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Suffolk University: a centennial history, 1905-2010

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S U F F O L K
U N I V E R S I T Y

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY: A CENTENNIAL HISTORY



1905-2010

David L. Robbins and Lauri Umansky

University History Series

IIS Press

Boston

2011

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Introduction

The narrative that follows presents an overview of the origin and development of Suffolk University over the first century of its existence.

It is offered in the belief that careful examination of Suffolk's historical missions and realities will be helpful in providing the University community with the perspective, sense of direction, clarity of purpose, and pride which are requisite to the continued well-being of the institution.

The history of Suffolk University is the history of fidelity to an idea and fulfillment of a dream. The idea is that of equality of opportunity, of "democracy in education,"¹ of giving every person, regardless of race, gender, or ethnicity a chance to prove her or his ability, to be judged only by the quality of his or her performance.

Every worthy student is given his chance to prove that he can do [university] grade work...The superiority of merit is the only distinction Suffolk University...has ever acknowledged....[W]e didn't care about backgrounds, we cared about ability. We didn't ask where they came from, only what they could do.”²

The dream is that of a “world wide service”³ to educate and build community among students from all nations and geographic origins. The dream and the idea were Suffolk founder Gleason Archer's, from the period 1906-48, throughout which he provided direction for the institution. The fidelity and fulfillment that culminated in the period from 1973 to the present were those of Archer's longest-serving successor as Law School dean and University president, David J. Sargent.

This volume exists to retell that story. And, like any story well and thoughtfully retold, this one takes on slightly different shadings and significances with every retelling. The current manuscript is the product of over thirty years of continuous reconstruction on the part of David Robbins, who has worked on it since 1978. The following pages thus contain some material drawn from Robbins's earlier histories of Suffolk University, *Opportunity's Open Door* (1982) and *A History of Suffolk University* (1995). This third report of changes in the institution and in its history represents the collaborative efforts of David Robbins and his History Department colleague Lauri Umansky. But this volume is not simply a revised edition of those works. It is, instead, an entirely rethought, reorganized, and rewritten account of the history of Suffolk University. The narrative and analytical “event horizon” that we have adopted for this edition is, with few exceptions, the year 2007, which marked the close of Suffolk University's centennial. The preceding years, we have periodized as the “Archer era,” the “Donahue/Fenton era,” and the “Perlman-Sargent era.”

An institution needs its history. For many years after Suffolk University dismissed founder and president Gleason L. Archer from its premises and its consciousness, the historic mission of commitment to “democracy in education” to which the founder had devoted his life and the institution's slipped from prominence in the University's articulated self-constructions. After Archer's death in 1966, Suffolk students, followed by Suffolk faculty members and administrators, began to ask constructive questions about the shadowy presence whose likeness lay veiled (but undiscarded) behind black curtains in the Trustees' conference

room. As the curtains were drawn back, the University community found there an obscured portrait of itself. Much dust has been removed from the founder's portrait in the intervening years, not least by the efforts of President David J. Sargent. This volume seeks to bring Gleason L. Archer's portrait and vision into the full light of day.

The Heritage Committee

The Heritage Committee of Suffolk University was originally appointed in 1979 by President Thomas A. Fulham, reappointed in 1982 by President Daniel H. Perlman, and reconstituted in 2003 by President David J. Sargent. The Committee, which reports directly to the President, was funded on these occasions by the Board of Trustees to recover, preserve, and disseminate an accurate record of the roots from which the University and its various divisions have grown. Suffolk's history is still relatively recent, as historians measure time; the University therefore possesses a unique opportunity to retrieve much of its past from primary sources. To that end, the committee has undertaken the on-going Heritage Project, which encompasses documentary evaluation, archival research, information gathering through questionnaires, interviews conducted as part of an oral history project, the production and revision of a accurate, fair, and balanced written history of the institution, and, partly through that written history, consciousness-raising amongst the University's varied constituencies of the importance of the University's historical contributions, its traditions, and its heritage.

The continuing mission of the Heritage Committee is founded on the belief that careful examination of Suffolk's historical missions and realities will be helpful in providing the University community with the perspective, sense of direction, clarity of purpose, and pride which are requisite to the continued well-being of our institution.

The Heritage Medallion, awarded by the Heritage Committee to selected members of the Suffolk University community for long and distinguished service, represents a particularly visible annual manifestation of the committee's endeavors. The first Heritage Medallions were bestowed in 1981, and the medallion presentation ceremony normally takes place each year on or about Founder's Day, September 19.

The following individuals currently constitute the Heritage Committee:

David L. Robbins, Heritage Committee Chair since 1979

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Robert A. Bellinger, Associate Professor, History

John C. Cavanagh, Professor, History

Julia Howington, University Archivist

George T. Comeau, Associate Communications Officer,
University Communications

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Myra N. Lerman, Assistant Dean, Undergraduate Programs,
Sawyer Business School

Joyce Miller, Manager, Advancement/AIS

Judy Minardi, Director, Human Resources

James Nelson, Director, Athletics

Mariellen Norris, Senior Marketing and Public Relations
Strategist

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Nancy C. Stoll, Vice President for Student Affairs

Allan M. Tow, Associate Professor, Education and Human
Services

Midge Wilcke, Chief Communications Officer, University
Communications

Past Heritage Committee Members

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Susan C. Atherton, Associate Dean, Sawyer Business School

Beth Bower, University Archivist

Patricia J. Brown, Assistant Law Librarian

Beverly R. Coles-Roby, Dean of Students, Law School

Louis B. Connelly, Director, Public Relations

Michael Dwyer, Assistant Treasurer

John Griffin, Life Trustee, Suffolk University

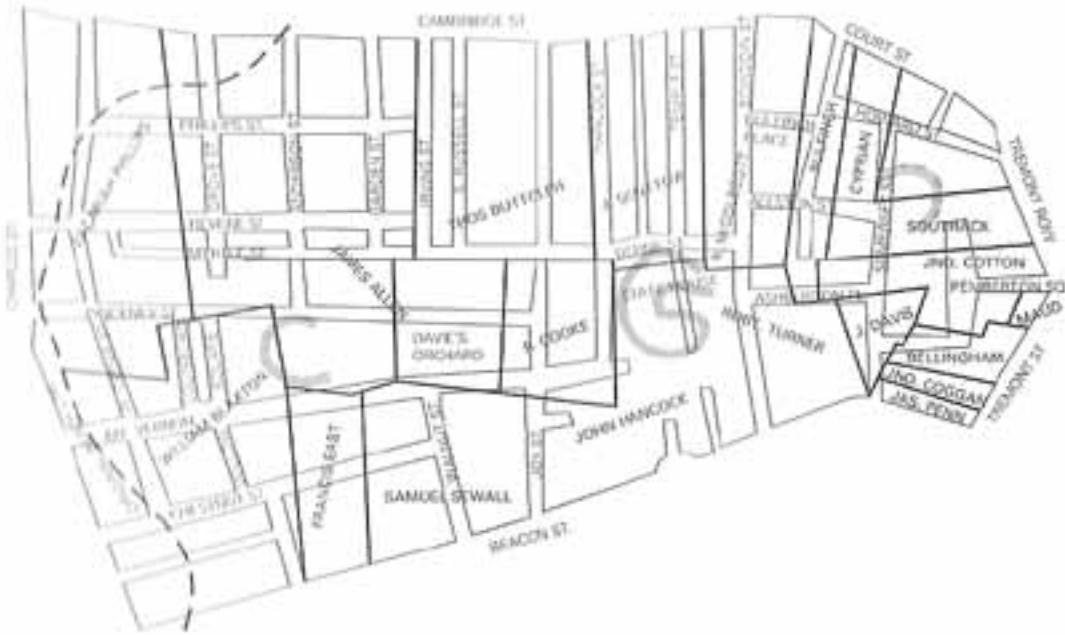
Edward G. Hartman, Professor, History

Ann D. Hughes, Assistant Professor, English

P. Richard Jones, University Archivist

Eric Lee, Assistant to the President

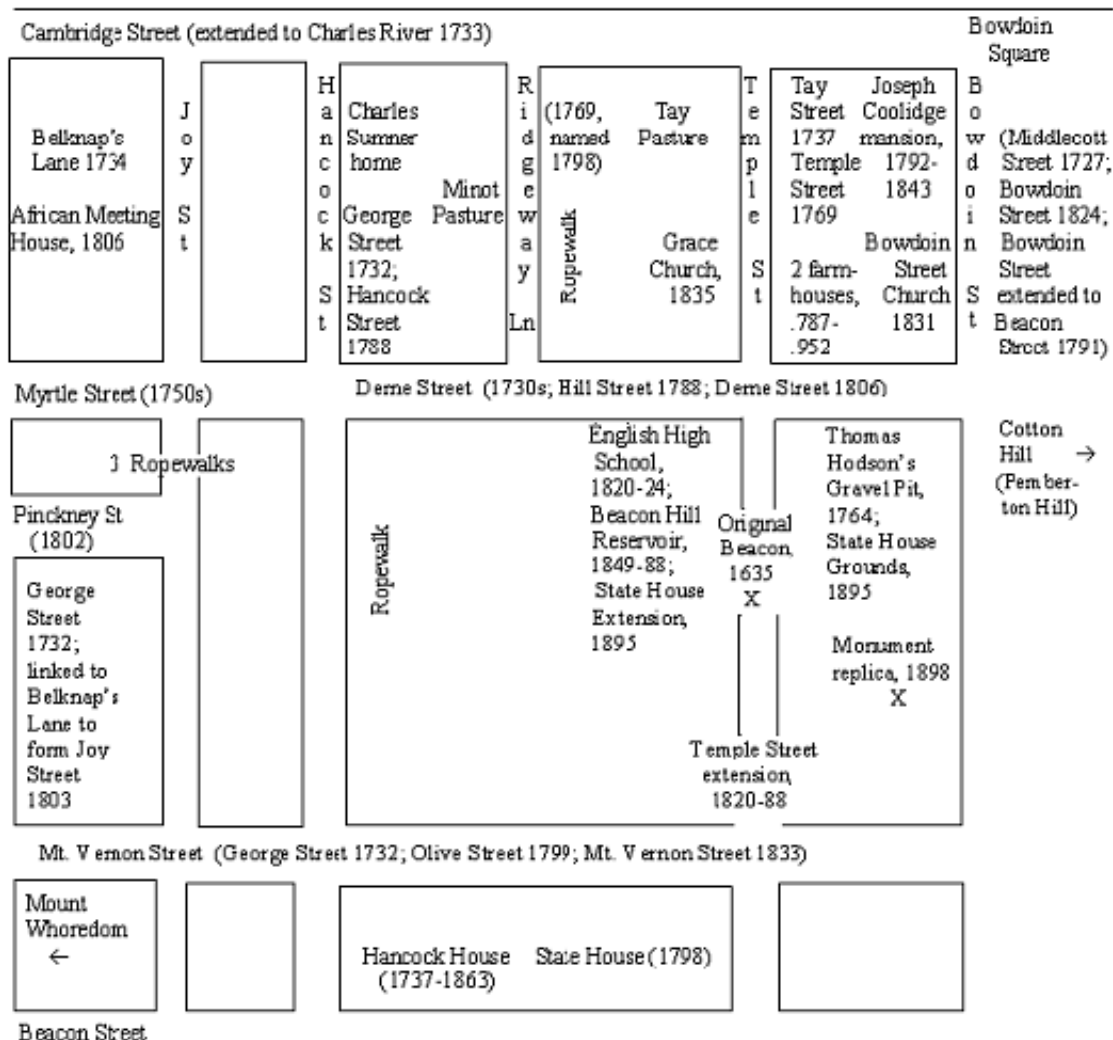
Alfred I. Maleson, Professor, Law School
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Rosemarie Sansone, Director, Public Affairs
Beatrice L. Snow, Chair, Biology
Joseph H. Strain, Associate Dean, College of Arts and Sciences
C. Richard Torrasi, Associate Dean, Sawyer Business School
Stanley M. Vogel, Professor, English
Arthur J. West II, Chair, Biology



*Pastures, peaks, and waterfront of the seventeenth-century Trimountain
(superimposed on a twentieth-century street grid by Allen Chamberlain)*

**An Historical Map of the Temple Street Area
(Blocks and Streets ca. 1840)**

← Massachusetts General Hospital (1817) First Harrison Church (Old West Church)
 ← West Boston Bridge (1793) and Charles River Gray Otis House (1737, re-built 1806)



Northern Tremont Street, 1630-present

Old South Building 1903-present
 Old South Church 1723-present

M
i
l
k
S
t

Washington Street

Old Corner Bookstore 1712/1818-present
 King's Chapel Burial Ground 1630-present
 King's Chapel 1686/1754-present

S
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Parter House Hotel (tower extension, 1886), 1855/1886-1927; 1927-present
 Tremont Museum (theatre), 1827-43;
 Tremont Temple (Baptist Church) 1843/1853/1879/1896-present

B
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Boston Museum (theatre), 1841-51;
 Gleason's Publishing Hall, 1851-65;
 Studio Building 1861-1906, and
 Horticultural Hall 1865-1901;
 Sargent Hall 1999-present

Tremont Street

Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building 1871-1906/1965;
 Three Centre Plaza, 1969-present
 Albion Building 1888-1967
 (Houghton and Dutton Dept. Store, 1874-1937);
 One Beacon Place 1972-present
 Pemberton Square 1835-1896;
 Suffolk County (John Adams) Courthouse 1896-present
 (Suffolk University administrative offices, 1989-2007; classrooms, 1989-present)

B
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Tremont House Hotel 1829-1895;
 73 Tremont Street 1895-present
 (Rosalie K. Stahl Center, Suffolk University, 2004-present)
 Old Granary Burial Ground 1669-present
 Park Street Church 1809-present

Somerset Street

Boston City Club, 1913-49/
 United Way, 1949-78/
 Sawyer Bldg 1978-present
 Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall, 2003-present

Suffolk University on Beacon Hill, 1914-present

				Stanford St	New Chardon St	New Sudbury St
Charles River Plaza, 1960s; Suffolk administrative offices, 1973-81		First Harrison Gray Otis House 1796-present	Old West Church 1737; 1806-present	"Parcel One," 1963-present	1 Bowdoin Sq, Suffolk offices, 2007-09	
Cambridge Street						
African Meeting House, 46 Joy, 1806; Museum of African American History, 1972-present	Joy St	Hancock St	Old Ridgeway Bldg, 1969-89; New Ridgeway Bldg, 1991 present Ferton Bldg, 1975-present; 28 Deme, 1989-present	Ridgeway Temple, 1835-1962; Donahoe Bldg, 1966-present Suffolk Law, 20 Deme, 1920-37; University Bldg, 1937-74; Archer Bldg, 1974-present	126 Cambridge, Suffolk Athletics office, 1989-91 Goldberg Bldg, 56 Temple Suffolk offices, 1971-2005	Bowdoin St 20 Somerset, proposed Suffolk NESAD site, 2005-present
Myrtle Street						
45 Mt. Vernon, Lee-Higginson Mansion, 1870. Suffolk Law, 1914-20; Portia (New England) Law, 1921-72; 47 Mt. Vernon, 1860; acquired by Portia 1958; 45-47 Mt. Vernon, Suffolk Business School 1972-81	59 Hancock Street, Suffolk College, 1935-37 73 Hancock Street, Alumni Club, 1926-39	Deme Street English High School, 1820-24; Beacon Hill Reservoir, 1849-88; State House Extension, 1895-present		Upper Temple Street, 1820-88	State House Grounds, 1895-present	Ashburton Pl MTA Bldg, 20 Ashburton, Suffolk offices, 1986-2009 11 Beacon, Suffolk offices, 1979-89
Mt. Vernon Street						
Beacon Street						

Clafin Building, 18-20 Beacon, 1884, Suffolk offices, 1997-2005

Suffolk University in the Ladder District, 1996-present

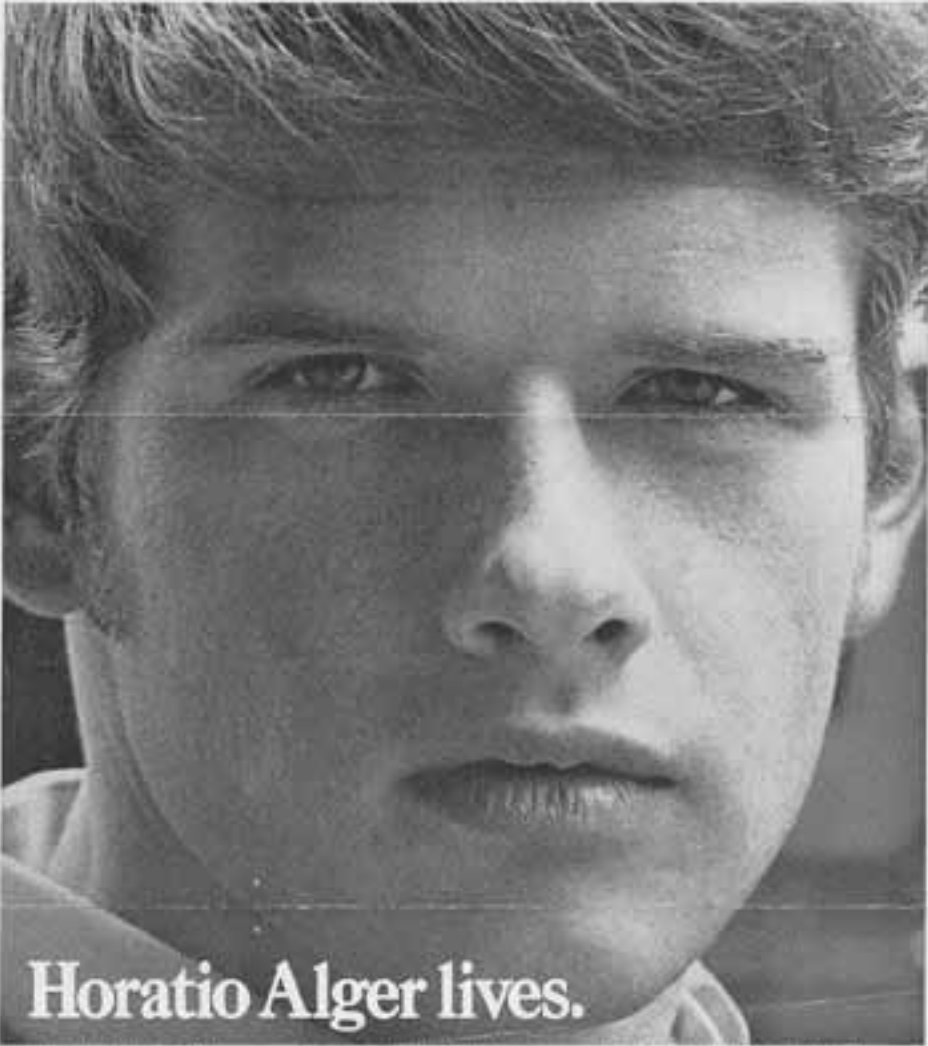
Downtown Crossing

Washington Street

W i n t e r	Suffolk University Residence Hall, 131 Tremont St., 1998-2003	T e m p l e	Elizabeth Palmer Peabody's West Street Bookstore, 13 West St., 1840-51; Brattle Book Shop (founded 1825), 1969-present	W e s t	Suffolk University Residence Hall, 10 West St-515 Washington St., 2008-present	523-25 Washington St., 1876; Modern Theatre, 1914-49; Mayflower Theatre, 1949-78; Modern Theatre, 1979-81; Suffolk University Residence Hall and Performance Center, 2010-present
S t	Suffolk University Residence Hall, 131 Tremont St., 1998-2003	P l a c e	Elizabeth Palmer Peabody's West Street Bookstore, 13 West St., 1840-51; Brattle Book Shop (founded 1825), 1969-present	S t	Bu. Finch's Colonnade Row, 1811-55/1903; 150 Tremont, 1903; 148 Tremont, 1912; combined 1982, converted to Suffolk University Residence Hall, 148-150 Tremont St., 1996-present	

Tremont Street

Boston Common



Horatio Alger lives.

At least in spirit. At Suffolk University.

We figure if a young person has the drive to get ahead, he should have the chance to prove himself. Particularly when his ambition leaps ahead of his grades. And especially if he can't afford the tuition that other private colleges and

universities are forced to charge.

Our tuition is lower than any other private university in Boston. And tuitions account for the better part of our income. (Our endowment is modest, to say the least.)

We're primarily a commuter college. No dorms. No ivy-covered buildings. No great green campus.

Just a dedication to giving a good education to people who deserve it.

And it works. We've turned out many successful educators, journalists, scientists and businessmen. And more Massachusetts judges and state legislators have graduated from our Law School than from any other in the country.

By pluck, not luck.

Suffolk University 41 Temple Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02114

Suffolk University Time magazine advertisement, 1968

Chapter 1 *Setting the Scene*



*Shawmut Peninsula
Landmarks in the 17th
and 18th Centuries*

The Temple Street, or Northeast Slope, area of Boston to which Gleason Archer first brought Archer's Evening Law School has long been the neglected stepchild of Beacon Hill. It has failed, until recently, to capture widespread attention or admiration. The district's past has suffered from a similar neglect. In the Boston 200 Official Bicentennial Guidebook, Temple Street was one of the few Beacon Hill thoroughfares on which the compilers did not manage to place even one historical landmark; and the area around it was ignored in their projected Beacon Hill walking trail.¹

What follows, then, is an attempt to illuminate the origins and evolution of the Temple Street area, to retrieve its history. Into what surroundings did Gleason Archer bring the original students of the Suffolk Evening Law School?

From its foundation in 1630 until early in the eighteenth

century, Boston grew rapidly. Its growth, however, was confined mainly to the east coast of the Shawmut Peninsula, east of the present line of Washington Street. As the waterfront areas became characteristic of an expanding seaport, the western half of the peninsula--including the Common and the "Trimountain," as it was called--remained rural and sparsely settled.

This "Trimountain," from which Tremont Street takes its name, consisted of a long ridge with three peaks, which ran east to west across the western half of the Shawmut Peninsula. All three peaks were much higher and more prominent than they are today. They were called, from east to west, Cotton (or Pemberton) Hill, Beacon Hill, and Mount Vernon. Cotton Hill was divided from Beacon Hill where Bowdoin Street now lies; Beacon Hill was separated from Mount Vernon along the present line of Joy Street. The central prominence took its name from the beacon which had stood upon it since 1635 to warn the colonists of impending invasion.

The Trimountain formed a "hilly background" behind the town.² It served as upland pasture for the town's cattle and as a location for the long, narrow wooden sheds known as ropewalks. In them, colonists twisted hemp into the rope cordage so necessary to a seaport town. Because they smelled strongly of hot pitch, Boston, like other maritime communities, relegated these ropewalks to the outlying districts. Thus, in the seventeenth century, the Trimountain had only a tiny daytime population, almost none of which remained there after nightfall.

Following the Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England, the commitment of the English government to colonial commerce grew steadily. Boston's maritime trade burgeoned, and the town's population rose from 7,000 in 1690 to 16,000 in 1740. By 1720, Boston had emerged as the largest town in British North America.³

Throughout the early eighteenth century, the populated area of the city expanded westward, across the present line of Washington Street and toward the Trimountain. By the 1720s, the eastern blocks of Cambridge Street on the northern side of the Trimountain, and of Beacon Street on the south, were built up. Both thoroughfares, however, stopped abruptly at the town's rural outskirts. Beacon Street ended at the foot of Beacon Hill, and Cambridge Street terminated in a bowling green near what is today Bowdoin Square. Year by year, though, the increasing population necessitated the extension of both streets. By 1733, Cambridge Street had reached the Charles River, while Beacon Street had been pushed west beyond the current site of the State

House. The Hancock family constructed an impressive new residence on the Trimountain side of Beacon Street in 1737, just west of the present State House.⁴

Motivated by this extension, and by the possibility of turning their upland pastures to higher profit, many Trimountain landowners began to divide their fields into streets and housing lots, and to put the lots up for sale on the bull market of the 1730s. In 1737, the Tay family laid out in their pasture lands Tay Street and a smaller street farther up Beacon Hill, and divided the street frontage into lots. Tay Street was renamed Temple Street in 1769; the smaller street became Hill Street in 1788, then Derne Street in 1806.⁵

The Minot family, whose pasture lay to the west of the Tay land, cleared George Street along the western boundary of their holdings in 1732. Other families laid out Middlecott Street and Belknap's Lane, in 1727 and 1734, respectively. George Street later received the name Hancock Street; Middlecott Street became Bowdoin Street in 1824; and Belknap's Lane is today part of Joy Street.⁶

An economic squeeze caught the subdividers along Cambridge Street. From 1740 on, Boston's share of the colonial trade began to slip rapidly; by the 1750s, it ranked as the third largest port--and city--in the colonies, behind Philadelphia and New York. The developers of the 1730s had expected that Boston's population would continue to increase, but between 1740 and 1760 it actually fell by a thousand souls. The real estate market collapsed, and Trimountain land remained low in value.

Because of the deflated real estate values, the building of ropewalks proliferated between 1740 and 1790. One of these occupied the present site of the Donahue Building. Next to this ropewalk, the owner, Matthew Ridgeway, laid out Ridgeway Lane in 1769. Three other ropewalks lay west of Hancock Street, just north of present-day Pinckney Street; Myrtle Street, constructed in the 1750s, allowed access to them. Still another stretched down the east side of Hancock Street, south of what is today Derne Street.

While most of the remaining land continued to be used for pasture, one enterprising fellow, Thomas Hodson, in 1764 began to chop up his worthless subdivision on the south side of Derne Street for gravel and fill. Hodson's early assault on Beacon Hill initiated what was to become a common practice in the nineteenth century.⁷

Of the few lots that were sold, several parcels went to solid families with a spirit of adventure; two of their wooden



The Tremont House Hotel (left, 1829-95), opposite the Tremont Temple, with the King's Chapel in the background (center), 1850s.

farmhouses, built in 1787 on Temple Street, were long the oldest surviving structures on Beacon Hill.⁸ Toward the Charles River, however, “a mixed and more or less questionable sort of people” began to purchase Trimountain lots: freed blacks, barbers, coachmen, waiters, musicians, laundresses, seamen, gamblers, tavernkeepers, pimps, and harlots.⁹ The last-named plied their trade on the slopes of what is now decorously known as Mount Vernon--a bowdlerized version of the original name, Mount Whoredom.

The slump of the mid-eighteenth century left Boston with a stable population and a stagnant economy, in which artisans and merchants strove mainly to meet local demand. The impact of this recession kept the city from expanding its geographical limits of 1740. In the mid-eighteenth century, compared to New York, Boston measured as a “small town,” built, in contrast to other leading cities in the colonies, mainly of wood, not brick.¹⁰ Despite the great expectations of the landowners, the Trimountain remained undeveloped. Most of it, especially the Beacon Hill area, retained its rural aspect until the end of the century. Throughout this period, popular opinion dubbed the rocky ridge either a “torrent of vice” or a backwater, depending on the viewpoint.¹¹

Brahmins

After the end of the Revolution, commercial activity increased with the commencement of the China trade (1790). Encouraged by new opportunities and enterprises, and by the fortunes to be made from them, more people came to Boston. In the forty years following the Revolution, the city’s population more than tripled, from 18,000 in 1790 to 60,000 in 1825. The geographical expansion that had marked the early years of the eighteenth century resumed in the early years of the nineteenth. Property on the Trimountain, off both Cambridge Street to the north and Beacon Street to the south, reverted to pre-slump values, which continued to rise. For those who tired of the crowded old city east of Washington Street, and could afford the move, the slopes of the Trimountain offered rural living that was convenient to town.

In 1793 the completion of the West Boston Bridge, from the end of Cambridge Street across the Charles River to Cambridge, made Cambridge Street the most direct route to Harvard College and the west.¹² Well-to-do merchant families began to regard the open land along the Cambridge Street extension with favor. The young architect Charles Bulfinch



Original Parker House Hotel (center and right), 1855, School Street, Boston.

(whose family had lived since 1724 in the outlying area of Cambridge Street, later known as Bowdoin Square) provided prosperous Bostonians with brick houses worthy of New York, Philadelphia, or even London. Beginning in the early 1790s, Bulfinch, followed by a number of other architects, built a series of fine homes along Cambridge Street. The most notable Bulfinch creations were the first Harrison Gray Otis house (1796) across from the Temple-Hancock block, and the Joseph Coolidge mansion (1792) between Temple and Bowdoin Streets, with gardens running up the east side of Temple Street. In 1806, Asher Benjamin elegantly rebuilt the old West Church, erected on Cambridge Street in 1737; and construction of Massachusetts General Hospital began in 1817, from a design by Bulfinch.¹³

While Bulfinch and his patrons were building up Cambridge Street, the Massachusetts General Court made a decision which added greater incentive to that development. In the early 1790s, the legislators of the Commonwealth approved a plan to move the State House out of downtown Boston and to the still relatively inexpensive rural land on the Trimountain. They purchased a site for the new State House from the Hancock estate on Beacon Hill, not far from the former location of the beacon. Work on the building was begun in 1795 and completed by 1798.

Even before work had begun, a well-informed group of real estate speculators, calling themselves the Mount Vernon Proprietors, began to buy up the land which abutted the State House site on the Beacon Street side of the Trimountain. They acquired for development purposes the entire south slope of Mount Vernon and what remained of the south slope of Beacon Hill, then laid out streets and lots along the previously untouched slope; these included the present Mount Vernon and Pinckney Streets. In the process, the developers sheared about sixty feet of earth from the crest of Mount Vernon.

By 1800, with the new State House as an attraction, Bulfinch received a number of commissions to build along the south slope; the most influential of these was a move by the Harrison Gray Otis family to the new development in 1800. The area opened by the Mount Vernon Proprietors proved attractive to well-to-do Boston families for the next forty years, and new building along both the Cambridge Street and Beacon Street slopes proceeded apace.

The building boom on the Trimountain offered opportunities to the middle and artisan classes as well as to the affluent. Some successful builders--artisans as well as architects--



*Tremont Temple,
Tremont Street, Boston,
1857*

used their profits to buy land in the West End (the area north of Cambridge Street) and on the north slope of the Trimountain, adjacent to the Mount Vernon Proprietors' tract.¹⁴ There they constructed sturdy houses, most in wood, a few in brick or stone. On Temple, Hancock, and other north slope streets, successful craftsmen lived side by side with the professional and commercial classes. The lure of new housing, more open land, and a quiet residential neighborhood drew them all.

The once rural slopes of Beacon Hill built up steadily: first the less fashionable north, then the south. They were "tolerably, but not densely" inhabited in 1814; but within thirty years, settlement thickened, with vacant land in short supply.¹⁵ By the 1820s, the growing pressure of a "respectable" population had forced the city to clean up the prostitution on the isolated northwest slope of "Mount Whoredom." Grace Episcopal Church (later the First Methodist Church), built in the fashionable Gothic Revival style, opened on Temple Street in 1835 to serve a genteel Beacon Hill and West End congregation. The Church of the Advent, also Episcopal, established in the West End in 1844, moved to near Bowdoin Square in 1847 in order to bring the religious principles of the Oxford Movement to the same socially exclusive constituency addressed by Grace Church. The increasing number of "proper" inhabitants also drew the Trinitarian Congregationalist Church to the Northeast Slope. Since 1809, the Park Street Church had been the nearest Trinitarian rival to the Unitarian Congregationalists in the West Church. However, in 1831, under the charge of Lyman Beecher, the Trinitarians opened the building on Bowdoin Street which now houses the Church of St. John the Evangelist.¹⁶ During his brief pastorate there, Beecher lived on Temple Street, in one of the eighteenth-century farmhouses referred to earlier. In this house--located on what is now the Suffolk University Alumni Park--the Reverend Mr. Beecher received regular letters and visits from his illustrious children, Harriet (author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*) and Henry Ward Beecher. Nearby at 20 Hancock Street, and also noted for his anti-slavery activities, lived Senator Charles Sumner.

Several other anti-slavery luminaries also lived in the neighborhood: Julia Ward Howe, at 32 Mount Vernon Street; and Bronson Alcott, with his daughter Louisa May (author of *Little Women*), at 20 Pinckney Street. More perplexing in his attitudes, but still a key player in the anti-slavery drama, Daniel Webster, resided at 57 Mount Vernon Street. The Northeast Slope, a hotbed of abolitionist activity, with a strong black community which dated from the eighteenth century, lay claim to the city's



*Beacon Hill Reservoir,
on Derne, Hancock,
and Temple Streets,
Boston, 1854*

first black school, built in the 1830s, on Joy Street, and several Underground Railroad “stations.” In Smith Court, off Joy Street, still stands the African Meeting House, built in 1806 and now the Museum of Afro-American History. Here William Lloyd Garrison held the first meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832.¹⁷

The last beacon had been blown down in 1789, to be replaced the following year by a Bulfinch monument to the heroes of the Revolution. But in response to the growing demand for space on the Trimountain, the city tore down Bulfinch’s monument at the top of Beacon Hill in 1811, sold the land on which it stood, and dismantled the wooden stairs leading up to the former monument site from the top of Temple Street. Developers lowered the crest of Beacon Hill some sixty feet to make it more suitable for building, using the removed earth to fill the Mill Pond for land development, just as the top of Mount Vernon had previously been used to fill the Charles riverfront.

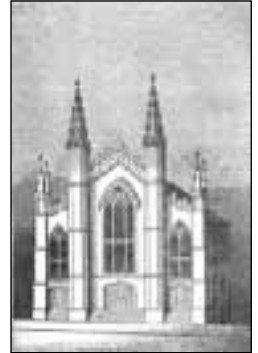
In 1820, Temple Street was extended across Derne Street. After crossing Derne, Temple Street continued straight up and over the lowered top of Beacon Hill, to an intersection with Mount Vernon Street. The first Boston English High School was built on the west side of the Temple Street extension in 1820, facing Derne Street.

Pemberton Hill, the only remaining peak of the Trimountain, was leveled in 1835, partly to fill the land where North Station now stands and partly to make way for a block-development of the area where the peak had stood. It was, at the time, the sole surviving “unimproved” district of the Trimountain. However, within a decade, Pemberton Square had been built on the site, and Ashburton Place had been cut through to connect it with Bowdoin Street.

The spacious grounds of the early homes gave way, as time went by, to solid blocks of brick row houses. Such buildings came to characterize a growing number of areas on Beacon Hill, Mount Vernon, and Pemberton Hill. The increased demand for Beacon Hill land contributed, in 1843, to breaking up the grounds of the old Coolidge mansion at the northern end of Temple Street and building on that site a block of brick row houses which still stands.¹⁸

Change

Temple Street, like most of Beacon Hill, remained part of the most fashionable neighborhood in Boston in the 1840s. Nonetheless, residents disliked the increasingly cramped



*Grace Episcopal
Church, Temple Street,
Boston, 1836*

surroundings. Many old families despaired when, late in the decade, the city began work on a cavernous granite reservoir atop Beacon Hill, west of the Temple Street extension. And from the 1850s on, increasing commercial use of Cambridge Street brought more noise and bustle--along with an unwanted social element, the tradesman--to an already crowded district. Faced with all this, many unhappy inhabitants of Beacon Hill chose to move into more spacious homes in newly opened areas: the Back Bay for the very well-off, the South End for those of more moderate means.¹⁹

Increased crowding on Beacon Hill was no figment of nostalgic imaginations. Boston's population had grown from the 60,000 of 1825 to 135,000 in 1850; by 1875, the city had 340,000 inhabitants, six times as many as a half-century earlier. Large, and then tidal, waves of immigration caused much of this increase: from Ireland in the 1840s and 1850s; from Eastern Europe (primarily Polish and Russian Jews) during the '70s and '80s; and from Italy at the century's end.

These immigrants moved first to the Fort Hill and North End areas. Street railways, however, began operating in Boston in 1855; and as the railway network expanded, so did the possibilities which it opened to Boston's immigrants. Access to this network would allow many members of immigrant families to travel quickly and inexpensively to places of employment far beyond their previous range. Several lines ran through the West End, including one along Cambridge Street; Bowdoin Square was the terminus for the Cambridge Street line, and a number of others terminated at Scollay Square.

From 1860 on, one ethnic group after another surged out of its original enclaves and into the West End. Some members of each group even settled on the north slope of Beacon Hill. A few of the new residents sought an outlet for their hard-earned capital; many wanted better housing; but most came in search of convenient and economical public transportation. Whatever the reasons for it, the influx of these "new" people helped to encourage the flight of Trimountain families to the developing neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city.²⁰

For the same reasons that impelled the old residents to leave, newly affluent and socially ambitious families chose not to move to Beacon Hill. Consequently, rents and property values on the Trimountain began to fall. Speculators, or less socially acceptable families, took advantage of the situation; and their presence in increasing numbers drove other old families to depart. As this exodus increased, many who provided services for the



Grace Episcopal Church, Temple Street (looking uphill toward Beacon Hill Reservoir and Upper Temple Street beyond Derne Street), 1860

well-to-do also decided to move; thus the neighborhood opened to a new population and a changing economy.

Throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the Temple Street area retained a mixed, if changing, population. A number of conservative families, perhaps heartened by the close proximity of the State House and by the separation from the North End, remained in the area to stem the encroachment of the boardinghouse, the speculator, and the small merchant. Such resistance continued far longer, and to greater effect, in this district than in any neighborhood of the West End.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a changing population, demanding low-priced apartments, brought with it a new building boom. Unlike the construction spurt of the early nineteenth century, however, this boom produced mainly apartment houses; indeed, it produced the majority of the tenements which are today so widespread on the Cambridge Street side of the Trimountain. The continuing resistance of the Temple Street area to this trend is evidenced by the fact that, of all the north slope streets, Temple, Hancock, and Bowdoin have the fewest of these tenement houses.²¹ Nevertheless, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth, the neighborhood made a clear transition from one-family residences to lodging houses, tenements, and small retail businesses.

The change from an upper middle to a lower middle class neighborhood became more evident with each passing year. A number of houses on Temple Street had store fronts added to them. Many homes fell into decay, either through their owners' neglect or despite their efforts. Grace Episcopal Church on Temple Street was abandoned to the Methodists in 1864. In 1863, the Bowdoin Street Church shut its doors. Into that deserted Trinitarian Congregationalist structure, the Episcopal Church of the Advent moved, for temporary refuge from the growing congestion and hurly-burly of the Bowdoin Square area. By 1868, however, construction had begun on a new building for the Advent congregation on Brimmer Street, well away from the West End. With the completion of the new structure in 1883, the Bowdoin Street Church renounced its pretensions to social and religious fashionability. It remained in Anglo-Catholic hands, transformed into a mission church for the English-based Cowley Fathers, who still occupy the premises. Finally, in 1892, the old West Church (Unitarian Congregationalist) closed, for lack of a congregation.²²

In 1888, the city cleared the entire upper part of Temple



*Ashburton Place,
Boston, 1870s*

Street, above Derne, and then incorporated it into the State House grounds for the building of an Annex, the foundation stone of which came from the Beacon Hill Reservoir. A stone staircase, built to give access to the new State House grounds from what was left of Temple Street, is still traversed daily by Suffolk students. The walkway at the top of the newly-built stone staircase, however, cut through the exact location of Bulfinch's 1790 monument. Rather than move the sidewalk or the stairs, the city erected a replica of the monument slightly to the east of the original, where it now stands.²³

Law School

The Northeast Slope in the early twentieth century, in every sense a mixed neighborhood, had close ties to the West End, that legendary settling basin of nationalities left by the successive crests of immigrant floods out of the North End. Martin Lomasney, the greatest of the ward bosses, ran the West End, and at his side James Michael Curley learned the political trade.²⁴

On the edge of this ethnic tidal basin, and touched only by the highest tides of immigration, lay the Temple Street (Northeast Slope) area. Near to the West End, it also abutted the legal and political centers of Boston and Massachusetts. The expanded State House, the newly constructed Suffolk County Court House in Pemberton Square, and the City Hall on School Street all stood close by. Although many daytime occupants of this governmental and judicial center had withdrawn to the Back Bay by 1900, a few still inhabited Beacon Hill. Most of these, it is true, lived in the Mount Vernon Proprietors' development on the south slope, but a few hardy outcroppings of the political stratum had escaped erosion by the tides of immigration on the Northeast Slope. All around them, however, property values were falling, and the neighborhood brimmed with people who had fled European shores in search of the American dream.²⁵

Gleason Archer arrived as a student at Boston University in 1902. He came from a Maine Yankee family, and while still in law school he began to offer tutoring in law to men from immigrant families. Not surprisingly, he commenced this enterprise in the Beacon Hill/downtown Boston area that served as the setting for all his educational achievements, as student and schoolmaster, for over forty years. The tutoring began on Thursday, October 19, 1905, in room 826 of the Old South Building, 294 Washington Street, Boston, and continued until June 21, 1906.²⁶

Beacon Hill in the early twentieth century was of both educational and ethnic interest for the young Archer. In the fall



Gleason Archer, 1906



*Old South Building,
294 Washington Street,
at the eastern end of
School Street, Boston,
site of the first classes of
Archer's Evening Law
School, 1905-06*

of 1902, Archer entered Boston University's College of Liberal Arts. After two years of Dean's List work there, he transferred to the Law School, where he completed the three-year curriculum in two, receiving his LL.B. degree in June 1906. As Beacon Hill later served as a "campus" for the university young Archer founded, so, during Archer's years at B.U., did it serve Boston University. By 1902, B.U. had established its facilities in buildings scattered through the "less fashionable" parts of Beacon Hill. The College of Liberal Arts was situated there, along with the Law School on Ashburton Place, the University offices at 12 Somerset Street, and the School of Theology at 72 Mount Vernon Street. While at Boston University, Archer himself shared with his brother and fellow B.U. student Hiram a Beacon Hill room at 83 Myrtle Street.²⁷

Upon his June graduation and August admission to the Bar in 1906, Archer opened an evening law school at his home in Roxbury to "serve ambitious young men who are obliged to work for a living while studying law."²⁸ In August 1906, he rented a ground-floor apartment in a three-decker at 6 Alpine Street, Roxbury, near the southeast corner of St. James Street and Alpine Street, not far from Dudley Square, and began to instruct a class of nine auditors. By June 1907, enrollment had grown to sixteen. But if Archer's school was to succeed, it needed a new location which would suit both his purpose and his constituency.

While conducting his evening school, Gleason Archer also held a full-time position (from August 1906) with the downtown law firm of Carver and Blodgett, 28 State Street, Boston. This business address appeared on Archer's card and on many of the advertisements he circulated for his law school.²⁹

When Carver and Blodgett dissolved in June 1907, Archer formed a partnership with Arthur MacLean, another young attorney who had taught during the spring at Archer's Evening Law School. During the summer of 1907, Archer, who had lived on Myrtle Street while attending neighboring Boston University, considered the advisability of hiring for his law school a building on Pinckney Street, Beacon Hill. In the interest of economy, however, he eventually decided to hold classes in the offices that he and his new law partner had leased at 53 Tremont Street (third floor, Rooms 6 and 7). The offices were located in the Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building, and that new home may partially account for Archer's renaming his institution in 1907 the "Suffolk School of Law."

The Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building stood at what is now the northern extremity of Three Centre Plaza, on the



6 Alpine Street, Roxbury, site of Archer's Evening Law School, 1906-07. Archer found both a home and classroom space in this house at 6 Alpine Street, Roxbury, where he rented the ground floor. Signs for Archer's Evening Law School were displayed in the bay window.



Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building (left), home of Suffolk Savings Bank, 1871-1906, site of the Suffolk School of Law, 1907-09. The building at 53 Beacon Street housed the Suffolk Savings Bank from 1871 until 1906. Adjoining it just beyond the left-hand edge of the photo was the Houghton and Dutton Department Store.

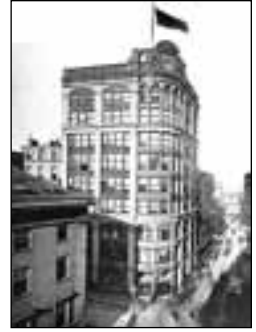
west side of Tremont Street between Houghton & Dutton's department store on the south and the Carney Building on the north. Near old Scollay Square and, across old Pemberton Square, the Suffolk County Courthouse, the Suffolk Bank Building was just north of the New Albion Building, home to Houghton & Dutton.³⁰

In 1895, Winslow and Wetherall constructed the Tremont Building, on the southwest corner of Beacon and Tremont Streets, on the former site of the venerable Tremont House Hotel (1828-94). The Tremont House, favored residence of Charles Dickens whenever he was in Boston and prominently featured in Henry James's novel *The Europeans*, stood adjacent to the Old Granary burial ground. Across Tremont Street stood the Parker House hotel, the oldest continuously-operated hotel in Boston. There, in the mid-nineteenth century, the members of the Saturday Club--Emerson, Hawthorne, and their Transcendentalist contemporaries--met prior to visiting their publishers Ticknor and Fields at the corner of School and Washington Streets, or to strolling to the Athenaeum's private subscription library just across Tremont Street on Beacon. Like the Tremont Building, the Athenaeum backed on the Old Granary burying ground.

The Old Granary also faced in 1907 two commercial buildings, at 110-120 Tremont Street, dating from the 1890s. Immediately across Tremont Street, they had replaced the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's second headquarters, which had, in its turn, replaced the building that housed the studio in which sculptor Daniel Chester French worked on his iconic Minuteman statue for Concord bridge.³¹

Adjacent to the Old Granary on the Park Street side (the side opposite the Tremont House) was the Park Street Church; and on the fourth corner of the intersection of Beacon, Tremont, and School Streets (the other three corners were occupied by the Parker House, the Tremont Building, and the Albion Building, respectively) was the King's Chapel, dating to 1686.³²

Thus, in 1907, Gleason Archer moved the Suffolk School of Law to a neighborhood perfectly adapted to its aims and prospective students, a setting which has played a key role in its continuing growth.³³ Close on one side were the legal, political, commercial, and cultural centers for the state and city; close on another was the West End, a key concentration point of Archer's immigrant constituency. Between the two lay an area with an extant educational infrastructure easily accessible from the trolley terminal at Scollay Square and Park Street, or from North Station. Here, in border territory--an area of strategic facilities and



Houghton and Dutton Department Store, Albion Building, 1892. At the left front of the photo is the Tremont House Hotel, on the site of the current 73 Tremont Street. Immediately behind and adjacent to the Albion Building is the old Suffolk Savings Bank Building at 53 Tremont Street.

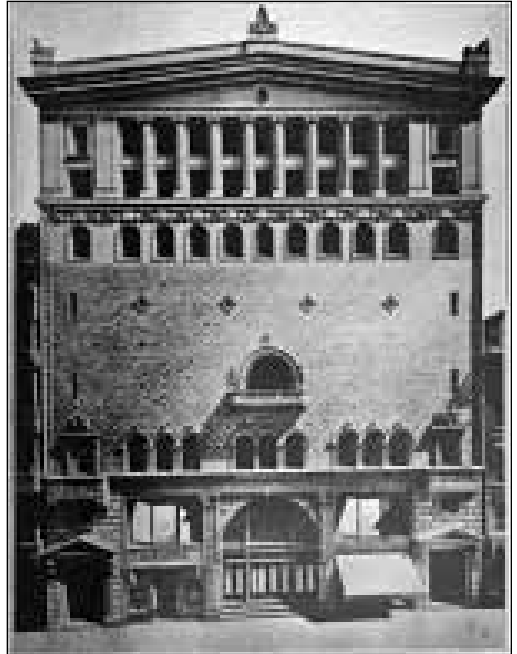


King's Chapel, Parker House Hotel, and Tremont Temple, Tremont Street, 1905. Visible on the Parker House is the 1886 tower extension. The original Parker House and the extension were razed in 1927 and replaced with an entirely new Parker House building on the same site.

location, but of low rents and property values--Archer chose to locate his school.



The foyer of Suffolk Law School at 45 Mount Vernon Street, with Dean Archer's office to the left, in 1914.



The Tremont Temple, 88 Tremont Street, site of the Suffolk School of Law from 1909 until 1914, in 1904.



45 Mt. Vernon Street, site of Suffolk Law School from 1914 until 1920, in 1914



Derne Street at Temple, 1919. These tenement buildings were demolished in 1920 and replaced by the Suffolk Law School Building at 20 Derne Street.



The Suffolk Law School Building, 20 Derne Street, 1926



The just-completed Frank J. Donahue Building at 41 Temple Street, 1966



The reconstructed University Building (later the Archer Building) at 20 Derne Street, following the addition of two floors in 1937-38 and replacement of the old Suffolk Law School electric sign with a new one reading "Suffolk University." The sign endured until 1946.



The Frank Sawyer Building, 8 Ashburton Place, was opened in 1981 to house the Business School, the University's administrative offices, and the Mildred F. Sawyer Library

Chapter 2 *Gleason Archer and the Founding of Suffolk Law School*



Gleason L. Archer

History has demonstrated that the great leaders of every age were, almost without exception, born in poverty, denied educational advantages in boyhood, and obliged to educate themselves at odd moments while doing a man's work in the world. The same immutable principle is in operation today--the earnest souls who now toil in the evening schools to fit themselves for life will be found in the front ranks of our civilization of tomorrow.

—Gleason L. Archer (1923)¹

[W]hat a contradictory chap I am. I am always setting myself a task...--being driven to death with pressure of the task after it is begun—sighing for the freedom that will come when I have finished it—and then when the task is over and freedom attained I straightway start something else equally difficult. Is this what the poets call the “divine unrest”—the eternal urge of the creative instinct that god has given to man?

—Gleason L. Archer (1917)²

Gleason L. Archer founded Suffolk University. He served as its first president and its prime mover for over forty years. He was, as one witness said, “A big man, well proportioned with gray and thinning hair over a high forehead, and wearing glasses. Dean Archer, while friendly and humorous, fairly radiates the scholastic air. He is a man of enthusiasms.”³

The man who founded Suffolk University to benefit aspiring young men of the working class did so because he himself had come from poverty and had labored for success. His youth, in fact, resembled closely those of the Horatio Alger heroes so popular with his generation.⁴

Gleason Leonard Archer, born into the rural poverty of the Maine frontier, on October 29, 1880, grew up in a wilderness hamlet, Hancock County Plantation #33, known “by courtesy of the Post Office Department” as Great Pond.⁵ It lay thirty-five miles northeast of Bangor, in the midst of an unbroken forest. For several months a year the Yankee settlement was cut off from the outside world.

Isolation had produced generations of inbreeding; the eighty souls who occupied Great Pond’s nineteen homes were all “cousins or close relatives.” Gleason’s father, John Sewall Archer, and his mother, Frances Martha Williams, were first cousins. Although neither knew it, their common ancestors had come to America on the Mayflower.⁶

John Archer was a blacksmith, but the limited population and remoteness of the area forced him to supplement his earnings by seasonal work as a woodcutter. As the size of his family grew, he became more dependent on lumbering to make ends meet. One by one, he removed the boys from school and required them to join him at the cabin several miles from Great Pond which served as the family logging “camp.”⁷

Gleason was the third son in a family that eventually included seven boys and one girl.⁸ At thirteen, like his brothers, he began work at the “camp.” Since he weighed only seventy-six pounds, however, and cut rather a comic figure as a lumberjack, the new recruit acquired cooking duties. He became quite proficient at his job, and the cook’s post remained his for nearly six years, even after he began to equal his brothers in size.

Removal from school did nothing to dull Archer’s appetite for knowledge. He became, and remained for the rest of his life, a voracious reader and a compulsive writer. Every spare moment found him poring over a borrowed book or a precious sheet of stationery. The young autodidact’s intense desire for education did



Gleason Archer as a second-year student at Sabattus High School, Maine, 1899.

not go unrecognized even by his family. Nor did his talent. He became a local celebrity when several of his articles appeared in the *Ellsworth American*, a Bangor-area newspaper.

The following autumn, Archer's family provided him the opportunity they knew he deserved. His uncle, Leonard S. Williams, had attended the Cobb Divinity School of Bates College, in Lewiston. Williams became a Free Baptist minister and settled in Sabattus, a suburb of Lewiston. There, some hundred miles from Great Pond, the Reverend Mr. Williams found a place for his nephew: in October 1899, Gleason became chore boy for physician Frank E. Sleeper. As payment for his services, young Archer received bed and board during his studies at Sabattus High School.⁹

He spent most of the next three years in Sabattus. While still in high school, Archer became Sabattus reporter for both the *Lewiston Journal* and the *Webster Herald*. He also edited the all-state *Maine High School* magazine. Having entered Sabattus High School as a sophomore, he graduated, at almost 22, in June 1902--valedictorian in a class of six.

A scholarship awaited him at Bates College, but Archer's first visit to Boston convinced him that his future lay on Beacon Hill: Boston University had a law school; Bates did not. Gleason borrowed money for tuition, and went to join his older brother Hiram in the metropolis. The younger Archer planned to attend the College of Liberal Arts for two years, and then to transfer to the Legal Division.¹⁰

Gleason Archer arrived in Boston in September 1902, with no money for rent or living expenses. He was determined, however, to extend his education. If that meant living frugally and supporting himself by odd jobs, then he was willing; sacrifice and privation meant nothing new to the Archer family. During his first year at college, Gleason shared a room with Hiram at 83 Myrtle Street.¹¹ He worked six days a week as a waiter to pay his share of the rent. This left him with a meager sixty cents a week for meals and other necessities.

Almost all of Gleason's 113 fellow freshmen were New Englanders, and nearly 80% hailed from Massachusetts. Women comprised three-quarters of the freshmen, among them Elizabeth Glenn Snyder of Gilbertville, Massachusetts, whom Archer, by now a husky and healthy six-footer, courted throughout his career at Boston University and married in October 1906. Despite his extracurricular concerns, he earned Dean's list recognition throughout his two years at the College.¹²

At the end of his first college year, young Archer secured a



*Gleason Archer as a
freshman at Boston
University, 1902*

job as night clerk and watchman at the Cotocheeset, a resort hotel near Wianno on Cape Cod. His strength and vigor just returning after the deprivations of the school year, he shattered his left knee in a fall. Only in Boston could he obtain medical care to prevent permanent disability. On borrowed crutches and in the teeth of a howling gale, he began the journey.

The jolting coach carried only one other passenger: George A. Frost, a summer resident of Wianno and president of the Boston Garter Company. Much Archer's senior, Frost evinced a paternal concern for his injured companion. A conversation began, and--typical and improbable Alger touch--the wealthy man who met the youthful hero by accident admired his pluck, and brought him under his patronage. By the time the stage reached Barnstable railroad depot, Gleason Archer was George Frost's protégé.

A parlor car took the young man immediately to Boston. Frost's coachman then conveyed him to the Newton Hospital, of which George Frost was president and principal benefactor. Archer never received any charges for medical care, or for his month-long convalescence at the hospital.

Loans from Mr. Frost allowed Gleason Archer to complete his studies at Boston University free from deprivation or distraction. By the spring of his second year, he began attending law courses. After formally entering the Law School, he completed the three-year curriculum in two years. Graduation came in June 1906, followed quickly by admission to the bar. In August, Gleason Archer received an invitation to join the State Street law firm of Carver and Blodgett--on George Frost's recommendation.¹³

Archer's benefactor refused all monetary reimbursement for his loans. They were, he told the young lawyer, "an investment in human life." The only repayment he wanted, Frost insisted, was that "if you ever have a chance to pass this favor along to other boys, do it for me." Archer's response came quick and sure. What he really wanted to do, young Archer told his patron, was to open an evening law school. Thus, he could pass his good fortune on to others like himself, by making it possible "for such young men to qualify as lawyers while working for a living."¹⁴ Archer was not without teaching experience. There had been brief terms at the Great Pond and Hancock, Maine, schools while he was still a student at Sabattus High. More important, he had begun in October 1905 to tutor a group of working men in the principles of contract law. The instruction proved so valuable that several class members urged Archer to renew his endeavor, which he



George A. Frost (1853-1936), Gleason Archer's patron.

styled “Archer’s Evening Law School,” for a second year. Mr. Frost shared their enthusiasm and pledged his support for the school.¹⁵

Archer quickly located a first-floor apartment in Roxbury, and there, at 6 Alpine Street, continued more formally the tutoring he had begun the previous year. Archer’s Evening Law School opened on September 19, 1906. That warm night as the lecture closed, all nine auditors were glued to their seats--by the new varnish on Archer’s second-hand chairs. Once they tore themselves away, however, word spread that something more than varnish held men to their places in the young educator’s front room. Gleason Archer had found his life’s work. George Frost remained the school’s foremost backer until his death in 1936. And, somewhere, Horatio Alger was smiling.¹⁶

Archer’s experience confirmed the worldview with which he grew up, the gospel of self-help. According to that gospel, those individuals who worked hard and sacrificed to improve themselves would be rewarded with success; the sluggards who did not would be punished by failure. Horatio Alger and his fellow evangelists of the late nineteenth century carried this message. But only free competition, they asserted, would allow economic justice to prevail. Equality of opportunity, in Gleason Archer’s eyes, made possible his success and the salutary success of hard workers like him. The struggle to maintain it in American society provided the organizing principle of his life.

Many Americans shared the young schoolmaster’s concerns. As social tensions emerged in the early twentieth century, they worried about how industrial development and urban growth had the nation. Unparalleled immigration and the concentration of wealth struck many Americans as threats to the supposedly unlimited individual opportunity that made the nation unique.

Many unskilled native-born American workers feared that lower-paid immigrant labor might replace them; fear sometimes strengthened their incentive for “self-improvement” through education. These self-proclaimed “true” Americans championed the Horatio Alger ethic. But others in American society, Archer and others of his mindset felt, could be tempted by the new conditions to respond in more sinister ways: Self-made men were forgetting their roots; banding together against new talent, they strove to close the very doors through which they themselves had escaped poverty.

Archer felt that he spoke as a “true” American when he denounced such monopolists for the threat they posed to the nation and its traditions. He feared that, denied advancement, some “true” Americans might attempt to subvert equality of

opportunity for the new immigrants. This, in turn, could lead the new arrivals to fall back on the political traditions of their homelands. The overwhelming number of immigrants could thus open the shores of America to socialism or the paternalistic welfare state. With the advent of either one, free competition and the incentive to achievement would disappear.¹⁷

In Archer's view, the octopus of monopoly had to be fought wherever it was found; equality of opportunity had to be protected from its tentacles. Archer's personal crusade aimed to keep every level of education open to all--rich and poor, "true" American and immigrant alike. He fought any attempt by special interests and government to favor one individual or group over another. And, above all, he opposed any attempt to interfere in the free competition of the academic marketplace.¹⁸

Archer's Evening Law School grew rapidly. A law classmate, Arthur W. MacLean, joined Archer on the "faculty" in the spring of 1907. By June, the school had outgrown the Roxbury flat. To handle its growing demands on their time, Archer and MacLean consolidated their legal commitments by becoming law partners. When the new firm opened downtown offices at 53 Tremont Street in September, the suite doubled as law classrooms three nights a week.¹⁹

The new location, combined with Archer's genius for obtaining free publicity, provided a fillip to attendance. The Dean, as he soon styled himself, worked indefatigably. He taught, and handled all administrative duties. He courted political speakers, baited suffragettes, raced trains in his car, and gave away scholarships by popular vote--anything to call attention to the school. But when one of his first students passed the bar exam in 1908, the publicity eclipsed the Dean's efforts. Roland E. Brown was a machinist by trade, and news of his achievement swelled registration. In December 1908, Archer gave up law practice to devote all of his time to his Suffolk School of Law.²⁰

He immediately assumed the task of writing textbooks for the school. He began his first effort, *Law Office and Court Procedure*, in January 1909. Little, Brown, and Company, a prestigious law publisher, brought it out the next winter. *Ethical Obligations of the Lawyer* followed within the year, making the obscure Archer the author of two of Little, Brown's three new texts for 1910. When T. H. Flood and Company of Chicago snapped up his next two books, Archer further solidified his reputation.

As the Dean's reputation and his school grew, so did his assured readership. From 1916 on, Archer dispensed with

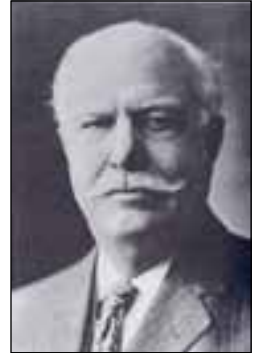
independent publishers. He had each new text, and each new edition of an old text, printed at the Wright and Potter plant on Derne Street; all appeared under the imprint of the Suffolk Law School Press. Archer wrote quickly, almost obsessively. He worked long after midnight, between packed days. By adhering to his murderous writing schedule, he produced between 1916 and 1930 ten new texts and five new editions for use at the school. During that time, he averaged one law book per year, in addition to his other writing and his backbreaking administrative duties. By 1931, a majority of the courses at Suffolk Law School used textbooks written by the Dean.²¹

After 1909, school business competed with writing for Archer's attention--and usually won. When he closed his law office, Archer moved the school to the Tremont Temple. Spacious quarters and electric lighting offered a striking contrast to the old location, and numbers steadily increased.²² Economical evening classes proved popular with working men bent on "improvement." But as Archer's school grew, so did his responsibilities.

He made few efforts to share them. Archer set up a three-man Advisory Council in 1908. When the school incorporated as a charitable educational institution three years later, he established a seven-man Board of Trustees. Neither body seriously diluted Archer's authority nor reduced his duties. The Board regularly elected him its Treasurer; in this capacity, he wielded financial control over the institution of which he was also Dean. The combination of duties exhausted Archer, but it also left him with a free hand in school affairs. He served as Dean until 1942 and Treasurer until 1946; his close friend Thomas J. Boynton chaired the Board of Trustees from 1911 until his death in 1945. As long as the pairing lasted, Suffolk was Gleason Archer's school.²³

The Dean's duties had grown so demanding by 1914 that Archer became literally a full-time resident of the school. Enrollment jumped when the state gave Suffolk Law School power to confer degrees. The school then needed new energies and new facilities. Archer mortgaged his home to purchase the new school location at 45 Mount Vernon Street, and moved with his family to the top floor of the building.²⁴

During the seven years they lived there, Dean Archer worked at the school from 9am until 9:30pm, six days a week. He taught, administered, lobbied, kept accounts, and acted as press agent. He personally directed the building of an annex in 1915, and when that proved inadequate, plunged into an expansion campaign. For it, Archer solicited funds, negotiated



*Thomas Jefferson
Boynton, Dean Archer's
close friend and
Chairman of the Board
of Trustees from 1911
until 1945.*

loans, engaged builders, fought strikers, and again supervised construction. He remortgaged his house and invested his capital in the undertaking, backing his personal borrowing with added insurance on his life. The scope of his exertions even forced the Dean to give up teaching. When Archer moved with his family in 1921 to the top floor of the new structure on Derne Street, he had pledged himself for every aspect of the building.²⁵

Archer's self-construction during this time of daring construction for his school is revealing. In 1917, he describes himself as

thirty seven years old, tall, lanky, and slightly (my wife ordered me to write "slightly") stoop shouldered like my Yankee ancestors. To say one is tall does not mean much in a world of short statured men, so we will be specific—my height is six feet one inch. My present weight (after dinner) is 180 pounds. My hair was black, is now flecked with gray at the sides and temples, and has grown wondrous thin on top. What it will be on top, I sigh to contemplate and bethink me of my father's bald dome...As for my eyes, they are hazel.²⁶

Just three years later, at the height of the enormously stressful building campaign, he expands his description:

My hair is [now] iron gray and is perceptibly thinner than it was a year ago. I am not so heavy as I was three years ago but the difference is only four pounds. I now weigh 176 pounds....Our great building project is drawing rapidly to a...climax that will affect my future in a manner beyond present calculation. If I fail to secure adequate financial support (and the chances are ten to one that I will fail) it will mean years of hardship and struggle with overwhelming debts....God only knows how I have prayed and lain awake nights and worked long hours to put through this building venture.... I have never been in a more peculiar mood than tonight. My nerves seem at the breaking point. There surely have been times when there was more cause for despair than now, yet never have I felt more broken up than after this anxious day. My head is throbbing and half giddy and my heart is like lead....I realize now what a frightful mistake I made in undertaking this thing [the construction of the 20 Derne Street building]. Many of my friends were against it. My own arrogant faith, my Kaiser

Bill delusion that God was with me, is like to prove my undoing. However, that delusion will not leave me even yet. I still come back to it in the silent hours of the night when weary of thought and prayer and anguish of spirit—and it comforts me still.²⁷

Yet Archer gave frank acknowledgement during this time to his own limitations:

I am not sure, but I think I have gained in humility of spirit, for three years of battling with life...have taught me to know my own limitations and imperfections as never before...Troubles unending!...[T]hey have brought about, I feel, a change in my inner life—a new seriousness and a new appraisal of my own very limited powers. I am quite despondent at times when I realize how far I fall short of my ideals of life—how superficial is my thought life in all respects save that relating to my school and my building problems.... I am neither a profound scholar, nor of anything beyond ordinary intelligence. Absence of temptation is perhaps responsible for such mild virtues as I possess. Knowing myself as I do, I am sure that if I were in Gods place as a judge of men I should feel that I had done quite enough for Gleason L. Archer, and that it was time for him to be brought to realize that there were distinct limitations upon what he had a right to aspire to.²⁸

That same sense of vulnerability brought Dean Archer to make discreet provision for family inheritance of his responsibilities:

In order [he noted] to relieve my mind of possible anxiety if I should be suddenly stricken with “Flu” I wrote a letter to the Trustees of the school, (to be delivered only in case of my death) urging them in most earnest language to elect my brother Hiram to my place in Corporation and school. In the evening I told Father Snyder of the existence of this letter so that he might know it was in the safe.²⁹

Archer’s incautious pledges, however, were soon redeemed. By 1930, his “family business” had become one of the world’s largest law schools. The Dean, his wife Elizabeth, and their three children retained the top floor apartment until 1937. From the “imperial suite,” as he called it, Archer supervised school affairs



Dean and Mrs. Archer with their children, October 1926: The eldest, Allan, is at the extreme right; Marian, the middle child and only daughter, and Gleason, Jr., the youngest, stand between their parents.

twenty-four hours a day. Mrs. Archer's father, the Reverend Henry S. Snyder, had been appointed Assistant Treasurer and Superintendent at the school in 1914; he and his wife lived with the Archers from that time on. Their son, H. Rossiter Snyder, also helped in the treasurer's office when the need arose. Gleason's brother Hiram had taught at the school as early as September, 1907. He became Director of the Review Department in 1915, and thus served as the first full-time faculty member. Elected a Trustee in 1930, Hiram Archer actively served Suffolk until his death in 1966. The Dean's younger son, Gleason, Jr., also became a Trustee in 1939; like Hiram, he continued to teach at the institution after his election to the board. His sister Marian managed the Bookstore and served as Advisor to Women after 1934. Her husband, Paul MacDonald, headed the Placement Bureau, and went on to become Bursar. Julia Archer, daughter of the Dean's eldest brother, served on the office staff, while the Dean's younger brother Harold came from Maine to work at the school in 1926; he preceded Marian as Bookstore Manager.³⁰

Maine provided the Suffolk "family" with a number of recruits. Dean Archer never forgot his origins. He brought to Suffolk all three sons of the uncle who in 1899 had found him a place in Sabattus. Upon graduation from the law school in 1927, Kenneth Williams joined Hiram Archer on the full-time faculty. Both his brothers also graduated from Suffolk; to pay living expenses as students, Leonard became Recorder at the school, while Gerard became Assistant Engineer, then Librarian. Roger Stinchfield, who preceded Leonard as Recorder, followed in his cousin Kenneth's footsteps. Shortly after Stinchfield's graduation in 1930, Gleason Archer gave him a faculty appointment. The Dean also became patron to a number of Maine boys who were unrelated to him. As monitors at Suffolk, Archer always appointed Boston University theology students, but he put most other administrative positions in the hands of his "Maine mafia." In these destitute students he saw himself, and he loved playing George Frost to them.³¹

Archer's office staff rounded out his "family." Catharine C. "Kay" Caraher figured prominently among them. Hired as the Dean's secretary at seventeen in 1919, she became Archer's most trusted assistant. With Hiram Archer and, later, Kenneth Williams, Caraher handled the day-to-day running of Suffolk Law School until her resignation in 1939. She created the ingenious system of selling class admission "tickets": tuition payment and class attendance could thus be computed simultaneously. She headed up a close-knit band of Irish Catholics in a predominantly



Hiram J. Archer

Yankee administration. Caraher's sister Margaret "Peg" Gillespie, Dorothy McNamara, and her sister Evelyn Reilly together compiled over a century of service to the school. Gillespie succeeded her sister as Law School Secretary in 1939, and the beloved "Dotty Mac" remained a Suffolk fixture for forty-six years as Bursar and Alumni Director. All were part of the Dean's "family." They received frequent invitations to join Archer and his relatives at Archer's Norwell estate, on fishing trips, or for drives in the Dean's old Stearns Knight.

Archer headed the clan. He wrote the school catalogues, founded an Alumni Association, edited the *Alumni News*, and provided the association with a home. He recruited "family" member Alden Cleveland as Alumni Secretary and resident caretaker. When activities shifted to Norwell for the summer, Dean Archer held open house. There he marshaled a formidable array of Maine frontier skills. He cooked, fished, farmed, pruned, cut wood; he even constructed a trout pool and built a log cabin by hand. His relentless activity provided an example to his household which none could match--but which none could disregard.³²

A sense of mission passed from the Dean through his staff to the students themselves. Prosperity, however, resulted from more than morale. Gleason Archer offered a very marketable product, as the 2,600 men who filled his school in 1927 testified. Evening classes allowed students to retain jobs. A part-time faculty kept costs down and tuition low. Archer discarded the case method as unsuitable to part-time students. And Suffolk had no entrance requirements. Archer offered every man an opportunity to study law.³³

As we have noted elsewhere, Archer possessed intuitive skill at marketing his educational "commodity." He mastered "publicity stunts" as well as anecdotes.³⁴ Take, for example, the 1921 case of his exemplary Native American student "Chief" Nelson Simonds:

Last Wednesday [Archer confided to his journal] I started a plan for some publicity. We have in the school an Indian of the Pequot tribe—Nelson Simonds by name. He has been out of work for some time. In order to help him I suggested that he prepare a lecture on "Colonial days from the standpoint of the Indian." In order that this be more of an attraction to the public, I suggested that he go home to his tribe and get selected "chief." I wrote a letter to the tribe and sent them a paper to sign electing him chief. Today



Catharine C. Caraher, Archer's right hand and Suffolk Law School's mainstay from 1919 until 1939. When this picture was taken in 1927, she was beginning a short-lived career as Suffolk's only female student.

Simonds returned a full fledged chief. I am setting him at work to collect dates for his lectures and shall try to get him lots of publicity for them.³⁵

Two weeks later, he adds:

Today... I began operations on behalf of the Big Chief and publicity. I called the Boston Herald (Sunday editor) and the result was that the feature writer Miss Ellam will come for an interview with Mr. Simonds and Miss Vaughn has already been here. She and a photographer called this afternoon, and I suppose her story will be [in] tomorrow's Traveler. Miss Ellam will write for the Sunday Herald.... Chief Simonds is attracting quite a bit of attention. A photographer for the Boston Record was here today to photograph him. He was also photographed by Bacharach, one of the leading photographers today (for the Boston Herald). I shall get him into the movie news soon.³⁶

During the 1930s, the Dean cannily employed the “celebrity appeal” of crooner Rudy Vallee, whom Archer had met in New York City, where both originated their network radio broadcasts. For its advertising value, Vallee “engaged” Archer as a private law tutor, visited Archer in Boston, eventually “enrolled” as a student at Suffolk Law School and then “joined” the Suffolk University Board of Trustees.

As Archer narrates it:

Rudy came to Boston during the last week in July. True to his promise he paid a formal visit to the school (the only publicity stunt in Boston) and signed up for a law course. This occurred on Monday, July 25th and was a memorable occasion. Photographers galore in my office. ... After the newsmen departed Rudy and I staged a movie in front of the building (Marian [Archer's daughter] was the photographer) and we went to the opening of the new “sidewalk café” at the Hotel Brunswick where we were photographed some more. I [also] managed to give Rudy some law lessons in Boston.³⁷

Archer's entrepreneurial approach provoked hostility. Suffolk's Trustees petitioned in 1912 for the right to grant degrees; their request sparked the fiercest educational struggle in the Massachusetts legislature's history. The resistance, Archer argued,



Dean Archer enrolls Rudy Vallee in Suffolk Law School, 1932. Fellow State of Mainers, the two men became great friends during Archer's broadcasting career. For the publicity that it would give the school, Vallee agreed to enroll just as he later consented to be listed as a Trustee and as an instructor in the College of Journalism.

came from arrogant monopolistic interests. This “Educational Octopus,” Archer asserted, despised the common man; it fought to preserve privilege. Had not President Lowell of Harvard taken a personal hand in the legislative proceedings, and a Harvard overseer sneeringly denounced Archer’s attempt to “turn cart horses into trotters”?³⁸

Suffolk’s Dean sought help from an unfamiliar quarter. Archer had been a Republican from the cradle, born into a community where “not more than four Democrats of voting age” resided.³⁹ Republican complicity in the effort to “control” education shocked him, however; the attack on free competition contradicted his fundamental beliefs. As a result, Archer soon contacted top Democratic leaders. Irish almost to a man, they supported the fight against exclusiveness and privilege. Thomas Boynton, a local Democratic chairman, helped to bring General Charles Bartlett, James Vahey, and Joseph O’Connell onto the Board of Trustees. Their mediation brought Martin Lomasney and Mayor James Michael Curley into the fray. After a three-year legislative battle, Archer and his allies finally won. They even managed to help unseat Governor Eugene Foss in the process. Newly-elected Democrat David Walsh signed the Suffolk Law School charter on March 10, 1914.

Archer’s Democratic ties did not end with the charter fight. Lomasney, “the splendid old War Horse of the West End,” remained Suffolk’s champion until his death in 1933.⁴⁰ His loyalty confirmed the importance attached to Archer’s school by the West End constituency. Curley, too, offered constant support. The Mayor made Archer a member of his “brain trust.” He appointed the Dean to a number of executive commissions, and in 1930 designated him Vice-Chairman of the Boston Tercentenary. Although Archer never could never accept Democratic machine politics, he respected Curley, Lomasney, and their colleagues as fellow campaigners for equality of opportunity.⁴¹

The Dean repeatedly appealed to the legislature and its Democratic majority for aid against his “monopolistic” antagonists: the Board of Education, the Bar Association, the Bar Examiners, the Board of Collegiate Authority, and, ultimately, even his own Trustees. The General Court, Archer asserted, was “close to the people”; it therefore had both the power and the responsibility to override selfish dictates by committees, boards, and professional associations. The Democratic Party defended legislative primacy against bureaucratic usurpation and private interest. At least until the advent of the New Deal, Gleason



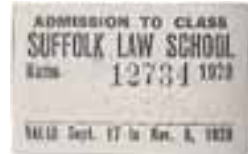
Martin M. Lomasney (1859-1933), “the splendid old War Horse of the West End,” led Suffolk’s defenders in the Massachusetts legislature.

Archer and the Democrats made natural allies.⁴²

His first encounter with the “Educational Octopus” had left Dean Archer profoundly suspicious of any movement to “control” education in the name of “standards.” When the American Bar Association proposed in 1921 to require two years of college for admission to the bar, Archer bristled. He viewed the action as an attempt to exclude workingmen from law study, to make law a “millionaires’ racket.” After all, less than two percent of Americans in 1921 could afford the privilege of attending college. Behind the proposal, he saw the hand of the “educational trust.” The same sinister interests that had opposed Suffolk’s charter in 1912 were now moving, he believed, against all schools of Suffolk’s type. Tuition costs already excluded newcomers from the universities that formed the “Educational Octopus.” The monopolists, Archer argued, now sought to close the legal profession to all except graduates of their chosen universities, just as, early in the century, they had closed the medical profession. He singled out Harvard Law School and Boston University Law School as centers of militant monopolism, and denounced the Association of American Law Schools as a pressure group for the exclusive “University” law schools. It had been AALS activity which pushed the new “standard” through the ABA Section of Legal Education.⁴³

Suffolk’s Dean led opposition to the “college monopoly.” For the next ten years, Archer criss-crossed the country. He attended ABA conventions and addressed associations; he spoke to groups of lawyers, to law educators, and to the general public. He lobbied in legislatures and cooperated with sympathetic legislators, like Martin Lomasney in Massachusetts. His enemies labeled him a “reactionary” for his opinions and his rejection of the case method; they sought to discredit him by denouncing Suffolk as a “proprietary school” dedicated only to maximal profits. He took the abuse, exposed the distortions, and fought on. To counterbalance the AALS, Archer organized in 1922 the National Association of Day and Evening Law Schools. The campaign earned him honorary degrees from two charter members of the new association. More important, it left him with a permanent hostility toward all accrediting bodies and toward any form of educational “control.” Finally, it made him a public figure. By 1929, Gleason Archer had become a nationally recognized spokesman for “equality of opportunity.”⁴⁴

A speech on that very topic led Dean Archer into radio broadcasting. He took the microphone as a substitute speaker at WBZ-WBZA on September 29, 1929. Within a fortnight, he had



*Class admission ticket,
1928*

his own show. His hard-line broadcasts on crime and criminal law immediately won attention for him and his school. A natural showman, Archer grasped the possibilities of radio; he developed a passion for the new medium.

Mayor Curley in 1930 appointed him Chairman of the Boston Tercentenary Radio Broadcasting Committee. In that capacity, Archer delivered the inaugural Tercentenary radio address; he also assembled, through the National Broadcasting Company in New York, a nationwide network for his Tercentenary historical broadcasts. When these ended, public response had been so impressive that NBC asked Dean Archer to begin a series on legal issues. "Laws That Safeguard Society" remained an NBC staple for three years. Dean Archer traveled weekly to WEAF in New York, where his network transmission originated. His facility for popularization also led to an historical series on WBZ-WBZA which lasted from 1930 until 1934.⁴⁵

Subsequent publication of material from both series attested Archer's popularity, and that wide appeal opened the doors of many broadcasting luminaries. Archer brought David Sarnoff, Rudy Vallee, and John Shepard of the Yankee Network into Suffolk affairs. John Clark, Program Director at WBZ, became a close friend. The inside knowledge gained from them eventually enabled Archer to produce his two-volume *History of Radio*; a pioneering effort when published in 1938-39, it remained for years an authoritative source.⁴⁶

His school, however, remained Archer's first love. He never hesitated to exploit for its sake the exposure and the connections which he derived from broadcasting. During a time of economic depression, Suffolk needed all the help it could get.⁴⁷

That aid became all the more necessary because, as the twenty-fifth anniversary Jubilee approached, Gleason Archer had ambitious plans for his law school. He had long fought the "educational trust" over the college requirement for bar admission. Now, he proposed to banish the specter of a "college monopoly" in the professions by opening a college that working people could afford. The new college, he asserted, would become a "haven of opportunity," and Suffolk "a great evening University."⁴⁸

Expansion followed the founder's blueprint. During the prosperity of the late twenties, Archer had purchased Beacon Hill property against just such an eventuality. He had already given 73 Hancock Street to the Alumni Association. Now he quickly readied the building at 59 Hancock Street, to receive the new "collegiate department."⁴⁹ The Suffolk College of Liberal Arts was



Dean Archer at the microphone. His nationwide NBC network broadcasts, on law and colonial history, originated from WEAF in New York.

founded in 1934. James Michael Curley, by then Governor of the Commonwealth, affixed his signature to its charter; he also received the College's first honorary degree. Three years later, Suffolk expanded the Main Building at 20 Derne Street from three stories to five. The structure had been designed in 1920, on the Dean's insistence, to accommodate the added weight. When the state legislature approved a charter creating Suffolk University in 1937, Archer became the first President of the new institution. The founder's vision had been realized. An ironic consequence resulted from the realization: For the first time since 1914, Suffolk afforded the Archer family no residential space. Reconstruction of the school drove Gleason Archer and his family from their on-campus living quarters.⁵⁰

In a larger sense, too, the events of 1937 prepared the founder's departure. As he had done on the occasion of every major Suffolk construction project, Gleason Archer had borrowed heavily against his personal credit and assets to finance "extension upward" of the University (now the Archer) Building from three to five stories. As in every major construction project since 1915, he also acted as general contractor. Expansion during the Depression was a bold step; when war followed, the University had no income to service its mortgage. Archer, as Treasurer, had built no endowment to cover such crises. By 1945, University finances were in a desperate condition.⁵¹

So were relations between President Archer and the Trustees. The 1937 charter had raised the number of Board members from seven to eighteen. New membership undermined the Board's docility; Archer's management encountered unprecedented scrutiny, which became more insistent as conditions deteriorated. The President, for his part, had been sensitive to criticism throughout his life; he tended to view those who disagreed with him as "enemies." A self-made man and a rugged individualist, he found it hard to view the Board's "control" as anything but conspiracy against him, his values, and the school that embodied them.⁵²

Archer's abhorrence of "control" contributed, as well, to other frictions with the Trustees. The President was reluctant to seek ABA accreditation because it would mean submitting Suffolk Law School to "regulation." Accreditation, however, seemed a matter of growing urgency to Trustees like Hiram Archer and Frank Donahue, as well as to Frank Simpson, who replaced Gleason Archer as Dean in 1942. The maverick status of Suffolk and its founder worried them; they wanted to standardize Suffolk education with that given at "quality" law schools, and they saw



Gleason Archer and daughter Marian, 1937, upon her becoming the first female graduate of Suffolk Law School

ABA requirements as a useful guide in that process.⁵³

A second conflict arose over President Archer's views on New Deal efforts at "control." By 1936, he was convinced that New Deal "liberalism" was not furthering, as it professed to do, equality of opportunity. Archer viewed it, instead, as a confused mixture of socialism and monopolistic paternalism. As a Progressive, he had spent much of his life fighting these twin threats to "true American" free competition; and like many other former Progressives, he turned on the New Deal. Archer denounced Roosevelt's "alien-minded" advisors who, he insisted, were working to transform the United States into "a Bureaucratic Totalitarian State--with themselves as perpetual overlords." He broke with Governor Curley in 1936 and associated himself with the National Jeffersonian Democratic Party, an anti-Roosevelt splinter group. Eight years later, the American Democratic National Committee revived the crusade. Suffolk's President became national chairman of the organization; he also produced *On the Cuff*, a scathing attack on the New Deal.⁵⁴

Archer's efforts cost Suffolk indispensable federal programs during the wartime financial crisis. They also earned him the enmity of several more Trustees. Bernard Killion, Roosevelt campaign treasurer in Massachusetts, was furious; Bretton Woods proprietor David Stoneman and Judge Donahue, who had for years been a major figure in Massachusetts Democratic politics, supported him in his indignation.⁵⁵

At war's end, a majority of the Board viewed as imperative the retirement of their sixty-five year old President. They did not doubt his abilities; but his rogue-elephant style contrasted sharply, in their view, with the needs of the University in an increasingly corporate and bureaucratic educational world.

The sequel was unedifying. Three years of acrimony and litigation finally ended in August 1948, with President Archer's tearful departure. Most of his remaining "family" went with him.⁵⁶ Archer had transferred formal ownership to the Board in 1914, but Suffolk had been "his" school--as Dean, Treasurer, and President--for over forty years. He found the enforced withdrawal profoundly difficult, never fully understanding the reasons for his ouster; a belief that he was the victim of injustice dogged him for the rest of his life, as did a terrible sense of loss.⁵⁷

Yet Archer remained indomitable. At 68, he remained an entrepreneur. Immediately after his dismissal, he acquired "nine acres of apparently useless bog land" in Pembroke, built himself a small house, drained the bog land, converted it into a "plantation," and initiated the growing of cultivated blueberries



President Archer, Hiram Archer, and Gleason Archer, Jr. (extreme left), with Trustees James M. Swift (center) and William F.A. Graham (right), 1941. Factionalism in the Board was already growing, and within three years the President's supporters (Swift, Gleason, Jr.) would scarcely be speaking to his detractors (Hiram Archer, Graham).

in Massachusetts. He founded, and for years presided over, the Massachusetts Cultivated Blueberry Association. The Pembroke Historical Society appointed him Director.⁵⁸

Despite the constant demands on his time at the University, Archer's published output while Dean and President had been remarkable. He authored more than 50 books, which included law, American history and politics, family history, media history, and children's stories. He also produced journals, speeches, innumerable radio addresses, and other fugitive and occasional pieces and manuscripts related to his personal history and that of Suffolk University. In Pembroke, he initiated, expanded, polished, and completed numerous previously unpublished manuscripts, many of which provide invaluable autobiographical and family information.⁵⁹

In 1963, Archer married his old friend Pauline (Wilfong) Clark; he was 83, she 57. They sold the blueberry nursery, but Archer remained in Pembroke, vigorous and active, until he moved to an apartment in Lynn, Massachusetts, a few months before his death. Stricken with cancer in 1965, Gleason Archer died at 86 in Quincy, Massachusetts, on June 28, 1966—just three months after his brother Hiram.⁶⁰ He is buried in Center Cemetery, Pembroke.

Gleason Archer's valediction to Suffolk came during the Jubilee Year of 1956. "It is my most sincere desire," the founder pleaded, "that the compact I made with George Frost fifty years ago may continue to animate the University...in years to come with Suffolk University a haven of opportunity for ambitious youth the world over." Only in that way could the institution's efforts be, as Archer asserted his "life interest" had always been, "vitally focused upon the preservation to present and future generations of that democracy in education and in the opportunities of life which our ancestors transmitted to us."⁶¹

The words evoke Horatio Alger; but no more fitting epitaph could be found for Gleason L. Archer. Nor could any pronouncement more accurately delineate the heritage bequeathed by him to the University he founded.⁶²

Chapter 3 *Suffolk University Law School, 1906-1981*



Gleason Archer in academic regalia

The Archer Era

At Suffolk Law School's founding in 1906, relatively unrestricted immigration had been the central fact of American life for forty years. Twenty million people—a number equal to the entire American population in 1850—had arrived from Europe since the Civil War; half of these had entered the country since 1890. Boston's population in 1906 was 36% foreign-born; the country's, 14%. In 1870, the figures had been 25% and 9%, respectively.

By 1906, many Americans faced the implications starkly. Thousands of new immigrants arrived each day, and an American-born second generation increased every year in numbers and maturity, demanding full rights of participation in the society to which their mothers and fathers had come in search of opportunity.

Traditional elites circled the wagons against them. High school, then college, degrees took on unprecedented importance. Professional associations strove to require graduate degrees for access to professions, thereby excluding poorer immigrant groups.

This emphasis on degrees, however, also created intense pressure for expanded educational facilities and opportunities. Institutions of higher learning were few, exclusive, and costly. New schools, therefore, began service. Many catered to poorer native-born Americans who sought degrees that would distinguish them from their immigrant competitors. Some, even more disreputable in the eyes of traditional elites, also welcomed the immigrants.¹

High school graduations quadrupled between 1870 and 1906; the number of college degree recipients trebled. The emerging field of professional education presented still more dramatic figures. This daunting growth in graduates, and in new schools from which they came, spread alarm among the professional associations that had been set up by traditional elites, who denounced the new (often evening) schools for their educational shoddiness, portraying their proprietors as academic snake-oil salesmen, greedy men purveying a worthless commodity to gullible immigrants. Worse yet, charged the associations, these entrepreneurs then turned loose the victims of their imposture on an unsuspecting community, putting the public interest at peril. As safeguards for educational “excellence,” the professional associations began to develop accreditation “standards.” It became an open secret that “quality” often stood in as a code word for exclusivity.

The legal profession experienced these developments. In 1870, the 28 law schools in the United States enrolled a total of 1600 students. Law school graduates comprised only one-quarter of those admitted to the bar. By 1906, ten times more law students attended five times more schools. One-third of all law students attended 45 evening institutions, all founded since 1870. Two of three bar admissions came from law schools by 1906; bar membership, however, had risen 35% during the decade, and the number of lawyers with immigrant backgrounds had increased at twice that rate.

Founded in 1878, the American Bar Association fourteen years later created the Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. In 1900, with aid and encouragement from the Section of Legal Education, the Association of American Law Schools emerged as a professional association of university law school teachers. Its 35 member schools contained less than half

the country's law students. Neither the ABA nor the AALS had formally articulated accreditation standards by 1906, but concern was growing. Some schools retained only two-year legal programs; less than one-third required high school diplomas; and only one law professor in three taught full-time.²

Agitation for “standards” came from the laws schools of powerful private universities; many of these universities had strong links to traditional elites. At Harvard Law School, Dean Christopher Columbus Langdell (1870-95) introduced changes intended to make legal education more “thorough,” but which also made it more time-consuming and costly. Harvard replaced the old “black-letter” (lecture and memorization) approach with the “case” method, which required expensive casebooks and extensive time outside class for reading and reflection. A new three-year program added an extra year's tuition, while a nucleus of required courses increased rigor. Harvard ordered all of its law professors to teach full-time, with support forthcoming from increased tuition. Finally, Harvard Law School demanded a college (not just a high school) degree for admission—a most exclusive policy, indeed, when less than five percent of Americans even attended college.

The Harvard approach represented a radical departure. Few law schools emulated it before 1906. Over the next ten years, however, a majority of university law schools adopted the case method, and the rest of the Harvard package, as a model for high-quality legal education. Shortly thereafter, the professional associations followed suit.

Suffolk Law School was born into this battle over “standards” of legal education. Harvard Law School, established in 1819, existed for years as the only law school in the Boston area. But in 1872, as demand grew for law degrees—and during the turmoil caused by Harvard's adoption of the case method—Boston University Law School was founded, on Beacon Hill, in the heart of the city's legal district. Both law schools flourished. Then, in 1898, the Boston YMCA proposed to found an evening law school (later Northeastern). The idea found support among Harvard's faculty and overseers. Some among them backed the attempt to introduce immigrants to the principles and practice of the American legal system (understood in the proper Christian spirit). Others recalled 1872, and reflected that a YMCA law school, located in downtown Boston, would surely attract students away from Harvard's upstart rival, Boston University. Support from Harvard helped win from the General Court, in 1904, degree-granting powers for the YMCA school, the first

evening law school thus distinguished in Massachusetts.³

Gleason L. Archer entered Boston University Law School in the very year that the YMCA received its charter, having attended Boston University's College of Liberal Arts since 1902. In the fall of 1906, young Archer, fresh out of B.U. Law School, founded "Archer's Evening Law School" in his first-floor flat at 6 Alpine Street, Roxbury. Over the next three years, he engaged an enthusiastic staff of part-time instructors—almost all of whom were recent B.U. Law graduates; they included Arthur MacLean, Webster Chandler, Frederick Downes, Chesley York, and Thomas Gibb. Archer and his associates also attracted a loyal, and growing, student body. Early graduates included Roland Brown, Bernard Killion, F. Leslie Viccaro, Thomas Vreeland Jones, and Harry Burroughs, with one of the first, George Douglas, joining the faculty in 1910.⁴

By the spring of 1909, the Suffolk School of Law (as it was called from 1907 on) had already twice been forced to seek larger quarters—relocating first to Archer's third-floor law offices at 53 Tremont Street, Boston, in September, 1907, and then, in March, 1909, to the fifth floor of the Tremont Temple. Enrollment ballooned from a complement of nine, at Archer's initial lecture on September 19, 1906, to over a hundred (plus nine faculty members) only three years later. The confident founder began styling himself "Dean" in 1908, and in June of that year designed what is still the official law school seal. When, later that month, Suffolk's first student passed the bar exam (after only two years of training), the resultant clamor seemed to promise a bright future for the school. It also waked the lolling giant in Cambridge.⁵

I...learned very early [Gleason Archer remarked] that I could expect neither assistance nor encouragement from prominent lawyers or judges of Boston who belonged with, or catered to, the "high brow" element. My mission was the uplifting of poor boys; and it was impressed upon me many times during the course of years, especially during the legislative contest with the "Educational Octopus," that I was doing something very wrong; that these young men belonged in the "lower order" in which they were born, and to educate them was, as one of the so-called "intellectuals" phrased it, three years ago in my presence, "like trying to turn cart horses into trotters."⁶

Suffolk School of Law had enjoyed cordial relations with the B.U. Law faculty since 1906. This seemed appropriate, for Archer's evening school would, if successful, draw students away primarily from the YMCA Law School; support by B.U. Law School for Suffolk was fair turnabout for Harvard's recent

solicitude over the YMCA school's development.

Things changed rapidly in 1909, however. Boston University's pious Methodist trustees had it brought forcefully to their attention (some said by Harvard potentates) that the growth of Archer's institution threatened the survival of the Young Men's Christian Association evening law school. The B.U. trustees forthwith prohibited a dumbfounded law faculty from further association with the Suffolk School of Law. When Archer and his Board of Trustees petitioned the legislature in 1911 for degree-granting powers (precisely as the YMCA school had done in 1904), they found progress of their proposed legislation impeded by the combined influence of the three other schools.

This resistance sparked an educational struggle unlike anything the General Court had witnessed before. Archer perceived the opposition as a conspiracy by Boston's university law schools to deny educational opportunity to poorer Americans, native and immigrant. He denounced the conspirators as part of an "Educational Octopus," an arrogant "educational trust" endeavoring to suppress free competition and equality of opportunity. He also warned of the dire political and social consequences that would follow if such behavior were tolerated.

Since Suffolk's opposition seemed to center around the Republicans –of whom he was one–Archer carried his cause to Democratic leaders, almost all of whom were of Irish background and wise to the workings of discrimination in Boston. Several of Suffolk's trustees, who were active in local Democratic politics, prevailed upon ward boss Martin Lomasney and Mayor James Michael Curley to back Suffolk's petition. They did, and after a three-year fight, Suffolk Law School (as the new charter designated the institution) received degree-granting powers on March 10, 1914.⁷

Spectacular growth followed over the next twenty years. In the August after degree-granting powers were approved, Dean Archer purchased the old Lee-Higginson mansion at 45 Mount Vernon Street. Archer's action brought Suffolk Law School to Beacon Hill, which remained its home until 1999; for the first time, the law school neither rented nor shared academic space.

The new building, and availability of the LLB, attracted students. But the magnitude of the boom that followed suggests other factors, as well. Suffolk Law School, like evening schools in many cities around the country, fulfilled an important need in American society; it served many who hungered for education and its benefits, but who could not overcome the monetary, time, or prejudicial barriers erected by traditional academic

centers. Evening classes allowed students to retain jobs. The school ran classes only three nights a week; each course met only once weekly. Working men thus had an opportunity to stay abreast of course material. A part-time faculty, and a minimal administrative staff, kept salary costs down and tuition low, while a free employment bureau (set up in 1915) helped students to find the jobs necessary for continued attendance. Gleason Archer aimed to make his law school financially accessible to any ambitious working man, of any age or background.

He also believed that potential students should not be barred for their educational deficiencies, as they were from many conventional legal programs. Throughout the period of explosive growth at Suffolk Law School (1909-30), Dean Archer maintained a policy of open admissions. A person who lacked the high school education required before he could take the Massachusetts bar examination could obtain it by attending Suffolk's Summer Preparatory Department (established in 1910) during each summer of his law school career. He could thus earn a law degree and the equivalent of a high school diploma concurrently. Clearly, problems could arise from this attempt to combine high school training with a legal education; and there was a high attrition rate among Archer's students. Only about thirty percent of those entering the law school went on to graduate; but these included many impecunious young men who might otherwise have been denied access to the legal profession. In pursuit of their goal, students flocked to Suffolk Law School.⁸

The growth of Archer's school also owed something to the Dean's knack for finding the limelight. Students rarely received scholarships; tuition was the sole source from which the school's expenditures could be covered. However, when scholarships *were* given, Archer made the most of them. Some went to compensate students for handling duties (such as running the Library) that could not be absorbed by the tiny staff of full-time administrators. Others, though, the Dean used to generate publicity for the school. The school awarded two scholarships in 1909, for example, to the winners of a popular vote conducted on official ballots printed in the *Boston Traveler* during a two-month period; the excitement increased both *Traveler* sales and Suffolk applications. One of the recipients, immigrant newsboy Harry Borofsky (afterward Burroughs), went on to become a well-known philanthropist and a benefactor of the school.

Archer even made advertising capital of the instances of exclusion from his law school. At the closing exercises on May 18, 1908, Dean Archer announced that although women (none

of whom had yet been admitted to the school) might be the intellectual equals of men, he would not have any of them in his classrooms because of the flirtation that would inevitably arise. Several newspapers picked up the story, which outraged Boston feminists and women's suffragists. A battle in the letters columns of the local press ensued, which dragged (as Archer knew it would) the then-obscure name of Suffolk repeatedly into the popular consciousness. Attendance increased, and, not incidentally, the episode helped to pave the way for the foundation later in 1908 of Portia Law School—open only to female students, and run by Archer's law partner, Arthur W. McLean. Many years later, Portia, by then coeducational, became the New England School of Law. Archer, for his part, remained true to his "convictions" through three decades, formally barring women from Suffolk Law School until 1937; and from 1925 until that date, the Dean's catalogue prominently billed Suffolk Law as "A Man's School."

Suffolk Law School's attendance mushroomed from 135 in 1914 to over 2600 in 1927. Although many of the ambitious workingmen who attended Suffolk went on to exemplary legal careers, many others never intended to do so. They came to Archer's school not to become legal professionals, but to acquaint themselves with certain areas of law for a career in business. Such men often remained students only until they had satisfied their needs, or curiosity, and then dropped out—thereby swelling the attrition rate to a misleading level. Those who did remain contributed further to the bewildering multiplicity of goals and educational backgrounds that characterized Gleason Archer's "haven of opportunity."⁹

Because of the school's location, and its provision of opportunities for West End residents, West End ward boss Martin Lomasney evinced a paternal solicitude for the institution's well-being. In a ward run by Irish politicians, who depended on a population of Jewish and Italian immigrants for election, Suffolk Law School constituted an almost universal source of hope. The school's sociology mirrored that of the ward, and West End Democratic leaders worked diligently to protect such an institution from outside "quality control" which might destroy it or alter its symbiosis with the West End community. The large Irish representation at Suffolk (and consequent Irish domination of class elections) also guaranteed the continuing loyalty of Lomasney's Irish colleagues in the Democratic leadership at the city and state level. In 1929, 29 Suffolk alumni sat in the Massachusetts legislature. F. Leslie Viccaro became, during the

same year, the first Suffolk graduate appointed to the bench. Three years later, Frank J. Donahue retired as Democratic State Chairman and received an appointment to the Superior Court of the Commonwealth; he was the first alumnus to serve in either capacity. Mayor Curley and his fellow Democrats took care of Archer's school as it took care of them and their constituents.

With so many new students for Suffolk Law School to accommodate, certain adjustments became necessary. An Annex added to 45 Mount Vernon Street in 1915 quickly became overcrowded, so in 1920 construction began on the building at 20 Derne Street that today is called the Archer Building. Within a year, that structure opened to classes, and Suffolk sold 45 Mount Vernon Street to Portia Law School. The Mount Vernon Street building remained in Portia's hands for fifty years, until Suffolk University reacquired it in 1972, when the New England School of Law (formerly Portia) moved to Newbury Street.



20 Derne Street, 1935

By 1923, even the Derne Street building proved inadequate. It was extended northward that fall, along Temple Street; the Annex, housing four 400-seat lecture halls, opened in March, 1924. The introduction of daytime class sessions (like their evening counterparts, part-time and three days a week) the following September sufficiently spread the steadily increasing student load that the expanded facilities proved adequate for over a decade.¹⁰

Archer's approach proved so attractive that by 1924 he could claim Suffolk Law School as the world's largest. Between 1909 and 1930, enrollments increased from 114 to 2207, while the faculty expanded only from nine to 34. In the face of such overwhelming growth, Archer improvised a series of ingenious operational adjustments. In many ways, he simply evolved a methodology to accommodate the effects of his *laissez-faire* educational philosophy, according to which no one should be excluded and, consequently, no enrollment limits set. The procedures he adopted, however, accelerated Suffolk Law School's divergence from the ABA and the AALS, while also providing prime targets for external, and later internal, criticism of Archer's administration.¹¹

Classes had grown so large and unruly by 1921 that Archer took remedial measures. His numerous "rookie" teachers had trouble maintaining order, so he engaged class monitors from the Boston University School of Theology. These "fighting parsons" reported serious offenders directly to the Dean. To monitor the monitors, Archer installed an intercom system that allowed him, while seated in his office, to "visit" any lecture hall.

