

The SUFFOLK JOURNAL



"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,

But they, like their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

Constitution



Vol. 7, No. 4

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

December 16, 1937

The Star in the Sky

A starborn in the East over Bethlehem smothered
hundred years ago. And on the dusty road below
rode three men, wise men from afar. And they came
to seek Him whom they believed would be king of
the Universe.

A star shines today over all the world. And it
is there to guide those who will but seek.

As we sing our carols this Christmas, as we ex-
change our gifts following the custom of our man-
kind years ago, might not we seek the star in the sky
and follow it so that this world might be a better
place to live in.

For only as we wish will this world become. Only
when the world ceases to be intrapared by the de-
viation of war, by the wickedness of crime, by the
wickedness that is rampant, will the world become
a better place to live in.

This Christmas, look for the star in the sky.
Perhaps you will find the happiness that has come
to so many people when they see the star in the sky.

INVITATION

These friends or strangers who wish
to attend in all best ten tickets,
amounting to \$1.00 will be held in
the program of the Suffolk Law
School and of Suffolk College of
Liberal Arts, to act as patrons for
the Suffolk Players in their produc-
tion on January 12, 1938, of Per-
ceval Wilde's "LITTLE SHOT". This
will be the opening event in the
dedication program and will be the
first production in the New Univer-
sity Auditorium. It is for this reason
that the Players desire to make
a jointly auspicious occasion.

SUFFOLK PLAYERS will put "LITTLE SHOT" ON THE SPOT

at the

New University Theatre

as a much opening of

DEDICATION PROGRAM

Perceval Wilde wrote it! . . .

Walter H. Baker Co. published it!

The SUFFOLK PLAYERS

produce it!

You'll fall in the aisles!!!

at 8 P. M., January 12, 1938

Tickets 10c Mail or Phone CAP. 0555

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY IS RULED TAX EXEMPT

A New Ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Should Be of Sufficient Interest to Justify the Publication of the Ruling in its Entirety.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Washington

COPY

Office of
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Address reply to
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
and refer to

11 8811 A

Nov. 30, 1937.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY,
20 Dorne Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Sirs:

Reference is made to the evidence submitted in support of your claim to exemption from payment of the taxes imposed by the Social Security Act. Previous to ruling upon your status for social security tax purposes it is deemed advisable to determine your status for Federal income tax purposes.

The evidence presented discloses that you were incorporated April 29, 1937, under the laws of the State of Massachusetts. It appears that the Suffolk Law School was founded in September, 1906 and soon attracted a clientele of aspiring young men in an ever-widening circle until all New England and even foreign nations found representation in its student body. The first additional unit to be set up was the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, founded in September, 1934 and incorporated in February, 1935. Suffolk Law Graduate School was authorized and in September, 1935, this third department was created while Suffolk College of Journalism was opened in September, 1936 and now a fifth department, Suffolk College of Business Administration has been added. This group of schools is consolidated into your present school.

Other foundations may be established by the trustees from time to time bearing such memorials and designating such purposes for which the gift and income therefrom may be used as desired by the donor. Nominations for such foundations together with the terms and conditions attached thereto must be approved by the president of the university and the executive committee as a condition precedent to their establishment by the board. You fill a great and growing need for adult education of those who for economic causes or otherwise did not obtain collegiate or professional training before becoming self-supporting individuals. You have no capital stock and no individual owns any interest in your institution. The title is vested in the board of trustees created by the state legislature. Your income is derived from tuition fees, bookstore and endowment funds and is disbursed for the payment of current operating expenses. None of your income inures to the benefit of any individual.

Based upon the facts presented it is held that you are entitled to exemption under the provisions of section 101 (6) of the Revenue Act of 1936 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts. You are not, therefore, required to file returns for 1936 and prior years, and returns will not be required for subsequent years as long as there is no change in your organization, your purposes or your method of operation.

Any changes in your form of organization or method of operation, as shown by the evidence submitted, must be immediately reported to the collector of internal revenue for your district in order that the effect of such changes upon your present exempt status may be determined.

Contributions to your organization by individual donors are deductible by such individuals in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1936 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts. The deductibility of contributions by corporations is governed by section 23 (q) of the Revenue Act of 1936.

(Continued on Page 5)

Suffolk Prominent In Recent Broadcast

President Archer, National Commander Daniel J. Doherty, '22, and Professor Roy Harlow, Participate In Splendid Program Over W.A.A.B.

[Suffolk University was well represented in the special Thanksgiving Eve program of Station W.A.A.B. The broadcast has elicited such favorable comment that the "Journal" is publishing the entire program for the benefit of those students and alumni who were unable to hear the radio rendition.—Ed.]

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

W. A. A. B., Nov. 21, 1932, Station W. A. A. B., 9 to 9:30 P. M.

ORGAN

"The Breaking Waves Dashed High"

STATION ANNOUNCER

This evening we invite you to join in commemoration of the First Thanksgiving held in the Town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the year 1621.

Tonight's program is presented by the National Society of the Mayflower Descendants and is under the personal direction of Dr. Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, and Counselor General of the Society.

At guest on the program President Archer will introduce Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander of the American Legion.

The musical portion will be given by the Metropolitan Singers of Boston under the direction of Roy Harlow, who will sing as their first selection, "The Prayer of Thanksgiving" by Kerner.

The next scene you will witness will be that of Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, and Counselor General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

CHORUS

"The Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Kerner)

President Archer:

Come with me, ye sons and daughters of immigrants of long ago or of recent years, and let us consider together events leading to the First Thanksgiving in America. The scene opens in December, 1620. It is black night. A blizzard is raging, a fierce, driving storm. All day long the exploding party aboard the Pilgrim ship has battled for life on the storm-torn seas. Hours ago the little craft lost its rudder and its mast. Since that moment the sailors and Pilgrims slide helplessly down the icebergs. They have heard desperately at the sea that day when only four or five men were able to be abroad to guard the land, one would have been utterly useless. Black darkness has now blotted out sea and shore, but out of the black void ahead of them suddenly comes the terrifying roar of breakers—breakers that threaten to beat into matchwood their frail craft and to drown every soul of them in the pounding surge. But now comes one of the great miracles of history. When man's hands have failed, some power unseen guides their dimmed shullies. He turns the open jaws of death into the shelter of Plymouth Harbor, plucks that little craft from the jaws of death and sends it into the lee of Clark's Island.

On this island they presently taught them how to care for the land and build a great complex around which they the Pilgrims were their cramped and half-frenzied bodies.

Thus the Pilgrims found sanctuary at Plymouth, but this was not the origin of the Pilgrim Thanksgiving. Months were to intervene before that fateful day—months that bled labor in the history of humanity.

The exploring party had landed in the darkness of night with no knowledge of what place or what harbor they might be in, yet when morning dawned, glorious with sunshine, they beheld the Plymouth hillsides across the broad harbor and gazed with joy upon the curving beauty of the harbor shore. It was indicative of the character of those sturdy men that they turned their backs to the harbor and went ashore to investigate the alluring mainland. The first day was devoted to repairing their shabby furnishings, a new rudder and installing a new mast—the second day to the quiet worship of Almighty God for this day, the Christian Sabbath, and the Pilgrims always kept the Sabbath as a holy day. On Monday they were ashore and "marched into the land," as Bradford aptly describes it, "and found diverse open fields and little running brooks." In it was decided that the Pilgrims decided that the Plymouth hillsides, with its cleared land and gushing springs, was the best location for one of their future settlements.

