stormy weather at the height of the season.

Twelve girls tried to start and keep their basket ball team going but eventually became involved in difficulties of practice hours and finally gave it up, vowing to try again next year when more possible members would be available.

Baseball Team

A baseball team started its practice on Boston Common in April and about a dozen men from all departments came out for a regular practice. One game has already been played with Boston College resulting in a "draw" with honor to a score of 7 to 6. Another game will be played with Bentley before this issue of the Journal is off the press.

Tennis

The Tennis team started off with a schedule of five games for this season, two of which were cancelled because of adverse weather conditions. The third was won against Norwich University by a score of 4 to 1. Boston College and Middlesex matches will be played before the end of the month.

Lack of proper athletics equipment, gymnasium, athletic field, uniforms is seriously handicapping the permanent growth of athletics but these difficulties will be overcome as well and rapidly as possible.

The Athletics Committee announces that letters will be awarded to certain members of the basket ball team who have qualified for the honor. These will be presented in a ceremony to be announced in the near future.

Dramatics

The Suffolk Players will wind up their year's activities with a social dance on May 10th which many of you will have attended and enjoyed before this issue of the Journal is in your hand. They have ended on their launch cruise presenting two short plays by the morning and evening groups in April. These were very well received by the large student audience and the Players will undoubtedly produce something of a more outstanding nature next year.

Italian Club

The experiment of the Italian Club in having separate meetings and officers of the morning and evening divisions, co-ordinated by one president under the guidance of a faculty adviser, has worked but very successfully. Regular semi-monthly meetings have been very well attended. Wishing to return an invitation extended by the Italian Academy of Boston College, our Club held a travel lecture, followed by a social dance in Hall 6 and several members from the other club attended.

Debating

The Archer Debating Society, composed of students in the Law school, disbanded following its only debate with Boston University in February. The Boynton Debating Society, the majority of whose members are pre-legal students of the College of Liberal Arts, got off to a late start, hoping to have an intra mural debate with the Archer team but this will not be held this year.

Student Council

The Student Council has met regularly and this spring added the first co-ed to its membership roster. A design for a student activity pin was adopted. It contains the letters S and I at left and right ends, with bars in the center for the name of the specific activity and the year of participation. It is adaptable for all groups and was made up by a committee headed by President Archer of their regular meeting in May.

And the Future

Now, as Commencement approaches, the individual classes take over the activities and announcements of their forthcoming events appear in other columns of this issue.

It is felt that considerable progress has been made this year. Genuine sparks of University spirit are were flickering here and there. It is hoped that as each year progresses, these sparks will grow into a steady flame which will epitomize the Suffolk University Torch handed many years ago by Dean Archer to the student body of the Law School. As students in all five departments of the Suffolk University of today it is up to you to pass this Torch along ever brighter and stronger to those classes that follow yours.

One concluding note that will be of interest to all those who plan to join in activities again next year. The "one activity rule with exceptions" will be discontinued. Beginning with the new academic term each student will be allowed to join and participate in two activities in any one semester, regardless of their nature providing it comes that the commitment of participation in a bulletin number with a maximum of one each month. Any student elected to position by the Executive Office to participate in other organizations may not participate in any activity until the period of position has expired.

Co-ordinator of
Student Activities

A Co-ed Lifts The Veil of Mystery:

"Women Only"

Contributed
by VIRGINIA SANBORN, J'42

Some of you fellows have expressed curiosity (we don't know why) as to what goes on within the walls of that sanctum sanctorum of co-eds—the Girls' Lounge. In order to dissipate all fallacious notions, and to convince you that we conduct ourselves with a sense of dignity befitting our position as mature college students, we propose to give you here a full and detailed account. (We ask permission, though, to pass over the antics of the day school freshmen, which really are unspeakable!)

If you were to drift in around 5:30—of course you'd get thrown out before you crossed the threshold; but if, somehow, you managed to sneak in without being noticed you would observe several members of the fair sex draped in the chairs, almost obscured by a haze of blue smoke. Several of us have books in our laps, trying to convince ourselves that we are studying. Others have abandoned all pretext, and are quite frankly gossiping. What? Well, it doesn't matter what about—this isn't a gossip column.

One lost soul is wandering about methodically asking each and every girl if she has a needle and thread. Nobody has. Another of us is at the desk writing like mad on a history paper due tonight (it was really due last week, but she smiled at the professor and got extra time for it).