Accurate record-keeping could only be maintained through the introduction of class admission tickets. The flood of registrants forced Archer to abandon moot court exercises and to replace them with a lecture course on “Practice and Pleading.” It also ended any thoughts entertained by Archer of a dalliance with the “case” method of teaching law, and definitively wedded him to the “black letter” approach.

Even as the Socratic “case” technique rapidly displaced “black-letter” methodology in leading law schools, Dean Archer deemed the “case” method, unless substantially modified, unsuitable for the instruction of part-time students. Developed by Dean Langdell of Harvard in 1870, it stressed reading of “landmark” cases and independent evolution by each student of the legal principles embodied in them. Such an approach required expensive casebooks and extensive time outside class for reading and reflection. The case method, Archer asserted, forced students to “disregard the accumulated wisdom of the past” and thus was “a pitiful waste of human effort.” He believed that students with full time jobs had neither the time nor the energy to “reinvent the wheel” in each aspect of law. Dean Archer considered more efficient, and therefore retained, the older “black letter” method, which relied on lectures and textbooks that reduced the law to a set of rules and stressed memorization rather than inductive reasoning. Archer considered the Socratic classroom dialogue required by the case method to be impracticable at Suffolk given the Law School’s very high student-teacher ratio. Reduction of that ratio would have meant an unacceptable increase in educational costs. Thus, as the case method became standard in university law schools during the 1920s, black-letter law remained entrenched at Suffolk Law School.¹²

As burgeoning enrollments made it difficult to give individual attention to students, the Dean modified accepted black-letter procedure to provide that attention. The result, Archer dubbed the “Suffolk method.” To the customary combination of explanatory lectures, regular in-class review, and the Dean’s black-letter texts, this method added a new element—the work of the Research and Review Department. Gleason Archer created this body, originally called the Department of Problems and Quizzes, in 1915, and appointed his brother Hiram to be its head. The Department prepared monthly quizzes, final examinations, and homework problems upon which students formulated written legal opinions. Hiram Archer and his staff then graded the responses not only for content, but for grammar and spelling as well, since Suffolk students not uncommonly had



Hiram J. Archer

difficulties with written and spoken English. Professors returned corrected exercises accompanied by a model for comparison; thus, every student received regular criticism on both his writing and his legal analysis. The Dean's predilection for black-letter law gave his students an advantage on bar examinations that stressed memorization over inductive reasoning, while the unique personal review component in the "Suffolk method" permitted the sharpening of individual skills at an institution bursting with students. As a result, a larger number (if not a higher percentage) of candidates from Suffolk passed the Massachusetts bar exam in the 1920s than from any of the four other Boston-area law schools.¹³

When immigration curbs and economic stagnation stemmed the enrollment flood after 1929, Archer seized the opportunity to undertake organizational and methodological innovations. The Dean's original teaching staff of Boston University graduates had given way by that time to one on which Suffolk Law graduates predominated; these alumni professors formed the nucleus of Archer's faculty until the Second World War, and they joined in his efforts to improve educational conditions at Suffolk with a zeal which only those who had passed through the system themselves could muster.¹⁴

The alumni insisted, and Archer acknowledged, that while the individual criticism available from the Research and Review Department was welcome, it was not enough. As enrollments fell, the Law School's previously overextended resources could at last be concentrated to provide more personal attention for Suffolk Law students. To this end, Archer appointed a Resident Staff (the Research and Review Department's full-timers) and a Resident Counselor for first-year students (Kenneth Williams), in 1929. That same year, Dean Archer took a second step to adapt the "Suffolk method" to a smaller student body. After a twenty-year battle against the case method, Dean Archer was coming to appreciate certain contributions which that approach could make to legal education. Although he by no means abandoned his insistence on the primacy of black-letter law for his students, he began in 1929 to write a series of simplified, economical casebooks to supplement his texts. Suffolk Law School classes still met only three days (and nights) a week; but, in 1932, to accommodate more discussion, class length increased from 1 1/2 to 2 hours. Eight years later, the school formally set aside a period in each class for discussion work, including cases, and in 1941 extended classes (still entirely part-time) from three days a week to four.

In 1931, Archer ended open admissions at Suffolk, as he had ended black-letter law's monopoly two years before; again, he acted on the advice of his alumni professors. The Dean abolished the Summer Preparatory Department, and required that all applicants be high school graduates. He justified this requirement by citing the dramatically increased access to free high schools. Not only did Suffolk Law School now require a high school diploma required; it urged a college degree --with the inducement of a 20% tuition discount for any law student who had graduated from college. To provide a high school background for those who aspired to become Suffolk students, Archer contracted with the Wheeler Preparatory School, which by the fall of 1931 became officially the "preparation department of Suffolk Law School," located in one of Archer's properties at 59 Hancock Street. Beginning in 1932, the space vacated by elimination of the Summer Preparatory Department housed a law summer session composed solely of makeup work for those who had performed unsatisfactorily during the school year.

State imposition of a high school requirement for Law school admission quickly followed Archer's acceptance of that standard. Since 1921, both the ABA and the AALS had urged passage of a law requiring two years of college training for bar admission. The danger of a "college monopoly" posed, in Archer's judgment, a severe threat both to his traditional constituency and to his school. As early as August, 1927, Suffolk's Dean had advocated the ubiquitous foundation of low-tuition, part-time colleges as the only way to prevent such "standards" from excluding all but the well-to-do from the legal profession. Even as he negotiated with the Wheeler Preparatory School in 1931, Archer contemplated creation of "a great evening University" which would include such a college—thereby providing a "feeder" institution for his law school, whether or not public authorities adopted "college monopoly" rules.¹⁵

By June, 1934, such adoption seemed imminent. To counter this threat, the Dean founded the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts. He converted the Preparatory School building at 59 Hancock Street during the summer for use by the College, which opened in September 1934, just three months after passage of the objectionable regulation. The part-time, low-tuition college kept access to legal training open to Suffolk's historic clientele; it also provided Suffolk Law students with better pre-legal preparation than ever before. Under these circumstances, Archer's hostility to the college requirement evaporated. In the early 1920s, no argument could have reconciled the Dean to ABA desiderata

for “quality” legal education; a decade later, time and altered conditions had, in several instances, accomplished that feat.¹⁶

In conformity with the regulations established in June 1934, Suffolk Law School adopted entrance requirements in 1938 calling for completion of at least two years of college work. A combined degree (BA/LLB) program, allowing Suffolk College upperclassmen to satisfy their last year of BA requirements with Suffolk Law School credits, also began. Students thus entered the law school with higher “standards” of background training, while Archer’s low-tuition, part-time College kept access to legal training open for many from Suffolk’s historic constituency.

In February 1935, Suffolk College received degree-granting powers from the Massachusetts General Court; the same legislation also authorized Suffolk Law School to award the Master of Laws (LLM) degree. The Law Alumni Association had offered post-graduate lecture courses at its 73 Hancock Street Clubhouse since November 1927; in the fall of 1935, the lectures became part of the LLM program offered by the newly-founded Suffolk Graduate School of Law. The graduate department never attracted more than a hundred students at a time into its two-year program, but in the Dean’s eyes, it represented another step toward “respectability.”¹⁷

Almost inescapably, development of the Law Library became a necessity. There had never been a full-time Librarian at Suffolk before 1936, when Archer recruited M. Esther Newsome. At first, she oversaw only of the College Library at 59 Hancock Street; but in 1937, with the two collections combined after reconstruction of the 20 Derne Street building, she became University Librarian. Under her supervision, the law collection grew from seven thousand volumes to over ten thousand in 1941. The new Library, located on the third floor of what is today the Archer Building, could hold forty-five thousand books and had a seating capacity of almost three hundred.¹⁸

Many members of the Suffolk Law School community supported Dean Archer’s rapprochement with “respectability”; indeed, some proved rather more enthusiastic about it than the Dean. As enrollments fell during the 1930s to half the 1927 level, Archer faced increased pressure to conform to the recommended policies and practices of the professional associations. His colleagues and his alumni alike expressed growing concern about the character--and even the fate--of a law school repeatedly denounced by the ABA. Pressure for détente with the Bar Association, and for greater conformity with its recommended policies and practices, strengthened as the school’s financial

position weakened.

Dean Archer believed that future prosperity for Suffolk lay with development of the Colleges. The two-year college requirement, he said, would at least temporarily reduce severely the pool from which the Law School could draw; therefore, both Law School attendance and revenue could be expected to drop steadily for the foreseeable future. The Colleges could both continue to provide operating revenue from Suffolk's high school educated constituency, and provide entrants for the Law School. Develop the Colleges energetically; put the Law School temporarily on hold—that was Gleason Archer's prescription. On this basis, he committed the school to an unorthodox policy of energetic expansion in the midst of a Depression.

The Law School and the Colleges received a charter as Suffolk University on April 29, 1937; on the following day, Dean Archer also became President Archer. The University then expanded its Main Building at 20 Derne Street from three stories to five, and transferred all academic units there. As part of the effort, the Dean even gave up the apartments that he had maintained at the school since 1914. The new five-story structure was dedicated as the "University Building" in February, 1938—a designation it retained until 1971, when it was renamed to honor Gleason and Hiram Archer. Through it all, Gleason Archer worked unswervingly to build up the Colleges—all the while retaining his title as Dean of the Law School.

From the early 1930s onward, Hiram Archer became his brother's severest critic. He opposed the expansionist policy, the College idea, and the maverick status of Suffolk Law School. Hiram Archer found an ally in one of the school's most influential alumni, Frank J. Donahue, recently appointed to the Superior Court bench. When the University charter of 1937 raised the number of Trustees from seven to twenty-one, Hiram Archer and Frank Donahue lobbied the new members of the board to scrutinize President Archer's management of the University closely.¹⁹

The dissidents demanded the standardization of Suffolk legal education with that given at "quality" law schools, normalization of relations with the ABA, and early ABA accreditation. The desire to carry forward his development of the Colleges forced President Archer was forced to compromise. His statements on the case method became steadily more measured, and his rejection of ABA accreditation standards less strident. In the 1940 Law School catalogue, he even went so far as to claim that, except for its insufficiency of full-time faculty members,



Frank J. Donahue

Suffolk Law School satisfied all ABA accreditation requirements.²⁰

To a growing number of Trustees, however, Gleason Archer's progress toward accreditation seemed too slow. Archer, on his side, could not convince himself of the ABA's good faith, and, because of their long-standing mutual antagonism, ABA officials equally distrusted Archer. Many Board members viewed the Law School as the nucleus of the University, and, as financial conditions worsened, they became increasingly impatient with what they regarded as President Archer's diversion of resources toward the Colleges. Each election after 1941 brought a new Law School advocate to the Board; in 1945, Judge Donahue himself became a Trustee.²¹

In 1942, with University finances in crisis, Gleason Archer capitulated to demands by Law School adherents on and off the Board: he resigned as Dean of the Law School. In September, 1942, Frank L. Simpson replaced him. The President and the Board both approved of Simpson's appointment, and both also agreed on his mandate to obtain ABA accreditation for Suffolk University Law School.

Gleason Archer's old friend and contemporary, Frank Simpson graduated from Boston University Law School. He began a thirty-seven year teaching career there during Gleason Archer's last year as a student. The new Dean came to Suffolk as a critic of the case method, but he very quickly fell under the influence of Hiram Archer and Frank Donahue. With their advice and cooperation, Simpson had carried out a revolution by 1948.

In September 1943, Suffolk became a full-time day law school. Hiram Archer remained a faculty stalwart, joined by three other full-time professors. Among these were two whose long-term contributions left indelible marks on Suffolk Law School: future Dean Donald R. Simpson, a B.U. graduate like his father Frank Simpson; and the venerable Raymond T. Parke, a Harvard alumnus who for two decades served as Suffolk's self-appointed arbiter of quality. One of several part-time instructors recruited by Frank Simpson was Mary Frances Pray, a Portia Law School graduate with an LLM from Suffolk, who thus became the first woman to serve on the Law School's teaching staff. After a lapse of thirty years, Suffolk reestablished a moot court; began an office apprenticeship course under Pray's direction; and set up an office laboratory. The school introduced seminars and lengthened fundamental courses by a semester to provide time for collateral reading and reflection. It phased out the monitors and class admission tickets. A full-fledged law summer session replaced the



Frank L. Simpson

summer make-up classes of the pre-war period. This new summer program offered Suffolk Law School's first elective courses since 1915; they constituted less than 20% of any student's program, but even this provided a marked contrast to Dean Archer's compulsory curriculum. With the termination of the Research and Review Department and substitution of orthodox casebooks for the Archer texts, by the spring of 1946 the old Suffolk Law School "system" had been completely demolished.²²

The former Dean expressed shock and outrage. Already deeply embroiled with the Trustees over the University's desperate post-war financial state, and over proposals by Board members to retrench financially by abolishing the Colleges, the President launched an all-out offensive to save the Colleges. Twice he asked the Board to restore "order" in the Law School by removing Frank Simpson from the Deanship, offering as a substitute candidate for the job Kenneth B. Williams—his cousin, and a man of twenty years' experience with the Suffolk "system." The embattled founder managed to prevent dissolution of the Colleges, but the Board of Trustees (now headed by Judge Donahue) rewarded Archer's temerity by ousting him as Treasurer and rejecting the Williams nomination.

In the ensuing battle, rife with partisan politics and personal enmity, Archer countered Trustee claims that uncompromising devotion to opportunity condemned the school to mediocrity, by reiterating his well-known equation of "standards" with exclusiveness. Finally, in August, 1948, a tearful Gleason Archer ended his connection with the University. In the struggle's wake, however, the Suffolk community looked to the future with an understandable ambivalence toward the victorious insurgents' commitment to accreditation and "excellence." This ambivalence persisted, in the Law School at least, well into the next decade.

The Donahue/Fenton Era

Apart from his office staff, Dean Archer had maintained a predominantly Yankee administration; the student body, by contrast, was mainly Irish Catholic. During the 1940s, that ethnic stratification came to an end, as alumni rose to positions of prominence in the school.²³

Judge Frank J. Donahue led them. To undermine the thirty-year hegemony of Gleason Archer's small band of Yankee Trustees, Donahue used his influence to help bring a number of Irish Catholic Suffolk Law graduates onto the Board after 1937. Their support, and Donahue's aggressive advocacy of Law School accreditation, resulted in his election as Chairman of the Board in

1946. The first Chairman not hand-picked by Gleason Archer, in many ways his election marks the end of the Archer era at Suffolk. Donahue chaired the Board of Trustees until 1948.

Then, from 1949 until 1969, Donahue occupied the pivotal position of University Treasurer. He chaired the Law School Committee of the Board during four decades, ending in 1975. Among his other accomplishments, Judge Donahue managed to restore solvency after the wartime financial debacle. To do so, he scrutinized every area of University expenditure, retaining ultimate control even over the purchase of library books. His work as principal organizer of the Law School alumni for forty years earned him his nickname, but it accurately reflected the scope of his other contributions as well: Frank Donahue was “Mr. Suffolk.”²⁴

His chief subordinate, Bursar Dorothy M. McNamara, was not the usual subordinate. McNamara had been part of Gleason Archer’s office staff for fourteen years before becoming Bursar in 1942. Besides Hiram Archer, she was the only member of President Archer’s official “family” to remain at Suffolk after his resignation in 1948. She served as Bursar until 1964, then as Alumni Secretary for another ten years; during nearly a half-century, she served, and shaped, the University. Her position as a link to the school’s past, her central day-to-day role on campus, and the concern she manifested for Suffolk students conferred on “Dotty Mac” a prestige and popularity which surpassed that of any other Suffolk University official, including Donahue himself. The Treasurer and the Bursar differed in their priorities. The Judge focused on helping the school, its prestige, and its fiscal stringency; Miss Mac lavished attention on the students. Many graduates of Suffolk Law School admitted gratefully that they would not have been practicing law had not Dorothy McNamara’s lenience permitted them to overcome tuition difficulties. She retained in practice after 1948 Gleason Archer’s indulgence of student financial delinquencies, and kept Suffolk Law School “the school with a heart.” If Judge Donahue was “Mr. Suffolk” to the world, Dorothy McNamara was “Miss Suffolk” to the students.

Judge Donahue supported Frank Simpson’s mission to attain ABA accreditation for the Law School. An Endowment Fund was incorporated in 1950. The Library’s law collection doubled by 1953, as did law scholarships between 1948 and 1951. Suffolk’s first law fraternity—Wig and Robe—formed in 1948. The addition of Thomas Reed Powell, the aged but nationally-acclaimed constitutional scholar, and John L. Hurley, who had recently been appointed an advisor to the ABA Section



Dorothy M. McNamara

of Legal Education, strengthened Simpson's full-time faculty, while another recruit, John F. X. O'Brien, remained a Suffolk institution for thirty years.²⁵

Dean Simpson's faculty included many individuals who were to serve (and some who had already served) long terms at Suffolk Law School. These included Hiram Archer, Mark Crockett, Arthur Getchell, John O'Donohue, Raymond Parke, Donald Simpson, Kenneth Williams, Charles Garabedian, Raymond Baldes, John F.X. O'Brien, Thomas Reed Powell, and John Laurence Hurley. Suffolk Law alumni accounted for 8 (including Crockett, Getchell, O'Donohue, and Williams) of 23 faculty members.

When Land Court Judge John E. Fenton, Donahue's ultimate successor as Board Chairman, became a Trustee in 1949, he joined a body dominated by judges and lawyers. It would maintain that shape for the next twenty years. While, from 1948 on, the dean of each of the University's academic units reported directly to a Trustee committee dedicated to his supervision, in practice, the Law School seemed a first among equals in this configuration.

After the Second World War, University Treasurer and Trustee Frank J. Donahue led a reorganization and revitalization of the Law Alumni Association. By the early 1950s, the Association regularly sponsored fall, winter, and spring dinners at the Parker House, and provided funds for a number of Alumni Association scholarships at the Law School. Donahue's group even published an Alumni Bulletin.²⁶

Concern over potential exclusiveness, however, steadily eroded as the social and educational impact of the G.I. Bill of Rights became evident after 1948. All across the country, law school admissions soared; nationwide, enrollment figures between 1947 and 1950 surpassed even those of the late 1920s, exceeding fifty thousand yearly. Higher "standards" at Suffolk meant higher tuitions; but, with the help of G.I. Bill funds, the Law School retained portions of all its traditional constituencies.

By 1949, Law School enrollments had increased nine-fold over the wartime nadir of sixty students. Although attendance reached only 20% of what it had been in Archer's heyday, the pre-war pattern of masculine predominance persisted. Women constituted barely one percent of Suffolk Law students. Veterans, most their male counterparts, financed their legal education through G.I. Bill funds. Three times more Law School entrants came from the Suffolk Colleges than from any other undergraduate institution; and, despite the two-year college

requirement for admission, only 25% of all entering students possessed bachelor's degrees.²⁷

With no paucity of good students, when Dean Simpson retired in June 1952, Suffolk Law School nonetheless still lacked ABA accreditation. Simpson's "standardizing" reforms, however, had brought the school to the very threshold of approval. President Walter M. Burse, aided by Acting Law Dean John O'Brien, completed Simpson's work. Since replacing Gleason Archer as President in 1948, Burse, a Harvard-trained lawyer, had worked to get the Colleges accredited--both for their own sake and as a prerequisite to ABA sanction for the Law School. In December 1952, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools approved the Colleges, opening the way for ABA accreditation.²⁸

John G. Hervey, Dean of the University of Oklahoma Law School, headed the ABA accreditation program during this period. Over several years, his advice to Burse, O'Brien, and Director of Libraries Edward G. Hartmann allowed them to bring Suffolk into conformity with ABA standards. When Suffolk Law School applied formally for ABA approval, Hervey's advocacy of Suffolk's cause helped open the way for accreditation despite pockets of residual hostility in the Section of Legal Education. In August 1953, the American Bar Association approved Suffolk University Law School.

The achievement yielded tangible rewards only slowly. The tumultuous changes of Dean Simpson's tenure, immediately succeeded by the emotional hurricane of the accreditation fight, made accurate evaluation of the school's position in their aftermath difficult. Frank Simpson's sudden departure, followed by President Burse's retirement two years later, left the Law School without a clear sense of direction.

Professor John F.X. O'Brien replaced Simpson in July 1952. Prior to his appointment, O'Brien had taught English in the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, served as Dean of the College of Business Administration, and obtained an LLB from Boston University. Upon his own request, he assumed his Law School position on an interim basis: he served his entire four years as Acting Dean, never receiving a permanent appointment.²⁹

These were lean years for Suffolk Law School. Postwar law school enrollments at Suffolk, as throughout the nation, peaked in 1949. As the pool of those eligible for G.I. Bill assistance shrank, and as the Korean conflict drew away many other potential students, attendance in the early 1950s dropped by half—to fewer than six hundred. In the last years of Frank



Walter M. Burse

Simpson's Deanship, and throughout Dean O'Brien's tenure, applications fell alarmingly. By 1956, fewer than three hundred students attended Suffolk Law. Only a third enrolled full-time, while women constituted a mere four percent of total registration.³⁰

Like his predecessor, Dean O'Brien operated with only a skeletal administrative staff; therefore, as revenue dropped, he cut back in other areas. Library acquisitions fell to a trickle. Electives composed only ten percent of the curriculum, and the summer session stopped entirely. The LLM program maintained only a tenuous existence. O'Brien's termination of the office apprenticeship laboratory also meant dismissal of its instructor, the school's only female faculty member. By 1956, the full-time faculty had not grown beyond its 1943 numbers. Many instructors were elderly, and 25 out of 29 taught only part-time. Even Hiram Archer had to recognize a Law School "deep in the red," supported only by income from the Colleges.³¹

In July 1956, Frederick A. McDermott's appointment as Law School Dean promised long-term leadership toward academic excellence. A young (not yet fifty), energetic, and well-connected graduate of Harvard Law School, he had taught for twenty years at Boston College Law School. His academic credentials, like those of his immediate predecessors (both B.U. Law graduates), reflected the new regime's rapprochement with the institutions Gleason Archer had denounced as an "Educational Octopus." Shortly after taking office, the new Dean even opened formal relations with the once-dreaded AALS, and, with Alumni Association backing, attended the annual meeting of that organization in 1957.

During his eight years as Dean, McDermott more than doubled full-time faculty from four to ten members. Those he hired formed the nucleus of the Law School teaching staff for the next four decades: Malcolm Donahue, the Judge's son, and John Nolan (1956); John Fenton, Jr. and David Sargent (1957); Alfred Maleson (1959); Clifford Elias (1962); Alvan Brody and Brian Callahan (1963). Catherine Judge had been appointed as a separate Law School registrar in late 1955; Dean McDermott retained her, and, after she completed her LLM at Suffolk in 1960, expanded her duties to include part-time teaching. Of 10 full-timers in 1964, 2 (Nolan, Sargent) had Suffolk JDs (20%).³²

Suffolk Law School instituted a Legal Internship program with the office of the Middlesex County District Attorney James O'Dea (a pioneer program for the region) in February 1957, and concluded a similar arrangement two years later with the



John F.X. O'Brien

Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. Law office clerkships also became a regular feature of the Law School's program for upperclassmen. The school introduced an Estate Planning Contest in 1957, and, three years later, began Moot Appellate Court and National Moot Court competitions. In 1959, an elective student government for the Law School (the Student Bar Association) took form.³³

As programs diversified and competition increased, Dean McDermott also insisted that additional scholarship support be made available. The first Law Alumni Association scholarships, twelve in number, had been awarded in 1954; a decade later, that number expanded to fifty. Law School scholarship funds doubled, from five to ten thousand dollars, during McDermott's tenure. The University established four special Trustee Scholarships for outstanding students entering the Law School from the Colleges, and made four others available annually (one for each school) to graduates of Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Brandeis, and Merrimack. In 1961, the Trustees added a Graduate Law Fellowship, to send one graduating Suffolk Law student yearly to the doctoral or master's program of the recipient's choice, as a further inducement to excellence.³⁴

Suffolk Law School first required the LSAT examination for students entering in the fall of 1961, and discontinued the part-time program for day division students two years later. Admissions, however, grew steadily as quality controls increased. In the eight years of McDermott's Deanship, enrollment trebled, reaching 800 by 1964. Nonetheless, full-time students constituted only a third of this figure, and women only three percent; these proportions mirrored exactly those for 1956, when McDermott had assumed office. Now, however, B.C., B.U., and Northeastern each sent more students to Suffolk Law School than did Suffolk's Colleges (a significant change from 1956), and only three percent of Suffolk Law students still lacked a bachelor's degree (compared to thirteen percent in 1956). Even Harvard College sent several students a year to Dean McDermott's school.³⁵

When Frederick McDermott died in March 1964, he left behind him an expanding and developing law school. Under his leadership, the Library's law collection had expanded 30%, from 22,000 to 31,000 volumes. The Law School had shown a profit in each year since 1958, as enrollments continued to rise. Finally, on February 22, 1960, the ABA had granted the institution full accreditation. As the generation of postwar babies came of age, Suffolk Law School appeared on the verge of a new era of explosive growth to match that of Dean Archer's halcyon days.



*Frederick A.
McDermott*

McDermott's successor faced the dilemma of where to put those new students, and the challenge of upholding educational quality at the school.

The year 1964 marked an important transition for the University as a whole. In that year, Judge John E. Fenton succeeded George Rowell as Trustee Board Chairman, and professional accountant Francis X. Flannery assumed the position of Assistant Treasurer to "take the load" from Treasurer Frank Donahue—and particularly to manage construction of the University's first new building since Gleason Archer's day. One year later, Fenton became University President, and in 1966 Boston businessman and philanthropist George C. Seybolt succeeded him as Board Chair. In September of that year, the institution's new edifice, designated in 1971 the Frank J. Donahue Building, opened. When Judge Fenton retired as University President in 1970, he replaced Seybolt as Board Chairman. Boston businessman Thomas A. Fulham then became President of Suffolk University.

In the Law School, meanwhile, Donald R. Simpson took the helm in May, 1964. The son of former Dean Frank Simpson, the younger Simpson had, like his father, received his law degree from Boston University. He taught briefly at Northeastern, then joined the Suffolk faculty after World War II. During his eight years as Dean of Suffolk Law School, the school undertook a revolutionary expansion in programs, faculty, facilities, and administrative services, matched by an impressive change in both the nature and number of students.

Dean Simpson maintained or enlarged Dean McDermott's programs, while introducing many new options. The Law School expanded its Legal Intern program to include the Norfolk and Plymouth County District Attorneys' offices, the Boston Corporation Counsel, Lynn Neighborhood Legal Services, and the Legal Aid Society of Greater Lawrence. During the same period, the law clerk program grew to encompass district courts in Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester counties, as well as the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District. An Indigent Defendant Clinical Program began at the Somerville District Court in 1967. After Wilbur C. Hollingsworth's appointment in 1970 as the first coordinator of all Suffolk Law School clinical programs, the Somerville operation expanded, under the name "Suffolk Voluntary Defenders," to the Boston Juvenile Court and to district courts in Middlesex, Norfolk, and Essex counties. At that time, the same courts also authorized foundation of a Suffolk Student Prosecutor Program.³⁶



Donald R. Simpson

In the spring of 1967, the first issue of the Suffolk University *Law Review* appeared. Three years later, the editorial staff received scholarships, while the editor-in-chief --along with the SBA's President and Evening Division Chairman--acquired a seat on the Law School Committee of the Trustees. The *Advocate*, a legal magazine and journal, published its initial number in the fall of 1968; as with the *Law Review*, Suffolk Law students edited the publication and the Law School funded it.³⁷

Donald Simpson hired Charles Garabedian, who had done research for Frank Simpson, full-time to supervise the moot court program. Under him, it grew and prospered. The three National Moot Court team members received scholarships each year after 1970, and, in 1972, scholarships became available to the winners of the newly-founded Justice Tom C. Clark Annual Moot Court Competition—a voluntary contest, named to honor the retired Supreme Court jurist, for second- and third-year students.

The ensuing thirteen years witnessed an unparalleled expansion in extra-curricular programs throughout the University. By 1980, eleven student organizations functioned in the Law School (not counting the moot courts or the clinical programs) compared to only one fifteen years before.³⁸

Society and the Law, an outreach program which sent Suffolk Law students to teach at various inner-Boston high schools, began operation in 1971. Late in 1970, an Environmental Law Club formed. In addition, two legal fraternities—the Felix Frankfurter Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta (1968) and the Frank L. Simpson Senate of Delta Theta Phi (1970)—were established during Donald Simpson's tenure. The emergence of so many divergent organizations helped to attract new students, and competition for places on the more prestigious of them could not help but serve as a stimulus to excellence.

The 41 Temple Street building, the University's first new construction in thirty years, housed many of these new programs. Rising enrollments had made expansion imperative, and provided the increased income to finance the new construction. Named for Judge Donahue in 1971, the new building first opened in 1966. The Law School reaped the benefits of the construction; beginning in 1975 and continuing until 1999, it occupied the new Donahue Building entirely, to the exclusion of the University's other academic units.

The new edifice housed, for the first time since consolidation with the College facility in 1937, a separate Law School Library. For three decades, the University Librarians--M. Esther Newsome, succeeded by Dr. Edward G. Hartmann and



John E. Fenton, Sr.

then Richard J. Sullivan--had been charged with the responsibility of keeping both College and Law School holdings comprehensive and up-to-date. Since Dr. Hartmann's time, however, the real supervisor of the law collection had been Patricia I. "Pat" Brown. A Suffolk Law graduate and bar member, Brown carried out the gigantic task of cataloguing the Library's legal resources. When John W. Lynch was appointed the first separate Law Librarian in 1967, she became the principal "working librarian" on his staff, and played a major role in organizing his new bailiwick. Pat Brown received official designation as Assistant Law Librarian in 1972; by that time, the thirty thousand volumes of 1967 had grown to sixty thousand, necessitating the addition of a full-time Reference Librarian.³⁹

Additional space provided by the new building also allowed Dean Simpson to add separate Law Placement and Law Admissions officers (Anthony J. DeVico and John C. Deliso, respectively, both hired in 1971). At Donald Simpson's retirement in June 1972, his professional administrative staff had eight members, four times more than when he assumed the Deanship.⁴⁰

As enrollments and space expanded, Dean Simpson's faculty also increased—from a total of 31 in 1964 to 50 by 1972. The full-time faculty, which numbered ten at the time of Dean McDermott's death, had doubled (to 21) when McDermott's successor left office. Catherine Judge, a Suffolk graduate, gave up her position as part-time Law Registrar in 1967 to be appointed the Law School's first full-time female teacher; five years later, she became Suffolk Law's first female full professor. Upon vacating her old post in 1967, Judge was replaced by Doris R. Pote, the school's first full-time Law Registrar. Of 21 full-time faculty members in 1972, 7 (Judge, Nolan, Pizzano, Pote, Sargent, Vacco, and Yanakakis) had Suffolk JDs (33%).⁴¹

New faculty resources produced both stricter standards and a broader curriculum. The Law School expanded its Evening Division program in 1964 from three nights a week to five. Four years later it halted mid-year Evening admissions entirely. After 1965, the school formally divided its graduate program into LLM (degree) students and Continuing Legal Education (CLE, non-degree) students. Then, Suffolk Law School joined the ABA in requiring, effective September, 1966, that all entering students possess a bachelor's degree.

With these new strictures, however, went more flexibility for qualifying students. An enlarged faculty brought an increased choice of courses for students. Electives had formed less than 10% of a student's program throughout McDermott's Deanship; at



*Donahue Building, 41
Temple Street, 1966*

the end of Donald Simpson's regime, they made up 25% of a day student's program and 17% of an evening student's. The school exempted evening students from compulsory moot court work. To help fill the new scheduling space, and to serve an increasingly diverse student body, faculty taught elective courses which focused on special conditions of legal practice in specific states outside Massachusetts.⁴²

The Board of Trustees voted in December 1968 to replace the Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree, which had been awarded by the Law School since 1914, with a new one, the Juris Doctor (JD). In the same year, Dean Simpson received the school's first consulting visitor from the Association of American Law Schools, initiating an evaluation process that culminated nine years later in AALS membership.

Law School scholarship funds grew six-fold during Donald Simpson's tenure as Dean, to sixty-three thousand dollars annually. From 1966 on, a federally-funded Work-Study program also allowed the Dean to expand the existing student-assistant arrangements. Law school officials counted on academic quality, however, and not financial opportunity, most to attract students to Suffolk.

They came, in legions. Between 1964 and 1972, Suffolk Law School's enrollment increased 150%, from 800 to 2000. By 1972, full-timers comprised more than half the students (compared to only one-third in 1964), and women accounted for twice the percentage of the student body than eight years earlier (7% to 3%).⁴³

During the 1960s and 1970s, as businessmen slowly gained parity on the Board of Trustees with lawyers and judges, they expressed amazement at the long neglect of the University's alumni as a development resource. The commitment made by the reconstituted Board to physical expansion of the University's facilities--beginning with the decision to construct the Donahue Building at 41 Temple Street in 1962--necessitated a growing reliance on alumni support and contributions.

In the first step, taken at the beginning of Donald Simpson's Deanship in 1964, Dorothy McNamara took on the role of full-time Alumni Secretary. Three years later, a University Development office formed. The real breakthrough, however, came under the Presidency of former business executive Thomas A. Fulham. In one of Fulham's first acts after assuming office in 1970, he established a Trustee Committee on Alumni Relations. Within three months after the new committee's creation, the Board had voted to encourage alumni participation in the affairs

of the University, agreed in principle to the election of some Trustees by the alumni, and pledged to fund and coordinate all alumni activities through the Development office. Thus began regular consultation and coordination between alumni leaders and the University Development office.

When Donald Simpson retired in June 1972, Suffolk Law School could again, as in Gleason Archer's heyday, claim to be among the world's largest law schools. Where once use of that phrase had conveyed praise, however, now it implied blame. With Suffolk Law's two thousand students in 1972 went a student-faculty ratio of 100-1. To reaffirm educational standards required more faculty members, fewer students, or a combination of both; this, in turn, would mean increased costs, higher tuition, and, potentially, decreased student access to educational opportunity. Difficult choices had to be made, weighing quality against economy, and a strategy had to be developed by which the two might be reconciled. That challenge faced Donald Simpson's eventual successor as Law School Dean: David J. Sargent.⁴⁴

Sargent was the first Suffolk Law graduate to assume the Deanship on a permanent basis; the Trustees' willingness to appoint an alumnus clearly indicated the school's enhanced prestige and growing sense of its own worth. An expanding group of younger faculty members shared Dean Sargent's educational views. As students in the turbulent late 1960s called for greater freedom of choice, more opportunities for practical involvement, and broadening of the student body itself, their demands found sympathy within the faculty. Dean Simpson had, after all, considerably augmented the proportion of full-timers who had themselves been Suffolk Law students.

By tempering traditionalism with piecemeal concessions, Donald Simpson had managed to prevent major restructuring during his tenure. Changes began, however, from the time he stepped down. Dean Sargent swept old restrictions away and opened new options. Conservatism gave way to experimentation as the new regime strove to improve the quality of student life at Suffolk Law School.⁴⁵

Toward this end, a 25% reduction in enrollments, from 2,140 to 1,680, took place between 1972 and 1980. By the latter date, sixty percent of the Law School's students attended the day (full-time) division, compared to just over half eight years before. Competition for a diminishing number of places intensified, eliciting increasingly impressive credentials from successful applicants. Suffolk Law students still came in large numbers from Boston College, the University of Massachusetts, Boston



David J. Sargent

University, Northeastern, Holy Cross, Providence, and the Suffolk Colleges. By the late 1970s, however, contingents also came from Brown, Tufts, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and, of course, Harvard. In 1980, the Law School attracted nearly 40% of its students from outside Massachusetts, up from a 1972 figure of twenty-five percent.⁴⁶

As the student body contracted, faculty numbers rose dramatically. Between 1972 and 1980, Dean Sargent more than doubled, to 48, the full-time faculty, while increasing the total number of instructors (including full-timers) from 50 to 105. In 1980, 12 out of 48 full-timers held Suffolk JDs (25%).⁴⁷

Faculty expansion reduced 1972's astronomical student-faculty ratios to a respectable 20-1 by 1980. In addition, it brought to the school diverse specialists eager to teach courses in their fields. Faculty requests, added to student demands, produced a reduction in required courses—to 60% of a day student's program, and 70% of an evening student's. The number of elective offerings multiplied to fill the space available. Students thereby gained a significantly greater freedom of choice in shaping their law school experience.

To prepare them for responsible use of this freedom, and to help provide orientation for entering law students, the school introduced a unified (or "integrated") first-year program. Small Legal Practice Skills (LPS) sections complemented the first-year moot court work. Special Teaching Fellows (often recent graduates) served as LPS instructors, and students ran the Moot Court.⁴⁸

The Moot Court Board offered only one of many opportunities for student participation. Dean Sargent also nurtured and expanded the clinical programs. The Suffolk University Legal Assistance Bureau (SULAB), founded in 1973, maintained offices in Beverly (its original location) and Charlestown (beginning in 1976). For those unable or disinclined to participate in the Voluntary Defenders, Voluntary Prosecutors, or SULAB, an Outside Clinical Studies program, established in 1976, provided governmental or judicial internships. Professor Garabedian, previously director of SULAB, took charge of Outside Clinical Studies, while the directors of the three clinical programs served in Special Faculty positions.⁴⁹

A Client Counseling Competition and the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition both began in 1973; a Best Oral Advocate Run-Off Competition started three years later, for those individuals selected as best oral advocate from each LPS section. In 1977, the Run-Off Competition took the name

of the man who had become Law School Committee chairman in 1976: the Honorable Walter H. McLaughlin, retired Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.⁵⁰

David Sargent had been the Student Bar Association's first advisor, and as Dean he manifested tolerance and sympathy toward efforts at law student self-expression and self-government through the SBA. Shortly after he became Dean in 1973, he granted a full scholarship—like the one Donald Simpson had obtained for the *Law Review* editor-- to the SBA President; and, in 1977, he attempted, although unsuccessfully, to win a similar grant for the Chairman of the SBA Evening Division's Board of Governors. In the meantime, *Dicta*, the SBA-sponsored student newspaper founded in 1972, had already survived longer than any previous SBA publication.⁵¹

Student-run organizations multiplied and diversified during these years. The Suffolk Lawyer's Guild organized in 1975; the Suffolk Law Forum, and the William H. Rehnquist Inn of Phi Delta Phi, one year later. An International Law Society began operations early in 1976, and the first number of its *Transnational Law Journal* appeared later that year. Three years earlier, in a program unique in the state, and perhaps in the nation, the Environmental Law Society had begun an Environmental Enforcement Program which allowed Suffolk Law students to prosecute criminal water pollution cases while serving as interns with the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources. Suffolk Law School was regaining the confidence to innovate.⁵²

As the faculty multiplied and activities expanded, Dean Sargent strove to improve the services offered to students. The school introduced a Law Summer Session in 1974, after a lapse of twenty years. The Law Library grew from sixty thousand volumes in 1972 to 140,000 by 1980, necessitating the addition of three new Reference Librarians. During the same period, the Library's seating capacity increased from 650 to 830, while in June 1979, Law Librarian Edward J. Bander announced the prestigious designation of his facility as a Government Printing Office Depository. The Law School hired a Financial Aid Officer, Marjorie A. Cellar, in 1973, and then, two years later, an Assistant Placement Director. In 1975, the University appointed its first separate Law School Development officer. Counting his two Associate Deans, Dean Sargent's professional administrative staff in 1980 numbered fifteen--double the 1972 figure.⁵³

To accommodate this growth, the Law School required more space. Library needs combined with classroom and office shortages to create critical pressures. After the Fenton Building

opened in 1975, all College classes moved out of the Donahue Building, which then remained the Law School's home until the move to 120 Tremont Street in 1999. Acquisition of its own building paved the way for Suffolk Law's admission to the AALS; it also provided, along with institution of a separate Law Commencement in 1974, a major stimulus to the Law School's re-emerging sense of identity.⁵⁴

These improvements in the quality of student life were dearly bought; in 1975, Law School tuition first significantly exceeded the Colleges', and within five years the difference had grown to \$1,000. To help mitigate the socio-economic impact of this dramatic increase, the Law School quintupled scholarship funds, to \$300,000, between 1972 and 1979. Special admission and scholarship programs for disadvantaged students began during the Sargent regime's first year. At the same time, submission of the GAPSFAS (Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service) form became mandatory for those applying to the Law School for scholarship assistance, and by 1977 the school awarded financial aid solely on the basis of need. In 1980, fifteen percent of those enrolled received scholarships, while a Guaranteed Loan program--begun in 1977--provided aid to half the student body.⁵⁵

From the beginning of his tenure, Dean Sargent devoted considerable energy to the preservation or creation of "standards." He sought Association of American Law Schools membership to go with Suffolk's ABA approval. Toward this end, the Sargent administration took numerous steps to tighten up academic loose ends and to encourage "quality" programs in the Law School. A vestigial graduate (LLM and CLE) program ended in 1973, as did admission of non-degree (special) students. At the same time, Evening Division credit requirements rose 10% (to 80) for closer conformity with the Day Division's 90-hour standard. An Early Decision program began operation in 1976, and, one year later, the school added a Legal Writing (major paper) requirement. By 1977, a Visiting Professorship, named for Dean Frederick McDermott, and a Distinguished Professorship had been established, along with a Daniel Fern Prize (1976) for the graduate with the highest cumulative average.

In 1973, the faculty spent the better part of a summer considering the curriculum. At that time, they found the core curriculum to be educationally sound, but suggested that more opportunities for electives and clinical courses should be permitted. In 1973, the faculty dropped such required courses as Administrative Law and Conflicts of Law, while seeking to

broaden the number of elective offerings. In order to increase opportunity for elective studies, they created a summer session and increased the credit-hour requirements for evening students. To improve the writing ability of students, they added a new first-year legal writing requirement to the curriculum. A two-hour course in professional responsibility replaced the one-hour Ethics course. Legal Practice Skills, three-credit course (to acquaint students with the basic tools by which a practicing attorney advocates his client's cause, and to develop practice skills through closely supervised exercises in legal research, writing and oral advocacy) took its present form in 1973 and has since become a well-established part of the Law School curriculum. The appointment of a full-time faculty member as Director enhanced the stability and continuity of the program. The exclusive use, since 1979, of full-time instructors constituted a major improvement in the LPS program. The SULAB civil clinical program also began in 1973.

The Law faculty adopted a formal tenure process in April 1976, adopting a seventh-year up-or-out policy in May 1983. In 1976, the Law faculty also voted to adopt a set of standards to govern outside professional activities by resident faculty, in conformance with ABA Standards.

Between 1974 and 1981, the faculty continued to review and make changes in the curriculum. The most important of these involved the creation of a substantial legal writing requirement as a condition of graduation. In order to achieve greater flexibility in student program planning, the faculty directed that the required courses in Business Associations and Professional Responsibility could be taken by the student at any time during his or her course of study. In 1981, the faculty undertook another review of the curriculum, led to the institution in 1982-83 of a procedure for reducing duplicate elective offerings, filling gaps in coverage, and increasing the number of three-credit offerings and student writing opportunities.⁵⁶

To help communicate the quality of Suffolk University Law School to its various "publics," Suffolk University introduced in 1979 the Frank J. Donahue Lecture Series, sponsored by the *Law Review*. The Dwight L. Allison International Lecture Series, established in 1986 in memory of the noted trial practitioner and 1922 graduate of Suffolk Law School, also began during the Sargent Deanship.⁵⁷

At the beginning of David Sargent's Deanship in 1973, the old Law School alumni organization reconstituted as a semi-autonomous Law School Alumni Association, which included

student representation for the first time in its history and linked, through an elected University Alumni Council, to the University's other alumni bodies. Meanwhile, the Board implemented the principle it had endorsed in 1971: election of some Trustees by the University's alumni. The first Trustee so designated, James Linnehan, won an election for a three-year term on the Board in November 1976. Two other elected "Alumni Trustees" then joined the Board during the next year, fulfilling the Trustees' stipulation that three such representatives should serve on the Board at any given time.⁵⁸

On December 27, 1977, the AALS granted full membership to Suffolk University Law School; the wounds of the Archer era, on both sides, had finally healed. Subsequent years brought similar satisfactions for Dean Sargent. Charlotte Anne Perretta ('67) was named in 1978 to the Massachusetts Appeals Court; her designation constituted the highest state judicial appointment yet granted a Suffolk Law graduate. Later that year, a large group of the school's alumni was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. Finally, in March, 1979, Martin Loughlin ('51) became the first Suffolk Law alumnus to sit on the federal bench. By 1981, Suffolk University Law School alumni served on the federal and state bench, in the United States Congress and in the Massachusetts General Court, in national, state, and local government posts. The previous year's graduating class counted members from twenty-one states. What had once been a local law school had established itself as a regional one, and was on its way to becoming national.⁵⁹

Chapter 4 The College of Arts and Sciences, 1934-1981

The Archer Era

Gleason L. Archer founded the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts in 1934 to serve “the wage-earning multitude of young men and women to whom education in day colleges is impossible.” Like Suffolk Law School, its parent institution spiritually and practically, which for thirty years had kept access to legal education open to workingmen and immigrants, the new foundation offered similar “equality of opportunity” for those who sought college training.¹

As unrestricted immigration peaked in the first decade of the century, traditional elites attempted to protect the “purity” of their professions by organizing professional associations. These associations urged that admission to their respective professions be limited to holders of high school diplomas; in subsequent years, the recommended standard became possession of a

college degree. The expense of such prerequisite training would have excluded all but the well-to-do from the professions; in consequence, Archer denounced efforts to establish a “college monopoly” (i.e., a monopoly by college graduates) in the professions—a threat which he considered the most fearful specter stalking American society. Throughout the 1920s, he fought attempts by the American Bar Association (ABA) to encourage legislative or judicial action which would establish “college monopoly” rules for admission to the bar.²

As it became clear that he could not indefinitely postpone implementation of a college requirement, Archer took another tack. In September 1927, he introduced a resolution at the ABA convention calling for establishment in every state of “collegiate training, free or at moderate cost, so that all deserving young men and women seeking admission to the bar may obtain an adequate preliminary education.” As gratis or low-priced high school education became widely available during the 1920s, the professional associations concluded that to maintain the “standards” of their professions, a college degree should now be required for admission. The establishment of inexpensive colleges, Archer asserted, would overcome this final barrier against equal opportunity.³

By January 1931, Archer had moved from abstract advocacy to concrete planning. In conversations with Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Payson Smith, he outlined his plan to transform Suffolk Law School into a “great evening University” by adding a college “in which a limited number of required subjects would be offered instead of the vast array of electives.” Only through this limitation, Archer felt, could tuition be kept low, and access open. He traced the high cost of college education directly to what he called the “elective system”—the proliferation of elective courses which, during the previous several decades, had replaced simple, required curricula at most traditional colleges. This proliferation necessitated an increase in faculty and classrooms. Both of these factors sent costs skyrocketing. Thus, in undergraduate as in legal education, Gleason Archer advocated retention of an older, more cost-efficient approach because it seemed to him the only way to keep his school affordable to all.⁴

Massachusetts finally adopted “college monopoly” rules for admission to the bar in June 1934; that development impelled Archer toward implementation of his college blueprint. He worked feverishly during the summer to set up the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts as an economical alternative to traditional college training. He thus prevented the “college monopoly”

from becoming a monopoly of the rich, while at the same time offering at low cost to members of Suffolk Law School's historic constituency the requisite background for bar admission before entering Archer's law school.⁵

Whatever his concern about the general impact of "college monopoly" rules on the legal profession, Dean Archer clearly realized that without the opening of a college which could prepare his potential law students at a price they could afford, Suffolk Law School might easily wither and die. Thus, the risks of not proceeding outweighed the risks of developing the College in the midst of a Depression. Costs, however, had to be kept to a bare minimum by restricting the curriculum "as far as possible to cultural subjects that have bearing upon lawyers."⁶

The new department opened in September 1934 as a junior college. Archer himself called the first year "largely experimental." Classes met in the Law School building at 20 Derne Street; this posed few problems for Law School scheduling, however, since the College counted a total of four faculty members, all part-time, and only nine students. At the end of the academic year, the entire first-year class "evaporated"; several entered Suffolk Law School, and the others dropped out.⁷

Archer served as the College's chief executive until 1937. Since he had no experience in managing undergraduate education, he copied as many features of Suffolk Law School's instruction as he could. As in the Law School, evening classes allowed students to retain full-time jobs. To permit working students to keep up with course material, the College (like the Law School) held classes only three nights a week, and each individual class met twice weekly. The College used classroom monitors and class admission tickets, like those employed at Suffolk Law School, while Archer's Law School staff carried out most of the administrative chores in the new academic unit.

Where emulation would not suffice, Archer relied on outside advisors, whose recommendations occasionally became sources of later embarrassment. Archer, for example, asked Boston Superintendent of Schools Patrick T. Campbell to help him in choosing suitable instructors. The College consequently began with a faculty consisting entirely of teachers from the Boston Teachers' College and from the city's high schools. Since his new faculty members knew little more of college standards than he did, Archer also requested help from Campbell, and from Dr. Frank W. Wright of the State Board of Education, in laying out a "compact" curriculum to be offered by his small teaching staff. On Wright's suggestion, Archer set graduation requirements



20 Derne Street, 1938

for the new College at 105 semester hours (compared to the 120 frequently demanded in undergraduate institutions). John Griffin, the College's first Registrar, implemented the suggestion. Griffin, who would play a critical role in Suffolk University's development for the next half-century, was among the first high school instructors recruited by Archer to teach at the College of Liberal Arts. Beginning in the summer of 1934, he also served as Archer's evening aide for undergraduate curriculum planning. He became Registrar shortly afterward, and, based on the procedure of Boston University (where he was attending classes), began offering credit to in-service teachers for previous teaching experience. Because of Griffin's well-intentioned practice, trade school teachers made up a high percentage of the College's early students; however, this practice also further undermined the institution's academic credibility.⁸

With the arrival of Carrola A. Bryant as Registrar in 1936, and of Donald W. Miller as Dean a year later, the fledgling institution began to take on the characteristics of a college. Gleason Archer brought Bryant from New York, where she had been a radio executive at WEAf, to replace John Griffin. She served as Registrar from 1936 until 1946, and during that time developed and administered many College policies. In addition to serving as Registrar, she took on the roles of College Treasurer, Admissions Director, Executive Secretary, and, not infrequently, Assistant or Acting Dean. She brought an order and discipline to undergraduate affairs which allowed the collegiate departments to develop before World War II, and to survive repeated crises during wartime and immediately after. She had a sharp tongue and an aggressive style of office management; she never inspired in students or colleagues the kind of affection which Bursar Dorothy McNamara elicited. In fact, she quarreled, fiercely and frequently, with both McNamara and her own counterpart in the Law School, Catharine Caraher. But without Bryant's day-to-day contributions, the survival and early growth of undergraduate education at Suffolk would have been inconceivable.

By the time Bryant arrived in January 1936, Gleason Archer had clearly oriented his college to serve the kind of non-traditional constituencies that Suffolk Law School had served since its foundation in 1906. Like its parent institution, the College was to be, in the founder's phrase, an "educational pioneer." Archer had won from the General Court in February 1935 a charter for the new college to grant degrees; it thus became the first institution in New England at which a student could obtain a bachelor's degree entirely by evening study. It



*Carrolla A. Bryant
(right)*

had also, unlike the Law School, been co-educational since its foundation (although there were no female faculty members until after World War II). To help the school's students find full- or part-time jobs that would allow them to earn tuition money, Archer established a Placement Bureau in September 1935, housing it--along with the rest of the College--at 59 Hancock Street, one of his Beacon Hill properties.⁹

Degree-granting powers and the new building helped attract to the College fifty-four students, including eight women, to replace the previous year's "evaporated" class. To retain them, and to attract others, Bryant began to tighten standards. She quickly raised semester-hour requirements from 105 to a much more respectable figure of 120, while eliminating academic credit for teaching experience. She also inaugurated, in July 1936, a six-week Liberal Arts College summer session. Unlike the pre-war Law School summer session, this term functioned not as a make-up session but rather offered supplementary courses for students who wanted to accelerate their progress toward a degree.¹⁰

Bryant's arrival freed John Griffin from his duties as College Registrar. During the following two years, Archer gave him primary responsibility for the establishment of two other "pioneer" evening colleges. Conversations in the spring of 1936 between Gleason Archer and Paul A. Newsome, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Press Association, led to the foundation of a Suffolk College of Journalism the following autumn. Griffin and Newsome worked through the summer to set up the new school, which opened on September 22 with Newsome as Dean, two part-time faculty members, and forty students (seven of them women). *The Suffolk Journal*, founded by the Trustees to provide a laboratory experience for Journalism students, began publication in September 1936. One year later, a College of Business Administration opened its doors. This time, Griffin talked Archer into undertaking the project. Moreover, during the summer of 1937, Griffin alone carried out most of the organizational work needed to launch the new College. The University charter of 1937, which incorporated Suffolk Law School and the three Colleges as Suffolk University, also gave degree-granting powers to Griffin's two new professionally oriented colleges; and for his achievements expanded Board of Trustees created by the new charter elected John Griffin as a member.¹¹

Paul Newsome lasted less than a year as Journalism Dean; but he helped to recruit his sister, M. Esther Newsome, in 1936, as the College's first full-time Librarian. The following year, with



59 Hancock Street, site of the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts from 1935 until the addition of two floors to the University Building at 20 Derne Street in 1937-38, in 1935



59 Hancock Street, 1935

the 20 Derne Street building reconstruction, the College and Law School collections were consolidated there, and Esther Newsome gained responsibility for both. She assumed the title of University Librarian, and served in that capacity until 1948. Her new library could hold a maximum of 45,000 volumes, and it had a seating capacity of two hundred and thirty. At Newsome's insistence, College collection books, unlike their Law counterparts, circulated to students.

Donald W. Miller, who had previously been named Dean of the Liberal Arts College by Gleason Archer in April 1937, replaced Newsome's brother Paul as Dean of the College of Journalism, and by the fall had also been named Dean of the College of Business Administration. He thus inaugurated the practice of having all three Colleges administered by a single Dean with a Liberal Arts background. In effect, the two professional colleges operated as departments of the College of Liberal Arts--a procedure which persisted for thirty years.¹²

Dean Miller came to Suffolk with a Harvard Ed.D. and good academic connections. As Archer had done before him, he relied entirely on part-time faculty members. No full-time faculty members taught in the Suffolk Colleges until 1946. However, Miller radically changed the nature and quality of his part-time instructional staff. He replaced Archer's high school teachers with college professors, many of whom Miller convinced to teach several nights a week at Suffolk in addition to their full-time duties at Harvard, MIT, or Tufts. During his tenure, Miller assembled a part-time faculty of impressive quality and took the first steps toward departmental organization and a faculty committee structure. He also initiated the process of differentiating a College administrative staff from its Law School equivalent.

Miller worked closely with Carrola Bryant to improve internal organization and to impose more rigorous standards. They expanded classes from three days a week to four in 1937, then to five (to allow for science laboratories) in 1939; class length also increased, from an hour and a quarter to 1 1/2 hours. Miller and Bryant introduced a day division and a four-year (full-time) degree program in the College of Liberal Arts in 1938, and a year later started day divisions in the two professional colleges, although only the five-year (part-time) degree existed until after the war. Dean Miller introduced to Suffolk major and minor field requirements, universally employed in college curricula, and his science faculty also began a process which by 1941 resulted in construction of spacious, up-to-date biology, chemistry,



Donald W. Miller

physics, and geology laboratories in the University Building. To attract highly qualified students for the academic program built by Miller, Bryant, and their colleagues, the Trustees in 1939 established thirty competitive scholarships (six full- and twenty-four half-tuition) for entering freshmen.¹³

By the time Dean Miller resigned in April 1939, his professional leadership had established guidelines which set the pattern for future development of the Liberal Arts College, and trained a staff which could be relied upon to follow those guidelines. Although he occasionally chafed at the restrictions it imposed, Miller accepted President Archer's model for a collegiate department with a limited number of courses, few electives, a small faculty, and a consequently low tuition. Within these limitations, he sought to bring the education offered and the personnel offering it to the highest quality Archer's system could sustain.¹⁴

By 1940, a separate undergraduate administration of twelve officials had been set up. The Liberal Arts faculty had grown to 27, while the Journalism faculty numbered nine and that of Business Administration three. Student enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts reached a pre-war peak of 160; Journalism and Business Administration also peaked in 1940, at 49 and 22 respectively. The University awarded the first Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree in 1938, and the initial Bachelor of Science (BS) in 1939. It did not award the first Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (BSBA) degree until 1943, or the first Bachelor of Science in Journalism (BSJ) until 1948.¹⁵

After Dean Miller's resignation, his close collaborator Carrola Bryant defended his standards, and helped to pass them on to the postwar institution. Dean Miller and President Archer had a less than cordial personal relationship. Bryant's endorsement of Miller's vision, however, and the case argued for undergraduate education's growth potential by Archer's close friend Robert E. Rogers of MIT, convinced Archer by 1939 that the future of Suffolk University lay with the Colleges. The College of Liberal Arts, prophesied the President, would soon replace the Law School as the chief income-earning unit of the University, to be succeeded in its turn by the College of Business Administration. He took care, of course, to add his familiar caveat that "Suffolk's chief mission is and probably always will be to minister to the evening student--the employed student."¹⁶

President Archer's commitment to develop the Colleges caused great consternation among Trustees and alumni who felt that the Law School should remain the heart of the institution.

In their view, College development monies would be better spent in preparing the Law School for accreditation. Expansion during the Depression had been a controversial step; when the wartime drop in enrollments left the University without income to service the debts thus contracted, Law School advocates cried that the President's single-minded development of undergraduate facilities had now placed the entire University in jeopardy. As the institution's financial plight approached desperation toward the war's end, their representatives on the Board proposed that the hard-pressed University retrench by abolishing the Colleges. In Archer's opinion, this move would permit the Law School to survive by devouring its children, and he launched an all-out campaign to prevent it.

Carrolla Bryant seconded Archer in his resistance. As Executive Secretary of the University and Registrar of the Colleges, Bryant managed to keep the Colleges open during the war by discontinuing the day division and retaining only a part-time evening program. The Board of Trustees ordered her, however, not to reopen the Colleges in the fall of 1945. Bryant refused to comply, and, using money supplied from Gleason Archer's own pocket, she reopened both the day and evening divisions. President Archer appointed Lester R. Ott, who had taught at Suffolk before the war, Dean of the Colleges. Over opposition by the Trustees and the State Board of Collegiate Authority, Archer appealed to the General Court for help in gaining approval for the Suffolk Colleges as institutions where academic standards justified G.I. Bill funding for their students. The Court granted approval in March 1946, and within a month a flood of veterans applied for immediate entry. The Colleges had been saved. They offered a special summer session, with morning, afternoon, and evening divisions, beginning in early June 1946. Shortly after the session began, however, the Trustees punished the defiant saviors of the Colleges for their temerity, dismissing Bryant summarily, while deposing Archer as Treasurer and stripping from him most of his authority as President. Dean Ott alone survived, spared to maintain at least a tenuous continuity at a time of immense financial opportunity for the Suffolk Colleges.¹⁷

The Donahue/Fenton Era

The Trustees charged Dean Ott to rebuild the collegiate departments; in that undertaking, he received an unexpected amount of support from the Board. With Bryant gone and President Archer steadily declining in power until his resignation



Lester Ott

in 1948, partisan strife over the Colleges diminished. The Law School advocates who had ousted Archer quickly came to realize that, in the changed postwar circumstances, development of the Colleges could contribute to rather than detract from their efforts to accredit the Law School. For one thing, Judge Donahue and his allies had to admit--and it was much easier to do since the former President was not around to remind them--that Gleason Archer had been right about the potential profitability of the Colleges; in the postwar educational boom, income from the collegiate departments far surpassed that from even a prosperous Law School. This income could provide important assistance in preparing Suffolk Law School for accreditation. Once the Colleges had been spared for their economic worth, however, development of them virtually imposed itself on the Trustees; the ABA, it seemed, would not accredit the Law School unless the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (NEACSS) first accredited the colleges.

Thus, the same Trustees who had proposed abolition of the Colleges in 1945, rallied to the cause of College accreditation two years later. Harvard Business School Professor Arthur W. Hanson, a Suffolk Trustee since 1938, who chaired the Board's College Committee from 1948 until his death in 1965, became a leading figure in the accreditation process which followed. Walter M. Burse, a Harvard-trained lawyer, who succeeded Gleason Archer as University President in 1948, became another. Dean Lester Ott, however, stood out as the key figure. As a Harvard doctoral candidate, he had been appointed to the Suffolk Liberal Arts faculty by Dean Miller in 1939. After the war, Gleason Archer, with a nod to Ott's familiarity with the pre-war workings of the Colleges, named Ott as Dean. Now, the Trustees turned to Ott, with his Harvard background, to rebuild those Colleges along the lines of Frank Simpson's reconstruction of the Law School, as a "respectable" school with a full-time (and creditable) paradigm.¹⁸

For help in this demanding process, Ott called on his friend Donald W. Goodrich, an educator and educational administrator of twenty years' experience, whom he appointed as Registrar as soon as Goodrich was released from military service. Together, they set about the task of creating a new order in the Suffolk Colleges. Classes now met five days a week; the use of monitors and class admission tickets ended. The schools assembled a full-time faculty, devoting special attention, for accreditation purposes, to the recruitment of Ph.D.'s. The recruits with doctorates included Neilson Hannay, Ella Murphy, Stanley

Vogel, Catherine Fehrer, Norman Floyd, George McKee, and Leo Lieberman. Upon their arrival, they joined a full-time teaching staff that counted among its members Harvard Ph.D. Robert Friedman (whose service at Suffolk began in 1941) and a number of instructors who lacked doctorates--such as Joseph Strain, Donald Fiorillo, William Sahakian, John Colburn, and Harold Stone. Many members of this faculty nucleus remained leaders in the institution's development for decades. The Colleges' first female teacher, Ruth C. Widmayer, came to the College of Liberal Arts in 1947, and the first full-time female faculty members--Catherine Fehrer, Ella Murphy, and Edith Marken--all arrived at Suffolk a year after Widmayer. By 1949, the Colleges employed thirty full-time faculty members; of these, 40% possessed Ph.D.'s. Ott appointed Directors of Student Activities, Guidance, Remedial Reading, Athletics, and Health, along with an Advisor to Women. From a wartime minimum of five, Dean Ott's undergraduate administrative staff had more than doubled by 1948. The Trustees also pressed the Dean to hire an "accreditable Librarian" to succeed Esther Newsome; in 1948, that position went to Dr. Edward Hartmann, who retained charge of both the College and Law School collections for ten years.¹⁹

Dean Ott appointed the Colleges' first full-time chairmen in 1947, as the faculty organized first into academic divisions, then a year later into departments. Dean Ott also reorganized and revitalized the system of appointive faculty committees established by Dean Miller before the war.²⁰

All this activity aimed toward eventual accreditation, but it focused more immediately on addressing the needs of the new majority of Suffolk undergraduates: full-time day students, most of them male veterans attending the Colleges with G.I. Bill funding. By 1949, College attendance reached thirty times the wartime low of 35, and five times what it had been in 1940.²¹

The Colleges established a program of scholarships, prizes, assistantships, and service scholarships in 1948, making fifty Trustee and University half-tuition scholarships available, along with a number of full-tuition athletic awards. The newly-founded College Alumni Association also offered several grants. By 1950, a Loan Fund and a University Endowment Fund had also been set up.²²

Although the attention given to day undergraduates increased steadily during his tenure, Dean Ott never forgot the injunction given him and his colleagues in 1939 by Gleason Archer that Suffolk should always serve the evening student. As the Day (full-time) Division developed an independent identity



Robert S. Friedman

after 1948, so too did Evening (part-time) Division formally delineate and differentiate itself for the first time. The College established a separate evening degree, the Bachelor of Science in General Studies (BSGS), and to complement the regular evening program, offered simplified one-night-a-week Adult Education courses. The growing emphasis on full-time day students, and the creation of a separate (somewhat less prestigious) identity for part-time evening division students, represented a deviation from Gleason Archer's plan for the Colleges; but Dean Ott did at least manage to continue offering at Suffolk the evening collegiate instruction unavailable at most traditional undergraduate institutions. Ott indicated the importance he attached to the new Evening Division by establishing special evening scholarships in 1948 and by appointing as Evening Division Director of Robert J. Munce, the man who eventually succeeded him as Dean.²³

To serve another educational constituency, and to satisfy the Trustees' clamor for greater College "respectability," Ott also founded graduate programs. Although Suffolk briefly offered Master of Arts (MA) degrees in several traditional Liberal Arts disciplines, the new venture focused primarily on professional training in education and business. Students arrived in the fall of 1948, and in October 1949 the Board of Collegiate Authority approved both the Master of Arts in Education and the Master of Science in Business Administration (MSBA) programs. Three months later, the Colleges awarded their first two graduate degrees, and by 1952 post-graduate enrollment had risen to ninety-two.²⁴

Lester Ott resigned in May 1949, with the campaign for accreditation at its height. His successor, Robert J. Munce, inherited responsibility for this critical undertaking. With the help of President Burse, Ott's Registrar Donald Goodrich, Ott's Librarian Edward Hartmann, and many members of Ott's faculty, Dean Munce carried forward the preparations. In December 1952, NEACSS granted accreditation.²⁵

Despite this achievement, student enrollment plummeted in the early 1950s. As the flood of Second World War veterans abated, and as the Korean War made its demands, attendance dropped by half--to less than six hundred. Scholarship money declined, and by 1954 academic programs had been cut so severely that Dean Munce replied to Trustee requests for further retrenchments that costs in the collegiate departments had been slashed to an "irreducible minimum." Even under these conditions, however, the Colleges fared far better than the Law School. Except for a six-month period in 1952, the



Robert J. Munce

Colleges remained in the black financially. This surplus from undergraduate revenues kept Suffolk's debt-ridden Law School in operation.²⁶

Munce served primarily as a pilot who steered the College successfully through stormy seas; he had few opportunities to make innovations or improvements. For his services to the University, however, the Trustees chose him to succeed Walter M. Burse as President in June 1954. In 1960, Munce retired from the presidency to become the University's first and only Chancellor.

For two years after his accession to the presidency of the University, Munce also remained Dean of the Colleges. In June 1956, with financial conditions alleviated somewhat by slowly rising enrollments and by the University's receipt of a Ford Foundation grant to help pay faculty salaries, the Trustees finally consented to the transfer of the Deanship from President Munce to his long-time Registrar, Donald W. Goodrich.

Goodrich inherited a school in which enrollment had fallen from a high of 1500 in 1947 to 900 in 1956, and whose "income continued to depend mainly on the tuition of male students of military age." The number of full-time faculty members stood virtually unchanged from Ott's time, and much of the personnel remained the same. The proportion of Ph.D.'s (40%) also remained unchanged, as did the size of the professional administrative staff. Undergraduate scholarship funds in 1956 totaled exactly what they had seven years earlier (\$11,500), and the Colleges offered virtually the same number of scholarships (50). Library accessions, as well, had not increased.²⁷

Yet the hardships endured by Dean Munce seemed to be over. Admissions had been rising since 1954, and during Dean Goodrich's tenure, new financial resources became available to the collegiate departments, providing him opportunities his predecessor had lacked. Goodrich had been one of the architects of the Colleges' postwar educational structure; his continued presence as Registrar under Dean Munce had provided an experienced, steady hand at the tiller which discouraged any significant changes in academic policies by Ott's successor. Now with Goodrich as Dean in his own right (while also retaining his post as Registrar until 1966), few expected him to deviate from the academic course he had steered since 1947. Indeed, he did adhere closely to the plan he and Dean Ott had formulated years before; his expanding resources simply permitted him to implement program and faculty development ideas that had been on hold since the late 1940s. In a very real sense, Donald



Donald W. Goodrich

Goodrich picked up where Lester Ott had left off.²⁸

Goodrich presided over the development of the Natural Sciences division in the science boom that followed the launching of Sputnik in 1957. The hosting of the Thirteenth Annual Eastern Colleges Science Conference by the Suffolk Science departments in 1959 marked the real turning point: the spectacular success of the venture won the enthusiasm and sympathy of the Trustees, Treasurer Donahue, President Munce, and the Dean. The College renovated and expanded its laboratory facilities in the fall of 1960, and also inaugurated a Medical Technology program at that time. In 1968, Suffolk established a marine biology field research station on Cobscook Bay near Edmunds, Maine. That same year, the Dean gave his approval to creation of a separate Physics department, and he even authorized experimentation with short-lived Master of Science (MS) programs in Chemistry and Physics.²⁹

The Education Department's graduate programs expanded dramatically during Dean Goodrich's tenure. The programs stressed training in special-needs education and counseling, as areas of specialization for the Master of Arts in Education multiplied. The department offered a Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) briefly, and introduced a Master of Education (Ed.M.) degree in counselor education in 1968.³⁰

A number of changes implemented under Goodrich's imprimatur mirrored the social concerns of the 1960s. The Sociology department offered a group of new social service programs, including Social Work, Crime and Delinquency, Child Care, and an Urban Track. The Psychology department and the Guidance office separated, freeing both to pursue their increasingly divergent goals and interests. Courses began on black, ethnic, and third world history and literature.

Upon the insistence of Catherine Fehrer, the College completed a Language Laboratory in 1965, and established a student exchange program with French-, German-, and Spanish-speaking countries. A Remedial Reading office reopened, while the English department expanded under Chairman Stanley Vogel's direction from four to sixteen members.³¹

Steady growth in enrollments from the time Goodrich assumed the Deanship in 1956 until his resignation thirteen years later made such an ambitious expansion in programs possible. By 1969, attendance at the Colleges had reached 3,206, over three times what it had been when Goodrich assumed office. Even excluding the newly autonomous College of Business Administration, enrollments in the two Colleges left under his

jurisdiction (Liberal Arts and Journalism) totaled 1,820, twice the comparable figure for 1956. The graduate Education enrollment had expanded from 30 in 1956 to 230, and the new MS programs numbered eight students.³²

The tuition that came from this rising tide of students permitted a faculty expansion that kept pace with attendance growth. During Goodrich's term as Dean, the full-time faculty of the Colleges more than trebled, from 29 to 96. The proportion of Ph.D.'s among them, however, remained steady at forty percent.³³

The Colleges remained, as they had been since their foundation, primarily teaching institutions; faculty research received a low priority. As the number of faculty members increased, however, so did the diversity of their expertise. They asked, understandably, to be allowed to teach at least some courses in their areas of specialization; and when their departments repeatedly granted their requests, the number of elective courses multiplied rapidly to fill the space made available after 1966 by the opening of the Donahue Building. Whatever the many beneficial effects, the result clearly represented a challenge to Gleason Archer's insistence on a compact faculty and his rejection of the "elective system."³⁴

To provide students with better services, Goodrich increased the size of the professional administrative staff by fifty percent during his term. He formally surrendered his position as College Registrar in 1966 to Mary Hefron. The Board of Trustees, grateful for his achievements as Dean, rewarded him with the title of University Vice-President. The first Dean of Students, D. Bradley Sullivan, also took office under the Goodrich administration, and the University acquired the original Ridgeway Building in 1969 to use as a student union. When Edward Hartmann resigned as Director of Libraries in 1958 to assume full-time teaching duties, Richard Sullivan succeeded him. Sullivan reorganized the College Library and developed its collections. After 1967, formal appointment of a Law Librarian permitted Sullivan for the first time to devote his full energies to the College Library, which underwent a complete renovation during 1968 and 1969. Seating capacity increased from 300 (which it had been since 1948) to over 400, and book storage capacity expanded significantly.³⁵

Although circumstances led him to compromise several tenets of Gleason Archer's College plan, Donald Goodrich adhered faithfully to one aspect of Archer's vision: he showed an abiding concern for the evening student. He believed that the evening student should not only be given the opportunity to attend the Suffolk Colleges, should also be given parity of

treatment with full-time day undergraduates. Joseph Strain seconded this position. Three months after Goodrich assumed office in 1956, Strain, an Archer-era graduate of the Liberal Arts College, took a position as Assistant Dean in charge of the Evening Division. He proceeded to completely reorganize the Evening Division and to restore the position of the evening student. He discontinued Adult Education course, designating all courses offered at night as equivalent to their daytime counterparts. He retained the BSGS degree, but gave Evening Division students the option of undertaking BA or BS programs if they chose to do so. Evening students had constituted 14% of the colleges' enrollment in 1948; under the Goodrich regime, that proportion rose from 26% in 1956 to 40% in 1969. The quantitative increase mattered, but the qualitative change proved even more crucial to restoring parity to the evening student.

In 1967, the College of Business Administration became a separate administrative unit with its own Dean; at that time, the College of Liberal Arts took the new name of College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Donald Grunewald, the Business School's first Dean, performed so impressively that, when Goodrich retired as Liberal Arts Dean and University Vice-President in June 1969, Grunewald succeed him in both capacities.

Grunewald held a Doctor of Business Administration degree from the Harvard Business School. He brought an imaginative, pragmatic, and flexible administrative style to his roles, determined to minimize Suffolk's internal conflicts in an era of turbulence and political self-assertion by accommodating faculty and student demands whenever possible. Under him, the trends that had begun in the last years of Goodrich's tenure continued and accelerated. The faculty and the student body continued to expand, electives to proliferate, awareness of social problems to increase, and control of students' lives by administrative regulations to diminish. Between 1969 and Grunewald's resignation in 1972, the full-time Liberal Arts teaching staff increased by 22%, from 80 to 98; the proportion of Ph.D.'s, meanwhile, remained at forty percent. During Dean Grunewald's brief tenure, Liberal Arts attendance increased 10%; by 1972, CLAS had 1,746 undergraduates and 396 graduate students.³⁶

Grunewald also sought to discourage unrest--at least that which might arise over internal University issues--by improving educational conditions and options. The College established an Environmental Technology program in 1971, introduced Biochemistry and Clinical Chemistry majors, set up an affiliation



Donald Grunewald

with Beth Israel Hospital for Clinical Chemistry students, and concluded another with the Museum of Science. The SAFARI (Study at Foreign Academically Recognized Institutions) Committee formed in 1970 to facilitate overseas study. Two years later, the CROSS (Career-Related Opportunities in Spanish and Sociology) program began to provide social workers with bilingual competence.

In addition, the Dean's training had sensitized him to the value of efficient administration in preventing dissatisfaction. To this end, he expanded his professional administrative staff from 13 in 1969 to 25 three years later. He appointed an International Student Advisor in 1971 to provide assistance to an expanding number of foreign students. A year later, the school's first transfer student counselor, Ellen Peterson, joined the Admissions office, her addition rendered imperative by a steady increase in the number of tax-supported two-year community colleges, which from the late 1960s on began to preempt a portion of the "college of opportunity" role that had been embraced by Suffolk's collegiate departments since their foundation. Before the end of the 1970s, half of the Liberal Arts student body consisted of men and women who had transferred to Suffolk from other institutions.³⁷

When Donald Grunewald resigned in June 1972 to accept the presidency of Mercy College, Michael R. Ronayne, Jr. succeeded him. The Trustees selected Ronayne, at least in part, for the skill he had demonstrated at working within the committee system of faculty governance established under his two predecessors. He was also the first Ph.D. named to the Deanship.

A chemist by training, Ronayne presided over a continuing development in undergraduate science programs. Suffolk's Chemistry department, for example, received American Chemical Society accreditation in 1973. Three years later, the Biology department organized a Marine Science program which utilized the facilities of the school's Robert S. Friedman Cobscook Bay Laboratory; by 1980, a link had also been established with the interdisciplinary MIT Sea Grant program. In addition, the late 1970s saw a major expansion in computer capacities and computer training. Establishment of a Data Processing office in 1978, along with introduction of a Computer Science Applications Certificate program and a Computer Science major, impelled the University to install two in-house 1.5 megabyte PRIME 750 computers, the first in 1980, and the second a year later.³⁸

Significant development under Ronayne's regime



*The Robert S. Friedman
Field Research Station
on Cobscook Bay,
Edmunds, Maine, 1973*

also took place in a number of other disciplines. Suffolk's undergraduate programs in Education received approval in 1975 for participation in the Interstate Certification Compact, which qualified graduates of those programs to teach in thirty-one states. Meanwhile, the Education department's graduate programs continued to expand in diversity; a Certificate of Advanced Graduate Study (CAGS) program in counseling, for example, began in 1980, as did an In-Service Institute to offer short courses for Boston-area teachers. During the period after 1972, the University Counseling Center also undertook an impressive expansion in its services. The Sociology department continued its growth during the 1970s, as well; BS programs started in Health Services and Human Services, while Sociology became by 1975 the largest Liberal Arts undergraduate major. The Government department set up internships with a number of state officials, and began an association with the Washington Center for Learning Alternatives (WCLA) in order to provide students with experience in national government. Dean Ronayne also presided over the rebuilding--begun by Allan Kennedy and carried on by Edward Harris--of a Communications and Speech department and a highly competitive forensics program, centered around the Walter M. Burse Debating Society.³⁹

The College of Journalism had continued to function and to attract students since its foundation in 1936. For almost its entire history, however, it had been administered as a department of the Liberal Arts College; and for almost two decades after 1952, the Journalism "College" hired only part-time instructors, one of whom, William Homer, served as its head. Under Ronayne, the College of Journalism receded officially to the much more appropriate status of a department. Meanwhile, new chairman Malcolm Barach, the first full-time member of the Journalism faculty in twenty years, began work on a revitalization of the program.⁴⁰

During Dean Ronayne's tenure, the College Library's collection reached 90,000 volumes. When Richard Sullivan retired in 1975, Edmund Hamann succeeded him as College Librarian. Hamann greatly expanded the Library's resources through memberships in NELINET, a computerized bibliographical network, and in the 660,000-volume Fenway Library Consortium. By 1980, his staff of full-time technical and reference librarians had more than doubled since separation of the College and Law School Libraries in 1967.

Growth occurred in a number of other administrative areas, as well. Between 1972 and 1981, Dean Ronayne's



Michael R. Ronayne, Jr.

professional staff increased from 25 to 37. In 1975, the first College Development professional took office. Establishment of a Financial Aid office helped scholarship funds climb by 1980 to \$802,000 (plus \$2.3 million in federal assistance)--four times the 1972 figures. By 1981, over 40% of Liberal Arts undergraduates received financial assistance.⁴¹

Undergraduate enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences remained steady at around 1,700 in the eight years after Ronayne's accession; attendance in the graduate Education programs, meanwhile, even declined slightly (from 396 to 287). After three decades as the economic mainstay of the University, the Liberal Arts College was said by some to be surrendering its numerical and financial predominance--as Gleason Archer had predicted that one day it would--to the Business School; in fact, this was a misleading assertion, since Liberal Arts faculty members continued to teach 40% of the courses taken by students registered in the School of Management.⁴²

As community and state colleges multiplied and increasingly challenged Suffolk's uniqueness as a "college of opportunity," the Liberal Arts College had to rely more and more on the excellence of its offerings to compete for students even from its traditional constituencies. The improvement and expansion of programs and services during the Ronayne era also helped to encourage diversification of the Liberal Arts student body.⁴³

That student population, in any case, displayed a zeal for involvement and extra-curricular activities unmatched in either the Law School or the School of Management. Organization, and an effective student government, allowed College students to gain attention for their grievances; both factors helped win establishment in 1974 of a Commencement separate from the Law School ceremony. In addition, student agitation helped, as it had done in the case of the Donahue Building, to bring about acquisition of new physical facilities. The Fenton Building, opened in 1975, was devoted entirely to College programs; and the Sawyer Building, opened in 1981, permitted the convenient consolidation of many College and University services (including those of a new College Library) under one roof.

Like the Liberal Arts student body, the College faculty remained virtually unchanged in numbers under the Ronayne regime; the full-time faculty remained at approximately 100 from 1972 until 1981. Its quality, however, improved steadily; the proportion of Ph.D.'s doubled, from 40% in 1972 to 80% eight years later. Research gradually came to be recognized by the Board



Constructed in 1913, 32 Derne Street housed the Wright and Potter Printing Company until 1975, when the edifice was purchased by Suffolk University and re-opened for use by the College as the John E. Fenton Building.

and the administration as a desirable supplement to teaching responsibilities in at least some cases; the Ronayne era thus offered a wider latitude of acceptable applications for the faculty's creative energies than any previous period in the College's history.⁴⁴

By 1981, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences provided a balanced program of excellence, opportunity, and community service. The school's undertakings and its mission had grown well beyond what Gleason Archer had initially envisioned for it. The purposes and results of this development, however, could only have left the founder well pleased.⁴⁵

Chapter 5 *The Sawyer Business School, 1937-1981*

The Archer Era

The foundation in 1937 of Suffolk University's "newest professional department," the College of Business Administration (now the Sawyer Business School), resulted from collaboration between John Griffin and Gleason L. Archer. Both men combined academic interests with entrepreneurial skills and a well-developed business sense. The school they established reflected that mixture of concerns. As a practical matter, it would help provide additional income for Suffolk University; but the new school also excited its founders by the possibilities it offered for the extension of intellectual analysis in the field of management. In the approach that it took to business education, the College of Business Administration again accurately reflected the dual interests of Griffin and Archer. From the first year of the school's existence, that approach stressed "the impressive

value of combining educational theory and daily wage-earning experience.” Forty years later, the School of Management catalogue still emphasized the crucial significance of “blending academic knowledge with practical skills.”¹

In the decades since its foundation, both the College of Business Administration and the self-proclaimed “mainstream” business schools like the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania have undergone significant changes in their roles and in their conceptions of themselves. What follows is an attempt to trace those changes in Suffolk University’s Sawyer Business School, and to relate those internal changes to broader trends in professional management education.

Suffolk University founded the Sawyer Business School (or by original title, the College of Business Administration) in 1937, to provide another “open door of opportunity” for the “wage-earning multitude of young men and women” served by the Journalism College, the College of Liberal Arts, and Suffolk Law School. The new school’s principal architect, John Griffin, shared Archer’s vision of a new college to provide easily accessible education in business skills to the working men and women who formed the University’s primary constituency. As a practical man of business, however, John Griffin’s aspirations for the new school went beyond provision of a service. With many more business professionals in the world than lawyers or journalists, the programs offered by the College of Business Administration promised eventually to attract a larger student body than the other academic units.²

Since 1906, many students had attended Suffolk Law School not to obtain degrees or to enter the legal profession, but to take courses which would provide them with legal information and skills that would be applicable in business. If this same pattern--some degree students, others attending individual courses to obtain specific kinds of expertise--could be cultivated in the new Business School, Griffin felt confident of its success. His arguments convinced even Archer that the College of Business Administration would one day surpass both the Law School and the Liberal Arts College as a source of revenue for the University.³

While attending classes at Boston University, Griffin had been impressed by the prosperity of the business school there. In the spring of 1937, he convinced Archer that a similar unit should be established at Suffolk. Griffin, a Harvard MBA, worked through the summer to organize and start the College of Business Administration, which the University charter of 1937 authorized



John Griffin

to grant degrees. When it opened in September, Griffin had succeeded in attracting only two faculty members, both of whom taught part-time, and a student body of six men and two women. Liberal Arts instructors offered more than half of the courses slated to be taken by the students as part of their five-year (part-time) degree program. The new school offered only two business courses that first year: Accounting and Introductory Business Administration. Accounting, Griffin asserted, would be the “cornerstone” of the new curriculum.⁴

All Business courses met in the University Building at 20 Derne Street. To accommodate students with full-time jobs, and also the part-time faculty necessary to minimize tuition, each course met only two nights a week. Daytime classes began in 1939, but until after World War II only a part-time (five-year) Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (BSBA) degree program existed. As a result, the Business College’s awarded its first degree in 1943.

Despite Gleason Archer’s confidence in its future, the College of Business Administration became--and remained for thirty years--something of a stepchild in the University. Donald W. Miller became Liberal Arts Dean in 1937, with a clear mandate to develop the Liberal Arts departments. Miller’s successes within his own college led President Archer to confer on him authority over the College of Journalism (founded in 1936) and the Business College. The new Dean’s background and priorities fit his added responsibilities poorly. Business School development received less attention than the Liberal Arts College, and the resulting neglect contributed to the College of Business Administration’s initial failure to fulfill John Griffin’s rosy expectations. By 1940, attendance reached only twenty-two, compared to 160 in the College of Liberal Arts; the Liberal Arts instructional staff of nineteen dwarfed the business faculty of three part-time instructors.⁵

The pattern of authority established by Dean Miller persisted long after his departure. Until 1967, the College of Business Administration operated as a department under the supervision of a “Dean of the Colleges,” who came, without exception from a non-business background and considered the Liberal Arts College to be primary. Although a separate “chairman” of the Business “department” took office after 1946, his suggestions and curricular initiatives needed approval by the Dean of the Colleges and by faculty committees on which Liberal Arts representatives predominated. This slow process at times reduced the Business School’s attractiveness to students by



John F.X. O'Brien

severely hampering its ability to adjust to the shifting needs of the business community.

The Business College made sporadic efforts to win greater autonomy. In 1944, John F. X. O'Brien, who had taught in both the Business School and the Liberal Arts College before the war, became Dean of the College of Business Administration. O'Brien had proposed to the Trustees that, in preparation for the flood of ambitious veterans at war's end, the Business School be transformed into a College of Business and Governmental Administration which would offer a number of its programs in cooperation with the Law School and the Liberal Arts College. This imaginative and far-sighted design would be largely achieved by the late 1970s; but under the University's severe wartime financial constraints, its time had not yet come. O'Brien's tenure as Dean, and his experiment, ended abruptly in 1945 when the appointment of Lester Ott as Dean of the Colleges restored Liberal Arts hegemony.⁶

During the late 1940s, the Trustees again discussed appointing a separate Business School Dean. After Walter M. Burse replaced Gleason Archer as President in 1948, he spoke of appointing an Advisory Council for the Business School like the one he established in 1949 for Journalism. The Business School Committee of the Trustees, on which John Griffin and Harvard Business School Professor Arthur W. Hanson had served since 1938, had been reconstituted after the war, with Hanson as Chair. The Business School Committee, however, had ceased to meet by 1950, and the other two initiatives came to naught as the University concentrated its energies on the quest for Law School and College accreditation.⁷

The Donahue/Fenton Era

The College of Business Administration, like the other collegiate departments, appointed its first full-time faculty members in 1946. Day classes now met five days a week, and a full-time (four-year) BSBA program began, complementing the part-time (five-year) program that had been offered since 1937. The pre-war emphasis on Accounting continued under Maurice Sklar, the Business department's first postwar chairman. After John Mahoney assumed the chair in 1949, the school maintained that emphasis, notwithstanding the introduction of two other major-field programs--Management and Marketing--during Mahoney's tenure. That tenure lasted for eighteen years, until 1967, when Mahoney finally surrendered his chairmanship of the Business department to a full-fledged Dean.⁸



John Mahoney

Harold Stone, Mahoney's principal colleague throughout those two decades, remained a faculty leader for over thirty years. After his arrival at Suffolk in 1947, Stone became the chief architect of the Business School's postwar Accounting program. He also designed a Master of Science in Business Administration (MSBA) degree program, which began in 1948. The State Board of Collegiate Authority approved the program in October 1949; three months later, the first graduate received his degree.

Beginning in 1946, the postwar surge in enrollments predicted by O'Brien took place. Veterans with G.I. Bill funds flocked into Suffolk's Business School. At the high-water mark of 1948, over 500 students, twenty-five times the 1940 figure, attended the College of Business Administration--compared to 600 in the College of Liberal Arts. The Business faculty expanded to meet the increased demand, with four full-time and eight part-time members by 1948.⁹

Despite the prosperity of the late 1940s, the Business School's postwar dependence almost exclusively on male students soon caused serious problems. During the Korean War, enrollments fell even more than in the Liberal Arts College--to a third of 1948 levels by 1953. As in the Law School and the Liberal Arts College, however, the years after 1956 inaugurated a new era of growth for the College of Business Administration. By 1958, Business attendance had reached 650, 30% greater than a decade earlier. The number of graduate Business students stood at twenty-eight in 1958, compared to forty-nine in graduate Education. Business undergraduate enrollments virtually equaled those in Liberal Arts, however, which represented a clear gain for the Business School. Between 1948 and 1956, the full-time Business faculty had remained at four; it reached seven in 1958. By that time, Mahoney and Stone had been joined as full-time faculty members by Dion Archon, along with alumni Benson Diamond and Martin Donahue.¹⁰

The Business School's obvious growth in the late 1950s, and the possibilities for much greater development offered by the projected expansion in the college-age population during the 1960s, reawakened the Trustees to the hitherto-neglected potential of the College of Business Administration. In 1957, Suffolk's Business School offered the Deanship to Trustee Arthur W. Hanson upon his retirement from the faculty of the Harvard Business School. Hanson declined, but the Board's confidence enabled him to begin a process which, within twenty years, allowed the Business School to realize its potential. He won election to the Board in 1960 for Daniel C. Bloomfield, former



Arthur W. Hanson

Executive Vice-President of the Retail Trade Board of Boston and a Visiting Consultant on Distribution at Harvard. Together, Hanson and Bloomfield worked to gain approval from the Trustees for a Business Advisory Council to provide suggestions and connections for strengthening the College of Business Administration. Once they obtained approval, both men devoted tireless effort to convincing local businessmen to serve. By January 1961, a membership had been assembled that included future Trustees George Seybolt, Stephen Mugar, Joseph Sullivan, Thomas Fulham and John Chase; Seybolt became Chairman of the Advisory Council in October 1961. That same year, Fulham and Sullivan won election to the Board of Trustees, followed a year later by Seybolt and Mugar--and in 1965 by Chase. All five steadily gained influence and support among the Trustees, and Seybolt in 1966 became Chairman of the Board. Meanwhile, Chase, who succeeded Seybolt as Chairman of the Business Advisory Council, in 1965 convened and chaired a special Business School Committee of the Trustees. The committee included John Griffin, along with Fulham, Seybolt, Sullivan, and Mugar; it consulted with the Advisory Council and the Business faculty on methods of improving and strengthening the College of Business Administration. After Seybolt became Board Chairman, Chase's special committee gained recognition as a standing committee of the Board, to replace the standing Business School Committee whose work had been discontinued in 1948.¹¹

The additions of the early 1960s provided a healthy injection of prominent businessmen among the Board's judges and lawyers, and that injection clearly marks the point at which Trustee attitudes began to change in favor of Business School development and campus facilities expansion. This marked an important watershed in the University's history.

John Chase's new Business School Committee in early 1966 secured the consulting services of Professor Gordon Marshall of the Harvard Business School to survey the College of Business Administration and to submit a comprehensive evaluation of it and its place in the field of business education. Marshall's recommendations for change included strengthening of the faculty, expansion of library facilities, transformation of the College of Business Administration into a "distinct entity" within the University, and enlistment of a competent Dean with the appropriate authority. He also concurred with the recommendation given the University by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (NEACSS) reaccreditation team in 1962 that the graduate Business program



John B. Chase

be either further developed or abandoned. Upon receipt of his findings, the Business School Committee and Board Chairman Seybolt authorized Marshall to select a candidate for the Deanship to be presented to the Trustees. He recommended Harvard DBA Donald Grunewald, whom the Board confirmed in December 1966 as Business School Dean. At Grunewald's request, the Trustees established the Graduate School of Administration (GSA)--an academic unit separate from the College of Business Administration although headed by the same Dean--and assigned to it responsibility for graduate Business programs at Suffolk University. They also changed the name of the School's graduate Business degree from Master of Science in Business Administration (MSBA) to the more conventional Master of Business Administration (MBA).¹²

The College which Donald Grunewald inherited had developed considerably during the previous decade. John Mahoney and Harold Stone had acquired accreditation from the New York State Regents for the school's Accounting program. To encourage and reward academic excellence, the Trustees in 1963 had introduced a Daniel Bloomfield Scholarship, awarded annually to the outstanding undergraduate in the College of Business Administration. Three years later, the school established four Graduate Business Fellowships, to be awarded purely on a merit basis. In 1966, as well, the Business School first required the Educational Testing Service Graduate Business Examination of all applicants for the MSBA program. Between 1958 and 1967, undergraduate enrollment in the College of Business Administration remained virtually unchanged, at 650, while Liberal Arts undergraduate attendance doubled, to 1,200. The number of graduate Business students, however, increased six-fold, to 170. Meanwhile, the full-time Business faculty expanded by 60%, from seven in 1958 to eleven nine years later.¹³

Dean Grunewald assumed office in January 1967. He served only two years as Business School Dean, but his brief tenure set the tone for all that was to follow. Grunewald and his faculty introduced a broader range of undergraduate programs to complement the Business School's historic emphasis on Accounting. A Finance and Banking evening major started as part of an affiliation with the American Institute of Banking, and an affiliation began with the School of Insurance. Joel Corman, one of Grunewald's earliest faculty appointments, worked to revitalize the MBA program. As part of the development effort, the school set up its first MBA Extension Center in 1967 at Raytheon in Lowell. Grunewald began the establishment of a



Donald Grunewald

separate appointive faculty committee structure for the Business School, thereby alleviating somewhat the problems long posed by a system in which Liberal Arts-dominated committees had to approve all changes in the Business College's programs or curricula. He also divided the Business School into two departments for the first time, appointing Harold Stone chairman of an Accounting department and retaining control himself of the Business Administration department. At Grunewald's insistence, computerization and instruction in computer techniques got a foothold at Suffolk. He even arranged for several early conversations between Suffolk University and representatives of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB).¹⁴

During only two years in office, Grunewald increased the size of the full-time faculty by 45%, from eleven to sixteen. Those he recruited raised the proportion of full-time faculty members with MBA degrees to over eighty percent. Student enrollments during Grunewald's tenure kept pace with faculty expansion. Undergraduate attendance rose from 650 to over a thousand (54%), while the number of graduate Business students more than doubled, from 170 to 368. In the same period, Liberal Arts undergraduate attendance grew only half as fast (25%), although the graduate Education programs kept pace with their Business counterpart.¹⁵

When Donald Grunewald became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in 1969, Robert C. Waehler succeeded him as Business School Dean. Waehler came to Suffolk after twelve years of teaching Accounting and Taxation at Boston University. His background, however, also included experience as director of student activities at Burdett College. Consequently, he understood not only academic priorities, but also the need to defend and improve the quality of student life at a fast-growing institution like the Business School.¹⁶

During Waehler's five-year term as Dean, undergraduate Business enrollment rose sixteen percent, while graduate Business attendance grew thirty percent. To accommodate this growth, Waehler increased the size of the full-time Business Faculty from sixteen to twenty-one (including the Business School's first full-time female faculty member). For better organization of his expanding faculty, Waehler doubled the number of academic departments from two to four. He split the Business Administration department into three new departments--Finance, Management, and Marketing--and assigned a faculty member to chair each one. Although Dean Grunewald had managed the



Robert C. Waehler

Business School with no separate professional administrative staff, the demands imposed by continued development led Dean Waehler to add an Assistant Dean and an Administrative Assistant. To promote better conditions for the Business School's expanding faculty and student body, the University also reacquired during Waehler's tenure the building at 45-47 Mount Vernon Street. That structure housed the College of Business Administration and the Graduate School of Administration until 1981; it also provided the Business School with its own building for the first time.¹⁷

Dean Waehler continued development of the Extension program begun by Donald Grunewald, offering graduate and undergraduate Business courses at Western Electric in North Andover from 1970 until 1975. He also experimented with a number of non-degree programs, including seminars, conferences, and institutes. The school established an evening Retailing Seminar in 1970, an Institute of Real Estate Appraisers in 1971, and a seminar series on consumer affairs (in cooperation with the Consumer Affairs Foundation and the Better Business Bureau) two years later.¹⁸

In his most impressive innovation, Waehler introduced a Public Management program to serve government employees at the state, federal, and municipal levels. In 1973, the Business School set up the Center for State Government Management, using funds from the New England Regional Commission. The Center's director, Richard McDowell, sought to implement graduate and undergraduate Public Administration programs, provide short-term educational and training programs in Public Management, and promote research on public management and policy problems. Within four years, most of these aims had been accomplished. A Master of Public Administration (MPA) degree program and an undergraduate major in Public Management launched in 1973, along with a Public Management and Administration Advisory Council to oversee them. By 1977, a new Public Management department had been created in the Business School, and a Bachelor of Science in Public Administration (BSPA) undergraduate degree program begun.¹⁹

The success of the Center for State Government Management (later renamed the Center for Public Management) so impressed the Trustees that when Robert Waehler stepped down as Business School Dean in August 1974, they named the Center's director, Richard L. McDowell, to the Deanship. The new Dean immediately joined with his faculty in a vigorous campaign for greater autonomy and a stronger Business School



45-47 Mt. Vernon Street, site of the Business School, 1972-81

identity within the University. Early in McDowell's Deanship, the Business School's faculty governance structure became genuinely independent of Liberal Arts control for the first time in University history. The Trustees authorized McDowell's faculty to convene its own Faculty Assembly and to elect for itself academic governance committees to replace the joint bodies on which Business School representatives had previously been badly outnumbered by Liberal Arts members. When the Business School Faculty Assembly voted in 1979 that the College of Business Administration/Graduate School of Administration be renamed the School of Management (SOM), the action underlined the School's commitment to professional education in both the public and private sectors. However, it also reflected the continuing effort to strengthen the School's identity in the University and in the community. In 1995, the School of Management (SOM) took the new name, the Frank Sawyer School of Management (SSOM), to honor the late University benefactor Frank Sawyer.²⁰

Increased autonomy for the School of Management also conformed with professional accreditation requirements of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) and the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA). From 1975 on, Dean McDowell and his faculty, supported by the Trustees' Business School Committee, began to take steps to meet AACSB accreditation standards; beginning in 1976, an AACSB consultant visited the school each year. The school reviewed its undergraduate and graduate curricula and degree programs, bringing them into line with AACSB and NASPAA standards. Full-time faculty members possessing doctorates replaced many part-time instructors. Between 1974 and 1981, the full-time faculty doubled, from twenty-one to forty-two; the proportion with doctoral degrees rose from ten to fifty percent. Administrative support also improved, with the appointment of an Executive MBA Director, a Director of Cooperative Education, a Director of Academic Computing, and an Assistant Dean of Advising and Administration. In 1979, the SOM introduced data-based management, circulating working data to School of Management faculty members, who could thus cooperate with the professional administrative staff in planning development of the School and providing for faculty needs.²¹

In 1980, Public Management department chairman David Pfeiffer announced that Suffolk's MPA program had successfully met NASPAA's peer review criteria. The program thus became



Richard L. McDowell

one of only four approved in the New England region, and one of only forty-five programs approved (out of over 180 that applied for approval) nation-wide.