A week later the Mayflower crossed the sea from Provincetown Harbor and cast anchor in the lee of Clark's Island, safe from the storms of winter. It was December 21st by their calendar, or the last day of December by our own, when the Pilgrims felled the first tree to be fashioned into timbers for the Common House intended to receive their supplies and provisions and to provide them with a common meeting place.

An ambitious building program they had at first. Nineteen dwellings were to be built on the Plymouth hillsides to house the passengers of the Mayflower, but fate intervened and only seven houses were actually to be built that winter.

Hostile Indians roamed the woods and it became necessary to fortify the hillsides. The heavy hand of pestilence smote them in the spring. A message presently came from the Plymouth hillsides. During that terrible first winter there were but four or five men who were able to be abroad to guard the settlement. It was not until the spring that they were able to bury the dead. Yet with magnificent courage they have stood up under their grievous burdens and when Spring sunshine came there came also the little Indian King, Massasoit, to make peace with the white men.

Great in Massasoit in Pilgrim History, but greater still in Stone, to the humble Indian, who came to live at Plymouth. Squanto, it was when the Pilgrims how to till the soil and when the Pilgrims how to care for the growing crop. They raised twenty acres of corn that first summer at Plymouth. It is any wonder that when the Pilgrims survived these acres of mammoth grain, so different from the wheat and oats of the old world, that they raised hymns of praise to God on High?

ANNOUNCER

The Metropolitan Singers of Boston and the "Morning Hymn" by Heuschel

CHORUS

"Morning Hymn" (Heuschel)

President Archer:

Harvest time at Plymouth—the first harvest in the New World—was reaped by white men. What rejoicing must have welled up in the hearts of these sturdy Pilgrims, for a moment life in the little colony. No other grain crop could have been raised at Plymouth in quantity sufficient for their needs. These people had come to America without horses or oxen or beasts of burden—hence could not plow or harvest this virgin soil. They must work it by hand—with mattock and hoe—back-breaking toil. This strange new grain that grew higher than the heads of the tallest men of their company—grew up and flourished between tree stumps in newly cleared land. These came the busy days when under Squanto's tutelage the mighty crop was reaped—the ripest ears of corn gathered for baking—a baking time long to be remembered at Plymouth. When the last sheaf of corn had been added to their overflowing granary, the thoughts of Governor Bradford and his associates in authority quite naturally turned to the problem of how they might celebrate in some fitting manner the gathering of the first harvest in America. For months they had lived on short rations, but Autumn had brought them abundance. Wild fowl were gathering for the southward flight. Fish and lobster were to be had in great abundance, so it was decided that the Pilgrims of Plymouth should hold a great Thanksgiving feast. Mindful of the part that the little Indian King had played in preserving their lives in America, they sent word to invite Massasoit to join them at Plymouth in their day of rejoicing. A message presently came back to them that the King of the Wampanoags would accept their invitation. Preparations were made to receive him in a manner befitting his high station as ruler of his nation.

The invitation to Massasoit had stated that he might bring with him to Plymouth such friends as he might desire to honor. Little did Governor Bradford dream how literally that invitation was to be acted upon. Massasoit could bring his friends, and to what number his friends were there about for the right to feast at Plymouth. Every action in the Wampanoag Confederacy, every medicine man, every native or every friend of the Pilgrims, could never say no to such appeals. He and it came into the harbor the great king arrived in the neighborhood of Plymouth on the evening of the feast he had in his train sixty hungry Indians.

Imagine if you can the consternation of Governor Bradford and

the rage of Captain Standish when this motley army of greeting him guests appeared on Watson's Hill across Town Brook from the tiny isolated settlement of Plymouth.

The Pilgrims had gathered a great store of wild fowl, of fish, of lobsters, but they well knew that before such a mob of expectant visitors their supply was almost inadequate. Fortunately for the embarrassment of Governor Bradford himself at once related their predicament. Selecting from his followers the most skillful hunters of his nation, he reached both them into the forest and proceeded to slay the fat wild deer and the plump wild turkeys that the region afforded. Returning to the public square in Plymouth he loudly bade the King and his followers solemnly presented to Governor Bradford and his associates their mighty contributions to the feast.

And such a feast it proved to be. The weather was perfect—glorious Indian Summer, and so white men and Indians feasted to their hearts' content—and feasting was an Indian art. Every savage stuffed himself until he could eat no more.

The wonder is that after a prodigious feast the visitors could find strength or inclination for the feats of skill or the violent games to which they were accustomed. Yet Governor Bradford sets down in his "History of Plymouth Plantation" that the afternoon of that day the dusky visitors exhibited their skill for the admiration of their hosts. But to withstand in such matters Captain Standish staged a show of his own. With but a score of men at his command he, nevertheless, arranged a spectacle alike fascinating and terrifying to the visitors. The Slightish men marched and counter-marched. They fired volley—volley—salvo after salvo that gripped every Indian with quaking fear. He was the white man's magic—the magic that established and maintained the white man's pre-eminence in America.

Three days the Indians tarried at Plymouth. Three days they feasted in the first great Thanksgiving celebration ever staged in America. Thus was established a noble tradition that has come down to us of this generation—the feasts and brotherhood of all dwellers in America.

ANNOUNCER

"The Glory of God is Nature" by Beethoven, will now be sung by the Metropolitan Singers.

CHORUS

"The Glory of God is Nature" President Archer:

The Society of Mayflower Descendants takes great pleasure in having on its program today the distinguished National Commander of the American Legion, Daniel J. Doherty. It has been our good fortune to have known and met Mr. Doherty in the past when he was in Suffolk Law School. It was my pleasure to present to him his diploma of graduation fifteen years ago. I have followed his career with growing admiration since.

ever since, and now I have the proud privilege of presenting him on this program—Commander Daniel J. Doherty of the American Legion.

DANIEL J. DOHERTY

Commander Doherty:

It is 317 years this week since the Mayflower dropped anchor off the rocky coast of New England. Aboard were 102 men, women and children. They had fled England to escape religious persecution. Their faith in religious liberty was closely associated with faith in civil liberty. They desired religious freedom, free assembly, and free speech.

Before they set foot on the promised land, they drew and signed a compact.

It was the first instrument of civil government ever subscribed to by all the people concerned.

The principle of complete separation of church and state, as espoused by these Pilgrims, may justly be considered as the great gift of America to civilization.

It was to realize this great ideal that the Pilgrim Fathers came to our shores. They were not here by fluke. Of pure and humble origin, they were men and women of strong will and purpose. They gave their all to make an ideal come true. Every child knows the story of their sacrifice during that first winter—the severe cold, hunger, sickness, Indian attacks and other privations.