Everyone who isn't trying to study is talking about how tired she is. This is invariable. The conversation runs something like this:

"Boy, I'm tired! I haven't been to bed before one for a week!"

"Say, if I get to bed by one it's an event!"

"Why don't you gals be original—you know none of use have had any sleep since monthly tests began?"

A survey of the sleeping habits of Suffolk students would no doubt reveal that the typical S.S. has averaged about three hours a night since October.

After it has been mutually agreed upon that we will all go right home to bed after school to-night—well, that is, as soon as that outside paper is done, or unless the crowd is going out for coffee—someone starts wondering what the Friday quiz in economics will be about. This winds up in a discussion of the value of tests and quizzes in general. Of course it is readily agreed upon that they are much too frequent.

At about this point someone begins propounding a new theory of education: no tests—save a final exam in each subject, and if any one thinks that the professor is tired for incompetence!

The erstwhile students have abandoned all attempts at absorbing anything with so much chatter going on. It is ten minutes to six now, anyway, and it's absolutely impossible to translate a page of Dante in ten minutes.

So a dash is made for powder and lipstick. A girl begins wondering vocally whether there is time for a final cigaret (and lights one anyway); the writer of the history theme winds up with a flourish—and a blob of ink in the middle of the last sheet—and off go ruler to the sound of the last bell.

Well, boys, there you have it. Now how about Hall 6?

Ed. Note: I don't believe that further comment is necessary—we are performing in public; the doors of Hall 6 have been equipped with glass panes!

IN THE SPOTLIGHT:

"Suffolkade"

By MARY DUDDY, C'41

(Note: Any similarity to living persons is purely coincidental)

You know what the poets say about spring and a young man's fancy. Anyway spring came and Celia Lothrop was the young man's fancy. . . . what we are trying to say is that C. L. is flashing a diamond around. . . . While mulling over the gal's good luck we bumped into Bob Harkins who looked as we feel after a history exam. . . . Robin had just received a letter from his girl friend, telling him that she is now someone else's—one and only. . . . "Just chalk it up to profit and loss," says he philosophically. . . . "Still it's kind of tough," he admitted, "to find yourself first in love and then to discover that the object of your affections has become engaged to someone else." . . . The library staff would like to know if Mr. John Dromey is considering the library as his permanent residence. . . . PHOTO DEPARTMENT . . . Did you see the picture of Russ Briggs in the Globe as he portrayed 'Lil Abner looking for orange groves at the Charlestown Boys' Club. . . . Virginia Davis had her picture taken for posterity and Suffolk's sake at the request of President Archer, cos she had the highest average in the colleges last semester. . . . There's been a feud raging between Tom Harkins and the Library over a five cent fine. . . . "Twas all in fun," is the claim of both parties since peace was made. . . . MUSIC DEPARTMENT . . . Kay Casiari and Edith Kravets are looking for a publisher for the song they've written. . . . Louis Bruno plays the sax and clarinet in an orchestra several nights a week. . . . Jimmy Elder was best man recently at a wedding. . . . And speaking of weddings, Max Margolin and Evelyn McNamara listened to the bridal march together not long ago. . . . P.S. It wasn't for them. . . . Joe Connolly is considering a D.D.S. after graduation. . . . Virginia Mackie has settled down again after her hop to Washington to see the cherry blossoms. . . . Shirley Povich has been taking credit for the article in the Satevepost written by his cousin and Bob Considine. . . . Shirley and his cousin have the same name. . . . Must be nice to work in the library. . . . Dick Hupman enjoyed a trip to Providence to look at cartoons for the bookroom. . . . Eleanor L'Ecuyer and Helen Dlugokecki have been winning bags of peanuts lately by proving that Abe Lincoln is planted on Boston Common and not in Springfield, Illinois. . . . If you want proof, they will conduct you to the bdrial spot on the Common. . . . We heard Fran Cambria trying to explain a 'billet doux' to Sam Millman. . . . Mr Millman wanted to know who the **gentleman** was. . . . Betty Sugarman lent her pen to a law student in the library. . . . A few days passed and Betty didn't have her pen. . . . Not knowing his name she didn't know what to do. . . . A helpful companion asked her if she knew what he looked like. . . . "Well," said Betty, "I'd know him if I recognized him." **Note**. She got the pen back and his name was Sherman. . . . Mr Sherman had forgotten all about the pen. . . . Jean Hawthorne was limping around on a cane for a couple of days after slipping and hurting her back in the lounge. . . . There were fireworks when Joe Crotty took Frances Henrich's car and became stalled in Newton. . . . Frances didn't get the car until the next day and then. . . . Have you heard Bob Harkin's crack to Virginia Mullett. . . . "I think, Shorty," said Bob, "you've been seeing too much of Dr. Cyclops." . . . Frances Kinniery was reading aloud from the summer school catalog about a series of lectures to be given on Africa and its early life. . . . "I wonder," mused Frances, "if there will be field trips." . . . Larry Duffy is one senior who believes in getting an early start. . . . a few weeks ago he was elected to the Democratic Ward Committee of Ward 11 in Jamaica Plain. . . . What a shock Ethel Jenney got when she asked Tom McInerney to open his brief case for inspection before he left the library. . . . No, it wasn't full of books. . . . Just liquid refreshment. . . . Poor David McClure has lived in fear all his life that his middle name would be discovered. . . . Shh. . . . It's Bettie. . . . While on one of those interesting field trips, the geology class was stopped in Maltapan by a gendarme of that town who suspiciously asked, "Are you inmates?" . . . Timmy Jachrimo has abandoned his records for an orchestra of his own. . . . Rocco Turelli will do a Teddy Wilson for him. . . . Frank McManus admits that Hammond Pond is lovely at night. . . . Shall we take his word for it? . . . Someone asked if Fred Fishman was the host at the Alumni Ball. . . . Anyway he made everyone feel right at home with his fervent handshaking. . . . Pat O'Sullivan was the star of the Suffolk Broadcast that Saturday morning, what with his fine Irish brogue. . . . George Adams is being boasted by some for the title of handsomest in the graduating class. . . . We know a few who think differently. . . . They have their own candidates but told us to keep you guessing. . . . Charlie Nichols was seen deep in conversation with a beautiful blonde in the North Station. . . . Maybe they were discussing the chapter on Partnerships. . . . ATTENTION ROXBURY FANS. . . . John "Irish" Collins is running for dog catcher come election time. . . . We understand his backers include a group of successful expert trainers of fleas. . . . ATTENTION MARSHALL HALL. . . . Just because the file system didn't work, why give up? . . . We understand that she has a telephone. . . .