In one of his first undertakings as Dean, McDowell created a private-sector equivalent to the Center for Public Management. In November 1974, he established an Institute for Business Management, to offer “non-credit educational and training activities” like those presented by the Center for Public Management. The Institute, however, aimed to provide “continuing non-academic professional educational opportunities for the business community” --short courses, workshops, and conferences, on the model of the Retailing Seminar program established in 1970 by Dean Waehler. As early as 1975, a common Conference Coordinator served the Center for Public Management and the Institute for Business Management; two years later, the two entities merged to form the Management Education Center, which thus became the “focus for professional education and training activities for business, government, and non-profit organizations served by Suffolk University.” To provide a standard by which these non-academic, non-credit activities could be measured, and the time invested in them rewarded, McDowell in 1975 convinced the Trustees to accept the convention of using Continuing Education Units.²²

In 1975, Dean McDowell further developed the professional education function, which he believed to be so important to the Business School’s continued vitality, by instituting a Saturday Executive MBA degree program and an Executive MPA program. The Satellite (Extension) Centers, offering undergraduate and graduate courses, multiplied to include a Merrimack Valley Center at Bradford College in Haverhill, MPA courses in Swampscott, and in-town courses at the Massachusetts Public Welfare Department and at Boston City Hall. However, as the School increasingly integrated its expanded on-campus library and computer resources into academic course work, it closed the Satellite Centers.²³

Meanwhile, the Business School made additions and improvements to its degree programs. A Computer Information Systems major, the sixth major offered by the School of Management faculty, started in 1980, supported by the resources of the School’s new Academic Computing Center (established in 1979) and of the University’s two 1.5 megabyte PRIME 750 computers (acquired in 1980 and 1981). Affiliations also began with a number of agencies, firms, institutions, and organizations. These affiliations, and several other new programs, exemplified

the Business School's expanded commitment to "blending academic knowledge with practical skills." For example, through the Small Business Institute, Management students satisfied class assignments by serving as consultants to local businesses.²⁴

In 1980, the school instituted Cooperative Education/ Internship program, to supplement a student's academic training with intervals of practical work experience. By 1980, 1,560 undergraduates and 1,200 graduate students attended the School of Management; undergraduate attendance had risen 25% since 1974, while graduate registrations had trebled. The Mount Vernon Building had offered temporary relief from the problem of overcrowding. By the late 1970s, however, continued expansion in enrollments had necessitated larger physical facilities. The School of Management's transfer in 1981 to the twelve-story Frank Sawyer Building not only alleviated the space problem; it also provided greatly improved conditions for students, faculty members, and administrators.²⁵

Evening (part-time) students now constituted 41% of the School of Management's undergraduate enrollments (compared to 47% in 1974) and 77% of its graduate student body (compared to 88%). Executive MBA enrollment peaked at 160 in 1977, and stood at 105 three years later. In 1980, part-time students constituted 60% of the School of Management's enrollments, compared to 32% for Liberal Arts (23% undergraduate, 87% graduate) and 42% for Law. Fifteen percent of those who received BSBA or BSPA degrees in 1980 were women, a figure little changed since 1974. At the MBA/MPA level, however, the proportion of women among degree recipients was 19% in 1980, compared to only 5% six years earlier.

Between 1974 and 1980, a notable transposition took place. At the beginning of McDowell's Deanship, the total number of students enrolled in the Business School came to 72% of the number registered in the Liberal Arts College; six years later, the situation had reversed. Gleason Archer's prophecy had been fulfilled: the School of Management had become Suffolk University's largest academic unit.²⁶

Gleason Archer and John Griffin wanted more than numerical expansion for the Business School. They saw it as an educational "pioneer," bringing part-time and evening collegiate business education to employed students for whom university business schools had previously made no provision. For decades after the foundation of Suffolk's College of Business Administration, major U.S. business schools continued to disdain the kind of programs Suffolk offered. After 1960, however,



The Frank Sawyer Building, 8 Ashburton Place, site of the Business School after 1981

nationally oriented professional management schools gradually discovered the value and validity of part-time, evening, and non-degree programs. They began to experiment in a field where Suffolk had thirty years of experience, and their entry drew part-time business programs into the mainstream of university education for management.²⁷

At the same time that the “mainstream” veered in Suffolk’s direction, the School of Management introduced many elements that characterized major business schools. The school strengthened its curriculum, upgraded administrative and student services, expanded and broadened graduate programs, encouraged research, and recruited a faculty with strong university preparation as well as professional experience. In 1979, a Mission Statement issued by the faculty reaffirmed the school’s historic commitment to provide professional education opportunities for the working public. It noted, however, the increasingly high educational expectations of working men and women, and emphasized the importance of a commitment to excellence to the continued provision of opportunity. By 1980, the School of Management’s efforts to fulfill both commitments had established it in the regional mainstream of professional management education.²⁸

Chapter 6 *The Perlman Presidency, 1980-1989*

The Fulham Legacy

Thomas A. Fulham's ten-year presidency of Suffolk University, from October 1970 until the end of July 1980, marked the longest since that of founder Gleason L. Archer. A non-academic with experience and knowledge as a business CEO, Fulham performed brilliantly as the University's helmsman. As student enrollments rose to an all-time high, President Fulham added three buildings to the University while keeping it debt-free. At the same time, he worked with the College of Business Administration/Graduate School of Administration and the Law School to gain crucial professional accreditations from the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA, 1980) and the Association of American Law Schools (AALS, 1977).

Thomas Fulham had been a moderating influence since



Thomas A. Fulham

joining the Board in 1961. As President, he worked with new deans David Sargent, Michael Ronayne, and Richard McDowell to create more autonomy for the three academic units from the Trustees, to put more management responsibility into the hands of academic professionals, and to modify existing by-laws to increase faculty authority.¹

Fulham had come to the Board directly from the newly-established (January 1961) Advisory Council of the College of Business Administration. In this circumstance, he was one of a small, vocal contingent of businessmen to whom the University's boardroom doors were cautiously being opened. His associates in this commercial coterie included fellow CBA Advisory Council members George C. Seybolt, John P. Chase, Stephen P. Mugar, and Joseph E. Sullivan, several of whom were to become, over the years, influential figures in University history.²

President Fulham oversaw a reorganization of the University Development Office in June 1974. In that configuration, it carried out the extraordinarily successful "Campaign for Excellence" (1979-82), which financed construction of the Sawyer Building at 8 Ashburton Place (opened in 1981, dedicated in 1982). Fulham's enthusiastic endorsement in the spring of 1980 of merit scholarship funding (not need-based scholarships alone) spurred an initial gift of \$50,000, by Cecil H. and Ida M. Green in October 1980 to establish the Thomas A. Fulham Merit Scholarship Endowment Fund.

At the same Board of Trustees meeting to which President Fulham submitted his resignation (September 12, 1979), Thomas J. Brown and John M. Corcoran, and Joseph B. Shanahan, Jr., Esq., were elected as Trustees, heralding a new direction in the University's history. Brown was an African-American; Corcoran, a business leader in the building trade and in real estate; Shanahan, a former student, Student Government Association (SGA) President in 1971-72, and serving Alumni Trustee (elected in February 1977). All three filled long-standing needs on the Board. Their election not only brought much-needed skills and viewpoints into the University's camp; it also sent important signals of reconciliation and invitation to friends and alumni. Shanahan signed on as Clerk of the Board, succeeding the aging John Griffin, who had served in that role since 1957.³

At that moment, Suffolk University was a heavily tuition-dependent institution; it derived over 90% (somewhere between 92% and 97%, depending on the date) from tuition revenues. Nationally, the average private college or university was only 40% dependent on tuition and fees for its operating budget. Research

institutions, such as Harvard and MIT, were about 30% tuition-dependent; institutions comparable to Suffolk University were generally about 75-80% tuition-dependent. As such, Suffolk University had a great need for significant philanthropic assistance from alumni and from corporate/foundation sources outside the University. Aware of the valuable help available, if appropriately solicited from such sources, Fulham and his colleagues in the small bloc of “business” Trustees consistently attempted to impress that priority on their forensic colleagues. One of the principal advantages of John Corcoran’s election as a Trustee in 1979 (besides the much-needed expertise on building and real estate which he brought to the Board) was that he inaugurated a “second wave” of “business” Trustees--much more vocal and, eventually, more influential than their predecessors--that joined the Board between 1979 and 1986. This “second wave” comprised, besides Corcoran, Thomas P. McDermott, Carol Sawyer Parks, and John C. Scully.⁴

Above all, Fulham possessed a talent for creating consensus and community, for coalition-building. Upon his recommendation, in September 1971, the Trustees took the symbolically crucial step of naming the “old” building the “Archer” Building, in honor of the Archer family, and the “new” building the “Donahue” Building, in honor of Judge Frank J. Donahue.

The Perlman Presidency, 1980-1989

On July 31, 1980, the Trustees elected Daniel H. Perlman, former Vice-President for Administration at Chicago’s Roosevelt University, as Suffolk University’s seventh President. He was the institution’s first Jewish chief executive, and he came directly from a campus where the majority of the students was African-American. Officially scheduled to assume the presidential duties on September 29, 1980, Perlman moved into his office and began work weeks early. Within months of taking office, President Perlman had established a Long-Range Planning Committee (without Trustee representation) and initiated application for a \$2 million federal Title III institutional development grant (without specific Trustee authorization).⁵

In his eagerness, the new President startled some members of the Board, with its historic suspicion of presidential authority at Suffolk. But both he and his Trustees found considerable basis for optimism. In the early days of the Perlman regime, the institution concluded a successful Campaign for Excellence, which, with a \$2.7 million goal, produced \$3.6 million in



Daniel H. Perlman

contributions. The 1982 dedication of the Frank Sawyer Building and Mildred Sawyer Library seemed to signal that the University had, at last, found a principal benefactor. Meanwhile, renovations continued to the Archer and Donahue Buildings, and future expectations were buoyed by the renewed teaming in the University's service of the pair who "made" the Campaign for Excellence: campaign chairman and corporate banker John S. Howe was elected Board Chair in June 1981, and Joseph M. Kelley, chief architect of the Campaign for Excellence, was appointed Suffolk's new Institutional Advancement Director six months later.

With no University indebtedness, and with freshman admissions at an all-time high in 1982, President Perlman nevertheless occupied a delicate position. As new President, he naturally wanted to cultivate the Board's confidence; but he also needed to temper the Board's enthusiasm and deliver cautionary advice to its members regarding the institution's needs and prospects over the coming decade. As an education professional, Perlman saw clearly that just ahead lay a demographic cataract, passage of which would clearly expose the vulnerability of the markedly tuition-dependent institution.

Several factors were at work. The first was a precipitous drop in the number of projected high school graduates, beginning in the early 1980s and continuing into the 1990s. This reflected a spectacular drop in the number of births from the early 1960s through the late 1970s. (By 1980, it was estimated that 65-70% of the individuals born in any given year would become high school graduates.) In Massachusetts, there had been 111,222 births in 1963; that number had fallen to a low of 65,947 in 1976, a decline of 40.7%. As a result, projections indicated, the number of public secondary school graduates in Massachusetts would drop from a high of 79,400 in 1976-77 (and 75,820 in 1980-81) to a low of 43,357 in 1993-94, a 45.4% decrease. These Massachusetts figures outpaced comparable ones for the Northeast region (34.3% decline in births, 36.9% drop in graduates) and the nation generally (23.5% decrease in births, 21% fall in graduates). The estimates for Massachusetts private secondary school graduates were less disturbing (a 16.5% decline). Even though Suffolk University in 1980 drew a higher percentage of its students from private schools than did most colleges, the majority of its students came from public secondary schools; so the private school projections could provide only cold comfort.

The second factor was an accelerating rate of change in the

ethnic and racial composition of the population. In 1980, the City of Boston had a population that was 70% white; ten years later, it was 62.8% white (a decline of 8.4%). Over the same period, the percentage of African-Americans increased from 22.4% to 25.6% (a 16.4% increase); of Asians, from 2.7% to 5.3% (a 100.6% increase); and of Native Americans, from 0.2% to 0.3% (a 44.7% increase). By 1990, 10.8% of Bostonians (of any race) described themselves as Hispanic. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts dropped from 93.8% to 89.8% white between 1980 and 1990 (a 4.3% decline); the African-American percentage increased from 3.9% to 5% (a 28.2% gain); Asian, from 0.9% to 2.4% (a 166.7% gain); and Native American, from .15% to .2% (a 33.3% gain). By 1990, 4.8% of the Commonwealth's population was classified as Hispanic. Similar comparisons for the country as a whole (1980-90) showed whites as dropping from 83.1% to 80.1% (a 6% decrease), African-Americans as increasing from 11.7% to 12.1% (a 13.2% rise), Hispanics as growing from 6.4% to 9% (a 53% increase), Asians as rising from 1.5% to 2.9% (a 107.8% expansion), and Native Americans as increasing from .6% to .8% (a 37.9% growth).

Extrapolating from those figures, estimates showed that, for the country as a whole, the white percentage of the population would drop to 80% by 2010 and 72.8% by 2050; the African-American percentage would grow to 13.4% in 2010 and 15.7% in 2050; the Hispanic percentage would increase to 14% in 2010 and 23% in 2050; the Asian percentage would rise to 5.7% in 2010 and 11.3% in 2050; and the Native American percentage would expand to .9% in 2010 and 1.1% in 2050.

These figures portended a change from a buyer's to a seller's market from the point of view of Suffolk University and its fellow institutions of higher education in the U.S. The rapid decline in the traditional college-age population (18-24), as "Baby Boomers" postponed having children, confounded the marketing strategies of colleges that had come to focus more and more in the 1960s and 1970s on that particular group as their "prime" market. During this period, even Suffolk University, whose traditions pointed it away from "traditional" higher-education constituencies, had been seduced by the siren-song of prosperity to drift comfortably into dependence on this "market segment." As that segment began to deflate in the early 1980s, Suffolk University, like others in the educational community, awoke with a start to the precariousness of its position.

In the 1960s and 1970s, student-sated universities, including Suffolk, had recruited students from "minority"

groups, but not actively enough. “Affirmative action,” though valued as a concept, had not been economically necessary. When the demographics changed in the early 1980s, many colleges and universities, having planted themselves into a stance of overdependence on traditional college-age, middle-class whites, appeared about to reap the whirlwind.

Massachusetts experienced added disruptions caused by the emigration of job- and sun-seekers from New England to the Sun Belt and, especially in eastern Massachusetts, by expanding immigration from non-European sources.

Nor were all the challenges numerical. Other conditions changed rapidly at the end of the 1970s as well. Worldwide, a significant growth of interest in international education took place in response to increases in multi-national ownership, the expansion of international business and commercial activity, and order-of-magnitude improvements in communication and travel facilities. The end of the Cold War and the multiplication of international trade/political associations (the European Union, NAFTA, GATT) also encouraged students in unprecedented numbers to consider the possibilities of study outside their borders. With English increasingly the international language, and given the number and variety of American educational institutions, these students offered, for those who knew how to attract them, at least a partial antidote to the relative dearth of “traditional college-age” Americans.

Finally, a subtle, challenging shift in student attitudes occurred in the 1980s. Not all Americans prospered in the “Reagan prosperity” of the 1980s, but few were left untouched. The pervasive media and advertising emphasis on luxury, combined with a genuine augmentation of resources for many people, helped produce a “revolution of rising expectations” regarding university facilities among members of the “greed” generation, and on the part of their children, accustomed to more affluent accommodation arrangements at home and at school. What had been good enough for their parents had become completely unacceptable to them. They demanded dormitories, student unions, and lush campuses, in addition to comfortable classrooms. For a traditional “commuter” school, with a “workingman’s” ethic and a matching decor, this quantum shift in expectations posed a perplexing problem.⁶

New President Daniel Perlman recognized many of these challenges. He steered the University on a course of preparation for the coming changes that the Trustees sometimes found controversial. Perlman believed that the University needed

major development to be viable. He called for new services, new facilities, the exploration of new markets, the wooing of new populations and constituencies, and above all for a major restructuring of the institution's finances and its Board, to permit the raising of the substantial endowment and capital funds. Such investments were far more than previous Suffolk University Boards had been willing to contemplate, or than traditional Suffolk Trustees (mostly local, self-employed lawyers, judges, and small businessmen) were able to make.

Given these preoccupations, President Perlman embarked on a controversial campaign to change important historic realities of the University. Traditionally, the institution had eschewed government funding. To develop what he regarded as essential services, Perlman initiated application work for a federal Title III (Higher Education Act of 1965) grant, and he did this without prior authorization from the Trustees. Partly using the resulting grant monies, he added support services, encouraged recruitment of new populations, flirted with internationalization, stressed diversity, and introduced professional personnel and systems to a traditionally "lean" and flexible administration.

As President, Daniel H. Perlman challenged the historic preeminence of the Law School and the Trustees in University affairs. His model of institutional administration was, in fact, a fairly "traditional" one, calling for an integrated University structure, with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences as the intellectual center and for "unitary," centralized University governance. He expected joint strategic planning by a comprehensive all-University Long Range Planning Committee, and tactical coordination by an Administrative Council (where the institution's president, deans and vice-presidents regularly met to discuss policy and logistics, to produce relatively smooth and predictable modifications in the University's priorities and development.

Throughout his term in office, President Perlman pressed for new buildings, new fund-raising campaigns, and substantial increases in Suffolk University-funded financial aid. On its side, the fiscally more conservative Board of Trustees often resisted these initiatives.

But whatever other crises the new President faced during his tenure at Suffolk, an eminently practical one greeted him immediately: With small spikes, CLAS and SOM enrollment decreased steadily from 1980 until 1988, principally because of a radical decline in the size of the college-age cohort (18-24 year-olds) in Massachusetts that was projected to continue throughout

the decade 1983-93. From the largest freshman class in Suffolk history (613) in September 1982, freshman enrollments fell to 445 in September 1987. The decline began with a 22% drop in freshman applications from 1982-83 to 1983-84, and affected the CLAS first. In the SOM, in turn, freshman admissions fell 40% (1983-88) and undergraduate enrollment decreased 31% (1984-88). The situation worsened when, predictably, what had been the largest freshman class in Suffolk University history became its largest graduating class in 1986.

Such figures--and the population trends that threatened their long-term continuation--constituted critical issues for Suffolk University because of its abiding tuition-dependence. To address those issues, President Perlman pressed Institutional Advancement VP Joseph Kelley for increases in alumni and corporate/foundation annual giving; importuned the Board of Trustees with urgent admonitions for another capital campaign (to offset operating costs, to improve facilities, to improve faculty salaries and support, to build endowment, and to decrease tuition dependence); and hired Robert S. Lay as Dean of Enrollment Management in March 1985 to confront the inescapable enrollment/tuition dependence issue and to formulate responses to the problem of plummeting cohort numbers.

Dean Lay's "enrollment management" strategy consisted of measures that most education professionals would have characterized as relatively conservative: internal institutional restructuring, combined with careful analysis of the historical patterns of the University's traditional prime markets and of the reasons for the declining number of students Suffolk was attracting from them. Like the new President, who in 1982 established the University's first Office of Institutional Research, Dean Lay had profound faith in the efficacy of data-gathering and analysis. Upon assuming office in 1985, Lay (who had been Director of Enrollment Research at Boston College before being hired by Suffolk) hired a Director of Enrollment Research, whose findings influenced tactics for managing enrollment shortfall: raise tuition, increase recruitment funds and financial aid to maintain market share in the University's decreasing traditional admissions pool, and retain a higher percentage of those students once they enrolled.

Despite the fact that the University's investment of its own funds into student aid had increased from \$600,000 to \$1.1 million since 1980, Lay argued, only 9% of tuition revenues in CLAS and SOM were committed to the financial aid budget; comparable institutions committed over 20%. To be competitive,



Robert S. Lay

in Lay's view, with the independent (private) colleges and universities that were its primary rivals for students, Suffolk had to increase institutional spending on need- and merit-based scholarships to that level. To achieve competitive status quickly, Lay recommended a 25% per year increase in the student aid budget for each of the next five years. Similarly, Suffolk needed to increase its budget for recruiting, on which, according to national studies, the University was spending only one-half to one-third the amount per incoming student that comparable institutions were investing. To fund these increases, Lay recommended that the University raise tuition 10% per year, "grandfathering" current students. Since Suffolk's tuition was "by a large margin the lowest of any independent university in Massachusetts" and, even with a 10% tuition increase, "lower than any independent university in the Commonwealth and approximately 30% below the average tuition of all the independent colleges and universities in Massachusetts," such tuition rises appeared well within the bounds of fairness and of prudence.

Combined with facilities improvements, both Dean Lay and President Perlman argued, such a "scholarship strategy" could restore the "yield" percentage (which had dropped from 48% in 1985 to 41% in 1987) and numbers from traditional Suffolk sending constituencies. The gains could then be consolidated through an aggressive, comprehensive student retention program.

The institution responded smartly to these initiatives. With the exception of the Fulham Merit Scholarships (established in 1980), all Suffolk University scholarships had been need-based since November 1977. In the year before Dean Lay's arrival, the University had increased its scholarship funds by 16% (which, when combined with a decline of 4% in federal aid and an increase of 43% in state funds, represented a total overall increase in scholarship funds of approximately 6%). Beginning in 1985, the Trustees, expanded the outlay of University funds for financial aid (to support the financially needy as well as the academically meritorious) by 11% for 1986-87, then by 35% for 1987-88 (including new Trustee Loan/Grant and Minority Student Scholarship programs), and by 23% for 1988-89. From 1986 on, the Dean of Enrollment Management also concentrated on ways to improve retention, presiding during the next two years over the expansion of the Cooperative Education program (98% retention) to 400 students and the introduction of a Continuing Orientation program, a Reading and Writing Laboratory, and a Math Help program.

Employing Suffolk's first TV advertising campaign in 1987

and the first experiments with a “modest residential component” (two small townhouse dormitories) at Lasell Junior College in 1988, while also adding more support services and better facilities, Suffolk had succeeded by the time of Lay’s departure in June 1988 in slowing the rate of student loss. In the fall of 1988, the number of entering students actually rose, driven primarily by an increase of 20% (52% for CLAS) in transfer student enrollments that offset, at least for the moment, a discouraging drop of 5% in freshmen that confirmed long-term trend predictions. By 1988, undergraduates constituted 55% of total enrollment (compared to 45-50% a decade earlier), an increase comparable to that for full-time students over the same period. In the School of Management, graduate enrollments grew after 1986, partially offsetting persistent freshman declines and generating 40-42% of the SOM revenues.⁷

The Perlman Administration

Following completion of the “Campaign for Excellence” and occupation in the fall of 1981 of the Sawyer Building which it funded, the new President proceeded with initiation of activities funded by the federal Title III grant, with the appointment of Joseph M. Kelley as Director of Development (soon to be Vice-President for Institutional Advancement in July 1982), and with obtaining Board authorization (granted in November 1982) to pursue development of a new “University Center” building on the site of the old Ridgeway Building at 148 Cambridge Street.

President Perlman’s concern about the well-being of students needful of extra academic preparation spurred Suffolk’s application for a U.S. Department of Education grant under Title III (“Strengthening Developing Institutions”) of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Beginning in 1982, Suffolk University was awarded a grant totaling approximately \$2 million over a four-year period (1982-86).⁸

The Title III grant assisted the University in several ways. It certainly gave initial impetus, mainly through course reductions and travel funds, to the School of Management’s International Business course endeavors, which came to true fruition only in the early 1990s, and to the College’s Integrated Studies freshman core course, which resided for many years at the heart of the all-College curriculum, along with its related faculty planning seminar. The grant also enabled the development of the College’s Computer Engineering and Electrical Engineering programs. Most important, perhaps, the grant gave rise to the University’s Learning Resource Center, which in subsequent years affected



*University benefactor
Frank Sawyer in front
of the building named
in his honor*

many students' lives. Established in November 1982 under the direction of Kevin M. Lyons, the Learning Center was absorbed for Suffolk University funding at the conclusion of the Title III grant. Almost immediately, under the Directorship of Susan Clark Thayer (who replaced Lyons in 1984), it received a \$100,000 three-to-one challenge grant from the Boston Foundation in September 1985, which required that Suffolk University raise \$300,000 to be added to the challenge grant in an endowment fund for the Center. Upon successful completion of the challenge, the Learning Resource Center was renamed the Geno A. Ballotti Learning Center, in memory of the late director of the Boston Foundation, and formally dedicated on October 19, 1988. Since that time, the Ballotti Learning Center has continuously provided exemplary academic support services in collaboration with the Mathematics Department's Math Support Center (established in 1986, shortly after introduction in 1985 of the mandatory all-College Basic Math Exam), the Continuing Orientation program (1987), the Dean of Students' office (established in 1966, but significantly strengthened in 1987), and the English Department's Remedial/Developmental Reading and Writing Program (1975).

In addition to the Title III grant, the University received during academic year 1982-83 a five-year federal grant of \$234,000 to expand the Cooperative Education Program (which had originated in 1980 in the School of Management) and to extend its scope to include the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. In 1983, the grant's first year, with Cooperative Education open for the first time to CLAS participants, there were more jobs than students to fill them; but by 1986, following a consolidation of the Coop and Career Planning/Placement offices in October 1985, over 400 SOM and CLAS students participated in Cooperative Education. Most impressively, the Coop program retained 98% of its participants at Suffolk University.

In February 1986, within months of their merger, the Career Planning/Placement and Cooperative Education offices (now styled the Office of Career Services and Cooperative Education) moved to new quarters on the ground floor of the Massachusetts Teachers Association (MTA) Building at 20 Ashburton Place. It was rental space, however: the MTA Building was not for sale. Indeed, the problem of space, especially for student activities and student services, was once again becoming critical for the University, both internally and for its student recruitment credibility. President Perlman, whose portfolio at Roosevelt University had been for physical plant operations/

development as well as administrative supervision, now undertook to address this problem directly.⁹

Noting the “almost total” lack of athletic facilities, and recommendations from the 1982 NEASC accreditation team, the Board of Trustees voted in November 1982--only six months after the dedication of the new Sawyer Building--once again to authorize the administration to explore the feasibility of plans to replace the decaying Ridgeway Building at 148 Cambridge Street. Four months later, with “the problem of available space at Suffolk University critical,” the Trustees reviewed Beacon Hill architect James McNeely’s plan for development of the Ridgeway site and decided to seek city approval for a more adequate and attractive student center there, a decision that President Perlman characterized as “critical to the future development of the University.” From 1983 on, Perlman made the “University Center” project his touchstone, emphasizing the proposed facility’s importance in enhancing the University’s competitive position and working to eradicate skepticism about it among Trustees, students, and Beacon Hill neighbors.¹⁰

In June 1984, the Beacon Hill Civic Association’s Board of Directors voted, 13-5, to rescind its opposition to new Ridgeway Building; and in February 1985 there followed a landmark settlement with the University. The immediate abutters remained a problem; but when in 1986 an arrangement was crafted for transfer of Student Activities (the abutters’ *bête noir*) from Ridgeway to 28 Derne Street, community opposition to both University development projects evaporated. Architect James McNeely won general approbation with an inventive four-story, deep-basement Ridgeway design that presented the facade of two townhouses and completely concealed a full-sized gymnasium, and with a subtle plan for 28 Derne providing unobtrusive expansion and connection to the adjacent Fenton Building. By April 1987, formal accommodation had been made with the abutters.

Construction on the new Student Center at 28 Derne Street began in June 1988, and groundbreaking on the new Ridgeway Building took place a little more than a year later, in August 1989. By that time, both buildings were part of a comprehensive Facilities Development Project worthy of that which accompanied the renovation of the Sawyer Building in 1981: The Archer, Donahue, and 56 Temple (Goldberg) Buildings were all slated for 1991 rehabilitation in response to Law School accreditation concerns. There were even plans for a capital campaign, “Building the Future,” on the model of the

1979-82 “Campaign for Excellence.” The University’s first real Student Activities Center opened, with abundant fanfare, in September 1989; and on February 5, 1991, the new Gymnasium cunningly hidden in the diminutive Ridgeway Building provided the setting for the first true “home game” in 56 years of Suffolk athletic history. The Ridgeway Gym’s debut provided the occasion for an outpouring of euphoria that even a 75-70 loss to UMass-Boston could do little to dampen. Like the students in the Student Activities Center on Derne Street, the Rams basketball team--which, unremarkably, had more than once in its history borne the sobriquet of “Ramblers”--finally had a place on Beacon Hill to call their own. On May 13, 1999, the new gymnasium was formally dedicated to honor George K. Regan, Sr., father of University publicist, Regan Communications founder, and alumnus (BSJ72) George K. Regan, Jr.¹¹

Another aspect of President Perlman’s passion to upgrade student services, student facilities, and “public space” at Suffolk University concerned the University’s aging and dilapidated Auditorium. His vision of the College as the legitimate “heartland” of the University, of dramatic arts and the theatre as crucial constituents of the College’s core, and of the Auditorium as a vital gateway for interaction between the University and the community, strengthened the President’s resolve that the long-neglected Suffolk University Theatre should be transformed into a very special space.

Underwritten by a naming gift of \$400,000 from Trustee Thomas Walsh, complete rehabilitation of the Suffolk Theatre took place during 1987. The first performance in the remodeled Auditorium at 55 Temple Street took place on February 1, 1988, and on April 30 the 600-seat facility underwent formal dedication as the C. Walsh Theatre at Suffolk University and the Anne Walsh Theatre Foyer. On that occasion, President Daniel Perlman made perhaps his most eloquent characterization, describing the new C. Walsh Theatre as “our agora, the geographic and cultural center of the campus.” In subsequent years, the refurbished Theatre provided the University with an outstanding facility where popular theatrical and cultural programs could be offered for the benefit and enjoyment of students, faculty, and the public at large; and which consistently provided Suffolk University with positive public relations.¹²

Perhaps the two greatest beneficiaries of the C. Walsh Theatre renovation were the College’s Theatre and Music programs. In 1978, the Suffolk University Theatre was established, with a full-time director who also served as a CLAS

faculty member in the newly-reconstituted Department of Communications and Speech. To increase student participation in dramatic arts and in the Theatre, an interdepartmental Dramatic Arts major was approved in April 1980. Beginning in 1982, Marilyn J. Plotkins served as Director of the Suffolk University Theatre; with the renovated C. Walsh facilities at her disposal, she brought to Beacon Hill a truly bold and memorable combination of student and professional productions of every conceivable description. Beginning in 1988, the Board of Trustees also undertook to fund the hiring by the College's Humanities Department of a full-time music teacher whose principal responsibility it was to use the resources of the C. Walsh Theatre to attract to Suffolk University more musicians, more musical performers and programs, more people interested in music (especially Beacon Hill neighbors), and more affiliations with Boston-area music schools and musical institutions.¹³

Under the Perlman administration, Suffolk University adopted policies and established programs to end a tradition of "benign neglect" toward affirmative action issues. Between 1982 and 1989, Suffolk University made strides in increasing AHANA (African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American) presence among its students and in strengthening its support for them. The University pledged resources to establish a centralized office to represent AHANA student interests and address their concerns. Suffolk increased financial aid and tailored academic outreach programs to attract and retain a "critical mass" of AHANA students. There was, by the end of the Perlman era, undeniably a heightened sensitivity to the experiences and needs of people of color at Suffolk, which was attributable in part to co-curricular activities which reflected diverse cultures.

As early as 1972, President Thomas Fulham had convinced the University's trustees to establish a Committee on Black Student Affairs and an historic affiliation with the Museum of Afro-American History. In response, however, to the 1982 NEASC visiting team's observation that Suffolk University appeared to lack a clear commitment to affirmative action, President Perlman promptly announced that he had asked Trustees Dorothy A. Antonelli and Thomas J. Brown to co-chair a University-wide task force to address the issue; Task Force members represented all areas of the University. The charge of the Task Force was to address the affirmative action concerns noted in the NEASC report and to make specific recommendations relative to these issues.

In April 1983, the Affirmative Action Task Force

recommended authorization of a new position of Assistant to the President and Director of Minority Affairs, with the purpose of increasing the number of AHANA students, faculty, and administrators at Suffolk University and of addressing the concerns of the AHANA population and of women on campus. In this capacity, the new Director superseded the efforts of part-time student Minority Student Advisors who had been appointed on a yearly basis since 1972. In September 1983, President Perlman appointed Carolyne Lamar Jordan, Associate Professor of Psychology and Music at Salem State College, to the new Director's position. Five years later, Dr. Sharon Artis from the staff of the Massachusetts Board of Regents, having replaced Dr. Jordan temporarily in 1986, succeeded her as Assistant to the President and Director of Multicultural Affairs.¹⁴

The ethnic and racial climate at Suffolk University improved substantially between 1983 and 1989. First, the numbers of American students of color and international students increased. Second, faculty sought to revise the undergraduate curriculum so that it was more reflective of cultural pluralism in U.S. and world society. Further, Suffolk sponsored several annual events in celebration of cultural difference and inter-cultural unity. These social events supplemented seminars, workshops, and other educational programs which provided forums for discussions on diversity. The Society Organized Against Racism, chartered at Suffolk in 1986, also sponsored programs on and off campus. It was S.O.A.R., for example, that offered in 1988 the first on-campus Racism Awareness Workshop.¹⁵

In January 1988, Donald Morton, Chair of the CLAS Committee on Cultural Diversity in the Curriculum (established in 1985), submitted a resolution to the CLAS Faculty Assembly calling for cultural diversity in all courses. The Faculty Assembly endorsed the resolution and referred it to the College's academic departments for implementation. In 1990, the Committee, chaired by Dr. Maria Miliora, submitted a proposal for establishment of a Cultural Diversity requirement in the all-College core curriculum. The CLAS Faculty Assembly finally adopted that proposal in 1994 and incorporated the diversity requirement into the new all-College curriculum introduced that fall. Similarly, as part of the new SOM undergraduate core curriculum implemented in September 1993, Dean Brennan and his faculty also introduced a Cultural Contact in World History course, to satisfy the newly-adopted SOM cultural diversity requirement. The CLAS Faculty Assembly also approved in 1994 a long-awaited Black Studies minor program.



Sharon Artis-Jackson

In 1971, Suffolk University and the Museum of Afro-American History established the Collection of African American Literature at Suffolk University. Building on that relationship, in 1981 the newly established Boston African-American National Historic Site, under the auspices of the National Park Service, joined the project. The Collection was expanded in 1982 and rededicated with much fanfare in 1987 in connection with the reopening of the Museum of Afro-American History. Comprising more than 3,000 titles, the African-American Collection was permanently housed in the University's Mildred F. Sawyer Library, under joint custodianship with the Museum of Afro-American History and the National Park Service. The Collection also regularly sponsored a speaker series funded through the College. A number of well-known scholars of African-American literature, black savants and artists, including Amiri Baraka, Ishmael Reed, and Derek Walcott, visited the University under these auspices. The audience at these presentations hailed not only from the University, but also from the greater Boston community.¹⁶

Financial and academic support for AHANA students increased as well. Introduced in 1987, the Maria Stewart Scholarships were doubled in amount in 1989, to renewable awards of \$5,000 each for ten incoming freshman or transfer students of color per year. The Ballotti Learning Center's AHANA Peer Liaison program, which provided telephone and personal outreach to all incoming students of color, expanded steadily from its inception in 1987.¹⁷

As for Suffolk employees, the greatest diversity existed in the support staff, which by 1991 included about 22% AHANA members and 75% women. Diversity in faculty and administrative positions presented a challenge, however. In 1989, Americans of color comprised about 7% of all full-time faculty members. The proportion rose when adjunct and international faculty of color were counted, but the increase in AHANA faculty did not parallel that of students. Similarly, 7% of fall 1989 full-time administrators were AHANA.¹⁸

In addition to his initiatives to redress the University's paucity of student services and facilities, and of certain classes of students, President Perlman also undertook widespread structural reorganization of the institution's administrative departments.

Perlman began this enterprise with a restructuring of the University Development Office in 1982. Joseph M. Kelley, former Development Director at Boston College and consultant to Suffolk for the extremely successful capital Campaign for Excellence (1979-82), was appointed to a newly-created Vice-



Joseph M. Kelley

Presidency for Institutional Advancement in November, 1982. Over the next several years, the Division of Institutional Advancement expanded significantly and the provinces of its satraps were redrawn and redistributed.

In 1984, the Admissions Office underwent reorganization, on a plan proposed by Dr. John Maguire, former Dean of Admissions at Boston College and a leading consultant on enrollment management. The new Office (later Division) of Enrollment Management brought within the gravitational well of a single coordinating authority what had previously been the semi-autonomous jurisdictions of the offices of Admissions (redesignated as Undergraduate Admissions), Financial Aid, and the Registrar--and added that of a newly-created Graduate Admissions Office. In March 1985, Robert S. Lay, former Director of Enrollment Research at Boston College, came to Suffolk as the new Dean of Enrollment Management.

Next, President Perlman placed under the Dean of Students' Office the formerly autonomous offices of Athletics, Campus Ministry, Career Services and Cooperative Education, Health Services, International Student Advising, Student Activities, and the Women's Program Center. Nancy Cadle Stoll from the New England Association of Schools and Colleges came to Suffolk as Dean of Student Services in September 1987. Under her guidance, the division developed thriving programs in residence life, service learning, performing arts, and disability services, while strengthening its orientation programs, health services, and athletic offerings. In 2008, Anne Coyne became Dean of Students when Nancy Stoll was appointed Vice President for Student Affairs.¹⁹

In addition, President Perlman collaborated with long-time University benefits consultant Judy Minardi in reorganizing the Personnel Office before she assumed the new Directorship of Human Resources in 1989. He worked closely with Director Christine A. Perry (appointed in February 1983) to give the Financial Aid Office (separated from the functions of the Director of Student Activities only in 1977) its developed, definitive form. The President also supported new Director Paul F. Ladd (appointed February 1978) in his efforts to develop and modernize the Data Processing Office into Management Information Services (1985). Likewise, he assisted Instructional Materials Center (IMC) Director Marilyn A. Wilcke (appointed in October 1982 as successor to founding Director Donald F. Mikes, 1979-81) in transforming her office into University Media Services (1988). Finally, Perlman aided new Director Elliot

Gabriel in accomplishing the consolidation (October 1985) of the Career Planning/Placement and Cooperative Education Offices into the Office of Career Services and Cooperative Education.²⁰

Not surprisingly, given his faith in the positive influence of energetic administrative supervision, the University's administration expanded by 33% during the Perlman era, from 89 full-time administrators in 1982 to 118 in 1989.

President Perlman's attention to planning, repair, and maintenance, at Roosevelt University and then at Suffolk, extended beyond administration into the sphere of physical plant. As new President in 1980, Perlman immediately began work with Trustees Building Committee Chair John Corcoran to arrange for a "Facilities Audit," an inventory of the University's physical plant and the repairs/improvements necessary and desirable for each of its components. By the fall of 1982, the Facilities Audit, described enthusiastically by Corcoran as "an invaluable management tool," was completed and in the process of being refined into a six-year renovation schedule. So enthusiastic was the Board about the success of the "Facilities Audit" concept, the Trustees commissioned the President to undertake, on the model of the "Facilities Audit," an "Insurance Audit" and a "Legal (or Policy) Audit."

The Perlman Record

The changes during President Perlman's nine years in office were impressive. Suffolk University's operating budget, which had been \$14 million in 1980 (and \$1.5 million in 1964), had grown by 1989 to \$38.7 million--an increase of 176%. Plant assets had grown from \$13.4 million in 1980 (and \$1.8 million in 1964) to \$40 million in 1989--a 199% expansion. Likewise, the institution's Endowment grew from \$7.6 million in 1980 (and \$245,000 in 1964) to \$16.4 million--a rise of 116%.

In nine years, the total financial aid offered to Suffolk University students had risen from \$12.9 million to \$20.7 million, or 60%; and, more significantly, institutional (Suffolk University) funds invested in financial aid had grown from \$665,000 in 1981 (and \$8,500 in 1964) to \$2.8 million in 1989--an increase of 321%.

Under President Perlman's administration, total University enrollment fell from 6,198 (4,728 full-time equivalent, or FTE, students) in 1981 to 5,551 (4,395 FTE) in 1989, a headcount decrease of 10% and an FTE decrease of 7%. In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, overall enrollment fell from 1,854 (1,491 FTE) in 1981 to 1,717 (1,452 FTE) in 1989--a headcount

decline of 7% and an FTE drop of 2.6%. Over the same period, CLAS undergraduate enrollments dropped by only 30 students (from 1,682 to 1,652); but graduate enrollments fell by 64%, from 182 to 65. In the School of Management, total headcount enrollments fell from 2,673 to 2,177 (a 19% decline) and total FTE enrollments dropped by 16%, from 1,748 to 1,460. School of Management undergraduates decreased from 1,585 to 1,235 (22%), while SOM graduate enrollments fell from 1,088 to 942 (13%). Throughout the Perlman era, the MBA program retained by far the SOM's largest graduate enrollment, with 771 students in 1981 and 739 nine years later (a decrease of only 4% over the course of a difficult decade). Between 1981 and 1989, Law School enrollments held up better than those in the two other academic units. Over that period, the number of students enrolled in the Law School decreased, more as a matter of policy than was the case in CLAS or SOM, from 1,673 (1,489 FTE) to 1,657 (1,483 FTE), a headcount decline of under 1%. In 1981, 43.2% of the University's total credit hours had been offered in the College, 24.5% in the School of Management, and 32.3% in the Law School. A decade later, the distribution was College 44%, SOM 20.9%, and Law 35%. Overall, the percentage of part-time and evening students in the University dropped from 46% to 43% between 1981 and 1989--in the College, from 34% to 29%; in the School of Management, from 61% to 57%; and in the Law School, from 44% to 42%.²¹

Suffolk's principal undergraduate feeder schools remained substantially unchanged throughout the Perlman administration. These were concentrated in Boston, the inner suburbs, and northern South Shore communities. Among the top ten feeder schools from 1978 through 1989 were the public high schools of Revere, Medford, and Somerville, Boston College High School, Boston Latin, North Quincy, Malden Catholic, Catholic Memorial, and Pope John XXIII. A smaller but regular contribution of undergraduate students also came, between 1981 and 1991, from high schools in communities situated further from Boston, notably Arlington, Weymouth, Milton, Melrose, and Saugus. Principal suppliers of undergraduate transfer students during the Perlman era were Bunker Hill Community College, Northeastern University, Quincy Junior College, Massachusetts Bay Community College, Massasoit Community College, UMass (Boston), North Shore Community College, and Newbury Junior College. After 1985, Roxbury Community College also became a prominent feeder institution. For the Law School, major contributors of students during the 1980s were Boston

College, Boston University, UMass (Amherst), Suffolk University, Harvard, Middlebury, Brandeis, and Tufts.

The University met enrollment declines and population changes not with cutbacks, but rather with efforts to strengthen and improve the University's faculty and staff, and to make them more compatible with the ethnic, racial, and cultural groups of students on campus. Suffolk maintained its central emphasis on good teaching and low student-teacher ratios, as demonstrated by the institution's willingness to increase the size of its faculties at a time of declining student enrollments. By 1990, the CLAS faculty had grown to 112 full-time and 102 part-time members (compared to 107 and 92, respectively, in 1980); the SOM faculty had expanded to 55 full-timers and 30 part-timers (compared to 33 and 61, respectively, in 1980); and the Law School faculty had increased to 58 full-time and 81 part-time members (compared to 48 and 58, respectively, in 1980). As faculty numbers increased and student numbers declined, student-teacher ratios improved, and average class sizes dropped. By 1991, the average class size in the College was 20; in the School of Management, 29; and in the Law School, approximately 30. What had been a young University faculty in 1981 had by 1991 become a seasoned faculty of veteran teachers: 51% of the CLAS faculty was tenured in 1991, compared to 43% a decade earlier: 40% was tenured in the SOM, compared to 8%; and 73% in the Law School, compared to 7%.

The credentials of faculty members improved, even as their numbers increased. By 1990, 84% of CLAS full-timers and 36% of part-timers had doctorates (compared to 78% and 30%, respectively, in 1980); in the School of Management, 91% of full-timers and 23% of part-timers had doctorates (compared to 61% and 10% in 1980); and in the Law School 100% of full-timers and 97% of part-timers had JD degrees (compared to 100% and 98% in 1980). In 1991, 31% of the CLAS faculty had national or international reputations, and 23% had published books or their equivalent during past 10 years. At that time, 62% of the SOM faculty had published during the past four years (compared to 47% in 1981). As of 1991, 67% of the total University faculty had published recently, and 86% belonged to professional associations (compared to 51% and 75%, respectively, in 1981). In the College, 62% of faculty members had published recently in 1991, and 85% belonged to professional associations (compared to 47% and 82% in 1981); 87% of SOM faculty members had published recently, and 85% belonged to professional associations (compared to 52% and 80% in 1981); and, likewise in 1991,

75% of Law faculty members had published recently, while 95% belonged to professional associations (compared to 56% and 50% a decade earlier).²²

As with the faculty, the University's administration grew significantly in numbers during the Perlman era, from 89 full-time administrators in 1982 to 118 in 1989, or a 33% increase.

Historically, retention had not been either a principal goal or a principal achievement of Suffolk Law School: between its foundation in 1906 and June 1937, approximately 10,600 young men attended the Law School, of whom 2,887 eventually graduated--constituting a hair-raising retention figure of 27.2%. Under the Perlman regime, the University first explicitly proclaimed student retention to be one of its priorities. The motive was to shore up crumbling enrollments; but the results produced by a skilled faculty, a supportive administration, and a steadily increasing openness to diverse students, faculty members, and administrators were impressive. In 1980-81, 38% of Suffolk University freshmen graduated in four years, and 46% in six years (compared to a national median of 35%-40% in four years); for classes beginning in 1985-87, 54% of full-time undergraduates graduated in six years (57% in 1985, 53% in 1986, and 52% in 1987).

Successful job placements for graduates also increased markedly under the Perlman administration. Between 1982 and 1989, placement figures for CLAS undergraduates increased from 74% to 89%; and for SOM undergraduates, from 79% to 97%. Over the same period, placement percentages for CLAS graduate students improved from 87% to 91%; for MBA graduates, from 93% to 94%; for MPA graduates, from 87% to 100%, and for Law graduates, from 84% to 90%. The great majority of Law School graduates, in 1981 (64%) and 1989 (59%), went into private practice or small business ventures, not into corporate law or government.

Between 1982 and 1990, the total number of Suffolk University alumni increased from 28,306 to 39,023 (living alumni, from 25,805 to 36,324). Law School alumni grew from 10,491 to 16,184; CLAS alumni, from 7,409 (including 864 master's graduates) to 11,523 (including 2790 master's-level graduates); and SOM alumni, from 7,906 (including 2989 master's graduates) to 13,266 (including 5921 master's-level graduates). In 1982, Law School graduates had constituted 41% of the University's living alumni, CLAS graduates 29%, and SOM graduates 30%; by 1990, those percentages were 39%, 28%, and 33%, respectively. Alumni of the graduate programs

(including the JD and LLM programs) had increased from 56% in 1982 to 61% in 1990.²³

Under the influence of Perlman's Vice-President for Institutional Advancement, Joseph M. Kelley, alumni contributions (as well as corporate/foundation contributions) increased dramatically during the Perlman administration. Even in Kelley's first year in office (1982-83), on the heels of the exceptional success of the Campaign for Excellence (1979-82), there was a 45% increase in the number of alumni donors (with donors totaling 25% higher than in any previous year), and SUMMA, a new donor recognition group introduced by Kelley for those giving over \$1,000 annually, attracted 115 members. Between 1982 and 1990, these figures climbed steadily, with alumni donations increasing from \$609,000 in 1983 to as high as \$976,000 in 1987; alumni donor numbers, from 3100 in 1983 to 5800 in 1990; and SUMMA members, from 115 in 1983 to 241 in 1990. Over the same period, corporate/foundation contributions grew from \$116,000 in 1983 (compared to \$30,000 in 1979) to a high of \$527,000 in 1986 (and \$462,000 in 1990). Such figures encouraged and emboldened both Vice-President Kelley and the Board with which he was finding favor. In September 1988, on Kelley's assurances that its goal was "reasonable and achievable," the Trustees authorized a \$15 million, multi-year "Building the Future" capital campaign, which was designed as a worthy successor to the "Campaign for Excellence." Unfortunately, Kelley was prevented by illness (which ultimately resulted in his untimely death, at 58, in 1992) from ever fully implementing his campaign plans, and "Building the Future" came to naught.²⁴

When, in April 1989, Daniel Perlman reflected retrospectively on his Presidency, he found much to be proud of as he described its principal achievements:

"The transformation of Suffolk University's facilities, the stronger links with the community, the increase in scholarship support, the increased attention to supplemental instruction and study skills, the new academic programs in engineering and international economics, the increased pluralism and diversity in the student body and the curriculum, the increase in student services and in opportunities for experiential learning, and the increased attention to student retention and success."²⁵

Suffolk University's reputation in the community, President Perlman asserted, was at an all-time high for providing both opportunities for working students and academic quality, both access and excellence.²⁶

On February 8, 1989, Daniel Perlman resigned (effective June 30) as Suffolk University's President. The next day, John S. Howe, Chairman of the Board for the bulk of the Perlman Presidency (1981-87), resigned as a Trustee. The Perlman era was at an end. Perlman himself returned to the Midwest to become President of Webster University in St. Louis and to die, tragically young, at 58 in 1994.

The Law School

By 1980, David Sargent had served seven years as Dean of the Law School. He had been a member of the Suffolk University community for 29 years, as a student, as a highly-respected member of the Law School faculty, and then (from 1973) as Law School Dean. During his tenure, Dean Sargent had transformed the Law School from marginal compliance with ABA canons to full membership in the prestigious Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

One subject on which President Perlman, the Trustees, and Law School Dean David Sargent rarely disagreed was the value to the University--Law School, College, and School of Management--of external validations that called the attention of (especially) the general public to the "value added" and the "competitive edge" conferred by a Suffolk University education. One form of such "validations" was external accreditations, especially those with broad national recognition. Very much an education "professional"--an individual who set great store by the deliberations of the educational profession's "professional societies"--President Perlman was, in general, as enthusiastic about the University's successful pursuit of national accreditations as were the Deans of the institution's two "professional schools": the Law School and the School of Management. The Law School was accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA) in 1953 and the more prestigious Association of American Law Schools (AALS) in 1977. Retention of those accreditations was perhaps the highest single priority for the Law School, its Dean, and the Trustees. The School of Management was approved by the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) in 1980, and throughout the remainder of the decade that corresponded to the Perlman Presidency, the School's highest priority--like Dean McDowell's and Trustee SOM Committee Chair Thomas P. McDermott's--was satisfaction of the requirements for accreditation by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). While President Perlman in theory endorsed the centrality



Seventh Suffolk University president Daniel H. Perlman (1980-1989), with law school dean David J. Sargent (right), who was to succeed Perlman as university president in 1989.

of the College and its values to the University experience, his preoccupation with high-prestige external accreditation “validations,” of the sort unavailable to undergraduate institutions, frequently made him an unreliable champion for the CAS.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the reality about the University’s Law School under Dean Sargent’s guidance was its subjugation to and preoccupation with fulfilling American Bar Association (ABA) and Association of American Law Schools (AALS) accreditation requirements and dictates. This was not atypical for professional schools, which depend, in general, heavily for their success upon their place in the accreditation hierarchies. Consequently, much of what Suffolk University Law School did between Dean Sargent’s accession in 1973 and 1989 was done primarily to respond to or fulfill accreditation prescriptions.

Given Dean Sargent’s analytical framework, and the real-world situation of the Law School, it is not surprising to find that the reality about the University’s “senior partner,” under David Sargent’s guidance and that of his successors, was its--and their--subjugation to and obsession with fulfilling American Bar Association (ABA) and Association of American Law Schools (AALS) accreditation requirements and dictates. This is not atypical for professional schools, which depend, in general, heavily for their success upon their place in the accreditation hierarchies; but it is vaguely unsettling, given Gleason Archer’s (and the institution’s) long-standing concern about the “hidden agendas” of accreditation processes and about the dangers of enforced conformity/submission. Nevertheless, what Suffolk University Law School has done, in the main, between Dean Sargent’s accession in 1973 and the present, it did, mainly, to respond to or fulfill accreditation prescriptions.

The principal accreditation concern during the Sargent Deanship was with numbers: with the number of students, with the number of faculty members, with the student-teacher ratio, with the number of volumes in the Law Library, and with the number of credit-hours required for graduation. From 1975 on, even while the other two academic units struggled for admissions during the 1980s, the standing order in the Law School remained to reduce enrollments. The cause was not far to seek: a steadfast ABA directive to reduce student-teacher ratios. By cutting enrollments from over 2000 in 1975-76 to around 1600 within four years, and by adding 25 full-time instructors within two years, the Trustees and the Dean promised to reduce

a 99-1 student-teacher ratio to 35-1 (with the great bulk of ABA-accredited schools between 20-1 and 25-1). Even by 1983, the Law School's student-teacher ratio was characterized by an ABA/AALS visiting team as "only marginally in compliance," and a caution was issued to draw enrollments down. The Law Library's progress--from 60,000 volumes in 1972 to 160,000 a decade later--was more satisfactory for the 1983 visiting team; but there was concern expressed that the number of credit-hours required for graduation by evening students was less than for day students, Equalization of the requirement was, of course, promptly attended to (1989), and, shortly afterward, a new full clinical experience for Evening Division students (which had been lacking) was also incorporated (1994).

What clearly was not driven by accrediting agencies' canons between 1973 and 1989, and what was obviously an indigenous (and persistent) characteristic of the institution, was the faculty's conservatism about the core curriculum. While many other Law Schools were becoming significantly less directive about curriculum in the 1980s, Suffolk University Law School's faculty was almost unanimous in its endorsement (and, in this, was in complete agreement with the faculties of the other two academic units) of a demanding, sizable core curriculum.²⁷

"The Law School continues," Prof. Charles Kindregan wrote confidently in the Law School's ABA/AALS Reaccreditation Self-Study in 1989," to provide a curriculum in which approximately 60% of the academic credits are required. Although the Curriculum Committee and the faculty have looked at the issue of required vs. elective curriculum, the present sense of the majority of faculty and administration is that the present balance between required and elective courses is appropriate and reflective of the needs of the practicing bar.... The faculty has concluded that this ratio should remain in effect at least over the next decade. Suffolk University Law School still adheres to the concept that a law school program that is structured produces better trained lawyers than a program that is, to a great extent, unstructured."²⁷

This structured "core" was to be supplemented, as in the other two academic units, by a steadily growing variety of elective courses and by opportunities for experiential learning in many "learning laboratories" around Suffolk. A stronger center and a wider circle: that is the formula that seems to encompass the "family similarities" between approaches to education and curriculum across academic boundaries at Suffolk after 1980.

One other notable "indigenous" initiative to come out of the Law School during the 1980s was the Center for

Continuing Professional Education (renamed in 1992 the Center for Advanced Legal Studies), which was founded in 1982 by Professor Charles Kindregan as a locus at Suffolk University for Continuing Legal Education (CLE). It was Kindregan's belief that CLE (institutes and in-service advanced training for attorneys) would steadily expand in scope and significance in the profession and, consequently, at the institution.

By 1989, the Law School was attracting students from more than 500 colleges and universities throughout the US (up significantly from 387 in 1986). Shortly after David Sargent resigned the Deanship to accept the University's Presidency, an ABA inspectors' report (1990) summed up how far, and how fast, Dean Sargent had transformed the Law School, in its offhand observation that Suffolk Law had become "a regional school operating on the periphery of national status."²⁸

After President Perlman's resignation, Past President Thomas A. Fulham, by 1989 a Life Trustee (1987) and the institution's "eminence grise," chaired the Presidential Advisory Committee that worked with the Board of Trustees to select Perlman's successor. Predictably, the Trustees, having despatched an imported President, now turned to a domestic breed. David Sargent was the consensus choice. He had been a member of the Suffolk University community for 38 years, as a student, as a highly-respected member of the Law School faculty, and then (from 1973) as Law School Dean. During his tenure, Dean Sargent had transformed the Law School. At the moment of his elevation, he was the longest-serving Law Dean in the country.

The changes during David Sargent's last nine years as Dean were impressive. Enrollment declines and population changes were met not with cutbacks, but rather with efforts to strengthen and improve the University's faculty and staff, and to make them more compatible with new and expanding student ethnic, racial, and cultural groups. The University's central emphasis on good teaching and low student-teacher ratios was maintained, as demonstrated by the institution's willingness to increase the size (and quality) of its faculties at a time of declining student enrollments. By 1990, the Law School faculty had increased to 58 full-time and 81 part-time members (compared to 48 and 58, respectively, in 1980). As faculty numbers increased and student numbers declined, student-teacher ratios improved, and average class sizes dropped. By 1991, the average class size in the Law School was approximately 30. What had been a young Law School faculty in 1981 had by 1991 become a seasoned faculty of veteran teachers: 73% of the the Law School faculty was tenured

in 1991, compared to 7% a decade earlier.

The credentials of faculty members improved, even as their numbers and their skills increased. By 1990, 100% of Law School full-time faculty members and 97% of adjunct faculty members had JD degrees (compared to 100% and 98% in 1980). As of 1991, 67% of the total University faculty had published recently, and 86% belonged to professional associations (compared to 51% and 75%, respectively, in 1981). In 1991, 75% of Law faculty members had published recently, while 95% belonged to professional associations (compared to 56% and 50% a decade earlier).²⁹

College of Arts and Sciences

In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences the situation was somewhat different, both internally and externally, than in the other two academic units. Unlike the Law School and the SOM, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences had no single professional accreditation standard around which fixedly to focus its energies. This circumstance conferred on the College simultaneously its greatest advantage (flexibility and creative autonomy) and its greatest disadvantage (lack of overriding external imperatives to leverage University attention to its needs). Lacking this central motor to propel it forward, College development depended for its motive power instead on the oars wielded, more or less in coordination, by its various academic departments in their respective struggles for program quality.

Despite this critical difference from the Law School and the SOM in structural positioning, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences retained throughout the period 1979-89 some striking similarities to the other two academic units in educational philosophy and implementation strategies. Like the Law School (and the SOM), it committed (1982)--and then recommitted (1994)--itself to a comprehensive "core curriculum" constituting almost half of a student's undergraduate experience, while at the same time steadily expanding both a student's freedom to take self-selected specialization and practicum courses, and the opportunities for him/her to do so.

Like the University's other academic units, the College remained centrally committed during the Perlman era (and that of his successor) to good teaching and good teachers. In an institution characterized by low student-teacher ratios (approximately 28-1 in both the Law School and the School of Management), the College maintained the lowest (approximately 20-1). Effective teaching preparation and on-going research

activity were both given significant support, as the teaching load in the College was reduced from 4/4 to 4/3 (1984), and then to 3/3 (1989). In 1990, the annual number of sabbaticals available to CLAS faculty members was increased from five to seven. Over the same period, steps were also taken to improve faculty salaries in the College relative to those at comparable area institutions.

Under the University's senior dean, Michael R. Ronayne, who assumed office in 1972, the extension of varied opportunities for self-defined development remained, and was emphasized, as a characteristic feature of the College. The Archer Fellows all-College honors program (inaugurated in 1987) encouraged students to define for themselves the academic "challenges" they would undertake to fulfill program requirements. A new freshman Integrated Studies course, at the heart of the 1982 and 1994 CLAS core curricula, attempted to orient students early to the particular opportunities and challenges of university education. The introduction of Cooperative Education to the College (1983) opened numerous development options, as did the multiplication of internships, international (1984) and otherwise. The InterFuture study-abroad program (1983) likewise offered multiple-country opportunities for student-designed research projects that went well beyond the limited options envisioned by the older SAFARI program (1971). With the introduction of double major and departmental minor programs, the CLAS attempted to indicate to students the multiplicity of options available to them in "classroom" studies as well.

During the Perlman era, several CLAS centers of dynamic activity emerged. The new Economics Department, separated from Government in 1983 and chaired by new arrival David G. Tuerck, introduced the first International Economics program in the greater Boston area (1984). The Communications and Speech Department, under new chair Edward J. Harris, achieved a series of successes in debate that placed the Suffolk team among the top five in the region; and, through newcomer Marilyn J. Plotkins' work with her Suffolk University Theatre and the new interdepartmental Dramatic Arts major (1980), gained plaudits for the institution comparable to those gleaned through forensics. The Physics Department, under new chair Walter H. Johnson, introduced new programs in Computer Engineering Systems Technology (1983) and Electronic Engineering Technology (1984). By 1988, these programs had become Computer Engineering and Electrical Engineering, respectively, and the Department that offered them became Physics and Engineering in 1989. The Physics and Engineering Department also offered



Michael R. Ronayne, Jr.

a five-year (3-2) Engineering program in cooperation with Notre Dame (1982-86), Boston University (1983-94), and Case Western Reserve University (1983-). In the Mathematics Department, Chair Paul Ezust and Dr. Eric Myrvaagnes had been detailed since 1976 to analyze the College's computer needs, but progress toward a department-centered program was slow. In April 1979, "computer science" tracks were established within the Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics majors, and in June 1979 a CLAS Physical and Computer Science Applications Certificate Program was introduced. It was not until 1981, however, that a Computer Science major was approved in the College. At that time, the Math Department was renamed the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, and Myrvaagnes was appointed as CLAS Director of Academic Computing.³⁰

To help communicate the quality of Suffolk University to its various "publics," the University inaugurated two new annual public lecture series during the Perlman administration. The initial presentation in the first year of the Lowell Lecture Series at Suffolk University, sponsored by the Lowell Institute, took place on December 8, 1982. The Dwight L. Allison International Lecture Series was established in 1986 in memory of Dwight L. Allison, noted trial practitioner and 1922 graduate of Suffolk Law School, under a grant from the Dwight L. and Stella Allison Fund administered by the Boston Foundation (Dwight L. Allison, Jr., President). The first lecture in the Allison Series took place on April 23, 1986. These two series added to and complemented a third Suffolk University-sponsored public lecture series: the Frank J. Donahue Lecture Series, first offered in 1979 and sponsored by the *Law Review*.³¹

To advertise, attract, retain, and recognize the excellence about which President Perlman was so enthusiastic, several "merit-focused" initiatives were taken under his regime. In 1987, an Archer Fellows all-College honors program was established in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Within three years, participants in this program were receiving merit scholarships funded by the University. This was part of a movement during the Perlman administration to "adjust" the University's financial aid policy, which since 1977 had stipulated that all scholarships be based on financial need, to make room for at least some merit-based scholarship programs (on the model of the Fulham Merit Scholarships introduced in 1980). One of Perlman's leading Trustee supporters on this matter was John Corcoran, who advocated repeatedly with the Board in favor of fund-raising for

merit scholarships, convinced his Trustee colleagues to set aside matching money for merit scholarship donations, and personally donated funds to establish a Corcoran Merit Scholarship program.³²

Perhaps the two greatest beneficiaries of the C. Walsh Theatre renovation were the College's Theatre and Music programs. In 1978, the Suffolk University Theatre was established, with a full-time director who also served as a CLAS faculty member in the newly-reconstituted Department of Communications and Speech. To increase student participation in dramatic arts and in the Theatre, an interdepartmental Dramatic Arts major was approved in April 1980. Since 1982, Marilyn J. Plotkins has served as Director of the Suffolk University Theatre; with the renovated C. Walsh facilities at her disposal, she has brought to Beacon Hill a truly bold and memorable combination of student and professional productions of every conceivable description. During her time at the University, Dr. Plotkins has won acclamation for her annual direction of student productions and admiration from those who have benefitted from the catholicity of taste with which she selects works to be presented in the C. Walsh Theatre. Beginning in 1988, the Board of Trustees also undertook to fund the hiring by the College's Humanities Department of a full-time music teacher whose principal responsibility it was to use the resources of the C. Walsh Theatre to attract to Suffolk University more musicians, more musical performers and programs, more people interested in music (especially Beacon Hill neighbors), and more affiliations with Boston-area music schools and musical institutions.

Sawyer Business School

As the struggle for national accreditation, and its attendant preoccupations, were associated primarily with the Sargent Deanship in the Law School, so they were in the School of Management indissolubly identified with the person and the decadal regime of Richard L. McDowell. Dean McDowell's background was in Public Administration and, having come to Suffolk in 1973 as Director of the newly-founded Center for State Management, one of his first accomplishments was to establish Master of Public Administration (MPA) and BS in Public Administration programs, giving reality, for the first time, to Gleason Archer's vision of thirty years before that the CBA might one day become a "College of Business and Governmental Administration." As Dean, McDowell created a Management Education Center (a descendant of the Center for State



Richard L. McDowell

Management and the immediate forbear of the current Center for Management Development) in 1977. In 1975, he also initiated an enormously successful Saturday-only Executive MBA program (the first of its kind in New England at its establishment in 1975, and the largest in the nation by 1990) and a companion Executive MPA; and in 1980 launched a Computer Information Systems bachelor's program, the first computer-related degree program to be offered by the University. In addition, under McDowell's stewardship, the College of Business Administration (or the School of Management, as it was renamed at his suggestion) inaugurated a graduate track in health administration and, during the 1980s, assumed the intellectual leadership (though not yet, at that epoch, the practical one) in the University's initial exploration of internationalization that accompanied and complemented the Perlman regime's much-heralded initiatives toward multiculturalism after 1983. But, from the time that he assumed the Deanship in 1974, it was with the quest for national accreditations that McDowell primarily associated his fate, and that of the CBA/SOM.³³

Throughout the period 1974-89 (corresponding almost exactly to McDowell's tenure as Dean), the School of Management dedicated its efforts to satisfaction of the external accreditation criteria imposed by the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) and the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). In 1980, the School first received approval of its Public Management programs by NASPAA's Peer Review Committee. In 1986, NASPAA was recognized by the Council on Post-Secondary Accreditation (COPA) as the official accrediting body for MPA programs, and its peer-review process was classified by COPA as conferring "national accreditation." Three years later, the SOM's undergraduate and master's business programs attained AACSB national accreditation. At the end of the "Quest" in 1989, Suffolk University was one of only five schools in New England (two in Massachusetts) accredited by NASPAA; one of a few schools in the nation (and the only New England institution) to receive both AACSB and NASPAA accreditation; and probably the only university in the country whose JD/MPA program was accredited by both the AALS and NASPAA.

Having entered the Promised Land, however, Dean McDowell promptly left it for another: California. When he resigned in 1991 to assume the deanship of the School of Business at Chapman College in Orange, California, Richard McDowell had served as SOM Dean for nearly 17 years. During

that time, he had had a revolutionary impact on the School, having provided (as the Trustees' resolution upon his departure from Suffolk University noted):

“ . . . distinguished leadership in the total transformation of the School from a regional to nationally accredited center for managerial education serving both private business and public administration and adhering to the highest national standards of professional excellence in teaching and research. . . . The SOM under his wise guidance has grown from the smallest to the largest among the student enrollments at SU [thanks to his] creative blending of tradition and innovation in the academic program.”³⁴

Chapter 7 *The Sargent Presidency, 1989-2010*

Hailing from the small town of Newport, New Hampshire, the son of a police officer and grandson of a man who could neither read nor write, David J. Sargent was a brilliant, charismatic, and loyal member of the Suffolk University community for almost sixty years. He arrived at Suffolk in 1952 as a student, and then served as a highly respected member of the Law School faculty, as Law School dean from 1973 until 1989, and from 1989 until 2010 as president. During his tenure as Law School dean, he brought the Law School to full membership in the prestigious Association of American Law Schools (AALS), and transformed it from a regional law school to one of national status. At the moment of his appointment to the presidency, he was the longest-serving law dean in the country. As president, he expanded Suffolk University's mission of opportunity globally to encompass students regardless of class, race, geographic origin,



David J. Sargent

or cultural situation. He oversaw the conversion of a commuter campus to one with a significant residential component. Between 1989 and 2010, the University grew, formed mergers and partnerships with other institutions, established international collaborations and campuses, and developed more effective administrative coordination. At the time of Sargent's assumption of the presidency, Board Chairman James F. Linnehan appropriated for him a title that had once been reserved for the venerable Judge Frank J. Donahue, describing him as "truly Mr. Suffolk University."¹

In 2001, David Sargent surpassed Gleason Archer as the University's longest-serving president. The symbolism is appropriate, because from that time Sargent moved into a new phase of his presidency of Suffolk University, clearly establishing himself, before his retirement in 2010, as the dominant figure in the second half of the University's history.

Indeed, the later years of the Sargent administration represented an adjustment to an era of greater competitiveness, consolidation, and size of educational institutions, as of other business enterprises, an era when prudence as well as efficiency called for professional managers to run the business aspects of the University. By 2009, Suffolk was the eighth largest of the fifty colleges and universities in Boston, and the thirteenth largest of the 100 in Massachusetts. In recognizing the salubrity of bringing energetic, centralized management to such an institution, President Sargent realized, in practice, the university structure that Gleason Archer had once so controversially advocated for Suffolk University.

President Sargent, JD54, enjoyed a close working relationship with Board of Trustees Chairs James F. Linnehan, JD56 (1987-97), William J. O'Neill (1997-2001), JD74, and Nicholas Macaronis, JD54 (2001-2010). The Board's Vice-Chairs during the Sargent administration, equally supportive, served as agents of change and also, in two notable instances, embodied change themselves. Sargent's first vice-chair, Jeanne M. Hession (1976-96), JD56, in 1973 became the board's first female member; as a member and then chair, after 1983, of the Nominating Committee, she played a leading role in the introduction of additional accomplished women onto the board. Hession's successor as vice-chair, Edward F. McDonnell, BSBA59 (1997-2001), was succeeded in turn by Carol Sawyer Parks, DCS82 (2001-present), daughter of Suffolk University benefactor Frank Sawyer and major benefactor in her own right.²

The University established the office of Vice President in



James F. Linnehan



Nicholas Macaronis

1948, immediately following the departure of Gleason Archer. In 1972, University Treasurer Francis X. Flannery took that title, in addition to his financial responsibilities. Whether in acquisition negotiations, land purchase transactions, bond issues to finance new buildings, annual budget projections, or in day-to-day account management, Flannery served President Sargent loyally, as he had served Sargent's predecessors Presidents Fulham and Perlman. Flannery had first come to Suffolk in 1964 as assistant treasurer, replacing the legendary Dorothy McNamara as chief financial aide to Judge Frank J. Donahue. Six years later, he succeeded the renowned Judge Donahue himself as University treasurer. At the time of his retirement, Judge Donahue had served twenty years as treasurer. In the spring of 2010, Flannery announced his retirement. By that time, he had also accumulated a tenure of thirty-eight years as Vice President, outdistancing his nearest rival, the venerable Judge John E. Fenton, Sr., by sixteen years. He had even served, on two separate occasions, as acting University president.



Francis X. Flannery

President Perlman created a second Vice-Presidency, for Institutional Advancement, in 1982. President Sargent retained that office, filling it successively with Joseph M. Kelley (1982-91), David L. Murphy (1992-93), James A. Campbell (1993-96), Marguerite J. Dennis (1996-2002), Kathryn Battillo (2003-08), and Christopher Mosher (2009-). In 2002, Sargent added a third Vice-Presidency, for Enrollment and International Programs (Marguerite Dennis, who had served as Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management since 1989); in 2004, a fourth, for Academic Affairs (Patricia Maguire Meservey, 2004-07; Janice C. Griffith, 2008-); in 2006, a fifth, for Government and Community/External Affairs (John Nucci); and in 2008, a sixth, as long-time Dean of Students Nancy C. Stoll (1987-2008) became Vice-President for Student Services.



Marguerite J. Dennis

Sargent also established an office of University Provost in 2004: Patricia Meservey held that position along with that of Vice-President for Academic Affairs from 2004 until 2007. Upon Meservey's departure, the University Provost's office was separated from that of Academic Vice-President, and Law Professor Barry Brown assumed that new responsibility in 2008.

The Provost's Office established a Chief Information Officer position in 2006. In that capacity, the new CIO, Michael Pearce, assumed supervisory responsibilities over the University's Management Information Services (MIS) Office, which Paul Ladd continued to direct, as he had done since the creation of the MIS Department by President Perlman in 1981. In February

2009, on the initiative of Provost Barry Brown, MIS (renamed the Office of Information Technology Services, or ITS) was integrated with the Office of University Media and Creative Services (created by President Perlman in 1988, and renamed in 2009 the Office of University Communications, or OUC). At the time of this restructuring, MIS veteran Fouad Yatim became Chief Information Officer, and Midge Wilcke, who had served as Director of University Media and Creative Services since 1982, assumed the role of Chief Communications Officer.

A University Center for Teaching Excellence and a University Institute for Executive Education began operation in 2005-06, and the University Archives obtained a full-time archivist (Beth Bower, 2005-07; Julia Howington, 2008-) during that period. All eventually came under the oversight of the Provost's Office.

The University established an office of Facilities Management and Planning in 1998 to handle many of the difficult responsibilities associated with the institution's dramatic physical expansion in the Sargent era. Joseph L. Kennedy served as director from 1998 until 2006. At that time, a new Senior Director of Facilities Management and Planning, Gordon B. King (2006-present), joined the administration, charged with leadership and management responsibilities for Facilities Management, Facilities Planning, and Environmental Health and Safety.

Finally, after the departure of long-time (1988-2003) Assistant to the President and Director of Multicultural Affairs Sharon Artis-Jackson, President Sargent substantially expanded the scope of the position. In 2004, he hired Eric Lee as Assistant to the President. In his four years at Suffolk (2004-2008), Dr. Lee helped to develop the Office for Academic Access and Opportunity and to obtain two grants from the Department of Education totaling \$2.25 million. The grants, the Upward Bound Program and the Ronald McNair Post Baccalaureate Program, complemented Suffolk's mission of providing access to educational opportunities.³

The University's new expansiveness under Sargent called for new, high-visibility accommodations. In 1989, the first days of the Sargent Presidency, the University's administrative offices moved to corporate-standard rental space on the twenty-fifth floor of One Beacon Place. In 1996, a 426-bed Residence Hall opened at 150 Tremont Street, Boston, facing the Boston Common. Three years later, the University inaugurated David J. Sargent Hall, the new, technologically state-of-the-art home of Suffolk



One Beacon Place (center, completed 1972), Three Centre Plaza (left, completed 1969), and the John Adams Courthouse (completed 1888), on the site of the former Pemberton Square.



The Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall, 10 Somerset Street, 2003

University Law School, at 110 Tremont Street, immediately across from the Old Granary Burying Ground. A second downtown dormitory, the Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall, at 10 Somerset Street, followed in 2003. Within the decade, a third dormitory at 10 West Street in the Ladder District (2008) and the historic Modern Theatre at Downtown Crossing (2010) added to the institution's downtown prominence.⁴

In 2004, Suffolk University acquired the historic Tremont Building at 73 Tremont Street. Built in 1895 on the site of the famous old Tremont House Hotel and located at an intersection whose three other corners were occupied by King's Chapel, the Parker House Hotel, and One Beacon Place, the new building, like Sargent Hall, conferred instant visibility on the University. The new location, designated the Stahl Center, to honor its proprietor, Trustee Rosalie K. Stahl, provided office space for a number of CAS and Business School academic departments, and permitted the evacuation and sale of the Claffin Building (2004), the Goldberg Building (2005), and the rented space on the twenty-fifth floor of One Beacon Place (2006-07). University administrative headquarters transferred to the thirteenth floor of 73 Beacon, and the Business School Dean's Office to the twelfth floor.

An affinity for the inception, both within and reaching outside the University, of educational "joint ventures" of many types also characterized the new approach. At the most basic level, these included a number of collaborative degree programs within the University, all modeled on a five-year BA/JD program established in 1979 between the College and the Law School, and on a joint JD/MPA program inaugurated in 1984 between the School of Management and the Law School.

At a second level, this widening of the University's self-definition involved the establishment of a number of centers at Suffolk University which would encourage and facilitate interaction with broadening publics. Certain tentative steps had been taken in this direction under Presidents Fulham and Perlman. Upon President Sargent's accession, this activity intensified, with, for example, the foundation of the Beacon Hill Institute for Public Policy Research (with an emphasis on state government issues) in June 1991, the revitalization and redirection of the Center for Management Development in 1992, and organization of the Center for International Education at Suffolk University in 1993. Other centers devoted to research and social activism inaugurated during the Sargent years included: the Macaronis Institute of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, the



The Modern Theatre at 523-25 Washington Street in Boston, 1915. First opened in 1876 as the Dobson Building, designed by Levi Newcomb, it was renovated in 1914 as a movie theatre by architect Clarence Blackall; by 1980 it had fallen into neglect and dilapidation. In 2009-2010, Suffolk University demolished the theater but retained the original façade and constructed a new building on the site.



Suffolk University's Modern Theatre, opened in 2010

John Joseph Moakley Archives and Institute, the Juvenile Justice Center, the Jerome L. Rappaport Center for Law and Public Service, the Barbara and Richard M. Rosenberg Institute for East Asian Studies, the Center for Teaching Excellence, the Suffolk University Political Research Center, the Center for Restorative Justice, the Center for Women's Health and Human Rights, the Center for Crime & Justice Policy Research, the R.S. Friedman Field Station on Cobscook Bay in Maine, the Francis A. Sagan Energy Research Laboratory, the Center for Innovation and Change Leadership, the Center for Public Management, the Institute for Executive Education and Life-Long Learning, Center for Entrepreneurial Studies, Center for Global Business Law and Ethics, and the E.F. McDonnell International Business Institute.⁵

Suffolk's art and exhibition galleries (The Adams Gallery in Sargent Hall at 110 Tremont Street and the NESADSU Gallery at 75 Arlington Street) also play a very important role in making both the Suffolk University community and the neighboring communities more aware of the excellent artistic, art-evaluation, and exhibit-assembly talents possessed by the University's faculty, administration, and staff members.

At a third level, the University committed itself to an unprecedented extent to affiliations and joint programs with various Boston-area institutions. Before 1989, there existed a remnant of academic cooperation with Emerson College (greatly reduced from the original program of 1968), the Afro-American Museum connection (from 1971), and a five-year (3-2) joint Engineering program with Boston University (as well as with Case Western Reserve University and Notre Dame). Shortly after David Sargent's assumption of the Presidency, the number of collaborations began to multiply. In the early Sargent years, Suffolk signed a Cooperative Agreement with the Center for International Studies in Madrid (1990,) formed a joint Bachelor of Fine Arts degree program with the New England School of Art and Design (NESAD) in 1991, implemented an academic exchange arrangement with the Northeast School of Broadcasting in 1993, and inaugurated a joint Medical Sciences program between the Physics and Engineering Department, the Biology Department, and the Department of Radiation Oncology at Massachusetts General Hospital in 1994 to offer bachelor's degrees in Radiation Biology and Medical Biophysics. In 1995, the University established its own Madrid Campus, and concluded a full merger agreement with NESAD, by which it became the New England School of Art and Design at Suffolk University. A continuing accretion of meaningful collaborations



*Suffolk University
Residence Hall at
10 West Street-515
Washington Street,
opened in 2008, with
the Modern Theatre,
523 Washington Street,
at left.*

characterized the later Sargent years, as well.⁶

The University also made available to community members and “outsiders” a wide variety of memorable academic conference experiences. Notable events during the Sargent years included, in 1993, a conference on “Law and Science at the Crossroads: Biomedical Technology, Ethics, Public Policy and the Law”; in May 1998, the “Hope and Glory” conference, featuring re-dedication of the Robert Gould Shaw/54th Massachusetts Regiment Memorial and scholarly panels on African Americans in the Civil War; and in 2000, the “Changing Meanings of Freedom” conference, on new, multicultural interpretations of the American Revolution. In 2006-2007, as part of its Centennial celebration (which also featured a Centennial Convocation addressed by former President George H.W. Bush, and a special all-University Centennial Commencement held in the Boston Garden), the institution sponsored a series of Centennial Conferences on: “The Transatlantic Relationship at the Dawn of the New Millennium,” an interdisciplinary conference including Suffolk faculty as well as Boston-area and European scholars; “Scholarship of Application: Integration and Connections,” a two-day showcase of faculty research across the University; “Journalism in the Changing Media World,” a two-day conference featuring print, broadcast, and Internet journalists; “Action for Depression Awareness, Prevention, and Treatment,” a two-day conference designed for counseling center, health center, and student services professionals; and “International Human Rights,” a two-day conference focusing on “Legislative Strategies and Responsibilities” and “Child Sex Trafficking.” By the latter years of the Sargent presidency, Suffolk University had become a frequent sponsor of academic conferences, drawing participants from around the world to its forums on a great diversity of topics.

To meet the opportunities before him, Sargent repeatedly accepted additional terms as President of Suffolk University. In the fall of 1995 he convinced the Board of Trustees to expand the size of its membership and to modify the by-laws concerning its meeting schedule and the way in which it conducted University business. Board meetings would no longer take place on mid-week evenings, but rather one weekend every two months--a change that would permit high-ranking corporate officers and other Trustees from outside the New England area to join the Board with a reasonable expectation of participation in its deliberations. Sargent’s success in carrying the Trustees with him on these reforms (as on the new Law School and urban dormitory projects) marked a major shift in direction for a Board that



*Tremont House Hotel
(1829-1895), Tremont
Street, Boston*



*Tremont House Hotel
(1829-1895), Tremont
Street, Boston, 1870s*

historically had been quite conservative.

The Sargent Administration

Like President Perlman, David Sargent had to face the dangerously volatile combination of rapidly changing “college-age” cohort numbers and heavy tuition dependence. Beginning in the early 1990s, the University emphasized outreach to new, and often shifting, markets rather than dependence on a single, fixed, limited-capacity reservoir of students. This strategy led to unprecedented changes in the face of the institution.

After flirting with student housing programs for several years, the University purchased in December 1995 an eleven-story building facing the Boston Common at 150 Tremont Street for conversion into a 400-bed urban dormitory. In addition, Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management Marguerite J. Dennis launched an integrated, nationally-honored retention and advising program. Total financial aid offered to Suffolk University students rose from \$20.7 million in 1989-90 to \$37.7 million in 1993-94, an increase of 82% (compared to an increase from \$12.9 million to \$20.7 million, or 60%, between 1981 and 1989). During the same period, Suffolk University institutional aid rose from \$2.8 million in 1989-90 to \$6.1 million in 1993-94, an increase of 118% (again, compared to an increase from \$665,000 to \$2.8 million, or 321%, between 1981 and 1989). By 1995, approximately 80% of Suffolk University’s student population held jobs while pursuing their education; 50% received financial aid.⁷

Even the relatively conservative tactic of recruitment and retention through financial aid, emphasizing merit, service, and excellence, had a significant impact. Major initiatives included: continued expansion of the Fulham and Corcoran Merit Scholarship Programs; Merit Scholarships for Archer Fellows (approved in February 1990) and for Griffin Scholars after this “sister” program was inaugurated in the School of Management (February 1992); a “Grandfathered Tuition” Program for Meritorious Students, i.e. those students maintaining a prescribed grade point average (February 1990); full-tuition scholarships for applicants who received the highest quality rating from the Admissions Office (November 1989); ten “Trustee Ambassador” Scholarships, for outstanding students to assist Enrollment Management in recruiting (April 1989); a Ballotti Learning Center Retention Scholarship Program for ten students who would each receive \$2,500 in exchange for ten hours of academic support work per week (November 1989); and an Orientation/



The Rosalie K. Stahl Center, 73 Tremont Street (built in 1895 on the site of the Tremont House Hotel), whose tower (added in 1990) now serves as Suffolk University’s logo, and One Beacon Place (background), 2004



The lobby (added in 1990) of the Rosalie K. Stahl Center. Acquired and opened in 2004, the building houses administrative and faculty offices as well as the new Mildred F. Sawyer Library.

Scheduling Assistantship Program, to attract top-quality students to assist in critical Enrollment Management functions (February 1990).⁸

Applications for 1990-91, the year predicted to bring the most precipitous decline in the number of 18-year-old high school graduates, ran 41% ahead of 1989-90, as the University remained (as it had for several years) one of the largest recipients of transfer students in the region. In 1991, fall semester enrollments at Suffolk showed a net gain of 9% over fall 1990, with an increased percentage of women and AHANA students, despite a severe demographic downturn in graduates from the University's traditional public and parochial feeder high schools. The following fall (1992), the CLAS and SOM combined had 150-200 more students than they had in 1991, even though their 20 leading feeder schools were down 25% in their graduating classes. Rather than attempt to cling to traditional, diminishing "sender groups," Dean Dennis explained to the Trustees in defending one of her numerous "focused" scholarship proposals, she was directing Enrollment and Retention Management efforts

"To attract applicants from new markets, such as non-traditional students like adult learners and international students; also to move toward common Suffolk University goals, i.e. increasing the number of AHANA (African-American, Hispanic-American, Asian, and Native American) students, enhancing the academic profile of Suffolk University's student population, [and] improving retention rates."⁹

The cultural diversity of the student body changed rapidly as recruitment proceeded with unprecedented energy in the Boston Public Schools. An English as a Second Language program targeting U.S. inner-city students launched in September 1989. Internationalization similarly benefitted, both from the promotion of international exchange agreements and from the establishment of a need-based employment program for international students.¹⁰

After 1989, Suffolk University was one of a handful of colleges and universities in New England experiencing enrollment increases. By the spring of 1995, the University had seen eleven consecutive semesters of increasing enrollments, with no decrease in quality. Indeed, the evidence on quality pointed in the other direction.

The undergraduate schools maintained an acceptance rate of approximately 80%, compared to 89% for Northeastern and 76% for UMass (Amherst). Statistically, this compared well to the 75% of the nation's colleges that admitted more than 70% of their



*150 Tremont Street,
corner of Tremont and
West Streets, 1996*



*Charles Bulfinch's
Colonnade Row
(1811-1903), on
Tremont Street at the
corner of West Street
(future site of Suffolk
University's residence
hall at 150 Tremont
Street), 1856*

applicants, and to the 80% of New England colleges which were essentially open-enrollment institutions. But beneath the surface of these statistics lurked some interesting developments. In the late 1980s, a simultaneous increase in the percentage of students being recruited from the top high school quintile and from the bottom two quintiles posed serious challenges for CLAS and SOM faculty members, as they attempted to accommodate both more top students and increasing numbers of less well prepared high school graduates. This “bi-polar” distribution pattern began to dissipate, as the percentage of top-quintile students rose from 19% in 1989 to 30% in 1993, and the percentage of bottom-quintile entrants dropped from 9% in 1989 to 5% in 1993. Interestingly, as Dean Dennis reported to the Trustees that 82% of all students accepted to the University’s undergraduate programs had a “B” or better high school average, and that 14% had an “A” high school average, she also reported a substantial increase in enrollments from the Boston Public Schools and an increase in AHANA enrollments approximating 50%. As the number of international students attracted by the University rose from 128 (4.5% of total enrollment) in 1989 toward 357 (8% of total enrollment) in 1994, their quality rapidly manifested itself: of the 214 international students who had come to Suffolk University by February 1992 as graduate or transfer students, 128 (or 60%) maintained GPAs of 3.0 or better. Such developments did not go unremarked; in the early 1990s, 70% of the potential students who visited the University enrolled.

Suffolk University Law School, in the 1990s, as in the 1980s, maintained an admissions posture that called for a slow, intentional decrease in Law School enrollments toward 1,600 to improve compliance with ABA/AALS student-teacher ratio and square-foot-per-student guidelines. Under these conditions, and with the demand for law degrees retaining surprising strength nationally despite demographic trends, competition for seats in the Law School remained intense, producing slow, but steady, increases in average LSAT scores and GPAs among entering students. By 1990, applications came from over 350 colleges and universities throughout the country, with more than 500 institutions represented among registered students. In general, there were at least ten candidates for each seat in the first-year class.

Support services expanded and improved dramatically during this period, always aiming to serve the needs of new constituencies. Such programs introduced after 1989 included expanded Ballotti Learning Center services, an

English Department Writing Laboratory, refinements of Math Competency tutoring services and the introduction of Mathshop (a basic math skills non-credit offering), English as a Second Language, intensive English language workshops, and a Center for International Education to serve the needs of international students.¹¹

Beginning in 1947, Suffolk University had offered in-house Guidance (counseling/psychological) services to its students. Leo Lieberman established the Guidance department in 1948 and remained its head until 1973. After Dr. Kenneth F. Garni took over as Chair of the Psychological Services Department (as the Guidance office had been renamed) in July 1973, that office undertook notable diversification and professionalization.¹²

Dr. Garni continued to serve as chair of the CAS Psychological Services Department (a department within the College of Arts and Sciences) and as director of the University Counseling Center until his retirement in 2009. The Association of University and College Counseling Center Directors (AUCCCD) elected him president in 1991. He is also a former president of the International Association of Counseling Services (IACS), as well as a former chair of the IACS Board of Accreditation. In 2002, he completed a second term as a member of the IACS Board of Accreditation--a rare accomplishment, which reinforces the reputation of the Counseling Center among accredited centers in the United States and Canada. In 2005, the Association for University and College Counseling Center Directors awarded Dr. Garni its lifetime achievement award.

Under Dr. Garni's direction, the Counseling Center also contributed to the establishment of a number of other Suffolk University student services. In 1981, Dr. Garni wrote the grant that provided funding for original development of the Learning Resource Center (LRC) and after 1982 supervised Learning Resource Center Director Kevin Lyons. (In October 1987, the LRC was renamed the Geno A. Ballotti Learning Center in recognition of an endowment provided by the Boston Foundation, which Ballotti directed.) In 1987, the Counseling Center played a key role in the development of what is now the International Student Office, when a full-time International Student Advisor's position was created, under the supervision of Dr. Joan MacVicar. A year later, Dr. Paul Korn of the Counseling Center instituted and directed the S.C.O.P.E.S. Program, a required orientation program for full-time freshmen and a precursor of the College's current Freshman 101 Program and advising initiatives. Also in 1986, Dr. Korn founded the Students

Organized Against Racism, which then in 1988 offered the first Racism Awareness Workshop on campus.

Indeed, working toward a climate of tolerance and diversity became a key priority of the Sargent presidency. In this realm, and under David Sargent's guidance, Suffolk University underwent a true "cultural revolution."

Most notably, President Sargent responded forcefully, in the very first days of his presidency, to the October 1989 posting on campus of a flyer which many people deemed racist and particularly hurtful to African Americans and other students of color. Institutional response was swift, clear, and comprehensive. In his statement issued the day after the flyer appeared, President Sargent denounced the racist message and announced short- and long-term plans for more dialogue and education on diversity issues. A large group of student and employee volunteers planned a cultural awareness forum, held two weeks later. Most significantly, the University resolved that its response would be on-going and institutionalized, not a one-time occurrence. After this exemplary handling of the crisis, other colleges consulted Suffolk University for assistance.¹³

The new University Strategic Planning Committee, from the time of its appointment by President Sargent in 1990, focused on enhancing diversity on campus. In June 1991, the Committee revised the University's mission statement and goals to reflect the institutional commitment to cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity. In 1976, the University's By-Laws had been revised to prohibit discrimination; in 1993, the University adopted a new Diversity Policy articulating a much more affirmative approach.¹⁴

The Sargent administration consistently sought to create in the University a multi-cultural, multi-racial, gender-balanced community and an atmosphere highly receptive to cultural diversity. In these efforts, recruitment, retention, and cultural diversity initiatives were interdependent and inseparable, as the University struggled to attract and accommodate a "critical mass" of individuals from traditionally disempowered groups. Efforts to make the campus a more welcoming environment for AHANA students also enabled other underrepresented groups to feel more comfortable at the University. The definition of cultural diversity at Suffolk broadened to include not only race and ethnicity, but also gender, socio-economic class, nationality, religion, age, sexual orientation, gender expression, and disability.¹⁵

In the 1991 administration of the Institutional Functioning Inventory attitude survey, Suffolk University, which ten years earlier had scored well below a comparison group of schools in

the category of “cultural diversity,” was rated by all participating groups in the Suffolk University community (students, faculty, administrators) significantly higher in “cultural diversity” than the 1991 group of comparison schools. As President Sargent himself asserted: “The future vitality of Suffolk and other urban universities depends on [their] ability to be responsive to . . . [and provide] a welcoming campus climate for people of many cultures.”¹⁶

The University took very significant strides toward multicultural understanding through an ambitious program of course content modification, curriculum broadening and reform, forums, conferences, co-curricular activities, and publications around cultural diversity. One of the most notable cultural contributions to multicultural understanding came in the form of a 1995 student production of *Fires in the Mirror*, a play about neighborhood conflict between African-Americans and Jews; staged and directed by C. Walsh Theatre Director Marilyn J. Plotkins, it featured a multiracial, multiethnic international cast and created such a sensation that numerous area schools subsequently requested performances to focus multicultural discussion among their own students. Changes in the orientation program for all entering freshman and transfer students represented another significant step for the University. Beginning in 1990, the program included sessions designed to reduce prejudice and to increase appreciation of racial and other differences.

Barron's *Best Buys in College Education* recognized Suffolk University, in 1992 and again in 1994, as one of an exclusive group of only 300 colleges nationwide combining educational excellence and affordability. In 1993, *U.S. News and World Report's* guide to *America's Best Colleges* listed Suffolk in the first quartile for northern colleges and universities, and *Barron's Profiles of American Colleges* upgraded the University's rating from “non-selective” to “competitive.” The following year, *Money* magazine named Suffolk as one of the ten best private commuter colleges in the U.S. In this environment, Suffolk University undertook in 1993, for the first time in its history, active out-of-state, in-country undergraduate recruitment, in Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Florida.

A cascade of applications resulted, over 300 of them from the new recruiting markets outside the Greater Boston area, a 111% increase over 1992-93. These, combined with applications for the rapidly-multiplying SOM and CLAS graduate programs—and from international students representing over 40 countries—



Suffolk University was recognized as one of Barron's Best Buys in College Education

-validated the judgment of those who had steered the new course.¹⁷

The Sargent Record

When David Sargent retired as President of Suffolk University on October 20, 2010, the changes during his twenty-one years in office had been impressive. Suffolk University's operating budget, which had been \$39 million in 1989, had, by 2009, grown to \$277 million. Plant assets had grown from \$40 million (6 buildings) in 1989 to \$285 million (16 buildings) in 2009. Likewise, the institution's Endowment grew from \$16 million in 1989 to \$81 million in 2009.

In twenty years (1989-2009), the total financial aid offered to Suffolk University students had risen from \$21 million to \$230 million; and, more significantly, institutional (Suffolk University) funds invested in financial aid had grown from \$3 million in 1989 to \$55 million in 2009.¹⁸

Under President Sargent's administration, total University enrollment rose from 5,551 (4,395 FTE) in 1989 to 9,640 (8427 FTE) in 2009. In the College of Arts and Sciences, overall enrollment rose from 1,717 in 1989 to 4,398 in 2009. Over the same period, CAS undergraduate enrollments rose from 1,652 to 3704; and graduate enrollments rose from 65 to 694. In the Business School, total headcount enrollments rose from 2,177 to 3472. Sawyer Business School undergraduates increased from 1,235 to 2204, while SBS graduate enrollments rose from 942 to 1268.

Under the Sargent administration, as in the Perlman era, the MBA program retained by far the SBS's largest graduate enrollment, with 739 students in 1989 and 758 twenty years later. Between 1989 and 2009, the number of students enrolled in the Law School increased slightly, from 1,657 to 1,723. Overall, the percentage of part-time and evening students in the University fell between 1989 and 2009--in the College, from 29% to 17%; and in the Business School, from 57% to 32%. In the Law School, the percentage of Evening Division students fell from 42% in 1989 to 36% in 2009.¹⁹

By 2009, the CAS faculty had grown to 220 full-time and 430 part-time members, compared to 112 and 102, respectively, in 1989. During the same period, the SBS faculty expanded to 112 full-timers and 72 part-timers in 2009, compared to 55 and 30, respectively, in 1989. The Law faculty also increased between 1989 and 2009 from 58 full-timers and 81 part-timers to 93 full-time members and 62 part-time members.²⁰

The University intensified steps to attract and retain faculty members who would help make the faculty more reflective of the gender, ethnic, and racial “mix” of the new, more diverse generation of students that was appearing in the institution’s classrooms. In CAS, 44% of full-time and 48% of part-time faculty members were women, compared to 34% and 37%, respectively, in 1989. In the Business School in 2009, 30% of full-time faculty members were women, and 29% of part-timers; in 1989, the comparable percentages had been 15% and 17%. Women constituted 40% of the Law School’s full-time faculty in 2009, and 23% of its part-time faculty; in 1989, the figures had been 16% and 20%, respectively. Similarly, the AHANA percentage for all full-time University faculty members in 2009 was 13%, compared to 10% in 1989.

During President Sargent’s tenure, the University reinforced the importance that had been attached to retention activities in the Perlman years. President Sargent formally declared that retention should be a first-priority concern, and, as an important symbolic manifestation of this priority, the Office of Enrollment Management was renamed the Division of Enrollment and Retention Management in 1990. In 2009, the latest available statistics (for freshmen beginning in 1998-99) indicated that 54% of full-time CAS/SBS undergraduates graduated in six years and that overall CAS/SBS graduate and undergraduate student retention from semester to semester was 88.2%.

Successful job placements of Suffolk University graduates persisted during these years. Between 1989 and 2009, placement figures (combined employment and graduate school) for CAS/SBS undergraduates remained steady at over 90%, with those seeking employment hovering in the low single digits. Over the same period, CAS/SBS graduate students leveraged experience and an advanced degree to virtual full employment in the workplace. In 2009, the latest Law Placement data (for the class of 2008) indicated alumni placement rates nine months after graduation of 86%.

In 2009, the Cooperative Education program placed more than 250 students in positions of paid employment, compared to 135 in 1989. Over the same period, placement opportunities grew from 250 to over 500, and regular evaluations from employers and students indicated considerable satisfaction with the co-op experience. These undertakings also aided in the creation of positive links to the community, which benefited the reputation both of the University and of its students.

Under President Sargent, Suffolk University successfully

carried out a series of steadily more ambitious capital campaigns. By the late 1980s, a new capital campaign, “Building the Future,” on the model of the 1979-82 “Campaign for Excellence,” had been planned. Due to the illness of Vice-President Kelley, the “Building the Future” capital campaign remained somewhat amorphous when David Sargent assumed the presidency in September 1989; it was eventually abandoned. David L. Murphy served a brief term as Vice President for Development from 1992 until 1993, but in the Office of Institutional Advancement, an interregnum effectively existed from January 1991 until November 1993, during and after Joseph Kelley’s final illness. Finally, in November 1993, James A. Campbell, former Director of Major Gifts at the College of the Holy Cross, became Vice-President of Development.²¹

Campbell began immediately to plan a \$25 million capital campaign, needed to help finance –among other projects- a projected new \$50-60 million Law School building at 110-120 Tremont Street. Upon Campbell’s departure in December 1995, that responsibility fell to his successor, Marguerite J. Dennis. After six years as Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management, Dennis took the title, Vice-President for Development and Enrollment, becoming the first female Vice-President in Suffolk University’s history. The “Campaign for Suffolk University,” launched on July 1, 1994, represented a five-year comprehensive drive to support the three individual schools as well as the University as a whole. The campaign sought a total of \$25 million in specifically-designated gifts to support new building (especially of the Law School), capital improvements (University-wide and each individual school), or new, campaign-inspired endowments.²²

With the “Campaign for Suffolk University” successfully concluded, Marguerite Dennis returned to her specialty area in 2002 as Vice President for Enrollment and International Programs. Kathryn Battillo succeeded her as Vice President for Advancement (2002-08), and almost immediately began work on a new \$75 million campaign entitled “The Power to Change.” “It’s an ambitious goal,” noted President Sargent. “A successful campaign of \$75 million will nearly double our endowment, but the true benefit to Suffolk will be immeasurable. These vital funds will ensure that we stand solidly behind the core values that have always set Suffolk apart.” Christopher Mosher replaced Battillo as Vice President for Advancement in June, 2009.²³

The Law School

In January 1990, Paul R. Sugarman, one of the nation's most respected trial lawyers, past President of the Massachusetts Bar Association and of the Massachusetts Academy of Trial Lawyers, former chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Bar Overseers, and the unanimous choice of the Trustee Search Committee, succeeded President Sargent as Dean of the Law School. He headed the Law School for four years (January 1990 to June 1994) before returning to legal practice.

From the beginning of his Deanship, Sugarman argued energetically for a higher standard of quality for faculty and student recruitment, and for faculty and student performance. He demanded from the faculty higher productivity, more publication, and prioritization of academic responsibilities over private practice, so that Suffolk University Law School could obtain a greater degree of respect and a higher national ranking.