We may well glory in the knowledge that our first Americans were such fine, strong characters. Some 75 years after the Pilgrims landed, Lt. Governor Stoughton of Massachusetts said of them: "God sifted a whole nation that might send choice grains over into the wilderness." That grain found fertile soil. It took root.

The principle of the religious equality of all men before the law became the solid rock upon which the great democracy in the world's history was erected, a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. The "Compact of the Pilgrims" grew into the Constitution of the United States, that great guarantee of individual freedom and liberty which today is the shining lode star of hope for all peoples oppressed by tyranny.

The ideals of the Pilgrim Fathers lived after them. They are today the ideals of America!

Tonight's program is sponsored by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, a composite of persons over 18 years of age who are descended from any one of the Mayflower on the historic voyage which terminated at Plymouth Rock.

The object of this society is to perpetuate in a remote posterity the memory of our Pilgrim Fathers; to maintain and defend the principle of civil and religious liberty; since the national Compact of 1789 and the Constitution of 1787 were signed on the Mayflower, to cherish and maintain the ideals and laws of the Pilgrim Fathers; and to oppose any theories or actions that threaten their continuance with growing admiration.

This is the same objective as that of The American Legion.

That is why as National Commander of The American Legion, the greatest patriotic and service organization in the nation, I am happy to be on this program. We stand shoulder to shoulder. Faith in democracy is our unifying force.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants and The American Legion are "Shomgas and defenders of our American flag, its government, its traditions, and its heritage of free speech, free assembly, freedom of the press and freedom of religion."

Today, we need to transmit the spirit, the purity of purpose and steadfastness of will of the Pilgrim Fathers to all our citizens to the end that those who shall come after us will be assured of an undiminished heritage of freedom and liberty.

These principles, which our Pilgrim Fathers established in America and are being attacked these days in many parts of America. They are not wholly safe in America.

Democracy and liberty have been denied everywhere in the world. Even here in the United States, the allegiance of these ideals which Americans have cherished and guarded for a century and a half is not as great as when the members of the American Legion went abroad to fight, that democracy might be made safe. There is no question but that our democracy will decline unless the people awaken and call a halt. One of the chief aims of the American Legion is to arouse the American people to the danger that threatens.

Great ideal words of our American founders are lacking at the tailwags of our American institutions these days. Strange heresies are abroad in the world.

With Communist organizations of all kinds, Nazi camps, Fascist cells, and other un-American elements springing up over our country, it is a fact that propaganda directed at our existing form of government is alarmingly on the increase.

Groups are meeting boldly, drilling, flying foreign flags and loudly preaching allegiance to alien dictators. Respect for law seems to be weakening.

If America is to retain these ideals of liberty as laid down by our Pilgrim Fathers, if America would survive as a republic, if America is to remain the land of the free and the home of the brave and the "Pilgrims' pride," then it is high time that organized effort be made to curb and check those influences that threaten to undermine the foundation free government. The principle of individual liberty must never be surrendered to our country, for individual liberty properly exercised with due regard for the rights of others is the very essence of democracy.

I can think of no greater mission that The American Legion can carry out than that of enlightening all of our citizens to re-educate themselves re-affirming to the idea that the doctrine of liberty as we have known it, democratic theory as we have followed it, the principle of majority rule, the re-affirmation of the doctrine of force, both in our domestic relations and in our foreign contacts, is the only worthy life for free people of the kind we are and have been!

In this and The American Legion at eleven national conventions in New York City reaffirmed its opposition to Communism, Fascism, Nazism and all other alien systems. Nations and organizations that seek to destroy the free institutions of our constitutional system. We called upon Congress to investigate and make public its findings on organizations in the United States which are militantly serving Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, or any other alien power system. We demanded also the repeal of national legislation which prohibits American citizens who advocate the overthrow of our government by force, fraud, or violence, and to desert all aliens who advocate such overthrow.

The building up of a sturdy defense of Americanism is the first task of The American Legion. We have shared with our Pilgrim Fathers in our quest for the perpetuation of our American institutions. We consider the heritage of our forefathers to be too precious to permit studying by a "vandal touch."

Let us all join in educating our people, especially the young, in the fundamentals of our Constitution and the inalienable rights of human beings that was designed, to protect and perpetuate. This will carry on the noble task begun by our forefathers.

Ever keeping in mind the inspiring record of our Pilgrim Fathers we are ever reverently on this sacred anniversary.

We bow in memory's twilight hours to noble deeds by pasting done. And give a pledge to bring to flower the glories they have begun!

STATION ANNOUNCER

The program closes with the singing of "America the Beautiful."

CHORUS

"America the Beautiful"

ANNOUNCER

The program which now comes to a close is presented by the Society of Mayflower Descendants. The speakers were Gleason E. Archer, President of Suffolk University, and Counselor General of the Society, and Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander of the American Legion.

The musical portion of the Program was supplied by the Metropolitan Singers of Boston, a chorus of seventy Boston business men under the direction of Roy Harlow.

The program originated in the studios of WAAB, key station of the Colonial Network.

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Biology Lab Has Everything

NEW SCIENCE COURSES HAVE BEEN WELL PROVIDED FOR

Since Suffolk Law School became Suffolk University, the department of science under the jurisdiction of the College of Liberal Arts have rapidly increased, and there is evidence that the University will add more and more new departments to meet the increasing need of higher learning, various fields of science and education. One of the latest and best equipped in the Department of Biology. More than 75 students enrolled for this course in the fall. The department has one large hall and a spacious laboratory room in the Fifth Floor Annex in the new University Building.

The equipment of the new building includes several large blackboards in each room, a ventilating and heating system, acoustic ceilings, and individual chairs. To aid the students in understanding the lecture, the department has acquired over one hundred lantern slides illustrating various phases of botany and zoology. These are projected through a lantern slide projector with a telescopic attachment. There is also a collection of time covering many interesting topics based on biology and its relationship to human. The department also aims to teach the science of biology in the modern way, easily understood and easily grasped by the student. This much of the difficulty of subject matter is reduced to light task and effective learning.

Adjoining the lecture hall there is a spacious laboratory room in which students are supplementing their biological course with experimental study. They are learning to observe the essential parts found in the processes of life, and their related functions as applied to the principles of organisms. There are enough tables and stools to accommodate 75 students working at one time. A medium cabinet provided with glass doors contains storage for laboratory instruments, equipment, and display space for the specimens of flora and fauna.

The experimental room contains over two thousand microscope slides covering many topics in both botany and zoology. There are complete microscopes for every student.

The microscopes have no objectives and eye eyepieces, and there is also one Zeiss Micro Projector which is being used to illustrate the microscope objects with such great magnification that the most obscure parts of micro-organisms are shown clearly on the screen, thus aiding to bring the object to its reality and understanding. Besides all the apparatus used in the laboratory there are many other instruments and specimens in store.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

"BRINGING UP BABY" — RKO — Comedy.

Katharine Hepburn is turning her considerable talents to comedy, supported by Cary Grant, Charles Ruggles and May Robson; the story is not a domestic comedy. The baby happens to be a leopard. Somewhere in the east to "This Mac" fame.

"TOVARISHCH" — Warner — Sophisticated Comedy.