Well I guess it's about time we put the cover over the old typewriter and settle back until this business of graduation is over. . . . Gosh, 1941 seems millions of years away.

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN FROM A SUFFOLK STUDENT

Say it with flowers;
Say it with sweets;
Say it with candy;
Say it with oats;
Say it with jewelry;
Say it with drinks;
But never, never, never, my lad,
Say it with ink.

R. L. H., L'41

Library Lines

By CARROLL ROBBINS, J'41

At the close of another school year let us see what gains the Library has made, let us take stock and find out if we have been keeping up with the rest of the University.

Books, the most important item in any library, have been coming in steadily. All departments have been making some gains, but the history department has perhaps done the best this year. Many new reference books have been acquired and books for this year's new courses, such as [illegible] the English Novel, Shakespeare and Contemporary History.

The year has [illegible] time [illegible] dents have been allowed to borrow books for home use. Four hundred and fifty-two students have taken out library cards and we are glad to say that so far (May 13) not a single book has been lost through circulation. That certainly speaks well for Suffolk students. Of course many students use the library without bothering to sign for cards. A total of 1,228 books have been borrowed for home use; 7,222 reserved books have been borrowed for reading room use. (Figures to May 1st)

Law school tests, examinations and answers for the past five years are now available for reading room use. They are kept at the charging desk, and are subject to the same regulations as the reserved books. That is, they may be borrowed for two hours, and renewed at the end of that time if no one else is waiting for them. This service has proved most popular. College examinations are also being added as fast as they can be copied from the official files.

Cartoons

Suffolk University will have a very fine cartoon history of this troubled period. Already we have more than 15,000 political cartoons clipped from newspapers and magazines, and a number of original drawings, presented by various well known artists. Our aim is to have the finest cartoon collection in the world. Richard D. Hupman, Law '41-B is in charge of the cartoons.

