

# SUFFOLK JOURNAL

VOL. 11 NO. 9

BOSTON, MASS.

NOVEMBER 22, 1954

## NEW S. U. HOOP ERA SEEN IN 1954

**Schedule Finest Ever;  
Resnick Rounds Out Career  
Schedule Lists Four New Teams**

The beginning of a new era for S.U. basketball is seen in the coming 1954-55 season. Suffolk University, now a member of the N.C.A.A., will automatically play better college five's.

**88.5 Average**  
Last season the Rams rolled up a 123 record, with Coach Charlie Law's boys hitting the hoops for the three figure mark three times. In the last game of the year, the lawmen missed scoring at least 100 the fourth time by a single point, when they routed B.U. Junior College, 99-62.

S.U. averaged 88.5 points per game last year.

Captain Jack Resnick, bright spot of the Suffolk lineup for

### 675 Attend Suffolk U.

Heretofore Donald Goodrich announced last week that 300 veterans, six of whom are women are attending Suffolk University this semester.

He said enrollment at S.U. is 675, 487 day students and 188 evening students.

The freshmen class is the largest with 186, he stated. The 487 day students total is made up by 250 L.A. students, 154 B.A. students, 11 Journalism students; and 72 Pre-legal students.

the past three years, will be rounding out his college sports career.

Resnick, known around Boston as "Suffolk University's Bevo Francis" was last year's third highest scorer in New England collegiate basketball. Two years ago, when Suffolk shipped Harvard College 107-71, Resnick tossed in 75 points.

**New Teams**  
Other holdovers this year are Freddie Holleran and George Doucet.

Four new teams in S.U.'s schedule are Brandeis, St. Anselm, Worcester Tech and Curry College.

**16 Games**  
Other games are with Stonehill, Gordon, Lowell, Textile, Merrimack, Burdett, Babson, Emerson and Boston Teachers.

The home games are played at the West End House. Coach Law said, "We're moving in the right direction. We could use more height and stronger bench, but we have boys who really go out there and play their hearts out."

Jack Resnick was more emphatic. "This is the year! We have been starved too long because we had to schedule small schools. But now the N.C.A.A. has recognized us, we can't be disregarded. This turn for the good has been a long time coming, and I'm glad it's here."

## Hampton Court Hotel Scene Of Tenth Annual Thanksgiving Eve Dance

### 19 Law Grads Pass Bar Exams

Acting Law school dean John F. X. O'Brien, announced last week that 19 graduates who graduated from Suffolk University Law School last June, were admitted to the Massachusetts bar on October 19.

They are: RAGGION, SHIRLEY M., 83 Warwick St., Lawrence, Mass.; BURNS, JAMES H., JR., 76 Darton Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.; CONNOLLY, JOSEPH P., 1 Dooney Court, South Boston, Mass.

DECOULOS, NICHOLAS, 25 Martin St., Peabody, Mass.; DITTMARS, JOSEPH, F., 104 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.; GLAZER, LEONARD, 77 La Jorne St., Rochester, Mass.

KLARFELD, SUMNER H., 36 Maple St., Roxbury, Mass.; KUNIN, ALAN E., 50 Warren St., Lynn, Mass.; LIBOWITZ, WALTER H., 9 Aven Ave., Methen, Mass.

MACA RONIS, NICHOLAS, 548 Fletcher St., Lowell, Mass.; MALONEY, JOHN A., 1066 River St., Hyde Park, Mass.; MADMANNAN, ARSHAG A., 306 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.; McLAUGHLIN, HERBERT J., 80 Bishop St., Providence, Rhode Island.

Continued on Page Seven

"S.U.'s HOOP GENIUS"



Jack Resnick, star basketballer, who was the second highest scorer in N. E. collegiate basketball last year, will round out his career this year.

### Large Turnout Expected Tickets \$3.50; Semi-formal

The Senior class has selected beautiful Windsor ballroom of the Hampton Court Hotel for the setting of the 10th annual Thanksgiving Eve Dance this year. It will be a Thanksgiving Eve dance.

### Law School Holds Moot Court Weekly

Moot Court, held every Thursday at 2 p.m. at S.U., is one of the most important phases of legal training.

Students drop their case books at these sessions and present cases before Prof. Walter F. Lewis, who sits as judge.

The cases are tried exactly as they would be in actual court; only seniors in the Law School participate.

In "Suffolk Law Superior Court" Oct. 11 and 21, the plaintiff's attorney was Mike O'Connell, William F. Johnston was attorney for the defendant.

The case was Donnan vs. Spillane Private Hospital, Inc. which reexamined an actual case known as Vanner vs. Hart Hospital, Inc.

The issues were breach of duty, negligence, implied contract, and employee and independent contractors.

The issues were breach of duty, negligence, implied contract, and employee and independent contractors.

### 80 Attend Newman Club Breakfast

Rev. Kinchle, Asst. Director of the Catholic Charity Bureau, and Director of the Service-man's Bureau, was the principal speaker at the Newman Club Communion Breakfast, held in St. Ann's Hall, Back Bay, recently.

His topic was "Our Men in Uniform."

About 80 Newman club members and friends attended.

Acting President Robert J. Manow said, "The Breakfast was a successful event, made so because of fine cooperation among Newmanites."

Chairman of the Communion Breakfast was Tom Dolan.

Dottie Mae "S.U.'s first lady," was a guest.

"I'm looking forward to more affairs of this sort," said Joe LeCourney, Newman club president.

Suffolk University will play a doubleheader with Gordon College, Dec. 15.

The Ramettes will play the Gordon lasses in the first game, followed by the men's 101, sophomores; Norman Bligh, juniors; and Richard Downey, seniors.

## A MESSAGE TO FRESHMEN

Since it is a little late to welcome you to Suffolk, it is now high time I tell you that we are glad you are here. You have been here long enough for us to come honestly by this feeling. We hope you, too, are pleased to be here.

Midterms are still much of our thoughts. But whether you did poorly on the midterms or hit them right on the nose, these tests are only "tests" for the examinations that will come in January. If you did well in the midterms tests, I congratulate you, but don't coast and look backward, for they may catch up with you by the end of the semester.

If you are not satisfied with the results of your efforts for the midterms, don't lose heart—you can do better with the final examinations.

Let me repeat—if you did not do well, don't be discouraged. You have learned something; you have learned what college tests are like, what college teaching is like, and what to expect from each one of your instructors. Speak to the instructor of the course you have trouble with; he will expect you to show this interest.

Now, be assured that we are all glad you are here for you are a good group. Above all, remember that we have confidence in you, and we share this confidence equally with your parents.

ROBERT J. MUNCE  
Acting President

## 4 Foreign Students Enrolled At Suffolk

Two new co-ed students who attend classes in their colorful Indian dress, are among four foreign students at S.U.

Three are from Bombay, India. The fourth is from Barbados, a small island north of Venezuela and the Guianas of South America. Rosie Jutigo came to the U.S. in April, 1963. She speaks excellent English, and will study premed in this country and then return to India for further schooling.

Estelle, her sister, came to this country in May, after studying for a year at Tutorial College, in England. Estella also is studying premed. The girls feel an American living in India would not revert to their native attire, just as visitors from India continue to wear their robe-like dresses. Indian dress is a symbol of modesty.

T.V.