Two Russians, driven out by the Revolution become domestics in Paris although they have millions at their command. Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer are starred. Taken from the stage success of the same name.

"LOVE AND HISSES" — Fox — Comedy.

A continuation of the Winchell-Bornie feud which few take seriously. The late Simone Simon who, someone discovered, can sing like a nightingale and a new-comer, Dick Baldwin, last seen in "Little Palmyra." Music by Gordon and Revell. Comedy (two pages) by Ben Bornie and Walter Winchell.

"HAPPY ENDING" — Fox — Comedy with Ice Skating.

Not Amche's manager of Cesar Romero and his band. They do it. Nowoff and there get Sonja Henie who falls in love with Romero. But Amche is in love with Sonja while Ethel Merman is trying to hook Amche. Sounds complicated but in the end they're all straightened and live happily ever after. Somewhere in the east to Joan Harbohl.

"EASY MILLIONS" — RKO — Drama.

It has taken some time but the movie trimon in the end. The nation-wide craze is on the screen. Preston Foster and Sally Eilers are commercial artists who draw the pictures. Foster is lobbied by a gangster who wants the correct answers. Foster traces them into the cartoons that enable Sally to find him with the help of the police department and a rival gangster. Exciting rescue and a happy ending.

"CHECKERS" — Fox — Comedy.

Jane Withers, Stuart Erwin and their horse are an inseparable trio in a series of adventures involving Una Merkel whom Erwin wants to marry, a good time is had by all. Finally Jane triumphs the horse to win the big race and everybody is happy.

"A YANK AT OXFORD" — MGM — Drama.

The title will probably be changed by the time this hits the screen. But you can still recognize it by Robert Taylor. He is a star athlete who wins a scholarship to Oxford. There he manages to get tangled with the father, Lionel Barrymore, straightens the whole matter. The love interest is supplied by Maureen O'Sullivan.

"ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD" — Warner — Drama.

The well-known childhood story of Richard the Lion Heart, Prince John, Maid Marion and the Merry Men. Errol Flynn at his best. Also supported by Olivia De Havilland, Claude Rains and Basil Rathbone.

"LIGHTS OUT" — RKO — Comedy Melodrama.

A screen serial retells the story of a famous crime. The player impersonating the criminal is made up to look just like him. When the original criminal sees the impersonation, he is convinced that it is all part of a deep, dark plot to capture him. So he goes to Hollywood to prevent this. Lee Tracy as the letter. Equal vertebrae as the ex-convent and Bradley Page in the dual role of actor-truck and real truck.

"HOLLYWOOD HOTEL" — Warner.

Another Hollywood success story, so why bother with the plot. Features Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane, Frances Langford, Hugh Herbert, Ted Healy, Alan Mowbray, Louella Parsons, Glenda Farrell, Berni Goodman and his Swing Band, and Raymond Page and his orchestra. Without any story this cast could still supply entertainment.

"HITTING A NEW HIGH" — RKO — Comedy with Music.

A safe singer with moderate ambitions and an impressive whose main object is to win a big game. Comedy by Edward Everett Hart and Edward G. Robinson. Music by Lily Fox. The rest of the plot by John Heyward and Edward Cannell.

"ODDS AND ENDS"

On the set of "The Big Broadcast of 1938" a sign in Chinese was needed, so the Paramount sign painter had a Chinese sign painter characterize for him. Fortunately Anna May Wong is in the same picture and can read Chinese, for the sign read "BIFFY-COTTI JAPAN."

A group is trying to obtain a lease for a concession at the 1939-1940 Garden Gate Exposition. They want to let you hold in your own hands for a very limited time, \$1,000,000.00. All you have to do is not them one thin dime for the privilege.

It happened at the RKO Paramount Theatre in Cincinnati. A message for a patron is projected just above the screen so as not to interfere with the screening. During the run of "The Good Earth" one evening just as Mr. Lang is telling Wang that she is going to have a baby, the flash appeared above the scene: "De Mendelsohn Is Wastrel!" Several directors were then needed to take care of the audience.

Some southern dignitaries which play to backward colored folk reply the same picture every now and then. A steady repeat is "So far as that is, it was until the picture started to complain that "those Southerner pictures is getting to be all the same."

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You'll Appreciate
All Home Cooked Food
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The SUFFOLK JOURNAL

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 We invite you to join in Publishing the Journal

EDITORIALS

REMEMBER A YOUNGSTER!

Christmas! The loveliest season of the year, when, for once, we all treat our fellow human beings as brothers. The gift-laden stores, the cheery shoppers, the friendly sparkle of the eye, the eager-faced children, the tang in the air, the wreaths and the holly and the mistletoe, all proclaim that this holy season is again upon us. Some indelible, intangible, spiritual influence grips our hearts and gives us a different view of life. Our own little lives seem so relatively unimportant as we lose ourselves in the great Christmas spirit of doing good to others.

We sometimes hear it said that Christmas is a day for the children. This is so, but it is not a day exclusively for the children. "God bless us, everyone," said Tiny Tim. Tiny Tim was right. It is a season for all of us. What joy we experience in making it a happy day for everyone! What sacrifices we make for our loved ones at Christmas time?

This year we have a new member of the family to look after—Suffolk University. It was born only last Spring, but it has already sprung to manhood. No toys or electric trains or carpenter's chest or talking dolls or express wagons for this youngster! He's an intellectual. He roams in the fields of the classics, the sciences, journalism, business administration and the law. He told us privately that Santa Claus is no being him tools and equipment with which to explore these fields, something in the nature of an Improvement and Endowment Fund. But Santa also told us privately that we will have to help him to provide it. There are a lot of calls on Santa Claus this year.

We don't know just how much the other members of Suffolk's family will do for this newest member of ours, but we do know that the student body is going to make Christmas a merry one for him. The student campaign is going on apace, and already we have subscribed one-third of our quota. Committees in the various classes are hard at work, and their reports are most encouraging. We expect that in another week our Christmas gifts to the University will be ready for the gaudy wrappers and Christmas satin bows. And at the tree on Christmas morning, will that University youngster be delighted? The gift? Oh, didn't we tell you—our subscription by the student body to the present Endowment and Improvement Campaign!

Some of our most enthusiastic law students are also taking an active interest in journalism. Reports have it that Bill Kelley, '39, spent a successful summer editing the *Saturday Evening Post* in England. Japan will not declare war on China. It is only a matter of time before its army and navy. Thus if Japan should be driven out of China it can't be said to have lost the war for we saw how they fought.

As numerous as Republicans.
 As popular as the Securities Commission in Wall Street.
 Mussolini visits Hitler.
 "Alibi Binky" — The fellow who always lets you know.
 "Better Get Labor's Horse" — To make up their chronic "P. M. Class Issues."
 "Can I Forget You?" — That last Van Lave Exam.
 "Play On the Eyes" — One soon Suffolk University to Kibbles.
 "I Knew Now" — Those After Exam Antiques.
 "I Had Known" — The result of an Exam, Post Mortem.
 "New Faces" — Dedicated to those new Freshmen with the idea of Kingly Prerequisite.
 "Today I Am a Man" — The Freshman takes his first "shave" to have. — A Staff Member

A December Dawn

A misty stillness like a gauzy net
 Overhangs the earth. One stark and lonely tree
 Its boughs sharp-lined in graceful silhouette,
 Stands forth in majesty.