Recent accessions in Physics have been: American Radio Relay League: The radio amateur's handbook; Bragg: Concerning the nature of things; Bragg: Electricity; Chem. Rubber Pub. Co.: Handbook of chemistry and physics; Compton: X-ray in theory and experiment; Crothers: Ions, electrons, and ionizing radiations; Eddington: The nature of the physical world; Darrow: Renaissance of physics; Einstein: Evolution of physics; Harrison: Atoms in action; Gilbert: Electricity and magnetism; Mack & Martin: The photographic process; Millikan, [etc.]: Mechanics, molecular physics, heat and sound; Richtmeyer: Introduction to modern physics; Rutherford, [etc.]: Radiations from radio-active substances; Wood: Physical optics; Zimmer: The revolution in physics.

Other additions are: Mussolini: "My Autobiography" (to 1928); Adler: How to read a book; Dunsany: I write as I please; Laski: Authority in the modern state; Williams & Stevenson: "Research Manual" (6 copies); Ludwig: The Nile; Tassinari: 10 yrs. of integral land-reclamation under the Mussolini act; Foerster: Humanism and America; Stamp: Fundamental principals of taxation; Dawes: Journal of reparations; Lin Yutang: Moment in Peking.

Reference

New reference books include Moody's Industrials, 1922-31 and Moody's Public Utilities, 1921-1929.

Several weeks ago a representative of one of the Book binding companies delivered a very informative lecture to the Library staff on the fine art of book binding. Although this skilled workman made the work seem simple, library assistants were slightly apprehensive. However, with a little practice, they will be as efficient as he.

The Library staff will hold an informal party in honor of the graduation of several of its members. The departing workers are Theresa Bodwell, Esther Corelli, Shirley Po[illegible] [illegible] and Samuel Millman. We shall miss them all and wish them a [illegible] in future years.

This summer the Library will be open from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, and will be closed all day Saturday and Sunday. The Library will be open until 10:00 P.M. on school evenings [illegible].

Miss Esther Newsome, the University Librarian, will be interviewed on the radio during the Special Libraries Association Annual Convention in Indianapolis the first week in June. The exact date and hour have not been set, but there will be a notice on the Library bulletin board later, so that anyone who wishes may listen.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS Class of 1940

Walter Shaugnessy, ambitious evening student who teaches school in the daytime, has been elected president of the graduating class of the College of Liberal Arts. At a meeting held in February, Mr. Shaugnessy was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Class of 1940.

Frank Harris, one of "four 'A'" students, memorable for past dramatic achievements with the Suffolk Players, received the vice presidency. Miss Theresa Bodwell, another "A" student, who has been a faithful member of the library staff for the past three years, was elected secretary, while the treasuryship went to Miss Pauline Gordon.

The Class of 1940 contains the first three students to have completed the entire five-year course in Suffolk's newly established College of Liberal Arts: Miss Theresa Bodwell, Joseph Connolly, and Francis J. MacDonald.

CANDIDATES FOR A.B.

Highest Honors

Frank J. Harris, 24 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.

With Honors

Theresa M. Bodwell, 53 Campbell Street, Woburn, Mass.

Edward A. Rivera, 95 Lawn Street, Roxbury, Mass.

CANDIDATES FOR B.S.

Francis J. McDonald, 55 Port Norfolk Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Patrick J. Connolly, 6 Pickering Street, Woburn, Mass.

CANDIDATES FOR B.S. IN ED.

Grace M. Murch, 23 Washington Street, North Easton, Mass.

Gerardine A. Hagerty, 6 Arlington Street, Woburn, Mass.

Gertrude F. Gordon, 6 Clifford Street, Readville, Mass.

Walter E. Shaughnessy, 12 Scott Street, Woburn, Mass.

Frances A. Kinniery, 104 Butler Street, New Bedford, Mass.

ADVICE FROM THE PLACEMENT DIRECTOR

By EDITH R. DOANE

A few words to the majority of the members of the graduating class of Suffolk Law School.

Many of you are looking forward to that day next month when you can meet an employer and proudly say that you are now a graduate of Suffolk with an LL.B. degree. If you expect that simple statement to prove the "sesame" that opens wide the door of work opportunity, you are due for disillusionment. True, it will open the door a crack, but it is going to be your own initiative, ability, character and personality that will ultimately swing it wide that door really open and find you a place in the cogs of the legal machinery of some community or state.

Possible Disappointments

The business world is not waiting with open arms to welcome you into its working family. The perfect job, embracing all the elements of opportunity and emolument, will be obtained by so few of you that the number will be entirely negligible. You have only to talk with many students who have preceded you into the ranks of the alumni to learn that this is only too sad and true a fact. This is not true of Suffolk alumni alone, it applies equally to the graduates from all the major institutions of higher learning from which next month will pour a vast group of "educated men and women" all of whom hope to be absorbed by some branch of business or the profession before the ink on their sheepskins is completely dry.