Lloyd Hunter, from the Bar

## American Bar Assn

The American Bar Association exercises a strong influence over the course of legal education, standards for admission to the bar, national legislation affecting judicial procedure. It is responsible for the existing Federal court rules and at times steps in and influences the selection of judges. When the Southern District of New York needed a judge who could immediately step in to the trial of cases, President Truman appointed Harold Medina, recommended by the American Bar Association, rather than the selection of his party's leaders in New York.

The annual meetings of the Association afford an opportunity for relaxation and at the same time for learning what is going on in the profession elsewhere.

The monthly Journal of the Association contains valuable original contributions, reviews the recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions, the new "Book for Lawyers," and tells you in what law school review you may find a selected topic on some subject of law that you may be particularly interested in and carries a department of legislation.

Dues are \$16 a year, except for the first two years after an applicant's admission to the Bar, the dues are \$4, and for the three years thereafter \$8. Members get the Journal of the American Bar Association twelve times a year without additional cost.

## Know Your Student Council

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FRESHMEN</b><br>(temporary) | <b>JUNIORS</b>    |
| Cecilia Letourney, Sec.        | John Coleman      |
| Tim Curtin                     | Tom Dolan, Treas. |
| Creta Hughes                   |                   |
| <b>SOPHOMORES</b>              | <b>SENIORS</b>    |
| Mel Rowan, V. P.               | Les Shohah, Pres. |
| Norman King                    | Ed Crossen        |
| Vin McDonough                  |                   |

**McLEAN FURNITURE CO. INC.**  
Complete Home Furnishers  
"Quality Furniture at Wholesale Prices"  
55 UNION SQUARE  
SOMERVILLE Tel. SO 6-5510

## Mrs. Average Housewife Typical Country Reporter

The fast talking, knowledgeable newspaperer is missing from the country scene and small town journalism. His ever-present desire to exhaust his typewriter on the murder trial story, the apartment house blaze, the statewide search for the missing infant, or the vice squad raids becomes that particular idiosyncrasy which makes the weekly field unbearable for this character.

"Mrs. Average Housewife" The typical country reporter is in the form of Mrs. Average Housewife, who finds time between sweeping the stairs, fixing beds and preparing meals to dash in writing; the result is a clever little column suitable for a small weekly.

A writer for the Shore Patriot is Mrs. Harriet Carlson, wife of a schoolteacher and mother of two children. The JOURNAL interviewed Mrs. Carlson last week.

Her chief requisites for any raising, Peggie or Hoyle is that he be friendly with everyone and work to make everyone like him.

"I can think of no other profession where one's contacts mean more than in the news paper field," she said. Focusing her thoughts on the weekly field, Mrs. Carlson believes that to become successful in a weekly of small daily one must be a possessor of an "inquiring nature and an indomitable will."

## Small Pay

"The weekly field," continued the correspondent, "lets no one have any dreams of a rainbow with a pot of gold at the end of it. Usually it tends to be a small-paying, yet pleasant sideline for many people." She added, "You will find that most often reporters, editorial writers or columnists are active town people, such as teachers, club leaders, and hold jobs of just-sustained-by-the-town."

"Comparing what she feels to be the greatest difference between the weekly and the large daily papers, she said, "Although the metropolitan papers only attempt to get everyone's name in, it is the hallmark of a weekly."

Mrs. Carlson developed her own "Did you hear? . . . style," she strongly feels journalism schools should offer a liberal smattering of courses.

"In addition to his journalism courses, let him be given a taste of as many subjects as possible while putting special stress on History and Government courses."

The Shore Patriot correspondent believes that a journalist must be an outstanding personality.

"Let the journalism students realize that they will have to sell themselves long before they will be given the chance to sell their writing," she said. "The weekly paper is an independent, crusading organ, and is not patterned after nor in any way intended to be similar to high-pitched, large dailies," she concluded.

## The Editor's Column

By JACK BARBOM

Last week, the Boston Post ran a feature on the question "What do you think is the most dangerous job?" It's a shame I wasn't approached, for I would have grabbed the reporter by the collar and shouted in his ear: "Schulzacher!"

A few days ago I visited a friend, Paula Gordon, with whom I attended Worcester Commerce High School. She is now a first grade teacher in her home town.

Five years ago she said to me: "Jack, I don't know what I'm going to do, but you can't let your bottom dollar I won't be clapping my hands pleased with school kids to stay in their seats!" How I wish I took that hint!

"I hate it now, Jack," she said, smiling.

"That's all that matters," I added, dodging a squadron of six-year-old jet fighter pilots. I assured Paula I would stay a while and took safety against a clever little column suitable for a small weekly.

Then little Johnnie, I might as well call him that, came up

## AN EXCUSE IN VERSE

(By Dr. Shohah)  
You asked us for a reason  
You asked for an excuse  
Before you hang us by our thumbs

Or with a hefty nose  
I will admit that  
We are not the earliest to class

But then again, you will admit  
Were sometimes not the last  
Consider in the early morn  
We sometimes ate from  
hunger

And dash by pairs those awful stars  
We really mean to be on time  
Our hearts are pure as snow  
And if you yell and scream at us  
The tears will surely flow

For Aristotle we adore  
Securities he's our pet  
And Plato is the sweetest guy  
That we have ever met

So as a closing bit of wit  
As I look end this labor  
Keep an mind this verse you'll find

"Always love your neighbor"  
Shirley Hankins

**UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE**  
ALL REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS  
and  
STUDENT SUPPLIES

OWNED AND OPERATED BY  
SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY



**By ED CROSSEN, Sports Editor**

It's off to the fine cooperation between the administration and Athletic Director, Coach Charlie Law.

Suffolk University has been accepted with full membership in the N.C.A.A. (National Collegiate Athletic Association).

This is a step in the right direction. We the students have been looking for and hoping for membership into the N.C.A.A. since the University was voted accreditation last year. This means that the Suffolk "Barns" can now engage in a program of recognized athletics. To be sure it will be a just consolation to the scores of athletes who have participated in sports at S.U. and who had a big part in making it possible.

In this corner, we are quite sure that the administration (especially our new acting proxy, who has never ceased to inject that spirit which is necessary to carry on when things look tough) along with Coach Law, will keep pushing until they are satisfied that the student is afforded the best possible opportunity to participate in the best possible athletic program.

**BASKETBALL 1954**

Things are looking up for the basketball team as they are for all other affairs at S.U. Coach Charlie Law has announced that this year's basketball team will have the best schedule in the school's history. All of the home games will be played at the West End House.

Last year's captain, Jack "The Flip" Resnick will head the team. Jack was the third highest scorer in New England last year. This is quite a feat in this age of the basketball giants since Resnick is only 5 feet 10 inches tall.

Along with Resnick returning varsity lettermen will be Fred Halloran and George Deaneff.

The following is a list of candidates for this year's team: E. Moore, L. Ryan, D. Smith, R. Graves, J. Lavetti, J. Heerman and R. Aley. They all played high school ball.

**BASKETBALL SCHEDULE 1954**

February	
1 MIT	1 Open (to be announced)
4 Brandeis	3 Bardet
8 Stonehill	8 Babson (home)
14 Gordon	10 Curry (home)
16 St. Amadeus	15 Gordon (home)
	17 Open
January	
5 Lowell Textile	26 Babson
8 Worcester Tech	1 Emerson
11 Stonehill (homecoming)	3 Boston Teachers
13 Merrimack	

Last years record of 12 wins and 3 losses is very good representation in any league. The N.C.A.A. official record for Suffolk University over the last eight years is 94 wins and 46 losses.