Strife not, O naked branches, black and drear,
 A least certain brave, bright stars be shined down,
 Which, from my lowly window now
 As gems upon your crown.

The moon's pale shadowed face is peering out
 Between her curtains, silver gleams
 To see if any stars are still about
 Or Dawn is on the way.

This very elm a symbol stands of Faith,
 For tho' the rudest winds have stripped her bare
 Of all the garments woven by the Spring,
 The tree seems not to care.

Tho' gone the rustling robe she wore in June,
 New stars, a necklace over her shoulders loop
 A snowy evening gown will grace her soon
 Whence say sequins drop.

The lofty weather vane, all breezes slack,
 Waits breathless for the thrilling moment when
 The morning star will light upon his back
 Then leave him lone again.

Now sledding rents appear with coming light
 And thru them shows a faint ethereal gleam—
 The silvery garments of the passing Night—
 Drest thru the wedding veils.

As look, behind the morning star, a lane
 Of Pearly pink — his welcome to adorn—
 Announces to the sleeping Earth again:
 Another Day is born!

—Elizabeth C. Allen, Archer, Dec.

Suffolk Scribe Views the Sports

Editorial Note: We wanted the Scribe to write a Christmas column but he said that Thanksgiving officious were in order after weathering such an ordeal as the just football season. Thanksgiving says he for managing to pick at least a couple of teams that would do him right).

The word was shipping around our legs as we walked off the Thanksgiving dinner we had just encountered in the midst of finding out who we were happy. This all came about as the result of our reading an editorial entitled "Why We Are Thankful."

For one thing we were thankful that the football season was about over and that we could start picking something else to be thankful about and such for picking football games this season was a night job.

But we couldn't resist sneaking in one last sneaky secret will try to add to our misdeeds and trusting that the Christmas spirit will make us so unkind to our comments if we are wrong and "G." Well, what we're trying to say is that Alabama will beat California in the Rose Bowl Bowl fiesta, next New Year's day, out there where the law shines under its rains.

The old winter sports season sort of snuck up on us and hit us in the face. But, nevertheless, we were prepared and promptly dug out the ceremonial ornaments and ventured to watch the Winter Sports Show down at the Garden a few evenings. It really got us in fine spirits for the coming of the snow train season, because this year we actually hope to see this grand hills of New Hampshire when they're blanketed to top of snow. Last year, for some reason or other, nobody could seem to find any snow.

And now what else are we thankful for?
 For one thing it seems to us that all the million odd citizens of Boston and environs should be thankful for the rejuvenation of Boston football. Boston's drama is in the state of being revived; football has at last been revived. Big time football is here and, we hope, is here to stay. This season, as you read by the papers, Boston's premier football team entertained traffic of such caliber as North Carolina, Kentucky, Army, DePaul, and Yale, so we don't forget that old Stupper, Buck and others of like national repute. This was done despite the fact that the only team in Boston which possesses a stadium worthy of big time football is Harvard. All of the other teams must of necessity use the local ball yards. Fenway Park being the one which smiles on football at present. And who can say that a baseball park is the proper place to see a football game?

(Continued on Page Five)

A WORD FROM DEAN MILLER

In the last issue of this column we came to the conclusion that reviews or additional "responses" should come as often after the first contact with the new material as possible. The next question is: "What should be the nature of these reviews?" What should the student do during these additional opportunities for learning.

Let us take an actual situation. We shall assume that we have from five to ten pages of class notes to review. Probably the first step for us is to read through the material fairly rapidly in order to get a better idea of the content. When this has been done, the next step might well involve going over the material again and underlining or checking what seem to be the most important facts or principles. A third step might involve one or more of the following: preparing an outline, preparing a concise summary, or formulating a series of questions dealing with the most important parts of the material selected in the second step.

As a next step in every review, psychologists stress the importance of what might be termed "self-rating" procedure. Of course, it is both logical and practical to test or measure one's progress in learning and this certainly holds for review as well as other divisions of the learning activities of an individual. If a series of questions was formulated in the third step, answers may be written and then compared with the material in the notes. This comparison generally will reveal what one prominent starting point has been well learned "air pockets." The comparison, therefore, makes possible "self-diagnosis" and suggests where further study can be most advantageously directed.

After further study directed toward eliminating "air pockets" or strengthening weaknesses revealed by self diagnosis has been engaged in, the next step is another application of the test. The last two steps may well be repeated until you are convinced that you have mastered the material. While the details of the plan suggested may vary the general plan is in harmony with the better technique suggested by modern studies of the learning activities of successful students. Why not try this plan?

—S. C. J.—

FLASH

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Will Be Dedicated
 On the Evening of
 WEDNESDAY,
 JANUARY 12th, 1948

Reserve the Date!

The Law and The Lawyer

OUR DECISION
by
LAWRENCE F. QUINN
Law School, '39'

Chief Justice Marshall, who has his judicial opinions first give the federal government a dynamic entity, once and the Constitution is framed for ages to come, and was "designed to approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it."

When then do we find the faculty of that best document which has made it the guiding force in social and economic problems for over a century and a half in a country which has started all other nations with its democratic progressiveness? Judicial interpretation of what section of the Constitution supplies the key to the great powers now being exercised by the Federal Government? Will the rights of states as individual over the judicial and executive powers be eroded before the next growing judgment of national power? These are pertinent questions to which every American wishes to preserve his heritage should have answers.

The first question was once more a long, figurative answer by Chief Justice Hughes when he said "We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is." John Marshall, a militant individual, was the first Chief Justice to invade the judicial right to broad interpretation of constitutional provisions and it is in his celebrated opinion that we find the chief judicial power now being exercised by our Supreme Court Justices. He reasoned that the framers of the Constitution had merely provided the general rule for the adoption of means to attain legitimate ends for the public good. Although this philosophy was later expressed by Marshall's successor, Taney, it was later adopted to justify the crisis of the Civil War and the Reconstruction Period which followed.

Under the regimen of Chief Justice Waite and Fuller the Supreme Court was made to conform with one adhering religiously to the Marshall doctrine and the other leading to strict constitutional construction. In effect, Marshall's principles made possible the big industrial era of today which the present administration is trying to control by the intervention of the state principles. True, they are being carried to an extreme, but fundamentally they are the same.

In the last decade Democratic politicians

popular resentment to the control of public policy by industrialists and the Congress Court, with a methodical hesitancy complicate both the dignity of that body and the freedom of commerce, have allowed the Federal government to interfere with individual liberties and rights only insofar as emergency when are beyond state control may be resorted.

As Chief Justice Hughes is aptly put in a comparatively recent case. It is manifested from a review of our decisions that there is a growing appreciation of public needs and of the necessity of finding ground for a national common policy on individual rights and public welfare, and that this attitude is no longer merely that of one party in contrast to another, but of the use of reasonable means to safeguard the reasonable interests upon which the good of all depend.