To some will come success, to others months, and perhaps years, of discouragement. All of which sounds extremely distressing and must be recognized to be overcome. It is still true that with knowledge comes power. But just what that "power" is, is for each of you to decide and put to work.

Work in Law Offices

The prime evil of the legal profession seems to be that graduates and Bar members are expected to go to work in a law office at the handsome remuneration of nothing (or $5.00) a week. That situation has prevailed so long as to make it now a general custom and it is something which neither you nor I (although I have tried many times) can change. Therefore, since it cannot be altered, why not recognize and accept it with as good grace as you can muster, realizing that through the ramification of contacts within the profession may come the opportunity you are really looking for. This axiom has been proven time and time again. It might also be proven again in your case!

Legal openings are constantly available in the Placement Bureau. Many good potential opportunities are literally going begging for want of "takers" who cannot see in them opportunities to put their educational theories into actual practice.

And if you eventually become a member of the Bar, you should the more eagerly welcome an opportunity of this kind. You will gain experience that will be invaluable to you—the kind of experience that you must have before you can get anywhere in the legal profession.

To those who are hoping to enter insurance through the investigating or adjusting doors; some companies will accept law graduates. I am thinking particularly of two of those right in Boston. But in return they require their men to be free to travel should the request be made. Starting salaries are from $15.00 to $18.00.

Require Bar Membership

The majority of the other casualty companies require the additional qualification of Bar membership before an application will be considered. There are some worth while jobs in such companies to compensate for the higher requirement. Several of them carry starting salaries of $25.00 to $30.00 with car allowance.

Reason for Failure

Some of you, by virtue of your LL.B. degree and your Bar membership, will eventually meet these qualifications for the better jobs but will not be able to obtain them. After one or more interviews with prospective employers, you will be [illegible] wondering why you have not been chosen. It may be due to a combination of reasons or to any one of them. The principal ones are listed herewith and they fall easily into two groupings:

A. Elements that are within your control or ability to better
1. Low scholastic standing
2. Lack of promptness in applying
3. Faulty personal habits as evidenced by untidy appearance, unclean or incorrect clothing
4. Conduct during interview—too argumentative, hurried, forceful; lack of tact; questionable veracity of statements; nervousness
5. Faults of character as explained in references
6. Too high an asking price for your services
7. Careless misunderstanding of requirements of specific job
8. Incorrect procedure; applied in person when letter requested, etc.
9. Faulty use of English language during interview or in letters

B. Elements beyond your control
1. Religious or racial restrictions
2. Marriage or family obligations that prevent transfers when opportunities may arise
3. Incorrect educational or inadequate experience background
4. Political or personal pressure in behalf of another applicant
5. Change of requirements after job is announced
6. Sudden change in economic conditions affecting specific branch of industry.

If you don't get the job the first time you apply, it may not be your fault. If you still remain unemployed after the second, or third, or sixth or eleventh application, the chances are that it is because of some outstanding fault which it is within your own power to correct. Think it over.

Clothes Make the Man

Start in with the most important asset—your personal appearance. Check all the details. The knowledge of being well groomed goes a long way to give a person confidence that the merchandise he is offering for sale—his own services—is wrapped up in a neat, attractive package which portends that the contents will be equally well worth investigating. First impressions are lasting impressions. Make a good impression and it is easy to live up to it; make a poor one and it is impossible to live it down.

If this sounds too much like "preaching", it is done with a definite purpose, in the hope that several registrants at the Placement Bureau will recognize and correct their faulty personal habits before again applying for work and that others will be spared the adverse reaction of an employment manager who is trained to catch the slightest infringements of good taste in manners, dress, habits, personality and character.