Let's all back the "Barns." A little support will help a lot.

**HOPPING AROUND THE RAMS COVE:** There seems to be a great deal of interest in getting the Rifle and Pistol club back on its feet. Support won't hurt here, either! Anyone interested contact Norm Bligh.

**GIRLS BASKETBALL:** Pat Brown, one of the most popular girls on the campus, is handling the Ramettes. Let's of luck, Pat.

**SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT:** Sports at S.U. has taken a back seat in recent years. There is no reason for this apathy. If we are to have representative sports, we must support the teams.

**ALONG THE BOSTON SPORTS CIRCUIT:** It seems that upsets have turned into a New England tradition. High-scoring Boston University and Boston College really fished the point-giver. B.U. was edged by Holy Cross 14-13, and B.C. was toppled by Little Xavier of Ohio, 19-14. Quite a switch! B.U. was one of the most productive eleven around, and was able to score only twice against the Purple. B.C. on the other hand had given only six points per game to its opponents—and along came Xavier and chalked up 19 points, and then B.C. bounced back with a 14 win over B.U!

**YE OLD ARCH INN**

IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN BOSTON

— CHOICE FOODS —

85 ARCH STREET Tel. DE 8-6871

**Dick Jones' Questions Of Law In Criminal Cases Before Supreme Court Prior To Trial?**

**Classic Clips**

**LIST AND FOUND**

The following list articles may be claimed at the Suffolk Bookstore. Upon proper identification, the general manager or any of his plump flunkies will give the misplaced items. They include:

Ticket to last year's Junior Class raffle.

1 A draft classification card with blank space for name.

**Books:**

"How to do the Mambo" by Wally Peppers.

"I Was a Communist for the NKVD" by George Malenkov.

"It's a Dog's World" by Charles Wilson.

"How to Write Casually" by Winston Churchill.

"I Married a Prince" by Rita Hayworth.

"I Was a Democrat in Maine" by Ed Muskie.

"I Married a Communist" by Mrs. Andrei Vichevskiy.

**HELP WANTED: MALE** Airplane mechanics wanted by large airport. Only "topflight" men need apply. **5523 Journal** Electricians needed. Must be able to take full charge. Phone CH 1000W.

Are you in a rut? Ace Carbon Company needs installed.

Vice-President needed by large national concern. Write: R. Nixon, Washington 25, D.C.

College graduate, international start of the bottom with a fast growing concern. Stanley S&W, Inc. Biology majors preferred.

Traveling companion wanted by theatrical employee. Write: Marilyn Monroe, Twentieth Century Fox, Hollywood, Calif.

Cigarette smokers wanted for experiment. Contact U.S. Cancer Society.

Foreign car salesman wanted. Language major preferred. Alton Motors, Inc.

Aggressive old man needed to sell antique automobiles. Ye Old Carre Co., Boston.

**HELP WANTED: FEMALE** College graduate wanted to translate British TV movies. Call Garbie Productions, Inc.

Science majors wanted by Help Yourself Gasoline Stations. Some knowledge of hydraulic transmissions desirable.

Part-time girls wanted for waitress work. Midtown Restaurant, Boston.

Baby sitters desired for older boys. Must have own TV set. Suffolk University, Boston.

**ATTENTION!** Pres. Munnec has announced to the Student Council that special student assemblies for extra-curricular affairs may be done away with.

The president's announcement came after he was informed only a few students were present at the last class meetings.

William S. Kenney (Suffolk L.B. 1952, LL.M. 1951)

In 1952 the Judicial Council, at the suggestion of the Hon. Frank J. Donahue, examined the question as to whether or not in a criminal case there should be a method whereby a question of law the answer to which might be decisive of the case could be brought before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court for decision before trial.

After study the Judicial Council recommended an act authorizing the Superior Court Judge in a criminal case to make an interlocutory report of questions of law. This recommendation was not enacted into law by the legislature.

Again in its 1953 report the Judicial Council made the same recommendation which was accepted by the legislature and is Chapter 528 of Acts of 1954 effective June 2, 1954. A copy of this law is set out below.

Because of the importance of this legislation a few comments on its background, purpose, and limitations are appropriate. Those who desire a complete study of the problem should read the Reports of the Judicial Council for 1952 and 1953.

When the Supreme Judicial Court acted as a trial court in criminal cases the single justice could make an interlocutory report of a question of law. But the legislature had never given the Superior Court power to make an interlocutory report of a question of law in a criminal case although the Superior Court can report a question of law after conviction. On the civil side the Superior Court is given authority to make an interlocutory report of a question of law. The need for similar authority on the criminal side to prevent the possible injustice of a protracted trial in a case which could be disposed of on an interlocutory report of a question of law is clear. The availability of this remedy also will avoid a situation that could arise where a decisive preliminary question of law is presented and the trial judge being in doubt decides in favor of the Commonwealth because if he didn't the Commonwealth would have no right to review. Under chapter 528 he could report the question, and thus at least some of the force of the recommendation of the Judicial Council that the Commonwealth be given a limited right to exceptions in criminal cases is dissipated.

Under the 1954 law questions so important or doubtful as to require the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court before trial may be reported. This provision will not result in modification of subsidiary questions being reported because whether to report is in the sound judicial discretion of the trial judge. Should there be an abuse of this discretion the Supreme Judicial Court could refuse to consider such questions.

Chapter 528 has added a needed change to the criminal law of Massachusetts. It is to be hoped that continued progress will be made in making the Massachusetts Criminal Law fit the need of present day Administration of Criminal Justice.

1. Twenty-eighth report of Judicial Council pgs. 32-35.
2. Twenty-ninth Report of Judicial Council pgs. 36-37.
3. Chapter 81, Section 26 of the Revised Statutes (1936)
4. Terry v. Brightman 129 Mass. 535, at 537, 538.
5. G. L. (Ter Ed.) c. 278 sec. 30; Com. v. Cronin 243 Mass. 163.
6. G. L. (Ter Ed.) c. 271 sec. 411.
7. Twenty-ninth Report of Judicial Council pgs. 42-45.
8. John Hetherington & Sons Ltd v. William Firth Co. 212 Mass. 257, 259.

[CHAP. 528]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR INTERLOCUTORY REPORTS TO THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT IN CRIMINAL CASES

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Chapter 278 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 30 the following section: — Section 30A. If, prior to the trial of a person in a criminal case in the superior court a question of law arises which, in the opinion of the presiding justice, is so important or doubtful as to require the decision of the supreme judicial court thereon before trial, in the interest of justice, he may report the case so far as necessary to present the question of law arising therein; and thereupon the case shall be continued for trial to await the decision of the supreme judicial court.

Approved June 1, 1954

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE HOUSE

Boston, June 2, 1954  
Honorable Edward J. Cronin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State House, Boston

Sir: I, Christian A. Hervey, by virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of the Forty-eighth Amendment to the Constitution, "The Referendum II, Emergency Measures," do declare that in my opinion, the immediate preservation of the public convenience requires that the law passed on the first day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, being Chapter 528 of the Acts of 1954 entitled, "An Act Providing for Interlocutory Reports to the Supreme Judicial Court in Criminal Cases," should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law, and that facts constituting the emergency are as follows:

If this legislation does not become effective immediately, it will delay the reporting of matters now pending in our Criminal Courts which can be assignable for trial in September of the current year instead of being tried in January of next year.