Although a quick survey of the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court does what appears to be inconclusive in judicial reasoning, it is an excellent further study of the case and analyze the judicial and administrative processes, we can readily get the postponed decisions. One obvious trend of the Supreme Court in a recent attack, challenged the theory that the checks and balances provided in the Constitution will perpetuate democratic government in America. He reasoned that the judicial and legislative bodies are subject to the restraint of the court but that the court members could be re-elected only by their own constituencies. This view, however, is disputable since the available decisions showed impartially show that the national will is subject to the national will.

When the Supreme Court carries the attacks of its critics, will it be an integral part of a government presided for by a Constitution which was framed with a view to immortality? The question is an empty stated but not so easily answered. No person can question the logic of a celebrated forefather who once said "Our actions do not live both by the actions of the majority of a court, for both understand before the jury composed of all American citizens. What will be the effect on the future of the nation which was founded on strong moral principles and suggest freedom?

It is true we are living in an age of great uncertainties but it is well reasonable that emergency does not create power. The Constitution is satisfied in a period of grave emergency. It grants of power to the Federal government and its locality by the power of the States were determined in the light of emergency and cannot be altered by the process.

IN MEMORIAM
Think you that I cared so much that I would approach you
When you cruelly trod on the
Flowers, or when you drove the swan
From the lake, or stopped the merry rattle of the brook
With your pile of rubbish?
All these will not live to be my age — they could I
Not understand your love for them in the short
Span of their life, when even
I factored by your negligence, can
Only close my eyes from the
Sight of your whim's wrath.

Lawrence F. Quinn, L. '39

THE SUFFOLK JOURNAL

Woodworth Selected To Head Suffolk Drive In Maine

Suffolk University, through the office of the General Chairman of the Improvement and Endowment Fund, has announced the appointment of Philip H. Woodworth, Superintendent of Schools, Houlton, Maine, as Chairman of the State of Maine division of the campaign. A graduate of Colby College with the degree of S. B. in 1922, Superintendent Woodworth later received his Ed.M. degree from Harvard University. As a historian and a member of the American Legion and as president of the American Teachers' Association and past president of the Portland Schoolmasters' Club, Woodworth is well known to Maine people.

Suffolk University is performing a very vital and distinctive educational service by providing opportunities for college and professional education for those in New England who must pass their living while attending university. Suffolk University offers such opportunities in Arts, Law, Journalism, and Business Administration. In fact, in Houlton where it can serve effectively New England, Suffolk University includes not only the well known Suffolk Law School and a newer graduate School of Law but also three colleges of education, a Liberal Arts College of Education and a College of Business Administration. All departments offer evening instruction comparable in scope and quality to that offered in New England's splendid day colleges and universities. The educational experience and the opportunity to obtain degrees

of great value. He discussed plans for private debates in the state capital for the intercollegiate debates that are being planned.

DR. CURRIER CHOSEN
Dr. Francis Meritt Currier, professor of German in Suffolk University, College of Liberal Arts, was recently elected president of the "Deutsche Tafelrunde," the Boston Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of German. Dr. Currier will serve "Deutsche Tafelrunde" as the society's president for the year 1937-1938. The fact that "Deutsche Tafelrunde" includes in its membership many prominent professors of German makes this an honor which has been conferred on Dr. Currier.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Alumni, Students and Friends of the University may obtain tickets for the Suffolk Players' January 12th Production by communicating with the Director, Miss M. Esther Neesome, at the University, 20 Derne Street, Boston, Mass.

Phone: Capitol 0555

CHOICE SEATS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

President Archer's Column



The career of Benjamin Franklin in his capacity as a public benefactor has a lesson for young men of every generation. Franklin, it will be remembered, was obliged to educate himself at odd moments while earning a living. In the whole approach any and every problem of life with a mind unclouded by opinions of others and unhampered by social taboos. When for example he went to London in 1757, the great metropolis of the English speaking race, it might have been expected that he would have been overawed by the greatest city in the world that he would have accepted without question the conditions of life which generations of university-trained civic leaders had allowed to exist.

Street cleaning in London was then virtually non-existent because to sweep in dry weather raised dust that blurred into the windows along the street. Dirt and rubbish and fish were allowed to accumulate until wet weather reduced it to mud. "After lying some days so deep on the pavement," writes Franklin, "that there was no crossing but in paths kept clean by poor people with brooms, it was with great labor raked together and thrown into carts open above, the slush at every jolt on the pavement to shake out and fall, sometimes in the annoyance of foot-passengers."

With characteristic originality the then obscure countryman from the wilds of America set an example to proud Londoners by hiring a hanger to sweep and keep clean the street near his own lodging. It had not occurred to Londoners that if street cleaning were done in hours when windows of shops and residences were closed the city might abolish the nuisance to which it had submitted for centuries as an unresolvable evil. It seems incredible that it should have required an American visitor to solve this problem, yet because Franklin was gifted with vision and common sense he was able to suggest a practical plan of street cleaning. The same was true of street lights in the great city but the credit is too long to be recited in this column. Throughout his long and useful life, Benjamin Franklin was continually solving human problems that the wisest and most highly educated men of his day accepted as evils for which there could be no remedy. There is no magic in the name Franklin whether preceded by a B or followed by a D yet we need men of vision who can apply downright common sense to the problems of our day.

December 16, 1937

Library Lines

The new English Reports in the library, 15 volumes, were given to us by Mrs. Hilditch of the law book firm of Eugene W. Hilditch, Boston.

The constitution of the Council of Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which has just been received in the research hours, should be of special interest to Journalism students, since it was printed by Benjamin Edes, one of the famous early printers of Boston. Benjamin Edes was one of the printers who handled the copies of the Boston Tea Party and the Stamp Act in such a way as to arouse the highest passions in the colonies. He was often openly threatened by the legislature because of his writings. He finally moved his press to Watertown where he printed his paper until Boston was evacuated by the British.

Another book of journalistic value is "Notes on Business Press of the East of the Eighteenth Century" by Benjamin Day. There are facsimile of pages from the Boston Gazette and other early American newspapers, as well as valuable material on early journalism.

The Magna Carta that hangs in the library is the gift of Charles E. Williams, Law '29.

Legal Innuendoes

Due to the fact that we have been banned from certain alleged social circles because of an unnecessary omission over editorial items appearing in the column last month, we hereby apologize for any indelicacy of expression or scandal which may appear below. After being in the column, we were dated with a student of the college whose initials are H. B. Has it not been said that "Catharine" is a cheap talk of an election ticket in the Junior class, which brings to our minds the fact that a "ticket" is a means of electing certain weak members of a group, who by themselves, would not be able of their own vote. If a "ticket" were elected "in fact," the strong members of same would dominate these weak voters, and then pay tribute to the group responsible for their election by various obscure means. However, we are of the opinion that there is not a group of men in the Junior class capable of swinging an election in this manner. Even if the Junior class did swing in law. Yes, we said "Catharine" is a cheap talk of Jack Brown having a blood date with an empty house lot. We wish to go on record as saying that this story as told is a mere fiction and not based on fact. If the true facts were exposed, Milton Rogers' face would be a deep crimson.