ONE CHAIN OF THOUGHT

By MARSHALL HAHM, CJ'42

This is an experiment in spontaneousness. I have seated myself before a typewriter, and I am going to bang out word after word in one continuous super-speed stream until I fall away exhausted from the typewriter. The trail of though will necessarily be disjointed, spurting here and there—haphazard. But, this is not a literary piece. It is purely an experiment. An experiment aimed at determining how far, and with what force, an emotional surge from within will carry a body of thought. At this time of year—the springtime trala—I look at my hum-drum classmates and wonder who they are. They've been here all winter—scribbling with long yellow pencils—asking stumbling, bumbling circumlocutive questions—waving, nodding, smiling in the corridors. They've been busy absorbing education, culture, concepts, criterions—some unconsciously, some worrying all along. They've accepted English Lit, Economics, Geology, in a haze. They've looked sharp at Sociology, Zoology, Abnormal Psychology. They've been doing all this within their bodies— nothing exterior has moved. But now Summer is here, and culture puts on a pair of sneakers and greenish-brown sun glasses with white rims—and moves about very violently. Goodbye classmates. What will you do this summer? Will you swim—with long-long arms and bobbing heads? Will you strike a white ball—with a racquet, or a bat, or a club? Will you move along some water—in a canoe, or one with sails, or with smoke from stacks? Will you move along land—by treading an accelerator, or foot pedals, or horses' flanks? Will you lie about and look at sycamore trees, or stars, or horizons? Will you see all sorts of places— like the Canadian Rockies, or the Mexican oil fields, or eight miles of suspension bridge in California—or the Palisades and the Perisphere in the sturdy structured whirling city? Write to me about all your violent moving. You'll be back next Winter — scribbling, stumbling, bumbling, waving, nodding, smiling—absorbing education, culture, concepts, criterions. But you people who are graduating. You won't be back. No Frank Harris—telling awfully good jokes, growing mustaches, smoking Lucky Strikes. No Terry Bodwell—beaming politely, carrying armsful of books, walking up stairs. No, all you people who are graduating—you won't be back. What will you do next winter? Will some of you be industrial advisors, and some Sociology professors, and some executive vice-presidents of immense corporations? And we back in school can say: "Yes, he went to Suffolk—and so did he, and he, and she. . . .

Le Bon's Study of the Popular Mind Experiences a Timely Revival:

The Behavior of Crowds

A Review by HOWARD H. REINER, J '43

In his study of the crowd Le Bon proceeds along three main lines: one after the other he concerns himself with the mind of crowds, the opinions and beliefs of crowds, and with a classification of their different kinds. Book one, generally speaking, gives an opening chapter to the analysis of certain characteristics of crowds and defines the psychological law of their mental unity.

First, the difference is pointed out between what we commonly refer to as a crowd, and that other psychological definition which is used by the sociologist when he refers to the "organized crowd." Occasional crowds are met in every moment by everybody who, for instance, walks along the street in the morning to go to work. There are many other people who like him go to their offices, factories, or shops, but not yet do they constitute a crowd in the psychological sense of the word. Should, however, an accident occur and should those people, who a moment ago were following their own individual purposes, suddenly become common witnesses of one single event which inflicts on them altogether the feelings of horror, pain, or pity, then they show all the characteristics of the psychological crowd.

Such crowds are found only under certain given circumstances, says Le Bon, and he goes a step further and gives the "common object" as the most important of all predisposing causes. Once these requirements are fulfilled, an agglomeration of men presents new characteristics different from those which the individual originally had called his own. They are the disappearance of the conscious personality and the predominance of the unconscious personality, the focusing of all ideas upon one object, and the tendency to act immediately. In addition to these, Le Bon points out, certain particular and adjoined factors enter into the picture of crowds and make for several classifications as he describes them shortly in the last part of his book.

Thus, after these general characteristics have been acquired, the individuals who constitute the crowd have become "automatons": in a crowd the cultivated individual may become a barbarian, and juries return verdicts, or representative assemblies pass laws, of whom neither the individual juror or the single legislator would have approved but for their membership in some specific type of crowd.

"Genius" of the Race

Le Bon's explanation for the formation of a collective mind, the law of mental unity as he calls it, is rather hazy. Unlike Herbert Spencer, he does not believe in a summing up process of individual traits or average is struck, but assumes that certain latent, unconscious elements which are inherited and constitute the "genius" of the race break to the surface and become the omnipotent momentum of action. This, of course, means the introduction of mysticism into an allegedly scientific investigation and lessens the absolute value of any conclusion the author might come to. Still the conception of the race forms the background for Le Bon's entire work.

Three conducive factors play an important role in this change of individual attitudes into a collective mind: first, the sentiment of invincible power and anonymity which results both in the feeling of security and lack of responsibility; secondly, a phenomenon of hypnotic order which is called "contagion" and causes the individual to put collective interests before his own; and thirdly, suggestibility which is prepared through the rule of one's [illegible], in the state of hypnosis, and whereby all feelings are bent in the direction determined by the hypnotist.