Very truly yours  
CHRISTIAN A. HERVEY  
Governor of the Commonwealth

## THE SUFFOLK JOURNAL

Faculty Advisor: John V. Colburn

Editor-in-Chief

Jack Barsoun

## Associate Editors

Dick Jones

Phyllis Klein

Business Manager

Les Shohan

## Sports Editor

Ed Crossen

Photographer

Sid Solomon

## Reporting Staff

Shirley Hunkins, Lou Connelly, Tom Dougherty, Jim Gillis, Alan Campbell and James List

Official monthly publication published by and for the students of Suffolk University. Editorial and Advertising office in the Suffolk University Building, 20 Derne Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 PER YEAR (SINGLE COPY 10c)

## EDITORIALS

## Our Manifest Destiny

In May of last year the United States Supreme Court took a monumental but inevitable step in the way of eradicating a hard chapter in American history.

Opposition to the desegregation decision comes as no surprise; the banners, speeches, parades, rallies, and riots, too, come as no surprise.

A way of life, a way of thought, cannot be changed overnight, nor can it be accomplished in months or even years. The foes of segregation in public schools are equally vehement in their appeals.

"An ignorant system which breeds hatred and poisons the mind" is their cry.

What does this accomplish? The result is apparent—the ultimate disintegration of the system becomes that much harder.

It is much like a farmer trying to solve the problems of an industrialist.

It must be realized that there will always be protests, and, unfortunately, prejudices. Just as there is freedom of thought and speech in America, there is freedom of protest.

The changeover of the system in the South is indeed a sizeable one. In the meantime, men like Bryant W. Bowles will have their lurid moment of limelight.

The National Association for the Advancement of White People, which he organized, has made many threats, including an economic boycott against those who believe in integration of pupils in public schools.

"My daughter will not go to school with Negroes, as long as gunpowder burns. If Negroes want to be advanced, the road is open in the jungles of Africa," he has said.

True, Bowles has instigated riots in Virginia and Delaware, but in a larger sense, he is a by-product of the American system.

A demagogical character of this sort is the price we pay for free speech.

The plight of Negroes in the South has been a black mark against America too long. In Washington, the nation's capital, it is one of the biggest sources of fodder for Communist propaganda.

Education will ultimately win out in spite of Bryant Bowles and all the others; it is our manifest destiny.

## Bright Future For S. U.

The future of Suffolk University has never looked brighter. Both the Law School and the University are accredited institutions.

Law graduates are doing well—bar examination statistics bear this out. University grads are going on for further studies in some of the finest schools in the land. Others are teaching in Boston area high schools, and still others have promising positions in business and industry.

In sports, Mr. Law has done an admirable job. He turned out a 12-3 basketball team last year, and this year came up with one of the best schedules Suffolk University has ever had.

This is the result of a united effort by Acting University president, Robert J. Munce, the Law School administration, the alumni, and the student body.

We salute this fine spirit and hope that bigger and better things are in store for Suffolk University.

## Letters To Editor

Dear Editor:

The school semester at Suffolk resumed and as usual there were a few changes.

The change in particular which I noticed occurred over the summer months. During the vacation I heard the announcement on a sports broadcast that Suffolk University had been accepted into the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

This is a great boost for the school, though many in the University probably don't even realize it happened. But to the fellows who played on the Suffolk baseball and basketball teams last season, it came as a pleasant surprise. In the past it's been rough for them to sacrifice their time for little or no recognition.

There were many people both in and out of S.U. who didn't even know that Suffolk accepted sponsored teams in recent years. Fan interest was apathetic last year, despite the fact that Suffolk had a couple of basketball and baseball players who could fit well on other college teams.

The acceptance of Suffolk into the N.C.A.A. should definitely build interest in sports at the school. If it doesn't, nothing will. Though the Suffolk basketball team compiled a worthy 13-2 record, it couldn't be cited as any criterion due to the lack of "big name" colleges on the schedule. The team could not enter leagues or acquire recognition without qualified standing.

This year, however, with the addition of a few well-known New England colleges such as Brandeis, M.I.T., and St. Anselm's on the hoop card, there seems to be no reason why Suffolk can't push itself up into the spotlight. And nothing could accomplish the feat any quicker than having the student body get behind the team and attend games regularly.

With the help of the school administration, the student body, and participants themselves, it's entirely possible that the sports of hockey, soccer, and tennis could be revived at the school. This would give Suffolk a full athletic program, with sports on a permanent high standard. But before this can be done, students will have to show their somewhat interest in the two teams currently in activity.

I might point out in closing that the JOURNAL has done everything possible to raise sports to the highest peak at Suffolk and has made the achievements of the athletic teams obvious by its coverage in the past. If this publication could continue its fine work, and students could rally to the aid of the situation, this could be a record year for sports at Suffolk.

Lou Connelly

Class of '57

Students, Enjoy Life & Time  
ONLY \$4.00 A Year  
Forms at . . .  
Bookstore and Library  
See BUDY SACCO  
Campus Representative

## INSIDE S. U.

By PHYLLIS KLEIN



## Drama Club Trying Comeback

The Drama Club is attempting a comeback. We'd like a little cooperation from the students and faculty. The first play will be Noel Coward's "Bitter Spirit."

Has W.A.S.U. held its election yet?

Lovely new addition to the library answers to Mrs. Jean Yale. (By the way, her husband goes to Princeton!)

The "campus" is in mourning for geniuses who have no time to philosophize.

All Seniors must have their pictures in before Feb. 1. Arrangements have been made so that you may go to Party's any day before 2 P.M.

Pete Beatrice's Junior class runs another raffle.

Seniors: See Sid Solomon, Anne Salley, Dick Hasset, or Les Shohan for class ring information.

The first Business Club banquet will be held sometime during the first week of December.

The Thanksgiving Dance will be a semi-formal affair at the Hampton Court Hotel on Nov. 24. Tickets will go on sale this week for \$3.20 per couple. It promises to be colossal. Will see you there!

The attendance at class meetings leaves much to be desired. More students should make an effort to attend these meetings.

They are for your benefit!

The strep at noon on Friday followed by chimes is followed by Shakespeare in a very nervous condition.

## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS

by Dick Bibler



"Have to give 'em the boy credit for trying to pep up a mighty dull course."

## BOSTON DAYLIGHT ALLEYS

8 ALLEYS OPERATED  
BY AUTOMATIC PIN SETS  
STREAMLINE CONSTRUCTED  
107 CAMBRIDGE ST. BOSTON MASS.  
(Over The Shawmut Bank)

## CONDA'S RESTAURANT

30 DERNE ST. BOSTON  
FIRST CLASS FOOD — SELF-SERVICE RESTAURANT  
SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE  
SANDWICHES — HOT DISHES

## Banquet Address Delivered By Chief Justice Adlow

It is not my purpose in the short time allotted to me to probe the many problems that haunt our courts today. I prefer to leave the deeper and subtler aspects of the judicial problem to more profound minds and to confine my remarks to what I honestly consider to be within my reach.