As we understand matters, Jack is very well taken care of, thank you. Square. Why is Bill Kenyon's face so pale lately? We have a pretty good idea, but hesitate to say so, we desire to print the truth and nothing but the truth. Which brings to mind the fact that we have been informed of a mistake in our last column. It appears that Cup Sullivan has a wife, and who are we to heap

more misery on the boy? ... A Prof. Fimmagonster told us, as a man is a fool to do anything but a friend to a police officer. ... Mr. Sullivan, our humblest apologies. ... D. M. Johnson (Dr. asking us to his best up with a date. ... We were duly flattered, but deeply hurt, when it appeared that we couldn't even arrange matters for ourselves. ... It appears that the future '33's may have at last come to their senses. ... But are we mortified? ... Mr. Frank, Law '29, after watching the current platform technique for four years, was duly embarrassed by falling off the lecture platform while teaching accounting in the Business School. How does it feel to be on the other side of the fence, Wilcox? John Furbach being very superior to the L. S. Freshman who come into the 7.10 class at 7.15 and humbly plead for a late pass. ... Why not treat them humanely, John? after all, you were a freshman not so many years ago. ... Question: Why don't Tom Harkins blinch so prettily after exchanging "snappy come backs" with the telephone operator, Mary Young? ... What's the matter Tom, is she too much for you? ... "Catharine" of the office typist staff has her fingers crossed for fear that her name might be mentioned in this column. ... She explains this for not having said her name prior to this writing is very simple. This is primarily a gossip column and consequently Miss "Catharine" name has no place here. In other words, we don't know anything of her. ... But speaking of the Cambria family ... "Frank" Cambria seen consistently snubbing a certain law librarian. We wonder why ... Rexford Farwell now claiming that HE ALONE of certain publicity be received in this column last month, he will be FORTHRIGHTLY set for a certain James Charles of family, President Howatt and "Farley" Sullivan are still as thick as ever. (We don't mean done) "Stockman Bob" McLaughlin still wears his University ring despite the fact that he has courted our fair young Assistant Librarian hither, thither, and yon.

From high ranking government officials, C. P. A., state representatives, and business executives, to clerks, messengers, bell boys and the like, in their class associations, each ranks equally with another. For example, there is our stately Ed Hickey (not forgetting the variations homophony with the boy and with no one in particular. There are Mike and John O'Neill who have traveled far in expert lines and who are always ready to lend moral advice to check the impetuous Nolan and "Boss" McConley are usually those with a couple of stores. (New ones, too.) Winchell Hink who gives you all the news, but of course not about his own escapades.

Well, what we are really trying to say sincerely is that the class of 1933 is a terrific comparison in every way doing good will toward the University and one another. We are proud to be members of such an improved group and to know that men of such caliber as classmates of ours will be leaders of the nation in the struggle for a better world.

Unanimous.

As our parting shot ... The law student may well be thankful for the decision made by a prominent member of the law school staff (and we don't mean a professor). We who know are extremely pleased.

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Jottings

S. L. S.

Since our freshman year we have been anticipating our graduation. For three years we've struggled and labored, burning the midnight oil in order to attain our coveted law degree. But, now as the time draws on and the goal is near, it is with regret that we face this coming June and our departure from Suffolk. Why? Here's why. For over three years we have been associated with the finest group of men with whom we have ever come in contact. The men who make up the class of 1932 are more than just a group of students. Because within this class there is a spirit of friendliness and intimacy which could flow only from the character of individuals bent on becoming success themselves and helping each other.

From high ranking government officials, C. P. A., state representatives, and business executives, to clerks, messengers, bell boys and the like, in their class associations, each ranks equally with another. For example, there is our stately Ed Hickey (not forgetting the variations homophony with the boy and with no one in particular. There are Mike and John O'Neill who have traveled far in expert lines and who are always ready to lend moral advice to check the impetuous Nolan and "Boss" McConley are usually those with a couple of stores. (New ones, too.) Winchell Hink who gives you all the news, but of course not about his own escapades.

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ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER "MOST FAMOUS" QUIZ

1. ROBERT'S CONFESSIONS
2. RUSSELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON
3. GIBSON'S THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE
4. ROBERT BURNS
5. SONS OF SOLOMON (the Bible)
6. PLATO'S REPUBLIC; Sir Thomas More's UTOPIA
7. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS
8. PEPYS'
9. THE PSALMS
10. HANNAH'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS
11. HOMER'S ILLIAD AND ODYSSEY
12. SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET
13. SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
14. DE VINGEN'S THE LAST SUPPER
15. VENUS DE MILO
16. PRINTING
17. BOETIUS'S NINTH
18. MARY II MINOR MASS
19. STENO'S BELIE DANUBE
20. EVOLUTION
21. LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
22. FAUST
23. ELECTRICITY

WHAT IS YOUR SCORE ON THIS ONE?

- (Answers in January Issue)
1. Who was one of the first biographers published?
 2. Who was the first to write in the mother tongue?
 3. Who was the first to write tragic poems in blank verse?
 4. Who was the first sport writer?
 5. Who was the first reporter?
 6. Who was the first diarist?
 7. Who was the first novelist writer?
 8. Who was the first war correspondent?
 9. Who was the first writer of fables?
 10. Who was the first to use shorthand?
 11. Who was the first great Italian painter?
 12. What was the first novel written?
 13. What was the first crime story?
 14. What was the first light opera?

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There's More Than Dirt In Your Yard

In this age, everyone who maintains a theory on the evolution of man, can be tested a certain extent, for the ground upon which we base our hypothesis is just as conclusive as that of any man who has drawn long for the answer to this apparently unsolvable enigma. Evolution is a dual thing to the biologist, mention it of him, and to the stern counsel of his teachers, he is supposed to work in a laboratory, not as to the scientist, mention it to him and he digs up more bones and examines pots, vases, and crude drawings that were the work of the man of thousands of years ago. He is always searching, searching for the answer that seems just beyond his grasp. It is the scientist who answers our question: therefore, let us consider some of the reasons for the middle interest.

Because the early man had fangs, drooping limbs, and a hairy body, many people accidently and merely because they show a remarkable resemblance. If we said that the whole has developed from one link by reason of being provided with fins, I wonder how many of us would be on the same side of the argument.

The remains of the so-called Java Man aroused some doubt as to whether they all belong to the same object, since they were found some distance separated from one another. The skull of the object became much controversial as it which class it belongs, ape or ape-like man. It came to a conclusion on such conflicting evidence is very dangerous.

The Heidelberg lower jaw has excited both interest and animosity. The short, dart, constitutes form that the long part of the jaw was more monkey like than any present human jaw, while the teeth were less anthropoidal than many human specimens one encounters in the every day walk of life.