A good deal of the following chapter is spent in continuous iterations which are the weak spot of Le Bon's writing which otherwise is presented to us in a brilliant style. Thus many pages are filled with the treatise of the impulsiveness, the mobility and the irritability of crowds, reactions which [illegible] with other aspects of the collective mind. The same can be said about the passages where reference is made to the obedience of crowds to suggestions, in whom much time is lost in explaining the ingeniousness and exaggeration of the sentiments of crowds. Nor will anybody doubt their dictatorialness or their intolerance.

But another of Le Bon's remarks gains importance in the light of recent political developments. He finds that there is the predominance of revolutionary instincts in crowds, though they may be ready at any time to [illegible] a [illegible] authority. It is merely their tendency towards violence which deceives us with regard to their true attitudes which are much too much subject to hereditary influences as not to be extremely conservative. If this is true, and it seems to be to a very large extent, the present form of the Hitler regime appears as the natural continuation of the long period in German history which was characterized by the absolute rule of monarchs who derived their authority from the "divine rights" dogma of medieval times. Democratic government, then, must have been opposed to the "genius" of the German race and indeed vanished soon.

Present Day Implications

A study of the ideas of the crowd leads Le Bon to the recognition of two factors which he defines as the fundamental ideas and the accessory ideas of crowds. The character of the latter is accidental; they are passing, created only by the intuition of the moment, and they express themselves in the infatuation for an individual or some doctrines. Fundamental ideas, however, show great stability once they are strengthened through the laws of heredity and the influence of environment or sanctioned by public opinion. They are the religious beliefs of the past and the social and democratic ideas of [illegible], Le Bon says today. But we must not forget that his book was first published in 1895.

Whatever these ideas may be suggested to the crowd, they must assume a very absolute, uncompromising and simple shape. Once this has been achieved, it is of little or no value with regard to their social influence if such ideas are actually based on truth or merely conjectured on artificial grounds. For the crowd they have the same fascination as the mirage for a caravan lost in some desert.

Arguments are excluded altogether because a crowd shows complete lack of reasoning power and therefore cannot be influenced by reasoning. With reference to politics, then, addresses at party meetings or campaign speeches should be simple. And we have witnessed that Mussolini or Hitler, but especially the former, have adopted for their public utterances the simple sentence, the subject-predicate-object sequence, almost exclusively. They do not have to be logical. Not necessarily at least. To a certain extent this was proved by the complete failure of Chancellor Schuschnigg to move the masses to spontaneous enthusiasm, though from the academical point of view he was probably one of Europe's foremost orators.

Again it will appear to me that Le Bon is redundant rather than explicit when he analyzes in detail the opinions and the beliefs of crowds. From the foregoing we have learned that crowds have no reasoning power, that they have no judgment of their own. It is therefore unnecessary to put special emphasis on the fact that the origin of the beliefs of crowds is to be sought in a preliminary process of elaboration. We all know today the magic formula of Goebbel's ministry of propaganda.

The rotation of traditions, however, of time and of political and social institutions as the factors which have served in construing the [illegible] of the fundamental ideas is important for the simple reason that they are tottering to the ground today in any one of the absolutely ruled countries. Today, the accessory ideas obtain and dictators rule.

Classifications of Crowds

Thus almost half a century ago Le Bon, as a true great Frenchman, had fully recognized the danger which eventually would arise from the inferior mental qualities of crowds, paired at first with a growing tendency for their formation as instigated through the rise of industrial cities, and, thereafter, with an equally growing influence through organization as reflected in the socialist movements. Le Bon was very concerned about this development, his attitude being thoroughly aristocratic. More he was frightened. But he did not have to be. Before this movement of the masses could obtain definite form, Nietzsche's "Herrenmensch" appeared on the plan and it was a matter of demagogic skill only to subdue the crowd into serfdom. A question of prestige, the necessity of affirmation, of repetition, and of contagion, the organization through endowment with faith.

Le Bon's classification of crowds is today of hardly more than historical interest. The division into heterogeneous and homogeneous crowds appears of little value with regard to the latter if compared to the more intensive study of primary and secondary groups to which we have come gradually by considering sects, casts and classes as organized groups with a tendency towards becoming permanent institutions. This process eliminates the very basis on which Le Bon built his conception of the classification of crowds.