Dean Sugarman sought to introduce a more specialized administrative model to the Law School, to help improve administrative efficiency and control costs in an increasing large and complex institution. Toward this end, he added to his staff in September 1990 a professional budget director, Steve Hilt, who held both a JD and an MBA. Sugarman and his associate deans, Charles Kindregan and Russell Murphy, also strove to bring a more ordered, "professional," and efficient approach to other aspects of the Law School's organizational framework; they tightened, for example, the academic committee structure, replacing the associate deans as committee chairs with new faculty leadership.²⁴

When Paul Sugarman resigned as Dean of Suffolk University Law School in March 1994 (effective July 1), the Trustees chose the Hon. John E. Fenton, Jr., Chief Administrative Justice of the Massachusetts Trial Court, as his successor. Fenton had a long history at Suffolk. His father, Judge John E. Fenton, Sr., had served one term (1965-70) as Suffolk University's President, and two (1964-66, 1970-74) as Chair of the Board of Trustees. Throughout his judicial career, Judge Fenton, Jr., had continued to teach at the Law School, and had 37 years of faculty service when he assumed the office of Dean in September 1994. President Sargent hailed him as "a man who is ideally suited to lead the Law School into the next century. He has earned an outstanding reputation as a lawyer, teacher, judge, and administrator."²⁵

Under the historically-minded but forward-looking Fenton, Suffolk University Law School chose to embrace its distinctive



Paul R. Sugarman



John E. Fenton, Jr.

identity in legal education--rather than striving to be “like all the others.” Beginning in 1995, the school introduced five area concentrations, representing five “centers of excellence” among the Law School’s faculty. The school then offered high-level programs and Continuing Legal Education (CLE) experiences related to each of the concentrations. Fenton’s deanship also saw the appointment of Suffolk University’s first University Professor (Hon. Joseph R. Nolan, 1995) and of the Law School’s first Dean of Students (Elizabeth-Ann S. Foley, 1996; succeeded by Bernadette Twomey Feeley, 1999). Dean Fenton also built on the success of the Center for Advanced Legal Studies, which had been founded in 1982 as the Center for Continuing Professional Development.²⁶

In addition, Dean Fenton introduced in 1997 both a Writing Assistance and Academic Support Program (1997) and the STRIVE program (Success Training and Resources for Inclusion and Validating Excellence). The latter, directed by Associate Professor Cecil J. Hunt II, provided nontraditional students with substantive information, training, and resources to encourage their success in law school.

A *Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy* commenced publication in 1997, and a Juvenile Justice Clinic formed in 1998. The Law School revised and strengthened publication standards for tenure, and continued to develop its moot court, legal practice skills, and other extra-classroom assistance programs.

In 1998, the Law School established the Macaronis Institute of Trial and Appellate Advocacy to offer highly specialized programs to practicing attorneys and students from Suffolk and other law schools. The institute was named for Nicholas Macaronis, JD54, who over the years had been recognized as one of the preeminent trial advocates in Massachusetts. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1998, the Honorable John J. Irwin, Jr., former chief justice of the Massachusetts superior court and chief justice for administration and management, became the Institute’s Director. In August 1998, the Law School renamed its Civil Litigation concentration the “Macaronis Civil Litigation Concentration.”

The problem of space affected ABA/AALS accreditation for the Law School as well as Suffolk University’s increasingly significant rating in the *U.S. News and World Report* annual law school survey. Only a new Law School building, which required substantial alumni and corporate financial support, could resolve these matters. Fortunately, Dean Fenton was, as his Associate



David Sargent Hall, 120 Tremont Street, site of Suffolk University Law School after 1999



Gleason’s Publishing Hall (1851-1865), the former Boston Museum (theatre, 1841-1851), at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, 1851, on what is now the site of David Sargent Hall

Dean John Deliso asserted, “very, very good on the road” as a fundraiser.²⁷

The new state-of-the-art Law School building, David J. Sargent Hall, opened in June 1999. Housing the John Joseph Moakley Law Library, which Sargent himself called “the best law library in Boston,” it was one of the most technologically advanced and user friendly law schools in the country. Classrooms featured individual computer hookups at each desk and accessible technology for professors to make multimedia presentations. Students using electronic casebooks could access citations quickly and add them to their class notes. Moot court rooms boasted sophisticated media systems, and every seat and carrel in the law library had a hook-up for a computer to access Lexis, Westlaw, CD-ROM network and the Internet.²⁸

The largest and most technologically advanced of Sargent Hall’s moot courtrooms was named in honor of the late Honorable Walter H. McLaughlin, Sr., JD31, DJS71, LLD77, the first Suffolk Law graduate to serve as chief justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. The John Joseph Moakley Law Library, named in 2001 to honor the late U.S. Congressman from Massachusetts and Suffolk Law alumnus, also houses the Moakley Archives and Institute on Public Policy and Political Leadership.

Fenton remained Dean long enough to preside over the dedication of the new Law School building, David J. Sargent Hall, on September 10, 1999, although he took a leave of absence, leaving Associate Dean William Corbett to serve as Acting Dean from November 1998 until October 1999. Dean Fenton had been named Distinguished Professor of Law in November 1998. Following his retirement from the deanship, he continued to teach on the Law School faculty. In 2002, the institution established in his honor three “Fenton Fellowships,” public service awards to be given to current Suffolk University Law School students to pursue post-graduate employment with qualifying government and public interest employers. “Fenton Fellows” were expected to exemplify Judge Fenton’s commitment to public service and standards of excellence.²⁹

In October 1999, Robert H. Smith became Dean of the Law School. He hailed from Boston College, where he had served as Acting Dean, Director of the Legal Assistance Bureau clinical program, and co-chair of the Building Committee. His background in conflict resolution and mediation shaped his inclusive management style, and his skills as a consensus builder and collaborator served him well in his new position. As the Smith era (1999-2007) proceeded, two hallmark features



Horticultural Hall (1865-1901) and the Studio Building (1861-1906), Tremont Street, Boston, 1870s, on the site of the current Sargent Hall. In a studio in the Studio Buildings, Daniel Chester French created the Minuteman statue that stands today at Concord Bridge. Massachusetts Horticultural Hall was built in 1865 on the former site of Gleason’s Publishing Hall (formerly the Boston Museum, or theatre, built in 1841). This building was the second to serve as headquarters for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from 1865 until 1901, when it was replaced by a new construction (the third and current headquarters) on the corner of Huntington Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue in the Back Bay. The buildings pictured here were located on the current site of Suffolk University Law School’s David Sargent Hall, immediately across from the Old Granary Burial Ground.

emerged: unprecedented levels of internationalization and the energetic development of new centers of excellence, new publications, and new specializations.

From the start, Dean Smith adopted a number of the Law School's long-term goals as priorities. One of these was to improve the pass rate of Suffolk Law School graduates on their first attempt at taking the Massachusetts Bar Examination. Within seven years, 90% of the Class of 2006 passed, the highest rate of Suffolk graduates in 25 years. Smith also sought to increase diversity in the Law School. At the time of his arrival in 1999, minority students comprised approximately 10% of the student body; by 2006, that figure rose to around 14%. Like his colleagues, Dean Smith also wanted to elevate Suffolk Law's external reputation to reflect accurately the outstanding education that its students received. Smith argued that Suffolk Law School, because of its history of providing access to non-traditional students largely from New England, often had not received the national ranking it deserved, since many of the metrics used to rate law school quality had very little to do with the educational value the school provided. Inevitably, progress came slowly; but during Smith's tenure the Law School did make gains in its national rankings.

In the rapidly-expanding field of health and biomedical law, for example, *U.S. News and World Report* ranked Suffolk Law School 17th nationally, based upon a fall 2006 survey of law professors. "This is a wonderful recognition for the health law concentration and for the speaker series, law journal, advanced legal studies program, and other activities that have gained the attention of the academic community," responded Dean Smith.³⁰

In 2004, *The Princeton Review* named Suffolk one of the nation's best law schools, based on student surveys and institutional data. In addition, for the third year in a row, readers of the *Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly* newspaper voted Suffolk the "Best Law School" in Massachusetts. At the same time, the American Library Association ranked Suffolk in the top 20 of 111 college and university libraries in Massachusetts.

Dean Smith also strove to reaffirm Suffolk Law School's place as providing the best practical legal education in New England. He emphasized the value of the clinical programs as public services and training for public responsibility. During his tenure as dean, he and his colleagues initiated, whenever possible, additional clinical opportunities, moot court competitions, support programs, and internship programs, such as a new Juvenile Justice Center (1999) and a Disability Clinic (2006).³¹



Robert H. Smith

Also like his Law School colleagues, University President David Sargent, and many other members of Suffolk's central administration, Smith worried about the rising cost of a legal education. As a partial remedy, he sought to decrease institutional dependence on tuition for revenue by cultivating more private support. In this regard, a singular success was achieved under the Smith administration with the attraction in 2006 of a \$5 million major endowment gift the Jerome Lyle Rappaport Foundation to create the Jerome L. Rappaport Center for Law and Public Service. The Rappaport Center, designed to weave together the Law School's government, public policy, and public interest resources and initiatives, advanced opportunities for law students and lawyers to engage in public service.³²

Under the Smith deanship, the Law School made another important addition to its roster of publications: the *Journal of High Technology Law*, which the Law faculty approved in March of 2001. Published entirely online, the journal provided LL.M. students an opportunity to publish and supplied extensive links to topics such as communications and media, Internet law, computer law, intellectual property, biotechnology, and more.

In August 2000, Dean Smith also initiated a Distinguished Visiting Faculty Program, in which nationally and internationally acclaimed educators were invited to teach at Suffolk law School for a semester as guest scholars. Among early participants in the newly established program were Duncan Kennedy, Michael Corrada, Stephen Gottlieb, and Laird Kirkpatrick.³³

Robert Smith left the deanship at the end of June 2007. Alfred C. Aman, Jr., formerly Roscoe C. O'Byrne Professor of Law, Director of the Indiana University Institute for Advanced Study, and Dean of the School of Law at Indiana University – Bloomington, succeeded him as Dean of the Law School. After a tenure of two years, Dean Aman resigned to return to Indiana University. Upon Dean Aman's departure, Associate Dean Bernard Keenan became Interim Dean of the Law School. In September, 2010 Hofstra University School of Law professor Camille A. Nelson assumed the deanship of Suffolk University Law School.³⁴

College of Arts and Sciences

In the Sargent era, the College of Arts and Sciences maintained its commitment to access and excellence, while expanding steadily at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. A principal architect of that expansion was Michael R. Ronayne, who served as CAS dean for 32 years (1972-2004), a tenure



Alfred C. Aman, Jr.



Camille A. Nelson

surpassed only by founder Gleason Archer's as dean of the law school from 1906 until 1942. A physical chemist by training, Ronayne played a major role in shaping educational policy—and in supporting the natural sciences—in the institution. As dean, he committed the College to three major innovations that fundamentally reshaped the school for the future: graduate programming (including Suffolk's first two Ph.D. programs); numerical expansion of the undergraduate population (which eventuated in the College's becoming the University's largest and highest revenue-producing academic unit by 2004); and mergers/strategic alliances with educationally and philosophically compatible institutions (such as the New England School of Art and Design and Massachusetts General Hospital).

An unprecedented diversification of graduate programming characterized this period. In the College, the Department of Education and Human Services had conducted graduate programs in education and counseling since 1948. The EHS graduate programs remained without siblings until 1990, when, in conformity to guidelines approved for prospective graduate initiatives by the CLAS Educational Policy Committee, the Department of Communication and Journalism introduced a master's degree in Communication, "to strengthen and supplement the undergraduate offerings that will continue to constitute the College's area of primary focus." When it was approved in 1990, planning was already underway for two other new CLAS master's programs, both of which were approved in 1993 and inaugurated in 1994: a Master of Science in International Economics (MSIE) and an M.S. in Political Science, concentrating on Professional Politics (the only such program in New England).³⁵

In the ensuing years, CAS added a full slate of master's degree programs, including those in Adult and Organizational Learning, Computer Science, Criminal Justice, Economic Policy, Ethics and Public Policy, Graphic Design, Human Resources, Interior Design, Mental Health Counseling, School Counseling, and Women's Health. The College also developed a number of certificate programs at the post-baccalaureate and advanced graduate levels.³⁶

In addition, CAS introduced several joint graduate degree programs, offering internal collaborations between CAS programs and also several with Suffolk's professional schools. These included a Juris Doctor/Master of Science in Criminal Justice, a Juris Doctor/Master of Science in International Economics, Criminal Justice/Master in Public Administration, Criminal Justice/Master



Michael R. Ronayne, Jr.

of Science in Mental Health Counseling, and a Master in Public Administration/Master of Science in Political Science.

Finally, Suffolk University established its first Ph.D. program, a “Boulder Model” Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology, in 1995. A jewel in the crown for CAS, the doctoral program in Clinical Psychology quickly became the University’s most competitive program, with well over 300 applicants for each year’s 13 seats. In 2002, CAS added a second doctoral program, in Economics.³⁷

The College of Arts and Sciences maintained a strong emphasis on effective teaching, even as it attracted faculty with stronger research agendas than ever before. Along with a revision of the core curriculum in 1994, and another in 2007, CAS broadened its offerings dramatically during the Sargent era. With seventeen departments spanning the social sciences, arts and humanities, and math and sciences, CAS by 2010 featured a robust selection of majors and minors.

The many notable additions to the College’s offerings included a collaboration between the Physics and Biology Departments and the Department of Radiation Oncology at Massachusetts General Hospital, which initiated two new B.S. degree programs, in Medical Biophysics and in Radiation Biology. Among the concentrations added in the sciences were programs in Computer Engineering and Electrical Engineering, Life Studies, Environmental Engineering, Forensic Science, Biochemistry, and an innovative, multidisciplinary major and minor in Environmental Studies. Similarly, the social science and humanities divisions added new tracks to reflect areas of student interest and faculty expertise, such as American Studies, Black Studies, Paralegal Studies, Classics, Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Creative Writing, Performing and Visual Arts, Film Studies, Music History, Religious Studies, and the History of Women and Gender. Students found a rich brew, with courses of study typically offered only in much larger institutions.³⁸

In one of the boldest moves in its history, Suffolk University entered into a merger agreement with the New England School of Art and Design. The New England School of Art had been founded in 1923 to provide programs for students wishing to enter the professional world of art and design. In 1990 the school established an articulation agreement with Suffolk University, which allowed NESAD students access to Suffolk courses, partly in response to a directive from FIDER (Foundation for Interior Design Education Research), requiring 30 credits of liberal arts coursework of all students in FIDER-accredited programs. As



Founded as the New England School of Art in 1923, the New England School of Art and Design merged with Suffolk University in the spring of 1996

an outgrowth of this articulation agreement, a jointly-taught NESAD/Suffolk Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree Program began in 1991. Discussions regarding the possible merger of the two schools began in December of 1994, and in March of 1996, the two institutions merged officially. The New England School of Art and Design became the New England School of Art and Design at Suffolk University (NESADSU), serving within the renamed College of Arts and Sciences (previously the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences) as the University's art department. The NESADSU programs operated from rental space at 75 Arlington Street. Rapid increases in NESADSU enrollments after 1996 necessitated the acquisition of additional space at that location, with NESADSU occupying the entire second floor and much of the basement by the fall of 2003. By 2007, new CAS Dean Kenneth Greenberg recognized that the New England School of Art and Design had emerged as "one of the most prosperous parts of the university."³⁹

The College sought and gained accreditation for many of its academic programs, first under the Ronayne deanship and later under the Greenberg administration. The Chemistry Department had been accredited by the American Chemical Society (ACS) in 1973, and retained its approval. In February 1994, the Paralegal Studies program won American Bar Association (ABA) approval. In April 1995, the New England School of Art and Design (NESAD), which was in the process of merging with the College, won approval for its Interior Design programs from the Foundation for Interior Design Education Research (FIDER); after completion of the merger in 1996, NESADSU further succeeded (2000) in its application for overall accreditation by the National Association of Schools of Arts and Design (NASAD). The American Psychological Association approved the Psychology Department's Ph.D. program in 2000. The Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT) accredited Suffolk University and Massachusetts General Hospital's Medical Sciences (Radiation Biology, Medical Biophysics) program in 2003. In 2005 the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) approved the electrical engineering program of the College's Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering.⁴⁰

The Department of Education and Human Services received Interstate Certification Compact accreditation in 1995. In addition, all programs in Elementary Education, Secondary Education, and School Counseling received full approval by the MA DOE through 2013.



Kenneth S. Greenberg

The University Counseling Center received approval by the American Psychological Association (APA) of the Center's internship program in professional psychology in 1996. Similarly, the University Counseling Center maintained its accredited status in both the International Association of Counseling Services (IACS) and the American Psychological Association (APA), as well as in the Association of Pre- and Post-Doctoral Internship Centers (APPIC).

In addition to developing departmental honors programs and securing affiliation with national and international academic honorary societies, the College in 1987 had introduced the Archer Fellows program, the University's first undergraduate honors program. Dean Kenneth Greenberg added a high-profile new honors program to that slate, drawing a cohort of exceptionally gifted and high-performing students to the College as of 2005.⁴¹

Kenneth S. Greenberg, an American historian, had served for fifteen years as chair of the History and Philosophy Departments. In 2001, Ronayne appointed Greenberg as associate dean. In 2002, the University awarded Greenberg the title Distinguished Professor of History, in 2003 he served as acting dean, and finally in 2004, he became Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in his own right.

In addition to the new Honors program, the Greenberg era featured a host of fresh ideas: a Visiting and Resident Distinguished Scholars Program; a Poetry Center; Freshmen Seminars; a strengthened Writing Across the Curriculum initiative; a new experiential education component (the "Expanded Classroom Experience"); new graduate and undergraduate programs, a million-dollar grant for an East Asian Studies Institute and an Asian Studies program; new language offerings (Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, ancient Greek); greater variety and cultural studies content in study-abroad opportunities; significant growth in the number, expertise, and professionalization of faculty members; a dramatic increase in the number and diversity of students; and vigorous support for in-house centers of excellence/institutes.⁴²

Central features of the new curriculum introduced in 2007-- "the most significant curriculum change in the history of the College," according to Dean Greenberg--included more and deepened courses, topical Freshman Seminars, a diversity requirement, a writing across the curriculum component, and an Expanded Classroom Experience (ECE). The radically revamped curriculum included new and more demanding courses, more

opportunity to connect theory with practice, and a better way for students to adjust more quickly to college life. The most apparent change converted courses from three credits to four, allowing both students and faculty more opportunity to dig deeply into subject matter. Incoming freshmen also now selected a faculty advisor for their first year, based upon their choice of one of over 50 new Freshman Seminars. These broadly-focused courses presented an opportunity for freshmen to engage in critical thinking in various disciplines and subject areas. Small class sizes enabled advisors to get to know their students quickly and to guide them closely during their crucial first year in college. The required Expanded Classroom Experience allowed students to connect theoretical with practical knowledge. To satisfy the ECE requirement, students could choose to study abroad, complete an internship in the Congress or the Statehouse, volunteer in museums and soup kitchens, or engage in an extensive assortment of other activities linking their classrooms to the outside world. “Suffolk University insists on giving back to the community,” explained Dean Greenberg. “That mission threads its way through our curriculum, most visibly in the Expanded Classroom requirement that takes students away from their desks and into the world, where they can apply their classroom learning to the greater good.”⁴³

Greenberg introduced a Distinguished Visiting Scholars Program in 2005, and added a Distinguished Scholars in Residence component to it in 2006. Writer James Carroll served as the initial featured participant in both programs, but the Distinguished Scholars Programs quickly attracted other such luminaries as Robert Brustein, Maxine Hong Kingston, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, among many others.

In 2007, Richard M. Rosenberg, BSJ52, DCS91, former Bank of America CEO, and his wife, Barbara Rosenberg, made a transforming \$1 million gift to the University for the creation of an Institute for East Asian Studies. The Barbara and Richard M. Rosenberg Institute for East Asian Studies stood as the University’s lead platform for analyzing important major trends in East Asian culture, history, politics, economics, and geopolitical alliances and initiatives. The Institute promoted exchanges among leading scholars, practitioners, and research and policy analysts through a series of major seminars each year around pertinent topics in East Asian Studies. CAS added Asian Studies major and minor programs to its offerings in 2009. Courses in Mandarin Chinese (2005), Arabic (2006), and Japanese (2007) had been added earlier, and the number of potential Asian

study-abroad locales for CAS students increased significantly with additions including institutions in China, Taiwan, Japan, Vietnam, and Korea.

In 2006, a new and renovated Mildred F. Sawyer Library (relocated from the Sawyer Building at 8 Ashburton Place to the Stahl Center at 73 Tremont Street) began service. The beautiful and utilitarian new facility also contained a Poetry Center that, under the direction of English professor and Creative Writing Program director Fred Marchant, served as a locus of support for CAS creative writing initiatives. The Center housed the Zieman Poetry Collection, donated to Suffolk in 1956 by Irving Zieman, and provided a platform for readings by numerous acclaimed authors and poets. The new Sawyer Library also continued to house the Collection of African American Literature, and supported the Afriterrra Foundation in its effort to digitize its collection of rare maps of Africa. The original maps will eventually be housed at the library, which will make them available to scholars and display them in changing exhibits.⁴⁴

The C. Walsh Theatre also underwent major renovation during the Greenberg era. Constructed in 1920, the building initially served as a silent movie house during the day and a lecture hall for Suffolk Law School's evening classes. By 1924, the movie house closed, and the facility accommodated the rapidly-increasing number of Law School students in evening and newly-introduced day classes. In November 1936, it served as the venue for Suffolk College's first student theatre group, the Suffolk Players. The space underwent its first major renovation in 1987. With the construction of the new Law School facility, the Theatre Department acquired additional space previously occupied in the Archer Building by the Law School's Pallot Law Library. With the help of a generous gift by Quinlan J. Sullivan, Jr., the University transformed that locale over a matter of months into a multi-purpose performance and classroom space now known as the Studio Theatre, where students can write, direct, and develop original work. In 2006-2007, the University completed a magnificent renovation of the C. Walsh Theatre, adding new seating and lighting, along with an expanded lobby and numerous elegant touches within the chamber.⁴⁵

In 2008, the venerable Ford Hall Forum relocated its headquarters, and a significant portion of its programming, to Suffolk University. Similarly, the College formed a partnership with the Boston Athenaeum, offering a series of jointly sponsored lectures on the topic of "Civic Discourse." In addition, the College offered a regular selection of CAS- and academic

department-sponsored lectures and colloquia, including the Government Department's Quinn Dickerson Seminar Series and the Philosophy Department's Pearl Lecture Series. *Parallax: Journal of Intercultural Perspectives*, a joint product of the Center for International Education and the College, presented a print forum for diverse views. *Salamander*, a journal for poetry, fiction, and memoir, edited by Jennifer Barber of the English Department, has been published twice a year in affiliation with Suffolk University, since fall 2005.⁴⁶

In 2008, the CAS Dean's Office initiated a Faculty Research Assistant Program, overseen by Associate Dean Lauri Umansky, to complement the Reduced Teaching Assignment Program, the Summer Stipend Research Awards, and the Faculty Development Seminar Program already being administered by the CAS Faculty Development Committee. The research assistants for the new program were chosen from among the top-ranked students in CAS undergraduate and master's degree programs. Umansky also created and oversaw a peer mentoring program for junior faculty.

Dean Greenberg created a Director of Communications position for the College in 2006. As one product of that initiative, the first issue of the annual *Suffolk Arts and Sciences Alumni Magazine* appeared in the fall of 2007. The premier issue and its sequel received prestigious awards from the leading magazine publishing and educational organizations, FOLIO, Apex, Society of National Association Publications (SNAP), Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), Graphic Design USA, and the Association of Educational Publishers (AEP).

In 2005, Walter H. Johnson, Professor and Chair of the Physics Department, received the 2005 Massachusetts Professor of the Year award from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). And in its 2009 edition, *Princeton Review's* annual book, *Best 368 Colleges*, again selected Suffolk, for the fifth consecutive year, as worthy of inclusion. Similarly, *U.S. News and World Report* ranked Suffolk in the top tier of the "Best Universities-North" in the 2009 edition of *America's Best Colleges*.

As these accolades attest, the College of Arts and Sciences in the Sargent years bristled with intellectual energy, as it attracted talented students and faculty from across the globe to its campus on Beacon Hill.⁴⁷

Sawyer Business School

During the Sargent era, the Sawyer School of Management/Sawyer Business School twice reinvented itself, first under the

leadership of John Brennan, then under similar guidance from his successor, William O'Neill. The Brennan deanship (1991-2001) initiated new undergraduate and graduate curricula, specialized graduate programs, international student travel seminars, and an on-line eMBA program. During Dean O'Neill's tenure, beginning in 2001, the Sawyer Business School (as it was renamed in 2006) implemented an administrative and academic infrastructure for across-the-board internationalization of SBS programs, deepening, strengthening, and expanding on-line opportunities and travel programs, as well as establishing a Global MBA program.⁴⁸

John F. Brennan succeeded Richard L. McDowell as SOM Dean in July 1991. Brennan's background comprised a rich and varied combination of the worlds of business and academics. With a BA from Williams College (English, 1954) and an MBA (1958) from the Harvard School of Business Administration, Brennan had, during the previous two decades, served as president and CEO of a number of companies, taught at Wake Forest University and the University of Tennessee, chaired the Board of Trustees of Webb School of Knoxville, and been a member of the University of Tennessee Development Council. In 1984 he had been appointed the first F. William Harder Professor of Management at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York. From there he came to the Deanship of Suffolk University's School of Management.⁴⁹

Dean Brennan cautiously rebalanced emphasis in the Sawyer School's agenda toward business management, after Dean McDowell's 17-year championship of public administration. He also gave measured support to international curricula and experiential initiatives. To reflect these priorities, Dean Brennan argued for restructuring of the Sawyer School's undergraduate and graduate curricula, and for the introduction of more international experiences -particularly short-term travel seminars- for BSBA and MBA candidates.

Dean Brennan travelled to four continents and 14 countries to increase the Sawyer School's visibility and to expand the international educational opportunities available to its students. By 2001, the School had concluded innovative articulation agreements with institutions worldwide and reported an international student enrollment rate of 15 percent from over 70 countries. Domestic outreach also increased through the establishment of educational alliances with Merrimack College, Cape Cod Community College, and with the Visionaries Institute in Sheffield, Massachusetts. Moreover, the School revitalized



John F. Brennan

its long-standing partnership with the Small Business Institute, established its own Sawyer Incubator (2001-02), and initiated a strategic affiliation with the E.F. McDonnell Entrepreneurial Business Institute (2001-02).⁵⁰

In a planning process initiated by Dean Brennan upon his arrival in 1991, the School of Management faculty significantly modified the School's mission statement to reemphasize teaching as of equal importance with research. By 1995, the faculty had instituted a complete revision of the MBA curriculum (1992), introduced a cluster of new SOM core courses for undergraduates (1993), and initiated new specialized Master of Science in Finance (MSF, 1991), Master of Science in Taxation (MST, 1992), and Master of Science in Accounting (MSA, 1992) degrees aimed at international students. A Master of Health Administration (MHA) degree joined the roster in 1993, followed within two years by a Master of Business Administration/Health (MBA/H) and a Master of Science in Financial Services and Banking (MSFSB). By 1996, a Master of Science in Entrepreneurial Studies (MSES) had been introduced, and in 1998 the Sawyer School initiated, in cooperation with the Visionaries Institute, the world's first master's programs in Philanthropy and Media (MPM/MSPM). In 2000, the MSES degree took the title of MBA/Entrepreneurship.⁵¹

Beginning in 1993, SOM established a selection of new "concentrations" within the MPA program, modeled on the MPA/Health Administration concentration successfully introduced in 1982-83. These new MPA "concentrations" included Disability Studies, Finance and Human Resources, and State/Local Government, with the addition in 1994 of a concentration in Non-Profit Management. To the two joint degrees offered in 1991, the School added a JD/MSF (1996), an MBA/GDPA (1998), a Master of Public Administration/Master of Science in Mental Health Counseling (MPA/MS, 1998), a Master of Public Administration/Master of Science in Criminal Justice (MPA/MSCJ, 1998), an MBA/MSA (2000), and an MBA/MST (2000). This cornucopia of new offerings drew new classes of graduate students, some from outside the Greater Boston area, to Suffolk University--and promised to attract more.

Executive, non-degree, and lifelong learning programs also enjoyed renewal and expansion during these years. New programs included accelerated MBA programs for attorneys, music management majors, pharmacists, CPAs, and ASQ members; a Graduate Diploma in Professional Accounting; an Advanced Accounting Certificate; an Intermediate Accounting Certificate;

an Advanced Certificate in Taxation (ACT); an Advanced Professional Certificate; a Certificate of Advanced Study in Public Administration; a Certificate Program of Advanced Study in Finance; a Management Advancement Professional Studies option; and an Advanced Program in Entrepreneurship.⁵²

In addition, the faculty totally restructured the undergraduate curriculum and more than doubled the number of undergraduate degree possibilities. These included an International Business Studies program, an interdisciplinary Business Administration major (redesignated Interdisciplinary Business Studies in 1999), and an Entrepreneurial Studies major, and a revised BSBA with a major in Accounting. At the same time, the School added two new combined programs, a BSBA/MSA and a BSBA/MST, to its extant combined programs for undergraduates, the BSBA/MBA and the BSBA/JD.⁵³

In 1995, the ASCSB – The International Association for Management Education- which had first accredited the School in 1989, delivered a ringing endorsement of the SSOM's accomplishments, by enthusiastically reaccrediting the School under its new mission-driven criteria. Under the Brennan deanship, the School's accreditation by the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration, first granted in 1980, also received regular renewal. In April 2001, AACSB International awarded special accreditation to SBS's accounting program, thus making Suffolk University the only institution in Boston to have such recognition for its Accounting and Taxation programs. Equally important, the Beta Gamma Sigma National Honor Society in Business and Management, which grants the highest national recognition that a student can receive in an undergraduate or master's program in business or management, had accepted the SSOM as a member in 1991.⁵⁴

On September 21, 1995, the School of Management (SOM) took on a new name: the Frank Sawyer School of Management (SSOM). The unprecedented million-dollar naming gift, donated in memory of Suffolk benefactor Frank Sawyer by his wife, Mildred F. Sawyer and daughters, Trustee Carol Sawyer Parks and Joan P. Sawyer, in honor of Frank Sawyer, Boston entrepreneur and University benefactor, also funded many physical and academic improvements to the management building.⁵⁵

Under Dean Brennan, the Sawyer School of Management also renewed and expanded its commitment to satellite campuses. In 1994, the School extended its reach to Cape Cod by offering its Master in Public Administration degree to residents of the



Dean John F. Brennan presides, with trustee Carol Sawyer Parks, Mayor Thomas M. Menino, trustee's chair James F. Linnehan, and President David J. Sargent, over the dedication in 1995 of the Frank Sawyer School of Management.

Cape on the campus of Cape Cod Community College in West Barnstable, Massachusetts. Two years later, the Sawyer School expanded its offerings on Cape Cod by offering its MBA degree. In 1996, the Sawyer School and Cape Cod Community College embarked on a new partnership with the establishment of the “2+2 BSBA Program,” a unique partnership where students could enroll in Suffolk’s BSBA degree upon the completion of their associate’s degree from Cape Cod Community College. The SSOM also began satellite programs at Merrimack College in North Andover (MBA, 1998) and Dean College in Franklin, Massachusetts (BSBA, MBA, 2000).

SSOM also made its 2+2 BSBA arrangement available to international students taking their first two years of courses at Suffolk University’s campus in Madrid, Spain (opened in 1995). In 1999, the School extended this international opportunity to Africa, when Suffolk University established its second overseas campus in Dakar, Senegal.

By 2001, Suffolk offered the MBA in eight flexible formats. Students could enroll in full-time or part-time programs in traditional classroom settings on Suffolk’s campuses in Boston, Franklin, North Andover, West Barnstable, Madrid, or Dakar; they could also choose an Executive MBA format meeting Saturdays only or an Online MBA format.

In all, during the Brennan years, the number of undergraduate degree programs offered in the Sawyer School increased from 2 in 1991 to 5 in 2001, and the number of graduate degree programs from 2 to 17. Over the same period, the student population rose by 12%, from 2,284 to 2,561; and the School’s alumni population by 51%, from 9,500 to 14,406. By 2001, the Sawyer School’s full-time faculty had grown by 29% since 1991, from 55 to 71, with an unprecedented 93% holding PhDs.⁵⁶

Dean Brennan left the Sawyer School of Management at the end of July 2001. A year later, he became President of Green Mountain College, Poultney, Vermont.

William J. O’Neill, Jr. succeeded Brennan as Dean of the Sawyer School of Management on August 1, 2001. O’Neill worked at the Polaroid Corporation for 30 years, where he was executive vice president and president of corporate business development. He left Polaroid in 1999 to form the O’Neill Group, consulting in the areas of business strategies, operational execution, financial evaluations and fundraising.

O’Neill was no stranger to Suffolk University, having earned his JD there, taking classes from then-Law Professor David J.

Sargent. William J. O’Neill and his brother Brian both served as members of Suffolk’s board of trustees, with William sitting as chairman of the board from 1996 until 2001.⁵⁷

Reflecting the managerial perspective of a large international corporation rather than that of smaller domestic businesses, Dean O’Neill placed internationalization, business, and international business at the center of the Sawyer School’s educational endeavors. The new Sawyer School Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives approved in 2004, and the renaming of the Sawyer School of Management in 2006 as the Sawyer Business School, highlighted these priorities.

Under Dean O’Neill’s leadership, the Sawyer School’s “global mission” provided direction for all of its endeavors. Half of the full-time faculty members hailed from abroad, 73% had international teaching experience, and many specialized in global business research. SBS students came from over 100 different countries. O’Neill promoted undergraduate and graduate travel courses and revision of undergraduate and graduate curricula to reflect the global emphasis.⁵⁸

As a first order of business, SBS revised the MBA curriculum to include an integrated, global approach to business education. The core MBA program increased core competencies in accounting, economics, finance, operations, and database management, marketing, and global strategy. Assistant Dean Lillian Hallberg also established the MBA EDGE program, a non-credit professional and career development program that paralleled students’ academic development. At the same time, the standard MBA program added a Corporate Financial Executive track and a Non-Profit track. The School eliminated the Master of Science program in Philanthropy and Media and the MBA/ Entrepreneurship track in 2003 and 2005, respectively, and in 2002 introduced a new joint MPA/MS in Political Science degree program.⁵⁹

Dean O’Neill next appointed Shahriar Khaksari, Professor of Finance, as the Business School’s first Dean of International Business Programs, in 2002. In 1991, Khaksari had established the first specialized master’s degree at the Sawyer School: the Master of Science in Finance (MSF) degree. In his new role, Dean Khaksari oversaw the development of international programming in the business school. Khaksari immediately formed an advisory board of faculty and global business leaders to begin enhancing current global initiatives and develop a new MBA program in international business.

In December 2002, the faculty approved the Global MBA



William J. O'Neill, Jr.

program and admitted its first class in September 2003. The Global MBA, a highly specialized MBA program, integrated academic knowledge with real-world global business experiences. The full-time Global MBA program took 15 months to complete and included a 3-month international internship and two global business travel courses within the program. Students also had the option to enroll in language training. In 2004, the Sawyer School launched a part-time Global MBA program.

Building on the work of Management Professor Teresa Nelson, who had piloted a promising teaching model in her global seminar for graduate students, Khaksari developed the Global Immersion Program to fulfill the Business School's mission of preparing successful leaders in global business. Dean Khaksari also extended the reach of the Sawyer School's global focus through new and revised articulation agreements with overseas institutions.

Dean O'Neill next focused on revising the undergraduate international business major. He asked C. Gopinath, Associate Professor of Management, to assist Dean Khaksari in the revision process. Renamed the Global Business major in 2005, this intensive program focused on academic study in international business, cultural immersion through language and travel and an additional specialization in accounting, finance, management, marketing, information systems or entrepreneurship. Students also centered their study on either European Business or Emerging Economies.

Between 2005 and 2007, SBS formulated a new curriculum for the entire BSBA program. The goal, as Dean O'Neill expressed it, was to "build one of the best BSBA programs in Boston." Jointly developed by faculty, administrators, students, department chairs, and advisory boards, the curriculum focused on the LINKS (learning, leadership, innovation, networking, knowledge, and service) system. Students studied the foundations of business during their first two years. This curriculum provided the skills and knowledge they needed to succeed as future global business leaders, and centered around the themes of globalization, ethics and corporate social responsibility, diversity, leadership, teamwork, and networking.⁶⁰

Cohort experiences, beginning with "SU 101—The Freshman Experience," allowed students to connect with their classmates around specific topics. One of the highlights of the new curriculum was the online portfolio, or e-portfolio. Students built and maintained this Web-based repository of knowledge throughout their Suffolk careers, and in their junior year could

create a personal Web page to present themselves effectively to prospective employers. The new BSBA curriculum also contained a strong focus on the ethics and practice of social responsibility and community service. By the time of the new undergraduate core curriculum's implementation in 2007, the Sawyer School offered nine academic majors: Accounting, Information Systems, Entrepreneurship, Finance, Interdisciplinary Business, Global Business, Management, Marketing, and Public Administration. Like CAS, SBS also created a new, highly competitive honors program.

In 2007, the Sawyer Business School acquired its first endowed chair, thanks to the continuing generosity of the Sawyer family. The Carol Sawyer Parks Endowed Chair would help SBS attract and retain seasoned entrepreneurs and would assist the School with funds for academic research and grants. Another funding priority for the Business School remained internships and mentors for its students.⁶¹

Chapter 8 *Suffolk University: A Social History, 1905-2010*



Suffolk School of Law evening students, 1911

What follows is an attempt to understand the people who took part, as students, faculty, administrators, or alumni, in more than 100 years of the Suffolk University experience. Who were they? Why did they come? How did they interact with one another? What were the forces at work on them? Most important, how did this combination of personalities and circumstances contribute to making Suffolk University what it had become by 2010?

Gleason L. Archer insisted throughout his life that the University he founded was “dedicated to the cause of the working classes, from whose ranks he himself had sprung.” His first students were painters, dyers, printers, cashiers, laborers, and salesmen; by 1908, over twenty-five occupations were represented at Suffolk. Beginning in the 1920s, however, Archer acknowledged that “bankers, brokers, businessmen, federal, state,

and municipal officials” were also “numbered in every class.” As white collar workers supplemented the artisan base at Archer’s school, a mixture was created that characterized the University’s student body for decades.¹

The “controlling motive” of Archer’s school was “to give every student his chance.” Those whom Archer expected Suffolk University to serve were a projection of his self-image: honest, diligent working people who sought education in order to enhance their social status and the contribution they could make to society. To their ambition and hard work, Archer aimed to add what George Frost had added to his—the good fortune of having a patron concerned with making affordable the education so earnestly sought. This combination of “pluck and luck” was Horatio Alger’s prescription for his heroes’ success; it was also the one which had carried Gleason Archer out of the working class. For those who possessed the integrity and determination to follow the founder’s path, Suffolk University presented an “open door of opportunity.”²

When Suffolk University was founded in 1906, unquestioned and unrestricted immigration had been the central fact of American life for forty years. Twenty million people—a number equal to the entire American population in 1850—arrived in the United States from Europe between the Civil War and 1906; half of these entered the country after 1890. In 1870, Boston’s population was 25% foreign-born; the country’s, 9%. By 1906, the figures were 36% and 14%, respectively. By the first decade of the twentieth century, many Americans were being forced to confront the implications. Thousands of new immigrants arrived each day. Even more disturbing, an American-born second generation increased every year in numbers and maturity, demanding full rights of participation in the society to which their mothers and fathers had come in search of opportunity.

Traditional leadership groups in American society took steps to safeguard their predominance. High school diplomas, then college degrees, took on unprecedented importance, as newly-founded professional associations strove to secure state regulations requiring such credentials for access to professions. Poorer immigrant groups were thereby excluded.

This emphasis on degrees, however, also created intense pressure for expanded educational facilities and opportunities. Institutions of higher learning were few, exclusive, and costly. Many new schools, therefore, were founded. Often they catered to poorer “native” Americans who sought degrees that would

distinguish them from their immigrant competitors. Some, even more odious in the view of traditional leadership groups, also aimed at the immigrants. Only through education, their founders argued, could the new arrivals be “Americanized,” and thus immunized against left- or right-wing political demagoguery. A few educators also saw their institutions as instruments of economic self-help for immigrant groups.

In addition, then, to its role as a springboard to success for individual workingmen, Archer’s school was also an instrument to “dispel prejudices, class hatreds, and propaganda calculated to foster class warfare” --thereby assuring the emergence of “sound leadership” from the “ranks of the underprivileged.” The liberation function and the control function were finely balanced in this program; the line between championship of the workers’ cause and patronizing of the workers themselves was a thin one. Were they being freed by education to be themselves, to evolve their own values; or were they simply being freed to obey their educators more willingly? The struggle--sometimes conscious, sometimes unconscious--to resolve the tensions that grew out of the historical conditions in which Suffolk University was founded, has provided one of the central themes in the social history of the institution.³

Throughout his forty-two years at the University, Gleason Archer obviously thought of himself as performing an on-going act of philanthropy; through his school, he was passing on to his poor and immigrant students the opportunity given to him by George Frost to obtain a level of education which he could not otherwise have afforded. As he considered the backgrounds from which Suffolk students came, however, Archer was--and remained--convinced that “it was of course necessary for me to exercise a paternal oversight” over the school’s students, its extra-curricular activities, and its alumni. Not only did he assert his tutelary authority as Dean, and later President; he demanded continued “loyalty” to the school (i.e., deference to the Dean’s judgment) from alumni long after they had graduated. It was probably unintentional, but there was a hint of patronizing and condescension in the way the self-made Yankee “philanthropist” regarded (and addressed) his poor, disadvantaged, and predominantly non-Yankee “beneficiaries.”⁴

The Dean’s tutelary approach set the tone for relations between his administration and the University’s students until his alumni ousted him during the 1940s. Even after the dominant ethnic elements in the administration became identical to those in the student body, the paternalistic habits learned by many

of the new Trustees as students at Suffolk proved very difficult to break. Student and alumni self-government grew steadily in the decade after Gleason Archer's departure in 1948; its growth was inhibited, however, by administrative reluctance to share responsibility, and by student and alumni hesitancy to assume it. During the 1960s, student self-confidence developed considerably, as resistance to authority increased throughout American society. Mediation by a new generation of Trustees and administrators—ethnically similar to their senior colleagues, but less intractably paternalistic—ultimately permitted the University to accommodate emphatic student and alumni demands for a participatory role. It was 1971, however, before the administration finally endorsed alumni association autonomy and officially encouraged every student “to assume responsibility for his own affairs as much as possible.”⁵

After 1937, Archer's alumni gradually captured his school. By that time, ninety percent of the Law School teaching staff were Suffolk graduates; and in the next decade more and more Irish Catholic alumni were elected to the Board. They presented a striking contrast to the small band of Yankees who had constituted Dean Archer's Board of Trustees during Suffolk's first thirty years. Apart from an office staff of Irish Catholic women, Archer and his Trustees maintained an administrative team composed predominantly of Yankee men; it was staffed primarily by the Dean's relations and his “Maine mafia” of part-time assistants. The students, of course, were mainly Irish Catholic men. By 1948, the ethnic composition of the Board of Trustees had become approximately what that of the student body had been during the 1920s—a composition which the Board retained for three decades.

This slow transformation in administrative, student, and alumni attitudes also reflected long-term changes in the composition of the student body. During the 1920s, Archer prominently advertised the school's “cosmopolitanism,” his code word for ethnic diversity. As President David Sargent proudly observed, “Suffolk was practicing diversity back before that term had its present common usage....[W]e didn't care about backgrounds, we cared about ability. We didn't ask where they came from, only what they could do.”⁶

Over twenty national groups were represented at Suffolk. Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, whites, blacks, Asians, and Amerindians all attended; but, Archer asserted: “race and creed are forgotten in the common tasks of the library and the classroom. A spirit of comradeship develops in all classes that

makes for true Americanism.” That this “true Americanism” was the Americanism proffered them by “true American” Progressives like Archer did not seem to disturb Archer-era students at Suffolk. They, and their successors for decades, looked to the University’s faculty and administration for guidance, leadership, and opinions. In 1925, 81.5% of the students at Suffolk Law School had been born in the U.S.; 71% of the total student body were Massachusetts-born. In 1938, 93.6% of Suffolk’s Liberal Arts students were American-born, and 80% were natives of Massachusetts. There was this manipulative element in the Progressive approach itself; Archer was not unique among Progressivism’s adherents in desiring to teach immigrants the “true American” values held by himself and his fellow Progressives, in an effort to rally those immigrants to the side of the Progressive campaign to protect “equality of opportunity” against well-to-do “monopolists.”⁷

At any given time before 1980, a majority of Suffolk University’s students came from an Irish-American background—second or (more commonly) third generation Americans; poor Yankees (from English or Scottish families long resident in New England); and even more recent immigrants, mainly East European Jews and Italians, some newly arrived in the U.S., but mostly second generation.

In Suffolk Law School before World War II, for example, half of the students had Irish roots, East European Jews and Italians made up another fourth. Poor Yankees constituted the final quarter.⁸

Although the flood of immigrants to the United States had been stemmed after 1920 by immigration quotas, the ambitious second generation produced an enormous impact on American society in the years that followed. Even when members of that second generation did not enter schools themselves, their competition drove many other Americans to seek degrees that would maintain or improve their own competitive position. High school attendance, for example, rose from 10% of the high school age group in 1910 to 50% in 1930.⁹

The Suffolk Colleges, established in the 1930s, aimed to serve the same competitive degree-seeking that had created the boom in high school education. Both “native” working people and those of immigrant stock flocked to the new undergraduate institutions. Interestingly, low-income Yankee students in the Colleges outnumbered students from Irish backgrounds until after the Second World War—forty percent to thirty percent. As in the Law School, students from Italian and Jewish backgrounds

made up most of the remaining quarter of the student body.

Before World War II, more Suffolk students, Law and College, came from Boston proper than from any other locality; contiguous communities like Roxbury, Dorchester, Somerville, Cambridge, and South Boston provided the next largest delegations. Then came cities on the North Shore or north of Boston--Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Medford, Revere--which an effective rail network linked to the Hub. Fewer students commuted from South Shore communities, at least partially due to inadequacies in public transportation. Archer's school served primarily an urban-based, lower middle or working class constituency--hard-working men and women seeking to realize the American dream.

Despite the dislocations of the Second World War and the immediate postwar period, G.I. Bill funds enabled the University to retain a substantial portion of all its traditional constituencies. Although male veterans became the predominant element in both the law and undergraduate student bodies for almost a decade after 1945, the distribution of ethnic backgrounds remained almost identical to that of the 1930s. At Suffolk Law, Irish students still predominated, followed by Yankees, Jews, and Italians; in the Colleges, Yankee and Irish students each constituted a third of the registration, while Italians and Jews again made up the balance. Nor did the towns from which the University drew its enrollment change substantially after the war. As more and more people moved to the suburbs, Boston and the inner ring of contiguous urban communities nevertheless continued to provide the bulk of Suffolk's law and undergraduate students.¹⁰

Within two decades, however, the geographic and socio-economic origins of Suffolk students had begun to change. At the Law School, the traditional preponderance of working-class students gave way after 1970 to a numerical ascendancy of students from middle-class suburbs like Newton, Brookline, Quincy, Arlington, and Framingham. By 1980, Suffolk students came from forty-three states; nearly 40% of Suffolk Law students came from outside Massachusetts, compared to 25% in 1972, 4%, in 1956, and 1% or less before 1950. The Colleges, meanwhile, continued to draw many students from traditional working-class centers like Boston, Dorchester, Cambridge, and Medford; four-fifths of Suffolk's undergraduates lived with their parents, half financed their own education, and 80% worked at least part-time. In 1980, however, the Liberal Arts College and the School of Management also attracted students in substantial

numbers from such middle-class Boston suburban communities as Quincy, West Roxbury, Arlington, and Newton. Only a few College students came from west of Worcester, 5% from outside Massachusetts, and 2% from abroad.¹¹

Ethnically, Suffolk continued to draw more law students of Irish descent than from any other background. They no longer constituted a majority, however; only about 35% of Suffolk Law School students after 1970 were identifiably Irish. Another quarter was composed of Yankees, who thus approached the Irish proportion more closely than ever before. By 1980, the percentage of students from Italian backgrounds equaled the Jewish figure, while both groups (at 15% each) formed larger proportions of the Law School's student body than ever before. As traditional residence patterns had done, older ethnic patterns persisted longer in the Colleges than in the Law School. After 1966, the proportion of College students from Irish backgrounds did surpass that of Yankee students for the first time (33% to 28%); but those two groups continued to constitute, as they had since the 1930s, two-thirds of the Colleges' enrollment. The remaining third, as well, retained its historic composition of Italian and Jewish students--though by 1980 the proportion of Italian students (16%) had outgrown the Jewish figure (10%).¹²

Although the Law School diverged more sharply in 2009 from the attendance patterns typical of the University's first six decades, significant--if less apparent--changes had also taken place in the College population. In the Liberal Arts and Management student bodies, the proportion of students from recently-immigrated families had declined steadily, along with the foreign-born segment of the American population. During the 1960s and 1970s, the proportion of suburban students grew--while that of working-class and recently-immigrated students shrank--more in the Law School than in Liberal Arts or Management. Both trends, however, characterized all three of the University's academic units. The greater self-confidence of suburban students, and the student body's broadened familiarity with democratic institutions and the American way of life, combined to undermine long-standing habits of deference and to produce steadily escalating demands for student and alumni participation in University governance.¹³

Beginning in the 1990s, Irish-Americans and Anglo-Americans combined constituted only 30% of enrollments of all CLAS/SOM enrollments; Italian-Americans, 20%; and American Jews, 10%. The percentages of French-surname students (including Haitians), Slavic-surname students, Muslim/Arabic-surname students, East Asian students, and Hispanic-surname

students grew steadily, with the Muslim/Arabic-surname students constituting in 2007 one of the larger undergraduate ethnic groups in the SSOM (13%) and East Asian students constituting 17% of SSOM graduate students.

By 2009, international students made up approximately 6% of the CAS student population, compared to 17% in the SSOM. The percentage of out-of-state students rose to around 22% in CAS and SSOM, a very significant change for an institution that was 98% local in 1989. The Law School in 2008-2009 drew students from 31 states and 14 foreign countries.¹⁴

Black students attended Archer's school from early in its history, totaling approximately 2% of the student body, a percentage equal to the black proportion of Boston's population. Very few institutions of higher learning had such black percentage equivalence during this period. Thaddeus Alexander Kitchener (born in Jamaica) was the institution's first black graduate, in 1913; in 1914, Louis Eugene Pasco (son of an African American mother and a Mexican father) graduated with African American George Madison Washington, followed one year later by Thomas Vreeland Jones. Students from other non-white racial groups also attended the school, though in proportions far below even those for black students. Shichiro Hayashi (born in Japan) became the school's first Asian graduate, in 1922; Henry Hom Dow (born in Hudson, Massachusetts), of the class of 1929, was the first Asian American graduate to pass the bar. In 1925, Nelson D. Simons, "chief" of the Pequot tribe, became the school's first Native American alumnus. The first African American to receive a degree from the Colleges, Herbert L. Lyken, earned his BSBA in 1948; in 1970, Lyken also became the first black to serve on the Business School faculty.¹⁵

Even in the 1960s, the undergraduate AHANA (African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American) population at Suffolk remained small; it hovered around five percent (four-fifths black) throughout the 1970s, while that in the Law School reached only 2% (half black) by 1980.

After 1946, however, the proportion of AHANA (African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American) students at Suffolk no longer kept pace with the increasing non-white proportion of Boston's population. As at most institutions of higher learning, only during the racial turmoil of the 1960s did this underrepresentation gain recognition as a problem. At that point, the University undertook a wide-ranging program to increase AHANA representation--after 1968 in the Colleges, and after 1972 in the Law School. The Colleges instituted special



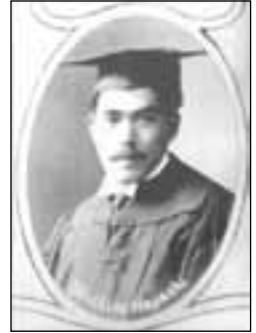
Thomas Vreeland Jones, an early African American graduate of Suffolk Law School, 1915

scholarships for disadvantaged students in 1968, as did the Law School five years later. William Hannah became in 1970 Suffolk's first full-time black teacher. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity officer joined Suffolk's professional administrative staff in 1972; that same year, Professor Hannah became Suffolk's first Minority Student Advisor (a part-time post), and a Committee on Minority Student Affairs formed to assist and advise him. Despite these efforts, the undergraduate AHANA population at Suffolk remained small; it hovered around five percent (four-fifths black) for the remainder of the decade, while that in the Law School reached only 2% (half black) by 1980. In that year, African-Americans comprised 3% of the full-time Liberal Arts faculty; neither the Law School nor the School of Management had any full-time black teachers.¹⁶

Nearly a third of Suffolk's black student community came from abroad--especially from the West Indies and various African states. The number of these and other international students in the Colleges began to grow significantly during the late 1960s, after Suffolk added its name to a United States Information Service list of schools which accepted overseas students. In 1960, twenty-six students came to the University from sixteen countries; by the mid-1970s, that figure had grown to 150 students from thirty-eight countries.¹⁷

From the late 1960s, Law students participated in the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) minority student program. Undergraduate courses in black and third world history and literature appeared in the College curriculum. A special Law School AHANA admissions program began. A Suffolk University Afro-American Club formed in 1969; BALSAs (the Black American Law Students' Association), in 1973; and HALSAs (the Hispanic American Law Students' Association), two years afterward. In 1976, the Suffolk Student Coalition against Racism organized. The first AHANA members joined the School of Management Advisory Council in 1974, and five years later Thomas J. Brown became Suffolk University's first black Trustee. That same year (1979), the Law School engaged the services of a Consultant on Minority Admission.

Enrollments of AHANA students grew steadily during the presidency of Daniel Perlman (1980-89). In 1981, AHANA enrollments made up 4% of the University-wide total (3.4% CAS, 4.7% SSOM, 4.3% Law). By 1989, the overall University AHANA enrollment had risen to 8.3% (10.8% CAS, 7.8% SSOM, 5.9% Law). AHANA enrollments grew even more rapidly under the Sargent administration. By 1994, the overall



*Shichiro Hayashi,
Suffolk's first Asian
graduate, 1922*

University AHANA enrollment had risen to 14.8%% (17.5% CAS, 14.6% SSOM, 11.7% Law). By 2009 academic year, AHANA students accounted for 17% of Law School enrollments and approximately 20% of CAS/SBS enrollments.¹⁸

At the school's first closing exercises on May 18, 1908, Dean Archer had announced that although women (none of whom had yet been admitted) might be the intellectual equals of men, he would not have any of them in his classrooms, because of the flirtation that would inevitably arise. Suffolk Law School formally barred women until 1937; and from 1925 until that date, the Dean's catalogue prominently billed Suffolk Law as "A Man's School."¹⁹

Gleason Archer's daughter Marian, the first woman to graduate from Suffolk Law School, entered in the fall of 1933. Her impressive performance convinced Archer to make the College of Liberal Arts that he founded in September 1934 co-educational from the start. Even so, Archer's College catalogue clearly stated throughout the pre-war period that the administration reserved the right "to limit the number of young women who may enter in any one year." Both the College of Journalism and the College of Business Administration began on a co-educational basis, and, after Marian Archer MacDonal's graduation in 1937, the Law School opened its doors to women from outside the founder's family.²⁰

By 1940, women composed a quarter of the University's undergraduate population, although they constituted less than one percent of Law School enrollment. As veterans filled all divisions of the school after 1946, however, the population of female students in the collegiate departments declined to that of the Law School. Both stood at around 3% in 1946. During the next fifteen years, the proportion of women in the Colleges grew steadily, if slowly, to 11% by 1960; while the Law School figure remained virtually unchanged. Within the collegiate departments, the Liberal Arts College housed the center of the expansion in women's enrollments; the College of Business Administration remained at or below Law School levels.²¹

By 1965, the proportion of women in the Liberal Arts College had reached nearly 30%, although both the Law School and the Business School still hovered around the 4% mark. Five years later, the College of Business Administration and the Law School had reached 6%; during the same period, the College of Liberal Arts increased the female proportion of its enrollment to nearly 40%. The 1970s, however, brought University-wide changes in the number of women in attendance, the quality



Marian Archer MacDonal, the founder's daughter and the first woman to graduate from Suffolk Law School, 1937.

of their lives as students, and the support facilities available to them. By 1980, women made up more than half of Liberal Arts students. Meanwhile, the proportion of female students in the Business School had trebled, from 6% in 1970 to 18% a decade later. Most dramatically, the proportion of women in the Law School jumped over the same period from 6% to 35%.²²

As the proportion of female students grew, so did the proportion of female faculty members. Mary Frances Pray, who taught part-time in the Law School from 1942 until 1952, served as the University's first female faculty member. Two female part-time Liberal Arts instructors, joined the faculty in 1947; and the University's first female full-time teachers--Ella Murphy, Catherine Fehrer, and Edith Marken--joined the Liberal Arts faculty in 1948. Eleven years later, Murphy became the first woman at Suffolk to be appointed a full professor; Catherine Fehrer followed one year later. Edith Marken served from 1948 until 1953 as Suffolk's first female department chairperson; in 1963, Fehrer became the second. Catherine Judge became both the Law School's first full-time woman teacher (1967), and its first female full professor (1972). The proportion of women on the Law faculty, which stood at 5% in 1970 compared to 25% on the Liberal Arts faculty, rose during the next decade to 11% (compared to 29% in the Liberal Arts). The first woman to join the Business faculty (Jo Ann Renfrew) did so only in 1970; Emma Auer became its first female department chairperson in 1976, and in 1979 Frances Burke became the School of Management's first female full professor.²³

Women composed 47.1% of the University's professional administrative staff in 1937; the proportion in 1980 had risen very slightly to 48.1%. The number of organizations focused on women's lives and concerns also multiplied as female enrollment expanded. Suffolk established its first social sorority, Phi Sigma Sigma, in 1969, the same year it discontinued the "Miss Suffolk" contest. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action officer Judy Minardi took office in 1972, and in the same year a President's Committee on the Status of Women formed. Under the leadership of Professor Maria Miliora, the committee produced during its eight years of existence a "Report on the Status of Women at Suffolk" (1975) and a later addendum, "Sexism in the University Curriculum" (1978); both called attention to various areas of sex discrimination at the institution. In 1973, Jeanne Hession became the University's first woman Trustee, followed a year later by Dorothy Antonelli. The Business School Advisory Council named its first female member in 1974. A



An early meeting of the Women's Association of Suffolk University (Catherine Fehrer, Advisor, fourth from left), 1948.

Women's Program Committee formed that same year, to assume the responsibilities for obtaining speakers, monitoring library acquisitions, and similar projects; three years later, the Program Committee created--and merged into--the Women's Program Center. In 1973, a branch of Women in Communications, a national professional organization, had also been established for Journalism and Communications students; and two years later a Committee for the Continuing Education of Women formed to serve women returning to college after an extended interval--of whom about 400 attended Suffolk at that time. (The next year, it became the Continuing Education Committee, serving the needs of returning men as well as women.) By 1975, Ann Guilbert had been added to the Athletic Department staff to introduce a program of women's athletics. As female enrollment grew in the Law School and the Business School after 1970, feminist activity spread there from its early center in the College of Liberal Arts. The Suffolk Women's Law Caucus, for example, was founded in 1973, and a business professional sorority, Phi Chi Theta, two years later.²⁴

By 1995, women constituted 55% of Suffolk students. In 2009, women made up 57% of the combined CAS and SSOM undergraduate student enrollments, compared to 53% in 1989. By 2009, 65% of CAS undergraduates were female; among CAS graduate students, 75% were female. In 2009, 42% of SSOM undergraduates were female; of SSOM graduate students, 51% were female. In the Law School in 2009, 48% of students were female.

Senior citizens, too, have found a place in the Suffolk University tradition throughout the school's history. As early as the 1920s, students at Suffolk Law School ranged in age from seventeen to sixty; Gleason Archer did not concentrate solely on those of traditional "student age," but encouraged people of all ages to come to his institution. In 1973, the University established a program whereby senior citizens could attend Suffolk classes tuition-free--on a space-available basis--with full academic privileges; upon successful completion of a course, they earned semester-hour credit toward a degree. The Senior Citizens' Program gained Suffolk nation-wide attention, especially through the media interest manifested in degree recipients like octogenarian Charles L. Niles (BS '77, Ed.M. '79) and Rosalie L. Warren, who received her BS degree in 1980 magna cum laude, at age 79. Partly as a result of the program's appeal, the age range among Suffolk students was even greater in 1980 than it had been during the Archer era; students from sixteen to eighty could be

found on the University's busy campus.²⁵

With the advent of the Sargent administration in 1989, the University's definition and interpretation of "cultural diversity" moved significantly beyond that of religion, gender, race, ethnicity, and age, to include a number of other previously underappreciated constituencies. For example, in the fall of 1992 the Gay and Lesbian Alliance at Suffolk University became a recognized campus organization. In 1996, it expanded to include Bisexual students, and two years later it also added Transgender students, to become the Rainbow Alliance and the GBLT Program.²⁶

Other constituencies and sensibilities also emerged, as when, for example, Suffolk University became in 1992 the first Boston-area institution to ban smoking, and when, in 1997, a Student Leaders with Disabilities organization formed.

Student Activities and Student Government

Student activities have played an important role, over the years, in helping to shape Suffolk's diverse student body into a community. Throughout the pre-World War II period, however, law students dominated the extra-curricular programs at Suffolk University. Debate, the oldest extra-curricular activity at Suffolk, commenced with a Debating Society, originally founded in 1907, and refounded in 1916; it survived less than a year. The third attempt at establishing a Law School Debating Society took place in January 1936; in 1937, a College Debating Society started. Journalism, the institution's second-oldest extra-curricular activity, began in 1910 with the school's first newspaper, the *Suffolk Law Student*, which published only three issues before dissolving. The *Suffolk Law School Register*, a student magazine, first appeared in October 1915 and continued publication until 1921. A new student newspaper, the *Suffolk Journal*, printed its first issue in September 1936. With the establishment of the Suffolk Players, student dramatics began in November 1936. In 1938, the University's first foreign language club, the Circolo Italiano, formed. University Librarian Esther Newsome became the first Director of Student Activities in 1936, succeeded by Edith R. Doane in 1938. President Archer had some misgivings about the impact on his institution of extensive student participation; he stipulated that the activities a student might engage in could "at any time [be] limited" by the administration to "safeguard student health and scholarship." Nevertheless, the student organizations founded in the late 1930s proved very durable; each of the five organizations that existed at Suffolk in 1940 was the progenitor of

an equivalent association at the University in 2010.²⁷

In 1939, the first suggestion of student government at Suffolk emerged in the form of a Student Council. An elected body, the Council hosted three representatives from each of the three Colleges (Liberal Arts and Sciences, Management, and Journalism), while the much larger Law School designated twelve. Law student Samuel P. Hyland served as the Council's first president.

After 1946, returning veterans increased enrollment in the college departments to six times the pre-war size--and to three times the Law School's diminished enrollment. The revitalized Colleges could thus lay claim to most of the student activities programs on campus. A Student Government for the Colleges (later renamed the Student Government Association, or SGA) took shape. The SGA held its first elections in February 1946, and chose Laurence V. Rand as its first president. By 1949, Suffolk boasted over twenty-five student organizations, five times the number that had existed ten years earlier. A Business Club, founded in 1950 and affiliated with the American Marketing Association a year later, quickly became one of the largest organizations on campus.²⁸

Edgar DeForest presided over the postwar prosperity as Director of Student Activities between 1948 and 1953. When he resigned, however, prosperity had given way to hard times. The Korean War sent enrollments plummeting, with retrenchment across the board in the extra-curricular program as one result. The SGA President noted a "low ebb" of student spirit in 1951, and University President Walter M. Burse observed that students were probably "worn out" by the crowded extracurricular schedule of previous years. By 1954, the twenty-five active student organizations of 1949 had been cut to under a dozen.²⁹

Professor John Colburn became Student Activities Director at this critical juncture. He served in that position for fifteen years, from 1953 until 1968. Like his predecessors, he served as only a part-time director, but he contributed wholeheartedly to the recovery and subsequent vigor of the activities program.³⁰

As enrollments in the collegiate departments and the Law School began slowly to rise after 1956, the extra-curricular programs in both resuscitated. By 1961, combined action by Colburn and the SGA had won reinstatement of a student activities fee and introduction of a student activities period for the Colleges. An elected student government for the Law School (the Student Bar Association) formed in 1959. Four years later, the Evening Division Student Association (EDSA) organized



*First Student Council,
1939.*

to represent evening and part-time students in the collegiate departments; by 1971, it had transformed itself into an elective, genuinely representative organ of student government. By the time John Colburn resigned as Director of Student Activities in 1968 to assume full-time teaching duties, twenty-five student organizations again thrived on campus, double the number when Colburn took office, and equal to the number of student clubs at the height of the postwar boom.³¹

In 1966, the opening of the Donahue Building, and the appointment of D. Bradley Sullivan as the University's first Dean of Students, opened a new phase in the development of student activities at Suffolk. The new building alleviated the space problem, allowing student organizations to multiply and the complexity of their involvements to increase; the new Dean assumed the expanded administrative responsibilities thus created.³²

As at colleges and universities across the nation, student leaders and the administration at Suffolk University had been at odds since the early 1960s, as students challenged the traditional "paternal oversight" exercised by administrators over student affairs. In its place, the students demanded increased autonomy and a participatory role in managing those areas of University life that directly affected their lives. Student organization and agitation had played a significant part in propelling the Trustees out of their long-maintained fiscal conservatism and into a building program necessary to supplement the increasingly inadequate facilities of the old University Building. Even as the Donahue Building opened in 1966, the administration and Trustees only with difficulty acknowledged the influence--or even the legitimacy--of student activism in shaping the University's evolution. For their part, student leaders had difficulty believing that the Board's--and the administration's--new direction could be self-motivated, the result of internal changes in membership. Pressure, the student leaders felt, had been necessary to win all past concessions, and continued agitation would be required to defend what had been granted and to obtain a continued hearing for student grievances.³³

Sullivan faced the unenviable task of mediating between the students and the administration in an attempt to resolve the crisis of conflicting views. At his suggestion, the University established a Joint Council on Student Affairs--composed of student, faculty, and administrative representatives-- in 1967. Within two years, that body had produced a Code of Justice to regulate disciplinary proceedings against students; some called it a "student



John Colburn

bill of rights.” It was then incorporated into a much more comprehensive Joint Statement on the Rights and Responsibilities of Students, which received final approval from the Board of Trustees in 1977. The Joint Statement superseded previous guidelines drawn up by University administrators alone; it thus marked an important commitment by the administration to share at least some responsibilities with student leaders. Although he could make no headway on SGA demands for a student Trustee, Sullivan did help students secure representation on a number of faculty committees. He also helped them to win accreditation for student representatives to relevant Trustee committees—for Liberal Arts students to the College Committee in 1969, and for business students to the Business School Committee two years later. In the fall of 1969, the University also addressed long-standing student demands for a “student union” by opening the Ridgeway Building for use as a student activities center. By the early 1970s, Sullivan had built the bridges and laid the organizational groundwork necessary for constructive interaction between students and the administration.³⁴

Dean Sullivan thus helped make available a great deal of energy for the development of student activities and organizations that might otherwise have been expended in contention. In addition, he won authorization to convert the part-time Director of Student Activities position into a full-time post. When John Colburn resigned in 1968, the first full-time Director of Student Activities, alumnus William J. Lewis, succeeded him.

During the ensuing thirteen years, Lewis and his successors (James O. Peterson, 1971-75; Kenneth E. Kelly, 1975-77; and Bonita L. Betters-Reed, 1977-79) witnessed an unparalleled expansion in extra-curricular programs throughout the University. By 1980, eleven student organizations functioned in the Law School (not counting the moot courts or the clinical programs) compared to only one fifteen years before. In the collegiate departments, meanwhile, the twenty-five organizations of 1968 had by 1980 grown to forty-six, including thirty-eight in the Liberal Arts College and eight in the School of Management. A *Law Review* had been founded in 1967, and an International Law Society formed in 1976, along with its *Transnational Law Journal*. Student TV station WSUB and radio station WSFR began broadcasting in 1974 and 1976, respectively. In the spring of 1975, a History Society was founded; and the era’s interest in ethnic roots manifested itself in foundation of Afro-American, Latin American, International Students, Hellenic, Irish, and Italian-American undergraduate organizations. A twenty-year



*D. Bradley Sullivan
(left)*

ban on social fraternities ended in 1969 when Tau Kappa Epsilon (TKE) gained permission to establish a chapter at Suffolk; later the same year, Phi Sigma Sigma, the University founded its first social sorority.³⁵

By this time, the job of student government had become sufficiently complex that the SGA created two new bodies under its jurisdiction to handle specialized functions: the Council of Presidents, in 1973, to deal with the coordination and funding of the rapidly-increasing assortment of undergraduate clubs and societies; and the Program Board and Council, in 1980, to concentrate on the planning of social events. The Council of Presidents took the new name, the Club Allocation Board, in 2002 and ceased to exist in 2005. In 2001, the Graduate Student Association replaced the EDSA (the Evening Division Student Association, which had long represented evening, part-time, and graduate students) as a element of Suffolk student government.

Beginning in 1979, three long-serving Directors of Student Activities succeeded one another: Duane R. Anderson, 1979-88; Donna Schmidt, 1988-2001; and Aurelio M. Valente, 2001-06. In 2001, Aurelio Valente replaced Donna Schmidt as Director of Student Activities, and he in turn was succeeded by Dan McHugh and then John Silveria. The Law School, meanwhile, created a Dean of Students position in 1996, occupied, successively, by Elizabeth-Ann S. Foley (1996-99), Bernadette Feeley (1999-2001), Beverly Coles-Roby (2001-06), and Laura Ferrari (2006-).³⁶

One of the administrative reorganizations undertaken by President Perlman was a kind of Copernican Revolution in which he took the Dean of Students' Office (which, from the time of its creation in 1966 had become steadily more peripheral) and placed it at the center of a new solar system comprising the formerly autonomous (and disparate) responsibilities of Athletics, Campus Ministry, Career Services and Cooperative Education, Health Services, the International Student Advisor, Student Activities, and the Women's Program Center. To head (and identify a rationale for) this new Division of Student Services, Nancy Cadle Stoll from the New England Association of Schools and Colleges (and also previously associate dean of students at Brandeis University and Simmons College), was appointed Dean of Student Services in September 1987. In the years that followed, Dean Stoll spun straw into gold, so that these tattered, scattered fragments might be stitched together into a viable fabric.

Dean Stoll added an Associate Dean (Elliot Gabriel, Director of Career Services and Cooperative Education, 1988-



Nancy C. Stoll

2006) in October 1988 and an Assistant Dean (Harvard-trained Zegenu Tsige, 1990-2002) in July 1990. In August 1988, she also appointed Donna L. Schmidt, who by the end of her tenure in 2001 had become the longest-serving Director of Student Activities since the position became full-time in 1968. (Prof. John Colburn served sixteen years in a part-time capacity, 1952-68.) Under Ms. Schmidt's direction, the Student Activities Office--with its related student "umbrella" organizations (Student Government Association, Council of Presidents, Program Council)--became one of the most effective, and least acknowledged, promoters on campus of multiculturalism and student retention. In 2001, Aurelio Valente succeeded Donna Schmidt as Director of Student Activities, and he in turn was succeeded in 2006 by Dan McHugh. Assistant Dean Tsige was succeeded in 2003 by Christopher Giordano; who was replaced in that position by John Silveria when Giordano was promoted to Associate Dean in 2006. At the same time, Anne Coyne was also appointed an Associate Dean, succeeding Elliot Gabriel. In 2008, Coyne became Dean of Students when Nancy Stoll was appointed Vice President for Student Affairs.³⁷

A Dean of Students's position had been created in the Law School 1996. It was occupied, successively, by Elizabeth-Ann S. Foley (1996-99), Bernadette Feeley (1999-2001), Beverly Coles-Roby (2001-06), and Laura Ferrari (2006-). An Assistant Dean of Students position was added in 2001.

In 1989, fifteen student organizations functioned in the Law School, compared to only eleven in 1980. By 1995, that number had risen to seventeen. The College and the School of Management, by 1989, housed thirty-eight student organizations (31 CAS, 7 SSOM) compared to forty-six (38 CAS, 8 SSOM) in 1980. In 1995, CAS/SSOM boasted 38 student organizations (32 CAS, 6 SSOM). Ethnic and culturally diverse groups stood out in the configuration of student associations during the period 1980-95. A Black Student Union and an International Student Association had both been founded before 1980. In addition to them, Suffolk established between 1980 and 1995 all of the following: the Asian-American Association; the Caribbean-American Student Alliance; the Emerald (Irish Cultural) Club; the Gay and Lesbian Alliance at Suffolk University; the Haitian-American Student Association; the Hispanic Association; the Republic of China Student Club; and the Suffolk University Society Organized Against Racism (SOAR). During the same period in the Law School, a Gaelic Law Society and a Jewish Law Student Association complemented the Asian, Black, and



The original Ridgeway Building, a former supermarket at 148 Cambridge Street, was purchased in 1967 and was used as a student activities center until a new Student Activities Center opened at 28 Derne Street in 1989. At that time, the old Ridgeway Building was razed.

Hispanic Law Student Associations already extant from the 1970s. During the 1990s, the Sawyer School of Management initiated a Women in Business Club, an International Business Club, and a Professional Marketing Association. In 1997, the Law School initiated a *Suffolk Journal of Trial and Appellate Advocacy*; four years later, it founded a *Journal of High Technology Law*.

The visibility of student activities on campus increased markedly during these years. Construction of a new Student Center at 28 Derne Street began in June 1988, and groundbreaking on the new Ridgeway Building took place a little more than a year later, in August 1989. The University's first real Student Activities Center opened, with abundant fanfare, in September 1989; and on February 5, 1991, the new Gymnasium cunningly hidden in the diminutive Ridgeway Building provided the setting for the first true "home game" in 56 years of Suffolk athletic history. Seven years later, the "Boiler Room" gym was the site of Suffolk's first home-playoff victory, scored by the women's basketball team. A new and expanded Student Activities Center for undergraduates opened in the Donahue Building after the College took over that edifice from the Law School in 1999. The first Temple Street Fair, publicizing student activities, took place in 1988, and in 1991 the University held its first Cultural Unity Week, promoting diversity. The Student Activities Office initiated both of these annual events. The C. Walsh Theatre presented its first student-directed plays in 1991. "Springfest," an annual student/staff talent show, dated back to the arrival at Suffolk of beloved Humanities professor Florence Petherick in 1956. The event survived her retirement in 1978, and subsequently evolved into "Fall Fest" and "Spring Fling."

Suffolk student organizations earned recognition in numerous fields. Among other undergraduate co-curricular organizations, the Walter M. Burse Forensic Society (Forensics Team) continued its long history of distinguished achievement in intercollegiate competition. In 1992, the Debate team, having successfully made the transition from two-person to one-person (or Lincoln-Douglas) debate, won the first-ever Boston Beanpot Debate Tournament, the Eastern Region Championship, and a third-place trophy at the National Tournament; a year later, the Forensics team won the Northeastern Green Line tournament, the New England Regional Debate tournament, and the National Championship. A CAS Junior gained recognition as the #1 speaker in the country. In 1998, senior debaters Leann Baldwin and Gabriela Portillo Mazal finished first in an international



The new Student Center (right) at 28 Derne Street, opened in 1989, was subtly designed to provide unobtrusive expansion and connection to the adjacent Fenton Building (left) at 32 Derne Street.



The new Ridgeway Building was constructed to house university athletic facilities, a bookstore, classrooms, and offices, opening in fall 1990. The building presents the façade of two townhouses and completely conceals a full-sized gymnasium cleverly hidden in the structure's deep basement. The gymnasium opened in February 1991.

competition in Lisbon.

The prestigious Kennedy Center/American College Theatre Festival nominated Suffolk Student Theatre productions (directed by Dr. Plotkins) as regional semi-finalists in four consecutive years (1999-2003). Student-directed productions also achieved regular KC/ACTR semi-finalist status; and the Irene Ryan Acting Competition frequently nominated Suffolk students. In 2003, Ruby des Jardins ('04) became National Winner of the Ryan Competition.³⁸

In January 1997, the first-ever Rock Concert in the C. Walsh Theatre took place, featuring Juyaya and the Pixies. A year later, Suffolk student musicians released a CD of their work, anticipating the later success of the Suffolk *a cappella* group, the Ramifications. In 1999, a team of SBS undergraduates won the World Series of Advertising District One competition in Rhode Island; and in June 2000, a student Performing Arts Council organized at Suffolk University to coordinate, promote, and facilitate cooperation among various organizations and communities within the institution for the production and funding of creative arts undertakings.

After repeated difficulties regarding regulations violations over three decades, the University finally barred its only social fraternity, TKE, from campus in January 2001.

A particularly significant initiative in student activities was the foundation in 1997 of Suffolk's Organization for Uplifting Lives through Service (S.O.U.L.S.), to engage the University community in service activities in greater Boston. Shortly thereafter, the organization instituted the S.O.U.L.S. Community Service and Service Learning Center, which aimed to organize, facilitate, coordinate and promote service learning activities in cooperation with academic and other departments within the University.³⁹

To reflect these expanded priorities and responsibilities, culminating a development symbolically initiated in 1997 with the foundation of SOULS: Community Service and Service Learning Center, the Suffolk Student Activities Office was renamed in 2004 the Office of Student Activities and Community Service. By 2007, these CAS/SBS student activities and community service/service learning initiatives, combined with the many and varied Law School pro bono clinical and student services activities, have done much to improve understanding and cooperation, in both directions, between the university and the various communities with which it is indissolubly associated.⁴⁰

At Suffolk University in 2010, 73 co-curricular student

clubs and organizations held sway on campus for CAS and SBS students. These included student governance and representative organizations (the Student Government Association, the Graduate Student Association, and the Program Council), student media groups (the *Beacon* yearbook, Suffolk Free Radio, the *Suffolk Journal* student newspaper, *Venture* literary magazine, and WSUB Productions, and the online *Suffolk Voice*) and Office of Performing Arts programs (Acting Out! Peer Educational Theatre Troupe, the Dance Company, the Dinner Theatre Program, Fall Fest, the Jazz Ensemble, the Performing Arts Council, the Pioneer Performance Series, the Ramifications *a cappella* singing group, Seriously Bent: Improv Comedy Troupe, the Summer Theatre Ensemble Workshop, and the Vocal Ensemble).

In 2000, the Suffolk University forged a partnership with Jumpstart, a tutoring program for inner-city children. In addition, student organizations available to CAS and SBS students included cultural/ethnic groupings such as an African Student Association, an Asian American Association, a Black Student Union, a Cape Verdean Student Association, a Caribbean Student Network, a Hellenic Club, an International Student Association, an Islamic Cultural Society, a Japanese Student Association, a South Asian Student Association, Suffolk University Hispanic Association, a Suffolk University Turkish Student Association, and a Vietnamese Student Association. Interest-specific groups complemented these, including a Health Careers Club, a Model United Nations, a Photography Club, a Pre-Law Association, a Student Political Science Association, an Undergraduate Interior Design Council, a Newman Club, and a Suffolk Jewish Society/Hillel.

By 2009, the Law School sponsored 40 active student organizations. These included: the Alternative Dispute Resolution Organization, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Constitution Society, the Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA), the Black Law Students Association (BLSA), the Employment and Labor Law Society, the Environmental Law Society, the Evening Student Law Society, the Federalist Society, the Health and Biomedical Law Society, the Hellenic Law Society, the International Law Society, the Irish Law Students Association, the Jewish Law Students Association, the Latin American Law Students Association (LALSA), the National Italian American Bar Association (NIABA), the National Lawyers Guild, the National Women Law Students' Association (NWLSA), the Native American Law Students' Association (NALSA), Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi, the Queer Law

Alliance, Shelter Legal Services, the South Asian Law Students Association (SALSA), the Sports and Entertainment Law Association, the Suffolk Law Democrats, the Suffolk Law Paper, the Suffolk Law Republicans, Suffolk Law Rugby, the Suffolk Public Interest Law Group, and the Suffolk Law Ski Club.

Student Athletics

Athletics at Suffolk University got off to a late and brief start in the period before World War II. John Griffin took on the role of Athletics Advisor for the Colleges in 1937, and set up an Athletics committee the following year. A men's tennis team, established in the spring of 1938, practiced on the roof of the reconstructed University (20 Derne Street) Building--Archer's so-called "sky campus"--until leaks caused by pounding feet, combined with the clear and present danger posed to passers-by five stories below by misdirected lobs, forced alteration of the arrangements. A golf program started the following autumn, and in the fall of 1939 practice began for men's--and women's--basketball. In the spring of 1940, Suffolk also launched a baseball program. The University discontinued all of these athletics programs during World War II.⁴¹

At war's end, Griffin was succeeded by Charles Law. When Coach Law came to Suffolk in 1946, the University had an athletic "tradition" spanning five years--all before the war, and with teams (tennis, golf, basketball, and baseball) composed primarily of law students. When he retired as Athletics Director thirty-two years later, what he had done defied all expectations. Even with the severe disadvantage caused by lack of on-campus athletic facilities, he had built up a strong tradition of undergraduate participation in intercollegiate athletics, with consistently competitive, and frequently victorious, teams.

Born in Patrick, near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1913, Law grew up in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He graduated from Chelsea High, where he played football, basketball, and baseball, then went on to earn a BS degree in 1935 from Springfield College. His small stature did not prevent him from lettering in football; nor did it keep him from making the basketball, lacrosse, and track teams. In his first coaching job, at Melrose High School, he had charge of the football and basketball squads. He then moved on to Weston, and directed the high school basketball team to thirty-nine consecutive victories.⁴²

Law faced extreme challenges during his early years at Suffolk, as he attempted to build an undergraduate intercollegiate athletics program from the ground up. With many World War II



Suffolk University's first varsity team, the 1937-38 tennis squad, on the "sky campus" atop the University Building, 1938.

veterans among his athletes, Law admitted that discipline could be a bit touchy. Ultimately, he said, “they accepted the fact that I was the boss, and I appreciated the fact that they were men who had fought a war.” He revived basketball and baseball in 1946, coaching both teams himself. Then Suffolk introduced soccer (coached at one time by Harvard star Malcolm Donahue) and ice hockey in 1946; revived golf (which Law also coached) and tennis in 1948; and added sailing in 1949. The first women’s varsity sport –sailing- began in 1950. In 1953, Law’s program received its “athletic accreditation”: membership in the New England College Athletic Conference. National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) membership followed within a year.⁴³

In April 1950, a contest run by the Varsity Club and the *Journal* dubbed Suffolk athletic teams (previously known as the “Royals” or the “Judges”) the “Rams.” To celebrate the change, the University acquired a mascot, Hiram the Ram; for an entire year the *Suffolk Journal* called itself the *Rambler*. The athletic successes of the “Rams,” over the years, have done much to earn respect for Suffolk University, and to create pride in its athletes and other students.

Without Law’s perseverance, the undergraduate athletics program might not have survived those early years. Only through the energetic support of University President Walter M. Burse, Trustee Athletics Committee Chairman William F.A. Graham, and Treasurer Frank J. Donahue did Law extract an anemic athletics budget and a token scholarship program from the Board from year to year. The Board voted to drop hockey, soccer, and sailing in 1953, during the enrollment decline that followed the outbreak of the Korean War; the Board also rejected football, which had received sympathetic consideration from the Trustees since 1948, because of insufficient funds and inadequate facilities.⁴⁴

Lack of funds or facilities never seemed to discourage Charlie Law, however. He took his basketball nomads to the Charlestown YMCA (1946-47), then to the old West End House on Blossom Street (1947-62), and finally to the Cambridge YMCA--which served as a home court for Suffolk basketball until the opening of the University’s new Ridgeway Gymnasium in 1991. His baseball squads, likewise, had to move from diamond to diamond in greater Boston.⁴⁵

From 1948 until 1972, Athletic Director Law also had the responsibility of running a compulsory Physical Education program for Suffolk freshmen; the Colleges dropped that program in 1972, but only on condition that it be replaced by a much-



Charles Law

expanded program of voluntary intramural competition. Not until 1966 did Law get his first full-time Assistant Director: James Nelson, who succeeded Law as basketball coach in 1976 and became Athletic Director upon Law's retirement in 1978. Despite major enrollment increases, a second Assistant Director, hired to supervise intramurals, did not join the ranks until 1972; in 1975 a third- for women's athletics was hired.⁴⁶

Nevertheless, Law's basketball teams won 295 games while losing only 258; and his last two teams did well enough to qualify for the NCAA Division III Regional Tournament. The 1974-75 squad reached the regional finals, and the 1975-76 quintet, with a 19-6 record, ranked fifteenth nationally in their division.⁴⁷

Everyone in regional athletic circles knew Charlie Law. His quiet wit enlivened many a sports luncheon. By 1969, when he received a distinguished service plaque from the National Association of Basketball Coaches, he had become the "dean" of New England's basketball coaching fraternity. The New England Basketball Coaches Association elected him President in 1972; and three years later the Association voted him its highest award, the Doggie Julian Memorial Trophy, for his contributions to the sport.⁴⁸

In 1973 the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) restructured from a college and university designation to the present Division I, II and III configuration. With that change came a phasing out of athletic grants in aid or athletic scholarships awarded to team members in Division III, the NCAA division to which Suffolk University belonged. As the NCAA phased in this policy over the next four years, Suffolk's men's basketball program competed in the first four NCAA national championships, in 1975 and 1976 under the direction of Charlie Law, and in 1977 and 1978 under the direction of Jim Nelson. When Law retired in 1978, baseball, basketball, tennis, and golf remained varsity sports at Suffolk, and varsity competition had begun in cross country (1972) and women's tennis (1977).

In his thirty-two years of service, Charlie Law gave Suffolk University an intercollegiate sports program and a tradition of undergraduate athletic competition where none had existed before. James Nelson, his worthy successor, and Suffolk's only other Athletic Director to date, had been a basketball star at Boston College under Boston Celtics legend Bob Cousy. Nelson arrived at Suffolk in 1966 as the assistant athletic director and assistant men's basketball coach. Nelson took over the head coaching duties in 1976 and retired as basketball coach in 1995.



Hiram the Ram, Suffolk University's newly-adopted mascot, 1950.

In his first two years, he guided the Rams to the NCAA Division III Regional Tournament.⁴⁹

During his tenure as Athletic Director after 1978, Nelson reinstated ice hockey as a varsity sport (1980), and introduced varsity competition in women's basketball (1980), women's cross country (a separate women's team, 1981), men's soccer (1984), women's softball (1984), women's volleyball (1996), and women's soccer (2007). By 1978, Suffolk University had joined the Massachusetts Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women and the Metropolitan Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Council. Suffolk's women's intercollegiate varsity programs became charter members of the Great Northeast Athletic Conference in 1995; in 1999, the men's intercollegiate varsity programs joined them. In 1966 (and even as late as 1976) no women's varsity athletics programs existed at Suffolk; by 2007, seven competed (like their seven male counterparts) in NCAA Division III.

In 1992, the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) chose Coach Nelson as a member. Even though no longer a basketball coach, he continues hold a position for the NABC and also serves as the organization's NCAA Legislative Advisor. For three years (1997-99), he also served as National Chairman for the NCAA Division III Basketball Committee. During 2006, the NCAS Division III Men's Basketball Committee elected Nelson chairman, and he won the prestigious Doggie Julian Award (also bestowed on his predecessor Charles Law) from the New England Basketball Coaches Association in memory of the late Holy Cross and Celtics coach. A year later, the Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame inducted Nelson, along with his mentor Charlie Law, as a member of its inaugural class.

Men's basketball, the oldest continuous sport at Suffolk University, has produced many outstanding performers who have represented the Royal and Gold since its first season of competition, coached by Charlie Law, in 1946-1947. Jack Resnick, who captained the team to a 13-2 record in 1953-1954, still holds the all time single season one game scoring record of 75 points (against Burdett College). Others include such notables as: Bill Vrettas, a Boston Celtics draft choice in the early 1960's; John "Jay" Crowley, the first to score 1,000 points in a season (1966-1967), during which, in addition, he averaged a Suffolk-record 27.6 points per game; and Allan "The Dart" Dalton, another 1,000-point scorer and a draft choice in 1972 both of the National Basketball Association's Boston Celtics and of the Memphis Tams from the rival American Basketball Association. Among their successors as Suffolk basketball standouts were:



Jim Nelson

Christos Tsiotos, who led the Rams into three NCAA Division III post-season championship competitions in 1975, 1976 and 1977 while gaining All New England honors for his play; Pat Ryan, nicknamed “The Rifleman” for his uncanny shooting ability, who tallied 52 points against Nichols College and subsequently gained National Association of Basketball Coaches All American status for his stellar play in to the 1978 NCAA Tournament; and Dan Florian, a four-year starter (1997-2001) and 1,000-point scorer whom the Jewish Sport Magazine selected to Division II & III Jewish All American honors.

Donovan Little, a four year starter (1975-1979), holds the record as the University’s all time leading career scorer in basketball, with 2033 points. In his final season in 1979, Little ranked eighth in the country in scoring, with 24.6 points per game. He also led his team in rebounds (10.4 per game), steals (83) and blocked shots (61). Over his four-year career, he averaged 21.4 points per game and sparked Suffolk to the NCAA Division III Regional Tournament in his first three seasons. Basketball Weekly Magazine named Little an All-American Division III player, and he received All-New England designation from United Press International and the National Association of Basketball Coaches. The Eastern College Athletic Conference and the New England Basketball Coaches Association Hall of Fame recognized him as an All-Star, while the Boston Herald noted him as a New England All-Star. In 2007, the Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame inducted Little as a member of its inaugural class.

That inaugural class also included the entire 1974-75 men’s basketball team, which Charles Law and his assistant James Nelson coached to a 19-7 record and the ECAC Division III Regional Tournament, where it defeated Boston State College (now UMass-Boston), 80-75, before succumbing to Brandeis University, 89-77, in the championship game.

In the six decades of men’s basketball at Suffolk University (1946-2007), there have been only four head coaches: Charles Law (1946-1976), James Nelson (1976-1995), Dennis McHugh (1995-2005) and Adam Nelson (no relation, 2005-). The men’s basketball team participated in the NCAA Division III regional tournament from 1975 through 1978--reaching the regional finals in 1975. The team returned to post-season championship play in 2000-2001 with an invitation to the Eastern College Athletic Conference New England Championships; and in 2001-2002 won the Great Northeast Athletic Conference Tournament Championship and an automatic bid to the NCAA New England Regional Championships. By 2001-02, twenty-one men and

seven women had scored over 1,000 points in a season, the most recent being Winston Daley and Katie Librandi, both in the 2001-02 season, the first in which two Suffolk University players achieved the feat.

On February 6, 1991, the men's basketball team played the inaugural game in the University's first on-campus athletic facility in the newly constructed Ridgeway Building. On that evening David MacDougall scored the first points in the new underground gymnasium against the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

Over the past two decades men's baseball has been the most consistent signature sport at Suffolk University. Since its inception under the direction of Charlie Law (1946-59), only four other men have coached this program. Alumnus and former player George Doucet (1959-72) succeeded Law, followed by alumnus and former player Tom Walsh (1972-80), alumnus and former player Joe Walsh (1980-95), and former University of Rochester coach Cary McConnell (1996-). In his thirteen years at the helm, Doucet led the Rams to a 102-76 record, highlighted by his team's famous 8-7 victory over Boston College in 1960 before BC went to the 1960 College World Series in Omaha. In 2007, Doucet was inducted as a member of the inaugural class into the Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame.

Coached by Joe Walsh, the men's baseball team earned ECAC tournament selections in 1992, 1994, and 1995, with records of 21-12, 19-13, and 26-11, respectively. In 1995, Walsh won selected Division III New England Coach of the Year. Walsh completed his baseball coaching career at Suffolk with an overall record of 218 victories 167 defeats and 1 tie. During his time at the University, he also served as head coach of men's and women's cross country and of women's basketball. In the fall of 1995, Harvard University hired Walsh as head coach, where today he continues to lead the Crimson on the baseball diamond.

Walsh's successor, Cary McConnell, compiled an overall record at Suffolk of 255-123-2 through the 2005 season. He has guided his teams to four Great Northeast Athletic Conference regular season first-place finishes, three NCAA New England Regional tournament appearances (2000, 2002, 2005), three GNAC Tournament Championships, five appearances in the ECAC playoffs (1998-2001, 2003), and one ECAC New England Championship (2000). In addition to winning both the GNAC and ECAC New England Championships and selection to the NCAA New England Tournament, the 2000 team established with its 38-9 record a standard for most victories by

a Suffolk University intercollegiate team. In recent years, Coach McConnell's teams have earned NCAA national rankings of 18th, 20th, and 20th, earning GNAC Coach of the Year honors for him in 2000, 2002, and 2005—and widespread admiration and respect for his team and his University.

A host of McConnell's players have been recognized with All New England selection including three-time selection center fielder Mike Maguire in 2003, 2004 and 2005. Two-time selection Tamayo Manzanillo (2004 and 2005) also won honors as the GNAC Regular Season and Tournament Player of the Year and the New England Umpires selection as Sportsman of the Year. Matt Batchleder, also an All New England selection in 2005, won further honors as a New England District Verizon Academic All American.

Three members of the University's baseball program have been honored as American Baseball Coaches Association All America Team Selections: Darwin Hernandez (1995), Maximo Nunez (2000), and Mike Maguire (2005). In addition, four Suffolk players have been recognized as GNAC Pitcher/Player of the Year: Joe Duca (2000), Anthony Del Prete (2002), Mike Maguire (2003), and Tamyo Manzanillo (2005)

Men's tennis, which had been a varsity sport since 1948, received stellar leadership in the early 1980s by Robert Rauseo. From 1982 until his senior year in 1984, Rauseo served as team captain and most valuable player. At one point, he won 19 matches in a row, a record that stands to this day; and he finished his Suffolk tennis career with an overall record of 35-6. In 2007, Rauseo was inducted as a member of the inaugural class into the Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame. The team also enjoyed great success during the mid-1990s, with five consecutive winning seasons (1993-97), returning to the New England Intercollegiate Championship tournament in 1996 for the first time since 1986 and one year later losing only three matches all season.

When Jim Nelson came to Suffolk University in the fall of 1966 as the first full time assistant to Charlie Law, his responsibilities included, in addition to his principal role as assistant to the Athletic Director, those of Head Cross Country Coach for men and women, Director of Intramurals, Coordinator of a required Physical Education class for men at the Cambridge YMCA, and Assistant Coach of Basketball and Baseball. Suffolk introduced cross country as a varsity sport in 1972, and inaugurated a separate women's cross country team in 1981. In 1995, runner Dave Allen established the University cross country standard for the five-mile race, a record 26:23.

In 1975, Nelson hired Ann Guilbert as the third full time member –and first female full-time member-- of the Athletic Department (Assistant to the Director for Women, 1975-80). To her initial responsibilities in overseeing women's opportunities in athletics, she subsequently added those of head women's tennis coach and assistant women's basketball coach. Two years after Guilbert's arrival, the University introduced women's tennis as a varsity sport. The program's successes have included those of 1995, when, having earned a 9-5 record, the team went on to win the GNAC Tournament; and of 1998, when a 12-2 team finished as GNAC co-champions and went on to win the GNAC Tournament for the second straight time. In 2007, the team won its first unshared Great Northeast Athletic Conference championship. Freshman Alex Hernandez received recognition as the 2007 Great Northeast Co-Rookie of the Year. The unbeaten Rams finished the fall season at 14-0 overall and earned a berth in the 2008 NCAA Division III Women's Tennis Championships in May. Suffolk's Kellie Sturma and Kaitlynn Cates earned first-team all-Great Northeast honors for their play this fall, while Catarina Rosa and Alex Hernandez made the second-team all-conference squad.

In 1980, five years after Ann Guilbert's arrival, women's basketball became a varsity intercollegiate sport, with Ms. Guilbert as assistant coach. Over time, the program has attained notable successes. From 1984 until 1988, Ellen Crotty Pistorino might have been the best women's athlete at Suffolk. In her junior year, Crotty lead the team in scoring, averaging 20.4 points per game, which was good for 26th nationally in Division III. She also averaged 9.2 rebounds per game during the 1986-87 season. Crotty currently holds the school record for most points in a single game with 45. She shot 19 for 36 from the field and also grabbed 18 rebounds and blocked 4 shots in a 79-73 victory against Emerson College on February 4, 1987. Overall, Crotty is the third all-time leading scorer for Suffolk women's basketball with 1,346 points. In 1987 and 1988, Crotty received the Charles Law Outstanding Student Athlete Award.

Between 1990 and 1994, Maureen Brown became the second all time leading scorer for Suffolk women's basketball with 1458 total points. Maureen ("Moe") Brown , a three sport athlete (basketball, softball, and tennis), particularly excelled in basketball, emerging as the team's Most Valuable Player in each of her four seasons (1990-94). As a senior (1993-94), Brown led the Northeast Women's Athletic Conference in scoring, with 21 points per game, and was a second team All-Conference player.

In 1994, she became assistant women's basketball coach. In 2007 both Brown and Ellen Crotty Pistorino were inducted as members of the inaugural class into the Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame.

From 1996 until 2000, Brown's role passed to Kathleen (Katie) Norton, the all time leading scorer for Suffolk women's basketball with 1516 total points. In Norton's first year at Suffolk (1996), the women's basketball team made the playoffs for the first time in twelve years, as junior Noreen McBride scored 1000 points. A year later, the team won the Brunelli Tournament at Pine Manor College, and women's basketball coach Ed Leydon won Greater Northeast Athletic Conference Coach of the Year. In 1998, the Lady Rams scored Suffolk first home playoff win against Pine Manor and, in 1998-99, recorded an 18-9 record.

Over the past decade under the direction of Coach Ed Leyden this team has welcomed successful seasons notably by the contributions of 1,000 point scorers in Katie Librandi in 2002, Julie Niznick in 2003, and Allison Fox in 2005. Librandi, co-captain of the 2001-02 team, helped lead the Lady Rams to records of 18-6 in 1999-2000, 19-7 in 2000-2001, and 18-8 in 2001-02.

In 1980, Suffolk reintroduced men's ice hockey, after 27 years, as a varsity sport at Suffolk. Nine years later, the team upset Southeastern Massachusetts University, the top-ranked team in NCAA Division III, and earned a berth in the ECAC playoffs. Then in 1990-91 the ice hockey program recorded its most successful season, with an overall record of 22-5. Head Coach Bill Burns led his players that year to the Chowder Cup Tournament title, defeating Bentley and Tufts University. In ECAC play, the Rams had a total of 175 goals scored as a team, a single-season school record. They advanced to the finals of the Division III Eastern College Athletic Conference New England Championships, succumbing to Fitchburg State College, 10-8, in the championship game. Coach Burns was named Division III coach of the year, and the captain of the team, senior Brian Horan, led the nation in scoring with 104 total points. As a result, Horan was voted ECAC North player of the year for the second time in three years, was named to the ECAC All Star team for the third consecutive year and became the first Suffolk student and the first ECAC player to receive the J. Thomas Lawler Player of the Year award, voted by the New England Hockey Officials to the outstanding hockey player in both NCAA Division II and Division III combined. In addition, the national publication *Sports Illustrated*, in the column "Faces in the Crowd," recognized him.

Horan remains the team's all-time leader in goals (169), assists (133) and total points (302). He accomplished this in only three seasons, after transferring to Suffolk from Salem State College. In one season, the 5'8" Horan scored an astounding 11 hat tricks. In 2007, he was inducted as a member, along with 1990-91 men's hockey team which he captained, of the inaugural class into the Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame.

The men's ice hockey team made the NCAA Northeast Division III playoffs again in 1991-92 and 1992-93. In 1999, Brian Horan returned to Suffolk to coach varsity ice hockey. In his final season (2003-04), he guided the Rams to the ECAC Northeast Division III playoffs for the first time since 1993.

In January 1996, Suffolk hockey player John Gilpatrick was paralyzed after colliding with goal post in game against Stonehill at BU's Brown Arena. After a long and courageous struggle, supported and closely followed by many members of the Suffolk community, Gilpatrick regained the ability to walk in September 2000.

In 1984, after 31 years, Suffolk also reinstated men's soccer as a varsity intercollegiate sport. Two years later, in its third season, the soccer team won its first game, defeating Wentworth 3-1. In 1994, the team recorded the best record (10-4) in its history.

Also in 1984, while Pamela Rossi (1979-86, succeeding Ann Guilbert) served as Assistant to the Director for Women's Programs, Suffolk introduced women's softball as a varsity sport. Twelve years later, in its first season under the direction of Coach Christine Carr, the women's softball team in 1996 won the GNAC championship. The team capped off the program's first winning season, 17-15, with a Great Northeast Athletic Conference Championship Tournament finals victory over the United States Coast Guard Academy by a score of 3-0.