If public attention is directed toward the courts today the condition is traceable to the fact that we are concerned with an unprecedented revolt against authority and by the further fact that a backlog of civil litigation has made dictation a matter of concern for our authorities. Each of these problems stands on its own and derives from factors that are independent of each other. While any number of palliatives have been suggested for the improvement of either or both of the conditions, the most that anyone can do is to suggest expedients that may help alleviate the general situation.

In the first place, I want to say that a part of the revolt against authority can be ascribed to a certain extent to erroneous policies pursued by our courts over the past two centuries. I do not say that the major portion of the blame can be attributed to the courts. There are plenty of other factors that have transformed our era into an age of hysteria. But I do say that no one can contemplate the spectacle of justice as administered by 19th century courts without recognizing factors that helped alleviate a great many people from the side of authority.

The 19th century was a great era for America. It produced much and it grew fast. But it had its shortcomings in a moral sense it was a century of "small minded" men. It overemphasized vice. The pulpits and public platforms echoed with denunciation of fornication, rum selling, and card playing. The country was overcrowded with reformers. At the end of the 19th century reform was rampant. Today we have an opportunity to discover what all this reform has produced.

One who consults the news papers of the 19th century is impressed by the comparative order and better mannered world than that in which we live today. But statistically it gives one an altogether different impression. In proportion to population more people were arrested and sent to jail during the 19th century than during the present era. In my own court, which handles the criminal business for downtown Boston, over 900 women were arraigned for the crime of street walking in the first year of this century. Last year we only had thirty-five defendants answer to the same charge. This does not mean that women or men have improved morally. It does indicate a change of viewpoint by the 19th century the keynote of our law enforcement authorities, and by law enforcement authorities, if criminal justice was severely, boys under the age of twenty were hanged for offenses such as arson and bur-

In the early days of this century in my judicial district the

annual roundup of defendants charged with gaming on the Lord's Day netted over 1,000 men. Last year they arrested about 25 men in the same district for the same offense. In other words, the number in the early 1900's was absurdly out of proportion to the moral problems posed by communal conditions. Statistically, it would appear that times were very bad. They were bad in the sense that we were administering justice stupidly. There was an element of hypocrisy in the manner in which police hounded sinners. Expressed in simplest terms the police did not appreciate what a good community they had to deal with. They spoiled a "good thing."

It is important that we pay careful attention to the failure of public officials to properly evaluate the conduct of people. It may be worth a few moments of our time to investigate and find out how men charged with this sacred responsibility failed to understand it. It is important for us because the problems of the lower courts can never be understood unless we uncover the explanation for their failure to formulate a sound philosophy of function during this critical period in our country's history. If public authority is in great disfavor in America today we can attribute the condition to the reaction of the public to the persecutions and abuses of the 19th century. It is my purpose to establish a basic proposition that the evil derived directly from the fact that except for a few rare personalities who graced the Supreme Judicial Court and in certain instances the Common Pleas Court in Massachusetts, the responsibility for evolving theories and practices with respect to law making and law enforcement was left to fanatic reformers and to the police. I promise to show that the lower court system of Massachusetts was manned, with little exception, by part time judges who gave little or no time to the solution of the problems posed by delinquency, and were content to serve as rubber stamps for the police and such other agencies as were dedicated to the task of saving the human race from the fires of hell.

In fairness to our forefathers what was going on here in Massachusetts was happening all over America and in England as well. We cannot overlook the amazing record for cruelty built up to the early part of the 19th century. The situation was so bad that charitable folk the law in their own hands and on many occasions acquitted men despite the most convincing evidence.

In 1827 Attorney General Justice called attention to the condition and said that the culprit found impunity in the severity prescribed by the laws.

From the American Revolution down to the end of the 19th century the keynote of our program for the administration of criminal justice was severity. Boys under the age of twenty were hanged for offenses such as arson and bur-

lary. The State Prison was crowded with offenders who to day are handled as probationers. James were reluctant to convict under the circumstances, but there were as many casual victims of the harsh system. If anyone finds difficulty in understanding a great many of the reversals of convictions sent down by the Supreme Court it is because the outcome was suggested by considerations of humanity rather than of logic.

If an occasional breath of fresh air helps to revive us as we contemplate the horrible spectacle it derives from the discovery on occasion of a trained and experienced judge on the Bench. In Boston a court which corresponds to our present Superior Court for Criminal Business for Suffolk County was presided over by the famous Peter Overbridge Thatcher. Though he was not a popular man, the condition did not derive from any attitude for the Bench as much as from the fact that he pursued his duty without fear or favor.

Prior to his appointment to the Bench Thatcher had been prosecuting attorney for the town of Boston. He was a most competent judge and his opinions collected under the title of Thatcher's Criminal Cases enjoy an authoritative status to this day. Thatcher's long experience in handling criminal cases served him well on the Bench. Compared to the sentences of judges holding similar positions outside of Boston, his dispositions were considered very mild.

What commands our attention primarily was his recognition of the short comings of our 19th century policies with respect to the administration of criminal justice. Many years before probation was sanctioned by legislative enactment, Judge Thatcher of the Boston Municipal Court inaugurated the practice of filing cases on foot, understanding that the defendant would submit in some form of supervision by a citizen who volunteered for the task. Despite the novelty of the idea, it received the approval of our Supreme Court in a case which challenged the right of a judge to take a case from the files. Here is but one of the innovations in our judicial machinery that could be traced to the presence of a trained and experienced judge on the Bench.

If the 19th century judicial system that served the purposes of our growing Commonwealth could not boast of too many men on the Bench whose talents equaled those of Judge Thatcher it can be explained by the downright neglect of the public to provide properly for its judiciary. The prejudice went back to early Colonial times.

There were no practicing lawyers among the first settlers. Nor were there any courts as we know them now in the colonies. The early colonists had a decided prejudice against lawyers and, strange to note, the first trained lawyer to come here was disbarred

for what might be called "jury fixing." In the first Superior Court that was set up in the colony in 1686 not one of the judges was a lawyer, and it is a significant fact that most of the Chief Justices prior to the Revolution were laymen. Of the 23 associate justices of the Superior Court of Judicature only three had any regular legal education.

It is easy to understand how a tradition that had mellowed over a period of 130 years would leave its impact on the generations that followed. It was the good fortune of our Commonwealth that in the days following the Revolution the lawyers practicing here were men of ability. With men like Parsons, Dexter, Story and Adams practicing in our courts it was inevitable that professional qualifications should weigh heavily in the appointment of judges. It is to this fact as much as any other that we can attribute the presence of so many illustrious judges on our Supreme Judicial and Common Pleas Courts in the early days. Unfortunately, these courts did not handle all the law business in the Commonwealth. At the lower level as well as at the higher level of the Peace who enjoyed a very limited jurisdiction with respect to minor civil and criminal matters.

Ever since 1692 Justices of the Peace handled the minor civil business in the Commonwealth. They could hear matters involving up to forty shillings. It may appear petty to us today, it was not so in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. When one considers the petty litigations that occupied the attention of the Common Pleas and Judicial Courts up to the 1830's the Justices of the Peace were by no means restricted to minutiae. A few statutes passed in the early years under their commissions as judges and not as Justices of the Peace. They could fine certain offenders and even sentence them to jail. "How strange a thing about it all is that this system persisted throughout the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century and lower court justices centered about the activities of these Justices of the Peace.