Merely the heterogeneous crowds, whom he characterizes as either anonymous or not anonymous (for the former he gives street crowds as an example, for the latter, juries or parliamentary assemblies) fit in some way our present definitions of acting crowds (mobs), conventionalized crowds, and perhaps, our conception of the public.

Behind The Eight Ball

By ROBERT L. HARKINS, L '41

Suffolk's Tennis Team this year has not lost any of its home matches although it has not been as successful on the road. The matches that remain to be played are Norwich University, at Boston; Boston College, at Boston; and Middlesex, at Concord. We shall probably wind up the season with an average of over 800, much better than last year. Most of the fellows are getting pretty well tanned up, Paul Rich, Elmer Rynne, and Al Gautreau showing it the most. Oh! for the good old sunny sophisticating south. "How ya all" Yours truly not showing his tan except perhaps the tanning he anticipates from his opponents some one of these days but seriously I have had a very bad cold lately and have not had much time to appreciate the rays from the sun. You probably won't believe this when you read reports in another section of this paper, but it's the truth. Regardless which one of them I picked for an excuse either one would be a legitimate one.

Old Mose Grove sure is keeping up his old pace of winning ball games, he even has to bat in runs in the games he pitches to win the games. Keep it up Lefty. Try and bring the American League pennant to Boston for a change. Boy! oh Boy! would it be a change. I think most of the New England fans would drop dead, especially if the Bees won the National League Pennant, but I don't think very many people are worrying about them doing it. Let's be optomistic and say here's hoping the Red Sox win the Pennant.

Dear Old Suffolk University is sporting a baseball team now. Who knows, but perhaps we shall have a football team any day now. Yours truly was down at practice on the nineteenth and the team showed some very good prospects. We hear that they intend to enter the Boston Park League. Good luck to you boys! You will need it if you enter that League. There is very good competition, and it should give very good practice for the nucleus for next year's team. At the time of the writing of this article the team is engaged in a game with B. C. Here's hoping you win fellows * * *

Extra-Extra. B. C. 7, Suffolk 6. Never mind fellows we'll take it out on them when we play them in tennis next week.

We think at this time it is altogether fitting and proper that we salute some of the Colleges and Universities of America for the hospitality that they have shown to Suffolk University and its athletic teams. To Middlebury College in Vermont goes a rousing cheer from all the members of the Tennis team for the sportsmanlike treatment they received while guests of Middlebury last year. To Boston College, Middlesex, Norwich University, Colby, New Hampton, New Hampshire, Bowdoin, Bates, V. M. I., George Washington, North Carolina, Columbia, Yale, and Springfield we give our thanks for the cooperation that they have given us in trying to develop our Athletic Association.

Please try to recall the first issue of this year, at that time I had the pleasure of having the assistance of Henry Corbett in the column entitled "Out on a Limb by Harky and Corb". I had to discontinue this column when Henry left school because of an injury to his back, but as I understand it now, Corb will be back with us next year contributing his rare bits of humor. So look for us in the first issue of the Journal next year, on the back page, predicting football scores which usually come out quite different from how we picked them.

At this time each year, when the thermometer reaches about eighty degrees of above and when everybody starts whooping around, and finals are drawing to an end we have to say goodby for another term, we assure you it has been a pleasure writing this column for you and if you have enjoyed it please let us know. We like to write what you like. Let's know what you like.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY
College of Liberal Arts
20 Derne Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

SUMMER SESSION 1940

I wish to register for (one) (two) of the following courses if a sufficient number of students elect my preferences to justify giving the same in the Summer of 1940. I am listing five courses in the order of preference with the understanding that no course will be given unless at least twenty students enroll therein.

Applied Economics (Mr. Monegan)
Argumentation and Logic (Asst. Prof. Brodine)
Effective Public Speaking (Mr. O'Brien)
Studies in American Periodical Literature (Asst. Prof. Current-Garcia)
International Law and Relations (Asst. Prof. Jamison)
History of Ideas (Mr. Ott)
The French Revolution and Napoleon (Prof. Greer)
European Dictatorships (Prof. Greer)
College Algebra (Asst. Prof. Hesteness)
Personality Development and Disorganization (Asst. Prof. Demerath)
Introduction to Social Anthropology (Asst. Prof. Demerath)

Name
Street
City Tel.
If already enrolled in Suffolk University state College or School and Class numeral