In 1999, the softball team again qualified for the GNAC playoffs and, in 2003, with a 25-13 record, received an invitation to the ECAC Tournament. The 2005 team, under the guidance of Elaine Schwager, recorded the program's most successful season with a 29-11 record while advancing for the second consecutive year to the ECAC New England Division III Championships. Consequently, the Great Northeast Conference named Schwager Coach of the Year for 2005. When she left Suffolk to become head softball coach at Merrimack College in the fall of 2005, she had been the most successful coach in the history of the softball program with an overall record of 98-89. With her departure, Christine Carr, by then an Assistant Director of Athletics,

returned to coach the team.

In addition to Maureen (Moe) Brown, a star softball (as well as basketball) player from 1990 until 1994, the program has produced several outstanding performers. In 1994, Erica Peterson led NCAA Division III in doubles and ranked sixth in the nation in runs scored. Two years later, while playing on Suffolk's first GNAC Softball Championship team, Peterson compiled an even more spectacular set of statistics, topping NCAA Division III in four different categories: average doubles per game; average home runs per game; average runs batted in per game; and slugging average. Not surprisingly, the GNAC all star team selected her. Second, Kathleen (Katie) Norton, like Moe Brown a Suffolk basketball stalwart, starred in softball from 1996 until 2000. In one remarkable season, she led the nation in NCAA statistical softball batting average with a remarkable .606 average, while placing fourth nationally in average stolen base attempts and third nationally in average runs batted in per game. Finally, Erin Pagel, a 2005 graduate, in the spring of her senior year established an NCAA Division III all-time career stolen base record of 174. In addition she ranked second nationally in average stolen bases and eleventh nationally for strikeouts per game as the team's top pitcher. In consequence, the 2005 Verizon All Academic Team selected her as a member.

In 1994, Christine Carr became Assistant Director of Athletics, succeeding Pamela Rossi (Assistant to the Director for Women's Programs, 1979-86), Doreen Matta (Assistant Director of Athletics, 1986-91), and Donna Ruseckas (Assistant Director of Athletics, 1991-94). Two years later, in 1996, Suffolk introduced women's volleyball as a varsity sport, with Ms. Carr as coach. In only its second year of intercollegiate competition, the team in 1997 compiled a record of 18 victories and 3 defeats. Finally, in 2007, with Christine Carr still as Assistant Director of Athletics, Suffolk instituted women's soccer as an intercollegiate varsity sport.

As of 2010, Suffolk University fielded 13 athletic teams that competed at the varsity level in NCAA Division III: seven for men (basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, cross country, ice hockey, and soccer) and six for women (tennis, basketball, cross country, softball, volleyball, and soccer). Suffolk held memberships in the following collegiate athletic associations: the National Collegiate Athletic Association as a Division III participant (NCAA 1954; Division III 1973); the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC); the New England Colleges Athletic Conference (NECAC) (1953); and the Great Northeast Athletic Conference

(GNAC) (women 1995/men 1999).

The Athletic Department staff in 2010 consisted of: James E. Nelson, Director of Athletics; Cary McConnell, Associate Director of Athletic; Keri Lemasters, Associate Director of Athletics; Adam Nelson, Assistant Director of Athletics; Jeff Stone, Head Athletic Trainer; and Carol Maggio, Office Supervisor. Principal among the institution's athletic facilities was the Ridgeway Building on Cambridge Street, built in 1991, which housed Suffolk's below-ground gymnasium. The men's and women's basketball teams played their home games there, as did the women's volleyball team. The gym was also open for intramural sports as well as for recreational and aerobic sport programs. The Suffolk University Fitness Center, which accommodated a wide range of fitness and cardiovascular equipment, was also in the Ridgeway Building. It was open to all members of the University community from varsity athletes, to faculty members, to body builders, and fitness buffs. In addition to the Ridgeway Gymnasium, the University used one of the city's outstanding hockey rinks, the Walter A. Brown Arena at Boston University, as home ice for practice and home games.

As part of the Centennial Celebration at Suffolk, the Athletics Department created a Suffolk Athletics Hall of Fame and inducted an inaugural class of members at a first annual Hall of Fame induction ceremony and dinner on May 10, 2007.⁵⁰

Alumni

A Law Alumni Association started up at Suffolk University in 1913, then again in 1920, 1925, and 1927. The 1927 effort even included purchase by Dean Archer of an Alumni Clubhouse at 73 Hancock Street, appointment of Archer's close friend and associate Alden Cleveland as part-time Alumni Secretary, and publication of the *Suffolk Alumni News*. By the mid-1930s, however, the *Alumni News* had vanished; and in September 1939 the Alumni Clubhouse (where Alden Cleveland had been resident caretaker since 1927) shut its doors.

After the Second World War, the Trustees who had wrested control from the founder undertook a new initiative to mobilize the school's alumni. University Treasurer and Trustee Frank J. Donahue led reorganization and revitalization of the Law Alumni Association after the war; by the early 1950s, the Association regularly sponsored fall, winter, and spring dinners at the Parker House, and providing funds for a number of Alumni Association scholarships at the Law School. Donahue's group even published (if somewhat sporadically) an *Alumni Bulletin*. College alumni,



*Suffolk Law students,
1938*

much less numerous in the late 1940s than their Law School counterparts, received proportionately less attention. After part-time Alumni Secretary Joseph Strain (who had been appointed by the Trustees in 1948) departed for service in the Korean War, they were left without leadership or support from the University.⁵¹

Their number, however, grew rapidly during the early 1950s, as the large postwar classes graduated from the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Business, and Journalism. The opportunities offered to members of those classes for participation in an expanded program of undergraduate activities had also engendered in them a group dynamic and a continuing engagement in University affairs. A group of College alumni took the initiative, approaching the Trustees in 1953 with a plan to reorganize the small and decentralized College alumni clubs (like the Accounting Club and the Suffolk University Club of Lowell) into a single College alumni association. The group's leaders, however, began almost immediately to complain that the Trustees treated College alumni and students as second-class citizens, subordinate to the Law School and its graduates. The Trustees, for their part, became dismayed at the group's stridency, and suspicious of its motives. As a result, the Board of Trustees withdrew its support from the new College alumni organization.⁵²

The organization's leaders then proceeded to petition the legislature for a charter independent of the University. The Trustees opposed this move adamantly before a legislative committee; but, ultimately, in July 1956, the General Alumni Association of Suffolk University (GAASU) received an independent charter. For the next eight years, the Trustees and this group of alumni circled each other warily. Throughout this interlude, student leaders in the Suffolk Colleges manifested steadfast support for GAASU and its demands, which included equal support from the University for College and Law alumni activities, the election of alumni Trustees, and the appointment of a full-time alumni secretary. Only when the Board's membership began to change and diversify in the early 1960s, however, did the way open for a gradual rapprochement. By that time, the number of alumni from the Liberal Arts, Business, and Journalism Colleges had grown to a significant figure. As businessmen slowly gained parity on the Board with lawyers and judges, they expressed amazement at the long neglect of such a resource. The commitment made by the reconstituted Board to physical expansion of the University's facilities necessitated a growing reliance on alumni support and contributions. A reconciliation with the school's graduates--all of them--was imperative.



*Suffolk undergraduates
in class, 1941*

The first step, taken in 1964, came when Dorothy McNamara, a long-time supporter of GAASU within the University administration, became full-time Alumni Secretary. Three years later, the University established a Development office. The real breakthrough, however, came under the Presidency of former business executive Thomas A. Fulham. In one of Fulham's first acts after assuming office in 1970, he helped to establish a Trustee Committee on Alumni Relations. Within three months after the new committee's creation, the Board had voted to encourage alumni participation in the affairs of the University, agreed in principle to the election of some Trustees by the alumni, and pledged to fund and coordinate all alumni activities through the Development office. The intractable College alumni, for their part, agreed to disband GAASU and to merge its members and resources into the new Suffolk University General Alumni Association (SUGAA). This new entity would contain within it the alumni of the Liberal Arts College, the Business School, and the Law School. A "department of the University," it would be funded from the University's budget, but administered by its own elected officers. Thus, the adversarial relation between Suffolk University and a segment of its alumni came to a formal conclusion. Regular consultation and coordination between alumni leaders and the University Development office soon became common practice. To mark its debut, the new alumni organization launched yet another short-lived series of the *Alumni News*.⁵³

Within three years, however, both the *News* and SUGAA's original constitution had proved inadequate to their tasks. The Alumni Association reorganized again, from a unitary body incorporating all University graduates--and with whose activities no individual academic unit's alumni felt satisfied--into a much more flexible umbrella organization. Under the new constitution, SUGAA separated into three semi-autonomous divisions, each with its own elected governing body: the General Alumni Association, for holders of undergraduate or graduate degrees from the Liberal Arts College, and for holders of undergraduate Business School degrees; the MBA/MPA Alumni Association, for those who had received School of Management graduate degrees; and a Law School Alumni Association. For the first time, each of the three divisional governing bodies also included student representation. An elected University Alumni Council, in turn, linked the three divisions. University funding for alumni activities continued, and the Development office's alumni relations staff expanded (in part, to produce the new Alumni Bulletin). By



Registration, 1965

1976, the entire apparatus had changed.⁵⁴

In 2010, Suffolk alumni organization remained very similar to that of 1976, with slight modifications in nomenclature and representation. By 1996, the Suffolk University Law School Alumni Association represented all Law School graduates, the General Alumni Association represented all undergraduates and CAS graduate students, and the Sawyer Business School Graduate Alumni Association represented all SBS graduate programs; and by 2010, the Law School Alumni Association continued to represent all Law School graduates, the College of Arts and Sciences Alumni Association represented all graduates of CAS undergraduate and graduate programs, and the Sawyer Business School Alumni Association represented all graduates of SBS undergraduate and graduate programs. Each of these alumni associations was governed by an elected Alumni Board of Directors made up of Directors elected for three-year terms, who met on campus five or six times a year). The University Alumni Council consisted of members elected from the three Alumni Boards.

By 2010, two additional alumni bodies had also been created: the Sawyer Business School Executive Programs Alumni Council, representing graduates of all SBA Executive programs; and the International Alumni Board, representing international student graduates.

Three decades earlier, steady prodding from SUGAA and from student leaders had helped impel the University Board of Trustees to apply the principle it had endorsed in 1971: election of some Trustees by the University's alumni. The first Trustee so designated, James Linnehan, won election to a three-year term on the Board in November 1976. Two other elected "Alumni Trustees" then joined the Board during the next year, fulfilling the Trustees' stipulation that three such representatives should serve on the Board at any given time. In 1981, the Alumni Trustee By-Law was modified to produce Alumni Trustees from each school, with an alumni trustee from one of the three academic units to be elected to a three-year term in the first year, an alumni trustee from a second academic unit to be elected to a three-year term in the second year, and an alumni trustee from the third academic unit to be elected to a three-year term in the third year. In 2010, these arrangements remained in place.⁵⁵

By 2009, the number of active Suffolk University alumni stood at 60,240, as compared to the 1989 figure of 36,324. Of these alumni, 1,765 had earned degrees from more than one academic unit of Suffolk University.⁵⁶

Until 1938, no Suffolk alumni sat on its Board of Trustees. The first alumnus elected to the Board, in 1938, was William F. A. Graham, JD24, joined in 1939 by Gleason L. Archer, Jr., JD39, and, four years later, by Bernard J. Killion, JD10, the first Suffolk Law School alumnus to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court. Frank J. Donahue, JD21, elected to the Board in 1945, became the first alumnus to serve as the Board's chair (1946-48) and vice-chair (1945). He also served as the Board's treasurer (1949-69), succeeding alumnus William F. A. Graham (1945-46) in that role.

In 1946, Suffolk alumni constituted 27% of the Board. By 1960, the figure had risen to 47%; by 1970, to 58%; by 1980, to 70%; by 2000, to 77%; and by 2007, to 78%. Since 1987, the Board has been chaired by a Suffolk alumnus (James Linnehan, JD56, 1987-97; William O'Neill, JD74, 1997-2001; Nicholas Macaronis, JD54, 2001-10); and Andrew Meyer, JD74, 2010-).⁵⁷

By 2010, the institution cited among its prominent alumni two U.S. congressmen, hundreds of state legislators across the country, and hundreds of state and federal judges. "Through their initiative, discipline, and persistence," Suffolk University David Sargent noted proudly, "our graduates have risen to leadership in fields from law and business to public service, science, and the arts, in Massachusetts, across the country, and around the globe. From CEOs of Fortune 100 companies to U.S. Congressmen to State Supreme Court justices to renowned scientists, engineers, journalists, public officials, and writers, Suffolk alumni have assumed leadership roles in myriad companies and professions. Our legacy of 'access and opportunity' is also a legacy of success. Suffolk's graduates have an outstanding record of pro bono work, public service, community leadership, volunteering, and professional success. Giving back to the community is a Suffolk trait that makes me very proud and promises great things for the future."⁵⁸

As President Sargent so eloquently pointed out, Suffolk University's alumni have distinguished themselves in many fields. Among those who have attained positions in the judiciary are: Massachusetts Superior Court chief justice Walter H. McLaughlin, JD30, and associate justices Frank J. Donahue, JD21, Eugene A. Hudson, JD23, and David G. Nagle, JD26; Massachusetts Land Court Judge John E. Fenton, Sr., JD24; Martin F. Loughlin, JD51, associate justice (1963-78) and chief justice (1978-79) of the New Hampshire Superior Court, then Suffolk Law's first appointee to the federal bench as U.S. District Court Judge for the District of New Hampshire

(1979-95); Henry Chmielinski, Jr., JD47, Massachusetts Superior Court justice; Lawrence L. Cameron, JD51, chief justice, District Court Department, South Boston Division; Keesler H. Montgomery, JD50, LLM61, clerk-magistrate of the Roxbury District Court and president of the Massachusetts Trial Lawyers' Association; James J. Nixon, JD55, justice, Third District Court, East Cambridge; Samuel E. Zoll, JD62, chief judge, Massachusetts District Court; Malden District Court judge; Ivorey Cobb, JD60, New Hampshire District Court justice; Paul E. Ryan, JD59, judge, Stoughton District Court; Charlotte Anne Perretta, JD67, first female Associate Justice, Massachusetts Appeals Court (1978-present); Frank Caprio, JD65, Chief Judge of the Providence (Rhode Island) Municipal Court, Chair of the Rhode Island Board of Governors for Higher Education, and television judge on ABC's "Caught in Providence"; Marianne B. Bowler, JD76, United States Chief Magistrate Judge, District of Massachusetts; Richard J. Leon, JD74, U.S. District Court Judge for the District of Columbia; Paul L. Reiber, III, JD74, Chief Justice, Vermont Supreme Court; Paul A. Suttrell, JD 76, Associate Justice, Rhode Island Supreme Court; Maureen McKenna Goldberg, JD78, Associate Justice, Rhode Island Supreme Court; Francis X. Flaherty, JD75, Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice; Peter T. Zarella, JD 75, Connecticut Supreme Court Justice; Linda S. Dalianis, JD 74, New Hampshire Supreme Court Justice; Peter W. Agnes, Jr., JD 75, Massachusetts Superior Court Justice; Victoria S. Lederberg, JD76, Rhode Island Superior Court Justice; Joan N. Feeney, JD78, Chief Judge of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court; Jodi M. Gladstone, JD85, Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice; New York State Supreme Court County Judge Brian D. Burns, JD91; The Hon. Robert A. Cometta, BA72, JD76, Judge, Massachusetts Trial Court; Hon. Dorothy M. Gibson, BA72, JD76, Judge, Probate and Family Court; The Hon. Michele B. Hogan, MED74, JD78, Judge, Cambridge District Court; Francis L. Marini, Esq., BSBA71, JD78, Judge, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Col. Gerard J. Boyle, USMC, MPA79, JD79, Justice, Concord District Court; Mr. Joseph W. Jennings, III, MBA81, Senior Judge, MA Industrial Accidents Department; and the Hon. Thomas F. Fallon, MPA84, Presiding Justice, Clinton District Court.

Those who have devoted themselves to government service include: Boston mayors John B. Hynes, JD27 (1950-60), and John F. Collins, JD41 (1960-68); U.S. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, JD28, U.S. Representative from Massachusetts

Thomas J. Lane, JD25 (1941-1963); Middlesex County District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, JD24 (1952-78); John J. Moakley, JD56, Representative, Massachusetts Ninth District, United States House of Representatives (1973-2001); Paul J. Cavanaugh, BA57, JD59, Massachusetts State Representative, Middlesex County Register of Probate; Dorothy A. Antonelli, (later Caprera), JD59, commissioner, Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board; Gerard F. Doherty, JD60,,political advisor to Senator Edward M. Kennedy; and Paul R. Tierney, JD64, Suffolk County Register of Deeds; Salvatore F. DiMasi, JD71, Speaker, Massachusetts House of Representatives (served 1979-present; Speaker, 2007-); Patricia McGovern, BA62, JD66, first woman to serve as chair of he Massachusetts Senate Committee on Ways and Means; John E. Powers, JD68, President, Massachusetts State Senate, and Clerk, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and Appeals Court; Henry F. Owens, III, JD67, Cambridge City Councilor and President of the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association; Mary Ann Gilleece, JD72, Counsel, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives; John F. Tierney, JD76, U.S. House of Representatives, 6th District, Massachusetts, 1997-present; Ronald K. Machtley, JD 78, U.S. Representative from Rhode Island (1989-1995) and President of Bryant University; and Leonard Kirk O'Donnell, JD75, General Counsel to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Advisor and Campaign Manager for Boston Mayor Kevin White, and former Director of the Boston Little City Halls Program; The Hon. Martin T. Meehan, MPA81, JD86, LLD97, United States Representative, 5th District, Massachusetts (1993-present), Trustee 2003-; Paul C. Casey, JD 86, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1989-present); William R. Keating, JD86, Massachusetts State Senator; Cheryl Jacques, JD 87, Massachusetts legislator and President of the Human Rights Campaign; and Daniel F. Conley, JD 83, Suffolk County District Attorney; Massachusetts State Representative Brian A. Joyce, JD90; Massachusetts State Senator Bruce Edward Tarr, JD90; State Senator and Massachusetts Turnpike Authority Chair (2002-06) Matthew J. Amorello, JD90; Rhode Island Attorney General Patrick C. Lynch, JD92; Michael A. Costello, JD 96, Legislator, member of the Mass. House of Representatives (*served 2002 - present*); Carroll P. Sheehan, BSJ49, conservative politician; George T. Karras, BSBA49, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; Former Director, Office of Public Works, Economic Development Agency; Robert R Rodman,

BSBA53, MAE55, Senior Specialist in Education, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, DC; Robert P. Edson, BSBA67, MBA72, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services; John A. Brennan, Jr., BSBA70, JD73, State Senator from Malden and MBA Legislator of the Year, 1979; and Charles J. Hamilton, MPA75, Assistant Director of Mass. State Lottery Commission.

Attorneys among the institution's prominent alumni include: Bernard J. Killion, JD10, first Suffolk Law alumnus to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court; outstanding trial attorneys Abner Roy Sisson, JD28, and Paul T. Smith, JD37; distinguished trial attorney Lawrence F. O'Donnell, JD50; distinguished trial attorneys Albert L. Hutton, JD55; Nicholas A. Macaronis, JD54; James F. Linnehan, JD56; Russell A. Gaudreau, Jr., JD68, attorney at Ropes and Gray; James G. Sokolove, JD69, television personal injury attorney; E. Macey Russell, JD83, attorney and partner, Choate Hall & Stewart; Lucinda V. Rivera, JD01, Rivera and Rivera; Katerina (Katia) S. Callahan, JD03 summa cum laude, Ropes and Gray (2005); and Robert B. Crowe, BA70, JD73, political fundraiser and attorney at law.

In the field of education, outstanding contributors among Suffolk alumni number, for example, world-renowned theologian Gleason L. Archer, Jr., JD 39; David J. Sargent, JD54, law faculty member (1955-present), Law School dean (1973-89), and president (1989-2010) of Suffolk University; Catherine T. Judge, JD57, Suffolk Law faculty member (1965-2006); H. Joseph Strain (later Joseph H. Strain), AB 43, Assistant Dean, Evening Division (also Director of Summer Sessions 1961-), 1957[56?]-67; Associate Dean, Evening Division (also Director of Summer Sessions), 1967-72; Associate Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1972-89; Interim Dean of Enrollment Management, 1988-89; Harry Zohn, AB46, Litt.D.76, Ph.D. Harvard; first graduate with Ph.D.; author, editor, and translator of some 25 books; Professor of German, Shiffman Humanities Center, Brandeis University; Herbert L. Lyken, BSBA48, first African American to receive a degree from the Colleges; also became in 1970 the first black to serve on the Business School faculty (1970-75[or later]); Maston A. Nelson, Jr., BS53, D.Sci. 75, Professor and Director of Endodontics, Dentistry, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee; Malcolm Gotterer, BS55, MBA56, professor at Florida International University; computer consultant; Paul C. Buchanan, BSBA50, MA51, President, Dunbarton College, Washington, D.C.; Donald P. Woodrow, BSJ51, MBA60, Director of Placement, Suffolk University, 1956-61; VP for

Administrative Affairs, New England College, 1969; George Higley, BS54, MA55, Director of Placement, Suffolk University, 1961-67; Beatrice L. Snow, BA62, Biology Department faculty member and chair, Suffolk University College of Arts and Sciences, 1965-2009; Robert L. Caret, BS69, President, Towson University, Baltimore, MD; Geraldine A. Manning, Sociology Department faculty member, Suffolk University College of Arts and Sciences, 1983-present; Neil G. Buckley, BA79, MBA92, Vice President of Finance and Administration, Emmanuel College; Steven Seto, BS77, MA78, 1997 Massachusetts Social Studies Teacher of the Year, Snowden International High School, Boston; William M. Spellman, BS78, Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Programs in Humanities, University of North Carolina at Asheville; Louis J. Farina, CPA, BSBA69, student advocate for Gleason L. Archer, faculty member, Economics and Business, Framingham State College; Joseph P. Vaccaro, MBA69, JD76, Frank Sawyer School of Business faculty member, 1971-2001 [Emeritus 2002]; William F. DeGiacomo, MBA71, Frank Sawyer Business School faculty member, 1960-74; Paul J. Ryan, MBA70, Business Manager, Suffolk University, 1976-; Roger L. Volk, MBA71, MAE73, Frank Sawyer Business School faculty member, 1970-84; Anthony P. Eonas, JD75, Sawyer School of Business faculty member, Suffolk University, 1971-; John A. Nucci, MPA79, Vice President for Government and Community Affairs, Suffolk University, 2006-; Michael L. Barretti, MBA, Sawyer Business School faculty member, Suffolk University, 1999-; and John D. McCoy, MPA, JD, Sawyer School of Business faculty member, Suffolk, University, 1999-.

Prominent Suffolk graduates in business and industry have included: Omar R. Valdimarsson, JD01, consul of El Salvador and owner of Icelandic Public Relations, Benjamin Bell, BSBA48, president of Bellarno International, Ltd.; Robert A. Shedd, BSBA49, Vice-President Finance and Treasurer, Zayre Corporation; David L. Bens, BSJ50, President, London Harness Company, Boston; Michael L. Linquata, Sr., BSBA50, DCS84, restaurateur, Seven Seas Wharf, Gloucester, MA; Robert E. Anders, BSBA50, Field Vice President, John Hancock Mutual Life, Oakbrook, IL; Francis J. Ormond, BSBA50, Vice-President, General Manager, INA International Corporation, Coral Gables, FL; Edward F. McDonnell, BSBA59, DCS84, Senior Advisor, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.; Edward DeGraan, BA66, DCS06, Vice Chairman, President, and Chief Operating Officer, The Gillette Company; John Driscoll, BS65, president of HNU Systems, Inc., an environmental engineering firm; John

A. Hannon, BS76, MBA81, CFO & COO, Mangrove Systems; Michael G. George, BS83, President and Chief Executive Officer, Bowstreet Software, Inc.; Chris Spinazzola, BA76, restaurateur; William J. Stewart, MBA83, president of his own firm, Asian Pacific Ventures, Ltd.; Nique Fajors, BSBA89, Vice President, Sales and Marketing, Atari; and William J. O'Neill, Jr., Esq., JD74, Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Polaroid Enterprises, Trustee 1993-2002, Dean, Frank Sawyer Business School, 2001-present; Chair, Suffolk University Board of Trustees, 1997-2001, VC 1996-97.

Among their alumni colleagues in banking, investment and financial services are: Jeanne M. Hession, JD56, Vice President and Associate Counsel, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company; Gunnar S. Overstrom, Jr., JD 68, vice-chair of Fleet Boston and president and chief operating officer of the Shawmut National Corporation; Richard M. Rosenberg, BSJ52, DCS91, Chairman and CEO, Bank of America; Anthony J. Farma, BS77, MEd82, President/Chief Executive Officer, Capital Financial Planning, Inc.; Irene A. Grzybinska, BSBA68, President, Chelsea-Provident Co-Operative Bank; Richard P. Umanzio, BSBA68, with Merrill Lynch, Inc.; John E. McDonald, BSBA71, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer, Workingmens Co-operative Bank; John J. O'Connor, BSBA73, Managing Partner, PriceWaterhouse Coopers, Trustee, 1998-; Susan J. Evers, BSBA80, director of market services for NASDAQ in Washington; Valerie A. Russo, MBA82, Comptroller, Securities Processing Division, State Street Bank and Trust Company; Ralph Mitchell, MBA91, Carthage Financial Group, Trustee, 2003-; and Richard P. Bevilacqua, BSJ73, General Director, Communication and Design, John Hancock Financial Services, Trustee 2004-.

And those in real estate include: Richard W. Bland II, JD75, President, Hunneman Investment Management Corporation, Realtor of the Year, 1979, for the Greater Boston Real Estate Board; and Francis M. Vazza, BSBA63, Partner, Vazza Associates, Real Estate Management, (Alumni Trustee, term expired in 1997), Trustee 1994-.

Prominent Suffolk University alumni contributors to the military count among them: U.S. Navy Staff Judge Advocate Jillian L. Morrison, JD93; Eleanor L'Ecuyer, USCGR, AB44, JD50, DJS 73, Retired Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Florida; Robert J. Boardman, BSBA64, retired director of contracts for the U.S. Navy Senior Executive Service; and Captain Vincent P. McDonough, BA56, Captain, U.S. Navy, Commanding Officer NROTC, MIT (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1989), Trustee

1986-89).

Those in sports, entertainment, media, literature, and journalism include: Nicholas A. Buoniconti, JD68, sports lawyer and agent, former Miami Dolphins and Boston Patriots middle linebacker; Joan E. Vennoch, JD84, *Boston Globe* columnist and 1980 Pulitzer Prize winner; Kristen A. Kuliga, JD94, Vice President of Paid, Inc., sports and music agents; John Ferguson, JD96, Toronto Maple Leafs General Manager; Merrill D. (Mike) Marmer, BSJ51, television comedy writer for the Ernie Kovacs Show, Steve Allen, Milton Berle, Dean Martin, Get Smart, Gilligan's Island, Flip Wilson, and Carol Burnett; winner of three Emmys; Paul Benedict, AB60, stage, television, and movie actor; Nancy (Pierce) Zaroulis, AB60, writer and best-selling author; George K. Regan, Jr., BSJ72, Regan Communications and University publicist; David J. Mehegan, BS77, Book Editor, *Boston Globe*; Jill Sullivan Gabbe, BA73, Partner, gabbegroup (an award-winning, entrepreneurial public relations and marketing agency with world-class clients); Emilio Aragon, CAS alumnus and an actor, musician, and entrepreneur much beloved in Spain; Raymond "Sugar Bear" Hamilton, MPA77, defensive lineman, New England Patriots; Salvatore J. Micciche, JD68, Managing Editor, *Boston Globe*; and James Bamford, JD 75, author.

Fellow distinguished alumni contributors in health care, medicine, science, and environment comprise Frank A. Sablone, Jr., BSBA70, Ed.M.71, Assistant Director of Development, Suffolk University, ca. 1977, Development Officer, Joslin Clinic; Jeanette W. Clough, MHA96, President and CEO, Mount Auburn Hospital; Richard F. Gibbs, JD70, LLD78, President, American College of Legal Medicine; Gail Mansfield, BS91, Director of Annual Fund, The Schepens Eye Research Institute, Trustee 1998-2002; Kenneth Sherman, BS54, D. Sci 79, Oceanographer; Ecosystems Management; authority on plankton; Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RI; and John Driscoll, BS65, president of HNU Systems, Inc., an environmental engineering firm. Outstanding Suffolk alumni activists in other fields count among them, for example, Regina Healy, JD71, noted feminist lawyer and member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; Paula Brown Doress, AB62, co-author *Our Bodies Ourselves: A Book By and For Women*; Valerie E. Russell, AB67, women's and minority concerns activist; and Carol Chandler, JD76, attorney, Boston; former chairwoman of Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.

As the receipt of a diploma transforms a student into an

alumnus, so too does the acceptance of an honorary degree convert a visitor to the University into a lifelong associate. Over the years, Suffolk University has awarded honorary degrees to a remarkable slate of individuals. The recipients have included three U.S. presidents (Calvin Coolidge, John F. Kennedy, and George H.W. Bush), one U.S. vice-president (Dan Quayle), and numerous U.S. senators (among them Edward Brooke, Edward Kennedy, Paul Tsongas, Thomas Dodd, Wayne Morse, Edmund Muskie, John Pastore, Claiborne Pell, John Sununu, and Harrison Williams) and U.S. representatives (such as Thomas (“Tip”) O’Neill, John McCormack, Joseph Moakley, Margaret Heckler, and John Kasich). Many governors of Massachusetts (including James Curley, Paul Dever, Endicott Peabody, John Volpe, Francis Sargent, Edward King, and Mitt Romney) and of other states (e.g. John Chaffe of Rhode Island, Thomas Salmon of Vermont, and Bill Richardson of New Mexico) have received honorary degree recognition, as have Massachusetts legislators (such as William Bulger and Patricia McGovern) and mayors of Boston and other prominent metropolitan centers (Kevin White, Raymond Flynn, Thomas Menino, and Rudolf Giuliani among them).

Honorary degrees have been awarded to U.S. Supreme Court justices (including William Rehnquist, William Brennan, Tom Clark, Arthur Goldberg, Ruth Bader Ginsberg, Antonin Scalia, and Stephen Breyer), cardinals (such as Richard Cushing, Humberto Medeiros, and Bernard Law), scholars (e.g. Germaine Bree, John Hope Franklin, David Riesman, Peter Gay, Stephen Jay Gould, Edwin Reischauer, and Franklin Ford), and other educational leaders (among them Andre Sonko, Minister of Education of Senegal, and Abram Sachar, Chancellor of Brandeis University). Other recipients have included prominent journalists (such as Elliott Norton, David Gergen, Lawrence O’Donnell, James Carroll, Carl Bernstein, Lawrence Spivak, and Elizabeth Walker), public service organization leaders (for example, Walter Muir Whitehill, David Ives, Leon Jaworski, Vernon Jordan, Henry Hampton, Coretta Scott King, Paul Dudley White, Harriet Elam-Thomas, and Ralph Nader), and business figures (David Sarnoff, Malcolm Forbes, An Wang, and Colin Marshall, among many). Artists and performers (e.g. Emilio Aragon, Lois Mailou Jones Pierre-Noel, and Rudy Vallee) have also been honored.

Chapter 9 “Cosmopolitan Community”: Internationalization

Gleason Archer saw Suffolk University as an educational and opportunity mecca not just for students from “hill towns and backwoods sections” of New England, but from “far off places”—from other parts of the country and from around the world. Among the students who exemplified this “world wide service,” “the vital role that Suffolk University has performed for this community, for this nation, and for the world,” the founder adduced the following:

[A] very modest Chinese student was enrolled...not long ago... in our college of Liberal Arts. He answered the call of his native land and became a general in the army of Chaing Kai Check [sic]. A Bramin [sic] from India was graduated from our law school in 1926. He is today one of the potent leaders in India’s great struggle for political and economic freedom. Our first Arab graduate received his degree from Suffolk in 1934. He returned

to his people, became a professor of law in the University of Iraq in Bagdad [sic]. Today he is one of the diplomats who represent the Arab states in Washington. Not very long ago a tall serious young man won his way through our law [school] as a student worker in our library. Today he is with General MacArthur in Japan, a member of the counter intelligence corps of the United States Army. He has recently been appointed as an instructor in American law at Sapporo on the island of Hokkaido in Japan.¹

“The compact I made with George A. Frost in 1906,” as Archer ultimately interpreted it, was that Suffolk University would become “a haven of opportunity for ambitious youth the world over.” Even by the 1930s, the founder asserted, Suffolk University was “building an international reputation.”²

Archer’s construction of the “Cosmopolitanism Character of the School...intensely democratic”—a phrase first incorporated in the Suffolk Law School catalogue in 1915—was a sweeping, comprehensive one, as evidenced by the student body and graduates of Suffolk before 1948. Archer envisioned Suffolk University as “absolutely non-sectarian...Here meet on common ground the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Jew. Even the oriental lands contribute to our cosmopolitan throng. But race and creed are forgotten in the common tasks of the library and the classroom.”

[I]n all its history [Archer asserted] Suffolk has never barred from its classrooms any student because of his race, or his color, or his religion or because of his financial condition. We do not believe in or practice racial quotas or other devices of exclusion. Every worthy student...is given his chance to prove that he can do college grade work.³

As early as 1915, Archer’s law school offered a special lecture series on “International Law,” by Dr. George F. Tucker of Boston University. Seven years later, Suffolk’s first Asian graduate, Shichiro Hyashi of Japan, received his degree. In 1938, Prof. Frank Pizzuto founded the University’s first foreign language club, the *Circolo Italiano*; in 1946, three additional foreign language societies (Spanish, German, and French) formed. On July 11, 1949, upon initiatives undertaken during Archer’s presidency, Suffolk won approval to receive visa authorization for international students and scholars. At the same time that he petitioned for visa certification, Archer recommended—and even opened—the institution’s first dormitory as a place where these students could reside during their educational sojourn in Boston.

The Boston City Club Building at 8 Ashburton Place, now the location of the University's Frank Sawyer Building, housed the dormitory.⁴

After the founder's departure in 1948, his internationalist credo would not be so inclusively proclaimed at Suffolk again until the 1990s, when the Law School catalogue could again echo President Archer in postulating that "[t]he superiority of merit is the only distinction Suffolk University Law School has ever acknowledged in its selection of students."⁵

Many of the students, faculty members, and administrators of the Donahue-Fenton era (1948-1980) took a more local view of the institution. "I was probably the only student from out of state in my law school class," said David Sargent, who came to Suffolk in 1952 from New Hampshire. "I was really an outsider, a foreigner; everyone else lived within five miles of Boston." E. Macey Russell, JD83, now a partner at Choate Hall & Stewart, recalls being "the only African American male in a class of 500." In 1960, just 26 international students from 16 countries attended Suffolk University.⁶

Nevertheless, some resolute faculty members quietly introduced international initiatives at Suffolk between 1948 and 1980. The Department of Foreign Languages served as a principal site of such undertakings, after 1948. In 1963, Dr. Catherine Fehrer, who served Suffolk for thirty years (1948-77), became department chair. Upon her insistence, all of the foreign language societies merged from 1964 into a single Modern Language Club; student exchange programs began with French-, German-, and Spanish-speaking countries; and a Language Laboratory commenced operation in 1965. Dr. Fehrer continued to chair the Foreign Languages Department until 1968, when Cleophas W. Boudreau succeeded her. Dr. Boudreau, in turn, served until 1978, when the Department of Foreign Languages merged into the Department of Humanities and Modern Languages, which Boudreau chaired until 1984. In 1970, the SAFARI (Study at Foreign Academically Recognized Institutions) Committee formed to facilitate overseas study. One year later, the University established the SAFARI lending program, through which, each year, students from various departments obtained modest no-interest loans for study overseas. In 1975, Dr. Alberto Mendez-Herrera, of the Foreign Languages Department, founded a Latin American Club, as one manifestation of the era's interest in ethnic roots, languages, and cultures that also produced establishment of Afro-American, International Students, Hellenic, Irish, and Italian-American undergraduate organizations.⁷

Other CAS faculty members introduced short-term study tours to overseas locales, designed to nurture in the institution's students an interest and a willingness to explore other cultures and ways of life. Dr. Frederick Wilkins of the English Department, for example, led a summer study-tour to England in 1979. Other early experimenters with the study-tour concept included Judith Dushku of the Government Department; and, in 1980, Dr. Marlene McKinley of the English Department and Dr. David Robbins of the History Department, who jointly conducted a study-tour to Ireland.⁸

The Law School introduced a Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition Team Program in 1973, founded an International Law Society in 1976, and published the first number of its *Transnational Law Journal* later that year. In April 1979, the Trustees recognized the *Transnational Law Journal* as an official publication of Suffolk University Law School.⁹

In 1971, the University appointed its first Foreign Student Advisor, Dr. Vahe Sarafian of the History Department. The position remained a part-time undertaking for full-time faculty members until, in response to growing international student enrollments, Doris M. Clausen became the first full-time International Student Advisor in 1987. By that time, the number of international students had grown, from the 26 (from 16 countries) of 1960, to 170 from 52 countries.¹⁰

The Perlman Era

Falling birthrates, changing cultural values, emigration to other parts of the country, and changing patterns of immigration destabilized the recruitment equilibrium that had become customary at Suffolk since 1948. If diversification and internationalization of the University represented cultural and educational “best practice” in the 1980s, the demographic upheavals, the “market shifts,” of that period, rendered these changes imperative.¹¹

Other conditions changed rapidly at the end of the 1970s as well. Worldwide, a significant growth of interest in international education took place in response to increases in multi-national ownership, the expansion of international business and commercial activity, and order-of-magnitude improvements in communication and travel facilities. The end of the Cold War and the multiplication of international trade/political associations (the European Union, NAFTA, GATT) also encouraged students in unprecedented numbers to consider the possibilities of study outside their borders. With English increasingly the international

language, and given the number and variety of American educational institutions, these students offered at least a partial antidote to relative dearth of “traditional college-age” Americans. By 1989, when President Perlman left Suffolk University, international students comprised 4.5% of the total University enrollment (compared to 2.3% in 1984).¹²

New international studies opportunities for all Suffolk students accompanied and complemented improved conditions for international students during this period. The InterFuture study-abroad program (1983) offered multiple-country opportunities for student-designed research projects that went well beyond the limited options envisioned by the older SAFARI program (1971). The Economics Department, separated from Government in 1983 and chaired by new arrival David G. Tuerck, introduced the first International Economics program in the greater Boston area (1984)—with much of the subsequent international and internationalization implementation detail left to Dr. Shahruz Mohtadi. The multiplication of internships, international and otherwise, likewise opened numerous development options for undergraduate students.¹³

Short-term study-tours also multiplied. In 1986, Joseph Drexler (Government), Judith Dushku, and David Robbins lead a study-tour to the Soviet Union; two years later, Marlene McKinley conducted a study-tour to Ireland and William Spellman, of the History Department, another to England; and in 1989, Professor Dushku guided two study-tours: to Honduras and Nicaragua in Central America, and then to Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Uzbekistan in the Soviet Union.¹⁴

In 1988, David Robbins became an Associate Dean in the College. Since his arrival at Suffolk in 1974, he had been very active in early internationalization efforts—conducting study-tours, establishing in 1983 the University’s affiliation with the international education organization InterFuture (Intercultural Studies for the Future), and serving as the institution’s Fulbright Scholarship Program officer. Subsequently, Robbins facilitated Fulbright Scholarships for three Suffolk undergraduate students (1988, 1989, 2005) and numerous Suffolk faculty members; was elected president of InterFuture in 1989; established and administered at Suffolk eleven study abroad programs (four Czech programs, two Belarus programs, InterFuture, the Madrid Campus, the Dakar Campus, the Stilwell School [Chongqing, China], and the Fachhochschule Wiesbaden [Germany] exchange); and applied for and obtained seven grants (one USIA College and University Affiliations Program Grant, five NAFSA/

USIA B/EOP “top up” grants, and one NAFSA/USIA REAP “top up” grant) for a total of over \$200,000.¹⁵

Under the stewardship of Dean Richard McDowell (1974-91), the Business School began to explore internationalization. A portion of the University’s \$2 million Title III grant (1982-86) gave initial impetus, mainly through course reductions and travel funds, to the Business School’s International Business course/exchange endeavors. These SBS initiatives included: a two-week visit to Barcelona in 1984 by participants in an Executive MBA Management of International Business course, led by Executive MBA Director Lynn Davis, that would serve as a prototype for regular Executive MBA program international visits after 1990; a 1984 SBS exchange agreement with Hankuk University in Korea; negotiation (also in 1984) of a possible future exchange between SBS and the University of Verona; establishment in 1985 of an SBS International Advisory Council; and appointment of Derek Coward in 1988 as SBS Executive-in-Residence, specializing in doing business with China.¹⁶

The Law School, meanwhile, established in 1986 the Dwight L. Allison International Lecture Series in memory of Dwight L. Allison, noted trial practitioner and 1922 graduate of Suffolk Law School, under a grant from the Dwight L. and Stella Allison Fund administered by the Boston Foundation (Dwight L. Allison, Jr., President). The initial speaker in the Allison Lecture Series (April 1986) was former French minister of reform Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber as the initial speaker, the series also featured future Czech Prime Minister and President Vaclav Klaus in 1991. By 1989, the Law School’s appellate advocacy teams also included an International Law team.

The Sargent Era

As President Sargent himself asserted, echoing founder Gleason Archer’s claims regarding the “cosmopolitan” character of the University: “The future vitality of Suffolk and other urban universities depends on [their] ability to be responsive to . . . [and provide] a welcoming campus climate for people of many cultures.”¹⁷

Shortly after taking office in 1989, President David Sargent appointed a University Strategic Planning Committee. In June 1991, that committee, chaired by CLAS Dean Michael R. Ronayne, approved a Five-Year University Strategic Plan for 1991-96 that strongly endorsed internationalization as an effective means of promoting excellence through cultural diversity. The cultural diversity of the student body changed rapidly



David J. Sargent

during the Sargent era; internationalization benefitted from the promotion of various exchange and articulation agreements and from the establishment of a need-based employment program for international students.¹⁸

The University created the Center for International Education at Suffolk University (CIE) in September 1993, to offer international administrative and student services. In February 1997, the University purchased the Claffin Building, at 20 Beacon Street, to provide a consolidated locus for those international student services. Restructured at that point, and placed under the joint direction of Vice-President for Enrollment and International Programs Marguerite Dennis and International Consultant James Sintros, the CIE came into its own. The Center launched its own academic journal, *Parallax: Journal of Intercultural Perspectives*, in addition to serving as an information and resource hub for international and study abroad students, and coordinating the wide variety of activities and services aimed at Suffolk's international community. For all students requiring language assistance, Suffolk began to offer English as a Second Language/Second Language Services. An English Language for International Students (ELI) program, for college-bound international students, began in 1994. The University also established an International Alumni Association for its international graduates, drawing in alumni, parent, and student Country Ambassadors.¹⁹

The College of Arts and Science worked earliest and most closely with Vice-President Dennis, International Consultant Sintros, the Center for International Education, and the Study Abroad Office in devising and implementing "internationalization" strategies at Suffolk University. Beginning in 1988, CAS faculty and administrators devised an internationalization agenda—culminating in 2003-04 in a formal Study Abroad Agenda and a formal Study Abroad Protocol—that envisioned a broad expansion of intercultural courses, cross-cultural exposure, and study abroad in the CAS student experience, with short-term study tours and summer study leading to semester- or year-abroad programs, framed by substantial pre-departure orientation and post-return reintegration. To accomplish this, the College provided a decentralized framework using the CAS Study Abroad Committee, the academic departments, and individual faculty members, all with their own expertise, contacts, and experience, to formulate a menu of Suffolk-sponsored, institutional-exchange, or faculty-led international study programs of varying lengths and



Marguerite J. Dennis

learning styles.²⁰

A joint visit to Prague in 1990 by Deans Dennis and Robbins lead rapidly to the establishment of multiple Suffolk programs in cooperation with the Department of English and American Studies of the Philosophical Faculty at Charles University. The Prague Spring Honors Study-Tour for Suffolk University undergraduate students, the Boston-based Summer American Studies Program for Czech, Slovak, and American Students, and semester-long and short-term scholarships for Department of English and American Studies students at Suffolk University all commenced in spring of 1991. In 2004, the University introduced a Suffolk Semester in Prague Program, and a year later, a Suffolk Summer Semester in Prague Program, creating a year-round Suffolk University Prague-based academic enterprise. Associate Dean Robbins directed all five programs, which remain Suffolk's oldest and most economically viable international academic exchange programs. Since 1990, over 700 students have become alumni of these endeavors.

Between 1990 and 2000, five Suffolk University students from Charles University, Prague, received NAFSA/USIA B/EEP "top up" grants (1991-95); subsequently 23 additional students from Charles University (Prague), Komensky University (Bratislava), and Palacky University (Olomouc) came to Suffolk University on Suffolk University special Czech Scholarships (1990-98), on Charles Merrill Scholarships (1996-2000), and as visiting scholars (1997-99), as part of the exchange program thus initiated (28 students, 1991-99).

As a direct result of the Prague Programs, various Suffolk University faculty members have had an opportunity to travel to the Czech Republic. In 1995, Professor Charles Rice presented a weeklong workshop on African-American literature and affairs at the Department of English and American Studies, Charles University. The following year, Professor Geraldine Manning, Sociology, presented a weeklong workshop on contemporary American feminism. In 1997 and succeeding years, Professor Robert Bellinger, History, offered weeklong workshops on African American issues and affairs.²¹

The College also produced a number of the innovative faculty- and department-generated programs that its decentralized study-abroad framework had been designed to foster. The Physics and Engineering Department became one of the most productive generators of such programs. The Department Chair, Dr. Walter Johnson, initiated academic exchange arrangements at numerous sites, including the world-renowned Moscow Institute



The Philosophical Faculty (Liberal Arts College) of Charles University in Prague, seat since 1991 of Suffolk University's year-round offerings in the capital of the Czech Republic, including the Fall Semester in Prague, Spring Semester in Prague, Summer Semester in Prague, and Prague Spring Study Tour programs.

of Radio Engineering and Electronics (1992), the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Physique de Marseille (ENSPM, 1993), Heriot-Watt University (Edinburgh, Scotland, 1993), the University College of Swansea (Wales, 1993), the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Marseille (IUT, 1994), the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Electronique et de ses Applications (ENSEA, Paris, 1997), and the internationally-famous Moscow State Technical University (2005).²²

Beginning in 1994, the Department of Education and Human Services and the Department of Psychology jointly established a master's degree in Mental Health Counseling program in Kuwait. The MS program, which extended through 1998, trained Kuwaiti students in clinical psychology generally and in post-traumatic stress disorder more specifically. It consisted of courses parallel to those offered in the Education and Human Services Department's master's degree program in Counseling. Clinical psychologists affiliated with Suffolk University visited Kuwait on three-week "locale assignments" to teach the courses.²³

Exploratory visits by various administrators and faculty members produced a rapidly-expanding number of study-abroad and academic exchange possibilities for CAS faculty members and students throughout the 1990s. These potential loci included: Regent's College, London (1990; agreement renewed in 1998 with British American College at Regent's College and in 2004 with European Business School at Regent's College); Anatolia College (Thessaloniki, Greece, 1990; agreement renewed with renamed American College of Thessaloniki, Greece, in 2005); the American College of Switzerland (Leysin, 1990); Moscow Pedagogical State University (1991); University College (Cork, Ireland, 1991); the International University in Moscow (1993); the Fachhochschule Wiesbaden (Germany, 1995); and the University of Law, Economics, and Sciences of Aix-Marseille (1996). In 1991, Dr. John Berg (Government) initiated an arrangement with the Service Learning International Internship Program, which proved to be a fruitful source of intercultural internship opportunities for Suffolk undergraduate and graduate students. The program's operations on the Suffolk campus continue to be coordinated by the Government Department.²⁴

During the 1990s, CAS continued the pedagogical strategy of conducting short-term international study-tours. The destinations of these study-tours included: Moscow and Leningrad (David Robbins, History, 1991); Russia (Judith Holleman, Government, 1993); Romania, Hungary, and Slovakia (Judith Dushku, Government, 1997); Belize (Robert Howe,



Prague Castle, Prague, Czech Republic, as viewed from near the Philosophical Faculty

Biology, 1998); Barcelona (Alberto Mendez-Herrera, Humanities and Modern Languages, 1998); southern France (Anne Camissa, Government, 1999); Seville (Alberto Mendez-Herrera, Humanities and Modern Languages, 2000); Madrid (Karen Clarke, Interior Design, 2000); and Cuba (Judith Dushku, Government, 2001).

By 2000, the University's international educational agreements included exchange programs with: Suffolk University's programs at Charles University (Prague, 1990); Suffolk University's Madrid Campus (Spain, 1990/1995); the Stilwell School for International Studies at Sichuan International Studies University (Chongqing, China, 1993); Suffolk University's Dakar Campus (Senegal, 1999); Suffolk University Law School's programs at Lund University (Sweden, 1999); Czech Technical University (Prague, 1990); Regent's College (London, 1990); Anatolia College (Thessaloniki, Greece, 1990); the American College of Switzerland (Leysin, 1990); University College (Cork, Ireland, 1991); Moscow Pedagogical State University (1991); the Moscow Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics (1992); the International University in Moscow (1993); Portobello College (Dublin, Ireland, 1993); the Ecole Supérieure de Physique de Marseille (France, 1993); Heriot-Wat University (Scotland, 1993); University College of Swansea (Wales, 1993); the Institut Universitaire de Technologie de Marseille (IUT, 1994); the Fachhochschule Wiesbaden (Germany, 1995); the University of Aix-Marseille (France, 1996); European Humanities University (Minsk, Belarus, 1996); and the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Electronique et de ses Applications (ENSEA, Paris, 1997)²³. In 1995-96: 45 CAS students, constituting between two and three percent of the CAS FTE enrollment, engaged in international study; in 1996-97, that figure rose to 55 students; and in 1997-98 to 71.

Chaired by Dr. David Tuerck, the Economics Department had introduced in 1984 the first International Economics undergraduate degree program in the greater Boston area. Ten years later, the Department inaugurated a CAS Master of Science in International Economics (MSIE) program; and in 2002 gained approval to initiate the College's second Ph.D. program, in Economic Policy and International Economics. A Joint Master of Business Administration/Master of Science in International Economics and a Master of Science in Economic Policy (MSEP), targeted toward government workers and overseas students preparing for careers in government both won approval in 1998. In 1990, upon the suggestion of Assistant Dean Peter Sartwell,

the College of Arts and Sciences also introduced a Certificate in U.S. Studies program designed to attract and serve international students undertaking a year abroad in the United States.

Under Dean Kenneth Greenberg, the College continued to demonstrate its support for cross-cultural and study-abroad activities. Beginning in 2002-03, a reconstituted and enlarged CAS Study Abroad Committee prepared a CAS Study Abroad Agenda calling for establishment of a comprehensive study abroad apparatus to develop, popularize, and regulate CAS study abroad programs. In addition, the Committee produced a Study Abroad Protocol (2004; revised 2006-07) to provide the College with a framework for these activities; and an International Programs Planning Summary Document (2006) to guide individual faculty members thorough the preparation process.²⁵

The Department of Humanities and Modern Languages, which had added to its long-standing language/culture offerings in French, Spanish, and German by beginning Italian courses in 1987, introduced programs at CAVILAM (Centre d'Approches Vivantes des Langues et des Médias) in Vichy, France (2004), in Vienna (2005), and at the Sorbonne (2007). In 2005, environmental and Latin American area studies also initiated an important linkage with the International Center for Development Studies (ICDS) in San Jose, Costa Rica.²⁶

Under Dean Greenberg, CAS steadily augmented its exchange agreements with universities in Asia. In 2004, the CAS Study Abroad Committee approved an agreement establishing academic articulation, student exchange, and study-abroad opportunities for Suffolk University students at Southwest University of Law and Political Science, in Chongqing, China. One year later, the College implemented a joint master's degree program in English and Education (2005) with Southwest University. In 2001-02, the Government Department brought visiting Korean Scholar Dr. Chang-hoon Ko to Suffolk. Within five years, Government Department chair John Berg proposed Suffolk student participation in the International Summer School for Peace Studies at Cheju National University in Jeju, South Korea; students began attending the program in summer of 2007.²⁷

In the Business School under the deanship of John Brennan (1991-2001), Associate Dean Richard Torrisi worked to create short-term MBA and Executive MBA international study courses. These programs, designed and administered by an SBS international programs management office, became a compulsory part of certain MBA program requirements. They embodied a

uniform, centralized model—administrator- rather than faculty-driven—distinctly different from that employed in the College.²⁸

Large-scale recruitment of international students for the Business School's master's programs began in 1991. Within a year, the SBS faculty, under Brennan's leadership, instituted a complete revision of the MBA curriculum (1992) and initiated new specialized Master of Science in Finance (MSF, 1991), Master of Science in Taxation (MST, 1992), and Master of Science in Accounting (MSA, 1992) degrees aimed at international students.²⁹

In 1990, an International Business minor and an International Business double major program had been established in the SBS. Two years later, Dean Brennan initiated an International Business Studies undergraduate degree program. In addition, to reflect the priorities set by the faculty, SBS introduced more international experiences (particularly short-term travel seminars) for BSBA candidates. International graduate and undergraduate travel seminars took root early in Dean Brennan's tenure, with 13 available in 2000-01 compared to none in 1991.

Management professor Robert DeFillippi proved especially effective in using travel seminars to introduce students to practical problems of international business and management. In 1993, Prof. DeFillippi initiated a research project into small business entrepreneurship in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Assisted by Czech students who had previously visited Suffolk University, Professor DeFillippi and his co-researcher conducted interviews in Prague, Plzen, and Bratislava. A year later, DeFillippi returned to the Czech Republic, this time leading a group of 38 Executive MBA students on a 10-day study visit to Prague and Plzen to observe and discuss the management and entrepreneurial practices of Czech small businesses.

Under Dean Brennan, SBS began to view internationalization as part of the solution to dwindling numbers of traditional college-age students in the United States. To compensate for the continuing undergraduate enrollment shortfall, SBS sought to attract international students, in unprecedented numbers, into new graduate programs specifically designed for them (MSF, MST, MSA)--and, as an unavoidable consequence, to give endorsement to an array of international student support services. Particularly to address international possibilities in non-credit programming, Dean Brennan also resurrected SBS's moribund Center for Management Development; and in 1999, he introduced New England's first

MBA Online program. Brennan traveled widely to increase the Sawyer School's visibility and to expand the international educational opportunities available to its students. By 2001, the School had concluded innovative articulation agreements with institutions worldwide and reported an international student enrollment rate of 15 percent from over 70 countries.³⁰

Dean William O'Neill (2001-) outpaced his predecessor in placing internationalization and international business at the center of the Sawyer School's educational endeavors. In 2002, he formally appointed Shahriar Khaksari as associate dean for international programs. O'Neill then charged Professor C. Gopinath to take charge of the extension to undergraduate programming of MBA-style short-term international business courses. Soon into the O'Neill deanship, SBS articulated a "global mission" which provided direction for all of its endeavors. The curriculum focused on global business; half of the full-time faculty members came from abroad, 73% had international teaching experience, and many specialized in global business research. SBS students came from over 100 different countries, a fact which led to a steady internationalization of the curriculum, student activities, and student organizations.³¹

The School adopted a Global Immersion Program to provide students with direct exposure to international business. The Program included business travel courses which allowed students to experience global business first hand in a foreign country. These Global Seminars, led by Sawyer Business School faculty members, combined Boston-based classroom learning with a one-to- two week visit in an international business setting. Each three-semester-hour seminar included three class sessions before travel and one class session upon return. Seminars also included field visits, lectures at local academic institutions, and cultural activities.³²

In December 2002, the faculty approved the Global MBA program and admitted its first class in September 2003. The Global MBA, a highly specialized MBA program, integrated academic knowledge with real-world global business experiences. The full-time Global MBA program took 15 months to complete and included a 3-month international internship and two global business travel courses within the program. Students also had the option to enroll in language training. The following year in 2004, the Sawyer School launched a part-time Global MBA program. At the same time, the regular MBA program took on an international focus through the additional requirement of a global strategy course.

By 2005, the Sawyer School offered global seminars for undergraduates to Paris and the Czech Republic and had expanded its graduate offerings to include such destinations as Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Ireland, and the Czech Republic. At that time, over 180 students enrolled in the SBS global seminars.

Dean Khaksari also extended the reach of the Sawyer School's global focus through new and revised articulation agreements with overseas institutions. Between 2002 and 2006, in close cooperation with the Center for International Education and the Study Abroad Office, SBS expanded significantly the number of authorized locales at which SBS students could undertake study-abroad experiences, to include: Stockholm University School of Business, Stockholm, Sweden (2002); Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark (2002); Aarhus School of Business, Aarhus, Denmark (2002); Euromed (Groupe Ecole Supérieure de Commerce Marseille-Provence), Marseille, France (2003); Faculdade Trevisan, Brazil (2003); Aalesund University College, Aalesund, Norway (2003); Groupe Ecole Supérieure de Gestion, Paris, France (2004); European Business School, Regent's College, London, England (2004); International University of Monaco (2004); Yonsei University, Korea (2006); Luminy University Campus and Technology Park, Marseille, France; and Pole Universitaire Leonard de Vinci (Conseil General des Hauts-de-Seine), Paris, France.

In 2005, Amanda Blight became the third Suffolk University student, and the first SBS student, to be awarded a Fulbright Scholarship, in this case to Germany. Just two years earlier, Dr. Zhongyang Chen from Renmin University, Beijing, China, had visited the Business School as a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence.³³

During 2006, in *U.S. News and World Report, America's Best Graduate Schools 2006*, Suffolk University's MBA Program ranked #9 in the country in a comparison of schools enrolling the highest proportion of international full-time MBA students. At that time, international students constituted 56% of all SBS full-time MBA enrollments, and over a third of SBS faculty members also came from abroad.

In the Law School, beginning particularly under the deanship of Robert Smith (2000-07), international programming and study abroad initiatives developed to an unprecedented extent. Smith's predecessors as dean—David Sargent, Paul Sugarman and John Fenton, Jr.—had endorsed internationalization and international programs. Sargent's

deanship introduced the Jessup International Moot Court Competition and the International Law Society, for example, while Dean Sugarman, in 1990, revived the Simpson (Suffolk Law School) Chapter of the Delta Theta Phi International Law Fraternity. In October 1993, the Law School hosted a major international two-day symposium entitled “Law and Science at the Crossroads: Biomedical Technology, Ethics, Public Policy, and the Law.” More than 150 participants from 23 states and five countries came together at the Law School to discuss the legal, ethical, and public policy implications of dramatic advances in organ transplantation, fetal tissue research and experimentation, reproductive technology, and genetic engineering. Also in the fall of 1993, Suffolk University President David J. Sargent delivered a lecture at the Law School of Fudan University in Shanghai, China and became an honorary member of the faculty there. By 1994, Suffolk Law School attracted students from twelve foreign countries, a 140% increase compared to the 1972 figure of five.³⁴

In 1995, during the tenure of Dean John Fenton, Jr., the Jessup International Law Team from Suffolk University Law School won the regional competition. By 1999, at the end of the Fenton deanship, the number of foreign countries represented in the Law School’s student population had risen to twenty-one, an additional 75% increase over 1994.

Upon his appointment as dean in 2000, Robert Smith assembled a team of professionals with an interest in international law and the internationalization of the Law School: Steven Hicks, Bernard Ortwein, Marc Perlin, Valerie Epps, Charles Rounds, and others. In June 1999, the Law School established a Summer Law Institute at the University of Lund, Sweden, with Associate Dean Bernard Ortwein as Director. The Law School’s Lund Programs succeeded and diversified, eventually constituting a year-round international education enterprise. In August 2002, Suffolk Law School implemented an LLM program in Global Technology, with Professor Stephen Hicks as faculty director; the program offered options to specialize in intellectual property, biomedicine and biotechnology, information technology, or international law and business. One year later, the Law School added to its existing selection a new Academic Concentration, this one in International Law.

In 2005, the Law School initiated a one-week program in United States Law and Legal Methods at Lund University in Sweden, designed specifically for lawyers, law graduates, and advanced and doctoral students who wanted an introduction to the American Legal System. The following year, Suffolk

introduced a new LLM in U.S. Law for International Business Lawyers. The first degree program of its kind, it offered international law practitioners and international law students a unique opportunity to acquire a master's degree in law without having to devote a year to obtaining it, taking extended time off work, or paying for the cost of living and tuition in the U.S. The cooperation between Suffolk University Law School and Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary, along with the administrative support of the Center for International Legal Studies, Salzburg, Austria, marked a ground breaking step toward the internationalization of legal education.³⁵

Between 2003 and 2005, several Suffolk Law School representatives—including professors Steven Hicks, Charles Rounds, and Bernard Ortwein, and Associate Dean Marc Perlin—visited Prague to establish contacts with the Law Faculty at Charles University, resulting in an offer of scholarships to two Charles University law students for summer study in Suffolk's summer international law program in Lund, Sweden, and the proposal of a faculty exchange with the Boston campus. In 2005, Suffolk University Law School faculty members began offering short-term courses in American law at various locales worldwide. A year later, in 2006, the Law School offered short-term LLM courses in Budapest, Hungary, with the balance of the program to be completed at the Boston Campus or as part of the Law School's Summer Law Institute at the University of Lund, Sweden. In 2010, Stephen Hicks also approached Southwest University of Law and Political Science in Chongqing, China, about offering a Suffolk LLM on the campus of that institution.³⁶

By 2007, at the end of the Smith deanship, the foreign countries represented in the Law School's student population numbered eighteen. Twenty international students (1.2% of enrollment) attended the Law School in 2007, a number and a proportion virtually unchanged since 1999.³⁷

International Campuses

Also in 1990, Suffolk University signed a Cooperative Agreement with the Center for International Studies in Madrid. In 1992, the New England Association of Schools and Colleges (NEASC) reviewed and approved Suffolk's "special relationship" with the Center. Three years later, after discontinuation of the alliance with the Center for International Studies and failure of efforts by Suffolk University to buy the CIS building from Thomas Haigh, its proprietor and director, the University established its own campus in Madrid. Dr. Leslie Croxford, who



*Suffolk University's
Madrid Campus,
opened in 1995*

had served as Academic Director of the Suffolk-CIS program, became in 1995 the founding director of Suffolk University's Madrid Campus. Dr. Croxford served as Madrid Campus Director from 1995 until 2004, when Professor Sebastian Royo succeeded him.³⁸

The Madrid Campus offered the first two years of courses needed for students who would then transfer to Suffolk's home campus in Boston (or some other U.S. institution) to complete their liberal arts or business undergraduate degree. Since the opening of the Madrid Campus, over 150 of such students transferred to the Boston Campus. The Madrid Campus also served as a potential base for study-abroad experiences for students from Suffolk University and other institutions. Dr. Croxford arranged in 2000 an academic cooperation agreement with the prestigious private Spanish institution Universidad CEU San Pablo. With this agreement, Suffolk Madrid students (especially juniors and seniors engaged in study-abroad experiences) gained the opportunity to take, in Spanish and in the context of Spanish educational culture, upper-division courses unavailable in the lower-division, two-year Madrid Campus curriculum. Madrid Campus students could also participate in CEU San Pablo's internship program. In 2002, the Madrid Campus and CEU San Pablo also introduced a joint degree program in Environmental Science open to students from both institutions.³⁹

Dr. Croxford also oversaw the accreditation of the Madrid campus by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges and by its Spanish counterpart, the Consejeria de Educacion y Cultura de la Comunidad de Madrid, the official educational body within the Madrid regional government. The New England Association, which had inspected the working of Suffolk's articulation arrangement with the Center for International Studies in 1991 and accredited it in 1992, conducted an accreditation visit to the Madrid Campus in 1997 and granted approval in 1998. Certification by the educational authority of the Comunidad followed in 1999.⁴⁰

On the strength of the successes in Prague and Madrid, President Sargent in 1993 decided to heed the advice of international consultant James Sintros that Suffolk University should explore the Chinese educational market. Sintros recommended Chongqing, in Sichuan province in southwestern China, far from the constituencies normally targeted by U.S. educational entrepreneurs in the capital district of Beijing and the commercial coastal zone. Chongqing, an industrial city, a



Suffolk-Madrid offers a broad range of courses, extracurricular activities, and dual degrees and maintains an affiliation with Universidad San Pablo-CEU, an acclaimed private Spanish institution.

“Chinese Pittsburgh,” was prosperous and, more important, it was the largest municipality in China. Sintros, who in the 1980s had helped Fudan University in Shanghai establish two U.S. foundations, knew about Chongqing through his experience as president of another charitable foundation—the Joseph W. Stilwell Institute Foundation, which provided primary support for the Stilwell Museum in Chongqing (General Stilwell’s headquarters during World War II). The Chinese relationships growing out of Mr. Sintros’s Stilwell Foundation responsibilities provided a groundwork and support for his proposal to establish a Stilwell School of International Studies, a partnership between Suffolk University and Sichuan International Studies University in Chongqing. As the project proceeded, Suffolk became one of the first U.S. educational institutions to partner with a Chinese university.⁴¹

The academics of the proposal followed those of Suffolk’s successful cooperation begun in 1990 in Madrid with the two-year Center for International Studies. The Stilwell School of International Studies would be an educational entity, operated by the Sichuan International Studies University, which, like the CIS in Madrid, would offer the first two years of courses needed for students who would then transfer to Suffolk’s home campus in Boston (or some other U.S. institution) to complete their undergraduate degree. This academic articulation program would provide Chinese students with two years of on-site preparation in China for transfer to Suffolk University. The Stilwell School and Sichuan International Studies University would also, again like the CIS in Madrid, provide a potential study-abroad locus for Suffolk University undergraduates.⁴²

The Stilwell School for International Studies at Sichuan International Studies University became the first college involving foreigners to be established in China. It produced 36 transfer students between 1993 and 2000; but by 2004 discussions began with Southwest University of Law and Political Science, also in Chongqing, for a potential transfer of the Stilwell School to that institution. Those negotiations resulted in academic articulation, student exchange, and study agreements (2004), and in a joint master’s degree program in English/Education (2005). They did not, however, change the status, location, or institutional partnership of the Stilwell School. In January 2010, negotiations between Vice-President Dennis, Mr. Sintros, and the new president of the Sichuan International Studies University resulted in a memorandum of understanding seeking to re-establish the Stilwell School of International Studies at Sichuan International



President Sargent (left) and Dr. Lan Renzhe at Suffolk University’s Stilwell School for International Studies established in 1993 at Sichuan International Studies University in Chongqing, China

Studies University by September 2010 (if possible) or January 2011. Meanwhile, Suffolk University Law School began conversations with Southwest University of Law and Political Science in the spring of 2010 with the object of offering an LLM program on the Southwest campus.⁴³

Early in 1999, the Senegalese government contacted Suffolk University about providing higher education instruction in English in Senegal. In response to this call, at the invitation of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Senegal, and with support from other African governments, the United Nations, and other agencies, Suffolk University inaugurated a branch campus in Dakar, Senegal, West Africa, in May of 1999. Marguerite Dennis and James Sintros again headed the negotiations, working with Senegalese Minister of Education Andre Sonko, on behalf of President Abdou Diouf (1980-2000) and Prime Minister Mamadou Lamine Loum (1998-2000). Kumakh Ndour, director of the Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (ENEA), and foreign ministry protocol specialist Marcel Minkilane, also facilitated the negotiation and implementation of the agreement. After the electoral defeat of President Diouf in 2000, new president Abdoulaye Wade (2000-present) and prime minister Moustapha Niasse (2000-01) reaffirmed the Suffolk-Senegal agreement.⁴⁴

Suffolk University's Dakar campus—the first and only full campus established by an American university anywhere in West Africa—began offering English Language for Internationals (ELI) courses in August 1999, and launched its Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (BSBA) program in November 1999. The school occupies a modern facility on the grounds of the Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (ENEA), in a residential and educational suburb of Dakar, located about one mile from the principal Senegalese university in Dakar, the Université Cheikh Anta Diop.⁴⁵

Under the influence of Senegal's founding president (1960-80) and cultural father Leopold Sedar Senghor, Dakar had become the cultural magnet for students and aspiring leaders from all over the former French West and Equatorial Africa. In Dakar, many of the past and present leaders of francophone Africa met and established early personal connections. Yet Suffolk's fledgling campus in Dakar, said Vice President Dennis, had at the outset “no staff and no resources other than the conviction of President Sargent that this was a good thing to do, and the determination to just get it done.” As founding Academic Director of the Dakar Campus from 1999 until 2002, David Robbins confronted



Cutting the ribbon opening Suffolk University's Dakar Campus in 1999 are Senegalese prime minister Mamadou Lamine Loum, Suffolk vice president Marguerite Dennis, and Senegalese minister of education Andre Sonko.

these challenges. He set up and managed the Dakar Campus academic and logistical operation; obtained NEASC accreditation for the Dakar Campus (2002, after a 2001 inspection visit); and increased enrollment from 75 in the first year (1999-2000) to 323, from 23 different countries, by 2001-02.⁴⁶

During 2002-03, CAS Professor Judith Dushku and SSOM Professor Pierre Du Jardin served brief tenures as SUDC director. The two-year term (2004-05) of their successor, Dr. Lewis Shaw of the Sawyer School of Management, brought economic stability and continued NEASC accreditation (2005) to the Dakar Campus. While retaining home-campus oversight of the Dakar Campus, Dr. Shaw in January 2006 relinquished the position of on-site director to S. Dunham Rowley (2006-08). In 2008, Andre Sonko, former Minister of Education and special consultant on higher education to the Senegalese president, who had played a crucial role in attracting Suffolk University to Dakar in 1999, succeeded Rowley.⁴⁷

Initially, SUDC offered the first two years of coursework toward the Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (BSBA) degree, with the final two years to be completed at Suffolk's Boston Campus or other institutions of higher learning. Since 2002, in response to students' and employers' demands for training leading to additional career options, SUDC has expanded its offerings to include the first two years of a Bachelor of Science (BS) and Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree, with majors such as computer science and engineering, international relations, journalism, science, and engineering, as well as specialized programs, including Study Abroad for American and international students, continuing education, and a two-year Diplôme program. Qualified students could thus enroll in a variety of degree programs and academic opportunities at SUDC, with all curricula taught in English.⁴⁸

After a few years, SUDC outgrew its initial format of bringing Boston-based faculty to teach courses in two-week or three-week modules, supplemented by additional videoconference sessions and Internet resources. Beginning in the 2005-2006 academic year, the school hired full-time resident faculty and offered courses on a semester-long sequence, as in most American universities. Virtually all faculty possessed terminal qualifications (Ph.D.) in their field, extensive teaching experience at Suffolk-Boston or another American university, and a commitment to excellence in the classroom. Faculty also maintained a rigorous schedule of scholarly research and university and community service activities.⁴⁹

In 2002, SUDC offered the first of several semester-long and summer study abroad programs for American university students in African/Senegalese culture, literature, environment, history, politics and economics. SUDC attempted to create and run its own study abroad programs. Financially, those efforts did not draw sufficient enrollment to cover costs and contributed to budget deficits. SUDC acknowledged this challenge and sought to find a solution that would meet students' needs for a semester or academic year abroad, in keeping with the University mission. Thus, Suffolk developed a partnership with the Council for International Educational Exchange (CIEE). In 2002, CIEE, through its Africa-Middle East Program, began a study abroad program in Dakar. As it outgrew its space, CIEE and SUDC entered into a rental agreement allowing CIEE to hold its academic classes on the SUDC campus, utilize the dormitory and cafeteria for its orientation program, and access office space, library and computer labs. The arrangement benefited both CIEE's American and SUDC's African students. Courses in the degree program for African students and the Study Abroad program for American students received cross-listing, allowing students from either group to take courses in another program. Interaction socially, culturally and educationally became virtually automatic, enriching cross-cultural experiences for both groups.

The student population of Suffolk University's Dakar Campus grew from 25 BSBA students from 9 countries (50% Senegalese) and 70 ELI students (over 90% Senegalese) in 1999-2000 to 75 BSBA students from 18 countries (43% Senegalese) and 109 ELI students (over 90% Senegalese) in 2000-01. By 2001-02, enrollment included 99 BSBA students from 23 countries, 157 ELI students, 11 Refugee Program students, and 55 summer program students, for a total Dakar Campus population of 322 students. Today, 75-100 degree-seeking students and more than 250 English-language students from all over Africa study each year at the Dakar Campus.⁵⁰

Despite financial and visa issues, SUDC students have demonstrated their capability to make a successful transition from Dakar and complete an undergraduate degree. Since fall 2001, 136 students have transferred from SUDC to Suffolk's Boston campus. Of these, 74 have graduated with a bachelor's degree and 20 are currently enrolled. Since its inception in 1999, students from over 40 countries in Africa have completed two years of study in Dakar, completed their degrees at Suffolk University in Boston (and in some cases, other American universities), continued on to graduate studies, practical training



First Commencement, Dakar Campus, 2001. Dakar Campus students could complete a four-year degree with two years' study at Suffolk-Dakar and Suffolk-Boston or choose to transfer to another American university after completing two years of study in Dakar.

in the United States, and are returning to their home countries in hopes of utilizing their education to begin high level careers in commerce, science, education, and other areas.⁵¹

On June 19, 2001, the Dakar Campus held its first “graduation” ceremony for African students completing their second year of studies in the Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (BSBA) program. On behalf of Suffolk University, President David Sargent and Sawyer School of Management Dean William O’Neill, Jr., presided, and certificates of accomplishment were presented to the graduates by Dakar Campus Academic Director Dr. David Robbins. At the most recent graduation, in 2010, Minister Andre Sonko presided over the ceremony, while SUDC Academic director Pierre Du Jardin awarded certificates to the graduates.⁵²

In 2004, NAFSA, the Association of International Educators, recognized Suffolk as having one of the best international programs in the country. “I believe,” insists Vice-President Marguerite Dennis, that, in establishing the University’s eligibility for the citation, “the tipping point was Dakar.”⁵³

“Since 1906, Suffolk has provided high-quality, affordable education to those who might not otherwise have access to it,” observed President Sargent. “I’m proud to say that in Dakar, our mission was no different.” Sargent regularly described the opening of the Dakar campus as his “finest accomplishment” as president, his “proudest” achievement, and “the most satisfying thing I have done in 50 years in education.”⁵⁴

A Global University

By 2010, Suffolk University offered its students, in addition to its own five year-round overseas programs (Prague, Madrid, Chongqing, Dakar, and Lund), the opportunity to study abroad in more than 50 locales, including Regent’s College, London (original agreement 1990; renewed with British American College at Regent’s College, 1998, and European Business School at Regent’s College, 2004); the American College of Thessaloniki (Greece, 1990); University College (Cork, Ireland, 1991); Bond University (Australia, 2001); the University of Auckland (New Zealand, 2001); Istanbul University (Turkey, 2002); Eastern Asia University (Thailand, 2003); Universidad Iberoamericana (Mexico City, Mexico, 2004); Southwest University of Political Science and Law (Chongqing, China, 2004); Justus Liebig University (Giessen, Germany, 2004); Yeditepe University (Turkey, 2004); CAVILAM (Centre d’Approches Vivantes des Langues et des Médias, Vichy, France, 2004); Lincoln University

College (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2005); the International Center for Development Studies (San Jose, Costa Rica, 2005); the University of Vienna (2005); Napier University (Edinburgh, Scotland, 2005); Moscow State Technical University (2005); Florence University of the Arts (2006); the International University of Monaco (2004); the Sorbonne in Paris (2006); Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest, Hungary, 2006); the Center for International Legal Studies (Salzburg, Austria, 2006); Sophia University (Tokyo, Japan, 2006); Tamkang University (Taipei, Taiwan, 2006); Sangmyung University (Korea, 2006); Yonsei University, Korea (2006); Lotus University (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 2006); Institut Lorenzo De'Medici, (Florence and Tuscany, Italy, 2006); Universidad de la Sabana (Colombia, 2006); the International Summer School for Peace Studies, Cheju National University (Jeju, South Korea, 2006); Kansai Gaidai University (Osaka, Japan, 2007); Hoa Sen University (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 2007); and Saigon International University (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 2007).⁵⁵

Eighty-two U.S. students from Suffolk University (the overwhelming majority of them from the College of Arts and Sciences) took part in study-abroad programs during academic 1993-94. In 2006-07, more than 350 Suffolk University students participated in study abroad opportunities. By 2009-2010, that number rose to 546 students.⁵⁶

In 1960, twenty-six international students came to the University, from sixteen countries. At that time, students from the West Indies and various African states constituted nearly a third of the 3% of Suffolk undergraduates who were black. The number of these and other international students in the Colleges began to grow significantly during the late 1960s, after Suffolk's name was added to a United States Information Service list of schools which accepted overseas students. By the mid-1970s, that figure had grown to 150 students from thirty-eight countries.

In 1984, international students made up 2.3% of the overall University enrollment. In 1989, overall international student enrollment had grown to 3% (3% CAS, 5% SBS, 1% Law). Enrollments of international students grew much more rapidly under the Sargent administration than during the Perlman era. By the fall of 1994, there were nearly 400 international students at Suffolk University from over 80 countries, constituting 8% of total enrollment. From 1992 to 1995, international student enrollment increased about 128%, from 281 (62 countries) to 641 (82 countries), and international students made up 10% of the University's population and revenue. By 2009, 1176

international students from 103 countries attended Suffolk University, and international student enrollment had grown to approximately 13% of total University enrollment.⁵⁷

In 2004, a major report released by NAFSA: Association of International Educators, entitled *Internationalizing the Campus 2004: Profiles of Success at Colleges and Universities* profiled Suffolk as one of eight schools with exemplary programs in international education. In the 2005 edition of *US News and World Report Best Colleges*, Suffolk ranked fourth in the number of international students in universities—Master’s (North) category. And in *US News and World Report, America’s Best Graduate Schools 2006*, Suffolk’s MBA program ranked ninth in the country for schools enrolling the highest proportion of full-time MBA students who are international.⁵⁸

During the first twenty years of the Sargent presidency, Suffolk University succeeded in transforming itself from a local and regional school into a comprehensive national and global institution.⁵⁹

Endnotes

Introduction

- 1 January 27, 1932, Journal II, p. 385
- 2 Gleason L. Archer, "For the midyear veterans, January 28, 1946" (This appears to be a handwritten speech by GLA, found in a GI Bill file, unfinished); 1999-2000 Suffolk University Law School catalogue, p. 10; David Sargent, "Sargent's Night," *Suffolk University Law School Alumni Magazine*, Fall 1999, p. 18.
- 3 Gleason L. Archer, "For the midyear veterans, January 28, 1946" (Handwritten speech by Archer, found in a G.I. Bill file, unfinished).

Chapter 1

- 1 Boston 200, *Boston: The Official Bicentennial Guidebook* (New York: E.P. Dutton, 1975), pp. 159-70.
- 2 Walter Muir Whitehill, *Boston: A Topographical History*, 2nd edition (Cambridge: Belknap Press, 1968), p. 8.
- 3 All population figures are from Whitehill, *Boston*; for the growth of the city, see Bonner's maps (1722-69) and Whitehill's discussions based on

them, pp. 22-46.

- 4 The Hancock house was not demolished until 1863.
- 5 The land which the Tays and the Minots were subdividing had originally belonged, as early as 1648, to a family named Scottow. Faced with financial difficulties, the Scottows had been forced to sell the land; it was divided in 1691 between the Tay family, which received the eastern half, and the Minot family, which received the western half. Both families then continued to use their portions of the Scottow land for pasture until the boom times of the 1730s. Tay Street was renamed Temple Street in 1769 to honor Sir John Temple, a slick commissioner of customs who played both sides before and during the Revolution, and his wife, the daughter of Governor James Bowdoin. Derne Street received its name from the 1804 American victory at Durna in the Tripolitan War. Allen Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1925), pp. 13, 237, disagrees with A.H. Thwing, *The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston* (Detroit: Singing Tree Press, 1970), p. 211, about the date in which Tay Street became Temple Street; Chamberlain is correct, however: it was 1769. On Derne Street, see Christina Robb, "Names," *Boston Globe Calendar*, May 19, 1977, p. 13.
- 6 George Street was renamed Hancock Street in 1788.
- 7 Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill*, p. 58; Thwing, *The Crooked and Narrow Streets*, pp. 210-11. On this and the preceding lot information, Chamberlain is an invaluable source; on street names, Thwing is good, though not infallible; on Hodson, see Chamberlain, p.31.
- 8 The farmhouses, located at 44 and 46 Temple Street, were demolished in 1952; see Boston Historic Conservation Committee (W.M. Whitehill, Chairman), *Beacon Hill: The North Slope* (Boston: By the Committee, 1963), pp. 11-12, and Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill*, pp. 236-39.
- 9 Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill*, p. 215.
- 10 Eliza Susan Morton (later Mrs. Josiah Quincy), 1795, quoted in Whitehill, *Boston*, p. 52.
- 11 Thomas Bulfinch, 1815, quoted in Whitehill, *Boston*, p. 70.
- 12 Today, the Longfellow Bridge occupies the former site of the West Boston Bridge.
- 13 The Bulfinch Building at Massachusetts General Hospital still stands: there, in an amphitheater known today as the Ether Dome, the first public demonstration of the use of ether in a surgical operation was performed on October 16, 1846.
- 14 Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill*, p. 216; Whitehill, *Boston*, provides valuable information on the shearing of the peaks.
- 15 Boston Historic Conservation Committee (henceforth B.H.C.C.), *North Slope*, p. 4.
- 16 Another aspect of the neighborhood's movement toward respectability was the rebuilding of the Athenaeum (founded 1807) in 1847-49 at 101/2 Beacon Street. On the Northeast Slope churches and their religious rivalries, see the chapters on Boston's religious communities in the nineteenth century in Volume III of Justin Winsor, ed., *The Memorial History of Boston*, 4 volumes (Boston; James P. Osgood, 1881); on the Bowdoin Street Church, see Lyman Beecher, *Autobiography*, 2 volumes, ed. Barbara M. Cross (Cambridge: Belknap Press, 1961), Volume II, pp. 171-84, and A. McVoy McIntyre, *Beacon Hill: A Walking Tour* (Boston:

- Beacon Hill Civic Association, 1975), p.107.
- 17 On the activities of the abolitionist party, see the chapter in Volume III of Winsor, ed., *Memorial History*; and on their residences, see Boston 200, *Bicentennial Guidebook*, pp. 164-70.
 - 18 B.H.C.C., *North Slope*, pp. 4, 12; Whitehill, *Boston*, pp. 110-11; on the extension of Temple Street, see Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill*, p. 28.
 - 19 Oscar Handlin, *Boston's Immigrants 1790-1880*, revised and enlarged edition (New York: Atheneum, 1977), pp. 94-98.
 - 20 Peter Roger Knights, *The Plain People of Boston 1830-60* (Ph.D. Dissertation, Wisconsin, 1969), p. 59; on the Beacon Hill Reservoir, see Carl Seaburg, *Boston Observed* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1971), pp. 293-94, and Winsor, ed., *Memorial History*, Vol. IV, p. 483; on both the reservoir and the earlier discussion of ropewalks, see McIntyre, *Beacon Hill*, pp. 105-06.
 - 21 B.H.C.C., *North Slope*, p. 5; on what follows (including the store fronts), see *North Slope*, p. 12.
 - 22 During this same period, however, a Catholic church (St. Joseph's, opened 1862) was established in the West End near Cambridge Street. The congregation, drawn from the new Irish and, later, Italian residents, increased steadily throughout the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth. St. Joseph's Church stands today, immediately behind Charles River Plaza, having survived the destruction of the West End in the early 1960s.
 - 23 The monument discussion is based on Chamberlain, *Beacon Hill*, p. 29. The replacement of the monument had been voted in 1865, but was not carried out until 1898; the new monument incorporated Bulfinch's original eagle and tablets, which had been stored in a State House garret since the removal of the first monument in 1811.
 - 24 Boston 200, *Bicentennial Guidebook*, pp. 32-35.
 - 25 Gleason Archer, a law student at Boston University in 1905, was much influenced by this Progressive strain in American thought. He came from a Maine Yankee family, and while still in law school he began to offer tutoring in law to men from immigrant families. Not surprisingly, he commenced this enterprise in the Beacon Hill/downtown Boston area that served as the setting for all his educational achievements, as student and schoolmaster, for over forty years.
 - 26 For more information about the Old South Building and Archer's classes there, see Appendix F.
 - 27 Boston University's College of Liberal Arts was founded in 1873. Because of early financial difficulties, B.U. initially established its facilities (including those of the College of Liberal Arts) in buildings scattered through the less fashionable parts of Beacon Hill. Beginning in 1907, the University expanded into the Boylston Street and Copley Square area before building its Charles River Campus after 1937. From 1907 until 1947, B.U.'s College of Liberal Arts was situated at 688 Boylston Street, the present site of the new wing of the Boston Public Library. (Paul Richard Jones, "Gleason L. Archer, Founder and First President, Suffolk University," summer 1977, p. 1; 1902-03 Boston University Liberal Arts catalogue; Paul Richard Jones, "Gleason L. Archer, Founder and First President, Suffolk University," summer 1977, pp. 1, 6-10)
 - 28 Suffolk Law School catalogue, 1936, p. 11.

- 29 For more information about Archer's employment at Carver and Blodgett, see Appendix F.
- 30 For more information about the Archer and MacLean partnership, and about the Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building, 53 Tremont Street, as a location for the Suffolk School of Law, see Appendix F.
- 31 Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) lived in Chesterwood, in Stockbridge, MA, from roughly 1890 until his death in 1931. He worked on The Minuteman statue for Concord in a studio on the current site of Suffolk University Law School, ca. 1872-75, then moved to a studio in Concord (where he sculpted Emerson from life in 1879 and Bronson Alcott in 1880) before moving to Chesterwood, where he worked on the Dupont Circle statues roughly from 1914 until 1917 and on the statue of Lincoln for the Lincoln Memorial from roughly 1914 until 1926.

In 1999, they would be succeeded by Sargent Hall, the new home of Suffolk University's Law School.

- 32 Adjacent to the Old Granary on the Park Street side (the side opposite the Tremont House) was the Park Street Church (Peter Banner, 1809-10); and on the fourth corner of the intersection of Beacon, Tremont, and School Streets (the other three corners were occupied by the Parker House, the Tremont Building, and the Albion Building, respectively) was the King's Chapel (1686; built 1689; entirely rebuilt in 1749-54 by Peter Harrison, who also added a portico in 1785-87).

In June 1992, the Board voted to construct a new home for the Law School. Toward that end, the University committed itself to acquire two abandoned buildings at 110-120 Tremont Street, immediately opposite the Park Street Church and the Old Granary Burying Ground. Dating from the 1890s and vacant for four years, the two structures were purchased for \$5.5 million from Olympia and York, a Canada-based real estate empire. As soon as feasible following demolition of the extant edifices, the University planned to erect a new Law School Building of eight stories and 250,000 square feet, at a total cost of \$50-60 million. (Anthony Mitchell Sanmarco, *Downtown Boston: Then and Now* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), pages 34-38, 42-45, 50-54, 84)

- 33 For more information about Suffolk University's relations to the Scollay Square and North Slope localities, see Appendix F.

Chapter 2

- 1 Suffolk Law School catalogue, 1923-24, p.17.
- 2 Friday, December 28, 1917, Journal I, pp. 20-21.
- 3 Sam Smith, "Dean Archer's Career a Horatio Alger Story," *Boston Post*, February 6, 1927. Archer stood six feet, one and a half inches tall; his weight fluctuated between 175 and 200 pounds. His hair had turned gray by the time he was forty.
- 4 Horatio Alger was born January 13, 1834, and died July 18, 1899. He was the author of more than a hundred books, among the better known of which were *Ragged Dick*, *Tattered Tom*, and *Luck and Pluck*.
- 5 Gleason Archer, "Lumber Camp to College" (unpublished autobiography), p. 2 1/2. For material on Archer's life prior to his departure for Sabattus, see "Lumber Camp to College," pp. 1-325, and two other unpublished autobiographies by Archer: "Rainbow Trail," pp. 1-268, and "Lumber Jack Land," pp. 202-386.

- 6 "Lumber Camp to College," p. 2 1/2; see also Gleason Archer, *Ancestors and Descendants of Joshua Williams* (Boston: By the Author, 1927). Archer was Counselor-General of the American Society of Mayflower Descendants from 1933 until 1939; he was also a life member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, an honorary life member of the National Society of Puritan Descendants, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.
- 7 Paul Richard Jones, "Gleason L. Archer, Founder and First President, Suffolk University," summer 1977, p. 10; P. Richard Jones, University archivist, "Gleason L. Archer, Founder of Suffolk University, written later than, and partly based on the summer 1977 work by Jones, probably ca. 1978, p. 1.
- 8 The Archer children were: Clifford, 1876-1926; Hiram 1878-1966; Gleason, 1880-1966; Perley, 1883-1903; Ella, born and died 1885; Maurice, 1886-1899; unnamed male infant, born and died 1888; Maude, 1889-1962; Harold, 1891-1968; and Claude, 1892-1910. Archer's mother lived from 1857 until 1905; his father was born in 1851 and died in 1931.
- 9 During his senior year, Archer stayed with the Williams family; on his time at Sabattus High School, see "Lumber Camp to College," pp. 326-461, and "Rainbow Trail," pp. 269-371.
- 10 Hiram Archer was two years older than his brother Gleason. After an apprenticeship, like his brother's, in the lumber camps of eastern Maine, Hiram attended and was graduated from Monmouth (Maine) Academy in 1901. He entered Boston University's College of Liberal Arts in September 1901, and it was while he was a freshman student there that he convinced his brother, while Gleason was visiting him in the spring of 1902, to attend Boston University. (Accreditation, p. 2; Data for Joseph F. Dineen In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, p. 1)
- 11 During the remainder of his college and law school career, Gleason roomed successively at 70 Pinckney Street, 4th floor (summer 1903); 48 Pinckney Street, 2nd floor (fall 1903); 66 Myrtle Street (October 1903-summer 1904; owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dean); 63 Myrtle Street (fall 1904-spring 1905); and 66 Myrtle Street again (spring 1905-summer 1906). On his school days in Boston, see "Lumber Camp to College," pp. 462-632, and "Rainbow Trail," pp. 371-497.
- 12 Boston University College of Liberal Arts, 1902-03 catalogue. When Archer entered Boston University's College of Liberal Arts, his brother Hiram was already a sophomore there.
- 13 "Lumber Camp to College," pp. 514-42; "Rainbow Trail," pp. 412-43; Gleason Archer, *Fifty Years of Suffolk University* (Boston: By the Author, 1956), pp. 1-2. The hotel name appears as "Cotocheset" in "Lumber Camp to College," p. 514.

Archer met George A. Frost in early August 1903. "What would have been my fate had I not met this man," Archer later mused, "is difficult to conjecture, but it is safe to say that the Suffolk Law School would never have been founded, and...could never have survived in its early days had it not been for George A. Frost." After paying for all of Archer's medical expenses, Mr. Frost promised him in September 1903 that "if I proved myself worthy, he would see me through school and established in my profession." Then, as Archer tells it, "[A]fter I graduated from the law school Mr. Frost...astonished me...by saying that the loans which he had made to me while I was a student, and which I hoped shortly

to begin to repay, were not loans but gifts.” In June 1906, Mr. Frost “rendered another great service to me by securing for me a position with Carver & Blodgett, at 28 State Street, Boston; dependent of course upon my passing the bar examinations.” Even after his graduation from law school, “Mr. Frost...continued a custom that he had begun when I was still a student, of giving me liberal donations of clothing, and because of this I was able to make a presentable appearance, even though I did not spend twenty dollars on myself during the entire year of 1907-1908.” (Gleason L. Archer, *Building A School*, 1919 [second edition of his *The Educational Octopus*, 1915], p. 34-36, 73, 91)]

After Gleason Archer suffered a broken leg in the summer of 1903, he tells us, George A. Frost “insisted upon taking over my financial problems.” He paid off a Maine loan on which young Archer still owed money (\$315 from Dr. M.T. Newton of Sabattus, ME), and “[t] hereafter until my graduation from Law School in June 1906 he gave me a check every month to supplement my earnings.” In addition, Mr. Frost paid all expenses for two operations at Newton Hospital in March 1904 on Gleason’s elder brother Hiram for tubercular peritonitis, and he then provided money to the younger Archer to cover his brother’s convalescence in Maine (Accreditation, p. 2). In June 1906, Mr. Frost forgave all \$2,200 in loans he had made to Gleason Archer since 1903 (Fifty Years, p. 4).

“So you see,” Archer explained in 1956, “I had abundant reason for the almost fanatical zeal with which I have ever since championed the cause of the poor boy—my own life experience and the sacred trust laid upon me by the late George A. Frost in the summer of 1906.” (Fifty Years, pp. 4-5)

- 14 “Rainbow Trail,” p. 507; Fifty Years of Suffolk University, p. 2. On the general events of the summer of 1906, see “Lumber Camp to College,” pp. 632-34, and “Rainbow Trail,” pp. 498-509.
- 15 Archer also taught at the Durham, Maine, school in the spring of 1902, after he had taught at Great Pond in the spring of 1901. On his 1905 law tutoring, see Archer’s manuscript history of his “Evening Law School”: also “Lumber Camp to College,” pp. 612-13, and “Rainbow Trail,” pp. 489-90. Archer appears to have been personally fond of the Horatio Alger tales: his son, Gleason, Jr., recalls that Dean Archer made numerous books by Alger available to him and his siblings as they were growing up.

“When I arrived at Sabattus High School in October 1899 [says Archer] I was permitted to enter the Sophomore Class. I worked for my board and clothes with a local doctor but since he paid me only \$25.00 a year for my clothes I stayed with him only a year and a half and went back to Great Pond and taught the Spring term of school, enjoying th experience immensely. After that I worked in the hay field on a stock farm and after school opened became a newspaper reporter for the Lewiston Journal. I did re-write work and reporting. At that time I expected to go to Bates College, a scholarship already having been promised me. My brother Hiram, being two years older who had also served an apprenticeship in the lumber camp had already started in college at Boston University. I visited him in the Spring of 1902 and decided to come to Boston myself. In order to earn some money for expenses I took a job teaching school in Durham, Maine, from April to June, carrying on the balance of my high school work by arrangement with the Principal. The ungraded Durham School had been broken up

by unruly students. I straightened them out and had a grand time with them. In fact I started an evening class with them and got them very much enthused.” (Gleason Archer, Data for Joseph F. Dineen In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, Sept. 19, 1941 [Thirty-fifth Anniversary], pp. 1-2)

“While I was an invalid [reported Archer] I earned my meals by tutoring a protégé of the proprietor of the William Tell House on Somerset Street but at the beginning of the second year in law school I turned my attention to tutoring some young business men of my acquaintance, who wanted the finer points in the law of Contracts. I found this experience very pleasing indeed and turned my thoughts to the idea of opening an evening school in order to supply the obvious need of chaps who were working for a living and desired a legal education. (Gleason Archer, Data for Joseph F. Dineen In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, Sept. 19, 1941 [Thirty-fifth Anniversary], p. 3)

- 16 For more information about the apartment at 6 Alpine Street, see Appendix F.
- 17 A defense by Archer of “true Americanism” first appeared in the Suffolk Law School catalogue, 1923-24, p.18; it was reprinted more often than any other material in that catalogue, and was not eliminated until 1944-45.
- 18 The “true” American, Archer feared, would go the way of the passenger pigeon. Gleason Archer and other “Progressives” saw only one way to save him, and the ethos that he embodied. The octopus of monopoly had to be fought wherever it was found; equality of opportunity had to be protected from its tentacles. Archer’s personal crusade aimed to keep every level of education open to all—rich and poor, “true” American and immigrant alike. On Archer’s Progressivism, see Chapter One. For an excellent general discussion of American responses to immigration, see John Higham, *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism 1860-1925* (New Brunswick, N.J.; Rutgers University Press, 1955).
- 19 “I had decided [says Gleason Archer] to open a law office with Arthur W. MacLean as my law partner; the firm later became Archer, MacLean and Archer. Our offices were at 53 Tremont Street.” (Fifty Years, p. 5)

“I began the practice of law [Archer states in another source] in August 1906 and continued until the Summer of 1909. My practice was not very lucrative. The first year I was a cub lawyer in the office of Carver & Blodgett but after that time practiced at 53 Tremont Street where the school was located.

I enjoyed trial work especially but had to choose between the school and practice of law. I started to write my first law textbook in the Spring of 1909. It was published in January 1910. I have not practiced law since then.” (Gleason Archer, Data for Joseph F. Dineen In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, p. 3)
- 20 *Building A School*, pp. 51-97; see also Archer’s scrapbooks of newspaper clippings from this era. The prototype Suffolk Law School ring, designed by Archer at this time and bearing the seal he created, was worn by the Dean until it passed to his son many years later. It was donated to the Suffolk Archives by Gleason L. Archer, Jr., in 1980.
- 21 For a chronological list of Archer’s publications, see Chapter Two, note 62.
- 22 *Building A School*. pp. 108-11. The old Suffolk Savings Bank Building at

53 Tremont Street had been gas-lit.

- 23 For more information about Gleason Archer's administration of Suffolk Law School, see Appendix B.
- 24 Archer married Elizabeth Glenn Snyder on October 6, 1906; they had met as students at Boston University. Four children were born to them, of whom three survived infancy: Allan Frost Archer (named for Archer's friend Allan Gleason and for George Frost), born in 1908; Marian Glenn Archer (named for one of her mother's sisters), born 1910; and Gleason Leonard Archer, Jr., born in 1916. Norman Bradley Archer was born, and died, in 1912. After their marriage, the Archers lived at 6 Alpine Street, Roxbury, until June 1909, when they moved to a house on Mishawum Road, Woburn. They remained there until removing to the top floor of the school building in September 1914.
- 25 An Important Message (1919) was produced by Archer as publicity for this expansion campaign; it was reprinted in 1978 as the first number in the Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series. On this period, see Gleason Archer, *The Impossible Task* (Boston: Suffolk Law School Press, 1926). The Law School grew from 14 students in 1906, to 135 in 1914, to 761 in 1920, to a peak of 2604 in 1927. In the face of continued growth after 1920, a Temple Street Annex was added (also under Dean Archer's supervision) to 20 Derne Street in 1923-24.
- In mid-December 1918, Gleason Archer added \$12,000 to his personal life insurance policy because of "the persistence of the influenza epidemic," which had recently (October 7, 1918, p. 94) killed Prof. Chandler. In total, Archer's life insurance then totaled \$25,000. (Journal I, January 1, 1919, p. 162)
- 26 Friday, December 28, 1917, Journal I, p.2.
- 27 December 19, 1920, Journal II, pp. 1-2; January 1, 1921, Journal II, pp. 11-12; Jan 3, 1921, Journal II, p. 13; Sunday, Jan 23, 1921, Journal II, p. 41; Wednesday, March 16, 1921, Journal II, pp. 84-85.
- 28 December 19, 1920, Journal II, pp. 1-2; January 1, 1921, Journal II, pp. 11-12; Jan 3, 1921, Journal II, p. 13; Sunday, Jan 23, 1921, Journal II, p. 41.
- "Alas! My dear Journal [Archer confided], I fear I have disclosed another of my many faults—my tendency to tease people. I was born that way and doubtless will always yield to the temptation. That reminds me—I am inordinately fond of 'puns' and my wife says punning is the lowest form of wit! She is right—her mother agrees with her and they are two of the most sensible women of my acquaintance." (Friday, December 28, 1917, Journal I, p. 7).
- 29 Friday, January 3, 1919, Journal I, p. 166.
- 30 Archer's first claim that Suffolk Law School had the "largest attendance of men students of law in any institution in the world" was made in the SLS catalogue 1925-26 (March 1925).
- 31 Both Hiram Archer and the Reverend Leonard Williams married Stinchfields: John F. Stinchfield served as Librarian at Suffolk from 1910 until 1912. On Archer's relatives, see Ancestors and Descendants: on their occupations and on the "Maine mafia," see the Suffolk catalogues and Trustee minutes for the period 1921-30. Useful information was also provided in interviews with Catharine (Caraher) Finnegan, Kenneth B. Williams, and Dorothy McNamara. In addition, Archer maintained until his resignation a pension list of needy individuals who had helped or

befriended him during his early struggles at the school.