The late Professor Dwight pathfully sums up the lamenable destruction to which man would have been destined in his evolution. "You never strong of arm, not very swift of foot, without a protective hairy hide, or long teeth, or strong claws, he seems as a mere animal, an exceedingly inferiorly one, good neither to attack nor defend, in short, very unfit for the struggle to existence, in that important period of half-Apologues, before heat, and man." Truly, how as a mere animal, and how far from a human being! By what kind of evolution could such a creature, one who shows throughout his body only the features of the survival of the fittest, in the world according to the argument of evolution? He goes on to picture the animal standing for long all that it is an evolutionary process. "He is his most governing theme, his own inferiority, that he loses his strength, his long fangs, as that slouching hunched more dejected, and at the same time he has been growing in some other, perchance long, and for an equal reason, something that is an end more for the human. In brief, that the brain development and not the strength as what it is compared to the animal stage of evolution."

As H. G. Wells points out, the skeleton of an ape and a man placed side by side resembles each other greatly that it is easy to conclude that man is derived from the form or by a process of brain growth and all-around refinement. But if one

examines man in particular, it is ascertained that he walks erect; whereas the ape glist along in a drooping posture with difficulty. The ape is able to cling to a limb merely by his first and second toe, but there are living Japanese today that can perform the same remarkable feat!

In 1908 President Archer, described the thought that he was able to prove the kinship of man to the anthropoid, biologically, that the question of human blood, with the chimpanzee would not cause blood poisoning, as would be the case of a foreign blood. He thought that "if a human blood did not create a reaction when injected into a chimpanzee, it is to indicate the blood composition of the two species is identical. Next, and after a short time later, Naitali and other scientists proved him utterly wrong in his theory, and that the anthropoid is related to man in an entirely opposite effect. An anti-toxin serum was prepared by injecting slightly sterilized human blood into a rabbit and the rabbit became immune from blood poisoning. The anti-toxin serum, called blood serum, is an adaptable gas, a floating substance with the blood serum of man or an animal with chemically similar blood, but not with the serum of chemically different blood. This condition seems to be somewhat proportional to the degree of their chemical kinship.

The cycle of life undergoes a slight change at least every twenty years, and we are acquainted with remarkable records of evolution with compound over 1000 years ago. There is amazing description of one and one can see that the age of 1000 years back is not different from the age of today. We see in earths dig, only as a farthest out in their art, not do we see such a phenomenon in the sea today.

It is this modern evolutionary era had come five or six centuries ago? Probably a missing link, perfect in detail, could have been supplied the skeleton of a creature that would truly be part ape and part man. Without this missing connection, the origin of Man that theologist of today would no longer have to combat his face by a distinctly elevation of the brain, and the scientist would not be forever denying the soul of the ape from beneath his imperious, black, and white, would find relief of all, if we, in turning over the soil in our own back yard, come across such a grotesque skeleton as the Missing Link!

Amritious Law School students, Goulding, Farbridge, and others, and Kelly in walking their regular has been carrying out taking a course in English composition and rhetoric. W. S. Kewey evidently appears to be a Puritan New Englander, almost any day he may be seen looking for his next lecture in Cambridge, College of Liberal Arts.

Edward J. Grimes entered Suffolk Law School this Fall having given up his career in the United States Army.

He was formerly connected with Fort Adams at Newport, Rhode Island.

Over The Fence

Attention President Archer and faculty! The fruits of your diligent efforts to transform bewildered youths into successful law students and future lawyers, may now be reaped—unless the number of ambitious young men eager to acquire education to be found on the law library at, and after (Can you imagine their zeal?) 10:05 at night! How clear he came to be held liable for a dance-floor leave at the Parker House, only Blaney, 41, who belongs to "Suff," that Dave Noonan was almost too late as well for his special reason for holding the forthcoming "soph. dance". Better learn "convention" a little more thoroughly this year, Blaney. The pun-cham-panopship "twist Messieurs. Finer faces and teeth care here! Question in a division of about 70: "How many agree with the gentleman? Heads up, about four. "How many disagree?" Heads up, about 7. The conclusion must now be reached by the prof to charge that 11 in his class think "if there is any freshman, or any student that matter, who has ever had M. Finnigan injure, who doesn't as yet know the definition of an on a seat and battery, taught with such realistic illustration as only M. Finnigan knows here, till eating socks, and without dressing at all. Did Miss Noonan expect really, I can't see the harm in that of the workers as they tore down the elevator structure by "shaking" at them? Who is that would be librarian who, according to Jack Donavan, counters "announced" down Washington St. as though he owned half that space and half section? How are we now charging new housekeepers at 40 Hancock via Kenny and Yello making out with their household duties? It must be hard for them to continue in their chosen profession and career, and at the same time keep a tidy home. (Perhaps Joe's apple order, helps build up their courage when they reach that food store?) The friendship he learned Nellie Ann Smith and Joe's relationship, would find relief of all, if we, in turning over the soil in our own back yard, come across such a grotesque skeleton as the Missing Link!

The Poet's Corner

Many Colored Laquer—
Adapted from the poet
Kikuro Satake, circa 1771

MESSINGER
My heart is your love's
But one swift leave

SILHOUETTE
This the field
Full
Than the tender eye about

SMUTTERINGS
I shall be for a shine
I beat into the looking of the
Iris

A LOSE LETTER
I should not forget your words
If the darkness did not draw
I should cover my eyes

A LOVER REMEMBERS
I have but those floating in the
air

SELF DESTRUCTION
The Samella Tree mangled its
leaf

EMBRACE
I had thought, "I hope on the pen-
cil which I will write my letters,
I shall stray as when you hold
me in your arms"

LAS GOLODRINAS DE
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

Under the perula a stone fountain
stretches its long rugged shadow
over

The brown dust, and from the em-
broiderment
off the Moon drop the swallow's
small

Plumets of black and gold. Then
flashing, they
Spring the dawn-chill water in
glittering beads.

And fly back sedately to green
along the eaves.

With his flock nibbling grass with
a sibilant
Sound like last night's rain on the
dried clumps of

Sage-brush, an Indian shepherd
pipes his flock

In mimicry: suddenly the "Angels"
From the left tower of San Juan
quiver.

Tremulously in his ear — Ave
Maria —
And the dawn hangs heavy and
motionless.

As this by some concerted order of
flight
The swallow streaks out in a
savored pennant.

And vanish quietly in the Pacific
Sunset
Santa Maria, sound the bells —
Maria!

— Laurence Simeok
L. J. '37

WHAT IS MAN? (YESTERDAY)

In ages dark when people battled
And men were strong-willed,
It was quite rare that some could
care

And ask for human rights,
But men of might, for whose de-
light

The people lay in awe,
With voices loud cried to the
crowd

"Our voice is ever loud"
You must obey if you don't wish
to pay

The penalty of death."

(TODAY)
Today we see that liberty
Is granted and left alone,
That human acts and human parts
Unholy are ripped and torn
By men of might for whose delight
Their people bend in awe,
With voices loud cry to the crowd
"Our word is ever loud"
You must obey if you don't wish to
pay

The penalty of death."

(TOMORROW)
We shall not see the things to be
In death in future years,
But we can tell that earth's own
hell

Shall always have its tears
From men of might for whose de-
light

Their people bend in awe,
Whose voices loud cry to the crowd
"Our word is ever loud"
You must obey if you don't wish to
pay

The penalty of death."
—Harold Kazarian
Journalism, '31