One of the interesting aspects of this type of criminal justice was that there appeared to be no limit to the number of Justices of the Peace who could be appointed. In the Law Reporter it was noted that there were 3,000 Justices of the Peace in Massachusetts. They received no salaries and had to depend on fees for their compensation. I suppose that some were quite energetic in promoting business, others must have been indifferent. The situation could not have been very wholesome in view of the fact that there were more Justices of the Peace than lawyers in the Commonwealth. The editor of the Law Reporter made this observation with respect to them: "The appointment to this office seems to be the kind of small change with which the services among the

rank and file of a party are to be paid."

The Law Reporter also records the case of Coolidge v. Brigham. This case was heard in the court of Common Pleas on an appeal from a finding by a Justice of the Peace named William Barnes. It was claimed by the appellant that the William Barnes to whom the commission of Justice of the Peace had been issued died sometime before that it was received by a William Barnes of Marlborough, who though of the same name, was not the same person. Nevertheless, Barnes proceeded to function as Justice of the Peace under the commission. We are not concerned at this time with the outcome of the particular case as we are with the fact such a blunder was possible. It is not unlikely that many similar mistakes were made.

It is easy to understand the tremendous margin for abuse in a judicial position that was represented by the presence of so many men vested with authority by law to commence criminal proceedings, especially under conditions where so many were neither lawyers nor equipped with any kind of legal training.

The Justices of the Peace represented a substantial political bloc. It is doubtful whether any comprehensive plan could ever have been carried through for replacing them. What did happen was that the larger communities were compelled by sheer necessity to set up regular courts to handle the business of each passing day. The Town Court of Boston which upon the incorporation of Boston as a city became the Boston Police Court was the first such court. It had regular sittings and it had a regular court house. On the civil side it functioned as the Justice Court, but its judges functioned under their commissions as judges and not as Justices of the Peace.

By a slow process what happened in Boston spread through out the Commonwealth and a series of legislative acts gradually built up a system of district and municipal courts. Make no mistake about it, the change was not effected without a struggle. As each new court was set up the right to institute criminal proceedings or to hear cases in its jurisdiction was taken away from the Justices of the Peace. In many instances the Justices of the Peace challenged the new legislation, and our Supreme Judicial Court had frequent occasion to discuss the problems posed by the change.

Because the vicious system had to be changed piecemeal in promoting business, others must have been indifferent. The situation could not have been very wholesome in view of the fact that there were more Justices of the Peace than lawyers in the Commonwealth. The editor of the Law Reporter made this observation with respect to them: "The appointment to this office seems to be the kind of small change with which the services among the

Continued on Page Six



FOUR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of Suffolk University with the speaker of the evening, Chief Justice Adlow, of the Boston Municipal Court and Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court, at the Law Alumni Dinner. Left to right: Judge Donahue, Judge Fenton, Judge Adlow, Julius E. Rosenzard, Judge Higgins, Judge Hudson.

### Justice Adlow's Address

Continued from Page Five

problem still poses the major challenge to those concerned with the lower court reform in Massachusetts.

Let me now turn to another aspect of our judicial history that deserves some attention. For some unknown reason our legislatures have never been generous with our judges. Judicial salaries have always been low. Back in 1838 the legislative committee concerned with judges' salaries criticized the fact that Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw received \$500 more than his colleagues whose salaries as Supreme Court justices amounted to \$3,000. In 1843 the legislature actually reduced all judicial salaries. Even the Supreme Court judges took a cut along with the others, and though the cuts were restored by the next legislature, the expectation left a lasting mark on the judiciary.

During the 19th century violent agitations shook our Commonwealth. The Prohibitionists were active; the Abolitionists were active. Fanatics went to absurd extremes to promote their causes, and the courts were caught in-between. Today we can appreciate the great talents of those who once

adorned the Bench in Massachusetts, but in their day they had their critics as well as their partisans. There is ample evidence of liberality of many of our judges, but at the same time there is enough to remind us that not all the occupants of the bench were free from the taint of bigotry. In the case of *Moses v. Lairy* in 18 Gray 451, involving the careful driving of a horse, the Supreme Court had occasion to review an instruction of the court to the jury to the effect that " . . . if a man should let a horse to an Irishman or German or Italian, who never saw or drove a horse . . . I'd call that a real Know-Nothing sentiment. I don't suppose that with a rapid influx of foreigners into the Commonwealth in the latter half of the 19th century the presence of such men on the bench did much to win friends and influence people so far as the courts were concerned.

Except for the change to the Court of Common Pleas to the Superior Court which occurred around 1884, and except for the gradual increase in the membership of the Superior Court over the years, very lit-

tle change has been effected in the form or structure of our court system in Massachusetts. By the 1880's our district court system was completed. It was a vast improvement over the old Justice of the Peace jurisdiction. To reduce the number of justices from 3,000 to less than a hundred was a vast improvement. But it was nothing to brag about. It was marked by a hopeless lack of unity. Each court stood on its own; each district judge wielded an undisputed and unsupervised control over his court. The entire spectacle revealed a mosaic producing a most grotesque picture. You can well imagine what some of these judgeship paid if the justices of the late east police courts in the state, the Boston Police Court, received the sum of \$1,500 a year in 1847. One could hardly expect judges to live on such a salary. It was most natural to find them engaging in the practice of law.

In the perspective of the horse and buggy age these courts served their purpose. In a sense they discharged a rather perfunctory function. The general right of appeal available to parties in both civil and criminal cases restricted the effective range of their efforts to a rather narrow group. It was only in the Superior Court, from which no

appeals could be taken except on matters of law, that a real jurisdiction was exercised. Not until 1912 when the same system was inaugurated in the Municipal Court of Boston and later extended to the other district courts did these courts acquire a worthwhile status in our judicial hierarchy. By then the railroad and the automobile had changed the centers of legal activity. Lawyers congregated in the larger cities, and except for the criminal business, substantially increased by the activities of speed traps, little business found its way into the crossroads court houses.

Today there are over 70 district courts in the Commonwealth. Except for those in the principal cities they handle little except criminal business. The Bar finds it inconvenient to transact business in these out-of-the-way courts. What is more, part time judges do not enjoy the confidence of the Bar. There is the feeling that judges with private law practices are little interested in their court work. While this criticism may be merited in some instances, it is not valid generally. There are many competent judges in our district courts who can assure a full and fair trial and who have either withdrawn from the private practice of law or

have discarded the type of practice which may provide for embarrassment to a magistrate. At a time when the congested docket of the Superior Court is a matter of serious concern the availability of these judges to help the congestion must not be overlooked.

I think that there are altogether too many district courts in the Commonwealth today. The crossroads courts that served the horse and buggy age are obsolete today and should be integrated into a new system of district courts located in our centers of legal activity. The integration should give us courts with sufficient business to make them full time courts. And these judges should be paid adequate salaries so that the legislature may with good reason enjoin the private practice of law.