- 32 Alden Cleveland lived at 73 Hancock Street until 1939, when it was given up by the Alumni Association: he had managed the Suffolk Bookstore before being drafted by Archer as Alumni Secretary. At Norwell, Archer constructed with his own hands a log cabin and a screened, open-air dining platform. They were christened, respectively, the “Reverie” and the “Air Castle.” Both were located well away from the main house, beside a bubbling spring. Archer also dug a trout brook and pond there, using the run-off from the spring for water. He stocked the pond with trout and trained them to bite on hamburger, so that only his guests could successfully fish the pond. Ultimately, he even constructed a net over the pond to repel predatory birds. It was an extraordinary complex, and it provides an excellent indication both of Archer’s manual dexterity and of the lengths to which he would go to provide hospitality for his guests. Interviews with Catharine (Caraher) Finnegan and Gleason Archer, Jr., afforded me some indication of why an invitation to Norwell was so highly valued; and Elizabeth Archer’s first book, *Poems on Nature and Human Nature* (Boston: By the Author, 1930), also contains a revealing set of verses on “The Air Castle.”
- 33 The Socratic “case” technique was rapidly displacing “black-letter” methodology in leading law schools; nevertheless, Dean Archer concluded that the “case” method, unless substantially modified, was unsuitable for the instruction of part-time students. Developed by Dean Langdell of Harvard in 1870, it stressed reading of “landmark” cases and independent evolution by each student of the legal principles embodied in them. Such an approach required expensive casebooks and extensive time outside class for reading and reflection. The case method, Archer asserted, forced students to “disregard the accumulated wisdom of the past” and thus was “a pitiful waste of human effort.” He was convinced that students with full time jobs had neither the time nor the energy to “reinvent the wheel” in each aspect of law. Dean Archer considered more efficient, and therefore retained, the older “black letter” method, which relied on lectures and textbooks where the law was reduced to a set of rules, and which stressed memorization rather than inductive reasoning. In his judgment, however, the final nail in the case method’s coffin was a practical one; the Socratic classroom dialogue required by the case method was impracticable at Suffolk given the Law School’s very high student-teacher ratio (and reduction of that ratio would have meant an unacceptable increase in educational costs). Thus, though the case method was becoming standard in university law schools during the 1920s, black-letter law was entrenched at Suffolk Law School.

Gleason Archer was a modernist (or “pragmatist”) in educational and economic attitudes. Suffolk Law School was one of many institutions founded in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century that pioneered in the commodification of education, using the market as an instrument of educational democratization. In these pioneering days of mass urbanization, mass immigration, mass marketing, and mass advertising, institutions, such as Suffolk Law School, the YMCA Evening Institution (Northeastern University, 1896), the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance (Bentley College, 1917), the Babson Institute (Babson College, 1919), Portia Law School (New England School of Law, 1908), and the Katharine Gibbs School for secretarial sciences (Gibbs College, 1911) adapted educational enterprise to the new socio-economic circumstances. Participating in the same innovative

economic ecology as department stores such as Filene's (1881), chain stores such as A&P (1870), and mail-order houses such as Sears (1886), institutions like Archer's began to move education away from a traditional regime of ascription and deference (ascribed status, qualification and validation by someone "appropriate") toward access, personal qualification, and individual validation through the market. In granting educational access, such institutions, such a regime, paid no attention to social, economic, racial, or gender characteristics of the individual applying, but only to that individual's ability to pay. With cash as the medium, both the seller and the buyer could thus remain impersonal, anonymous, unknown to each other, providing no opportunity for the discrimination valorized by traditional educational practice. Of this new world of the educational market, the giant electric mass advertising sign erected by Archer on top of his new building in 1924 stood as, literally, a shining symbol.

- 34 Archer was something of an intuitive genius at marketing his educational "commodity." His persistent public insistence, textually and graphically, on his school's "cosmopolitanism" diversified the institution both culturally and in its consumer demographics. Archer's deployment of the "cart horses into trotters" anecdote similarly revealed an instinctive understanding that as more "cart horses" became interested in Suffolk, the more diversified and numerous became its socioeconomic demographic.
- 35 January 3, 1921, Journal II, pp. 14-15.
- 36 Monday, January 17, 1921, Journal II, p. 31; Wednesday, Jan 19, 1921, Journal II, p. 34.
- 37 Aboard S.S. "Boston," August 18, 1932, Journal III, pp. 122-24.
- 38 Gleason Archer, *The Educational Octopus* (Boston: By the Author, 1915), p. 278; *Building A School*, p. 78; Gleason Archer, *How Suffolk University Was Captured* (Boston: By the Author, 1956), p. 1.
- 39 "Rainbow Trail," p. 39.
- 40 Gleason Archer, "Journal II" (1920-32, unpublished), p. 384. Half of Suffolk's students were of Irish descent throughout Archer's tenure (for example, see survey in Suffolk Law School catalogue, 1925-26, pp. 21-22).
- 41 "Archer Refuses to Serve Curley," *Boston Traveler*, July 25, 1936. Among other civic offices to which Archer was appointed were: chief state arbiter for the Springfield Street Railway strike, 1914; special assistant to Massachusetts Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1926-28; Conference Committee on Unemployment, 1930; State Utilities Commission, 1935; and Shoe Industry Committee, 1935. In addition, he was a Trustee of the First Methodist Church, one of the first presidents of the Park Street Men's Club, on the Advisory Council of the Committee for Constitutional Government, a member of the Bostonian Society, and a Rotarian. Throughout his life, he was also an active supporter of temperance organizations and prohibition.
- 42 "Dean Archer Lauds Solons," *Boston Evening American*, March 29, 1932; "Archer Joins New Deal Foes," *Boston Traveler*, August 13, 1936; "Archer Declines Governor Curley Appointment," *Boston Evening Transcript*, July 24, 1936. All of Suffolk's charters (1914, 1935, 1937) were challenged by the State Board of Education.
- 43 "Dean Archer Lauds Solons," *Boston Evening American*, March 29,

1932; Gleason Archer, "Equality of Opportunity Demanded," *Boston Evening American*, April 4, 1932; Gleason Archer, "Dean Archer Checks on Bar Test Correctors," *Boston Evening American*, April 5, 1932; "Journal II," pp. 121, 248. Archer refers to the "juggernaut of monopoly" in "Journal III" (1932-34, unpublished), p. 1.

By 2007, 196 law schools were accredited by the ABA, which had been founded in 1878, and 168 law schools were members of the Association of American Law Schools, which had been founded in 1900 with 32 original member schools.

A "National Bar Association" was founded in 1925 by black lawyers who could not gain admission to the ABA.

- 44 "Archer and Law School Scored," *Boston Herald*, February 18, 1930; "Journal II," pp. 120, 125-26; "Journal III," p. 1. Archer was attacked as a "reactionary" not only because he opposed compulsory college training for lawyers, but also because he denounced the case method in favor of black-letter law. The National Association of Law Schools was still alive, if only on paper, in 1945-46; that was the last year in which the Suffolk Law School catalogue identifies Suffolk as a member. Archer's honorary degrees came from Atlanta Law School (LLD, 1926) and John Marshall Law School, Chicago (LLM, 1944); both were affiliated with the National Association of Day and Evening Law Schools. When Archer became convinced in 1932 that the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners was discriminating against evening law school candidates, he opened a full-scale attack on the Board, its members, and the "monopolists" with which it was "conspiring." Archer not only appealed to the General Court to curb the Bar Examiners' power; he also carried his case to the general public in spirited newspaper columns and radio broadcasts. On the significance of this and the "college monopoly" fight, see Jerold S. Auerbach, *Unequal Justice: Lawyers and Social Change in Modern America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976).
- 45 The account of Archer's radio career is based on "Journal II," pp. 274-79, 298-325.
- 46 For a list of the books based on Archer's broadcasts and broadcasting experience, see Chapter Two, note 62.
- 47 "In the Winter of 1930 [Archer notes] the National Broadcasting Company honored me by an invitation to speak from New York every Saturday to a nation-wide radio audience. My topic was 'Laws that Safeguard Society.' The series ran for three years—free advertising of incalculable value. As "Dean Archer of Suffolk Law School" I had radio fans in all states of the Union, in Canada and even in Australia, Malta, and the British Isles." (Accreditation, p. 5)

Always a tireless worker, Archer made certain that his "promotional" work never interfered—nor could be seen to interfere—with his primary commitment to Suffolk. He "invariably left for New York after midnight on Fridays and returned to Boston on Sunday mornings, thus being absent from the school building only on Saturdays for the entire three years [1930-32]." The National Broadcasting Company, Archer was careful to point out, covered his travelling and hotel expenses. (Accreditation, p. 5) And when the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, so critical by then to his project for democracy in education, Archer gave up all radio activities, devoting my time thereafter to an intensive study of college and university systems, curricular and administrative problems, looking to eventual accreditation." (Accreditation, p. 5)

Impelled by his enthusiasm as a “militant champion” of equality of educational opportunity, “Progressive” Republican Archer returned to the airwaves in 1939, when, in a new series of radio broadcasts (1939-40) he joined with conservative “Jeffersonian Democrats” in indicting the economic and ethical implications of New Deal policies. That new radio series was broadcast on Sundays, from 3:45 p.m. until 4:00 p.m., on WBZ-WBZA. (Letter to the Hon. Joseph E. Martin, Jr., p. 2; Murray N. Rothbard, “The Life and Death of the Old Right, *The Rothbard-Rockwell Report*, September 1990)

Between his administrative and his writing responsibilities, Dean Archer kept every long hours, often well past midnight, during the week at Suffolk. To avoid disturbing his family, he worked during the week in a small, detached bedroom suite that was constructed for him in 1927 on the top floor of 20 Derne Street. The “imperial suite,” as it was laughingly called, permitted him to extend his hours while in residence at Boston on weekdays. On weekends, he travelled to the family’s Norwood compound for “country” time. Archer was anything but a hypochondriac, but his journals from 1918 through 1934 outline a succession of physical crises, culminating in a near-fatal bout with pneumonia in 1927, brought on by the physical and psychic stress of his exhausting schedule. When overnight trips to and from New York on weekends were added to that schedule by his radio obligations after 1930, there resulted an erosion of his vitality that contributed to his physical vulnerability in the late 1930s and 1940s.

- 48 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, 1934-35, p. 4; “Journal II,” p. 348.
- 49 Archer had purchased 32, 34, 59, and 73 Hancock Street, and 2 Myrtle Street, by 1927. He bought 5 Hancock Street in December 1927, and sold it again in 1928. He then purchased 40 Hancock Street in the spring of 1928. According to Dorothy McNamara, his plan was that Suffolk should one day expand northward from 20 Derne Street in the block bounded by Derne, Temple, Hancock, and Cambridge Streets—much as it has done many years later. Archer was also counselor to a real estate operation in Duxbury run by Carrola Bryant.
- 50 After Marian Archer’s marriage in 1935, her mother lived mainly in Norwell, while Dean Archer continued to reside at the school. He moved to 40 Hancock Street in 1937, when reconstruction of the University Building began, and remained there until 1948.
- 51 Accreditation, p. 7.
- 52 Leaders of the anti-Archer Trustee faction included Bernard Killion ‘10, Frank Donahue ‘21, William F. A. Graham ‘24, David Stoneman, Hiram Archer, and George Rowell.
- 53 On these conflicts, see Trustee minutes and the transcripts of Board meetings that were taken from 1946 until 1948. See also Gleason Archer’s “Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939” (reply to Hiram Archer’s memorandum to the Board), President Archer’s “Program for Accreditation of Suffolk University (April 10, 1947),” his “In re the Evans Bill—Senate 433 (Remarks before Joint Committee on Education, January 26, 1948),” and *How Suffolk University Was Captured*. Interviews with John Griffin, Kenneth B. Williams, Donald Goodrich, and Gleason Archer, Jr., have also been very helpful.
- 54 “Dean Archer Heads Anti-Roosevelt Drive,” *Boston Herald*, August 14, 1936; “House Probes Dean Archer’s Organization,” *Boston Traveler*,

October 7, 1944; "Archer Group Probe Shifts to Dallas, Texas," *Boston Traveler*, October 10, 1944; Gleason Archer, *On the Cuff* (Boston: Suffolk University Press, 1944), back jacket; see also Otis L. Graham, Jr., *Encore for Reform: The Old Progressives and the New Deal* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967). As head of the American Democratic National Committee, Archer found himself with some unsavory bedfellows; the organization (and *On the Cuff*) received enthusiastic support from both the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin's Christian Front and Gerald L.K. Smith's America First Party. The subsequent Congressional investigation of the ADNC did nothing to raise Archer's standing in the eyes of his Trustees.

- 55 The attempt to attract financial support during Suffolk's wartime crisis had brought to the Board ambitious, strong-willed men. Tension quickly developed between them and Carrolla Bryant. Archer had hired Miss Bryant, a former radio executive at WEA in New York, as Registrar of the new "collegiate departments" in 1936. When Suffolk became a University one year later, she became Executive Secretary of the University. By 1939, she had replaced Catharine Caraher as Archer's right hand. A number of Trustees blamed her influence over the President for his obduracy. During the postwar crunch, a proposal was floated in the Board to retrench financially by abolition of the fledgling colleges. Miss Bryant, chief administrative officer of the colleges, steered Archer against the Trustees' plan; by using his own money, he was able to keep the colleges open in the fall of 1945. Over opposition by the Board of Collegiate Authority, President Archer appealed to the state legislature, so that the Suffolk colleges could receive accreditation and the students there become eligible for G.I. Bill funding. Accreditation was granted in March 1946; the colleges were saved. The Trustees, however, dealt harshly with the defiant saviors. Miss Bryant was summarily dismissed; Archer was deposed as Treasurer, and most of his authority as President was stripped from him. It was at this point that he petitioned both the courts and the legislature for suspension of the Trustees' authority. The internecine struggle became a public brawl.
- 56 Hiram Archer, however, remained; he had outspokenly criticized his brother and Miss Bryant since before the war, and he was instrumental in organizing opposition to them. Hiram continued to serve the University, as Police School Director, Alumni Director, and finally as Suffolk's first Archivist, until his death in 1966. His "defection" in 1948 left a wide family rift: it was years before the two brothers were reconciled.
- 57 During the confrontation of 1945-48, irresponsible accusations were hurled by both sides. The one which receives most notoriety, however, was the charge by one Trustee that President Archer had, over the years, siphoned some two million dollars from the school. Since indictment always receives larger print than exoneration, I feel constrained to dignify the charge by noting that an independent audit conducted by order of the Trustees in 1947 found Gleason Archer free from any financial wrongdoing. Stories have since circulated at Suffolk (from what source, I cannot ascertain) about Archer's loose handling of school monies—as, for instance, his having grabbed (literally) handfuls of tuition money at registration to take his staff to dinner. Catharine (Caraher) Finnegan, who maintained the scrupulous financial records which gained Archer a clean bill of health in 1947, indignantly denied that any such thing could have taken place. It would have disrupted her accounts, she asserted, and she would not have permitted it.

From 1906 until 1948, the founder “carried the entire financial burden of the University—[his] personal funds or [his] financial credit its only reliance in emergencies.” By taking the “desperate chance” of mortgaging his home in Woburn and pledging his life insurance, Archer personally raised the \$4,500 by which the school provided mortgage equity for purchase of its \$32,500 first “home” at 45 Mount Vernon Street in 1914. Less than a year later, he put up another \$1,900 in personal funds toward the construction of a four-story Annex in the backyard behind the building. In 1920, he “rashly ventured” to pledge “my own personal credit for every dollar that I borrowed for the School” to buy land and construct a much larger “home” building for Suffolk Law School at 20 Derne Street. (Fifty Years, p. 6) All in all, Archer raised around \$450,000, “a tremendous gamble” for every dollar of which he was “jointly and severally liable.” (Fifty Years, p. 7) He had, as he testifies, “personally risked all my assets and had assumed full financial responsibility in arranging financing of the project.” (Rowell Audit, p. 1)

As he had done on the occasion of every major Suffolk construction project, Gleason Archer had borrowed heavily against his personal credit and assets to finance the expansion of the University (now the Archer) Building from three to five stories in 1937. As in every major construction project since 1915, he also acted as general contractor.

The “Rowell audit” by Price Waterhouse was commissioned by the Trustees to “verify” (i.e., discredit) the Evans and Pride annual audits cited by Archer in support of his claim that the University owed him \$252,090 in debentures, withheld salary, and cash advances made to the institution. When completed, their own audit “boomeranged” against them, for Price Waterhouse concluded, after careful examination, that “when overdue salary, cash advances and unpaid debentures were totaled with interest to 1948, the sum due [President Archer] was found to be \$314,877.” (Fifty Years, p. 9; Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, 23 July 1947)

Despite the President’s full justification and vindication, the Trustees knew that his financial and strategic situations were untenable. In the summer of 1948, they presented Archer with an offer of 40% of what was due him, on the following terms:

1. That he resign as president and trustee and sever all future relations with the University;
2. That he surrender for cancellation all his debentures for money loaned from 1915 onward; and
3. That, in return, he would receive immediately \$145,000, plus \$3,000 for five years, provided he gave no publicity to the terms of the settlement for five years. (Fifty Years, pp. 9-10)

These terms, Archer’s financial situation forced him to accept. (Fifty Years, p. 10); Captured, p. 17)

Even at the institution’s centennial, as usually reliable and sophisticated a social historian as Professor Michael Rustad of Suffolk University Law School off-handedly (and inaccurately) characterized the six-decade-old charges of financial irregularities by Archer as unresolved.

58 Captured, p. 17; Fifty Years, p. 10.

In the summer of 1948, GLA took his settlement and purchased a home and some land in Pembroke, MA. He cultivated the land and started a blueberry plantation. He later became president of the Mass. Cultivated

Blueberry Association, a director and president of the Pembroke Historical Society, and a member of the local Rotary Club. He remained active in Pembroke affairs for 18 years, until he moved to an apartment in Lynn, MA, a few months before his death on June 28, 1966, at the age of 86. He is buried at the Center Cemetery in Pembroke. (Fifty Years, p. 10; Captured, p. 17; Paul Richard Jones, "Gleason L. Archer, Founder and First President, Suffolk University," summer 1977, p. 9)

59 It is Archer family tradition that Gleason Archer wrote novels, as well; but I have been unable to locate any, in published or manuscript form.

60 Archer and his first wife, Elizabeth, had been separated for years by the time she died in 1961. Archer had moved in 1948 from 40 Hancock Street to the ten-acre farm he purchased on Old Washington Street in Pembroke. Elizabeth Archer continued to live at the Norwell complex until 1955, after which she lived with relatives until moving, two years before her death, to a Hanover, Massachusetts, nursing home. Polly Clark, a singer and radio-TV personality, was an old friend of Archer: her husband was John Clark, the WBZ Program Director who had launched Archer's broadcasting career. The Clarks had lost touch with Gleason Archer, but, after John Clark's death in 1959, Polly Clark's career brought her back to Boston—where contact was reestablished by the widowed Dean. After their marriage, Gleason Archer and his new wife moved to 222 Hollis Avenue, North Quincy, where they remained until Archer's death. He was buried in Centre Cemetery, Pembroke. An interview with Polly Archer proved very helpful, as have materials contributed by her.

61 Fifty Years of Suffolk University, p. 8: "Journal II," p. 385; Fifty Years, p. 10; Captured, p. 18.

62 Chronological List of Writings by Gleason Archer

Gleason L. Archer's manuscripts were preserved by Dora Maxwell.

Materials donated by Gleason L. Archer, Jr. and his wife Sandra, June 1982.

Materials donated by Jonathan A. Archer and his wife Joan, of Susanville, CA, and by Asher Keshet (Gleason L. Archer, III) and his wife Sarah, of Lexington, MA, January 2007.

Published

1889 *Ellsworth (Maine) American*: "Battleship Maine," May 3, 1899; "The Labor Problem," May 31, 1899; "The Story of a Stone," July 19, 1899; "The Forest," August, 1899.

1901 *Lewiston (Maine) Journal* and *Webster (Maine) Herald* (Volume I, Number 1, October 18, 1901 - December, 1901): various articles. Also edited the latter. *Maine High School*: edited magazine and wrote various articles.

1906 Gleason L. Archer, Announcement of "Archer's Evening Law School, Second Year, Begins in September 1906": the announcement says "Archer's Evening Law School, Second Year, School Opens Sept. 18, 1906.

1907 Suffolk University catalogues: Law School catalogue through 1945-46 edition and fall, 1946, flyer; College catalogue through 1947-48 edition. Also wrote Suffolk flyers, brochures, and program announcements until 1948.

1910 *Law Office and Court Procedure*. Boston: Little, Brown, and

Company. *Ethical Obligations of the Lawyer*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. *Suffolk Law Student* (Volume 1, Number 1, December, 1910 - March, 1911): various articles.

1911 *The Law of Contracts*. Chicago: T.H. Flood and Company. Second edition, 1916. Chicago: T.H. Flood and Company; then reprinted by Suffolk Law School Press, 1920.

1915 *The Law of Agency*. Chicago: T.H. Flood and Company. Reprinted by Suffolk Law School Press, 1926. *The Educational Octopus: A Fearless Portrayal of Men and Events in the Old Bay State, 1906-1915* (first 57 chapters of *Building A School*). Boston: By the Author. *Suffolk Law School Register* (Volume 1, Number 1, October, 1915 - June, 1921): various articles, including "The History of the Suffolk Law School." *Suffolk Law School Register* 1, no. 1 (October 1915): [?], 6, 21, 29; "The Progressive History of the Suffolk Law School." Pts. 1, 2, 3 and 4. *Suffolk Law School Register* 1, no. 2 (November 1915): [?]-20; 1, no. 3 (December 1915): [?]-22; 1, no. 4 (January 1916):[?], 10, 21; 1, no. 5 (February 1916): [?], 11, 20.

Volume 2, Number 2 (November 1916), contains the only known picture of the building at 6 Alpine Street, Roxbury, where Archer first held class on September 19, 1906. The photograph accompanies an article by Archer entitled "Reminiscences of the Beginning" on pages 3-5.

1916 *The Law of Torts*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. Second edition, 1920. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press.

1918 *Principles of Equity and Trusts*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. Second edition, 1927. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press.

1919 *The Law of Evidence*. Boston Suffolk Law School Press. Second edition, 1929. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. *Introduction to the Study of Law in Suffolk Law School*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. *Building A School: A Fearless Portrayal of Men and Events in the*

Old Bay State, 1906-1919. Boston: By the Author. An Important Message. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. (Fund appeal for expansion campaign; reprinted by Suffolk University Law School as Suffolk University Historical Pamphlet Series #1. Boston: Suffolk University Law School, 1978).

1923 *Criminal Law*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. *The Law of Real Property*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. Second edition, 1927. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press.

1925 *Wills and Probate*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. *Boston Traveler*: "Leniency Due to Several Factors," March 28, 1925.

1926 *The Impossible Task: A Story of Present Day Boston, and How Through Faith, Courage and Sacrifice Came Victory at Last*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press.

1927 *Ancestors and Descendants of Joshua Williams*. Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company. *Suffolk Alumni News* (Volume 1, Number 1, April, 1927 - March/April 1931): numerous articles; editor during 1927. "Is a College Monopoly of the Legal Profession Desirable?" Boston: Gleason L. Archer, 1927.

1928 *The Law of Private Corporations*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. *History of the Law*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. Forward, Chronology, and Historical Sketch in *Suffolk Law Alumni Directory*. Boston: Suffolk Law Alumni Association. *American Law School Review*, December, 1928: "Address to Section on Legal Education, July 26,

1928" (offprint).

1929 *Digest of Criminal Law Cases*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press.
"Remarks before Executive Committee of American Bar Association at Miami, Florida, January 16, 1929." "Facts and Implications of College Monopoly of Legal Education (Address to Section on Legal Education, American Bar Association, at Memphis, Tennessee, October 22, 1929)." "What is Wrong with the Section on Legal Education?"

1930 *Digest of Evidence Cases*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press.
First Essentials of Law Study. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. Boston Sunday Herald. April 13 - June 1, 1930: Transcripts of Archer's Boston Tercentenary historical radio broadcasts.

1931 *Mayflower Heroes*. New York and London: The Century Company. (First half of Archer's radio broadcasts on the history of Plimoth Plantation). *Laws That Safeguard Society*. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. (First thirty-six broadcasts of Archer's NBC radio series on law).

1932 Radio Digest: "Education by Radio," January, 1932. NBC radio broadcasts published verbatim in Radio Digest after 1932. "Amazing Conduct of Bar Examiners, February 15, 1932" (to the General Court). "Analysis of Bar Exam Bills of 1932, Second Edition, March 18, 1932" (date of first edition uncertain). "Bar Exam of January, 1932 (Radio Address, WBZ, March 20, 1932)." "Control of Admission to Bar by Supreme Court or Legislature? March 30, 1932." Boston Evening American, April 4-8, 1932: Four articles on Bar Examiners. "First Thanksgiving" for United Press (1300 papers), November 7, 1932. RudyMents (Rudy Vallee fan paper): article in December, 1932, issue.

1934 "Notes on Motor Vehicle Law" (?); included in list of Archer's works in several Law School catalogues. Forward to an article in Carrola A. Bryant, *Pilgrim Homes and How They Were Built* (brochure for Duxbury Realty Company; Miss Carrola A. Bryant, Director, and Gleason L. Archer, Counsellor).

1935 *Americana* (magazine of the American Historical Society): serialized articles that were published in 1936 as *With Axe and Musket at Plymouth*.

1936 *With Axe and Musket at Plymouth*. New York: The American Historical Society, Inc. (Second half of Archer's radio broadcasts on the history of Plimoth Plantation). *Suffolk Journal* (Volume 1, Number 1, September 19, 1936-May, 1940): numerous articles.

1937 "In re House Bill 477 - An Act to Establish Suffolk University (Letter to the Committee on Education)." "Introduction to the Study of Law in Suffolk University Law School." Boston: Suffolk University Press, 1937.

1938 *Americana*: serialized articles (six parts) beginning in April, 1938: nine copies bound in book form in March, 1947, under title *Pioneers of the Rock-Bound Coast. History of Radio to 1926*. New York: The American Historical Society, Inc.

1939 *Big Business and Radio*. New York: The American Historical Company, Inc.

1941 "Data for Joseph F. Dineen - In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University (September 19, 1941)."

1944 *On the Cuff*. Boston: Suffolk University Press.

1947 "Letter to the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 12, 1947 (supplement to my Letter of May 6th [1947] concerning the 'character

assassination' attempt upon me by David Stoneman and William F.A. Graham at a hearing on the Evans Bill before the Committee on Education May 5, 1947" "Letter to the Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., November 26, 1947" (letter to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives on the treatment of Suffolk University law students by the Veterans Administration).

1948 "In re the Evans Bill - Senate 433 (Remarks before Joint Committee on Education, January 26, 1948)." "The Rowell Audit of Suffolk University, January 27, 1948." "Harmony Vitally Essential, January 28, 1948." "A Valentine from Stoneman. February 15, 1948 (Letter to the Joint Committee on Education)."

1956 *Fifty Years of Suffolk University*. [pamphlet form] Boston: By the Author. (Address given before the Alumni of Suffolk University, April 5, 1956). *How Suffolk University Was Captured*. [pamphlet form] Boston: By the Author. (Address before Wig and Robe Society of Suffolk University, April 30, 1956).

1961 *Robert, Duke of Kragcastle*. New York: Pageant Press, Inc.

Unpublished (Book-length Manuscripts and Typescripts)

"Archer's Evening Law School, Founded October 19, 1905: History and Statistics" (1905-1928) (begun ca. 1907).

Several scrapbooks of newspaper clippings about the Suffolk School of Law and Suffolk Law School, ca. 1909-1926

"Journal I," December 28, 1917- December 18, 1920, personal journal

"Journal II," December 19, 1920-January 28, 1932, personal journal.

"Dreams and Doings at The Reverie" (September 7, 1925-November 10, 1963)

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (typescript of thirty-seventh broadcast, April 4, 1931, to seventy-first broadcast, December 5, 1931).

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (Typescript of seventy-second broadcast, December 12, 1931, to one hundred and twenty-fourth broadcast, June 4, 1933).

"Journal III," February 14, 1932-April 27, 1934, personal journal.

Gleason L. Archer, Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, June 8, 1934.

Gleason L. Archer, Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, June 7, 1935.

"Weekly Broadcasts on the History of the Massachusetts Bay Colony" (roughly two years' worth; these broadcasts followed the two years of broadcasts on Plimoth Plantation which were published in *Mayflower Heroes and With Axe and Musket at Plymouth*) (ca. 1936)

Gleason Archer, "Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939 (reply to Hiram Archer's memorandum to the Board)

Gleason L. Archer, "For the midyear veterans, January 28, 1946" [Handwritten speech by Archer, found in a G.I. Bill file, unfinished].

Gleason L. Archer to Walter M. Burse, his newly-hired attorney, June 7, 1946

"Program for the Accreditation of Suffolk University (Special Report to the Board of Trustees, April 10, 1947)." "Letter to the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 6, 1947."

"Lumber Camp to College," 1947 (1880-1906 autobiography, with addenda).

"America 1620-1932" (2 copies); also part of same entitled "New England in America" ("Brewster, Bradford, Winslow, and Co."), dated 1950-51.

Further Adventures of Jack the Giant Killer By Grandfather Dean [for Marian, his daughter] 11/6/51

The First American Racketeer, By Gleason L. Archer, President, Pembroke Historical Society, Inc., March 15, 1954

Marx Moves In, December 1954

Plantation 33 (Joshua Followed the Gleam), [Pembroke], January 1956
Ch I-XXVII, January 1959 Ch I-XXX

"Lumber Jack Land" (autobiography, 1889-April 17, 1896; second half of first part of 1880-1906 autobiography of which "Lumber Jack to Lawyer" is the second part). [Pembroke] April 1959 (dedicated to Dallas Lore Sharp, his English teacher at BU)

"Lumber Jack to Lawyer" [Logging Camp to College] (autobiography April 17, 1896-1906); dated February, 1959. [Pembroke] Chapter 1 is Chapter XXX in "Rainbow Trail."

"Rainbow Trail" (autobiography, 1880-1906); ca. 1959.

"The Tudor Dynasty" (1961).

"Princess Magda's Embattled Trout Brook" (1962).

"More Than A Man" (biography of George Washington), n.d.

"The New England Colonies 1628-92." n. d.

"Plymouth Pioneers" (1628-29), n. d.

Uncle George Builds A "Chimbly", [Pembroke], n. d.

Articles and Speeches. Writings, 1910-1962. Archer, Gleason Leonard Personal Papers. Suffolk University Archives, Suffolk University, Boston, MA.

Suffolk University Scholarships Series: No. 2-6, 9-12, 14-15 (aka Suffolk University Broadcasts). Part of series for WNAC and WBZ/WBZA). 1939.

"Fifty Years of Suffolk University." 1956.

"How Suffolk University was Captured." 1956.

"The Romantic Story of Suffolk University." n.d.

Radio

Sunday afternoon, September 29, 1929: "Equality of Opportunity." WBZ-WBZA.

Beginning November 12, 1929, Tuesday afternoons, 4:15-4:35 (moved to 7:15 PM shortly thereafter): "Crime" ("Criminal Law"), WBZ-WBZA.

March 17, 1930. Monday, 4:45-5:00 PM: Inaugural Boston Tercentenary broadcast, WNAC; also later Tercentenary broadcasts (WEEI, WBZ-WBZA, WLOE, WLEX).

Beginning April 11, 1930, Fridays, 11:45 AM: NBC network Tercentenary historical broadcasts, WEAf (New York); after end of historical series, began (July 15, 1930, Tuesdays, 7:15 PM) "Laws That Safeguard Society," WEAf/NBC. Moved to Saturdays, 7:15 PM. from January 10,

1931 until series ended June 4, 1933; also aired on WBZ on Thursday evenings from January 19, 1933.

Beginning January, 1931, Tuesdays, 7:45 PM: "Colonial History" (first Plimoth Plantation, then Massachusetts Bay Colony), WBZ-WBZA; moved to Sundays, 3:00-3:15 PM in February, 1931. Still broadcasting this series (Sundays, 4:15-4:30 PM) in April, 1934.

January 31-February 12, 1932: eight broadcasts on "Bar Exam Abuses in Massachusetts," WBZ-WBZA; also March 20, 1932 broadcast on the "Bar Exam of January, 1932," WBZ-WBZA.

Radio: New Series, WBZ-WBZA - 3:45-4:00 P.M. - 1939-40 - December 1939 - No. 2 "Thrift and Individual Initiative" (old age pensions) - "Dangerous and destructive isms for years past have been whispered and peddled and shouted from public platforms and radio sets all over the nation but now if anyone raises a voice to confront them with the sturdy philosophy of government that brought prosperity and liberty to a great nation he may possibly be starting a controversy." (p. 1) - beginning of his career as a "Jeffersonian Democrat" that led eventually to his tracing of the New Deal program to the Communist Party platform of 1928 in his 1944 book "On the Cuff."

December 3, 1939-February 4, 1940, Sundays, 3:45-4:00 PM: "New Series" of nine broadcasts, on various topics, for Suffolk University, WBZ-WBZA.

Beginning March 4, 1940, Mondays, 7:30 PM: "Pioneers of Essex County," WESX. Still broadcasting this series in April, 1940.

Chapter 3

- 1 Only through education, their founders argued, could the new arrivals be "Americanized," and thus controlled; a few educators even saw their institutions as instruments of economic self-help for immigrant groups.
- 2 For more information about the ABA and the AALS, see Chapter 2, note 43.
- 3 For more information on Gleason Archer's purposes in founding his school, see Appendix A.
- 4 McLean served Suffolk Law School from 1907 until 1922; Chandler, 1907-18; Downes, 1907-31; York, 1907-41; and Gibb, 1907-18. Three other B.U. Law graduates were added to the Suffolk faculty in immediately subsequent years: Wilmot Evans (1911-13, 1923-35); Walter Meins (1911-18); and Leon Eyges (1912-17).

Gleason L. Archer entered Boston University Law School in the very year that the YMCA charter was issued, having attended Boston University's College of Liberal Arts since 1902. Archer was of Yankee stock, but came from the rural poverty of the Maine frontier. He managed two years of college through part-time work and self-denial, and was allowed to attend law school only by an act of providential philanthropy by George Frost, a Boston manufacturer. Archer's natural sympathy for the ambitious poor boy (he was a great lover of Horatio Alger's tales), and his desire to emulate Frost's generosity in making legal education available to those who could not obtain it by conventional means, propelled him to center stage in the maneuvering of Boston's legal titans.

- 5 Roland E. Brown '09.
- 6 Gleason L. Archer, *Building A School*, second edition of his *The*

Educational Octopus, originally published in 1915 (Boston: 1919), pages 77-78.

- 7 Suffolk's Chairman of the Board, Thomas J. Boynton, was a local Democratic chairman. Through his influence, General Charles Bartlett, James Vahey, and Joseph O'Connell became Trustees. Their mediation brought Martin Lomasney and Mayor James Michael Curley into the fight.
- 8 High school equivalency was required by the Massachusetts bar examiners after March, 1910; in 1916, attendance at the Summer Preparatory Department was required by Dean Archer of all Suffolk Law students who lacked a high school degree.

Many students came to Suffolk not to become lawyers, but to acquaint themselves with certain areas of law for business careers; they attended only until their needs, or curiosity, had been satisfied, and then dropped out—thereby swelling the attrition rate to a misleading level. Between September 1906 and June 1937, 10,600 students attended Suffolk Law; of these, 2887 (or 27.2%) received degrees.

- 9 1939 Law School catalogue, p. 6.
- 10 There had been a brief experiment with a full-time day program, beginning in September, 1911. Only five students enrolled, and admission was quickly closed to strengthen the school's position for the charter fight in 1912. Last classes for those already enrolled were held in May, 1915.

Physical facilities were not the only resource taxed by the rising tide of enrollments. The law school faculty increased from nine to thirty-four between 1909 and 1930, but the 377% was dwarfed by a 2300% student increase over the same period. A Moot Court program had been instituted in September, 1907; it functioned in conjunction with the school's Debating Society, which was also set up in 1907. In the face of such numbers, moot court exercises were abandoned in 1914, and replaced with a lecture course on "Practice and Pleading."

- 11 "The evening schools [says Gleason Archer] have gained in numbers—Suffolk Law School being now the largest law school in the nation." (Sunday, April 1, 1923, Journal II, pp. 135-37)

Archer's first claim that Suffolk Law School has the "largest attendance of men students of law in any institution in the world" came in the Suffolk Law School catalogue for 1925-26 [March 1925]

As reported in the *Suffolk Alumni News* (the first issue of which appeared in April 1927, and of which Gleason Archer was editor for 1927), inserted in Journal II, pp. 244-45:

"It is very fitting therefore that Suffolk Law School, the largest law school in the country, should take up arms against the common enemy while they were yet far from our own borders." (Chicago, August 19, 1930, after a seven-year hiatus in writing, Journal II, pp. 244-45)

- 12 Suffolk Law School, 1929 catalogue, p. 33.

For his rejection of entrance requirements and the case method, Gleason Archer's ABA and AALS enemies labeled him a "reactionary"; but the Dean's embattled relations with outside accrediting agencies certainly did not mean that he was unconcerned with quality education in his own school. As early as 1913, prizes were being awarded at Suffolk for student academic achievement; during the prosperous 1920s, the awards increased steadily in number, and scholarship funds

were attached to them.

- 13 Director Hiram J. Archer thus became the first full-time member of Suffolk's instructional staff; until 1943, the school's only full-time faculty members (a maximum of four) were Research and Review Department personnel.

Suffolk's competitors were Harvard Law (founded 1817), B.U. Law (1872), the YMCA (later Northeastern) Law School (1898), and Portia Law School (1908); B.C. Law was founded in 1929.

Archer's full-time administrative staff increased from one (himself) in 1910 to six by 1930. The efficient, close-knit band of Irish Catholics under the Yankee Dean was headed by Archer's indispensable secretary and girl Friday Catharine C. "Kay" Caraher; it also included Caraher's sister Margaret "Peg" Gillespie and the legendary Dorothy McNamara. The number of student scholarships for administrative assistance was steadily increased, and more and more Archer family members were put to work. What allowed the administration to avoid chaos, however, was not its increasing numbers, which were constantly in danger of being overwhelmed by the surge of new enrollments; it was a unique system developed jointly by Dean Archer and Kay Caraher. Under the system, class admission "tickets" were issued to each student upon payment of his quarterly (or, sometimes, weekly) tuition. These coupons would then be signed by the user and presented to a monitor when entering a class. The "tickets" were returned by the monitors to the administrative offices, where tuition payment and class attendance could then be computed simultaneously.

With an enrollment cresting at 2604, Suffolk was the largest law school in the world (or at least in the country) between 1924 and 1930; Harvard Law, by contrast, had 1500 students.

Gleason Archer's suspicion of outside accrediting agencies did not imply disinclination on his part to encourage quality education in his own school. The Dean distrusted an excessive emphasis on "excellence" in an age of exclusiveness, but he feared irremediable mediocrity more. As early as 1913, prizes were being awarded for student academic achievement; the first such award (1913) was the Callaghan Prize, given to the third-year student (in a four-year program) with the highest academic average. During the prosperity of the 1920s, the number of these awards steadily increased, and scholarship funds were attached to them. Archer's original faculty of Boston University graduates added, and eventually gave way to, able Suffolk Law School alumni: George Douglas, Karl Baker, Joseph Parks, Leo Wyman, John L. Hurley, William Henchey, George Spillane, Arthur Getchell, Harry Bloomberg, Thomas Finnegan, and Kenneth Williams. Together, these eleven alumni professors compiled over 250 years of service to Suffolk Law School, and they formed the nucleus of Archer's faculty in the 1920s and 1930s. Douglas, class of '09, taught at Suffolk Law from 1910 until 1935; Baker '16, 1918-27; Parks '17, 1915-41; Wyman '18, 1921-41, 1953-59; Hurley '18, 1919-45, 1951-57; Henchey '21, 1921-38; Spillane '21, 1921-34; Getchell '22, 1922-62; Bloomberg '25, 1926-35; Finnegan '26, 1927-41; and Williams '27, 1929-59.

Their skill helped to attract, and trained, a host of very talented students, including future Massachusetts Superior Court chief justice Walter H. McLaughlin, JD30, and associate justices Frank J. Donahue, JD21, Eugene A. Hudson, JD23, and David G. Nagle, JD26; future Boston mayors John B. Hynes, JD27 (1950-60), and John F. Collins, JD41

(1960-68); future U.S. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, JD28, future U.S. Representative from Massachusetts Thomas J. Lane, JD25 (1941-1963); Bernard J. Killion, JD10, first Suffolk Law alumnus to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court; future Massachusetts Land Court Judge John E. Fenton, Sr., JD24; future Middlesex County District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, JD24 (1952-78); future outstanding trial attorneys Abner Roy Sisson, JD28, and Paul T. Smith, JD37; and future world-renowned theologian Gleason L. Archer, Jr., JD 39. Able as the faculty was, however, it was still a faculty of part-timers—with the consequent economic advantages to the administration and to the students. As late as 1940, the Dean's salary still exceeded by several thousand dollars the combined stipends of the entire law school faculty.

During the enrollment flood of the 1920s, Dean Archer could only struggle from year to year simply to keep the quality of legal education offered at his school from collapsing entirely under the weight of overwhelming numbers. As enrollment subsided, however, under the influence of immigration curbs and economic stagnation, Archer gained the time necessary to concentrate on improving educational standards at Suffolk. He proceeded in this direction of his own volition, but was provided with an additional incentive for immediate change by growing competition for a declining student market, and by his sense that he could not much longer—on the matter of statutory “standards” demanded by the ABA and the AALS—hold back the waves. Archer's alumni professors joined in his efforts to improve educational conditions at Suffolk with a zeal which only those who had passed through the system themselves could muster.

Fierce legal competition in the Boston area was further heightened by the foundation of Boston College Law School in 1929; three years later, B.C. Law received ABA accreditation.

- 14 Archer's original teaching staff: Arthur W. McLean (1907-22), Webster A. Chandler (1907-18), Frederick O. Downes (1907-31), A. Chesley York (1907-41), Thomas R.P. Gibb (1909-18), Wilmot R. Evans (1911-13, 1923-35), Walter R. Meins (1911-18), and Leon R. Eyges (1912-17).
- 15 “Journal II”, p. 348; Archer's recommendations were made to the 1929 ABA convention, the proceedings of which are included in Archer's personal “Journal II”, pp. 244-46; with Gleason's encouragement, his brother Hiram took part in a short-lived, one-year effort between 1908 and 1910 to found a “Suffolk College” with a high school principal named Foss: “During the third year, 1909-10,” [Gleason Archer stated in 1947] “Hiram and a friend named Foss, a high school principal, attempted to imitate Suffolk Law School and to found an evening College of Liberal Arts. They used our offices as classrooms but failing to attract students abandoned their efforts after one year.” (Gleason L. Archer, “Program for Accreditation of Suffolk University, Special Report to the Board of Trustees, April 10, 1947,” p. 3) “Suffolk College,” however, is listed in the 1908-09 Suffolk School of Law catalogue (p. 10), and not in the 1909-10 catalogue.
- 16 The new College was co-educational; in 1937, the Law School formally opened its doors to women as well. In 1938, a combined degree (BA/LLB) program was instituted, which allowed Suffolk College upperclassmen to satisfy their last year of BA requirements with the first year of Suffolk Law School credits.
- 17 The way for women at Suffolk was cleared by Archer's daughter Marian, who entered Suffolk Law School in September, 1933, and graduated in

June, 1937. Her performance so impressed her father that he agreed first to implement provisions for co-education in the new College of Liberal Arts and then to extend those provisions to the law school. A College of Journalism was founded in 1936, and a College of Business Administration, in 1937; like the College of Liberal Arts, they were dwarfed in student population by the law school. As part of an attempt to create a “collegiate” atmosphere, a program of extra-curricular activities, including sports (tennis, men’s and women’s basketball), debate, and even a student council, was established. To compensate for the meager number of participants available from the Colleges, law students were actively encouraged to join the program. Their numbers rapidly came to predominate, and, throughout the pre-war period, the extra-curricular program was dominated by law students. Thus, some activities—which Archer had for years tried, unsuccessfully, to cultivate in the law school—flourished, temporarily when hijacked from the Colleges.

- 18 A lending library had been added to the Suffolk School of Law’s reserve collection in 1909, when the school moved from 53 Tremont Street to the Tremont Temple. Both collections had travelled to 45 Mount Vernon Street, and had been settled in 1921 on the second-floor Derne Street front of the 20 Derne Street building. That law library was tended by part-time student help.

Part of the law collection’s growth under Miss Newsome was designed to serve the new LLM program. Since November, 1927, the Suffolk Law Alumni Association had offered, at its 73 Hancock Street Clubhouse, post-graduate lecture courses on various subjects. The status of credit granted for such courses was dubious, however, because Suffolk Law School was not authorized to grant graduate degrees. To regularize matters, Archer petitioned the legislature in February, 1935, for the right to award the LLM degree. Foundation of the Graduate School of Law in September, 1935, resulted from the General Court’s favorable review of Archer’s petition. The new school never attracted more than a hundred students into its two-year program, but, in the Dean’s eyes, it represented another step toward “respectability.”

The proposed charter, which received immediate General Court approval, also included a provision permitting the College of Liberal Arts to grant degrees.

- 19 Hiram Archer became his brother’s severest critic. From the early 1930s onward, he tirelessly lobbied trustees, alumni, faculty, and even students—attempting to stir disaffection over the expansionist policy, the College idea, and the maverick status of Suffolk Law School. Hiram Archer found an ally in one of the school’s most influential alumni, Frank J. Donahue, recently appointed to the Superior Court bench. When the University charter of 1937 raised the number of Trustees from seven to twenty-one, the pair saw their opportunity. Many of the Board’s added members lacked the docility of Gleason Archer’s hand-picked incumbents; under Hiram’s leadership, the new Trustees subjected President Archer’s management to unprecedented scrutiny, which became more insistent as conditions deteriorated.

The Law School, the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Journalism (1936), and the College of Business Administration (1937) were chartered as Suffolk University on April 29, 1937; the next day, Gleason Archer became the University’s first President, while also retaining (to the consternation of many) the Deanship of the Law School.

20 It was in this catalogue that Archer first attached semester-hour credit values to Law School courses; previously, the curriculum (in which there were no electives) was indicated solely by course names. President Archer had also already by early 1939 contacted Dr. Guy E. Snively, Executive Director of the Association of American Colleges regarding and “looking toward” accreditation of the Colleges, as attested in Gleason Archer, “Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939 (reply to Hiram Archer’s memorandum to the Board),” p. 5; and in Gleason Archer, “Program for Accreditation of Suffolk University (April 10, 1947),” p. 9: “Looking toward the accreditation of the colleges, I made the acquaintance of Dr. Guy E. Snively, Executive Director of the Association of American Colleges and arranged for Miss Bryant to consult him in New York City on several occasions concerning special problems of Suffolk University. He gave us extremely valuable suggestions as to proper preparation for accreditation, and also the names of key men and women in the New England Association. Fortunately, a friend of mine, (and incidentally also a former business associate of Miss Bryant’s Father) the Dean of a New England college was a member of the New England Association (accrediting.) This Dean very kindly donated his services and spent some time at Suffolk University assisting Miss Bryant in the matter of acceptable college records.” (Archer, “Program for Accreditation,” p. 9) Registrar Carolla Bryant also joined the American Association of Collegiate Registrars in the late 1930s in a further effort to build the credibility, “standardization,” and accreditation-“worthiness” of the Colleges (Archer, Program for Accreditation, pp. 8-9): “She became a member of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, thus winning Suffolk’s first recognition in academic circles, since her name has been published for years as the Registrar of Suffolk University.” (Archer, “Program for Accreditation,” pp. 8-9) Archer did caution, however, that “the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools [is] an exceedingly conservative and exclusive organization that resent[s] new experiments in higher education. Suffolk University [is] decidedly a pioneer in its field and must expect to run the gauntlet of the local accrediting group.” (Archer, “Program for Accreditation,” pp. 12-13). Archer was also concerned that the dean that he had hand-picked to implement his “evening college” plan did not understand the evening “system” he had developed for Suffolk Law School and was endeavoring to extend to the new “collegiate departments.” “Former Dean [Donald W.] Miller proved of assistance in attracting college teachers from Harvard and M.I.T., as well as in shaping college policies. Yet after two years I was obliged to dispense with his services. In the academic tradition he was apparently trying to apply Harvard’s system of day school education to our College which was designed to serve a very different clientele. Thereafter, until September 1945 I operated the colleges with the aid of a very loyal faculty of eminent educators. They came to us because they believed in Suffolk’s mission to the underprivileged” (Archer, “Program for Accreditation,” p. 8). On conflicts between President Archer and his Trustees, nominally over “accreditation” issues (on which they were actually in substantial agreement), but actually over whether the Law School should be given priority at the expense of the University as a whole, see the above two documents and, among others, Gleason Archer, “In re House Bill 477: An Act to Establish Suffolk University [1937]”; Gleason Archer, “Data for Joseph F. Dineen: In re Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, September 19, 1941”; Gleason Archer, “To the Legislature of Massachusetts: Supplement to my Letter of

May 6th [1947] concerning the ‘character assassination’ attempt upon me by David Stoneman and William F.A. Graham at a hearing on the Evans Bill before the Committee on Education May 5, 1947”; Gleason Archer, “Letter to the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, November 26, 1947 [regarding Veterans Administration handling of Suffolk University students]”; Gleason Archer, “The Rowell Audit of Suffolk University, January 27, 1948”; Gleason Archer, “Harmony Vitally Essential, January 28, 1948”; Gleason Archer, “To the Joint Committee on Education: A Valentine from Stoneman, February 15, 1948”; Gleason Archer, “In re the Evans Bill—Senate 433 (Remarks before Joint Committee on Education, January 26, 1948),” and Gleason Archer, “How Suffolk University Was Captured.” (1956). Interviews with John Griffin, Kenneth B. Williams, Donald Goodrich, and Gleason Archer, Jr., have been very helpful to me in understanding these conflicts and in putting them into larger perspective.

21 Expansion during the Depression was a bold step; when war followed, the University was left with no income to service its mortgage. Archer, as Treasurer, had built no endowment to cover such dislocations. By 1942, University finances—and the Law School with them—were facing a serious crisis. To save his authority as President and Treasurer, Gleason Archer capitulated to demands by Law School adherents on and off the Board: he resigned as Dean of the Law School. In September, 1942, he was replaced by Frank L. Simpson. The President and the Board both approved of Simpson’s appointment, and both also agreed on his mandate to obtain ABA accreditation for Suffolk University Law School.

22 Suffolk Law offered both day and evening students only a four-year (part-time) program until 1943. Evening classes for the part-time program continued throughout the war; day classes, however, were suspended in September 1942 to make room for wartime WAACS training. When the expected WAACS contract fell through, a full-time program of day classes was begun, and day classes for the part-time program were restored, in September 1943.

From the time that he was elected President of the University in 1937, Gleason Archer, “since we had as yet only a few college students,” decided “to continue as Dean of the Law School until I could find a suitable man to take my place.” (Gleason L. Archer, “Program for Accreditation of Suffolk University: Special Report to the Board of Trustees, April 10, 1947,” p. 9. Part-time day classes were suspended totally in September, 1942, in expectation that a wartime WAACS program would take over the University Building during daylight hours; evening classes continued to meet throughout the war. When the WAACS program fell through, full-time day classes were begun, and part-time day classes restored, in September, 1943.

Parke served on the Suffolk Law faculty from 1943 until 1964; Donald Simpson, 1945-55, and 1959-72; Pray taught part-time at the institution until 1952.

A practice court had been inaugurated in the Graduate School of Law on January 29, 1940; a leading figure in the movement for its adoption was Professor John L. Hurley.

23 Leaders of the anti-Archer Trustee faction included Bernard Killion ‘10, Frank Donahue ‘21, William F. A. Graham ‘24, David Stoneman, Hiram Archer, and George Rowell. George Spillane ‘21 and John E. Fenton ‘24 joined the Board in 1949. John Griffin served as a Trustee from 1938 on.

- 24 Judges and lawyers remained dominant on the Board for the next twenty years; by the late 1950s, Land Court Judge John E. Fenton had emerged as Donahue's only serious rival for Trustee leadership. Fenton, also an alumnus, served as University Vice-President (1957-65), President (1965-70), and Board Chairman (1964-66, 1970-74).

From his position of Olympian authority, Judge Donahue attempted to restore solvency after the war-time financial debacle. He scrutinized every area of University expenditure, retaining final authority even over the purchase of library books.

Among the dominant figures on the Board from 1949 until the late 1960s were Frank J. Donahue (1945-79), Associate Justice, Superior Court; John E. Fenton (1949-74), Judge, Land Court; William H. Henchey (1957-68), Judge, Woburn District Court; and Eugene A. Hudson (1957-1972), Justice, Superior Court. Even after 1965, considerable influence with fellow Board members continued to be wielded by judges such as C. Edward Rowe (elected to the Board 1962), Justice, District Court of Eastern Franklin, Orange; Lawrence L. Cameron (1966), Justice, South Boston District Court; Walter H. McLaughlin (1972), Chief Justice, Superior Court; and James J. Nixon (1980), Justice, Third District Court, East Cambridge.

- 25 Thomas Reed Powell served on the Law School faculty from 1950 until 1956; Hurley, who had already served from 1919 until 1945, returned in 1951 and remained until 1957. O'Brien had taught English in the College of Liberal Arts, served as Dean of the College of Business Administration, and obtained an LLB from Boston University before his appointment to the Suffolk Law School faculty in 1948. Dean Frank Simpson was described by his own son, Donald Simpson, who eventually succeeded his father as dean of the Law School, as "baleful" and "autocratic," in an interview on December 1, 1979.
- 26 Gleason Archer resigned as President of Suffolk University in 1948. That same year, Hiram Archer was appointed the University's first Director of Alumni Relations, and Joseph Strain was assigned to assist him as Alumni Secretary. Early on, a division of labor emerged; Archer took primary responsibility for Law School alumni affairs, while Strain (himself a College of Liberal Arts graduate) assumed administrative responsibility for alumni of the collegiate departments. Despite the Trustees' repeated professions of support, however, neither man was permitted to devote his full time to alumni work.
- 27 Women constituted only 1% of the Law School's enrollment in 1940; by 1946, that figure had reached 3%, where it remained until 1960.
- Amazingly, the distribution of ethnic backgrounds remained almost identical to that of 1925—an extraordinary circumstance, given that the foreign-born proportion of the American population had fallen from 12% in 1930 to only 7% in 1950. At Suffolk, Irish American students still predominated, followed by Yankees, Jews, and Italians. Nor had the towns from which the school drew its enrollment changed substantially since the 1920s. It was Boston proper and the inner ring of contiguous suburbs that continued to provide the bulk of Suffolk's law students—at a time when shifts away from such communities were increasingly common.
- 28 Martin F. Loughlin, JD51, future associate justice (1963-78) and chief justice (1978-79) of the New Hampshire Superior Court, then Suffolk Law's first appointee to the federal bench as U.S. District Court Judge for the District of New Hampshire (1979-95); Henry Chmielinski,

Jr., JD47, future Massachusetts Superior Court justice; Lawrence L. Cameron, JD51, future chief justice, District Court Department, South Boston Division; Keesler H. Montgomery, JD50, LL.M.61, future clerk-magistrate of the Roxbury District Court and president of the Massachusetts Trial Lawyers' Association; and future distinguished trial attorney Lawrence F. O'Donnell, JD50, all attended during the Frank Simpson era. Chmielinski graduated in the class of '47; Loughlin, O'Donnell, and Montgomery '50; Cameron '51; and Saliba '52. Other notable alumni of this era included Albert Curran and George Strait '49; Eleanor L'Ecuyer and Edward J. Masterman '50.

President David Sargent remembered that: "There was a law student 'club,' called the Wig & Robe, at the old Earl Hotel—where the [100 Cambridge Street, formerly the] Saltonstall [state office] Building is now. You could go there and study 24 hours a day...And, of course, there was the Red Hat [on the corner of Bowdoin and Cambridge Streets], still a popular Suffolk gathering spot." (Suffolk University Magazine, Summer 1996, p. 18)

29 To help him with his decisions as interim Dean, O'Brien set up a Faculty Administrative Committee (consisting of all full-time faculty members) in 1952; it was the first real organ of faculty governance in the Law School's history, and it continues to function today.

30 In 1953, the ABA (and Suffolk Law School) adopted a three-year college requirement for admission; thirteen years later, both raised requirements to call for possession of a bachelor's degree.

Scholarship money declined, and by 1954 academic programs had been cut so severely that Dean Munce was forced to reply to Trustee requests for further retrenchments that costs in the collegiate departments had been slashed to an "irreducible minimum." (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, May 12, 1954) Even under these conditions, however, things were far better in the Colleges than in the Law School. Except for a six-month period in 1952, the Colleges remained in the black financially, and it was only this surplus from undergraduate revenues that kept Suffolk's debt-ridden Law School in operation.

The Colleges' low-point in attendance after World War II came in 1953, by which time enrollment had fallen to 589; the 1949 figure had been twice that number. (All statistics cited for the period before 1969 are, unless otherwise noted, for all three Colleges combined; for the period after that date, separate figures are presented for the Liberal Arts College—including Journalism—and for the newly autonomous Business School.)

In 1953, the ABA (and Suffolk Law School) adopted a three-year college requirement for admission; thirteen years later, both raised requirements to call for possession of a bachelor's degree.

31 Suffolk University Board of Trustees. Minutes of the November 7, 1956 meeting.

Dean O'Brien's faculty included Malcolm Donahue, Leon Kowal, Leo Reed, Roger Stinchfield, Leo Wyman, John Lombard, and Alfred Maleson. Of these, Reed, Stinchfield, Wyman, and Lombard were Suffolk Law alumni.

Even under these siege conditions, the Law School could still produce graduates like John J. Moakley, JD56, future Representative, Massachusetts Ninth District, United States House of Representatives

(1973-2001); David J. Sargent, JD54, future law faculty member (1955-present), Law School dean (1973-89), and president (1989-2010) of Suffolk University; , James J. Nixon, JD55, future justice, Third District Court, East Cambridge; Jeanne M. Hession, JD56, future Vice President and Associate Counsel, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company; and future distinguished trial attorneys Albert L. Hutton, JD55, Nicholas A. Macaronis, JD54, and James F. Linnehan, JD56. Sargent was a member of the class of '54; Hutton and Nixon '55; Moakley, Hession, and Linnehan '56. John J. Nolan and Richard H. Nolan (both '55) were also distinguished graduates of the O'Brien period.

- 32 McDermott added Malcolm M. Donahue (1956); John J. Nolan, John E. Fenton, Jr., and David J. Sargent (1957); Alfred I. Maleson (1959); Clifford E. Elias (1962); Alvan Brody and Brian T. Callahan (1963).
- 33 The Estate Planning Contest was sponsored by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the National Moot Court competition took place under the auspices of the Young Lawyers Committee of the Bar of the City of New York.
- 34 Both sets of scholarships (from the Colleges and from outside the University) were set up in 1957. The Holy Cross and Brandeis scholarships had been created in 1950, but were revitalized by Dean McDermott as part of his administration's energetic (and rewarding) efforts to reanimate the Law School's recruiting program.
- 35 Northeastern's Law School closed in May 1956, and did not reopen until 1968; in 1965, B.C. Law terminated its evening program. These events left Suffolk with the only accredited evening law program in the Boston area.

Different semester-hour requirements for the day division (90 credits) and the evening division (72 credits) were established in 1956 by Dean McDermott; previous to his action, requirements for the two divisions were identical.

McDermott-era students included Catherine T. Judge, JD57, future Suffolk Law faculty member (1965-2006); Samuel E. Zoll, JD62, future chief judge, Massachusetts District Court; Paul J. Cavanaugh, JD59, future Massachusetts State Representative, Middlesex County Register of Probate, and Malden District Court judge; Ivorey Cobb, JD60, future New Hampshire District Court justice; Paul E. Ryan, JD59, future judge, Stoughton District Court; Dorothy A. Antonelli, (later Caprera), JD59, future commissioner, Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board; Gerard F. Doherty, JD60, future political advisor to Senator Edward M. Kennedy; and Paul R. Tierney, JD64, future Suffolk County Register of Deeds. McDermott-era graduates included Catherine Judge, Paul Cavanaugh, Dorothy Antonelli, Ivorey Cobb, Gerard Doherty, and Samuel Zoll. Judge was a '57 graduate; Cavanaugh and Antonelli '59; Cobb and Doherty '60; and Zoll '62.
- 36 Hollingsworth was a full-time member of the Suffolk University Law School faculty from 1970 until 1975.
- 37 The *Law Review's* first advisor was John E. Fenton, Jr.; he was succeeded by Alexander J. Cella. David Sargent and Richard Pizzano were the *Advocate's* advisors at its inception in 1968; Charles P. Kindregan succeeded them in 1971. Previous Suffolk Law School review publications had included the *Suffolk Law School Register* (1915-21) and the *Jurist*.

- 38 By the early 1960s, the Student Bar Association (the elected student government in the Law School) found itself at odds with the administration, as students challenged the traditional “paternal oversight” exercised by administrators over student affairs. In its place, the students demanded increased autonomy and a participatory role in managing those areas of University life that directly affected their lives. Student organization and agitation had played a significant part in propelling the Trustees out of their long-maintained fiscal conservatism and into a building program necessary to supplement the increasingly inadequate facilities of the old University Building. Even as the Donahue Building opened in 1966, the administration and Trustees only with difficulty acknowledged the influence—or even the legitimacy—of student activism in shaping the University’s evolution. For their part, student leaders had difficulty believing that the Board’s—and the administration’s—new direction could be self-motivated, the result of internal changes in membership. Pressure, the student leaders felt, had been necessary to win all past concessions, and continued agitation would be required to defend what had been granted and to obtain a continued hearing for student grievances. The danger was that in the resulting confrontation the opportunities for development offered by the school’s new facilities would be overlooked or neglected, to the detriment of all concerned.
- 39 Newsome served 1936-48; Hartmann, 1948-58. Sullivan had authority over the law collection from 1958 until 1967, when John Lynch became Law Librarian. Edward J. Bander succeeded Lynch in 1978.
- 40 In 1972, Suffolk Law also became an active member of the National Association of Law Placement.
- 41 Besides Hollingsworth and Garabedian, Dean Simpson’s additions to the full-time faculty included Herbert Lemelman (1965); Richard Pizzano (1966); Charles Kindregan and Basil Yanakakis (1967); Richard Vacco (1968); Richard Perlmutter (1969); Joseph Cronin (1970); Alexander Cella and Joseph McEttrick (1971). Pizzano, Yanakakis, and Vacco were all Suffolk Law School graduates. Catherine Judge, another Suffolk graduate, gave up her position as part-time Law Registrar in 1967 to be appointed the Law School’s first full-time female teacher; five years later, she became Suffolk Law’s first female full professor. Upon vacating her old post in 1967, Judge was replaced by Doris R. Pote, the school’s first full-time Law Registrar.
- 42 The Evening Division program was expanded in 1964 from three nights a week to five, while mid-year Evening admissions were halted entirely four years later. After 1965, the Law School’s graduate program was formally divided into LLM (degree) students and Continuing Legal Education (CLE, non-degree) students; this vestigial graduate program was terminated in 1973.
- 43 As the 1970s progressed, however, significant University-wide changes occurred in the number of women in attendance, the quality of their lives as students, and the support facilities available to them. By 1980, the proportion of women in the Law School had jumped from the 7% of 1972 to 35%.⁴⁶ Also in 1980, the age range among Suffolk students was even greater than it had been during the Archer era; students from sixteen to eighty were to be found on the University’s busy campus.

The University of Massachusetts had, by the early 1970s, joined B.C., B.U., and Northeastern in sending more students to Suffolk Law than did the Suffolk Colleges. The traditional working-class hegemony of

Dorchester, Roxbury, Somerville, and Cambridge residents gave way after 1970 to a predominance of students from middle-class suburbs like Newton, Brookline, Quincy, Arlington, and Framingham. Over a quarter of Suffolk Law students by this time came from outside Massachusetts (compared to only 4% in 1956, and 1% or less at all previous dates); they hailed from thirty-two states and five foreign countries. Massachusetts students from west of Worcester formed 3% of the 1972 law student population; in no other period did they constitute more than a trace.

Among Donald Simpson-era students were: Charlotte Anne Perretta, JD67, first female Associate Justice, Massachusetts Appeals Court (1978-present); Salvatore F. DiMasi, JD71, Speaker, Massachusetts House of Representatives (served 1979-present; Speaker, 2007-); Patricia McGovern, JD66, first woman to serve as chair of the Massachusetts Senate Committee on Ways and Means; John E. Powers, JD68, future President, Massachusetts State Senate, and Clerk, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and Appeals Court; Henry F. Owens, III, JD67, future Cambridge City Councilor and President of the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association; Russell A. Gaudreau, Jr., JD68, future attorney at Ropes and Gray; Gunnar S. Overstrom, Jr., JD 68, future vice-chair of Fleet Boston and president and chief operating officer of the Shawmut National Corporation; James G. Sokolove, JD69, future television personal injury attorney; Mary Ann Gilleece, JD72, future Counsel, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives; Regina Healy, JD71, noted feminist lawyer and member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; Nicholas A. Buoniconti, JD68, sports lawyer and agent, former Miami Dolphins and Boston Patriots middle linebacker; and Frank Caprio, JD65, future Chief Judge of the Providence (Rhode Island) Municipal Court, Chair of the Rhode Island Board of Governors for Higher Education, and television judge on ABC's "Caught in Providence." Perretta and Owens graduated in '67; Powers and Buoniconti '68; and Healy '71. Other prominent graduates of the Donald Simpson period included Paul Tierney '65; Doris Pote '67; Salvatore Micciche '68; Richard Gibbs '70; Ronald Wysocki and Andrea Wasserman Gargiulo '72.]

Ethnically, there continued to be more students of Irish descent than from any other background. They no longer formed a clear majority, however; only about 35% of Suffolk Law School students by 1970 were identifiably Irish. The percentage of Jewish students now equalled the Yankee figure, while both (at 22%) approached the Irish more closely than ever before. The proportion of Italian-background students (15%) was also greater in the early 1970s than it had been at any other time.

After 1946, the proportion of AHANA (African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American) students at Suffolk no longer kept pace with the increasing non-white proportion of Boston's population. As at most institutions of higher learning, it was only during the racial difficulties of the 1960s that this was recognized as a problem. Once it was, a wide-ranging program to increase AHANA representation was undertaken after 1970 in the Law School, including the establishment of special scholarships for disadvantaged students (1973) and a University affiliation with the Museum of Afro-American History (1972). An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity officer joined Suffolk's professional administrative staff in 1972. Despite these efforts, the undergraduate AHANA population at Suffolk remained small; in the Law School, it had

reached only 2% (half black) by 1980. As of that year, there were not yet any full-time black teachers in the Law School.

It is hard to assess the impact on these figures of demography (only 4.7% of the U.S. population was foreign-born in 1970, compared to 5.4% in 1960 and 6.9% in 1950) and of both social and geographic mobility. It is even harder to assess the exact impact of changing reputation and academic standards. It is clear, however, that, for whatever reasons, the student population at Suffolk University Law School from the mid-1960s on was significantly different from that which was characteristic of the school's first six decades.

- 44 Upon Dean Simpson's retirement in July, 1972, the Law School Committee of the Trustees deadlocked over the question of a replacement. One bloc backed Judge Donahue's son for the Deanship; the other, Judge Fenton's. For six months, Trustee Joseph Caulfield acted as interim Dean; when Caulfield relinquished the position in January, 1973, he was replaced—also on an interim basis—by law professor David Sargent. Very shortly thereafter, the Law School Committee evolved a compromise settlement whereby both Malcolm Donahue and John Fenton, Jr., became Associate Deans, while an outsider, Francis J. Larkin, was named Dean. Larkin, 39, had served previously as associate law dean at Boston College. His term at Suffolk, however, was brief; in July, 1973, he resigned to devote his full time to a recent judicial appointment. His departure opened the way for the immediate appointment of Professor Sargent as new Dean.
- 45 The contrasts reveal the Sargent administration's greater sensitivity to nuances—a luxury, perhaps, that could be afforded only by a law school made prosperous by Dean Simpson's careful attention to more mundane administrative details. At any rate, such heightened awareness was a prerequisite for achieving the new regime's primary goal: an enriched quality of life for individual students at Suffolk Law School.
- 46 The proportion of female students, however, increased between 1972 and 1980 from 7% to 35%; during the same period, the proportion of women on the full-time faculty rose from 5% to 11%.

Early Sargent-era graduates included Marianne B. Bowler, JD76, future United States Chief Magistrate Judge, District of Massachusetts; Richard J. Leon, JD74, future U.S. District Court Judge for the District of Columbia; Paul L. Reiber, III, JD74, future Chief Justice, Vermont Supreme Court; Paul A. Suttrell, JD 76, future Associate Justice, Rhode Island Supreme Court; Maureen McKenna Goldberg, JD78, future Associate Justice, Rhode Island Supreme Court; Francis X. Flaherty, JD75, future Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice; Peter T. Zarella, JD 75, future Connecticut Supreme Court Justice; Linda S. Dalianis, JD 74, future New Hampshire Supreme Court Justice; Peter W. Agnes, Jr., JD 75, future Massachusetts Superior Court Justice; Victoria S. Lederberg, JD76, future Rhode Island Superior Court Justice; Joan N. Feeney, JD78, future Chief Judge of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court; John F. Tierney, JD76, U.S. House of Representatives, 6th District, Massachusetts, 1997-present; Ronald K. Machtley, JD 78, U.S. Representative from Rhode Island (1989-1995) and President of Bryant University; and Leonard Kirk O'Donnell, JD75, General Counsel to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Advisor and Campaign Manager for Boston Mayor Kevin White, and former Director of the Boston Little City Halls Program. Dalianis and Carbone were both members of the

class of '74; O'Donnell '75. Other Sargent-era alumni of note include Guy Carbone, '74; Alexander Bove, Jr., Richard Bland II, and Joseph Shanahan (all '75); Carol Chandler '76 and Joseph Fitzpatrick (both '76)

- 47 The new full-timers included Thomas Lambert, Jr., Lisle Baker, Valerie Epps, Charles Burnim, Gerard Clark, Bernard Ortwein, and Crystal Lloyd; Thomas McMahon, Thomas O'Toole, and John Sherman (1974); Eric Blumenson, Bernard Keenan, and Russell Murphy (1975); Karen Blum, Barry Brown, and Cornelius Moynihan (1976); Stephen Hicks, Marc Perlin, and Anthony Sandoe (1977); William Corbett and Milton Katz (1978). Bernard Ortwein, Russell Murphy, Karen Blum, and William Corbett were among six alumni appointed full-time by Sargent; in 1980, Suffolk Law graduates constituted one-quarter of the school's full-timers.
- 48 Dean Donald Simpson had inaugurated first-year moot court work, and in 1970 had introduced first-year Legal Research courses, as well as Teaching Fellows to handle them. It is, however, only with Dean Sargent's establishment of LPS sections and close coordination of them with the first-year moot Court - that we can begin to speak of a fully integrated and articulated (instead of piecemeal) first-year program.]
- The Moot Court Board supervised Dean Sargent's moot court program; its members were selected from those who had themselves excelled in first-year moot Court performance.
- The first Special Faculty positions for this purpose were created in 1974.
- 49 SULAB's Charlestown office (opened in 1976) replaced a 1974-76 Gloucester site.
- 50 The Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition was conducted annually under the auspices of the Association of Student International Law Societies and the American Society of International Law Students.
- 51 Earlier SBA newspapers had included the *Suffolk Law Reporter* (spring 1960) and the *SBA Briefcase* (March 1962-December 1967); David Sargent, as SBA advisor, was also advisor to both of these publications. The later *Suffolkate* (also SBA-published, 1971-72) was mainly inflammatory in content.
- 52 The Environmental Law Society's first advisor was Charles Kindregan, who also served as faculty advisor to the *Advocate*.
- An International Law Society, founded early in 1976, published the first number of its *Transnational Law Journal* (Karen Blum, advisor) later that year; Stephen C. Hicks was advisor to subsequent *TLJ* volumes.
- 53 The new Law Summer Session's classes were limited to evenings only.
- 54 The Fenton Building, at 32 Derne Street, was intended primarily for use by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. The College of Business Administration, along with the Graduate School of Administration, had also been provided in 1972 with much-needed space by University purchase of the Law School's old home at 45 Mount Vernon Street. It was not surprising that by 1975 many in the Law School were feeling that it was their school's turn.

Confirming that identity, however, required that Suffolk Law confront the old problem of exclusivity, and, if possible, find a way to harmonize the new commitment to excellence with its traditional dedication to opportunity. Steps toward the necessary synthesis were taken by Dean Sargent and the Trustees from the time Sargent assumed office.

- 55 From 1977 on, scholarship money was reserved solely for those also financing their Law School educations with Guaranteed Loans.

Direct tuition subsidies on such a scale were unprecedented at Suffolk Law School. The message, however, was clear, and it represented an interesting inversion: where Dean Archer's maxim once had been that excellence for some could be afforded only if it did not undermine opportunity for many, now Dean Sargent's was that excellence for many could be afforded only if it did not undermine opportunity for some.

- 56 A most significant development in the area of AHANA recruitment was Suffolk University Law School's sponsorship of the 1981 and 1982 Northeast Regional Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) Summer Institutes, supported by the ABA, the U.S. Department of Education, and a Consortium of law schools in each of the program's seven regions. The CLEO program offered an in-residence pre-law experience to educationally and financially disadvantaged students, typically from AHANA backgrounds (with approximately 30 students participating each year); Suffolk's hosting of these CLEO Institutes greatly facilitated its recruitment of AHANA candidates by expanding the applicant pool and by creating national recognition for the school among AHANA candidates. AHANA recruitment figures reflected this, as the number of AHANA applications expanding dramatically from 56 in 1980 to 179 two years later, and the number of AHANA registrations rose from 17 in 1980 to 36 in 1981.

Four members of the Law School faculty (CLEO Director Russell Murphy, Professors Clark, Perlmutter, and Lindsay) subsequently applied their extensive CLEO experience in the broader arena of AHANA activities at the Law School. John Deliso, Financial Aid Officer Roseanne Monarch, and Admissions Director Marjorie O'Donnell also played a significant role.

- 57 The first lecture in the Allison Series took place on April 23, 1986.

- 58 By 1976, the entire apparatus was in operation.

A number of Alumni Fellow Awards were presented in 1974; and beginning in 1976, several Outstanding Alumni Awards were given annually. The first Annual Fund drives, one for the Law School and the other for the Colleges, were held in 1975. Four years later, a School of Management Development Committee, chaired by Peter Volpe, undertook that school's first separate fund-raising effort.

By 1981, the Trustees' renunciation of paternalism, and their attempts to "integrate the feelings and philosophies of the various segments of the Suffolk University community," had yielded fruitful results. Channels of communication had been opened, and bases established for cooperation, among alumni, students, faculty, and the University administration.

The University's alumni, however, have contributed more to their alma mater than advice and cooperation. The record they have made in many spheres of endeavor provides, and has since 1906 provided, the best testimony to the institution's quality. In 1981, there were over 8,500 living Law School graduates.

As the 1980s began, the Law School had evolved to a point where its top administrators were trying to shed the University's traditional image as a path of upward mobility for ambitious poor people; Suffolk University Law School now presented itself primarily as a path of further mobility for qualified members of the middle class. The

College of Liberal Arts and the School of Management (at least in its undergraduate division), on the other hand, were still emphasizing to consumers the same commodity that Gleason Archer had purveyed seventy-five years before: a sound and practical education, independent of the state, that every working person could afford. It remained an open—and much-debated—question whether, in the late twentieth century, one approach or the other more relevantly addressed the dreams dreamed by Horatio Alger’s heroes.

59 Loughlin was appointed to the Federal District Court, New Hampshire.

Chapter 4

- 1 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, 1934 catalogue, p. 4; Hiram J. Archer and a high school principal named Foss had attempted between 1908 and 1910 to establish a “Suffolk College,” an evening college of liberal arts in the offices of Archer, MacLean, and Archer (which Hiram had joined in 1907) at 53 Tremont Street; but the effort was abandoned after one year. (Accreditation, p. 3; 1908-09 Suffolk School of Law catalogue, p. 10; in Accreditation, Gleason Archer identifies 1909-10 as the academic year of the one-year attempt, but the “Suffolk College” is listed in the 1908-09 Suffolk School of Law catalogue).
- 2 Gleason L. Archer, “Journal III” (1932-34), p. 1.

For additional information about Gleason Archer’s purposes in founding the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, see Appendix A.

One of Archer’s concerns was that the rising cost of a college education might prove prohibitive for prospective law school students seeking to satisfy the (two-year) “college” requirement for professional school admission. “Until comparative recent times,” he lamented, “the day colleges pursued [a] policy [of offering a limited number of college subjects] and charged modest tuition. With the expansion of the elective system, tuition and college costs have doubled and trebled in the past twenty years.” “[Day] Colleges,” he added, “[now] ordinarily offer a great array of elective subjects,” which require a large faculty and a great overhead expense....By limiting the number of topics it is possible for Suffolk College of Liberal Arts to provide the very best of teachers at a cost within the reach of the wage-earning multitude of young men and women to whom education in day college is impossible (1936 CLA catalogue, p. 4; 1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5)

To address these concerns, the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts offered, in its first year (1934-35), only four courses; the College of Journalism, in its first year (1936-37) offered only three courses; and the College of Business Administration, in its first year (1937-38), offered only two courses.

First Year Courses: Instructor Limitation: Limited Courses:

CLA first year, 1934-35: 4 courses (4 instructors):

Albert E. Irving, AB (Tufts), AM (Tufts), Instructor in History, Tufts, History of Civilization

Francis J. O’Connor, AB (B.C., 1924), AM (B.C., 1925), LL.B. (B.C., 1935), Junior Master, Roxbury Memorial High School, English Composition and Rhetoric

Frank L. Alciere, AB (Tufts), AM (Tufts), Junior Master, Roxbury

Memorial High School, Biology

William F. Looney, AB (Harvard, 1919), AM (B.C., 1920), LL.B. (Northeastern, 1928), Ed.M. (Teachers College Boston, 1934), Junior Master, Public Latin School; Lecturer, Teachers College Boston, Latin.]

CJ first year, 1936-37: 3 courses per semester (2 new instructors 2nd semester)

2nd semester instructors:

A.F. Johnson, BBA, New England Advertising Manager, A&P Food Stores (only one to carry over from fall), Advertising

Harold Bennison, AB (Harvard, 1916), LL.B. (Suffolk, 1926), Staff Reporter, Boston Herald Traveler, Newswriting

Thomas C. Eccles, AB (B.C., 1923), Ed.M. (Harvard, 1934), Junior Master, Boston English High School, Creative Writing

CBA first year, 1937-38, 2 courses (2 instructors)

Walcott Frazer, BBA, Elementary Accounting (this course offered both semesters, but no instructor identified)

[William B. Masterson, AB, AM, Ed.M., Advanced Business English – Report Writing (not offered)]

Fundamentals of Business Organization and Management, (offered both semesters, but no instructor identified)

(although those teaching these 2 courses next year [1938-39] were [respectively]:)

Cedric William Lutz, SB (Arizona, 1932), MBA (Harvard, 1937), Accounting

Austin Grimshaw, SB in CE (Harvard 1927), MBA (Harvard, 1935), DCS (Harvard, 1938), Business Organization and Management

- 3 "Journal II" (1920-32), p. 244; Archer's resolution was passed.
- 4 "Journal II," pp. 348-49; Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, 1936 catalogue, p. 4.
- 5 Gleason L. Archer, "Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939" (special report to the Board of Trustees), p. 6.
- 6 Gleason L. Archer, Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, June 8, 1934.
- 7 Gleason L. Archer, "Program for the Accreditation of Suffolk University (Special Report to the Board of Trustees, April 10, 1947)," pp. 5-6; "Status of Suffolk University," p. 15; "Program for Accreditation," pp. 5-6.
- 8 Gleason L. Archer, Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, June 7, 1935; "Status of Suffolk University," p. 15; "Status of Suffolk University," p. 16; many of these trade school teachers were graduates of three-year normal schools who sought to complete four-year college degrees.
- 9 Suffolk Law School, 1934 catalogue, p. 11; "Status of Suffolk University," p. 26.
- 10 "Status of Suffolk University," p. 16.
- 11 Interview with John Griffin, June 18, 1979; Griffin was a Harvard MBA.
- 12 Miller took office as Liberal Arts Dean in July 1937.

By 1938, every student in the Colleges was required to take at least half of his or her credits in the College of Liberal Arts. This stipulation

guaranteed good-sized classes for Liberal Arts instructors and minimized the number of faculty members necessary by eliminating duplication of effort, but it also confirmed the College of Liberal Arts in the role of senior partner. After 1938, all undergraduate classes met in the enlarged "University Building" at 20 Derne Street.

- 13 The Liberal Arts College's first "scholarships," established in 1934, had involved tuition reductions in proportion to the grades a student attained.
- 14 President Archer oversaw the Colleges through Bryant, 1939-44/45, and John F.X. O'Brien, Dean, College of Business Administration (College of Business and Governmental Administration), 1944-45
- 15 Twenty-three percent of the Liberal Arts students were women, compared to 39% in Journalism and 22% in Business Administration; less than a quarter of all undergraduates attended the day division. The Liberal Arts College presented its first honorary degree to Governor James Michael Curley shortly after he signed the 1935 charter.

Miller-era graduates (1937-39) included: Peter A. Delli Colli, AB38, MA52, first BA;

Harriet M. Kandler, AB39 (BS?), first woman BA; Agnes Stirling Blyth, BS 39, first BS; Joseph Aloysius Doherty, BS39, first BS; first BS in Education (19 in 1937, including Lillian M. Gormley and Alice M. Romano – also Gunnar Munnich); and first female BSE: Lillian M. Gormley, 1937, Alice M. Romano, 1937.

In 1939, Suffolk graduates constituted 0% of the school's full-timers.

Archer-era graduates (1939-44) included: Arthur Metastasio, AB42

H. Joseph Strain (later Joseph H. Strain), AB 43, Assistant Dean, Evening Division (also Director of Summer Sessions 1961-), 1957[56?]-67; Associate Dean, Evening Division (also Director of Summer Sessions), 1967-72; Associate Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1972-89; Interim Dean of Enrollment Management, 1988-89; Mario Fabrucci, BSBA43, first BSBA(?); first woman BA: Theresa Mirian Bidwell, 1940; BS: Harriet M. Kandler, 1939 [alumni directory says BA], and Agnes Stirling Blyth, 1939.

O'Brien era graduates (1944-45) included: Eleanor L'Ecuyer, USCGR , AB44, JD50, DJS 73, Retired Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Florida; and Helen Dlugokecki (later Gordon) (Dlogowecki?), BS44 (BA44?)

- 16 "Status of Suffolk University," p. 6; "Status of Suffolk University," p. 23.
- 17 Lester Ott was appointed dean by President Archer in July 1945.
- 18 Hanson was succeeded as College Committee chair by Dennis C. Haley (1965-66), Thomas A. Fulham (1966-75), and Vincent A Fulmer (1975-76), among others.
- 19 Donald Goodrich was appointed Registrar in January 1947.

Ten percent of the full-time faculty members were women; and four, including Joseph Strain and Laurence Rand, were Suffolk alumni. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, May 13, 1948)

Leo Lieberman established the Guidance department in 1948 and remained its head until 1973.

Dean Ott and his faculty designed a curriculum compatible with Archer's pre-war insistence that the number of electives available should not be allowed unduly to multiply; the set of "core" requirements which Ott established on the Williams/Colgate model was, in fact, even more

restrictive than pre-war requirements. It was well suited to the small, compact full-time faculty that characterized the Suffolk Colleges until the mid-1960s. The Ott-Goodrich core curriculum, major and minor field requirements, and BA and BS requirements remained the basic undergraduate academic framework for twenty years.

- 20 Ott's faculty did yeoman service during these early years. Neilson Hannay, Ella Murphy, William Sahakian, and Donald Goodrich laid the foundations of programs in English and the Humanities, George McKee, Catherine Fehrer, and Stanley Vogel did the same in Modern Languages; Norman Floyd, Israel Stolper, and Frank Buckley, in History and the Social Sciences. Meanwhile, Robert Friedman and Nelson Anderson took charge of developing a Natural Sciences and Mathematics program. A Teacher Training program was organized in 1948 by Harold Copp, and a Speech department, headed by Edgar DeForest, was added in the spring of 1949. Charles Law also inaugurated a compulsory Physical Education program during this period. Both the College of Journalism and the College of Business Administration continued to be administered by Ott as departments of the Liberal Arts College. Edith Marken headed post-war reorganization efforts in Journalism, and her counterpart in Business Administration was John Mahoney. As with the All-College requirements evolved by the Dean and the Registrar during this period, the programs developed by these faculty members defined the academic orientation of the various departments well into the 1960s.
- 21 A summer-long, three-division summer session, similar to that of 1946, was held in 1947 to accommodate the demands of returning veterans for accelerated academic progress; after that, the Colleges returned to a traditional academic-year schedule and a short summer session similar to those of the pre-war period. Attendance, however, remained high even with this return to relative normality. Of those enrolled in 1949, over three-quarters were veterans, and only 3% were women; this latter figure contrasted sharply with the 25% female enrollment of 1940. A further contrast lay in the fact that while 75% of the pre-war students attended the evening division, now less than 15% were enrolled in evening programs.
- 22 For information about an experiment with student housing at 8 Ashburton Place that was also initiated during this period by Suffolk University, see Appendix F.
- 23 Most regular evening courses in 1948 met three nights a week and offered exact equivalence to daytime courses. The majority of Adult Education courses met two nights a week (instead of one) after 1957, and after the abolition of the Adult Education program in 1960, a two-nights-a-week schedule was adopted for most evening classes. After 1968, double-period, one-night-a-week scheduling gradually replaced the two-nights-a-week format.
- 24 Master of Arts (MA) degrees were offered in Economics, English, Government, and History from 1948 until 1954.

Ott-era graduates included Harry Zohn, AB46, Litt.D.76, Ph.D. Harvard; first graduate with Ph.D.; author, editor, and translator of some 25 books; Professor of German, Shiffman Humanities Center, Brandeis University; Carroll P. Sheehan, BSJ49, conservative politician; Benjamin Bell, BSBA48, president of Bellarno International, Ltd.; George T. Karras, BSBA49, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; Former

Director, Office of Public Works, Economic Development Agency; Robert A. Shedd, BSBA49, Vice-President Finance and Treasurer, Zayre Corporation; and Herbert L. Lyken, BSBA48, first African American to receive a degree from the Colleges; also became in 1970 the first black to serve on the Business School faculty (1970-75[or later])

New full-time Ott era faculty members included Robert S. Friedman, Biology, 1941-73; Joseph H. Strain, Speech, 1946-89; Neilson C. Hannay, English, 1946-61; John V. Colburn, English, 1946-81; D. Donald Fiorillo, Sociology, 1946-86; William F. Homer, Jr., Journalism, 1947-48, 1953-77; William S. Sahakian, Philosophy, 1946-86; Stanley M. Vogel, English, 1948-86; George H. McKee, Modern Languages, 1948-63; Ella M. Murphy, English, 1948-68; Catherine Fehrer, Modern Languages, 1948-77; Edward G. Hartmann, History, 1948-78; Norman B. Floyd, History, 1948-74; Nelson J. Anderson, Chemistry and Mathematics, 1948-61; Leo Lieberman, Psychology, 1948-74; Israel Stolper, Government and Economics, 1948-69; Lawrence V. Rand, Government and Economics, 1949-64; John J. Mahoney, Business and Accounting, 1948-76; Harold M. Stone, Business and Accounting, 1948-84

Among alumni appointed full-time by Ott were Joseph H. Strain, BA43 and Lawrence V. Rand, BA48[?]

In 1949, Suffolk graduates constituted 12% of the school's full-timers (4 of 34) and 7% of CAS full-timers (2 of 30)

- 25 Robert J. Munce succeeded Ott as Dean in June 1949. Munce became University President in 1954, then served as the first and only Chancellor in the University's history between 1960 and 1964. Of all the University's Deans and Presidents, none was more beloved by the students than Munce.

By that time, Munce had added an Extension Division (primarily graduate education courses for in-service teachers), the Harry Bloomberg Police School, and the Colleges' first academic honorary society, Phi Beta Chi. The Police School, named for a pre-war Suffolk Law School teacher, operated from 1952 until 1964; its director was Hiram Archer. Phi Beta Chi was a natural science honorary fraternity. Dean Munce also experimented with several social service programs, but they withered quickly during the student drought of 1953-56.

- 26 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, May 12, 1954. The Colleges' low-point in attendance after World War II came in 1953, by which time enrollment had fallen to 589; the 1949 figure had been twice that number. (All statistics cited for the period before 1969 are, unless otherwise noted, for all three Colleges combined; for the period after that date, separate figures are presented for the Liberal Arts College—including Journalism—and for the newly autonomous Business School.)

Munce-era graduates included Richard M. Rosenberg, BSJ52, DCS91, Chairman and CEO, Bank of America; David L. Bens, BSJ50, President, London Harness Company, Boston; Merrill D. (Mike) Marmer, BSJ51, television comedy writer; Maston A. Nelson, Jr., BS53, D.Sci. 75, Professor and Director of Endodontics, Dentistry, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee; Kenneth Sherman, BS54, D. Sci 79, Oceanographer; Ecosystems authority; Malcolm Gotterer, BS55, MBA56, professor at Florida International University; computer consultant; Michael L. Linqata, Sr., BSBA50, DCS84, restaurateur, Seven Seas Wharf, Gloucester, MA; Paul C. Buchanan, BSBA50, MA51, President, Dunbarton College, Washington, D.C.; Robert E.

Anders, BSBA50, Field Vice President, John Hancock Mutual Life, Oakbrook, IL; Francis J. Ormond, BSBA50, Vice-President, General Manager, INA International Corporation, Coral Gables, FL; Robert R. Rodman, BSBA53, MAE55, Senior Specialist in Education, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, DC; Donald P. Woodrow, BSJ51, MBA60, Director of Placement, Suffolk University, 1956-61; VP for Administrative Affairs, New England College, 1969; George Higley, BS54, MA55, Director of Placement, Suffolk University, 1961-67

New full-time Munce era faculty members included Dion J. Archon, Business Administration, 1953-61, then Government and Economics, 1961-78; Arthur J. West, II, Biology, 1954-89; Florence Petherick, Humanities, 1956-78; Donald M. Unger, Education, 1956-86; Benson Diamond, Business and Accounting, 1956-93

Among alumni appointed full-time by Munce were Arthur J. West, Jr. BS51, MA56; and Benson Diamond, BSBA51, JD63

In 1956, Suffolk graduates constituted 18% of the school's full-timers. (9 of 51) and 19% of CAS full-timers (8 of 43)

- 27 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, November 7, 1956. Women now constituted 7% of the student body (double the 1949 figure), and the percentage of veterans had decreased dramatically (to fifty percent).

The proportion of full-time women teachers had doubled since 1949 (although it was still only 17%), but the proportion of alumni on the faculty (14%) remained unchanged. Many faculty members were quite elderly. Neilson Hannay, for example, retired at age 80; Ella Murphy, at 76; George McKee, at 73. Israel Stolper received his Ph.D. from Harvard at 68; he continued to teach at Suffolk well into his seventies, as did Frank Buckley, Nelson Anderson, and a number of other full-time teachers.

- 28 He was helped by many young faculty members, as well as by more experienced professors loyal to Dean Ott's vision. During Goodrich's tenure, newcomers Arthur West and Richard Maehl teamed with veteran Robert Friedman to revolutionize conditions and programs in the Natural Sciences division; Dion Archon and John Sullivan combined with Donald Fiorillo to increase the relevance of offerings in the Social Sciences; while Stanley Vogel and Florence Petherick introduced new programs and approaches in the Humanities division. Donald Unger replaced Harold Copp as head of the Education department, and Harold Stone superseded John Mahoney in Business.

- 29 The Medical Technology program involved affiliation with the Newton-Wellesley Hospital to provide practical training for fourth-year students; and as the program expanded, so did the number of affiliated hospitals, until their number reached six.

On October 7, 1973, the Cobscook Bay Laboratory was named for Robert S. Friedman, the long-time champion of science in the College; Friedman had donated most of the laboratory's forty-acre site.

The Master of Science degree programs survived from 1968 until 1973, when they were discontinued on the recommendation of the 1972 NEASC reaccreditation team.

- 30 The Extension Division offered graduate education courses at area high schools until 1973; after 1980, an In-Service Institute at Suffolk offered workshops for teachers.

- 31 Under Vogel, the English department introduced the Liberal Arts College's first departmental honors seminar, established the first departmental scholarship (the Ella Murphy Scholarship), and in 1968 created *Venture*, a student-edited literary magazine. Catherine Fehrer was instrumental in developing the school's first interdisciplinary honors seminar.
- 32 Veterans constituted only a small minority of students in the Colleges in 1969, while the proportion of women had risen to twenty-three percent.
- 33 The percentage of Suffolk graduates on the faculty also remained at its 1956 level (14%). By 1969, women constituted 25% of the full-time Liberal Arts teaching staff (compared to 17% in 1956), and Ella Murphy had become in 1959 the first woman in the undergraduate departments to attain the rank of full professor.
- 34 Nonetheless, a number of faculty members published extensively in the 1950s and 1960s, including Edward Hartmann, Ella Murphy, William Sahakian, and Stanley Vogel.

In 1967, the confluence of faculty and student demands produced a liberalization of All-College requirements. Most "core" courses were replaced by Option Groups made up of courses in several departments from which a student could select one. Similarly, the minor field requirement which limited students to a single discipline was replaced by a system of "related electives" in which students could choose courses in several disciplines related only by their relevance to the student's major field.

Under Goodrich's regime, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was first required of all applicants. Catherine Fehrer proposed a Trustee Graduate Scholarship, to send a Liberal Arts graduate to the master's or doctoral program of the recipient's choice. It was established in 1960, and one of the first beneficiaries, Robert Bates, joined the Liberal Arts faculty several years afterward. In 1963, the Martin J. Flaherty Scholarship was instituted for the outstanding student in the College of Journalism; three years later, eight Graduate Fellowships were set up—four for graduate Education students and four for those in Business Administration post-graduate programs. During Goodrich's administration, submission of the Parents' Confidential Statement (on their financial circumstances) by scholarship applicants was first required. National Defense Student Loans, full-tuition Trustee Scholarships, Work-Study, and scholarships for disadvantaged students were also begun while Goodrich was Dean. By the time he left office, financial aid funds had increased ten-fold (to \$157,000) over what they had totaled when his Deanship began. There were 134 academic scholarships awarded in 1969, compared to only 34 thirteen years earlier. (The figures used here—and throughout this chapter unless otherwise noted—represent only scholarship funds contributed directly by the University, and do not include Work-Study, state, or federal scholarship funds.)

- 35 Conditions also improved significantly for the faculty. Before 1966, the Liberal Arts faculty was housed in the "bullpen," a large second-floor room in the Archer Building, where they shared one telephone and one typewriter. Expansion into the Donahue Building permitted the Dean to provide his teaching staff with individual office space for the first time. Goodrich's administration also established the first elected organs of faculty governance in the history of the Colleges. On the initiative of Assistant Dean Joseph Strain, a Faculty Assembly and the institution's

first elected faculty committee, the Educational Policy Committee, were set up in 1962; six years later, an elected Promotion, Tenure and Review Committee was inaugurated. With the support of President Dennis C. Haley, Strain and Neilson Hannay also secured Trustees' approval in 1962 for a pension plan and a tenure system.

Goodrich-era graduates included Robert L. Caret, BS69, President, Towson University, Baltimore, MD; Patricia McGovern, BA62, JD66, first woman to serve as chair of the Massachusetts Senate Committee on Ways and Means; Paul Benedict, AB60, stage, television, and movie actor; Nancy (Pierce) Zaroulis, AB60, writer and best-selling author; Hon. Paul J. Cavanaugh, BA57, JD59, 1st Justice, Malden District Court; Edward F. McDonnell, BSBA59, DCS84, Senior Advisor, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.; Edward DeGraan, BA66, DCS06, Vice Chairman, President, and Chief Operating Officer, The Gillette Company; John Driscoll, BS65, president of HNU Systems, Inc., an environmental engineering firm; Paula Brown Doress, AB62, co-author *Our Bodies Ourselves: A Book By and For Women*; Valerie E. Russell, AB67, women's and minority concerns activist

New full-time Goodrich era faculty members included John L. Sullivan, Sociology, 1959-92;

H. Edward Clark, English, 1961-86; Maria Migliorini Bonaventura (Maria T. Miliora in 1986), Chemistry, 1965-2006; Stuart A. Millner, English, 1966-; Judith A. Rasmussen (Dushku in 1969), Government and Economics, 1966-; Beatrice L. Snow, Biology, 1966-; Robert C. Webb, 1966-; Cleophas W. Boudreau, Humanities and Modern Languages, 1967-84; Paul N. Ezust, Mathematics and Computer Science, 1968-; William E. Good, Jr., Chemistry, 1968-; Philip D. Pearl, Philosophy, 1968-89; Kenneth Gami, Psychological Services, 1969-; Anthony G. Merzlak, English, 1969-; Martin W. Donahue, Business Administration, 1956-91; Frederick L. Sullivan, Accounting, 1956-69; William E. O'Connor, Business Administration, 1957-73; William F. DiGiacomo, Accounting, 1960-74; Stanley R. Dennis, Accounting, 1965[full-time 1968]-89; Lee W. Sutherland, Business Administration, 1965-97

Among alumni appointed full-time by Goodrich were Beatrice L. Snow, AB62, Biology, first woman graduate to earn a Ph.D.; Richard P. Santeusano, AB64, Psychological Services and Education; Robert M. Bates, BS64, Education; Martin W. Donahue, BSBA54, JD77, Business Administration; Frederick L. Sullivan, Accounting, BSBA; William F. DiGiacomo, Accounting, MBA; Stanley R. Dennis, BSBA57, MBA60, Accounting; Lee W. Sutherland, BSBA59, M.Ed.75, Business Administration. Goodrich's part-time appointments included alumna Inez L. Patten, BA69, Sociology, 1969-73, first CAS African American faculty member.

In 1969, Suffolk graduates constituted 15% of the school's full-timers. (15 of 101, 6 of 17 [35%] of which are SBS, 9 of 84 [11%] are CAS)

- 36 The proportion of women on the full-time Liberal Arts faculty remained at 25% in 1972, and women comprised 39% of Liberal Arts undergraduate enrollments.

Grunewald extended the liberalization of degree requirements begun by his predecessor; he introduced a new, loosely-structured BS degree in 1972, and initiated work on a more flexible BSGS degree that was adopted a year later. Compulsory Physical Education was abolished, and voluntary participation in an expanded program of intramural athletics substituted. Pass-Fail grading was made an option, and an

unlimited cuts policy was adopted on class attendance. In 1969, student representatives were accredited to the Trustees' College Committee. Scholarship funds increased from \$157,000 in 1969 to \$200,000 three years later, and the number of programs oriented toward AHANA (African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American) members of the University and greater Boston communities was steadily expanded. An affiliation, for example, was established in 1972 with the Museum of Afro-American History.

- 37 Improved administrative efficiency also resulted from Grunewald's understanding and application of computers as management tools. As Dean of the College of Business Administration, Grunewald had initiated computerization at Suffolk; when he moved over to the Liberal Arts College, he took the lead in emphasizing the importance of computers for effective administration there, as well. He thus laid the groundwork for the dramatic expansion in computer facilities, staff, and programs that took place after his departure.

Grunewald-era graduates included George K. Regan, Jr., BSJ72, Regan Communications and University publicist; Robert B. Crowe, Esq., BA70,JD73, Attorney at Law; The Hon. Robert A. Cometta, BA72, JD76, Judge, Massachusetts Trial Court; Hon. Dorothy M. Gibson, BA72, JD76, Judge, Probate and Family Court; Geraldine A. Manning, Sociology Department faculty member, Suffolk University College of Arts and Sciences, 1983-present.

New full-time Grunewald era faculty members included Malcolm J. Barach, Journalism, 1970-88; Glen A. Eskedal, Education and Human Services, 1971-; Walter H. Johnson, Jr., Physics, 1971-; Raymond H. Kelton, Jr., Humanities and Modern Languages, 1971-77, 1986-;

John J. O'Callaghan, Government and Economics, 1971-; Frederick C. Wilkins, English, 1971-2001; Gary P. Castanino, AB67, 1972-79[80?]; Judith Holleman Elmusa (Holleman in 1984), Government and Economics, 1972-98.

Among alumni appointed full-time by Grunewald were

William L. Hannah, BS69, MAE70, Sociology, the University's first full-time African American faculty member; John J. O'Callaghan, AB67, JD66, Government and Economics; Gary P. Castanino, AB67, Sociology

In 1972, Suffolk graduates constituted 14% of the school's full-timers (17 of 120), 7 of 22 (32%) of which are SBS, 10 of 98 (10%) of which are CAS

- 38 During 1973, a Health Careers Committee was set up to help undergraduates obtain access to graduate programs in the health field. In 1975, a Chemistry-Business program was inaugurated, and an affiliation was established with the New England Aquarium as part of the Environmental Technology program.
- 39 Kenneth Garni succeeded Leo Lieberman as head of Psychological Services (as the Guidance office had been renamed) in 1973; two years later, Psychological Services received accreditation from the International Association of Counseling Services, and in 1978 was renamed the University Counseling Center.

An informal exchange of faculty between Suffolk and Emerson College took place as early as the 1950's; Stanley Vogel, Ella Murphy, Florence Petherick, and Arthur West gave courses at Emerson, while Dean Richard Pierce and other members of the Emerson faculty taught

Humanities and Speech courses at Suffolk. In 1968, Dean Goodrich established a formal affiliation, which opened Suffolk's science facilities to Emerson students in exchange for Emerson's assumption of responsibility for training Suffolk students in Speech, Communications, and Dramatic Arts; the affiliation was scaled down and a separate Suffolk Speech and debate program reestablished—after 1973. The College administration had demonstrated a particular solicitude toward Speech programs since the early 1950s, sponsoring a High School Speech Contest from 1952 on, and adding a High School Debate Tournament after 1965. The quality of undergraduate forensics, however, jumped dramatically with Kennedy's move from Emerson to Suffolk in 1974; within seven years, the school's debaters were invited to participate in the national championship tournament. Kennedy also revived an undergraduate dramatics program that was first offered at Suffolk in 1936, and which had flourished during the 1950s under Ella Murphy's direction. In 1978, a Suffolk Theater Company, made up primarily of professional actors-in-residence, was established as a stimulus for this rebuilding effort.

- 40 A Greater Boston High School Awards Day, complete with scholarships to the editors of the winning high school newspapers, was instituted; and in 1975 a program of Hearst Foundation scholarships was initiated for Suffolk undergraduates in Journalism. A closed-circuit television station (WSUB) was set up in 1974, and a radio station (WSFR) in 1976. By 1981, the *Suffolk Journal*, one of the region's leading student papers, had been joined by the *Evening Voice* (founded in 1970 as the *Evening Shadow*).
- 41 Federally-supported Economic Opportunity Grant programs (BEOG, SEOG), along with HELP loans, provided additional funds to Suffolk students; the conditions attached to the growing volume of governmental assistance helped bring about the adoption of a needs analysis for all financial aid after 1977.
- 42 In 1976, 69% of Liberal Arts College students were day students, and 31% were evening (part-time) students. By 1980, the Colleges' summer session had grown to two day and two evening semesters, with a total enrollment of 2400.
- 43 By 1980, more than half of the College's students were women, compared to 39% in 1972, and non-white representation had also increased (to 5.5%). The undergraduate community's diversity in the 1970s, however, did not equal that simultaneously being cultivated in the Law School; most College students still came from the greater Boston area, whereas nearly 40% of law students by 1979 came from outside Massachusetts.
- 44 The total teaching staff, however, grew by 29%, from 144 to 186. Part-time instructors had played a vital role in the Liberal Arts College since Gleason Archer's time; under Dean Ronayne's regime, the number of part-time instructors increased dramatically, from 44 to 86. The proportion of full-time women teachers rose only slightly, from 25% to 29%, while the proportion of Suffolk graduates on the full-time faculty was halved, from 14% to seven percent. In 1977, the Trustees instituted a seven-year up-or-out rule for untenured faculty members. Dean Ronayne vigorously supported faculty governance: a Faculty Life Committee (authorized by Dean Grunewald in 1971 to represent the faculty in discussions about salaries, fringe benefits, and working conditions) was made elective in 1972; and in 1976 faculty

representatives were accredited to the Trustees' College Committee.

A sabbatical leave program was established in 1974, and a formal policy authorizing load reductions for research purposes was instituted seven years later; in 1980, a Grants office was set up.

- 45 A free tuition program for senior citizens, for example, was established in 1973. Liberal Arts faculty assistance was provided to Boston's Magnet School project, and a solar energy project was undertaken in 1980 at both the Beacon Hill and Cobscook Bay campuses.

Chapter 5

- 1 Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1937 catalogue, p. 6; Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1937 catalogue, p. 4; Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1976 catalogue, p. 54. In 1995, the School of Management was renamed the Frank Sawyer School of Management, in honor of the late University benefactor Frank Sawyer.
- 2 Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1937 catalogue, p. 4; Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, 1934 catalogue, p. 4; Interview with John Griffin, June 18, 1979.

Griffin, who was to play a critical role in Suffolk University's development for the next half-century, was among the first high school instructors recruited by Gleason Archer to teach at the College of Liberal Arts. Beginning in the summer of 1934, he also served as Archer's evening aide for undergraduate curriculum planning. He was appointed the College's first Registrar in 1935, and during the next year played an important role in founding the College of Journalism. He was elected to Suffolk University's Board of Trustees in 1937, and remained a member until his death in April 1987.

- 3 Gleason L. Archer, "Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939" (special report to the Board of Trustees), p. 6.
- 4 Interview with John Griffin, June 18, 1979.
- 5 In 1940, there were 843 students and 23 faculty members in the Law School. Women constituted 22% of the Business School's students at that time, compared to 23% in the College of Liberal Arts and under 1% in the Law School.
- 6 O'Brien was also appointed Dean of the Liberal Arts College in 1944; he thus, in effect, served as "Dean of the Colleges" during the 1944-45 academic year. In 1948, he was appointed to the Law School faculty, and served as Acting Dean of the Law School from 1952 until 1956.
- 7 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, May 8, 1947.
- 8 Sklar served as chairman from 1946 until 1948, and was succeeded for one year by Dalton Pilcher. John Mahoney became chairman in 1949.
- 9 In 1948, there were 413 students in the Law School. At that time, more than three-quarters of the Business students were veterans, less than one percent were women, and ten percent attended evening classes. This was a substantial change from 1940, when women constituted 22% of Business enrollments and over 75% of Business students attended courses in the evening.

Two full-time Business faculty members were Suffolk alumni, and no full-time member of that faculty held an MBA or a higher Business degree. There were no women on the Business faculty until 1970. A

Marketing Club was established in 1950; it affiliated with the American Marketing Association (AMA) in 1951. A year later, the Marketing Club was the largest undergraduate student organization. An Accounting-Business (Alumni) Club was founded in 1948, and remained active until 1952; four years later, it merged into the newly-organized General Alumni Association of Suffolk University.

- 10 Less than 50% of Business students were now veterans; 36% attended at night (more than three times the 1948 figure); and the proportion of women had risen to between one and two percent.

Twelve of these Business graduate students attended during the day, sixteen at night.

In 1958, there were 34 full-time members of the Liberal Arts faculty; at that time, there were seven full-time faculty members and 255 students in the Law School.

MBA's constituted 29% of the full-time faculty, compared to zero in 1948; and 43% of the Business School's full-time faculty members were Suffolk graduates, compared to 50% a decade earlier. Archon served on the full-time Business faculty from 1954 until 1961; Diamond, 1956-93; Donahue, 1956-91. William O'Connor was a member of the full-time faculty from 1957 until 1972; and Frederick Sullivan, from 1959 until 1969.

- 11 Chase chaired both the Trustees' School of Management Committee and the School of Management Advisory Council until 1986; he continued to serve on the Board of Trustees until his death in April 1994.
- 12 The faculties of the College of Business Administration and the Graduate School of Administration were congruent; they were composed of identical personnel.

Pre-Grunewald-era graduates included Benjamin Bell, BSBA48, president of Bellarno International, Ltd.; George T. Karras, BSBA49, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; Former Director, Office of Public Works, Economic Development Agency; Robert A. Shedd, BSBA49, Vice-President Finance and Treasurer, Zayre Corporation; and Herbert L. Lyken, BSBA48, first African American to receive a degree from the Colleges, who also became in 1970 the first black to serve on the Business School faculty (1970-75[or later]); Malcolm Gotterer, BS55, MBA56, professor at Florida International University; computer consultant; Michael L. Linqata, Sr., BSBA50, DCS84, restaurateur, Seven Seas Wharf, Gloucester, MA; Paul C. Buchanan, BSBA50, MA51, President, Dunbarton College, Washington, D.C.; Robert E. Anders, BSBA50, Field Vice President, John Hancock Mutual Life, Oakbrook, IL; Francis J. Ormond, BSBA50, Vice-President, General Manager, INA International Corporation, Coral Gables, FL; Robert R. Rodman, BSBA53, MAE55, Senior Specialist in Education, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington, DC; Donald P. Woodrow, BSJ51, MBA60, Director of Placement, Suffolk University, 1956-61; VP for Administrative Affairs, New England College, 1969;]

New full-time pre-Grunewald era faculty members included John J. Mahoney, Business and Accounting, 1948-76; Harold M. Stone, Business and Accounting, 1948-84; Dion J. Archon, Business Administration, 1953-61, then Government and Economics, 1961-78; Benson Diamond, Business and Accounting, 1956-93; Martin W. Donahue, Business Administration, 1956-91; Frederick L. Sullivan,

Accounting, 1956-69; William E. O'Connor, Business Administration, 1957-73; William F. DiGiacomo, Accounting, 1960-74; Stanley R. Dennis, Accounting, 1965[full-time 1968]-89; Lee W. Sutherland, Business Administration, 1965-97.

Among alumni appointed full-time before the Grunewald era were Benson Diamond, BSBA51, JD63; Martin W. Donahue, BSBA54, JD77, Business Administration; Frederick L. Sullivan, Accounting, BSBA; William F. DiGiacomo, Accounting, MBA; Stanley R. Dennis, BSBA57, MBA60, Accounting; Lee W. Sutherland, BSBA59, M.Ed.75, Business Administration.

In 1966, business faculty members constituted 17% (10 of 60) of the College's full-time faculty, compared to 12% in 1949 and 16% in 1956. Of those ten, 50% were Suffolk graduates (compared to 50% in 1949 and 13% in 1956).

- 13 In 1975, the Business School also established a lecture series named in Bloomfield's honor.

The examination's name was changed in 1968 to the Admission Test for Graduate Schools of Business (ATGSB), and in 1975 to the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT); in 1962, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was required of applicants for undergraduate admission. In 1960, the Business School's first professional fraternity, Delta Sigma Pi, was founded; it was the first non-honorary undergraduate fraternity permitted on campus.

The number of graduate Education students doubled (to 93) over the same period. By 1967, veterans constituted a small minority of Suffolk undergraduates. Of the Business undergraduates, 26% were evening students (down from 36% in 1958), while the proportion of women stood at 4% (double the 1958 figure). Between 1958 and 1967, Law School enrollment rose from 285 to 1294.

Over the same period, the proportion of MBA's on the full-time Business faculty increased from 29% to 64%, and the proportion of alumni declined from 43% to 27%. Between 1958 and 1967, the full-time Liberal Arts faculty grew from 34 to 65, and the full-time Law faculty from 7 to 14.

- 14 In 1969, Grunewald resigned to become Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Although Management and Marketing majors had nominally been introduced in 1948, these programs remained undeveloped until the Deanships of Donald Grunewald and his successor, Robert Waehler.

The Raytheon Extension program survived only until 1968. That same year, Joel Corman joined the full-time Business faculty, as did Howard Aucoin (the University's first computer specialist) and Stanley Dennis.

Business School faculty members could now work out some proposals before submitting them to the joint Liberal Arts/Business committees which had final governance jurisdiction over them.

Management, Marketing, Finance, and a General Business Administration program were under the supervision of the Business Administration department.

Before Grunewald's arrival, however, John Mahoney had attended an AACSB convention in San Diego during the spring of 1966.

- 15 The proportion of MBA's grew from 64% of the full-time Business faculty

in 1967 to 81% in 1969. The proportion of full-time Business faculty members who were Suffolk graduates also rose, from 27% to 38%.

Liberal Arts attendance rose from 1200 to 1500 between 1967 and 1969; Law attendance, from 1294 to 1467. By 1969, evening students constituted 34% of Business undergraduates and 81% of Business graduate students (compared to 26% and 68%, respectively, two years earlier), while women made up seven percent of Business undergraduates (nearly double the 1967 figure) and one percent of Business graduate students.

Grunewald-era graduates included Robert P. Edson, BSBA67, MBA72, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services; Irene A. Grzybinska, BSBA68, President, Chelsea-Provident Co-Operative Bank; Richard P. Umanzio, BSBA68, with Merrill Lynch, Inc.; Louis J. Farina, CPA, BSBA69, student advocate for Gleason L. Archer, faculty member, Economics and Business, Framingham State College; Joseph P. Vaccaro, MBA69, JD76, Frank Sawyer School of Business faculty member, 1971-2001 [Emeritus 2002]

New full-time Grunewald era faculty members included Howard F. Aucoin, Computer Science, 1968-89; Joel Corman, Business Administration, 1968-98 [Emeritus 1998]; Robert C. Waehler, Business Administration, 1969-88

Among alumni appointed full-time by Grunewald was Alfred D. Holland, BSBA67, Business Administration, 1969-71

In 1969, business faculty members constituted 17% (17 of 101) of the College's full-time faculty, and of the seventeen full-timers who composed the newly-revived (but not yet functionally autonomous) College of Business Administration/Graduate School of Administration, 33% were Suffolk graduates.

- 16 A Trustee Graduate Scholarship was established for the College of Business Administration in 1971, to send a graduating senior to the master's or doctoral program of the recipient's choice; a Liberal Arts equivalent had been initiated in 1960. An MBA Association was founded in 1969 as a structure for student government and professional development for graduate Business students. In March 1972, the Memorandum, the MBA Association's newsletter, began publication. Within a year, an MBA activities fee was approved. A full scholarship was also granted to the Association's president, who, along with several undergraduate student representatives, was accredited to meet with the Trustees' Business School Committee. The MBA Association was in the forefront of efforts to expand the School of Management's placement resources and physical facilities.
- 17 The proportion of evening Business undergraduates rose from 34% to 47%, and of evening Business graduate students from 81% to 88%. By 1974, the proportion of women among Business undergraduates had risen to 15% (double the 1969 figure), and among graduate Business students to five percent (a five-fold increase).

The first female member of the full-time Business faculty was Jo Ann Renfrew. The proportion of MBA's and of Suffolk alumni on the full-time Business faculty remained constant, at 81% and 38% respectively.
- 18 The Business School had offered an IRS Tax Seminar since 1964; its subject matter was of great utility to the accountants and accounting students who constituted the Business School's primary academic constituency in the pre-Grunewald era.

- 19 An MPA activities fee was approved in 1975, a Public Administration Society (a Public Management equivalent to the MBA Association) was founded in 1976, and a charter chapter of Pi Alpha Alpha (the Public Administration honorary society) was established later in that year.

Waehler-era graduates included John A. Brennan, Jr., BSBA70, JD73, State Senator from Malden and MBA Legislator of the Year, 1979; John E. McDonald, BSBA71, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer, Workingmens Co-operative Bank; Francis L. Marini, Esq., BSBA71, JD78, Judge, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; John J. O'Connor, BSBA73, Managing Partner, PriceWaterhouse Coopers, Trustee, 1998-; William F. DeGiacomo, MBA71, Frank Sawyer Business School faculty member, 1960-74; Frank A. Sablone, Jr., BSBA70, Ed.M.71, Assistant Director of Development, Suffolk University, ca. 1977, Development Officer, Joslin Clinic; Paul J. Ryan, MBA70, Business Manager, Suffolk University, 1976-; Roger L. Volk, MBA71, MAE73, Frank Sawyer Business School faculty member, 1970-84

New full-time Waehler era faculty members included Andre W. Courchesne, Computer Science, 1970-87; Jo Ann Renfrew, Business Administration, 1970-73, the Business School's first full-time female faculty member; Roger K. Shawcross, Business Administration 1969[full-time 1970]-95; Norman Slater, Business Administration, 1970-87; Roger L. Volk, Business Administration, 1970-84; Anthony P. Eonas, Business Administration, 1971-; David G. Rissmiller, Business Administration, 1969[full-time 1971]-84; Joseph P. Vaccaro, Business Administration, 1969[full-time 1971]-2001 [Emeritus 2002]; Richard L. McDowell, Public Administration, 1973-91; Bernard W. Meyler, Accounting, 1971-96. Waehler's part-time appointments included alumnus Herbert L. Lyken, BSBA48, MBA, Harvard, Business Administration, 1970-75[or later], first SBS African American faculty member.

Among alumni appointed full-time by Waehler were Andre W. Courchesne, MEd73, Computer Science, 1970-87; Joseph P. Vaccaro, MBA69, JD76, Business Administration, 1969[full-time 1971]-2001 [Emeritus 2002]; Roger L. Volk, MBA71, MAE73, Business Administration, 1970-84; Anthony P. Eonas, JD75, Business Administration, 1971-; Bernard W. Meyler, MEd77, Accounting, 1971-96. Appointed part-time by Dean Waehler, as noted above, was Herbert L. Lyken, BSBA48, MBA, Harvard, Business Administration, 1970-75[or later], first SBS African American faculty member.

In 1974, business faculty members constituted 15% (20 of 130) of the College's full-time faculty, and of the twenty full-timers who composed the still not entirely functionally autonomous College of Business Administration/Graduate School of Administration, 40% were Suffolk graduates.

- 20 The Search Committee which recommended McDowell to the Board of Trustees was composed of faculty members, students, alumni, and Trustees. The Center for State Government Management became in 1975 the Center for Public Management. Donald Levitan replaced McDowell as director in 1974, and David Pfeiffer was appointed Levitan's assistant. In 1975, Pfeiffer transferred to the full-time faculty. Pfeiffer, Levitan, and Frances Burke (who also joined the full-time Business faculty in 1975) formed the nucleus of the Public Management department.

In 1976, the Business School issued a catalogue separate from that of the Liberal Arts College for the first time since 1944.

A Business School Educational Policy Committee and a Business School Promotion, Tenure, and Review Committee were both established in 1974; the next year, a Business School Faculty Life Committee was created. Most of the Business School's appointive faculty committees had been separate from their Liberal Arts counterparts since 1967.

- 21 The proportion of alumni on the full-time Business faculty, meanwhile, dropped from 38% to 24%. Emma Auer served between 1976 and 1978 as the Business School's first female chairperson, and in 1979 Frances Burke became the first woman in the Business School's history to attain the rank of full professor. By that time, Burke was one of two women on the full-time Business faculty.

Between 1974 and 1981, the School of Management's professional administrative staff trebled, from three to nine. The School, however, still depended in 1981 on staff shared with the Liberal Arts College for Admissions, Placement, Alumni Activities, and Financial Aid, and on staff shared with the Liberal Arts College and the Law School for Development and Counseling. In addition, 40% of the courses taken by students registered in the School of Management were taught by members of the Liberal Arts faculty.

During that same year, the School's first fund-raising effort was undertaken: a Development Committee, chaired by Peter Volpe, raised over \$30,000. This money financed establishment of a Business/Government Forum and planning for a Cooperative Education program.

- 22 Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1976 catalogue, p. 50; Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, November 13, 1974; Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1978 catalogue, p. 95. The operations of the Management Education Center were suspended in June 1980, to be resumed once facilities became available in the Sawyer Building.
- 23 By 1981, the College Library's Management holdings had increased to the point where student and faculty work could be supported mainly by on-campus collections. The Merrimack Valley Satellite (transferred from Western Electric to Bradford College in 1975) survived until 1977. The Swampscott Center was opened in 1974, and closed two years later. Public Welfare Office courses and Boston City Hall courses began in 1973; they were discontinued in 1978 and 1981, respectively.

- 24 Suffolk University College of Business Administration, 1976 catalogue, p. 54.

During Dean McDowell's tenure, graduate service scholarships and teaching assistantships were added to the four Graduate Business Fellowships that had been established in 1966; all were awarded on a merit basis, and were specifically exempted in 1978 from the Financial Aid Office's shift to a needs analysis. In 1976, a Visiting Committee for the Business School was established by the Trustees; three years later, an Accounting Advisory Committee was also created.

The Small Business Institute program was directed by Professor Joel Corman.

- 25 During the 1970s, Suffolk's student chapter of the American Marketing Association became a regular participant in the American Advertising Federation's annual marketing competition. A Suffolk University Forum was organized in 1976, and the Business School began publication of a newsletter (*CBA/GSA Today*, which by 1981 had been renamed the

Update) and a Working Paper/Reprint Series. A Business sorority, Phi Chi Theta, was founded in 1975 as an alternative to the male-dominated Delta Sigma Pi. In 1978, the national business honor society Delta Mu Delta was brought to the campus by Professor Roger Shawcross. He also established the Financial Management Society, a Finance department honorary organization, in 1971. By 1981, the School of Management had four academic honorary societies.

- 26 In 1974, the Business School's enrollment was 1,643, or 72% of the Liberal Arts College's enrollment of 2,268; in 1980, the Liberal Arts College enrolled 2,018 students, or 73% of the 2,758 students enrolled by the School of Management. Between 1974 and 1980, meanwhile, the Law School reduced its enrollment from 1,939 to 1,680. In 1974, Business School enrollment was 85% that of the Law School; by 1980, Law School attendance was 60% that of the School of Management and 26% of total University enrollment (compared to 43% for the School of Management and 31% for the Liberal Arts College).
- 27 Suffolk Law School, 1934 catalogue, p. 11; "Status of Suffolk University," p. 26.
- 28 Full-time School of Management faculty members came not only from Harvard, MIT, Tufts, Suffolk University, and Boston University, but also from the University of Pennsylvania, New York University, the University of Rochester, Ohio State University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Southern California. Research contacts were also established with a number of sister institutions. During 1980, faculty members were invited to participate in seminars at Harvard, Sloan, and a number of other leading business schools. By 1981, the faculty and staff were active participants in the American Accounting Association, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the American Society for Public Administration, the American Institute of Decision Sciences, the Academy of Management, the Financial Management Association, the Institute of Marketing Sciences, the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, the Massachusetts Association of Public Accountants, the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration, the National Conference on Teaching Public Administration, and the New England Association for Business Administration.

The 1979 Mission Statement also represented a response to increased competition from other schools for students from the School of Management's traditional constituencies. In 1981, the School's students still came, as they had come throughout its history, primarily from the greater Boston area; and its historic role in Boston area business training still constituted part of the School of Management's broadened regional mission.

Chapter 6

- 1 From 1948 until 1964, Suffolk University was dominated by those who had ousted founder Gleason Archer as president in 1948. David Stoneman died in 1948; but George Rowell served as board chair from 1948 through 1964; Bernard Killion, as vice-chair from 1948 until 1953 (and Trustee through 1961); Judge Frank Donahue, as Treasurer from 1949 until 1969; Hiram Archer, as Clerk of the Board until 1957; Walter Burse, as President until 1954; Frank Simpson, as Law School Dean until 1952; and Julius Rosengard (1945-61) and William F.A. Graham (1938-57), as Trustees.

- 2 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, January 13, 1971; March 10, 1971; November 10, 1971; April 11, 1973; February 14, 1979; and April 11, 1979.

George C. Seybolt, President of the William Underwood Company, Watertown, was appointed Chair of the CBA Advisory Council on November 8, 1961; Thomas A. Fulham was, at the time of his appointment to the CBA Advisory Council, Chairman of the Board, Fulham Bros., Inc., Boston; John P. Chase was Chairman, John P. Chase, Inc., Boston; Stephen P. Mugar was President, Star Market Company, Cambridge; and Joseph E. Sullivan was Treasurer, Sullivan Brothers Printers, Lowell.

- 3 Thomas J. Brown, at the time of his election to the Board, was Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge; John M. Corcoran, was President, John M. Corcoran Co.; and Joseph B. Shanahan, Jr., Esq., was a serving Alumni Trustee, elected on February 9, 1977.

- 4 Thomas P. McDermott, CPA, at the time of his election to the Suffolk University Board of Trustees Managing Partner, Arthur Young and Company, served as a Trustee June 4 1986-June 30, 1993; Carol Sawyer Parks, Vice-President/Treasurer, Checker Taxi Company, was elected a Trustee on June 4, 1986; John C. Scully, Executive Vice-President of Marketing, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and a member of the Board of Directors of that corporation, was elected a Trustee on November 12, 1986.

Two of the new “business” Trustees, John Scully and Thomas McDermott, spoke for the others when they encouraged the Trustees to be optimistic about the potential of raising funds from the business community for projects and objectives for which the University could present a strong case. Throughout the Perlman era and into the Sargent administration, Corcoran, McDermott, and Scully repeatedly urged—at first with limited impact, but with gradually growing consequence—the addition to the Board of more, and more powerful, representatives of business, corporations, banking institutions, and foundations. Corporations, they emphasized, patiently and persistently, would play a significant role in fund-raising efforts and a successful corporate campaign would require an expanded representation of business leaders on the Board.

- 5 The new President was inaugurated on Charter Day (April 29), 1981, at the John Hancock Hall, attended by 700 guests, representatives from more than 100 colleges and universities, and all due pomp and circumstance. In his Inaugural Address, he chose his text for the day from among the most orthodox verses in the Suffolk Gospel: “Education for Opportunity.”
- 6 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, November 11, 1985; the statistics cited concerning demographic changes in the 1970s and 1980s were drawn from the National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 1997-98* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988) and from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *High School Graduates: Projections by State, 1986 to 2004*, Northeast Region (Boulder, CO: By the Commission, 1988).
- 7 As competition grew for the shrinking “college-age” cohort pool in the 1980s, Perlman and Lay stressed the need not only for more financial aid, but also for more support services and better facilities. These, they

asserted, were required to address the demands of new student groups, but also to attract and retain higher percentages of traditional groups with rising expectations, in what was (from the students' point of view) a buyer's market.

- 8 Suffolk University had a long history of providing additional assistance for its (frequently) educationally—as well as financially—needy students. Almost from the opening of the Suffolk School of Law in 1906, founder Gleason Archer made faithful and persistent efforts to arrange and underwrite the provision of high-school equivalency (and other necessary/appropriate) instruction at nearby locations convenient to the Law School. Hiram Archer, the founder's brother, taught courses in a "Suffolk College" established briefly for this purpose in 1908-09, and for two decades in the Law School's own Department of Research and Review. In addition, there was, in and around Suffolk Law School, a Preparatory or Summer Preparatory Department from 1923 until 1931, when Dean Archer's ambitious plans to provide expanded preparatory services through a Suffolk takeover of the Wheeler Preparatory School at 59 Hancock Street set in motion a train of events that led to establishment there of the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts in 1934.
- 9 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, February 13, 1986.
- 10 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, September 14, 1983.
- 11 For more information about the Ridgeway and 28 Derne Street Buildings, see Appendix F.
- 12 For more information about the C. Walsh Theatre, see Appendix F.
- 13 In the campaign to renovate the Auditorium, the President's concern for regular facilities maintenance—and the Trustees' clear awareness of it—was his first ally. The old Auditorium provided a classic example of "deferred maintenance." By 1984, with President Perlman's establishment of a University Facilities Audit in 1982 and with the progressive routinizing of its workings, the Trustees' attention was thereby guided, rather undramatically, to Dramatic Arts and their vestibule. Originally, renovation of the Archer Building's science labs and of the Auditorium over several years was planned; but the necessity for joint HVAC work forced its consolidation into the summer of 1986, at a cost of \$2.2 million.
- 14 Pervasive and energetic work by many members of the University community in support of multiculturalism yielded clear dividends. In April 1987, for example, after endorsements from the CLAS Faculty Assembly and the Trustees' Students Affairs Committee, the Board of Trustees—after a year of debate and three votes on the matter—finally voted to divest its holdings in companies doing business with South Africa.
- 15 University-wide initiatives complemented those of individual schools. In 1990 Suffolk launched an annual "Cultural Unity Week," a combination of educational and social activities sponsored by a broad coalition of student groups, faculty, and administrators. In that same year, a University-wide Intercultural Affairs Committee was established and presented its first annual awards to students, faculty members, and administrators for their contributions to intercultural understanding. Other intercultural annual events that became favorite traditions included the Chinese New Year celebration, the Martin Luther King, Jr., luncheon, and the Hispanic Culture Week, which included Noche Latina. The Black Student Union sponsored events throughout the year,

but particularly during Black History Month. Typically, that February celebration of the African-American heritage featured speakers, a gospel concert, a play, films with discussions, a family banquet, and an all-day community reading of African-American literature. Co-sponsored by the History Department, the latter event attracted a large and enthusiastic audience from inside and outside the University.

- 16 Under the 1971 agreement with the Museum of Afro-American History, the College Library was to hold the Museum's 2500-volume collection of Afro-American literature, which was designed to serve as the nucleus for a permanent center in Boston for the study of African-American literature.

Collection curators H. Edward Clark (1971-85), Robert E. Fox (1985-91), and Robert Bellinger (appointed in 1991) maintained a close relationship with the neighboring Museum of Afro-American History and the National Park Service. Henry Hampton, president of Blackside, Inc., producers of the award-winning civil rights documentary "Eyes on the Prize," and chairman of the Board of the Museum of Afro-American History, was awarded an honorary degree at the CLAS/SOM Commencement on June 5, 1988, and Suffolk was honored to host the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson in March 1992 as a result of this collaboration.

- 17 By 1989, African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American (or AHANA) students at the University constituted 8.3% of the total. By comparison, American students of color comprised 6.3% of the total University enrollment in 1987 and 4% in 1982. In fall 1989, AHANA students in the Law School represented 5.9% of the total enrollment, compared to 4.6% in 1987 and 4.3% in 1982. In the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the School of Management, 10.8% of all students and 11% of undergraduate students enrolled in fall 1989 were AHANA. By contrast, AHANA student enrollment in these schools for fall 1987 and fall 1982 were 6.7% and 3.6% respectively. Note that the CLAS and SOM figures are conservative estimates, since students of color frequently omitted data about ethnicity from their admissions applications. International students comprised 4.5% of the total University enrollment in fall 1989.

- 18 Among University administrators, 8% were AHANA and 62% were female in 1989, compared to 0% and 52% in 1982. By 1991, support staff women and AHANA percentages of 75% and 22% compared favorably to a 1982 AHANA percentage of 6.4%.

Women were strongly represented in all employment categories. In fall 1990, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences continued to employ the highest proportion of women faculty (34%), followed by the Law School (16%) and the School of Management (15%). Overall, women represented 24% of Suffolk's full-time faculty in 1990. The majority of full-time administrators were women, a pattern which had continued for several years. The proportion of women administrators grew from 52% in fall 1982, to 56% in fall 1987, to 62% in fall 1990.

From 1988 on, the Women's Studies Committee (established in 1984) oversaw and administered not only the Women's Studies Minor (also established in 1984) that was its primary responsibility, but also the great bulk of activities related to women on campus. The chairperson of the Women's Studies Committee also played a significant role in shaping the University's Revised Policy Opposing Harassment (1991) and its associated Student Grievance Procedure. In 1982, the Suffolk

University Women's Center established the Phyllis Mack Prize (in honor of Ms. Mack, who taught at the University for 18 years, retiring in June 1983), an annual award for the best undergraduate research paper in the field of Women's Studies. The Women's Center thereby continued to encourage the kind of work pioneered by the Faculty Colloquium for Research on Women from 1975 until the early 1980s. The Women's Studies Committee and the Women's Center also took over the responsibilities which, for thirty years after 1947, had been borne by a part-time faculty Advisor to Women.

Suffolk University established a free tuition policy for senior citizens in 1973. Beginning in 1978, the University also attached a senior citizen alumnus/alumna of the program to the Dean of Students' Office as Senior Citizen Program Advisor.

From 1978 until 1980, Charles L. Niles filled the position; his successor, from 1980 until 1988, was Rosalie L. Warren.

19 For more on Dean Stoll's initiatives and contributions, see Chapter 8, and Chapter 8, note 37.

20 The University had provided placement services since 1935. But Student agitation during the 1960's and early 1970s helped expedite Trustee approval for a strengthened Public Relations office, an expanded Placement office, a full-time Alumni Secretary, cooperation with the General Alumni Association, a new firm for the Cafeteria, Sunday Library hours during exams, and restoration of an Activities Period shortly after the Board had abolished it.

Both Law School and undergraduate placement services were direct beneficiaries. Anthony J. DeVico was appointed the Law School's first Placement Director in 1971; in 1976, he became director of the Law School's Career Counseling and Placement Center, supported by an Assistant Placement Director position created in the same year. In 1980, DeVico was succeeded as Law Placement Director by John C. Deliso, at which time a second Assistant Placement Director position was also added. In 1977, Michael Rubino succeeded Director of Placement for the Colleges James Woods. As Director of the newly retitled and reorganized Office of Career Planning and Placement, Rubino had at his disposal additional resources, as well as an Assistant Director: Ann L. (Guilbert) Hargreaves(-Nowak), who succeeded Rubino as Director of Career Planning and Placement in 1982, when Rubino was appointed to head the University new Office of Institutional Research.

A Business School (College of Business Administration, at the time) Cooperative Education Program had been authorized in 1978 and began operation in 1979. By 1983, it had been expanded to include the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. An Office of Cooperative Education, to administer the program, was established in 1980, and Eliot Gabriel served as its initial director from 1980 until 1985.

In August 1985, the separate offices of Career Planning and Placement and of Cooperative Education (both serving the Colleges) were merged into the new Office of Career Planning and Cooperative Education, reporting to Dean of Students D. Bradley Sullivan. Former Career Planning and Placement head Eliot Gabriel became director of the new combined office, seconded by Associate Director of Career Services Paul Tanklefsky, who succeeded Gabriel as Director in 1988, when Gabriel was appointed her associate dean by new Dean of Students Nancy Stoll. At that time, Tanklefsky was succeeded as Associate

Director of Career Services and Cooperative Education by former Associate Director of Cooperative Education Patricia Yates.

In February 1986, within months of their merger, the University's Career Planning/Placement and Cooperative Education offices (now styled the Office of Career Services and Cooperative Education) moved to new quarters on the ground floor of the Massachusetts Teachers Association Building at 20 Ashburton Place.

In 1990, the Office of Career Services committed itself to offering lifetime career assistance to alumni.

- 21 Not surprisingly, given the demographic changes underway during the 1980s, the Perlman era saw the beginning of some significant changes in the University's student population. First, by 1990 women for the first time constituted a majority of Suffolk students. Women made up 47% of enrollments (47% FT, 47% PT) in 1981; nine years later, 52% of all students were female (52% FT, 51% PT). Combined enrollment in the College and the School of Management in 1981 was 50% female (53% among undergraduates, 39% among graduate students); but this combined figure masked a considerable disparity between the two academic units. In the College, women in 1981 constituted some 60% of total enrollment, over 55% of undergraduates, and around 70% of graduate students. In the SOM, however, the percentage of women was closer to 40%—slightly over for undergraduates, slightly under for graduate students. By 1990, the combined CLAS/SOM enrollment was 53% female (54% among undergraduates, 48% among graduates). College enrollments were 61% female (60% among undergraduates, 77% among graduate students), while SOM enrollments were 47% female (49% among undergraduates, 45% among graduate students). In the Law School, 40% of students in 1981 were women (43% in the Day Division, 36% in the Evening Division). By 1990, Law School enrollments were 49% female (51% in the Day Division, 46% in the Evening Division). Clearly, by 1990, Suffolk University was definitely no longer simply "A Man's School," as founder Gleason Archer described it in 1925.

Enrollments of AHANA (African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American) and international students also grew steadily, if slowly, during the Perlman era. In 1981, overall Suffolk University enrollments were 4% AHANA (3.4% CLAS, 4.7% SOM, 4.3% Law). By 1989, the overall University AHANA enrollment had risen to 8.3% (10.8% CLAS, 7.8% SOM, 5.9% Law). In 1984, international students made up 2.3% of the overall University enrollment (3.5% CLAS, 2.9% SOM, 0% Law). In 1989, overall international student enrollment had grown, very slightly, to 3% (3.1% CLAS, 4.5% SOM, 1.1% Law). Combined CLAS/SOM AHANA and international student enrollment in 1984 was 7.4%; by 1989, it had grown to 13%.

- 22 The University also took steps to attract and retain faculty members who would help make the faculty more reflective of the gender, ethnic, and racial "mix" of the new, more diverse generation of students that was appearing in the institution's classrooms. By 1990, 34% of the College's full-time faculty, and 37% of its part-time faculty, was female (compared to 28% and 28%, respectively, in 1980). In the School of Management, 15% of full-time faculty members were women in 1990, and 17% of part-timers; in 1980, the comparable percentages had been 3% and 2%. Women constituted 16% of the Law School's full-time faculty in 1990, and 20% of its part-time faculty; in 1980, the figures had been 10% and 16%, respectively. Similarly, AHANA faculty members made

up 9.9% of the CLAS full-time faculty (and 10% of its combined full- and part-time faculty) in 1990, compared to 7.4% and 14% in 1983. In the School of Management, AHANA constituted 7.8% of the full-time, and 13% of the combined full- and part-time faculty, in 1990 (compared to 8.6% and 10% in 1983); and in the Law School, 1.6% of the full-time faculty was AHANA, and 5% of the combined full- and part-time faculty (compared to 1.8% and 2% in 1983). The AHANA percentage for all full-time University faculty members in 1991 was 7%, and for all full-time and part-time University faculty members, 9%; in 1983, the equivalent AHANA percentages had been 6.3% and 10%, respectively.

- 23 Total Suffolk University alumni 1906-1982, 28,306; living alumni 25,805; 49AA, 20 ABA, 10AS, 2780BA, 2986BS, 4877BSBA, 146BSGS, 574BSJ, 20BSPA, 10,421JD, 70LLM, 301MA, 563MAE, 2521MBA, 468MPA.

Total Suffolk University alumni 1906-1990, 39,023; living alumni 36,324; Total degrees 1906-90, 96 Associates (51AA, 20ABA, 25AS); 15,982 Bachelor's (3272BA, 4371BS, 7301BSBA, 177BSGS, 837BSJ, 24BSPA); 8,711 Master's and Advanced Certificates (308MA, 578MAE, 5114MBA, 1298MED, 9MEC, 791MPA, 444MS, 50MSB, 17MCO, 33MSC, 4MHR, 16APC, 49CAGS); 16,184 Law (15,582JD, 15JDP, 587LLM).

First African American graduate: Thaddeus Alexander Kitchener, 1913; First Asian graduate: Shichiro Hayashi, 1922; first Native American graduate: Nelson D. Simons, 1925; first female graduate: Marian G. (Archer) MacDonald, 1937.

- 24 Alumni giving:

Suffolk University's Campaign for Excellence was concluded in 1982.

Gift Income (in thousands of dollars)

	Alumni	Friends	Total Corporations	Foundations	Total	Alumni Donors	Contributed	SUMMA
79	134	31	21	9	195			
80	304	45	36	88	473			
81	291	297	93	270	951			
82	333	885	54	265	1537			
83	437	34	26	90	587	3100	609.2	115
84	347	140	82	220	789	3630	363.3	181
85	381	168	180	34	763	4444	381	169
86	858	276	172	355	1661	4718	858	156
87	976	789	130	126	2021	4904	976	215
88	490	336	203	308	1337	4939	490	232
89	697.5	394	86	49	1227	5487	697.5	229
90	623.6	396.3	129.1	333	1482	5800	623.6	241

- 25 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, April 12, 1989.

- 26 During his nine years in office, President Perlman had numerous opportunities to call attention to landmark successes by Suffolk University students. These included:

- 1) The winning in 1984, by Sociology major Matthew J. Buckley, of the University's first prestigious Harry S. Truman Scholarship (one of 105, established in 1977).
- 2) The winning in 1988, by English major Susanne Gruber, of the University's first undergraduate Fulbright Scholarship, in this case to the United Kingdom, the fiercest country competition; followed in

1989 by a similar success for History major Helen Protopapas in the Fulbright country competition for the Federal Republic of Germany.

- 3) Suffolk University was ranked #1 in forensics competition in 1984-85 for institutions its size. According to a study by Dr. Steven Hunt of Lewis and Clark College, the accomplishments of Suffolk University's CLAS Forensics program in the decade 1979-89 entitled it to be recognized as one of only four New England programs (Suffolk, Dartmouth, Emerson, and Harvard) among the top fifty nationally during that period.
 - 4) Moot Court Teams from Suffolk University Law School won national championships in the 1983 Patent/Intellectual Property Law Giles S. Rich Moot Court Competition, the 1985 Anti-Trust Moot Court Competition, and the 1985 Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition.
 - 5) Between 1983 and 1988, the Law School's National Moot Court Competition team advanced to the national finals four out of five years (the best record in the region over that period).
 - 6) Suffolk Law School individuals or teams won honors for "Best Brief" for the entire 1986 and 1987 Stetson Tax Moot Court Competition, Best Oral Advocate for the entire 1987 Irving R. Kaufman Securities Moot Court Team Competition, Best Brief in the 1987 F. Lee Bailey Team Competition sponsored by the National University in San Diego, and Best Government Brief in the national finals of the 1989 Tax Moot Court Competition.
 - 7) A recent SOM graduate won the Silver Medal in the May 1985 CPA Exam; on that exam, over 44% of Suffolk University's first-time takers passed all four parts, the best percentage of any Accounting program in the Commonwealth.
 - 8) Suffolk University Law School graduates distinguished themselves on the July 1986 administration of the Massachusetts Bar Exam: 88.3% of the 302 first-time candidates from Suffolk University succeeded, second only to Harvard.
 - 9) One CLAS student was accepted in 1985 by the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy directly out of the College's undergraduate program (with InterFuture experience); another CLAS student was admitted to Harvard Law School in 1986; and an SOM undergraduate was accepted by the Harvard Business School in 1989.
- 27 Charles P. Kindregan, Jr., Suffolk University Law School ABA/AALS Reaccreditation Self-Study, 1989.
 - 28 ABA Inspectors' Report, 1990.
 - 29 New full-time late Sargent-era faculty members included Thomas Finn and Joseph Glannon (1980); Victoria Dodd and Mark Greenbaum (1981); Linda Fentiman, Charles Rounds, Jr., Austin Stickells, and Robert Wasson (1983); Stephen Callahan, Sarah Landis, and Timothy Wilton (1984); Steven Ferrey (1985); Dwight Golann, Tommy Thompson, and Jeffrey Wittenberg (1986); Kate Nace Day (1987); Steven Eisenstat and Michael Rustad (1988).

Among alumni appointed full-time by Sargent after 1980 were Stephen Callahan, JD75; Charles E. Rounds, Jr., JD76; Sarah Landis, JD70; and Michael L. Rustad, JD84. In 1989, Suffolk Law graduates constituted 20% of the school's full-timers. (11 of 56)

Later Sargent-era graduates included E. Macey Russell, JD83, future attorney and partner, Choate Hall & Stewart; Joan E. Vennoch, JD84, *Boston Globe* columnist and 1980 Pulitzer Prize winner; Jodi M. Gladstone, JD85, future Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice; Martin T. Meehan, JD86, future United States Representative, 5th District, Massachusetts (1993-present); Paul C. Casey, JD 86, future member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1989-present); William R. Keating, JD86, future Massachusetts State Senator; Cheryl Jacques, JD 87, future Massachusetts legislator and President of the Human Rights Campaign; and Daniel F. Conley, JD 83, future Suffolk County District Attorney.

- 30 In 1984, the College implemented a Women's Studies minor, and established a Women's Studies Committee to oversee and administer it. By 1988, the Committee had beneficially brought within its purview the great bulk of activities related to women on campus. Dr. Agnes S. Bain was the first chair (and Director of Women's Studies from 1986), succeeded by Alexandra D. Todd (1989-92) and Krisanne Bursik (appointed in 1992). It was, in all probability, encouraging to their Women's Studies colleagues that both Dr. Bain and Dr. Todd resigned the Directorship in favor of the chairperson's responsibilities in their "home" departments. From 1990 until her departure from the University in August 1993, Doris M. Clausen served as Advisor to the Women's Studies Program Center.

In the spring of 1985, the CLAS Educational Policy Committee and the College's Faculty Assembly created a CLAS Committee on Cultural Diversity in the Curriculum, which was charged to work with EPC and the Department chairs to create a culturally diverse curriculum and to create a minority studies minor. Dr. Donald R. Morton served as the committee's first chair. In January 1988, Dr. Morton, still Chair of the CLAS Committee on Cultural Diversity in the Curriculum, submitted a resolution to the CLAS Faculty Assembly calling for cultural diversity in all courses, which was endorsed by the Faculty Assembly and referred to the College's academic departments for implementation.

- 31 Two particularly notable public events were also hosted by Suffolk University in the mid-1980s: these were two international conferences sponsored by the English Department and organized by its chair, Dr. Frederick Wilkins, and his colleagues. The first, on "O'Neill: The Early Years," took place on March 22-25, 1984, and its sequel, "Eugene O'Neill: The Later Years," occurred on May 29-June 1, 1986. Both were enormously successful; and a third in the "series," entitled "O'Neill's People," followed on May 11-14, 1995.
- 32 In addition to this "adjustment" in financial aid policy, the Perlman era also saw the establishment of numerous small privately-funded endowments for departmental academic prizes, several of which (in English, History, and, later, Philosophy) were gifts from the family of Rosalie L. Warren. The redoubtable Mrs. Warren received a BS degree from Suffolk in 1980 and an M.Ed. in 1983—both when she was well over seventy years old—and was still an active CLAS student in 1995.
- 33 McDowell's international initiatives ultimately resulted, once the School's—and the Dean's—overriding accreditation concerns had been satisfied—in establishment of SOM International Business minor and International Business double major programs in 1990, an International Business Studies major in 1991, large-scale recruitment of international students into the SOM's MBA program, and introduction in 1991 of a

Master of Science in Finance degree (the first of several specialized master's programs designed specifically to attract international participants).

- 34 McDowell-era graduates included Charles J. Hamilton, MPA75, Assistant Director of Mass. State Lottery Commission; Raymond "Sugar Bear" Hamilton, MPA77, defensive lineman, New England Patriots; Col. Gerard J. Boyle, USMC, MPA79, JD79, Justice, Concord District Court; Susan J. Evers, BSBA80, director of market services for NASDAQ in Washington; Mr. Joseph W. Jennings, III, MBA81, Senior Judge, MA Industrial Accidents Department; The Hon. Martin T. Meehan, MPA81, JD86, LLD97, United States Representative, 5th District, Massachusetts (1993-present), Trustee 2003-; Valerie A. Russo, MBA82, Comptroller, Securities Processing Division, State Street Bank and Trust Company; William J. Stewart, MBA83, president of his own firm, Asian Pacific Ventures, Ltd.; The Hon. Thomas F. Fallon, MPA84, Presiding Justice, Clinton District Court; Nique Fajors, BSBA89, Vice President, Sales and Marketing, Atari; Anthony P. Eonas, JD75, Sawyer School of Business faculty member, Suffolk University, 1971-; John A. Nucci, MPA79, Vice President for Government and Community Affairs, Suffolk University, 2006-

New full-time McDowell era faculty members included Frances Burke, Public Management, 1975-2000 [Emerita 2000]; John Castellano, Management, 1977-97; Donald Levitan, Public Management, 1974-95; H. Thomas O'Hara, Finance, 1978-; David G. Pfeiffer, Public Management, 1975-97; Daniel A. Sankowsky, Management, 1978-2005; Michael B. Arthur, Management, 1980-; Warren G. Briggs, Computer Information Systems, 1980-; Michael Lavin, Public Management, 1980-; Charles J. Shelley, Management, 1978-; David R. Wheeler, Marketing, 1980-; David R. Lambert, Marketing, 1984-89, 1992-2002; David Silverstein, Business Law, 1985-; Shahriar Khaksari, Finance, 1987-; Suzyn Ornstein, Management, 1987-; A. Magid Mazen, Management, 1988-; Denis M.S. Lee, Computer Information Systems, 1989-; Ki C. Han, Finance, 1989-; Alexandros P. Prezas, Finance, 1989-; Clarence A. Cooper, Management, 1990-91, 1992-95, 1996-2005; Robert J. DeFillippi, Management, 1990-; Derek W.F. Coward, Marketing, 1990

No alumni were appointed to the full-time faculty by Dean McDowell.

By 1991, the full-time faculty of the School of Management comprised 49 members, compared to 20 at Dean McDowell's accession in 197—an increase of 145%. In 1991, Suffolk graduates constituted 10% (5 of 49) of the Business School's full-timers.

Chapter 7

- 1 ABA Inspectors' Report, 1990; James F. Linnehan, Memorandum to the Suffolk University Community, August 1989.
- 2 On December 18, 2009, the eighty-year-old Macaronis resigned as Board Chair (and as a trustee), effective February 10, 2010. On April 28, 2010, his successor as Board Chair, Andrew C. Meyer, Jr., Esq. (JD74, LLD99) of Lubin and Meyer, PC, Boston, prominent plaintiff's attorney and longtime University supporter and trustee, was elected by the Board.
- 3 Sharon Artis-Jackson had served as Assistant to the President and Director of Minority (later Multicultural) Affairs from 1988 until 2003. Upon her departure, she was replaced in 2004, as Assistant to the President [(for Diversity) and Director of Multicultural Affairs, by Eric E.

Lee. Dr. Lee was instrumental in restructuring his office to become in June 2005 the Office for Academic Access and Opportunity, of which Lee himself was appointed Executive Director. In his four years of service (2004-October 2008), Lee fulfilled a role as ombudsperson for diversity on the campus, taking charge of GLBT concerns as well as those of AHAHA students. In May 2004, he announced formation of a President's Commission on the Status of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Faculty, Staff, and Students (similar to the President's Committee on the Status of Women that had been created in 1972). The Commission, which began meeting in 2005, undertook to ensure equity for GLBT people at Suffolk University, to address issues of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression throughout the Suffolk community, and to enhancing the ways in which the University welcomes, values and supports GLBT members of the campus community and their allies. The Commission's work was undertaken in close cooperation with the Office of Diversity Services, of which Jacinda Felix was appointed director in August 2006. In April 2005, the University's first annual Lavender Graduation Celebration took place.

In addition to his work in developing the Office for Academic Access and Opportunity, Dr. Lee played a central role in the University's obtaining two grants from the Department of Education totaling \$2.25 million. The grants, the Upward Bound Program and the Ronald McNair Post Baccalaureate Program, complement Suffolk's mission of providing access to educational opportunities.

- 4 Following construction of the University's first dormitory at 150 Tremont Street (1996), a Residence Life Office was created in 1998. Headed from its inception by Maureen Owen, it was renamed Residence Life and Summer Programs in 2002.
- 5 The Beacon Hill Institute for Public Policy Studies at Suffolk University was established in 1991 as an externally funded center for research on state and local policy issues. Economics Department chair Dr. David Tuerck has served as Executive Director of the Institute since its foundation. From offices at 20 Ashburton Place, the BHI moved in 2000 to rented space on the ninth floor at 15 Court Square, Boston. There it remained until 2005, when it joined NESADSU as a tenant at 75 Arlington Street. In 2007, the Institute moved to the sixth floor of One Bowdoin Square; two years later, it relocated again, this time to the tenth floor of 73 Tremont Street.
- 6 As part a result of the merger agreement, in March 1996, the New England School of Art and Design became the New England School of Art and Design at Suffolk University, a department of the College of Arts and Sciences.
- 7 Dean Dennis' approach emphasized outreach to new, and often shifting, markets rather than dependence on a single, fixed, limited-capacity reservoir of students. The strategy led in the direction of diversification, internationalization, and ultimately dormitories. It also led to unprecedented and accelerating changes in the face of the institution.

Marguerite Dennis continued, and expanded, some of the initiatives originally undertaken by Dean Lay. Lay's modest increases in University advertising were succeeded under Dean Dennis by a series of prize-winning campaigns. The Lay/Perlman residential housing experiment at Lasell Junior College in Newton was expanded, under Dennis, into a high-profile "marquee" program, at first featuring two rented Back Bay dormitories reserved for Suffolk University students; then highlighted by

the University's purchase in December 1995 of an eleven-story building facing the Boston Common at 150 Tremont Street for conversion into a 400-bed urban dormitory by the fall of 1996. In addition, the retention experiments of the Lay/Perlman era were succeeded by an integrated, nationally-honored retention/advising program under Dean Dennis.

- 8 Signal successes scored by Suffolk University students under the Sargent regime included:
 - 1) In the 55th Putnam Mathematical Competition, held on December 3, 1994, the Suffolk University team (Anna Petrovskaya, Ivan Bulyko, and Vitaly Vanchurin, coached by Jack Hajj) finished 34th in a field of 409 teams from around the U.S., improving on their exceptional performance of the previous year, when Suffolk University placed third among Commonwealth of Massachusetts competitors, behind only Harvard and MIT.
 - 2) In 1991, the University's novice debate team placed two pairs in the top ten at their national competition, and one of their number, CAS sophomore Allison Hazen, was honored as the best novice speaker in the nation.
 - 3) In January 1992, the Debate Team, having successfully made the transition from two-person to one-person—or Lincoln-Douglas—debate, won the first-ever Boston Debate Beanpot Tournament. Also-rans in the competition included Boston College, Boston University, Emerson College, Harvard University, and Northeastern University. The Suffolk debaters also won the Eastern Region Championship, and at the nationals, the team of Guy DiGrande, Linda DiGrande, John Forde, and Kristy Guarnieri captured third place honors.
 - 4) In 1993, the Lincoln-Douglas debate team improved upon its third-place national standing in 1992 by winning the National Championship. Seniors Guy DiGrande, John Forde, and Kristen Ciolkosz all reached the championship rounds, with DiGrande and Forde tying for ninth and Ciolkosz finishing fifth. The combined scores for these three performances clinched the overall team title for Suffolk, which also had strong preliminary performances from Kathy Fitzpatrick and Kristy Guarnieri. Suffolk's effort overcame strong showings by the University of Wisconsin, Western Kentucky University, Ohio State, and Wayne State, and dethroned reigning national champion Ohio University.
 - 5) In 1995, the Lincoln-Douglas debate team again won the National Championship, this time with CLAS junior Mary Cunningham capturing honors as the #1 speaker in the country.
- 9 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, November 8, 1989.
- 10 In general, international students had much less need of financial assistance than Suffolk's domestic students, making their recruitment all the more desirable from a pecuniary standpoint.
- 11 Reflecting the University's continuing commitment to its mission, substantial expansion took place during the Sargent era in academic support services for Suffolk University students. The hub around which the entire network of academic support services revolved was the Geno A. Ballotti Learning Center. Collaborating closely with the Learning Center, and complementing its general academic support coverage, were several additional subject- and audience-specific academic support service centers: the English as a Second Language Program (established 1989), the Mathematics Department's Math Support Center (1986, shortly after introduction in 1985 of the mandatory all-College

Basic Math Exam), the English Department's Remedial Program in English (1975), and the English Department's Writing Center (1990). All Academic Support Services reported to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

- 12 In 1975, the Psychological Services Department was accredited by the International Association of Counseling Services; and from 1978 on (renamed the University Counseling Center) it offered pre-doctoral internship training to advanced doctoral candidates. Although the internship program was approved by the Association of Psychology Internship Centers (APIC) in 1982, the Counseling Center did not choose at that time to seek for this program the more prestigious accreditation of the American Psychological Association (APA).
- 13 To manifest unity, solidarity, and mutual support among members of the Suffolk University community in the face of that misguided individual's dissemination of racial hate literature on campus, an unprecedented all-campus forum was convened on cultural awareness and intercultural understanding on November 8, 1989, in the C. Walsh Theatre. A second significant step toward systematic change occurred in January 1990, when the University administration hosted a conference entitled "Suffolk University 1990: Deadline for Diversity," to identify strategies for addressing discrimination which might exist on campus and to recommend steps for increasing diversity on an on-going basis. A set of recommendations was developed for each academic unit and for the institution as a whole.
- 14 To assist in this planning effort, and to carry forward preparations for implementation of the recommendations formulated at the "Deadline for Diversity" conference, a September 1992 planning conference entitled "Suffolk University: Rebuilding a Diverse Community" was organized. From that planning conference, there emerged a Diversity Task Force which continued work on the diversity plan and collaboration with the University Strategic Planning Committee. Meanwhile, the Diversity Task Force also worked directly with President Sargent in the final crafting of a landmark University Diversity Policy Statement.

On November 30, 1993, President Sargent announced that the Board of Trustees and the Administrative Council had approved a Diversity Policy Statement, based on that contained in the University's 1991 revised Mission Statement, and modified as suggested by the Presidential Diversity Task Force chaired by Dr. Sharon Artis-Jackson. The announcement also charged the Diversity Task Force to formulate suggestions to make the Statement's professions effective in practice.
- 15 For example, after years of meeting at non-publicized times and places, the Gay and Lesbian Alliance at Suffolk began to invite all University community members to its events. The group was chartered by the Student Government Association in 1992 and subsequently received SGA funding for its programs. Another example of change was to be found in greater appreciation of religious differences. Although the Jewish population at Suffolk was quite small, Chanukah and Passover celebrations became annual events open to the entire campus.
- 16 David Sargent, Call to January 1990 Conference on "Suffolk University 1990: Deadline for Diversity."
- 17 The University's challenge was to find appropriate methods of accommodating these new applicants, and the other out-of-state and international students who were rapidly joining them. Its response was the 1995 purchase of the eleven-story future urban dormitory building at

150 Tremont Street.

18 *Total CAS/SBS Financial aid*

<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private Awards</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$17,645,554	\$7,990,186	\$1,214,800	\$211,762	\$54,524,128	\$88,419,104
(3942)	(3628)	(737)	(104)	(6344)	

*Total Law Financial aid
2006*

Number of aid recipients = 1461

Average award per recipient = \$35,865

Total funds awarded = \$52,398,765

Percentage of student body receiving aid = 89%

Total financial aid \$140,817,869

Total institutional financial aid \$28,163,572

CAS/SBS

54% of undergraduates awarded financial aid, fall 2006

Average award per recipient \$13,162

Law

89% of law students awarded financial aid, fall 2006

Average award per recipient \$35,865

19 While Law School enrollment remained stable and one of the five largest in the country, the Law School's percentage of overall University enrollment fell from 30% in 1989 to 19% in 2007, and the share it offered of total institutional credit hours from 35% to 19%. Over the same period, the Business School's enrollment share also declined, from 39% to 35%, although its portion of total credit hours rose from 21% to 35%. Between 1989 and 2007, the College of Arts and Sciences became the largest academic unit of the University, increasing its share of overall enrollment from 31% to 46% and the percentage that it offered of overall credit hours from 44% to 48%. By 2007, the College had also surpassed the Law School as the academic unit of the institution most productive of tuition revenue.

20 By 2007, 95% of CAS full-timers and 38% of part-timers had doctorates or other terminal degrees appropriate to their field and/or position, compared to 84% and 36%, respectively, in 1989. At the same time, 84% of Business School full-timers and 30% of their part-time colleagues had doctorates or other terminal degrees appropriate to their field and/or position, compared to 91% and 23% in 1989. In the Law School, 100% of both full-timers and part-timers in 2007 had JD degrees or other terminal degrees appropriate to their field and/or position, compared to 100% and 97%, respectively, in 1989.

21 The first of the President Perlman's capital campaigns, executed by Director of Development Frank L. Whitson (1977-82), was the \$2.7 million "Campaign for Excellence." Between its initiation in 1979 and its successful conclusion in February 1982, the Campaign for Excellence exceeded its goal by one-third, or nearly a million dollars: in all, \$3.6 million was collected, \$884,595 beyond the projected goal of \$2.7 million.

In November 1982, President Perlman appointed Joseph M. Kelley, former Development Director at Boston College and "field general" (in a consulting capacity) of the Campaign for Excellence to a newly-created Vice-Presidency for Institutional Advancement, in which Kelley served from 1982 until 1991. Over the next several years, the Division

of Institutional Advancement was significantly expanded and its internal responsibilities redistributed.

There was substantial basis to project unprecedented success in new capital and fund-raising campaigns. Both in alumni and enrollment (that is, future alumni), there were dramatic increases during the Sargent presidency.

- 22 After six years as Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management, Dennis was succeeded as Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management by her deputy, Barbara Ericson.
- 23 In February 1984, the Trustees authorized the Development Committee and Vice-President Kelley to proceed with establishment of an estate planning council. New Trustee Thomas M. Mawn, Jr., assumed the lead role in the undertaking, which concentrated on the development of publications and seminars on estate planning. Over the next decade, the Council continued its work, bolstered in November 1992 by President Sargent's announcement that he and the institution's other senior administrators had all pledged to make testamentary provisions for Suffolk University in their estate plans and that he was requesting the Trustees to make similar pledges as an example for the alumni.
- 24 Above all, Dean Sugarman saw—and agreed with President Sargent—that the most urgent problem that Suffolk University Law School faced, the problem without solution of which the institution could never hope to improve its national rankings (as, for example, in the influential *U.S. News and World Report* law school ratings), was that of space. It was Sugarman who, following a visit by an ABA/AALS inspection team at the very beginning of his Deanship in 1990 and a follow-up ABA/AALS report severely critical of the Law School's space shortage, worked closely with David Sargent in winning Trustee approval for purchase and development of a new Law School building on the site at 120 Tremont where David J. Sargent Hall was eventually to be constructed.

Paul Sugarman's record as Law School Dean, which effectively overlaps with David Sargent's first four years as Suffolk University President, is an impressive and visionary one. Between 1989 and 1994, the number of students enrolled in the Law School increased slightly, from 1,657 (1,483 FTE) to 1,682 (1,513 FTE), a headcount growth of 1.5% and an FTE rise of 2%.

New full-time Sugarman-era faculty members included Robert H. Kelley (1990); Marie Ashe, Rosanna Cavallaro, Stephen Michael McJohn, and Linda Sandstrom Simard (1993); and David C. Yamada (1994).

Among alumni appointed full-time by Sugarman were Robert H. Kelley, JD84, and Donald L. Polk, JD78. In 1994, Suffolk Law graduates constituted 25% of the school's full-timers. (15 of 61)

Sugarman-era graduates included future Massachusetts State Representative Brian A. Joyce, JD90; future Massachusetts State Senator Bruce Edward Tarr, JD90; future State Senator and Massachusetts Turnpike Authority Chair (2002-06) Matthew J. Amorello, JD90; future New York State Supreme Court County Judge Brian D. Burns, JD91; future Rhode Island Attorney General Patrick C. Lynch, JD92; future U.S. Navy Staff Judge Advocate Jillian L. Morrison, JD93; and Kristen A. Kuliga, JD94; future Vice President of Paid, Inc., sports and music agents.

- 25 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, Special Meeting of July 29, 1994.

Shortly before his death in 1974, John Fenton, Sr., had made his son a prime candidate for the vacant Deanship of the Law School; however, when another of the Board's power brokers, Judge Frank J. Donahue, also pushed his son, Malcolm, for Dean, the resulting standoff ultimately forced the Trustees to name a compromise candidate, David Sargent, as Dean. Both Malcolm Donahue and John Fenton, Jr., were already members of the Law School faculty, and both were designated in 1973 to serve as Sargent's Associate Deans. Fenton, however, served for only one year, resigning in May 1974 to accept appointment to the seat of Associate Justice of the Land Court formerly occupied by his father. There he served until 1992, when he was appointed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Paul J. Liacos to the key position of Chief Justice for Administration and Management of the Trial Court.

- 26 Both Dean Fenton and his reassuring aura were necessary in another way, as well. In the months after Dean Sugarman's departure, the University and the Law School were commencing a facilities development program of unprecedented vision, ambition, and cost. If it were to receive the moral and financial support required for it to succeed, the Law School (principal beneficiary of the development program) needed at its head an individual with strong links to the outside world, and particularly to the Law School alumni who would provide the bulk of private funding for the new Law School building. Dean Fenton was very popular with Law School graduates, as he had been adored by them as students.

Comparable in boldness and foresightedness to construction of Sargent Hall during Fenton's five years as dean (1994-99) was the Law School's establishment of five area concentrations (or specializations) representing five "centers of excellence" among the Law School's faculty. Of these five concentrations—modeled on Santa Clara Law School's High Tech Concentration—two were introduced in April 1996 (High Technology Law, renamed Intellectual Property in 2003; and Tax Law) and three more were initiated in March 1997 (Civil Litigation, Financial Services, and Health/Bio-Medical Law). Thereby, the faculty implemented a long-discussed and widely-approved initiative to establish a "unique identity" for Suffolk University, particularly adapted to its historic and prospective strengths and purposes, among American law schools.

- 27 Interview with John C. Deliso, April 21, 1999; *David J. Sargent Hall*, Suffolk University Law School brochure preceding dedication of Sargent Hall (September 10, 1999), May 1999.
- 28 David J. Sargent, response to July 23, 1998, announcement that Sargent Hall would be named for him; Interview with Suffolk University President David J. Sargent, first published in the fall 2005 issue of the *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, then featured in the "Spotlight" section of the Suffolk University website, February 15, 2006; Robert H. Smith, "Suffolk University Law School: David Sargent Hall, 1999, p. 1; David Sargent, "Sargent's Night," *Suffolk University Law School Alumni Magazine*, Fall 1999, p. 18; David Sargent, quoted in August 23, 1989, Suffolk University press release announcing choice of David Sargent as the University's eighth president.
- 29 Like Dean Sargent and Dean Sugarman, Fenton attempted to increase the numbers and percentage of women and AHANA members of the Law School faculty. During the 1980s and 1990s, nearly as many qualified women were hired by the Law School as were qualified men;

but, for various reasons, the institution had much higher retention rates for male faculty members than for females. One former female faculty member, Crystal Lloyd, even went on to become the highest-ranking woman in the U.S. Marine Corps. By 1999, half of the students in the Law School were women. Unfortunately, however, women in 1999 constituted only 17% of the Law School's full-time faculty, and 22% of its part-time faculty. The full-time faculty percentage was the third lowest among American law schools.

Worn out by his successes, Dean Fenton began a leave of absence in the spring of 1998. That fall, Associate Dean William Corbett was appointed Acting Dean. Corbett served in that capacity from November 1998 until October 1999.

Substantial ethnic shifts also took place in Suffolk University enrollments between 1980 and 1999. In 1980, four principal groups had predominated in all categories of enrollments, from CLAS/SOM undergraduate and graduate to the Law School: Irish-Americans (generally around 35% of enrollments), "Yankees" (or Anglo-Americans, 27%), Italian-Americans (16%, but slightly lower in the Law School), and American Jews (10%, but slightly higher in the Law School). In the 1990s, ethnic enrollment patterns in Suffolk University Law School were: Anglo-Irish 50%. Italian-Americans 10%, American Jews 10%, Spanish surname 5%, Portuguese-Americans 5%, French surname (few Haitians) 5%, Slavic 2%, Asian-Americans 2%. During the 1990s, ethnic enrollment patterns were notably different in the Law School than in CLAS/SOM; this was a different situation from 1980, when the patterns were quite similar. By the 1990s, Irish-Americans and Anglo-Americans combined constituted only 30% of enrollments of all CLAS/SOM enrollments; Italian-Americans, 20%. The percentage of Portuguese-Americans (15%), Spanish surname students (15%), Asian-Americans (10%), and Haitian French-surname students (5%) in CLAS/SOM had increased dramatically.

New full-time Fenton era faculty members included Carter Bishop, Anthony Polito, and the institution's first University Professor, the Hon. Joseph Nolan (1995); Joseph Franco and Elizabeth McKenzie (1996); Cecil Hunt, II, and Elbert Robertson (1997); and Michael Avery (1998).

Although Dean Fenton did not appoint any Suffolk Law alumni to the full-time faculty during his tenure, at his retirement in 1999, Suffolk Law graduates constituted 22% of the school's full-timers. (13 of 60)

- 30 "Suffolk Law Reaches Top Tier of U.S. News Survey" (interview with former dean Robert Smith about his tenure as dean), *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Fall 2007, Volume III, No. 1, pp. 20; "The Focus of Leadership: Dean Robert H. Smith reflects on his tenure and the future of Suffolk Law School," *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Spring 2007, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 8-10.
- 31 The Law School has long been known for graduating outstanding trial lawyers, and the Trial Advocacy Program was constantly improving. The Suffolk Law sponsors annual intra-school trial competitions, and student teams compete regularly in national trial competitions in which, traditionally, they have met with outstanding success. Excellence in clinical and moot court continues to be a hallmark of Suffolk legal education, always with an eye to community service, University-community relations and relationships, and employment credentials, connections, and opportunities. Dean Smith was determined to continue and build upon this tradition. "I think we are all quite proud of

the growth in our clinical programs,” he concluded in 2006, noting that, during his deanship, “we have recruited some extraordinary faculty to lead these programs. We conducted extensive national searches to bring in the very best talent we could. We also increased course credit for students in clinical studies, which represented an institutional change as we rededicated ourselves toward the importance of integrating theory and practice. We have become more active on a national stage with our clinical programs. We also have made many important improvements in our Legal Practice Skills program. It is the foundational first-year course that introduces the essential skills for a successful attorney, including things like legal writing, research, analysis, and advocacy.” Dean Smith also emphasized the value of the clinical programs as public services and training for public responsibility. (“The Focus of Leadership: Dean Robert H. Smith reflects on his tenure and the future of Suffolk Law School,” *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Spring 2007, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 8-10)

- 32 The Rappaport Center was established in academic 2006-07 with support from the Rappaport family and the Jerome and Phyllis Rappaport Charitable Foundation. In August 2007, the Law School appointed Susan M. Prosnitz, an attorney who had held several high-level public service positions (e.g. chief litigator for the state’s Executive Office of Public Safety, the state Highway Department, and the Boston Police Department) as Executive Director for the Center; Alasdair S. Roberts, an outstanding public policy/public interest scholar, as the first holder of the Jerome Lyle Rappaport Chair in Law and Public Policy, the Law School’s first endowed chair; and Michelle Harper JD ‘04, who had a professional background in public interest law and pro bono management, as director of Public Interest and Pro Bono programs. All three positions were funded by the Rappaport grant. In 2010, Ms. Harper became the Law School’s Assistant Dean of Students, and was replaced as Director of Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs in the Rappaport Center by Mia Friedman.

As Dean Smith observed, the creation of the Rappaport Chair in Law and Public Policy is “a very important accomplishment for the Law School and its commitment to public service and public policy—which are critically important professional areas for lawyers. As a society, we need attorneys working in the public sector who are dedicated to the development of enlightened public policies and programs which will improve our business, civic, and social sectors, and will address issues of inequality and social justice. So this endowed chair and the scholarship, curriculum development, and educational programs that will result from it are important milestones for the Law School.” (“The Focus of Leadership: Dean Robert H. Smith reflects on his tenure and the future of Suffolk Law School,” *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Spring 2007, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 8-10.)

- 33 Under Dean Smith, internationalization constituted another a prominent theme. Both Dean Sugarman and Dean Fenton had endorsed and embraced the idea of internationalization and international programs, but it was Dean Smith who assembled a team of professionals to implement both agendas. On Smith’s international agenda, see Chapter 9.

Smith-era graduates included Omar R. Valdimarsson, JD01, consul of El Salvador and owner of Icelandic Public Relations, Lucinda V. Rivera, JD01, Rivera and Rivera, and Katerina (Katia) S. Callahan, JD03 summa cum laude, Ropes and Gray (2005)

In the Smith era, graduates who were attracted back into closer relationship to the Law School and the University included: Salvatore DiMasi, JD71, DPA05, Massachusetts House member since 1979, Massachusetts House Speaker since 2004; John Ferguson, JD96, Toronto Maple Leafs General Manager; and Robert Crowe, [BA] 70, JD73, political fundraiser.

New full-time Smith era faculty members included Lori Graham (1999); Andrew Beckerman-Rodau and Marc Rodwin (2000); Sara Dillon, Andrew Perlman, and Jeffrey Pokorak (2001); Renee Landers and Miguel Schor (2002); and, subsequently, Frank Cooper, Christopher Gibson, Patrick Shin, and Jessica Silbey, 2006.

Although Dean Smith did not appoint any Suffolk Law alumni to the full-time academic faculty, he did for the first time provide status equivalent to the full-time academic faculty for a cadre of Suffolk-trained full-time clinical faculty members, including Bernadette Feeley, Assistant Clinical Professor, Civil and Judicial Internships; Janet Fisher, Assistant Professor of Academic Support; Acting Co-Director of the Academic Support Program; Geraldine C. Griffin, Associate Professor of Legal Writing; Philip C. Kaplan, Associate Professor of Clinical Writing; Samantha A. Moppett, Associate Professor of Legal Writing; and Kathleen Elliott Vinson, Professor of Legal Writing and Director of Legal Practice Skills Program.

In 2007, Suffolk Law graduates constituted 20% of the school's full-timers (16 of 82).

Six of these 16 were clinical, academic support, legal writing, or LPS faculty, so there were actually only 10 full-time academic law professors on the Law faculty in 2006-07 (10 of 62 = 16%), compared to the 22% of the full-time academic faculty constituted by Suffolk Law graduates in 1999 (13 of 60).

- 34 Camille Nelson, 39, was the first African American, and the first woman, to be appointed as the dean of an academic unit at Suffolk University.
- 35 David L. Robbins, Assistant Dean, CLAS, Memorandum specifying Guidelines for Prospective Graduate Programming Initiatives in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, approved by the CLAS Educational Policy Committee and the CLAS Faculty Assembly, spring 1990.

Master of Arts (MA) degrees had initially been offered in Economics, English, Government and History between 1948 and 1954; followed by a brief experiment with master's programs in Chemistry and Physics beginning in September 1967.

- 36 The approval in 1990 of the master's degree in Communication was followed by implementation of master's programs in International Economics (1993), Political Science (1994), Computer Science (1995), Criminal Justice (1996), Economic Policy (1998), and Interior Design (1999).
- 37 Formal authorization for Suffolk University to grant the Ph.D. degree was given by the Massachusetts General Court in July 1995.

In 1990, the Psychology Department and the Department of Education/ Human Services created a Five Year Combined Bachelor's and Master's Degree Program. Five years later, the same two departments, in cooperation with the University Counseling Center, established Suffolk University's first Ph.D. program, a "Boulder Model" Ph.D. in

Clinical Psychology.

- 38 Under the Sargent/Ronayne regime, two departments in the College remained centers of dynamic influence as they had been in the Perlman/Ronayne era. One was the Communication and Journalism Department, whose exceptional successes in debate and in theatre continued unabated, and whose master's program proposal in 1990 broke trail for other new CLAS graduate offerings. A second important locus of innovation was the Physics and Engineering Department, whose Engineering programs continued to grow, and to add new international, internship, coop, and scholarship features; and whose new joint program in Medical Sciences, in collaboration with the Biology Department and the Department of Radiation Oncology at Massachusetts General Hospital initiated two attractive new B.S. degree programs (in Medical Biophysics and in Radiation Biology) and added significantly to the University's prestige.
- 39 *1923-2003: 80 Years of Achievement*, The New England School of Art and Design at Suffolk University, November 8, 2003, pp. 2-11; *Suffolk Arts and Sciences Alumni Magazine*, Premier Issue, Vol. I, No. 1 ([Fall(?) 2007], p. 37. The principal CLAS representative in the conversations that facilitated the academic cooperation, and then the merger, between the College and NESAD was Associate Dean David Robbins.

The New England School of Art was founded in 1923 in order to provide programs for students wishing to enter the professional world of art and design. The original owner and president of the school was Bertram Hargraves, who for over 30 years operated the school as a proprietary institution in various locations within the city of Boston. In 1948, the School was incorporated and licensed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with Mr. Hargraves, Mr. Walter Burse, and Miss Monica Hagerty as incorporators. President Hargraves died in 1960 and, after a brief period, ownership passed to Walter Burse. J.W.S. ("Bill") Cox became president in 1965. In 1975 the school (renamed at that time the New England School of Art and Design) moved to new quarters at 28 Newbury Street in Boston's Back Bay, an attractive brick and limestone building designed by the architectural firm of Page and Frothingham and built in 1911 (the original home of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences), which the school purchased from Chamberlayne Junior College. Bill Cox retired as president in 1978 and was succeeded by Christy Rufo, who served until replaced in 1993 by Bill Davis. President Davis had served NESAD since 1971, as administrative assistant (1971), director of admissions (1975), vice president (1979), and a member of the board (1980).

In 1990 the school established an articulation agreement with Suffolk University, which allowed NESAD students access to Suffolk courses, partly in response to a directive from FIDER (Foundation for Interior Design Education Research), requiring 30 credits of liberal arts coursework of all students in FIDER-accredited programs. As an outgrowth of this articulation agreement, a jointly-taught NESAD/Suffolk Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree Program was established in 1991. Since the jointly-taught BFA Programs were so successful, and since NESAD and Suffolk seemed in so many ways a perfect fit, discussions regarding the possible merger of the two schools began in December of 1994 and a preliminary Agreement to Merge was signed in March 1995. In October 1995, as part of the merger agreement, the School sold the Newbury Street building (for \$3,200,000) and moved to leased quarters

at 75 Arlington Street, in what had been the Paine Furniture Building. Upon the merger of NESAD into the College, Bill Davis's title changed to that of chairperson of the new CAS department. In 2003, Linda Brown, Foundation Program Director, became the first NESADSU faculty member to attain the rank of Full Professor at Suffolk University.

As a direct result of its 1996 merger with the New England School of Art and Design; the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences was renamed the College of Arts and Sciences, effective July 1, 1998.

- 40 In the Sargent as in the Perlman regime, the absence of a single professional accreditation standard (like those in the Law School and Business School) diminished the College's "competitive advantage" in the vital struggle for temporary priority access to University resources. The College's response to this problem was a rising tide of appeals by individual CAS academic departments to the authority of accrediting agencies for their specific disciplines or programs. After 1989, application for outside accreditation, to provide "objective validation" for the excellence of their programs and externally-imposed "imperatives" for institutional support, was made by a number of CAS departments. In addition, Suffolk University's "special relationship" in its Cooperative Agreement with the Center for International Studies, Madrid, was reviewed and approved by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges (NEASC) in 1992.
- 41 The architect and director (1987-2002) of the Archer Fellows Program was CAS Associate Dean David Robbins. Beginning in 1990, modest merit scholarships were awarded to all Archer Fellows. Building on experience with the Archer Fellows all-College honors program, a new and strengthened College Honors Program was initiated in 2003, while the Archer Fellows program was also retained and solidified.

Ronayne-era graduates included John A. Hannon, BS76, MBA81, CFO & COO, Mangrove Systems; Anthony J. Farma, BS77, MEd82, President/Chief Executive Officer, Capital Financial Planning, Inc.; David J. Mehegan, BS77, Book Editor, *Boston Globe*; Neil G. Buckley, BA79, MBA92, Vice President of Finance and Administration, Emmanuel College; Michael G. George, BS83, President and Chief Executive Officer, Bowstreet Software, Inc.; Steven Seto, BS77, MA78, 1997 Massachusetts Social Studies Teacher of the Year, Snowden International High School, Boston; Jill Sullivan Gabbe, BA73, Partner, gabbegroup (an award-winning, entrepreneurial public relations and marketing agency with world-class clients); William M. Spellman, BS78, Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Programs in Humanities, University of North Carolina at Asheville; The Hon. Michele B. Hogan, MED74, JD78, Judge, Cambridge District Court.

New full-time faculty members added in the early Ronayne era included Agnes S. Bain, Government, 1974-; John C. Berg, Government, 1973-; Judith Holleman Elmusa (Holleman in 1984), Government, 1972[1975]-98; David L. Robbins, History, 1974-; Kenneth S. Greenberg, History, 1978-; Bette Mandl, English, 1976-; Frederick J. Marchant, English, 1976-; Donald R. Morton, Sociology, 1979-; Alexandra Dundas Todd, Sociology, 1982-; Marilyn J. Plotkins, Theatre, 1983-; David G. Tuerck, Economics, 1983-; Robert E. Rosenthal, Communication and Journalism, 1984-; Margaret C. Weitz, Humanities and Modern Languages, 1984-2002

Later Ronayne-era additions to the faculty included Krisanne Bursik, Psychology, 1986-; Jack Demick, Psychology, 1989-2001; Vicki L.

Karns, Communication and Journalism, 1986-; Celeste Kostopulos-Cooperman, Humanities and Modern Languages, 1990-; Mohamed C. Zatet, Engineering, 1990-; Linda Brown, New England School of Art and Design, 1997-; Karen J.A. Clarke, New England School of Art and Design, 1997-; William Davis, New England School of Art and Design, 1997-; Audrey Goldstein, New England School of Art and Design, 1997-; Jonathan Haughton, Economics, 1997-

Among alumni appointed full-time by Ronayne were Geraldine A. Manning, BA72, Sociology, 1983- ; Robert W. Garneau, BS76, Physics, 1978-89; William M. Spellman, BS78, History, 1986-88; Lynne D. Dahlborg, JD78, Education and Human Services, 1989-; Carl L. Merrill, BS80, Biology, 1990-; Carol A. Zulauf, BS80, Education and Human Services, 1995-; Thomas Francis Connolly, BA83, English, 1998-

In 2004, Suffolk graduates constituted 8% of the school's full-timers. (14 of 185)

42 In 2007, a B.S. in Environmental Studies was implemented in the College. The interdisciplinary program, developed by chemistry and biochemistry professor Martha Richmond, offered students the opportunity to examine not only science, but also policy, humanities, and ethical and social justice issues. The program offered trips to Costa Rica—well known for its biodiversity and environmental preservation efforts. Dr. Richmond had been appointed by Dean Greenberg in 2005 as Director of Environmental Science with an eye toward expanding this program into the larger interdisciplinary area of Environmental Studies. At the same time, Dr. Richmond's predecessor as the director of the Environmental Science program, Dr. Patricia Hogan, was formally appointed Director of Environmental Engineering Programs for the College.

47 "Changing Course: College Unveils New Curriculum," *SUN [Suffolk University Newsletter]*, Vol. 33, No. 6, September 2007, p. 1; *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Fall 2007, Volume III, No. 1, p. 15; *Suffolk Arts and Sciences Alumni Magazine*, Premier Issue, Vol. I, No. 1 ([Fall(?) 2007), p. 3; "Changing the Course of CAS History" (interview with CAS Dean Kenneth Greenberg), *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Winter 2008, Volume III, No. 2, pp. 10-11.

44 The authors and poets hosted by the Poetry Center have included Martha Collins, Harvard Professor Helen Vendler, award-winning poets David Rivard and Grace Paley, and National Book Award winning novelist Larry Heinemann. Director Marchant has expressed his hopes that the Poetry Center will eventually become a magnet for grant support and individual donations as well as be able to sponsor nationally recognized contests and awards, bringing a higher profile to Suffolk University.

Since 1981, the Collection of African American Literature has been in the joint custody of the Museum of Afro-American History, the Boston African-American National Historic Site (under the auspices of the National Park Service), and Suffolk University..

The comprehensive and welcoming new Sawyer Library center was, like its counterpart the Moakley Law Library, designed to serve, in the words of Sawyer Librarian Robert E. Dugan, as an intellectual and cultural "agora" for the institution.

45 The C. Walsh Theatre also has demonstrated the capacity to bring a higher profile to Suffolk University. The growth of the Theatre

Department and the renovation of the C. Walsh Theatre illustrate how Suffolk University has given both unprecedented support in recent years, demonstrating a greater emphasis on the arts than ever before and a new direction for the University. The Theatre Department and the C. Walsh Theatre annually draw thousands of Bostonians and out-of-towners to student and professional dramatic and musical performance at Suffolk University.

- 46 Other in-house institutes and centers of excellence have been initiated during the Greenberg deanship. The Center for Teaching Excellence (Richard Miller, Director) was established in 2002; it builds on the College's long-standing concern for good teaching and the previous work of the Research and Development in Instruction and Learning Committee (RDIL) as far back as the 1970s. The Beacon Hill Institute for Public Policy Studies, founded 1991, was supplemented in 2002 by the foundation of the Suffolk University Political Research Center (David Paleologos, Director). In partnership with 7News (WHDH), the Boston NBC affiliate, and the Office of Public Affairs, SUPRC conducted regional tracking polls in the 2007-08 presidential elections. Since 2002, it has also polled cutting-edge issues in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virginia, Los Angeles, and New York, among others. Also established at Suffolk University in 2002 were the Moakley Institute for Public Policy and Moakley Archives. The Center for Restorative Justice at Suffolk University has existed on campus since 1998-99; in 2003, it was joined by the Center for Women's Health and Human Rights at Suffolk University (Amy Agigian, Founder and Director), and in 2004-05 by the Center for Crime & Justice Policy Research (Maureen Norton-Hawk, Director).

Other College-related research institutes and cultural institutions include the Biology Department's R.S. Friedman Field Station on Cobscook Bay in Maine (1968, 1973); the Physics Department's Francis A. Sagan Energy Research Laboratory (1998-99), and the NESADSU Gallery (formerly Gallery 28) at 75 Arlington Street.

- 47 By 2010, the College of Arts and Science had become the largest academic unit of Suffolk University, both in terms of enrollment and in revenue generated.

In the Greenberg era, graduates who were attracted back into closer relationship to the College and the University included: Paul Benedict, stage, film, and television actor;

- Chris Spinazzola, BA76; Emilio Aragon, CAS alumnus and an actor, musician, and entrepreneur much beloved in Spain; Robert Crowe, [BA] 70, JD73, political fundraiser; and Richard M. Rosenberg, BSJ52, DCS91, former Bank of America CEO.

New full-time Greenberg era faculty members included Sebastian Royo, Government, 1999-; Quentin Miller, English, 2000-; Richard A. Miller, English, 2000-; Amy Agigian, Sociology, 2001-; Patricia H. Hamm (Hogan in 2005), Environmental Engineering, 2001-; Wallace Marosek, New England School of Art and Design, 2001-; Jay Julian Rosellini, Humanities and Languages, 2001-; Marjorie Attignol Salvodon, Humanities and Modern Languages, 2001-; Wesley Savick, Theatre, 2001-; Felicia Wiltz, Sociology, 2001-; Barbara L. Abrams, Humanities and Modern Languages, 2002-; Sandra Barriaes-Bouche, Humanities and Modern Languages, 2003-; Gregory Fried, Philosophy, 2004-; and Nancy Hackett, New England School of Art and Design, 2004-

Among alumni appointed full-time by Greenberg were Susan P. Gaskell,

JD92, Suffolk, 2001-; and Kenneth M. Cosgrove, BS97, Suffolk, 2003-
In 2007, Suffolk graduates constituted 7% of the school's full-timers.
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- 48 In 1992, a Griffin Scholars program, a "sister" enterprise modeled on the Archer Fellows all-College honors program in the College, was established in the School of Management. From its beginning, participants in this program received modest merit scholarships (identical to those that had been introduced for Archer Fellows in 1990) funded by the University.
- 49 Maura King Scully, "The Brennan Years: 1991-2001," *Sawyer School of Management: The Management Magazine of Suffolk University*, 2001, pp. 10-15.
- 50 Dean Brennan was relieved of many external-accreditation-standard pressures that had preoccupied his predecessor when the AACSB in 1990, virtually on the morrow of Suffolk University's accession, fundamentally altered the nature of its accreditation standards. The new criteria no longer emphasized the inflexible, externally-imposed "uniform criteria" whose satisfaction had made the pursuit of AACSB accreditation such an ordeal for the School of Management under Dean McDowell's leadership, but rather on institutionally self-defined mission.

It was in support of the master's and bachelor's programs in Entrepreneurial Studies (which had been introduced in 1996 and 1999, respectively) that the School revitalized its long-standing partnership with the Small Business Institute, established its own Sawyer Incubator (2001-02), and initiated a strategic affiliation with the E.F. McDonnell Entrepreneurial Business Institute.
- 51 As an integral part of the introduction in 1999 of the new master's program in Philanthropy and Media, the Sawyer School established an educational alliance with the Visionaries Institute of Braintree (and later of Sheffield), Massachusetts, which, as a result, was redesignated the Visionaries Institute at Suffolk University.
- 52 In the fall of 1999, Suffolk became the first university in New England to offer an MBA completely online, as the Sawyer School introduced the eMBA degree, collaboration with eCollege.com, one of the largest online education providers in the United States. The program, the first online degree to be offered at Suffolk University, aimed to make it possible for many career-oriented professionals with busy lives to earn a quality, accredited MBA in two years or less on a part-time basis in a convenient, flexible environment. "The Sawyer School of Management online eMBA," asserted Dean Brennan, "continues Suffolk's tradition of opening the doors to educational opportunity." ("Suffolk Launches Electronic eMBA," *Suffolk University Magazine*, Fall 1999, p. 4)
- 53 To address international possibilities in non-credit programming, Dean Brennan also resurrected the SOM's moribund Center for Management Development.
- 54 Of 527 member institutions that hold AACSB business accreditation, only 168 have additional specialized accreditation for their accounting programs. Suffolk's Accounting department is one of three departments in Massachusetts who also hold separate accreditation by AACSB International and the MS in Taxation program is the only tax program to have earned separate AACSB International accreditation.
- 55 A self-made businessman, Frank Sawyer went from being a taxi driver

in Boston to founding the Checker Taxi Company in 1921, setting the bar for customer service in the taxi service industry. His company was one of the first to accept passengers of any race and the first to hire a black driver. Later, Sawyer added Town Taxi and Red Cab and became instrumental in the development of Avis Rent-a-Car. Though he never attended college, Frank Sawyer had a great respect for education and for those who must struggle to finance for it. He died in 1992 at the age of 97.

Dean Brennan was instrumental in securing this seven-figure gift—the largest in the University’s history—that funded many physical and academic improvements to the management building. This gift, given in memory of Suffolk benefactor Frank Sawyer by his wife, Mildred F. Sawyer and daughters, Trustee Carol Sawyer Parks and Joan P. Sawyer, also renamed the school. When Brennan departed the deanship in 2001, he left behind a substantial endowment for the Sawyer School.

- 56 During the Brennan deanship, criteria for hiring adjunct faculty members were toughened, with a focus on hiring only instructors who were both professionals and motivated teachers. (Maura King Scully, “The Brennan Years: 1991-2001,” *Sawyer School of Management: The Management Magazine of Suffolk University*, 2001, pp. 10-15)

Brennan-era graduates included Ralph Mitchell, MBA91, Carthage Financial Group, Trustee, 2003-; Neil G. Buckley, BA79, MBA92, Vice President of Finance and Administration, Emmanuel College; Jeanette W. Clough, MHA96, President and CEO, Mount Auburn Hospital; Michael L. Barretti, MBA, Sawyer Business School faculty member, Suffolk University, 1999-; John D. McCoy, MPA, JD, Sawyer School of Business faculty member, Suffolk, University, 1999-

New full-time Brennan era faculty members included Laurie W. Pant, Accounting, 1991-; James P. Angelini, Accounting, 1993-; Gail K. Sergenian, Accounting, 1993-; Lewis Shaw, Accounting, 1996-; Ross D. Fuerman, Accounting, 1997-; Ruth Ann McEwen, Accounting, 1998-; Mark S. Blodgett, Business Law, 1995-; Patricia J. Carlson, Computer Information Systems, 1992-2004 [died 2004]; Nancy Clemens Croll, Computer Information Systems, 1994-95, 2001-02; Jafar Mana, Computer Information Systems, 2000-; Robyn N. McLaughlin, Finance, 1993-; Lin Guo, Finance, 1996-; Christopher Argyrople, Finance, 1999-2000, 2001-; Stephen Kane, Finance, 2000-

Colette Dumas, Management, 1996-; C. Gopinath, Management, 1997-; Teresa Nelson, Management, 1997-; Regina M. O’Neill, Management, 1997-; Neil G. Hunt, Management, 1998-; Meera Venkatraman, Marketing, 1991-; John Newton, Marketing, 1998- [Executive in Residence, 1998-]; Michael L. Barretti, Marketing, 1999-; Catherine McCabe, Marketing, 2000-; Richard H. Beinecke, Public Management, 1994-; Marie A. Matava, Public Management, 1994-95, 2004-; Douglas Snow, Public Management, 1997-

Ruthann Bramson, Public Management, 2000-; Pierre E. Du Jardin, Interdisciplinary Programs, 1993-95, 1996-; John D. McCoy, Interdisciplinary Programs, 1999-

Among alumni appointed full-time by Brennan were Michael L. Barretti, MBA, 1999-; John D. McCoy, MPA, JD, 1999-; Neil G. Hunt, MBA, 1998-; Edward C. Jarvis, MBA, Management, 1999-2004

In 2001, Suffolk graduates constituted 7% (5 of 71) of the Business

School's full-timers.

57 During the course of O'Neill's leadership of the board of trustees, the University achieved a number of milestones, including the opening of its technologically advanced law school building, Sargent Hall, on Tremont Street; the introduction of the first web-based MBA program in New England; a new campus in the West African nation of Senegal; and collaborative agreements to offer Suffolk University courses on satellite campuses in Massachusetts.

58 Dean O'Neill's tenure also produced a new SBS honors program, and development of the Griffin Scholars program. In addition, like his predecessor, Dean O'Neill developed strategic partnerships, internship and coop possibilities, student support, and in-house centers of excellence.

59 A global focus for the core MBA program was developed with the requirement of a global strategy course within the MBA program coursework. As part of this change, a Global Immersion Program was developed to fulfill the Business School's mission of preparing successful leaders in global business. The Global Immersion Program provides students with direct exposure to international business. The Program includes the business travel courses which allow students to experience global business first hand in a foreign country. These Global Seminars, led by Sawyer Business School faculty members, combine Boston based classroom learning with a one to two week visit in an international business setting. Each three-semester-hour seminar includes three class sessions before travel and one class session upon return. Seminars also include field visits, lectures at local academic institutions, and cultural activities. In 2004-2005, over 180 MBA students enrolled in global seminar courses. The Sawyer School now offers global seminars for undergraduates and has expanded its graduate offerings.

60 "Sawyer Curriculum Goes Global," *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Winter 2008, Volume III, No. 2, p. 18; "The Bottom Line" (interview with SBS Dean William J. O'Neill), *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Fall 2007, Volume III, No. 1, pp. 11-12; "Changing Course: Reengineering the BSBA Degree," *SUN [Suffolk University Newsletter]*, Vol. 33, No. 6, September 2007, pp. 1-2)

The same LINKS concept underlying the undergraduate curriculum was also interwoven into the MBA program, in which over 60% of SBS graduate students were enrolled.

61 SBS faculty members continued to be involved with several in-house centers of excellence.

Two were research centers: The Center for Innovation and Change Leadership (of which Robert DeFillippi and Colette Dumas served as directors from its foundation in 2005) and the Center for Public Management (founded in 1973 and directed by Marie Matava after 2004).

Others served more specialized, primarily non-research purposes. One was the Institute for Executive Education and Life-Long Learning, directed since 2004 by Michael Barretti. The Institute was a cousin of the Center for Public Management. Future SBS Dean Richard McDowell had created the Center for State Management (retitled in 1975 the Center for Public Management) in 1973; after he became dean in 1974, he initiated a private-enterprise-oriented counterpart

organization, the Institute for Business Management. In 1977, the Center for Public Management and the Institute for Business Management were integrated as the Management Education Center. In 1988, the corporate education and life-long learning functions of the Management Education Center were assigned to a successor institution, the Center for Management Development, directed by Peter Novak from 1992 until 2004. At that latter date, the Center for Management Development was once again divided into an Institute for Executive Education and Life-Long Learning and a Center for Public Management.

In 2006, a Center for Entrepreneurial Studies was established at Suffolk by Kevin Krauss and Suzyn Ornstein. It was designed as a resource and a locus of information and practice for students who aspired to found their own businesses. In that same year, a Center for Global Business Law and Ethics, directed by Mark Blodgett, was also opened on campus. The E.F. McDonnell International Business Institute, despite the currency of its title to the predilections of the O'Neill deanship, had actually been founded during Dean Brennan's tenure, in 1996.

New full-time O'Neill era faculty members included John Q. Li, Accounting, 2003-;

Mark Muzere, Finance, 2001-; Lauren Williams, Health Administration, 2004-; Adenekan Dedeke, Information Systems and Operations Management, 2001-; Kuo-Ting (Ken) Hung, Information Systems and Operations Management, 2003-; William F. Mee, Information Systems and Operations Management, 2004-; Yurong Yao, Information Systems and Operations Management, 2004-; Ramesh Ratnam, Information Systems and Operations Management, 2005-; Christian Delauney, Management, 2001-; Laurie L. Levesque, Management, 2001-; Charles J. Mambula, Management, 2001-; Michael Behnam, Management, 2004-; Peter Murphy, Management, 2005-; Sungmin Ryu, Marketing, 2001-; Elizabeth J. Wilson, Marketing, 2003-; Gerasimos A. Gianakis, Public Management, 2001-; John A. Nucci, Public Management, 2004-06

Among alumni appointed full-time by O'Neill were John A. Nucci, MPA79, 2004-06; William F. Mee, MBA, 2004-; Gregory Markham, MBA, 2004-; Sushil Bhatia, MBA, 2005-; Ramesh Ratnam, MHA, 2005-; George G. Moker, MBA, 2006-; Mary-Joan Pelletier, MBA, 2006-

Between 2001 and 2007, the full-time faculty of the Sawyer Business School increased from 71 to 96, or 35%. In 2007, Suffolk graduates constituted 10% (10 of 96) of the Business School's full-timers. At that date, the SBS adjunct faculty numbered 82.

Chapter 8

- 1 Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, p. 16; "Archer's Evening Law School: History and Statistics" [unpublished, ca. 1907], pp. 3, 14-15; Suffolk Law School, 1908 catalogue, p. 3; Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, p. 17; 1932 catalogue, p. 13.
- 2 Suffolk Law School, 1931 catalogue, p. 14; "but by a natural process of elimination to sift the wheat from the chaff" [p. 14]; *Luck and Pluck* was probably Alger's best-known book; Suffolk Law School, 1931 catalogue, p. 15.
- 3 Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts, 1937 catalogue, pp. 14-15;

- 4 Gleason L. Archer, *Building A School* [Boston: By the Author, 1919], p. 301;
- 5 Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1971 catalogue, p. 115;
- 6 Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, pp. 17-18; David Sargent, "Sargent's Night," *Suffolk University Law School Alumni Magazine*, Fall 1999, p. 18
- 7 Suffolk Law School, 1925 catalogue, pp. 21-22; Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, pp. 17-18;
- 8 Because of Suffolk Law School's location and its provision of opportunities for West End residents, local ward boss Martin Lomasney long evinced a paternal solicitude for the institution's well-being. In a ward run by Irish politicians, who depended on a population of Jewish and Italian immigrants for election, Suffolk Law School constituted an almost universal source of hope. The school's sociology mirrored that of the ward, and West End Democratic leaders worked diligently to protect such an institution from the outside "quality control" which might destroy it or alter its symbiosis with the West End community. The large Irish representation at Suffolk guaranteed Irish domination of class elections at the school; it also insured the continuing loyalty of Lomasney's Irish colleagues in the Democratic leadership at the city and state level.
- 9 Immigration quotas were imposed in 1920; as a result, the foreign-born proportion of the American population dropped from 14% in 1910 to 12% in 1930. However, 70% of Boston's population in 1930 was either foreign-born or belonged to the first generation born in the U.S.
In Europe, the comparable secondary school attendance figure remained at 10% throughout the 1930s.
- 10 Between 1930 and 1950, the foreign-born proportion of the American population fell from 12% to 7%.
Nor did the towns from which the University drew its enrollment change substantially after the war. At a time when more and more people were moving to the suburbs, it was Boston and the inner ring of contiguous urban communities that continued to provide the bulk of Suffolk's law and undergraduate students.
In the late 1940s, three times more Suffolk Law School entrants came from the Suffolk Colleges than from any other undergraduate institution; and, despite a two-year college requirement for admission, only 25% of all entering law students had completed a bachelor's degree. By 1956, that figure had risen to 87%; but it was not until the early 1960s (by the time it had reached 97%) that Boston College, Boston University, and Northeastern surpassed Suffolk's Colleges as suppliers of entering Suffolk Law School students. By that time, even Harvard sent several students each year. The University of Massachusetts had, by the early 1970s, joined B.C., B.U., and Northeastern in sending more students each to Suffolk Law than did the Suffolk Colleges.
Even at a time when more and more people were moving to the suburbs, it was Boston and the inner ring of contiguous urban communities that continued to provide the bulk of Suffolk's law and undergraduate students.
- 11 Students from Massachusetts towns west of Worcester formed 3% of the Law School's student population after 1970; in no previous era did they constitute more than a trace. By 1980, Suffolk Law School

was enrolling students from Brown, Tufts, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and Harvard, as well as from its traditional reservoirs: B.C., B.U., the University of Massachusetts (Boston), Holy Cross, Providence, and the Suffolk Colleges.