Just as politics prevented the establishment of a comprehensive district court system in the 19th century, politics is today denying real judicial reform. Instead of integrating our district courts, in lieu of reducing the number of judges so as to assure full time occupation and higher salaries, we are being urged to increase the number of judges and at the same time to raise

Continued on Page Seven

### Justice Adlow's Address

Continued from Page Six

their salaries. The mere fact that the legislative labels men full time judges will not make them such. I can conceive of nothing as destructive of morale in a court house as the spectacle of fully manned offices and lobbies and empty court rooms. Business will not be lured into the district courts by increasing the number of judges: it will find its way there when the Bar is assured that regular standing justices will give their full time to the business of the courts, and not interrupt trials because of the press of private affairs. Once the district courts are so constituted there is no reason why a simple legislative act could not make their personnel available for handling such jury waived matters as are pressing for trial in the Superior Court. From the very beginning, from earliest Colonial days, the people of Massachusetts have viewed the administration of justice with a prejudice engendered by memories of Jeffreys and Braxfield; they never seem to have emancipated themselves from the complex. It was we were able to lure to the Bench such leaders of the Bar as Parsons, Shaw, Bigelow, and Gray. It was because these men were stimulated by a devotion to the law to which they had dedicated themselves. When one considers that Parsons and Shaw were leaders at the Bar when they took their places on the Bench, and the neither of them engaged in any private practice thereafter, the great sacrifice made by them in the service of the Commonwealth becomes evident.

The administration of justice has always been an important function of our government, but never in all our history has its role been as important as it is today. The expanding frontier has transformed the public authority and the public have created problems in the administration of criminal justice of unprecedented proportions. The transformation of the economy of our country, sometimes described as the capitalist revolution, has transformed the viewpoint with respect to civil liability and has blazed a trail for new types of litigation. All these combine to increase the burden carried by our courts. But it is not a burden without its compensations. After 26 years on the Bench I am satisfied that nothing can sever better to produce a qualified Bench than conditions assuring continuous employment in the tasks of adjudication. There is no teacher like experience. There is nothing that develops the capacity for detached and impartial participation in the business of our courts like an avoidance of things availing of partisanship. In recent years the public has revealed an amazing capacity to absorb the stupendous costs of a variety of projects. In the interest of judicial improvement it should speedily provide the changes that promise much needed relief.

**FOOTNOTES**  
 1 Warren, History of the American Bar, p. 75.  
 2 Washburn, Judicial History of Mass., p. 170.  
 3 19 L. R. 232.  
 4 24 L. R. 232.  
 5 17 L. R. 64, 75.  
 6 Mass. Register, 1841.

### Recent Books

The Autobiography of Sir Patrick Hastings. Illustrated. 302 pp. New York: Roy Publishers, \$1.50. First published in England in 1948 this life of one of the greatest of England's advocates of all time, is well worth reading.

A not so recent book, but one of absorbing interest and which may be bought in the pocket book form for a quarter, is "Verdict in Dispute," originally published in 1950 by Charles Scribner's Sons and now published in a 25-cent edition by Bantam Books, Inc. It examines six famous murder trials, that is, Edgar Laskgarten does the examining and he does an excellent job. Five of the cases are English and here you see the great among the English barristers in court room drama.

The one American case is the celebrated Lizzie Borden case in Fall River in which such great lawyers as Hosea M. Knoutson and William H. Moody prosecuted and former Governor George D. Robinson of Chicago, Andrew J. Jennings of Fall River and Melvin O. Adams of Boston defended. That was in the days when three hanging judges sat in murder trials. In the Borden case the chief justice, Albert Mason, presided and Judges Borden and Dewey were associated with him. Mr. Laskgarten seems to think that Lizzie got all the best of it from the judges, or, at least, a majority of them. Nobody knew, of course, how they voted on the admission of evidence.

The first trial examined is that of Florence Maybrick, the young American girl who married a much older Liverpool cotton broker and was convicted of causing his death by a lethal injection. Laskgarten says of her counsel, Charles Russell of County Down, Ireland later Lord Chief Justice of England "Russell was, by common consent, the greatest advocate of his generation. One is tempted to go farther and roundly declare that the Bar has never known his equal. There have been those who, as young men, saw Russell in action and who haunted the courts thereafter for another fifty years. They thus covered what I once heard Quintin Hoag describe as the Golden Age of the English Bar. And though many remarkable counts followed—Carson, Bates and F. E. Smith among them—more often than not the veterans would agree that Russell was the greatest of them all."

### ATTENTION!

The following clubs are available for membership by all Suffolk students—day, night, university, or law:  
 Business Club, Women's Association, Suffolk University, (WASU), Newman club, Debating Club, W. M. Burse Society, Philosophy club, French club, Italian club, German club, Psychology club, Drama club, Spanish club and Variety club. Join any of the above clubs. You'll find them interesting and enjoyable.

STUDENT COUNCIL

### From The Fourth Estate

By LES SHOHAN

**WELCOME BACK DEPARTMENT.** Welcome back to Suffolk, Allen "Buddy" Hollaway. After a two year hitch in the Army, including 14 months in Korea, Allen has returned to Suffolk to complete his education.

**LITTLE HEARD BUT LOTS DONE.** Hats off to the silent Junior Marie Boettje, who has done more than her share of work to make class of 56 functions successful the past 2 years.

**LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT.** Lost: one microphone. Last seen in room 49 in June. Finder please contact yours truly. Found on Sophomore's head at Beanie dance: one beanie, road the S.U. class of 57.

**CONGRATULATIONS.** To Norman Bligh, who is now married and to Bill Waxman who became engaged this summer. To Phyllis Klon on becoming Editor in Chief of the Suffolk "Reason." To Dick Hassett for the wonderful success of the Beanie dance.

**MEMORIES.** When student, throned in the Daylight Alley; and years of it, he hooked Lee and Bill Waxman hooked 151. When Suffolk Variety shows had us rolling in the aisles of the auditorium.

**PREDICTIONS.** Thanksgiving Dance to be biggest and best affair of the year. Jack Bonwick to average better than 20 per game. Pete DeLuca's Junior Class Winter Festival to be fabulous affair and WASU's too to be fabulous affair. Miss Suffolk to be a girl. Prediction for your scrapbook: Suffolk University to rank with the New England basketball teams within the next ten years.

**WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF LAW SCHOOL STUDENTS STOPPED CLOVERING UP STAIRWAYS?**

**DREAMING.** If every senior bought a yearbook and a ring.

**NIGHTMAREING.** If no senior bought a yearbook and a ring.

### Law School Alumni Fund Bar Exams

CLASS AGENTS

- 1917 Frank A. Cashman
- 1918 John N. O'Donohue
- 1919 Leo Weyman
- 1919 John L. Hursey
- 1920 Charles T. Hughes
- 1921 Thomas J. Collins
- 1921 Hon. William H. Henchy
- 1922 Dwight L. Allison
- 1922 Arthur I. Burgess
- 1923 Timothy J. Driesell
- 1923 Hon. Daniel J. Gilroy
- 1923 Hon. John F. Gilmore
- 1923 Hon. Gerston D. Hall
- 1923 Hon. Frank and W. L. Miles
- 1923 Hon. Vincent A. Mottola
- 1923 Hon. James A. Mulhall
- 1923 Hon. Edward Charles McLean
- 1923 Thomas H. Brennan
- 1923 John J. Lombard
- 1923 John W. McMillin
- 1923 Leo A. Hood
- 1923 Michael Tracy
- 1923 John J. Leonard
- 1923 Hon. Harry Kahn
- 1923 James E. Essengard
- 1923 Frederick R. Walsh
- 1923 Edward J. Bushell
- 1923 Louis J. Hubrick
- 1923 William A. Stone
- 1923 Hon. Henry F. Duggan
- 1923 Hon. Samuel Kawensath
- 1923 Harry G. Gilbert
- 1923 Hon. John B. Hynes
- 1923 Lawrence P. Manning
- 1923 Kenneth H. Williams
- 1923 Patrick A. Menton
- 1923 Henry Quarles
- 1923 Morris Sokolove
- 1923 George H. McGinnitie
- 1923 Hugh R. Marangly
- 1923 Phillip A. Chapman
- 1923 Ely H. Chapey
- 1923 Charles A. Kane
- 1923 Samuel Pearl
- 1923 Roger A. Stinchfield
- 1923 Jules E. Angoff
- 1923 Hon. George Fingold
- 1923 James J. Boyle
- 1923 John P. Flynn
- 1923 Harry Mitchell
- 1923 Harry Pavan
- 1923 Charles W. Page One
- 1923 POWELL, EDWARD D., 46 Aurora St. Middleborough, Mass.
- 1923 SAIGENT, DAVID J., 164 Ashcroft Rd., Medford, Mass.
- 1923 SILVERMAN, HENRY H., 131 Westborne Terrace, Brookline, Mass.
- 1923 SOKOLSKY, EUGENE E., 267 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.
- 1923 TAYN, PHANES J., 181 East Ave., Lynn, Mass.
- 1923 WHITE, VINCENT A., 1 Brown St., Peabody, Mass.
- 1923 Hon. George Dewey
- 1923 Joseph J. Gracica
- 1923 Ernest K. Edge
- 1923 Joseph P. Scahan
- 1923 George E. Shulman
- 1923 Loring D. Goodale
- 1923 Frederick G. Harris
- 1923 Thomas A. Biett
- 1923 Charles H. Fieud
- 1923 Henry C. Gill
- 1923 Paul T. Smith
- 1923 Thomas W. Quigley
- 1923 John C. Conley
- 1923 Leo V. Conannon
- 1923 Samuel F. Hylton
- 1923 John A. McNeil
- 1923 Hon. John F. Collins
- 1923 Timothy J. McSherry
- 1923 Herbert W. Barrett
- 1923 Lyman Flanders
- 1923 John J. Fitzpatrick
- 1923 Charles E. Megargel
- 1923 Victor E. Oliva
- 1923 Mary E. Dugan
- 1923 Arthur J. Pastalades
- 1923 John H. Dolan
- 1923 Francis S. Morrissey
- 1923 Alfonso D'Apuzzo
- 1923 Sanford H. Chinaman
- 1923 Lawrence F. O'Donnell
- 1923 Alfred L. Norman
- 1923 Charles G. Simon
- 1923 Lawrence A. Bernstein
- 1923 David J. Saliba
- 1923 Edward J. Doyle
- 1923 Thomas Raor
- 1923 Nicholas Macraons
- 1923 David J. Sargent

**ALLIED ELECTRICAL SUPPLY Co.**  
 Featuring ---  
 THE NATION'S TOP LINE OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND APPLIANCES  
 "Specialists In Residential Lighting"  
 612 BLUE HILL AVE. AV 2-0831  
 DORCHESTER, MASS.

**STOP! - Our Food is Best**  
**LOOK! - It's Great Value**  
**LISTEN! - Everyone Says**

THE  
**SUFFOLK CANTEN**  
 Is BEST For  
 OUR SUBMARINE SANDWICHES  
 SANDWICHES PASTRY MILK COFFEE



GUESTS AT ANNUAL FALL DINNER OF Law School Alumni Association—Seated, left to right: Judge Harold P. Williams, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Chief Justice Elijah Adlow, Boston Municipal Court; Chief Justice John F. Higgins, Massachusetts Superior Court; Judge Joseph L. Hurley, Massachusetts Superior Court. Standing, l. to r., Associate Dean David F. Cavers, Harvard Law School; Vice-Dean Livingston Hall, Harvard Law School; John B. Wheatley, District Attorney of the Plymouth District; Judge John F. Hartigan, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

## Capacity Crowd At Alumni Fall Dinner

### Chief Justice Adlow Speaker of the Evening

The annual fall dinner of the Suffolk Law School Alumni Association was held at the Parker House on Wednesday evening, October 20, and another capacity crowd filled the roof ballroom where the dinner was held. Prior to the dinner the guest speaker met the head table guests in the Pickwick Room and a large reception was held across the way in the Old Boston Room.

Judge Frank J. Donahue, president of the association, presided at the dinner and Chief Justice Elijah Adlow of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston and Justice John P. Hartigan of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sat at either side of Judge Donahue. Mr. Justice Harold P. Williams of the Supreme Judicial Court sat next to Judge Adlow and Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court sat next to Judge Hartigan.

Other judges besides Judge Donahue, graduates of Suffolk Law, at the head table were Judge Eugene A. Nutton, 23,

or Hynes, was Congressman Thomas J. Lane, 25, who always attends when not in Washington. Judge Joseph L. Hurley of the Superior Court, active in the affairs of the Georgetown alumni, was another guest as were Vice Dean Livingston Hall and Associate Dean David F. Cavers of the faculty of the Harvard Law School.

Others at the head table were Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, 19, George B. Rowell, chairman of the Board of trustees of Suffolk University, the university's acting president, Robert J. Munce, the acting dean of the law school, John F. X. O'Brien, Thomas H. Bresnahan, 24, chairman of the Alumni Fund, Charles T. Hughes, 20, clerk of courts of Middlesex County, Law A. Reed, 24, clerk of Equity Motion session of the Superior Court, and Davis Lasker, 21, chairman of the board of Election Commissioners of the City of Boston.

Nothing need be said here of Judge Adlow's speech. It is in another column and speaks for itself. If you don't like it there must be something wrong with you.

A "psjng" guest, like May

## Suffolk Graduate Is Youngest Senator

The youngest member of next year's Senate will be Albert S. Preville, Jr., of the Fifth Essex district (Lawrence and Methuen), who received his L.L.B. degree from Suffolk Law School in 1953 after passing the bar examination while still a senior. Although born in Somerville, he received his school education in the public schools of Lawrence and graduated from the Lawrence High School at the age of 16 in 1945. At 17 he enlisted in the Army and served as sergeant in the Ninth Infantry Division. Upon his discharge he entered Suffolk University and after receiving his academic degree entered the law school. While a student in the law school he was elected to the Lawrence school committee at the age of 21. He now is serving his second three-year term as a school committeeman.

Senator-elect Preville is a member of the Federal Bar as well as the Massachusetts Bar and is a member of the Lawrence Bar Association. In the September primary he defeated Senator Michael A. Flanagan who had held the Senate seat from the Fifth Essex district for 14 years. The

## Freshman Year Key To Legal Education

Dean Emeritus Deacon Pound writing recently to a friend in response to a letter concerning changing law school curricula, said: "There are few things of which I am certain, but of one thing I am, namely, that the key to legal education is in the first year of the law school. Thorough presentation of a few fundamental subjects, contracts, torts, property, procedure, and I should say criminal law, although that is not the fashionable way of looking at the matter today, will enable students to go forward with assurance of becoming competent lawyers."

Dean of Albert's parents were born in Messina and came to this country at an early age. His father is a florist. His mother, the former Sarah J. Amante, was raised in the North End of Boston. There are three other sons besides the senator-elect: Joseph, a student at Merrimack College; Robert, a student at M.I.T.; and Anthony, manager of a financial firm in Manchester, N. H.