Of Suffolk undergraduates between 1976 and 1980, 26.2% were Boston residents; 51.1% lived in the greater Boston area; 9.1%, between Routes 128 and 495; and 2.2%, in Massachusetts communities outside Route 495. In all, 95.4% came from Massachusetts; 3.2%, from other states; and 1.4% from abroad. Thirty percent of undergraduates entered Suffolk from Catholic high schools. By 1980, the Liberal Arts and School of Management graduate student bodies had a third of their membership composed of students from Irish backgrounds, and a quarter of Yankee students. In the School of Management, however, graduate students from Italian backgrounds outnumbered Jewish graduate students by 16% to 12%; while in Liberal Arts those two ethnic groups composed equal proportions (11% each) of the graduate enrollment. In addition, 5% of the Liberal Arts graduate population was composed of students from Portuguese backgrounds—twice the proportion they constituted in the School of Management. Although suburban representation was growing, more Liberal Arts graduate students still came to Suffolk in 1980 from traditional recruiting centers (like Medford, Boston, Lawrence, Cambridge, and Winthrop) than from any other communities. In the School of Management, more graduate students came from Boston than from any other city; but the size of the graduate student delegations from suburban communities like Andover, Brookline, and Newton followed closely behind that of Boston—displacing a number of the School's traditional urban recruiting areas.

Until the late 1960s, less than one percent of students in the Suffolk Colleges came from abroad.

- 12 The respective proportions of undergraduate students from Italian and Jewish backgrounds had remained virtually equal until 1970.
- 13 It is difficult to assess the impact of demography on these figures; only 4.7% of the U.S. population was foreign-born in 1970, compared to 5.4% in 1960 and 6.9% in 1950. Equally hard to assess is the impact of social and geographic mobility, as is that of Suffolk's improved academic standards and changing reputation.
- 14 Among Suffolk Law students in 2005, 34% were Yankees, 19% Irish-Americans, 13% Italian-Americans, and 7% American Jews. In addition, the student body comprised trace elements of French-surname students (6%), Slavic-surname students (5%), and East Asians (2%).
- 15 Kitchener is the earliest graduate thus far confirmed as having been African-American. There were, however, a number of other black students (clearly shown in a 1911 photograph) during the Law School's first decade of existence. Some remain unidentified; but one or more of them could have graduated before 1913.
- 16 The non-black fifth of Suffolk's AHANA student population was composed predominantly of Asians.
- 17 The number of foreign students grew so fast that in the fall of 1971 the University's first Foreign Student Advisor, Professor Vahe Sarafian, was appointed. Establishment of an International Students Club followed in the fall of 1976, preceded slightly by the founding of a Latin American Club (1975). In 1980, students representing twenty-six countries were enrolled at Suffolk.

18 While white enrollments grew by 10% between 1989 and 2007, Black student enrollment increased 35%; Asian student enrollment, by 288%, Hispanic enrollment by 129%, and Native American enrollment by 750%. In the Law School, 14% of students by 2005 were AHANA.

In 1999, Suffolk Law School Dean John Fenton gave eloquent endorsement to President Sargent's diversity initiatives, tracing a University ethos of "an eclectic tapestry of people, thoughts, and experiences" back to Gleason Archer in 1906. "The superiority of merit," Fenton asserted, "is the only distinction Suffolk University Law School has ever acknowledged in its selection of students." (1999-2000 Suffolk University Law School catalogue, p. 10)

Substantial ethnic shifts also took place in Suffolk University enrollments between 1980 and 2007. In 1980, four principal groups had predominated in all categories of enrollments, from CAS/SBS undergraduate and graduate to the Law School: Irish-Americans (generally around 35% of enrollments), "Yankees" (or Anglo-Americans, 27%), Italian-Americans (16%, but slightly lower in the Law School), and American Jews (10%, but slightly higher in the Law School). Other groups in 1980 included Portuguese-Americans (3-4%), French surname (3-4%), Greek-Americans (2%), Asian-Americans (1%), and Armenian-Americans (1%). Beginning in the 1990s, Irish-Americans and Anglo-Americans combined constituted only 30% of all CAS/SBS enrollments; Italian-Americans, 10%; Portuguese-Americans and American Jews together, 10%. The small percentage of Armenian-Americans remained stable while that of Greek-Americans dropped; and those of French-surname students (including Haitians), Slavic-surname students, Muslim/Arabic-surname students, East Asian students, and Hispanic-surname students grew steadily. By 2007, Muslim/Arabic-surname students constituted one of the larger undergraduate ethnic groups in the SBS (13%), and East Asian students constituted 17% of SBS graduate students.

During the decades after 1990, ethnic enrollment patterns were notably different in the Law School than in CAS/SBS; this was a different situation from 1980, when, as noted, the patterns were quite similar. Ethnic enrollment patterns at Suffolk University Law School between 1989 and 2007 were: Anglo-Irish 50% (30% Yankee, 20% Irish), Italian-Americans 10%, and American Jews 10%. In addition, the student body comprised trace elements of French-surname students (6%), Slavic-surname students (5%), East Asians (2%), Portuguese-Americans and Greek-Americans (each 1%).

The number of undergraduate students entering Suffolk University from the Boston Public School System grew significantly after 1989: throughout the 1980s, it had hovered around 35 per year; by 2007, it was 55. Boston Tech and Boston English joined the list of Suffolk's major "feeder" secondary schools in the early 1990s, along with Matignon and Mt. St. Joseph Academy. By 2007, approximately 70% of the University's undergraduates were being recruited from public secondary schools and 30% from private institutions, compared to 60% and 40%, respectively, in 1989. Suffolk's largest geographic market in the early 1990s was Boston-Cambridge, from which 56% of incoming CAS/SBS freshmen were drawn. At that time, the University's second-largest undergraduate market was Quincy/Plymouth. In 2007, for the first time, the percentage of entering undergraduates from eastern Massachusetts outside Route 128 equaled (at 29%) the percentage from communities within Route 128. Another 5% came from Worcester

and western Massachusetts. The enormous change was that, by 2007, more than a third (37%) of entering undergraduates came from outside Massachusetts—28% from other U.S. states and 9% from abroad. For an institution whose undergraduate students had been 98% local in 1989, this represented a geographic and cultural revolution. The number of sending high schools had climbed by 2007 to over six hundred, more than four times the 1989 number; and the percentage of first-generation-college freshmen had declined from over 40% in 1989 to 24%. By 2007, CAS/SBS students represented 44 states (43 undergraduate, 24 graduate) and over 100 countries, compared to 17 states (16 undergraduate, 10 graduate) and 52 countries in 1989.

By the time of the University's joint Centennial Commencement in May 2007, ethnic distribution in the Law School comprised 48% Anglo-Irish (27% Yankee, 21% Irish), 13% German-Scandinavian, 10% Asian, 10% Italian, 8% Jewish, 7% Slavic, 6% French surname, 4% Muslim-Arabic, and 1.4% Hispanic. Among CAS undergraduates, it was 42% Anglo-Irish (22% Irish, 20% Yankee), 13% Italian, 8% French surname, 6% German-Scandinavian, 6% Slavic, 6% Hispanic, 5% Jewish, 5% Asian, 5% Portuguese, 2% Greek, and 1% Muslim-Arabic; while among CAS graduates students it was 43% Anglo-Irish (23% Yankee, 20% Irish), 9% Italian, 8% German-Scandinavian, 8% French surname, 7% Asian, 6% Slavic, 6% Jewish, 4% Portuguese, 4% Hispanic, and 1.5% African. In the Sawyer Business School, undergraduate division was strikingly in transition, with only 26% consisting of individuals from Anglo-Irish backgrounds (14% Yankee, 12% Irish), followed by an Asian component equivalent to the Yankee segment of 14%, 10% Italian, 8% Slavic, 6% French surname, 5% African, 5% German-Scandinavian, 5% Portuguese, 5% Hispanic, 4% Jewish, 4% Greek, and 4% Muslim-Arabic. In SBS graduate programs, the comparable proportions were Anglo-Irish 36% (22% Yankee, 14% Irish), Asian 17%, French surname 7%, Italian 7%, Slavic 7%, Germanic-Scandinavian 6%, Jewish 5%, Portuguese 4%, Muslim-Arabic 3%, Greek 3%, Hispanic 2%, Turkish 1%, and African 1%.

Suffolk Law alumna Jeanne Hession, JD56, the first female class president (1955) at the Law School, also became the first female member of the University's Board of Trustees in 1973. At that time, she was the only woman on the 21-person Board. From 1976 until 1996, she served as Vice-Chair of the Trustees, making her the first woman at Suffolk to serve as a corporate officer. She also served on the Board's Nominating Committee from 1976 and chaired it from 1983, playing in that capacity a leading role in the introduction of additional accomplished women—beginning with Dorothy Antonelli (later Caprera) in 1974—onto the Board. By 2007 there were seven female members, approaching 30%, the highest number and percentage yet attained, on a Board of Trustees with a total membership of 32. The first African American to join the Board Thomas Brown, did so in 1979, at which time the Trustees still consisted of 21 members.

- 19 *Boston Journal*, May 20, 1908. Several other newspapers also picked up the story, which outraged Boston feminists and women's suffragists. A battle in the letters columns of the local press ensued which dragged the then-obscure name of Suffolk repeatedly into the popular consciousness, as Archer knew it would. Attendance increased, and, not incidentally, the way was paved for the founding—in the fall of 1908—of Portia Law School. Portia was open only to female students, and was run by Archer's law partner, Arthur W. McLean. Many years

later, Portia—by then co-educational—was to become the New England School of Law.

The sobriquet “A Man’s School” first appeared in the Suffolk Law School catalogue in 1925-26; it was placed on the cover of the Suffolk Law School catalogue in 1931; and it was removed entirely from the Suffolk Law School catalogue in 1937.

- 20 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, 1934 catalogue, pp. 7, 10. This stipulation appeared in Suffolk’s undergraduate catalogues from 1934 through 1941.

Catharine Caraher, Dean Archer’s secretary and right hand, attended Suffolk Law School classes briefly in 1927, but soon abandoned the undertaking.

Archer’s decision to open the Law School to women was also influenced by the fact that the Portia Law School had broken the “gentlemen’s agreement” between the two schools by admitting men.

In 1939, Harriet M. Kandler and Agnes S. Blyth became the first women to receive Bachelor of Science (BS) degrees from the Liberal Arts College, and a year later Theresa M. Bodwell became the first of her sex to be awarded a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree. The first female graduates of the Journalism and Business Colleges received their degrees in 1948, and Mary F. McLaughlin in 1954 was the first woman to receive a Master of Science in Business Administration (MSBA) from Suffolk.

- 21 In 1955, 24% of Liberal Arts graduate students were women, compared to only 4% in Business. Five years later, the figure among Liberal Arts graduate students was 26%, while there was not one female graduate Business student. Beginning in 1948, Suffolk attempted to use scholarships to attract female students (especially undergraduates) to a University where 97% of those enrolled were men.

Marian Archer served as Advisor to Women in the Liberal Arts College from 1934 until 1937. After World War II, there was a suggestion that a Dean of Women be appointed (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, May 8, 1947); instead, the post of Advisor to Women was revived—and filled successively by Ruth C. Widmayer (1947-48), Catherine Fehrer (1948-50, 1953-56, 1957-58), Edith Marken (1950-53), Renee Hubert (1956-57), Florence Petherick (1958-72), and Elizabeth Williams (1972-77, after which the position was abolished). One of the principal organizations through which the Women’s Advisor operated was the Women’s Association of Suffolk University (WASU), founded in 1947 as the school’s first women’s organization. WASU became Gamma Sigma Upsilon service sorority in 1959, and affiliated with the national service sorority Gamma Sigma Sigma in 1966. In addition to its service functions, the organization ran a “Miss Suffolk” contest from 1947 through 1969, and sponsored a series of mother-daughter luncheons (beginning in 1959) and dinners (after 1965). Despite their relatively small numbers at Suffolk before 1960, women clearly came into their own as University student leaders in the 1950s. The first woman had been elected to student government in 1940, but it was not until 1958 that Jeanne McCarthy was elected the first female SGA president. During that same year, Kuni Kreutel served as the Suffolk Journal’s first female editor-in-chief, while three years earlier Jeanne Hession had become the first woman ever elected class president in the Law School.

- 22 In 1965, women constituted 45% of Liberal Arts graduate students and 17% of graduate Business students, compared to 26% and zero percent, respectively, in 1960.

The proportion of Liberal Arts graduate students who were females grew from 40% in 1970 to 70% in 1980; in the School of Management, the figure decreased over the same period from 21% to 19%. For the 775 women who had graduated in the Law School's history (as of 1981), the median year of graduation was 1978.

- 23 The proportion of women on the Law faculty, which stood at 5% in 1970 compared to 25% on the Liberal Arts faculty, rose during the next decade to 11% (compared to 29% in the Liberal Arts). By 1980, Burke was the only woman on the Management faculty, constituting 3% of the full-time teaching staff in the School of Management.

- 24 Women were strongly represented in all employment categories. In fall 1990, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences continued to employ the highest proportion of women faculty (34%), followed by the Law School (16%) and the School of Management (15%). Overall, women represented 24% of Suffolk's full-time faculty in 1990. The majority of full-time administrators were women, a pattern which had continued for several years. The proportion of women administrators grew from 52% in fall 1982, to 56% in fall 1987, to 62% in fall 1990.

- 25 Beginning in 1978, the University also attached a senior citizen alumnus/alumna of the program to the Dean of Students' Office as Senior Citizen Program Advisor.

Many faculty members, in both the Law School and the Colleges, continued during the 1950s and 1960s to teach into their seventies—and, in several cases, even into their eighties.

As participation in the program grew, Niles was appointed Senior Citizen Advisor in 1978; two years later, Warren succeeded him in the position.

- 26 For information about the work of Dr. Eric E. Lee to address GBLT and AHANA concerns as Assistant to the President (for Diversity) and Director of Multicultural Affairs from 2004 until 2008, see Chapter 7, note 4.

- 27 Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts, 1937 catalogue, p. 20.

A College of Journalism was founded in 1936, and a College of Business Administration in 1937; like the College of Liberal Arts, they were dwarfed in student population by the Law School. As part of an attempt to create a "collegiate" atmosphere, a program of extra-curricular activities was established. To compensate for the meager number of participants available from the Colleges, law students were actively encouraged to join the program. Their numbers rapidly became preponderant, and, throughout the pre-war period, law students dominated the extra-curricular program.

- 28 Extra-curricular options for law students narrowed considerably; in an attempt to fill the void, Suffolk's first law fraternity—Wig and Robe—was founded in 1948. It survived until the early 1970s.

Rand also served as first editor of the Beacon yearbook, the first issue of which was published in 1948. Student dramatics was revitalized, as was the Suffolk University Debating Society—known as SUDS until 1950, when it was renamed to honor the contributions made to the forensics program by President Walter M. Burse. After World War II, a basement Recreation Room replaced Hall 6. Publication of the *Journal*

recommenced in November 1946, and three sister societies (Spanish, German, and French) were added to the Circolo Italiano. All of the foreign language organizations eventually merged, in 1964, into the Modern Language Club. A number of other organizations were founded to bring together students in particular disciplines—among them a Psychology Club (founded in 1948) and a Science Club (1952), both of which were still active in 1981. The election of Suffolk students active in extra-curricular activities to *Who's Who in Colleges and Universities* began in 1948, while the Colleges' first academic honorary society, Phi Beta Chi (for science) was chartered in 1952.

- 29 *Suffolk Journal*, November 9, 1951; December 12, 1951. The student activities fee, which had been introduced in 1936, was discontinued in the early 1950s for both the Law School and the collegiate departments; also, fraternities were formally barred from the Colleges.
- 30 Colburn, like his predecessors and all his successors, served the Colleges, not the Law School.
- 31 In 1948, a Law School Student Relations Committee was set up; it was composed of law students nominated by the Dean and elected by faculty members. Three years later, it was replaced by a Law School Student Council appointed by the Dean. By 1967, Evening Division student members of the Student Bar Association were represented by an Evening Division Board of Governors, headed by a Chairman; Day Division members were represented by a separate slate of Day Division officers, headed by a President. In 1960, the SBA began publication of its own newspaper: the *Suffolk Law Reporter* was born (and died) in the spring of that year. In March 1962, it was succeeded by the *SBA Briefcase*, which survived until December 1967. *Dicta*, which began publication in 1972, was still in existence twenty-four years later.

Before 1971, membership in EDSA was limited to twelve; it was completely reorganized in 1971, and opened to all evening and part-time students in Liberal Arts and Business. EDSA's first elections were held in the spring of 1972. The *Evening Shadow*, first published in 1970, provided the constituencies served by EDSA with a newspaper of their own. Renamed the *Evening Press* in 1975, and the *Evening Voice* in 1976, it was by 1981 the only evening student newspaper in Massachusetts. An active and long-lived Humanities Club was founded in 1958, while the similarly durable Political Science Association began operation the following year. In the College of Business Administration, the American Marketing Association ceased to be the only student organization in 1959 with the foundation of the Society for the Advancement of Management (SAM) and the chartering of Delta Sigma Pi, the first non-honorary fraternity permitted in the collegiate departments. Within eight years, the business professional fraternity was joined by two others; Alpha Phi Omega, a service fraternity, in 1963; and Phi Alpha Tau, for communications, arts, and journalism, in 1967. Five academic honorary societies had also been established by 1967.

- 32 Sullivan had served as Director of Admissions since 1960. From that position, he worked hard to win creation of a Dean of Students post. He resigned as Admissions Director in 1966 to assume the new Deanship, in which he served until 1987.
- 33 Student agitation during the 1960's and early 1970s also helped expedite Trustee approval for a strengthened Public Relations office, an expanded Placement office, a full-time Alumni Secretary, cooperation

with the General Alumni Association, a new firm for the Cafeteria, Sunday Library hours during exams, and restoration of an Activities Period shortly after the Board had abolished it.

- 34 *Suffolk Journal*, November 21, 1968; December 20, 1968; *Suffolk Journal*, May 1967 (“Special Issue: Student Union”); March 14, 1969; September 22, 1969.

In 1970, law student representatives were accredited to the Law School Committee of the Trustees.

- 35 An MBA Association was founded in 1969 in the Business School to give its graduate students a measure of the representation and self-government that had been established among Suffolk’s other student constituencies. An Accounting-Finance Club was organized in 1974, and, to accommodate students interested in the Business School’s newest program, a Public Administration Society was set up in 1976. Student-run organizations multiplied and diversified in the Law School, particularly under the Deanship of alumnus (and first SBA advisor) David J. Sargent. A *Law Review* had been founded in 1967, and the *Advocate*—a student-run legal magazine and journal—the following year. An Environmental Law Society, established in 1970, was also in existence when Sargent took office three years later. By 1980, Law School student activities had expanded to include BALSAs, HALSAs, the Suffolk Women’s Law Caucus, *Dicta* (the new SBA newspaper, founded in 1972), the Suffolk Lawyers Guild (1975), the Suffolk Law Forum (1976), the International Law Society and its *Transnational Law Journal* (both founded in 1976), as well as three law fraternities to replace the long-lived but finally defunct Wig and Robe. In the Liberal Arts College, *Venture*—an undergraduate literary magazine founded by Professor Stanley Vogel—was first published in 1968. New Directions, a center to help students resolve their problems, opened its doors two years later, while student TV station WSUB and radio station WSFR began broadcasting in 1974 and 1976, respectively. In the spring of 1975, a History Society was founded; and the era’s interest in ethnic roots manifested itself in foundation of Afro-American, Latin American, International Students, Hellenic, Irish, and Italian-American undergraduate organizations. A twenty-year ban on social fraternities was ended in 1969 when Tau Kappa Epsilon (TKE) was permitted to establish a chapter at Suffolk; later the same year, Phi Sigma Sigma, the University’s first social sorority, was founded. The first Springfest, which with the support of Mrs. Thomas Fulham and the leadership of Professor Ilse Fang soon became an annual all-University end-of-classes festival, was held in 1971. Two years later, Gold Key—an undergraduate service society which owed its name to the gold keys that had been given to SGA members since the late 1940s—was established to honor (as did Who’s Who in American Colleges and Universities) those students who distinguished themselves by their contributions to extra-curricular activities. Academic recognition was also available from a growing number of honorary societies; by 1980, there were nineteen at Suffolk, including Alpha Sigma Lambda (chartered in 1975 for evening undergraduates) and four School of Management honoraries.
- 36 To provide support for these directors as their responsibilities multiplied, an Assistant Director of Student Activities position was approved in 1978. The following individuals held that position in the two decades following its creation:

Barbara Fienman, Assistant Director, 1980-84

Margaret M. Higgins, Assistant Director, 1984-87

Marjorie A. Hewitt, Assistant Director, 1987-93

Louis Pellegrino, Assistant Director, 1993-98

Jeanette Hixon, Assistant Director of Special Programs, 1993-?

Aurelio M. Valente, Associate Director, 2000-01.

37 Dean Stoll's tenure (1987-2008) was characterized by enormous growth and development in all areas of student affairs. Additions to programs and services offered during her deanship include:

- A residence life program that now serves more than 750 students
- An active center for community service SOULS, Suffolk's Organization for Uplifting Lives Through Service – including an active service learning program, a University-wide Service Day and an Alternative Spring Break program
- An active Performing Arts program that offers students opportunities to perform in a wide array of performing arts
- A greatly expanded orientation program for entering and transfer students that includes an overnight stay on-campus
- A newsletter for families
- Orientation for the families of entering students and an annual Family Weekend
- Services for students with disabilities
- Greatly expanded Career and Health Services as well as Athletic programs
- Publication of Handbooks for graduate students, students with disabilities, a handbook for families, a policies and procedures manual, a student handbook and a student services directory

Dean Stoll also oversaw an enormous growth in the physical resources the University devoted to student affairs. These additions included a gymnasium and fitness center, enlarged and upgraded space for student clubs and organizations, student lounges, and an interfaith chapel. Through the low-key mediation of Dean Stoll and her colleagues, as the University grew in size there grew apace an understanding of the crucial role student affairs plays in the learning, development, and persistence of the institution's students.

38 In 1995, the Suffolk Student Theatre presented Anna Deavere Smith's of "Fires in the Mirror," a play about neighborhood conflict between African-Americans and Jews. Staged and directed by C. Walsh Theatre Director Marilyn J. Plotkins, it featured a multiracial, multiethnic international cast and created such a sensation that numerous area schools subsequently requested performances to focus multicultural discussion among their own students.

39 One product, among many, has been an Annual Service Day, a day for all members of the Suffolk Community to volunteer for three hour-long shifts at agencies in the greater Boston area, or to serve on campus by taking part in volunteer charitable initiatives or by participating in sponsored fund-raising events. On these April days, members of the Suffolk community participate, as individuals or groups, in work with children, youth, or the elderly; in environmental cleanups; in hunger and homelessness initiatives; and the like. In 2009, more than 150 participants volunteered at agencies throughout the Boston area. In a similar fashion, Suffolk University community members also volunteered

in May 2005 to participate in the Annual Boston Shines event. Another very visible product has been a series of spring-break service learning trips for which students can earn credit from various academic departments that have co-sponsored these ventures.

- 40 Student activities and service learning engaged student interest and energies, and thus provided a means of strengthening retention and of providing valuable experience in practical administration for students. These undertakings also aided in the creation of positive links to the community, which benefitted the reputation both of the University and of its students. At the same time, such constructive connections to the Beacon Hill, Boston-area, national, and international communities—providing the students with useful exposure to these communities and the communities with positive exposure to the students—also laid the foundation for future employment opportunities for Suffolk graduates
- 41 Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts, 1937 catalogue, p. 16
In 1938, John Griffin set up an Athletics Committee. The men's basketball team, coached by law student John Sexton, practiced two nights a week at the English High School gymnasium; while the women's team, under Sargent College senior Mary Pratt, was allowed on Saturday mornings to use the gym at the Bulfinch Memorial Chapel near the University. Most of these initial athletic efforts were modest, but, like the other extra-curricular activities begun during the same era, they stood the test of time; forty years later, they were still part of the University's student activities program.
- 42 During one of Law's seasons at Weston, his football team also went undefeated.
Law also received an Ed.M. degree from Boston University in 1955.
- 43 Interview with Charlie Law, June 10, 1975.
Under Law, the basketball team played first at the Charlestown Army and Navy YMCA, then—after 1947—at the West End House on Blossom Street, which remained the squad's home until 1962. Twenty full-tuition athletic scholarships were made available by the Trustees; a cheerleading squad and a Varsity Club were organized in 1948.
- 44 Athletic scholarships were cut to a bare minimum by the Trustees during the enrollment crunch of the early 1950s.
Nevertheless, baseball, basketball, tennis, and golf were still varsity sports at Suffolk when Law retired in 1978. Ice hockey was reinstated as a varsity sport in 1980.
- 45 As enrollments rose after 1956, athletic scholarship funds were restored to—and eventually surpassed—the levels of the late 1940s. This made Law's job slightly easier, but it was almost immediately complicated by another problem. When the West End was leveled to make way for Charles River Park, the basketball team lost its gymnasium at the West End House; Coach Law was forced to find new quarters for his team. He finally settled on the Cambridge YMCA, where Suffolk basketball teams practiced and played their home games for the next twenty-nine years.
- 46 In 1972, arrangements were made with the Boston YMC Union to provide facilities for indoor intramural competition. Cross country was introduced as a varsity sport in 1972. Assistant Director Ann Guilbert introduced varsity women's tennis and varsity women's basketball in 1977; four years later, a separate women's cross country team was established.

- 47 Among the outstanding basketball players Law developed were: a pair of Division III All-Americans, Pat Ryan and Donovan Little; Jack Resnick of Boston's West End; Art Mellace, now a well-known college basketball official; Bill Vrettes, whom Law called the best player he ever coached; Allan Dalton, a former Celtic draft choice; Jay Crowley; Kevin Clark; Chris Tsiotos; and John Howard.
- 48 In 1978, the New England Athletic Conference presented Law with a citation recognizing three decades of devotion and service.
- 49 Charlie Law died in April 1981.
- 50 The entire preceding section draws heavily on comprehensive information generously and diligently provided by James Nelson, Suffolk University's Director of Athletics since 1978.

On May 7, 2009, the Suffolk University Athletics Hall of Fame inducted its second class of honorees. These included six athletes, a coach, and a baseball team, as follows:

- § Jack Resnick of Revere is one of the leading one-game scorers in college basketball history. One night in 1953, Resnick scored 75 points for the Rams in a game against Burdett College. He also is the University's first 1,000-point career scorer.
 - § Christos Tsiotos of Winthrop is the only basketball player in University history to record both 1,000 points and rebounds. His 1,639 points earn him fourth place on the University's all-time scoring list, and he made 1,016 rebounds. A two-time Division III All New England selection, he helped lead the Rams to three consecutive NCAA tournament appearances (1975-77). He also is a member of the Winthrop High School Athletic Hall of Fame.
 - § Kathleen Norton of Randolph made her mark in both basketball and softball. She was the University's all-time leading women's scorer with 1,516 points and the 2000 NCAA National Division III batting champion with a .606 batting average.
 - § Fred Knox of York Beach, Maine, was a premier pitcher from 1958 to 1961. As a relief pitcher, he preserved Suffolk's victory over Division I Boston College.
 - § Brian Gruning of Tewksbury is Suffolk's second all-time hockey career scoring leader with 226 total points (119 goals, 107 assists). He also was a Division III ECAC All-Star Selection.
 - § Ernst Cleophat of Augusta, Georgia, averaged a goal a game during his stellar career on the soccer field – highlighted by his three-goal game in a 3-0 defeat of Division I Northeastern University. He now is head women's soccer coach at Suffolk University.
 - § Joe Walsh of Chester, New Hampshire, was head coach of the Suffolk baseball team from 1982-1995. He led the Rams to a 218-167-1 record, with three ECAC tournament appearances. He also was head coach of the Suffolk women's basketball and cross-country squads. He is now head baseball coach at Harvard University.
 - § The 1984 Rams baseball team was the first squad to be selected for ECAC post-season play, with an overall record of 15-10. (<http://www.suffolk.edu/athletics/10804.html>)
- 51 Gleason Archer resigned as President of Suffolk University in 1948. That same year, Hiram Archer was appointed the University's first Director of Alumni Relations, and Joseph Strain was assigned to assist him as Alumni Secretary. Early on, a division of labor emerged; Archer took

primary responsibility for Law School alumni affairs, while Strain (himself a College of Liberal Arts graduate) assumed administrative responsibility for alumni of the collegiate departments. Despite the Trustees' repeated professions of support, however, neither man was permitted to devote his full time to alumni work.

- 52 The leaders of the group were George Karavasiles '49, Michael Linquata '49, John L. (Jack) McCarthy '49, and Arthur West '51. Dorothy McNamara, under the watchful eye of Judge Donahue, was authorized to work with the organizers; the *Alumni News* was revived, and arrangements were made to have the *Suffolk Journal*—in which a regular alumni news page was instituted—sent to all graduates of the collegiate departments.
- 53 Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, April 14, 1971.
From its formation in 1964, GAASU included Journalism alumni, who were subsequently merged in 1971, along with all alumni represented by GAASU, into SUGAA.
- 54 A number of Alumni Fellow Awards were presented in 1974; and beginning in 1976, several Outstanding Alumni Awards were given annually. The first Annual Fund drives, one for the Law School and the other for the Colleges, were held in 1975. Four years later, a School of Management Development Committee, chaired by Peter Volpe, undertook that school's first separate fund-raising effort.
- 55 A crucial figure in much of the Board's transition from paternalism to the cultivation and solicitation of input from diverse components of the University community was President Thomas Fulham (1970-80). Himself a former businessman and company CEO, Fulham's unique talent was for creating consensus, community, and coalition-building. It was Fulham who convinced the Trustees:
 - 1) To "encourage alumni participation in the affairs of the University" (January 1971) and to approve an arrangement "whereby members of the General Alumni should be granted the right to elect [three] Trustees from the Alumni" (November 1975, with the first Alumni Trustee, James F. Linnehan, elected in November 1976);
 - 2) To accept accreditation for student representatives to his College Committee (1969, with students accredited, on the same model, to the Law School Committee in 1970 and to the Business School Committee in 1971);
 - 3) To establish a Committee on Black Student Affairs and an historic affiliation with the Museum of Afro-American History (February 1972);
 - 4) To constitute a President's Committee on Women in the University (November 1972);
 - 5) To consider establishment of a Trustee Committee on Faculty to provide a "direct access route between the Faculties and Trustees" (April 1973);
 - 6) To create a Trustee Student Affairs Committee "to provide for more effective student participation in the governance of Suffolk University and to develop a systematic basis for improved communication between students and Trustees" (February 1979); and
 - 7) To vote, upon the recommendation of that committee, to approve the "Shanahan Motion" that the Board "encourages and endorses an effort to improve the communication by and between the Suffolk University Board of Trustees and the Suffolk University community,

and will welcome proposals, which integrate the feelings and philosophies of the various segments of the Suffolk University community, aimed at this goal.” (April 1979).

By 1981, the relationship between the University’s administration (including the Trustees) and the student body had altered substantially from what it had been in Gleason Archer’s day. Unfettered paternalism had been renounced; far from discouraging student participation in extra-curricular activities and University decision-making, the administration actually cultivated it. As early as 1974, the Board of Trustees officially decreed that “student input is welcomed and encouraged at all levels of University governance, including the Board level,” and to facilitate interaction with student leaders a Trustee Student Affairs Committee was set up in 1979. One of the first acts of the new committee was to pass a resolution, which was then endorsed by the full Board of Trustees, that reflected the new spirit infusing the administration’s relationship with the students and with the school’s other constituencies. That resolution pledged that the Board “will support efforts to improve the communications between the Suffolk University Board of Trustees and the Suffolk University community, and will welcome proposals which integrate the feelings and philosophies of the various segments of the Suffolk University community.” (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, November 13, 1974; Trustee Student Affairs Committee reports for meetings of April 2, 1979 [in Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, April 11, 1979] and March 27, 1980 [in Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, April 9, 1980])

Publication of the *Suffolk University Newsletter (SUN)* began in 1971, to provide better communications between the administration (including the Trustees) and the rest of the University; the *SUN*’s editor was University Public Relations Director Louis Connelly. Faculty participation in University governance also increased. The Law School had had a Faculty Administrative Committee (composed of all full-time faculty members) since 1952. Ten years later, the Liberal Arts College and the Business School obtained Trustee approval for a similar body, a joint Liberal Arts-Business Faculty Assembly. Three elective faculty governance committees were established to report to the Faculty Assembly: an Educational Policy Committee (EPC) in 1962; a Promotion, Tenure and Review Committee (PTR) in 1968; and a Faculty Life Committee, which was set up in 1971 and made elective in 1972. Separately elected Business School governance committees were established in 1974 (EPC and PTR) and 1975 (Faculty Life), to serve a newly autonomous Business School Faculty Assembly. In 1972, a Joint Council on University Affairs was founded; it included Trustees, administrators, and elected faculty representatives from the Law School, the Liberal Arts College, and the Business School. Four years later, Liberal Arts faculty representatives were accredited to the Trustees’ College Committee.

This new spirit not only helped to encourage participation by students during their sojourn at the University; it (and the habits of concern and involvement that it helped to develop in students) also went far to build the enthusiasm and vitality of the University’s alumni. Their non-involvement during student days had built neither durable student institutions nor a strong sense of alumni identification.

By 1981, the Trustees’ renunciation of paternalism, and their

attempts to “integrate the feelings and philosophies of the various segments of the Suffolk University community,” had yielded fruitful results. Channels of communication had been opened, and bases established for cooperation, among alumni, students, faculty, and the University administration.

56 In 2007, there were over 20,000 Law School graduates. Long before then, the number of alumni from the collegiate departments had surpassed that for the Law School; the College of Arts and Sciences by 2007 counted nearly 18,000 graduates, and the Sawyer School of Business nearly 22,000. Of the total 2007 alumni, 34% were Law School graduates (down from 39% in 1989), 30% were CAS graduates (compared to 28% in 1989), and 36% were SBS graduates (compared to 33% in 1989). The Law School boasted one of the largest law alumni in the nation and represented every aspect of the profession in the judiciary as well as the bar, the legislature, and governmental service. In 2007, however, the Sawyer Business School alumni total had eclipsed that of the Law School, making SBS graduates the single largest constituency among the University’s alumni. At the same time, the numerical primacy of SBS alumni was, in its turn, clearly about to be challenged by the rapidly increasing number of graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences, which had become by 2007 the largest academic component of the institution.

57 Alumni on Trustees

1934-35: 0 alumni on board of 7 0%
 1945-46: 4 alumni on board of 15, 27%, 0% women
 1947-48: 3 alumni on board of 18, 17%, 0% women
 1960: 8 alumni on board of 17, 47%, 0% women
 1970: 11 alumni on board of 19, 58%, 0% women
 1980: 14 alumni on board of 20, 70%, 14% women
 1990: 14 alumni on board of 24, 58%, 29% women
 2000: 23 alumni on board of 30, 77%, 30% women
 2007: 25 alumni on board of 32, 78%, 28% women

Alumni on Full-Time Faculty

	CAS		Law		SOM	
1980						
Women:	30 of 107	28%	5 of 48	10%	1 of 33	3%
Alumni:	8 of 107	7%	9 of 48	19%	8 of 33	24%
1995						
Women:	46 of 120	38%	12 of 61	20%	15 of 63	24%
Alumni:	9 of 120	8%	14 of 61	23%	5 of 63	10%
2007						
Women:	79 of 187	42%	27 of 82	33%	24 of 96	25%
Alumni:	12 of 187	6%	14 of 82	17%	10 of 96	10%

58 “The Power to Change: The Campaign for Suffolk University,” Suffolk University development/fundraising brochure, 2006, p. 3

Chapter 9

1 Gleason Archer, February 4, 1931, Journal II, p. 351; 1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5; “For the midyear veterans.” January 28, 1946 (This appears to be a handwritten speech by GLA, found in a GI Bill file, unfinished)

The Arab student at Suffolk Law School was a Saudi, Awney Waffi Desjaney, Assistant Librarian, 1934-35, who studied at Harvard College

during the day and at Suffolk in the evening (MacDonald, p. 20). During his time at Suffolk, Desjanev presented Gleason Archer with a brass plate from his father; and years later, in the 1950s or 1960s, the former student invited the founder to his palace in Geneva.

- 2 Gleason Archer, *Captured*, p. 18; Gleason Archer, *Harmony*, p. 2. Interest in Suffolk and its methods extended outside the U.S., with some of Archer's law texts in use in legal courses in Belgium and in Japan.
- 3 Suffolk Law School catalogue, 1915-16, pp. 7-8; Suffolk Law School catalogue, 1923-24, pp. 17-18; "For the midyear veterans," January 28, 1946 (This appears to be a handwritten speech by GLA, found in a GI Bill file, unfinished). The institution's international students included Indians, West Indians, Palestinians, Iraqis, Japanese, Chinese, and Europeans.
- 4 For more information about the 8 Ashburton Place building and about Suffolk University's student housing initiatives, see Appendix F.
- 5 1997-98 Suffolk University Law School catalogue, p. 10.
- 6 Steve Bailey, "The house of David," *Boston Globe*, May 18, 2007, page C1 [Business Section]; *Suffolk University Magazine*, Summer 1996, p. 18); "The Power to Change: The Campaign for Suffolk University," Suffolk University development/fundraising brochure, 2006, p. 11; In 1968, Suffolk University ran a prominent advertisement in *Time* magazine. It featured a white teenage male student to illustrate a text invoking Horatio Alger, and in the choices thus revealed is accurately reflective of the Donahue/Fenton era's much more insular and narrow-minded vision of the University's role, reach, and clientele than Archer had endorsed at any time after 1915.

Several of David Sargent's recollections of that period are revealing. One journalist, after an interview with Suffolk's president, reported that: "Dave Sargent came to Suffolk all those years ago as a poor boy, the first in his family to go to college. His dad was a small-town New Hampshire cop. His grandfather started working in the timber camps at age 5, fetching kindling from the woods for the camp cooks. He never did learn to read or write his name." To verify his portrayal, the same journalist also quotes Sargent: "When I came here, a long time ago from New Hampshire, I really was an outsider, a foreigner... Everyone else lived within five miles of Boston." To another interviewer, President Sargent provided a similar account: "I was probably the only student from out of state in my law school class... I chose Suffolk because a friend of mine and fellow lifeguard was a law student here and liked it, so it seemed like a good idea." (Steve Bailey, "The house of David," *Boston Globe*, May 18, 2007, page C1 [Business Section]); *Suffolk University Magazine*, Summer 1996, p. 18)

- 7 Dr. Fehrer was also instrumental in the University's obtaining its first J-1 visa for a visiting scholar in 1964.

The first University Study Abroad Advisor was appointed, in part, to administer the SAFARI program.

- 8 In 1979, Robbins was appointed Suffolk University Fulbright, Marshall, and Rhodes Scholarship Program Adviser, and continued service in this capacity through 2009. Dr. Robbins was instrumental in obtaining the first Fulbright Scholarship for a Suffolk undergraduate student and subsequently in obtaining two other student Fulbrights and numerous faculty Fulbrights for members of the Suffolk University community.

- 9 In the Law School, a Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition Team Program was introduced in 1973. In 1976, an International Law Society was founded; it published the first number of its *Transnational Law Journal* (Prof. Karen Blum, advisor) later that year. Prof. Stephen C. Hicks served as advisor to subsequent *TLJ* volumes. In April 1979, the *Transnational Law Journal* was recognized by the Trustees as an official publication of Suffolk University Law School.
- 10 International Student Advisors:
 Prof. Vahe A. Sarafian, History, 1971-79 (Foreign Student Advisor)
 Prof. Judith Dushku, Government, 1979-81 (Foreign Student Advisor)
 Prof. Rudolf Zuckerstatter, Philosophy, 1981-82 (Foreign Student Advisor)
 Prof. Judith Dushku, Government, 1982-87 (International Student Advisor)
 Prof. Joan A. MacVicar, Psychological Services, 1987-88 (International Student Advisor)
 Doris M. Clausen, July 1987-September 1993 (first full-time International Student Advisor)]
 Mid-1970s: 150 international students came to Suffolk from thirty-eight countries.
 Judith Dushku, who has been advisor to International Students for the last six months, says there are “approximately sixty or seventy” international students (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, February 13, 1980).
 There were 170 international students from 52 countries at SU when Doris Clausen becomes the institution’s first full-time International Student Advisor (replacing Dushku, who was part-time), October 1987.
- 11 In 1980, Daniel H. Perlman’s accession to Suffolk University’s presidency initiated significant challenges to attitudes toward “cosmopolitanism”/internationalism that prevailed at the institution. The new president’s vision and construction of the institution were congruent with those of Gleason Archer. Both envisioned a “cosmopolitan” Suffolk of broad economic, social, and, particularly, cultural diversity—a community extended to welcome ambitious opportunity-seekers from locations far beyond the boundaries of New England or even the United States.
- At the same time, the “traditional” and “local” student reservoirs—especially the Irish- and Italian-Americans in the Catholic schools around Boston—were drying up. Falling birthrates, changing cultural values, emigration to other parts of the country, and changing ethnic/racial patterns of immigration, both international and domestic, destabilized the recruitment equilibrium that had become “traditional” at Suffolk since 1948. Diversification and internationalization of the University represented cultural and educational “best practice” in the 1980s; but it was the demographic upheavals, the “market shifts,” of that period which rendered them imperative.
- 12 During this period of declining student-age population and perilous “market adjustments” for the University, President Perlman committed diminished University resources to support exploratory College and Business School initiatives in international programming, and to extend the University’s administrative support apparatus for these programs. Like President Archer in 1938, President Perlman chose to make these investments at a time of financial vulnerability for the institution in order to lay what he regarded as proper foundations for future development and financial stability.

Among President Perlman's significant appointments for institutional "cosmopolitanism" was Doris Clausen, the University's first full-time International Student Advisor (1987). His single most important appointment in this regard, however, was that of Marguerite Dennis as Dean of Enrollment Management in 1989. Dean (later Vice President) Dennis's initiatives, the central features of which have been internationalization and diversification, lead to a "cultural revolution" in the institution through unswerving endorsement and support of them by David Sargent, Perlman's successor (1989) as University President.

- 13 In this environment, ethnic and culturally diverse student organizations continued to multiply. An undergraduate Black Student Union and an undergraduate International Student Association had both been founded before 1980. After 1980, added to them were: the Asian-American Association; the Caribbean-American Student Alliance; the Emerald (Irish Cultural) Club; the Gay and Lesbian Alliance at Suffolk University; the Haitian-American Student Association; the Hispanic Association; the Republic of China Student Club; and the Suffolk University Society Organized Against Racism (SOAR). In the Law School, pre-1980 Asian, Black, and Hispanic Law Student Associations were complemented by foundation of a Gaelic Law Society and a Jewish Law Student Association.
- 14 Short-term study-tours also multiplied, providing a broader foundation for future participation by students exposed to them in longer-term and more culturally penetrating study abroad programs, as such longer-term program opportunities themselves were made available.
- 15 Student Fulbright recipients: In 1988, English major Susanne Gruber won the University's first undergraduate Fulbright Scholarship, in this case to the United Kingdom, the most competitive Fulbright locale; in 1989, History major Helen Protopapas won the University's second undergraduate Fulbright Scholarship, to the Federal Republic of Germany; and in 2005 SBS student Amanda Bligh won the University's third undergraduate Fulbright Scholarship, also to Germany. Faculty Fulbright recipients included: Eric D. Blumenson, Law, Pakistan, 3 months, spring 1989; Edward L. Bubnys, Finance, Lithuania, 11 months, fall 1990-spring 1991; Robert P. Wasson, Jr., Law, Kenya, fall 1991-spring 1992; David L. Robbins, History, Czech Republic, fall 1994; Thomas Connolly, English, Czech Republic, fall 1996-1997; Kenneth J. King, Law, Finland, 2003-04; Valerie Epps, Law, China, spring 2006; and Richard Torrisi, SSOM, Poland, 2006-07. Visiting Fulbright Scholars at Suffolk University included: Dr. Vladimir Dounaev, of the European Humanities University in Minsk, Belarus, visited CAS Philosophy Department as Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence, 1997; and Dr. Zhongyang Chen from Renmin University, Beijing, China, visited SBS as Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence, 2002-03.
- 16 Under Dean Richard McDowell, the Business School assumed the intellectual leadership (though not yet, at that epoch, the practical one) in the University's initial exploration of internationalization that accompanied and complemented the Perlman regime's much-heralded initiatives toward multiculturalism after 1983.
- 17 David Sargent, Call to January 1990 Conference on "Suffolk University 1990: Deadline for Diversity."
- 18 Under the impetus of the 1991 Strategic Plan, and the relentless creativity of Dean Marguerite Dennis, unprecedented initiatives were undertaken to internationalize the University's educational experience.

- 19 To muster and coordinate all of the University's international student and administrative activities and services, the Center for International Education (CIE) at Suffolk University was created in August 1993. Pending appointment of a permanent director, the new Center was headed by Dean Dennis,

When established in 1993, the Center for International Education was housed at One Beacon Place. In February 1997, the University purchased the Claflin Building, at 20 Beacon Street, to provide a consolidated locus for those international activities and services and a home for the CIE. When the Claflin Building was sold in 2004, the CIE became one of the first University offices to relocate into the institution's new administrative center at 73 Tremont Street.

Following the acquisition of the Claflin Building, the Center for International Education (which had not attained its full potential, in part because of Marguerite Dennis's diversion from international concerns to serve as Vice-President for Institutional Advancement from 1996 until 2002) was refounded, restructured, and placed under the joint direction of Dennis, Vice-President for Enrollment and International Programs after 2002, and International Consultant James Sintros in 2000.

- 20 Beginning in 1988, Associate Dean (and later Associate Dean for International Programs) David Robbins and his CAS academic colleagues devised an internationalization agenda—culminating in 2003-04 in a formal Study Abroad Agenda and a formal Study Abroad Protocol—thus encouraging faculty initiative, creativity, and originality in cross-cultural study models and arrangements while fostering academic as well as geographic diversity.

Upon becoming president in 1989, David Sargent had the vision to draw upon and harness academic and managerial aspirations already extant in the Suffolk community for internationalization of the University—and for the University's construction of itself. To realize his idea, Sargent turned to "loyal and capable professionals": the dean of enrollment management whom he had inherited from President Daniel Perlman, Marguerite Dennis, and a successful international consultant who was also his old friend, James Sintros. "With Marguerite's determination and recruiting expertise and Jim's international connections," Sargent has said, "I was confident that they could make it happen." (p. 3) However, President Sargent had also asserted that "I felt it was my responsibility to ensure the best possible academic experience for our international students. At the same time, I wanted our local students to have international options as well." (pp. 3-4) To that end, Dennis and Sintros sought out, to be their academic liaison as they took up the President's challenge, the new CAS Associate Dean. (Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 3-4)

- 21 Robbins himself received a Fulbright Scholarship in 1994-95 as a visiting scholar to the Department of English and American Studies at Charles University. In 1994 and 1995, he collaborated with Palacky University president Josef Jarab in sponsoring and participating in the Palacky University American Studies Colloquium at Olomouc in Moravia. In 1991, Dr. Vaclav Klaus, later prime minister and president of the Czech Republic, was convinced to accept Suffolk University's invitation to deliver the 1991 Dwight L. Allison International Lecture in

Boston and to receive an honorary degree.

At the 1995 Olomouc American Studies Colloquium, Dean Robbins first met and opened collaboration discussions with Alexei Lalo, a representative of the European Humanities University, in Minsk, Belarus. This led to Suffolk University's participation in the Suffolk University-European Humanities University Collaborative Program, 1995-2001, and the Joint Suffolk University-Bryant College-European Humanities University USIA College and University Affiliations Program Grant: Building Democratic Values in Belarus, September 1, 1997, to August 31, 2000 (December 31, 2000, as extended). Associate Dean Robbins served as director of both programs and wrote the successful USIA grant application.

During academic 1996-97, a student from the European Humanities University in Minsk, Belarus, received a NAFSA/USIA Russian and Eurasian Area Program (REAP) "top up" grant; subsequently 10 additional students from the European Humanities University, Minsk, Belarus, came to Suffolk University as part of the exchange program thus initiated. CAS Associate Dean Robbins wrote the successful REAP grant proposal and served as program director of the EHU student exchange program for 11 students who came to Suffolk University between 1996 and 1998. In 1997, Dr. Vladimir Dounaev, of the European Humanities University in Minsk, Belarus, visited the CAS Philosophy Department as a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence.

Between 1997 and 2000, implementation took place of a Joint Suffolk University-Bryant College-European Humanities University USIA College and University Affiliations Program Grant: Building Democratic Values in Belarus, September 1, 1997-August 31, 2000 (December 31, 2000, as extended) The total 3-year USIA contribution was \$120,000. CAS Associate Dean David Robbins wrote the successful grant application and acted as program director for the 22 faculty and administrative participants.

- 22 As, throughout the decade, the department's Engineering programs grew steadily, the departmental chair and his coadjutors as steadily devised innovative means to add new international, internship, coop, and scholarship opportunities to the Physics and Engineering program that well served both students and faculty members while adding significantly to the University's attractiveness and prestige. As a result of research, academic, programmatic, and grant collaboration with individuals and institutions in diverse corners of the European continent, Dr. Johnson was able to initiate academic exchange/study-abroad arrangements at numerous sites.
- 23 As a result of connections cultivated by Dean Dennis with the government of Kuwait, the Departments of Education/Human Services and Psychology were invited to establish a master's degree in Mental Health Counseling program in Kuwait, beginning in November 1994.
- 24 Exploratory visits by Dr. Johnson, Dean Robbins, Dr. Robert Topitzer (Sociology), Dr. David Tuerck (Economics), Dr. Margaret Weitz (Humanities and Modern Languages), and Madrid Campus Director Leslie Croxford, and others produced a rapidly-expanding number of study-abroad and academic exchange possibilities for CAS faculty members and students.
- 25 Chaired by Dr. Celeste Kostopulos-Cooperman and advised by Dean Robbins, the Committee also produced a Study Abroad Protocol (2004; revised 2006-07) to provide the College with a framework for these

- activities; and an International Programs Planning Summary Document (2006) to guide individual faculty members through the preparation process.
- 26 In addition to vigorous College support for the Madrid and Dakar Campuses, the College initiated in 2004 a Semester in Prague Honors Program, which was supplemented a year later by a Summer Semester in Prague Program.
 - 27 In 2007, Richard M. Rosenberg, BSJ52, DCS91, former Bank of America CEO, and his wife Barbara Rosenberg made a transforming \$1 million gift to the University for the creation of an Institute for East Asian Studies. The Barbara and Richard M. Rosenberg Institute for East Asian Studies will serve as the University's lead platform for analyzing important major trends in East Asian culture, history, politics, economics, and geopolitical alliances and initiatives. The Institute will promote exchanges among leading scholars, practitioners, and research and policy analysts through a series of major seminars each year around pertinent topics in East Asian Studies. Asian Studies major and minor programs were added to CAS offerings in 2009. Courses in Mandarin Chinese (2005), Arabic (2006), and Japanese (2007) had been added earlier, and the number of potential Asian study-abroad locales for CAS students was significantly increased by additions including institutions in China, Taiwan, Japan, Vietnam, and Korea.
 - 28 Logistically, these programs were designed and administered by an SBS international programs management office under the oversight of Teresa Nelson.
 - 29 Dean Brennan gave measured support, in line with the growing global and globalization sensibilities of the time, to international curriculum and experiential initiatives that would move SSOM beyond McDowell's more domestic focus. To reflect these priorities, Dean Brennan endorsed the introduction of more international experiences (particularly short-term travel seminars) for BSBA and MBA candidates.
 - 30 Dean Brennan put into energetic practice many of the ambitious (but often unimplemented) professions of the McDowell era regarding the need for "internationalization." For example, the 2+2 BSBA arrangement introduced in 1996 at the University's satellite Cape Cod campus and in 2000 at the Dean College satellite campus was made available to international students taking their first two years of courses at Suffolk University's campus in Madrid, Spain (opened in 1995). In 1999, the Sawyer School extended this international opportunity to Africa, when it established Suffolk University's second overseas campus in Dakar, Senegal. By 2001, the School had concluded innovative articulation agreements with institutions worldwide and reported an international student enrollment rate of 15 percent from over 70 countries.
 - 31 Dean O'Neill went further than his predecessor in placing internationalization, business, and international business at the center of the Sawyer School's educational endeavors.
 - 32 Building on the work of Management Professor Teresa Nelson, who had piloted a promising teaching model in her global seminar for graduate students, Dean Khaksari had developed the Global Immersion Program to fulfill the Business School's mission of preparing successful leaders in global business. In Prof. Nelson's version of it, the Global Immersion Program was designed to provide students with direct exposure to international business, in part through business travel courses which

allow students to experience global business first hand in a foreign country.

In devising the Business in China travel course for graduate students which provided the template for Global Immersion Program travel seminars, Prof. Nelson was drawing on her own experience, as well as that of colleagues who had for years been conducting SBS travel courses. Prof. Robert DeFillippi, for example, had taken students to Prague as early as 1994 to confront practical local business problems, and SBS Associate Dean Richard Torrisi had led an Executive MBA travel course there in 2002, as part of which the participants provided consultations for cooperating Czech enterprises and entrepreneurs. A spring recess study-tour trip to Prague for undergraduate students was undertaken in 2004 under the leadership of Prof. Colette Dumas, Prof. DeFillippi, and SBS Assistant Dean Myra Lerman. It was repeated with great success in 2005 and again in 2006.

- 33 In 2006, a Center for Global Business Law and Ethics, directed by Mark Blodgett, was also opened on campus. The E.F. McDonnell International Business Institute, despite the currency of its title to the predilections of the O'Neill deanship, had actually been founded during Dean Brennan's tenure, in 1996.
- 34 In the Law School, international programming and study abroad initiatives were developed to an unprecedented extent under the deanship of Robert Smith (1999-2007). The operational framework employed in the Law School's internationalization undertakings (by Associate Deans Bernard Ortwein and Marc Perlin and by Professors Stephen Hicks and Valerie Epps) was midway between the CAS and SBS models—administratively driven, in-house, not through the Center for International Education or the Study Abroad Office; but based on initiatives by faculty members arising from their individual expertise, contacts, experiences, and/or enthusiasms.
- 35 Instruction in the program was to be offered by law professors from Suffolk University Law School and from other U.S. law schools, with a focus on the transactional and transnational need of international business lawyers, covering substantive law from the U.S. perspective, studied at an advanced and demanding level, and learned through the acquisition of U.S. legal skills. Additional co-teaching and lecturing was to be provided, as necessary, by faculty from Eötvös Loránd University and other European law faculties. Steven Hicks was to serve as program director.
- 36 In August 2000, Dean Smith initiated a Distinguished Visiting Faculty Program, in which nationally and internationally acclaimed educators were invited to teach at Suffolk law School for a semester as guest scholars. Among early participants in the newly established program were Duncan Kennedy, Michael Corrada, Stephen Gottlieb, and Laird Kirkpatrick.
- 37 By 2007, at the end of the Smith deanship, the number of foreign countries represented in the Law School's student population was eighteen, generally equivalent to the twenty-one represented in 1999, at the commencement of Smith's tenure.
- 38 Dean Robbins served as the chief academic liaison, or Coordinator, for the program (1990-95), the forerunner and model for the Suffolk University Madrid Campus opened in 1995. The Cooperative Agreement that Robbins prepared for the Suffolk-CIS program became the New England Association of Schools and Colleges' model for such

agreements. In 1990, Robbins hired Dr. Leslie Croxford as Academic Director of the Suffolk-CIS program. Dr. Croxford in 1995 became the founding director of Suffolk University's Madrid Campus. Robbins was Director Croxford's effective supervisor until 1995, and long after the opening of the Madrid Campus he remained Croxford's closest home campus collaborator and confidant.

- 39 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 4, 6-7; David L. Robbins, Associate Dean for International Programs, CAS, and Professor of History, Suffolk University, "Doorway to Excellence: A Brief Centennial History of Suffolk University" in *Parallax, Suffolk University Centennial Number, Volume IV, No. 1 (Fall 2006)*, including Appendix 2: David L. Robbins, The Dakar Campus: Origins and Purpose of the Dakar Campus; Marguerite Dennis, Vice President for Enrollment and International Programs, Suffolk University, "History of Suffolk University's International Student Recruitment and Programs" in *Parallax, Suffolk University Centennial Number, Volume IV, No. 1 (Fall 2006)*, including appendices a. Internationalization chart array and b. David L. Robbins, Suffolk University Internationalization Timeline.
- 40 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, p. 6.
- 41 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 3-4.
- 42 As was the case in Madrid, Dean Dennis again called on Associate Dean Robbins to adapt the two-year "core" curriculum which he, in consultation with CIS Academic Director Leslie Croxford, had devised for Suffolk's Spanish enterprise. That two-year curriculum model was to have a long and useful life. Subsequent to its application at the Stilwell School, it was to provide the template for the two-year curricula used both at Suffolk University's Madrid Campus after 1995 and at its Dakar Campus (of which Robbins became founding academic director) in 1999.
- 43 Robbins remained the home campus supervisor of the Stilwell School project after 1993.
- 44 Internationalization of the institution, as exemplified by the success of the University's programs in Prague, Madrid, and Chongqing, represented a quintessential fulfillment of the President's prescription that the University needed to "grow"—expanding to a world-wide basis Suffolk's historic mission of providing high-quality, affordable education for those who might not otherwise have access to such an opportunity, while simultaneously affirming to a global audience the importance of what the University was doing and confirming to that audience the institution's capacity to do it on a global scale. As Vice-President Dennis aptly puts it: "Part of being educated is being exposed to people from all over the world. It's hard to hate people when you've been exposed to their country and their culture." (Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for

International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, p. 5)

45 Suffolk University's Dakar Campus—the first and only full campus established by an American university anywhere in West Africa—was officially inaugurated in May 1999, with Vice-President Dennis and Prime Minister Loum in attendance.

46 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 4-5.

Nearly a decade of close (and on-going) collaboration with Madrid Campus Director Leslie Croxford facilitated widespread application to the Dakar Campus, academically and administratively, of lessons that had been learned and structures that had been field-tested on the Madrid Campus.

47 As Managing Director from February 2008, Andre Sonko reported directly to President Sargent, not, as had his predecessors, to the SBS Dean. Under Sonko, Thomas Haslam served as Academic Director from early 2008 until the end of 2009. In January 2010, Pierre Du Jardin, Associate Professor of Management and Entrepreneurship at the Sawyer Business School, again became Academic Director at the Dakar Campus.

48 While the original concept of offering the BSBA program at SUDC was to have African students complete the first two years of a degree in Dakar, and then continue their studies at SUBC or another American university, this was not practical for all students. As a result of students' feedback, in fall 2003, SUDC proposed the development of a Diplôme Unlike institutions in the United States in which the Associate Degree would serve as the academic credential for such programs, an Associate's Degree does not carry the same prestige or recognition on the African continent. It was determined that the "Diplôme" should be awarded instead because of the prestige it carries in Africa.

All curricula are taught in English, and emphasize the critical link between theory and practice for students working in the global private and public sectors.

49 Students whose first language is not English are offered a curriculum in English Language for Internationals (ELI), a comprehensive program designed to provide students with the vital language and academic skills to succeed as university degree candidates. Students whose English proficiency is deemed at collegiate level (based on testing), and who meet other admissions criteria, are eligible for immediate enrollment in courses carrying academic credit (degree granting credit).

Suffolk University Dakar Campus creates an opportunity for students to pursue academic-year and summer African Studies programs in history, economics, politics, and cultural heritage. Study-abroad students come to the Dakar Campus from the Boston Campus, the Madrid Campus, or elsewhere for a summer, a semester, or a year, usually after their freshman year. In Dakar, they may take courses in French and Wolof language and in Senegalese and African studies.

50 The student population of Suffolk University's Dakar Campus grew from 25 BSBA students from 9 countries (50% Senegalese) and 70 ELI students (over 90% Senegalese) in 1999-2000 to 75 BSBA students from 18 countries (43% Senegalese) and 109 ELI students (over 90% Senegalese) in 2000-01. By 2001-02, there were 99 current BSBA

students from 23 countries, 157 ELI students, 11 Refugee Program students, and 55 summer program students, for a total Dakar Campus population of 322 students.

From 2002 until 2005, the number of degree-seeking students has remained under 100 per year. These students come from over 25 different countries in Africa. Annually, more than 200 students are admitted to the ELI program. During fall 2004, eighty-nine students were enrolled in degree programs, and 253 students enrolled in the ELI program. Many of the students who began in the ELI program continued their studies in a degree program.

- 51 More than 84% have continued their studies in Boston. More than 62% of the students who have continued at SUBC have graduated with a Bachelor's degree and more than 26% are currently enrolled.
- 52 At the June 2004 commencement, Dr. Lewis Shaw's first as SUDC director, Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade was the featured speaker; and in June 2005, University Provost Patricia Meservey presided and Dr. Shaw awarded certificates to students recognizing their completion of two years of academic studies in Dakar.
- 53 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 4-5.
- 54 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, *Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World*, Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 4-5; Kris Frieswick, "Know Your College Presidents: David Sargent," *Boston Globe Magazine*, September 2, 2007, p. 27; Steve Bailey, "The house of David," *Boston Globe*, May 18, 2007, page C1 [Business Section].
- 55 The "cultural revolution" of the Sargent era implemented on a global scale the mission of comprehension in opportunity which founder Gleason Archer envisioned when he spoke in 1915 of the "Cosmopolitan Character of the School."
- 56 The 1993-94 number represented approximately 2% of the University's enrollment; but it comprised a very respectable 4-5% of the College's FTE enrollment.
- 57 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 3-4.
- 58 Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, p. 5.
- 59 On behalf of Suffolk, International Consultant James Sintros has focused his recruiting efforts on China, a country he knows well, while Vice-President Dennis has sometimes carried her enrollment management and international programs work to territory unfamiliar to her. She quickly adapted, for example, to the Arabian Peninsula, where she has been very successful in opening up entirely new markets for Suffolk in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia. In 1992, Suffolk enrolled 11 students from region, but

by 2000 that number had increased to 192, representing 24% of all international students enrolled. In 2007, Suffolk, while continuing its enrollment initiatives in China, is also intensifying its recruitment efforts in India, Vietnam, and other parts of Asia. (p. 5) By 2007, study-abroad attention had likewise come to be directed toward cultivating additional opportunities for U.S. students in Asia, as existing linkages were supplement with new ones to Hoa Sen University (Ho Chi Minh City) and Saigon International University in Vietnam, and to Sophia University (Tokyo) and Kansai Gaidai University (Osaka) in Japan. (Marguerite J. Dennis, David L. Robbins, *et al.*, "Celebrating the Internationalization of Suffolk University in Boston and Around the World," Centennial Publication, Center for International Education, Suffolk University, Boston, 2006, pp. 3-4; *Suffolk Alumni Magazine*, Fall 2007, Volume III, No. 1, p. 14).

Appendix A *Suffolk University's name, principal empowering legislation, symbols, seals, alma maters, and purposes*

The University Name

The name of Gleason Archer's fledgling institution was Archer's Evening Law School when it was founded and conducted in Room 826 of the Old South Building, 294 Washington Street, Boston, in 1905-06, and in his Roxbury apartment on the ground floor of 6 Alpine Street in 1906-07. From the time it became clear in the summer of 1907 that a move into downtown Boston would be necessary, Archer began to cast about for a new name. He rejected "Boston Law School" as being too easily confused with Boston University Law School; but he gave active consideration to a number of other names such as Bay State, Massachusetts, Atlantic, New England, and Suffolk. Good Yankee and Anglo-American that he was, Archer chose Suffolk as the "most appropriate of all." "To be sure," he said, "it was the name of a county in Massachusetts, but it was also an old English

name derived from the more ancient 'South-folk'." It was also "alliterative, clear cut, and sonorous." From the summer of 1907 on, Archer's Evening Law School became the Suffolk School of Law. (Gleason L. Archer, *Building A School*, p. 59)

Principal Laws of the Commonwealth affecting Suffolk University

Ch 145, Acts of 1914 (10 March 1914) empowered Suffolk Law School to confer the LLB degree; it also legally created Suffolk Law School, with a Board of Trustees consisting of 7 members (including 4 Law members), serving for a term of 4 years each.

Ch 15, Acts of 1935 (21 February 1935) empowered Suffolk Law School to grant the LLM degree (but not the LLD) and the new Suffolk College of Liberal Arts to grant all liberal arts degrees except the Ph.D.

Ch 237, Acts of 1937 (29 April 1937) created Suffolk University, with a Board of Trustees of up to 21 members; it also empowered the University's new College of Journalism and College of Business Administration to grant all degrees usually awarded by such institutions, with the exception of doctoral degrees.

Ch 474, Acts of 1950 (22 May 1950) empowered Suffolk University to confer the LLD degree.

Ch 38, Acts of 1995 (21 June 1995) empowered Suffolk University to award all earned and honorary degrees as are usually awarded by colleges and universities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except medical and dental degrees (retroactive to 29 April 1937); Suffolk University was thus authorized to grant the Ph.D. degree.

Ch 616, Acts of 1955 (28 July 1955) created the Historic Beacon Hill District.

Ch 622, Acts of 1963 (8 August 1963) extended the Historic District to include Temple, Hancock, and Derne Streets, but with the exception that nothing in the legislation should apply to the construction, repair, alteration, demolition, and reconstruction of any building on Hancock, Derne, or Temple Streets by Suffolk University.

The University Seals

"Even while the school was in Roxbury [1906-07]," wrote Gleason L. Archer in *Building A School* (his history of the early years of Suffolk University), page 89, "the demand for some visible insignia to be worn by the students had resulted in a

monogram pin in the form of a letter “A” with “law school” upon it. Now [1907] that the school name had changed from Archer Law School to Suffolk School of Law, a new pin became necessary.” The design for the new pin also provided Suffolk Law School with its seal.

“We had spent some time trying to devise a suitable design for a seal,” says Archer in *Building A School* (page 89). “One day in June 1908, as I was sitting at my desk, the present [law] school seal flashed as a mental picture across my mind. I sketched it out hurriedly on the back of an envelope exactly as it exists today, even to the motto, scales of justice, etc., so vividly had the picture impressed itself upon me.” The motto which it carried, and which has resonated well throughout the long history of Archer’s institution, was “Honestas et Diligentia” (“seriousness and hard work”). Beyond this motto, nowhere, to my knowledge, has Gleason Archer provided a key for interpretation of the symbolism used in the Law School seal--or for that employed by him in any other seal employed by Suffolk University. The Law School seal first appeared on stationery used for a July 1908 mailing, was first used in a catalogue in the 1908-09 edition (published in October 1908), and was adopted as the official seal for the institution by the Trustees at their initial meetings of incorporation on March 10 and 11, 1911. Use of the Law School seal was discontinued on all University publications after the Law School and the Colleges were incorporated into Suffolk University on April 29, 1937. The last official appearance of the Law School seal before it was superseded was in the 1936-37 Law School catalogue (published in May 1936). Use of the Law School seal was resumed, after almost forty years of disuse, in the 1973-74 Law School catalogue (the first of David Sargent’s deanship, published in September 1973)--after which it was regularly employed in the Law School catalogue.

The College seal, also designed by Gleason L. Archer, was approved by the Trustees at their February 18, 1936, meeting. Its design was identical with that of what is now the University seal, but it carried the legend “Suffolk College” and the motto “Omnibus Lux Scientiae” (“the light of knowledge to all”). According to the currently canonized interpretation, unsubstantiated anywhere by Archer himself, the torch in the center of the seal symbolizes knowledge, the stars symbolize hope, and the hill in the background is Beacon Hill. The new seal was first employed in the 1936 College Summer Session bulletin, published in April 1936; and it first appeared in the College catalogue in the 1936-37 edition (published in May 1936). As



Suffolk School of Law seal, 1908, designed by Gleason Archer



The College seal designed by Gleason Archer, 1934

was the case with the Law School seal, use of the College seal was discontinued upon the chartering of Suffolk University on April 29, 1937. Thus, its first appearance in the College catalogue (in 1936-37) was also its last, as it was superseded in the 1937-38 College catalogue by the new University seal.

The University seal, in which Gleason Archer combined the design from the College seal and the motto from the Law School seal, was part of a proposed University charter which the Trustees voted on March 17, 1937, to submit to the Massachusetts General Court for approval. After the charter received a favorable vote in the legislature on April 29, 1937, the Trustees formally ratified the new charter, and the new seal, on April 30, 1937. The new University seal was first used in the 1937-38 issue of the College of Liberal Arts catalogue, which was published at the end of April 1937.

As approved by the Trustees in 1937, and for the next thirty-four years, the University seal carried four dates--1906 (the year of the Law School's foundation), 1914 (the year in which the Law School was chartered by the General Court to grant degrees), 1935 (the year in which the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School of Law were chartered by the General Court to grant degrees), and 1937 (the year in which the University was incorporated/chartered by the General Court and in which, by the same act, the College of Journalism and the College of Business Administration were chartered to grant degrees). At the June 2, 1971, meeting of the Trustees, however, President Thomas A. Fulham was instructed by the Board to take steps "to make [the University seal] more compatible with the criteria of contemporary seals" and also to secure a uniform acceptance of the legally recognized seal. By the end of June 1971, the seal had been "modernized" by the removal of all dates except that of the University's founding, 1906. The "renovated" seal was first used in the 1971-72 edition of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences catalogue, published in July 1971.



The original Suffolk University seal, 1937, designed by Gleason Archer



Suffolk University seal, 1973, as it remained in 2010

The Alma Maters

The first proposal of a "school song" for Suffolk Law School was presented by Stephen Ambrose McAleer, '18, first editor of the *Suffolk Law School Register*. His composition--"Suffolk School! My School of Law!"--appeared in Volume I, number 7, of the *Register*, in April 1916. (Letter from his grandson, Andrew S. McAleer, October 19, 1996) For whatever reasons, the search was widened the following autumn in a song contest sponsored by the *Law Register* and the Dean. That contest produced five winners

of \$5 prizes (announced in February 1917 in Volume II, number 5, of the *Register*): McAleer, again, with a song, entitled “Suffolk-Lawrie” (to the air of Tipperary); Bernard Eyges, ’17 (“Give a Cheer for Suffolk”); Joseph Nihan, ’20 (“Alma Mater,” to the tune of “Maryland, My Maryland”); Martin A. Cummings, ’18 (“On! On! With Banners Waving,” to the tune of “Tramp, Tramp, Tramp”); and M.E. Rosenzweig, ’19 (“Honestas Et Diligentia,” to the tune of the “Battle Hymn of the Republic”). It is not clear that McAleer’s efforts, or the song contest, produced an air that endured as the school song; there is no mention of one in Suffolk Law School publications for the next twenty years.

With the incorporation of Suffolk University in 1937, President Archer was again energized to seek a signature melody for the new institution. For the purpose, he approached several confidants whom he deemed to have musical talent. Two new candidates for the “University song” designation resulted.

Both “Hymn to Suffolk” (music by Ralph Leroy [Roy] Harlow, Director of Musical Clubs 1938-39, Assistant Professor of Journalism 1939-42; words by Elizabeth Glenn Archer, the founder’s spouse) and “Ave, Suffolk!” (words and music by F. Morse Wemple) were composed and copyrighted in 1938. They both first appeared under “Suffolk Songs” in the 1938-39 Suffolk University Law School Student’s Handbook, page 39, and the 1939-40 Student’s Handbook of the College Departments, pages 33-34; for some reason, they did not appear in the 1938-39 Student’s Handbook of the College Departments. Only “Ave, Suffolk!” appears in the 1940-41 College Department Student’s Handbook, page 43; the precise significance of the other “Suffolk Song”’s omission is unclear. It is, at best, a moot point. After the end of the Archer era at Suffolk (1948), neither song was to be reprinted in official University literature again until first “Ave, Suffolk!” (1999-2001) and then “Hymn to Suffolk” (2002-04) were included in the programs for the New Student Convocations initiated by Vice-President Marguerite Dennis in 1999.

There is no evidence that any effort was made to replace the vanished “Suffolk Songs” between 1948 and the mid-1960s. At that time, a new “Alma Mater” was composed by a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences faculty member. Vera Lee came to Suffolk as an Instructor in Romance Languages in 1959, served as an Assistant Professor from 1960 until 1963, obtained her Ph.D. from Boston University in 1962, served as an Associate Professor in academic year 1963-64, and left Suffolk University in 1964. Since it was as “Dr. Vera Lee” that she signs herself as composer, it seems reasonable to assume that the “Alma Mater”

she contributed to Suffolk University was written between the fall of 1962 and the spring of 1964. In any case, it first appeared in *The Log* (the undergraduate student handbook) in 1965 (page 2); disappeared from *The Log* from 1966 until 1968; appeared on the June 1968 Commencement program and continued to be printed there through 1975; reappears in *The Log* beginning in 1969; and continued to be printed there through 2005-06.

A new “Suffolk University Alma Mater” (music by Emilio Aragon Alvarez, BA ’04; lyrics by CAS faculty member and respected poet Fred Marchant and his spouse Stephanie Rubin) was composed and copyrighted in February 2005. After a lengthy “testing” and approval process, the new alma mater received its first official performance at the University’s Centennial Convocation on the Boston Common, September 21, 2006. By the time of that first performance as the institution’s “official” alma mater, the original lyrics, which included the following stanza, had been modified. For its appropriateness, in acknowledgment of its appropriation by the author for use in this volume, and in memoriam, I quote here the original version of that modified second stanza:

Guided by the beacon on our Hill,
And the Archer’s starry reach,
From every continent and every shore,
We journey here, to learn and teach.

The Revised Standard version of the new alma mater, as performed on September 21, 2006, is as follows:

Over the cobblestones of Boston,
And down the city’s lamp-lit streets,
Over rivers, bays, and oceans,
We journey here to learn and teach.

Gladly did we learn.

and Gladly did we teach.

Guided by the beacon on our Hill,
and the heart’s own starry reach,
From every continent and every shore,
We journeyed here to learn and teach.

Gladly did we learn,

and Gladly did we teach.

In all the many ways we grew,
Amid all the wonders we did see,
We were partners on a journey,
Whether the path was smooth or steep.

Gladly did we learn,

and Gladly did we teach.

As the road unfolds before us,
and in the hopeful words we speak,
We honor and remember Suffolk,
Where we all came to learn and teach.
*Gladly did we learn,
and Gladly did we teach.**

* The refrain alludes to the poetry of Geoffrey Chaucer, who in “The General Prologue” to *The Canterbury Tales* summarizes his portrait of the Clerk (student, young scholar) of Oxford. Specifically: “And gladly wold he lern and gladly teeche.”

Purposes

From the foundation of Suffolk University, Gleason L. Archer assigned it the “real pioneer work” of “making lighter and surer the path of aspiring young men born in poverty, denied educational advantages in boyhood, and obliged to educate themselves at odd moments while doing a man’s work in the world.” (Gleason L. Archer, “Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939” [special report to the Board of Trustees], p. 26; Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, p. 17)

The founder insisted that Suffolk’s “chief mission” was and probably always would be “to minister to the evening student—the employed student.” These “earnest souls who toil in the evening schools,” he asserted, would be found “in the front ranks of our civilization of tomorrow”; the “honesty and diligence” of the new University’s students would help make Horatio Alger’s rags-to-riches stories come to life. (“Status of Suffolk University,” p. 23; Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, p. 17.) Day students constituted 14.6% of Suffolk Law School’s student body in 1924, and 25% of the Liberal Arts College’s enrollment in 1938. By 1980, day students made up 68.1% of Liberal Arts attendance. In the School of Management, the figure was 40%; and in the Law School, 57.7%. Scholarships specifically designed for Evening Division students were introduced briefly at the Colleges in 1948, then revived in 1966.

In Archer’s view, his school provided a “haven of opportunity” for “the leaders of the working classes throughout Greater Boston.” As a Progressive—and Progressivism was as distinctly a product of early twentieth-century conditions as was Suffolk University—he believed it to be part of his school’s vital mission to maintain equality of opportunity in education against conspiratorial efforts on the part of the “sinister rich” to close the channels of social mobility in America. If social and educational opportunity were significantly eroded, Archer

insisted, immigrants and native-born workingmen alike would quickly lose faith in the gospel of self-help preached by Horatio Alger and those like him. Suffolk's founder was convinced that, faced with a contradiction between theory and practice, many of these ambitious workmen might turn "dangerous," attracted by a socialist movement previously foreign to American soil. It was left to "true Americans" like himself, Archer felt, to prevent this catastrophe by fighting the selfish machinations of the rich, by rallying to the defense of the potentially oppressed poor, and by insuring the provision of educational opportunity to those less fortunate. Not only would such action help protect American society against socialism, but it would also allow "true American" Progressives like Archer to proselytize working-class people to their point of view. These Progressives could thus provide themselves with an army of political supporters that could spell the difference in their struggle against vested monopolistic interests in America. (Suffolk University Law School, 1939 catalogue, p. 6; Suffolk Law School, 1923 catalogue, p. 17.) "Bankers, brokers, and businessmen" (1923 catalogue, p. 17), with no interest in obtaining a law degree, also took individual courses at Suffolk to provide themselves with a background in certain legal areas. Their presence added variety to the student body, but their departure after taking only one or two courses lowered the proportion of students registered at Suffolk Law School between 1906 and 1937 who eventually graduated to a misleading 27.2%. By 1980, 38% of the undergraduates who entered Suffolk University as freshmen graduated in four years (compared to a national median of 35-40%), and 46% within six years. (Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts, 1937 catalogue, p. 14; Archer himself had risen from poverty through the providential philanthropic aid given him by Boston businessman George A. Frost; .for details, see Chapter Two)

Archer founded Suffolk Law School to be an "open door of opportunity" for immigrant and American-born workingmen. For years, he fought efforts by the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) to establish "quality control" standards for legal education through legislation or voluntary accreditation guidelines. Such "regulation," Archer feared, would drive the cost of forensic training or its prerequisites beyond the means of most Americans. His school was vilified by the professional associations as the seat of mediocrity, but Archer's opposition to exclusive standards was never opposition to educational excellence as such. He worked steadily to improve the quality of education offered at Suffolk Law School, and as high

school and college instruction became widely affordable, many at Suffolk who shared his goal of educational excellence came to accept as constructive the net influence of accreditation criteria. Although considered code words for elitism and exclusivity at the height of Archer's battles with the ABA and AALS, "quality" and "excellence" were eventually accepted as watchwords at the school he had founded. (Suffolk University Law School, 1938 catalogue, p. 2) On the Law School's early history, see Chapter Two and David L. Robbins, "Opportunity's Haven: The Ambiguous Heritage of Suffolk University Law School" (*Advocate*, 75th Anniversary Issue, 1981). Some material in the present chapter first appeared in that *Advocate* article.

The school and its Dean thus stood in the vanguard of a movement that was democratizing the country, assimilating immigrant families into the mainstream of American life, and opening new opportunities at all educational levels. Immigration quotas had been imposed in 1920, and that had contributed to a drop in the foreign-born percentage in the American population from 14% in 1910 to 12% in 1930. However, 70% of Boston's population in 1930 was either foreign-born or belonged to the first generation born in this country. While the immigrant tide had been stemmed, the ambitious second generation was clearly producing an enormous impact. Even when they did not enter schools themselves, they drove others into them. High school attendance rose from 10% of the high school age group in 1910 to 50% in 1930; in Europe, the comparable figure remained at 10% throughout the 1930s. Law school enrollments more than doubled, peaking in 1927 at 44,341—a figure that was not reached again until 1947. Not surprisingly, the number of total bar admissions rose nearly 60% between 1920 and 1930. The number of foreign-born lawyers, however, increased even more rapidly, rising by almost 80% over the same period. (Jerold Auerbach, *Unequal Justice: Lawyers and Social Change in Modern America* [New York, Oxford University Press, 1976], p. 100)

Such visible change in the structure of American education and society inevitably created a backlash. Xenophobia and the Red Scare went hand in hand with a developing professionalism in calling for higher "standards" in professional education as "antibodies" against foreign or radical infection. When the American Bar Association proposed in 1921 to require two years of college for admission to the bar, the measure seemed to be aimed directly at the part-time law schools and their constituencies.

These part-time (or "evening") institutions included the

John Marshall Law School, Chicago; the Atlanta Law School; the Benton College of Law, St. Louis; Northwestern College, Minneapolis; the Chattanooga College of Law; the National University Law School, Washington, D.C.; Brooklyn Law School; Portia Law School; and Archer's own Suffolk Law School (a total of ca. 75, including YMCA schools, about which Archer knew, and attempted to contact in February/March/April 1922, in an effort to set up a "National Association of Day and Evening Law Schools," (Convention, April 24-25, 1922, Cincinnati, OH), March 18, 1922, March 23, 1922, April 1, 1923, Journal II, p. 134] Some had day class sessions, but their primary market was working students. The YMCA law schools were also "evening" schools, but in general diverged in their views from the institutions listed above.

His first encounter with the "Educational Octopus" in the Suffolk School of Law charter fight in 1912-14 had left Dean Archer profoundly suspicious of any movement to "control" education in the name of "standards." When the American Bar Association proposed in 1921 to require two years of college for admission to the bar, Archer was outraged. He viewed the action as an attempt to exclude workingmen from law study, to make law a "millionaires' racket." After all, less than ten percent of Americans in 1921 could afford the privilege of attending college. Behind the proposal, he saw the hand of the "educational trust." The same sinister interests that had opposed Suffolk's charter in 1912 were now moving, he believed, against all schools of Suffolk's type. Tuition costs already excluded newcomers from the universities which formed the "Educational Octopus." The monopolists, Archer argued, were now out to close the legal profession to all except graduates of their chosen universities—just as, in 1910, they had closed the medical profession. Harvard Law School and Boston University Law School were singled out as centers of militant monopolism. The Association of American Law Schools was denounced as a pressure group for the exclusive "University" law schools; it had been AALS activity which pushed the new "standard" through the ABA Section of Legal Education.

Suffolk's Dean led the opposition to the "college monopoly." For the next ten years, Archer criss-crossed the country. He attended ABA conventions and addressed state bar associations; he spoke to groups of lawyers, to law educators, and to the general public. He pleaded his case in spirited newspaper columns, foreboding magazine and journal articles, and compelling radio broadcasts. He lobbied in legislatures and cooperated with sympathetic legislators, like Martin Lomasney in Massachusetts.

Archer's defiance of the "educational trust" even found material expression in the giant electric sign he had erected atop the Derne Street building in 1924. "Suffolk Law School," it read, and it was visible as far away as Cambridge—where, some said, it drove the administrators of Harvard Law School to distraction.

The Association of American Law Schools, which Archer regarded and denounced as the principal pressure group for the exclusive "University" law schools, had been founded in 1900. The American Bar Association, whose Section of Legal Education Archer believed the AALS aimed to use as the locus for valorizing its demand for a "college monopoly" for law school admission, dated from 1878. To counterbalance the "anti-democratic" activities of the AALS and ABA, Archer organized in 1922 the National Association of Day and Evening Law Schools.¹³ Archer's National Association shared common concerns about the "monopoly" positions of the ABA and AALS with the National Bar Association, founded in 1925 by black attorneys who could not gain admission to the ABA. For a decade after 1921, the Dean and his allies struggled to neutralize ABA efforts to have the two-year college requirement adopted by state bar associations or bar examiners. Gleason L. Archer was, by 1932, a nationally recognized spokesman for "equality of opportunity," and Suffolk, the flagship for part-time law schools. The crusade, however, rendered permanent the Dean's hostility toward the ABA and AALS; it also engendered in many affiliated with his institution a long-lived skepticism about the motives that inspired forceful advocates of "excellence"—whether sought through accrediting bodies or through self-imposed "standards."

When Gleason L. Archer resigned as Dean of Suffolk University Law School in 1942, he had occupied that position since founding the school thirty-six years earlier. Archer's institution, like urban evening schools across the country, served native and immigrant workingmen who could not afford the time or money for a traditional legal education, or who would be excluded from older law schools by barriers of socio-economic prejudice. Since nearly all of Archer's students worked full-time during the day, evening classes allowed them to retain their jobs. The school was open only three nights a week; and each course met only once weekly, giving students time to assimilate course material. A part-time faculty and a minimal administrative staff kept salary costs down and tuition low; after 1915, a free employment bureau helped students to find the jobs necessary for continued attendance. Gleason Archer was determined to keep his law school financially accessible to any ambitious working man,

of any age or background. Dean Archer experimented briefly with a full-time day program between September 1911 and May 1915; daytime classes were reinaugurated in September 1924 and have been offered continuously (excluding the war years 1942-45) ever since.

Most threatening (in Archer's judgment) to the educational democratization project of the evening law schools, and to the future of Suffolk Law School in particular, was the sponsorship after 1921 by representatives of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) in control of the American Bar Association's Section of Legal Education of a measure which would enact what they called a "college requirement" and what Archer designated a "college monopoly." By it, two years of work in an undergraduate college would be made a prerequisite for admission to the bar. Since there were few colleges nationwide, and none in New England, that offered a bachelor of arts degree through evening study, a "college requirement" would dry up the pool of working students in which Suffolk Law School and its sister "evening" law schools specialized.

Under the circumstances, Archer, who had founded Suffolk Law School and for twenty years championed it and law schools like it as the torch-bearers for "democracy in education," concluded that it was necessary to reconstruct his thinking, to expand his vision, and to carry his struggle for "democratization" to a larger theater. At the 1927 meeting of the American Bar Association, the "new model" Archer unexpectedly introduced, and won passage of, a resolution calling for "the establishment in each State, where none now exist, of opportunities for a collegiate training, free or at moderate cost, so that all deserving young men and women seeking admission to the Bar may obtain an adequate preliminary education." (As reported (by Gleason Archer) in the *Suffolk Alumni News* (the first issue of which appeared in April 1927, and of which Archer was editor for 1927) inserted in *Journal II*, pp. 244-45; Chicago, August 19, 1930, after a seven-year hiatus in writing, *Journal II*, pp. 244-45)

Shortly thereafter, in 1931, Archer formulated plans for the creation of a Suffolk College as part of a "great evening University—"evening" here should be read as "democratic"—which was to surround, support, and surpass Suffolk Law School in the defense of "equality of opportunity." In Archer's reconstruction of his institution, a university-based approach, with accessible and affordable undergraduate education providing a foundation for the law school professional platform that was based on it, succeeded the previous exclusive emphasis on

professional education as the fulcrum of its democratization agenda. (January 24, 1931, Journal II, pp. 348-49; Wednesday, Feb 4, 1931, Journal II, pp. 350-52.)

The new Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, and other new “democratic” undergraduate institutions like it, Archer believed, would keep the path open for a working people to Bar admission but, more importantly, they “occupie[d] a position of strategic importance...as the gateway not only to the great professions, but also to all highly skilled occupations.” These new “democratic colleges” would serve a much larger constituency than any “democratic” law schools could ever hope to, and thus could have a much more far-reaching and profound impact in creating and consolidating “educational democracy” in America. From its foundation in 1934 to provide academic education and college degrees for employed men and women, the first college of this nature in New England,” this undergraduate enterprise became, for Archer, the new fulcrum of his project of educational democratization. From the time that he created Suffolk University in 1937, President Archer characterized the Law School as “the second department of Suffolk University.” (1943 Law School catalogue, p. 3)

In Archer’s view, the law school still had an important role to play in this project, but no longer the primary one. Two additional “undergraduate departments,” a College of Journalism and a College of Business Administration were opened, in 1936 and 1937 respectively, before the integration of the Law School and the Colleges as Suffolk University in April 1937. To provide facilities and accommodate growth for the new “undergraduate departments,” Archer believed it worth the financial risk of doubling the size of the Law School Building at the height of the Depression (1937-38) to create a “University Building.” The president saw this speculation as the only way forward, out of an institutional death-spiral which would have resulted had Suffolk Law School been left without “democratic” undergraduate offspring.

The future of our institution [he insisted to the Board of Trustees in 1939] lies in the University rather than in any one department. The Law Department now carries the financial burden. The College of Liberal Arts will be in a position to take its turn until the College of Business Administration comes to the rescue. In other words for two years there will be a decreasing revenue from the Law School until it settles into a position where it will earn merely enough to pay its own share of the University expense. College of Liberal Arts and College of Business

Administration will increase in stature and earning power so that the members of the University family will bear their share of the burdens. (Gleason Archer, "Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939 [Special report to the Board of Trustees]," p. 6.)

Like its parent institution, the College was to be, in the founder's phrase, an "educational pioneer." When it was chartered by the General Court in February 1935, Suffolk College became the first institution in New England at which a student could obtain a BA entirely by evening study. It was also co-educational, a practice which Suffolk Law likewise adopted from the time of the College's foundation.

Archer described Suffolk College as devoted, like its parent institution Suffolk Law School, to preserving "equality of opportunity in education." Using the same rhetoric of which he had previously made Suffolk Law School the focal point, he now celebrates the College as a "haven of opportunity," striving to "keep open the door of opportunity." Finally, he characterizes the College, and the institution as a whole as an educational "pioneer." (1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5; Suffolk Law School, 1934-35 catalogue, page 11; Gleason L. Archer, "Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939 [Special report to the Board of Trustees]," page 26)

Suffolk Law School founder and partisan-in-chief Gleason Archer had become convinced that "democracy in education" required that that law/professional school become part of a large enterprise, an educational institution and undertaking much more comprehensive: a "great evening University." In the "great [democratic] University" which Archer envisioned, all academic units would henceforth be required, for the good of their common cause, to submerge their particular interests in the common well-being.

Archer's vision was that the interest of the University involved in this "democratic"—and democratizing—endeavor would supersede, override, the particular interests of the various constituent academic units, including the "parent" law school. In his view, the various academic units would, through this educational "diversification," support each other financially and in pursuit of the enterprise, under the facilitating oversight of "educational professionals," like himself, in the University administration.

Archer's re-construction, his re-visioning, of the University was the cause of the only major confrontations he ever had with his trustees. Those confrontations centered exclusively on

the issue of law school primacy—never, as some later tried to contend, on the issue of accreditation.

Archer describes Suffolk College as devoted, like its parent institution Suffolk Law School, to preserving “equality of opportunity in education”: “Suffolk Law School has long been the champion of equality of opportunity in education for children of the rich and the poor.” (1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5). He also describes it as a “haven of opportunity” (1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5), striving to “keep open the door of opportunity” (1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5). Finally, he characterizes the College, and the institution as a whole as an educational “pioneer” (Suffolk Law School, 1934-35 catalogue, page 11; Gleason L. Archer, “Status of Suffolk University, January 16, 1939 [special report to the Board of Trustees], page 26.)

“Within a period of 30 years,” Archer lamented, “the high school enrollment has increased from a little over 10 percent of the population of high school age [14-17] to more than 50 per cent of that population. This enrollment is so unusual for a secondary school that it has attracted the attention of Europe, where only 8 to 10 per cent attend secondary school....If more than five million young people are to be found annually in our secondary schools as against a small fraction of that number a generation ago, this means that a very large proportion of the ambitious youth of the nation will be unable to gain admission to the colleges that served the needs of young people a generation ago.” “My statistics,” he warned, “gathered from government reports, were...astounding[:] only 1.4% of our school children having the advantage of a college training, which meant that the bar association plan would bar out over 98% of our young people from aspiring to the profession of law.” (National Survey of Secondary Education, Monograph No. 1, issued by Commissioner of Education of the United State, Summer 1934, p. vii, quoted in 1934-35 CLA catalogue, pp. 4-5; Manchester, N.H., Saturday, Mar 18, 1922, Journal II, pp. 119-34)

“The General Court,” Archer informed the Suffolk Law School trustees in 1934, “is about to issue new rules adopting the college requirement. We must at once formulate plans for an evening college and next year apply to the Legislature for degree-granting privileges in the academic field. Thus only can we hope to meet the competition of other schools.

I have already sounded out the possibility of securing a really adequate faculty of college teachers. Supt. Campbell of the Boston schools assures me that we can draw upon the Faculty of the Teacher's College for our staff members. We must therefore lay out a curriculum that shall be basically sound—restricted so far as possible to cultural subjects that have bearing upon lawyers.” (Gleason L. Archer, Report, 8 June 1934)

When founded in 1934, the “new department” fulfilled Archer’s vision of “a College of Liberal Arts which would “offer to ambitious boys in far off places an opportunity to earn their education by placing them in positions in or near Boston.” Before the creation of the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, Archer insisted, “no opportunity existed through which a Bachelor of Arts degree might be attained entirely through evening study...[Suffolk was] the first evening college of Liberal Arts in New England.” Prior to Suffolk, he reiterated a year later, :”no opportunity existed in any of the five New England states whereby an ambitious man or woman might win a Bachelor of Arts degree entirely through evening study.” (February 4, 1931, Journal II, p. 351; 1936 CLA catalogue, p. 4; 1937 CLA catalogue, p. 6).

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If Archer’s institution was designed as an instrument of economic self-help, a “haven of opportunity,” for poorer “native” Americans, it also aimed at the new immigrant groups. Irish American Bernard Joseph Killion, for example, of the Suffolk School of Law’s first graduating class (1909), went on to become the institution’s first alumnus to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court and, in 1944, a Suffolk University Trustee.

Gleason Archer’s “life interest” was in “democracy in education” and the struggle against “monopoly,” or what Emerson

figuratively characterized as “aristocracy” in American society.

“[M]y life interest [Archer insisted] is vitally focussed upon the preservation to present and future generations of that democracy in education and in the opportunities of life which our ancestors have transmitted to us...[against] the iniquity of... the juggernaut of monopoly... a great and nation wide movement to close the doors of [education] in the face of young men and women who are obliged to work for a living.” (January 27, 1932, *Journal II*, p. 385; February 14, 1932, *Journal III*, pp. 1-2)

In the service of that “life interest,” Archer’s foundational constructions shifted—morphed—pragmatically as his life (and that of his institutional “shadow”) progressed.

When he founded his evening law school, Gleason Archer expected that it would serve primarily the economic interests of poor whites like himself. When the quality of the service that he was offering at the price drew a much more diverse ethnic, cultural, and racial clientele than he had anticipated, Archer expanded the content of his economically egalitarian language to include the social and cultural interests of blacks, Asians, Hispanics, and Native Americans, as he discovered the market possibilities for those clienteles. Rather than reject them or drive them out, as many (even most) “respectable” schools would have done, Archer went with the (market) possibilities—with the flow, but against the current of societal authorities, in an arch-Emersonian pragmatic posture. But as he discovered these market possibilities and deployed his rhetoric and publicity to appeal to those new candidates, his commitment to their inclusion under the aegis of democracy in education and in American society grew beyond what anyone would reasonably have predicted of the backwoods prodigy.

The more publicly Archer defended his economic interest by insisting on his right to mass-market a value-added product to customers free to utilize it, the more he also became an advocate for the social and cultural, as well as the economic, legitimatization of his customers in the American agora. His belief in social and cultural democracy went hand-in-hand with his faith in the liberating effects of the competitive marketplace. He never conjectured that the competitive operation of the market might lead, if unregulated, not away from monopoly, but rather toward it.

A product of the fruitful cusp, the fertile borderlands, between the persistent “frontier” democracy of mid-nineteenth-century America and the civic social and cultural democracy of twentieth-century America, Archer started out—and in some

moods remained—a “Progressive,” a cultural conservative. But he was more comprehensively a child of his times than to be a “mere” Progressive.

Like most “Progressives” of the early twentieth century, Archer can accurately be described as a “conservative,” looking consciously toward preserving (some would say nostalgically) “traditional American” values from the mid-nineteenth century. But accurate understanding of Archer and his school also demand that he be described in at least one other way. As much as there was in Archer and his value system of nineteenth-century icons like Waldo Emerson, Horatio Alger, and P.T. Barnum, there was as much of twentieth-century visionaries like scientific management pioneer Frederick W. Taylor, mass marketing innovator J. Walter Thompson, pragmatist philosopher William James, and even Coney Island entrepreneur Frederick Thompson. Although he was solidly grounded in American cultural history, Archer was also a forward-looking and innovative modernist in at least intuitive touch with the trends, tendencies, and technological novelties of his time; and the institution he founded was managed with an unwavering determination, but as great a tactical flexibility as necessary, to preserve the rights and opportunities embedded in that cultural history for his contemporaries and those who were to succeed them. In this, Archer was, in many ways, an exemplary “Progressive.” As Judy Woodward has noted, “during the Progressive Era in U.S. history, efficiency [side by side with mass marketing] was part cultural fad, part technological ideal.” (Judy Woodward, “Efficiency Expert,” *Inventing Tomorrow*, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, spring 2000, p. 1)

Gleason Archer, a Progressive Republican in politics who was always willing to work with Democrats for “progressive” causes, was a modernist (or “pragmatist”) in educational and economic attitudes as well.

Gleason Archer’s outspoken “democratic” mission expanded in its aspirations as Archer’s institution grew and changed, and as the world changed around it. Archer’s construction of the school’s “mission” began as one of economic democracy, which rapidly, as Archer saw who its actual beneficiaries in his classrooms were, expanded into a construction of cultural and social democracy—or “racial democracy,” as the usage of Archer’s time would have it. In nineteenth and early twentieth century parlance, nationalities and ethnicities were referred as “races.” Archer’s school (and his construction of the community that it served) rapidly grew to encompass not only these diverse, often

disempowered “races,” but also significant numbers of African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans—the classic AHANA construction, although not yet by that name. These latter individuals were prominently featured in publicity photos and articles advertising Archer’s school. Archer knew his market, and was not afraid explicitly to appeal to it.

This cultural democracy, this Emersonian “mutual reverence” of individuals from diverse communities for each other, and each other’s traditions, Archer called “cosmopolitanism.” By this name, he valorized diversity, cultural democracy, as a core component of the institution’s service, at a time when such comprehensive extension of the concept of “democracy”—in education or anywhere else—was regarded by many as decidedly suspect.

But Archer’s conception of “cosmopolitanism”—cultural democracy to go with his educational democracy—grew steadily beyond even these wide bounds. By the 1930s, as changes in society and technology expanded “educated society” to include women and shrank the globe itself through advances in aviation and electronic communication,, Archer personally and pragmatically reconstructed his (and his institution’s) conception of “cosmopolitanism” to abolish “gender” and “Americanism” as limiting boundaries.

The Suffolk Colleges were all founded as coeducational, and the Law School ceased to be “a man’s school” at the same time. Archer also clearly in this period began to re-vision Boston (and Suffolk University in particular) as an educational and opportunity mecca not just for students from “hill towns and backwoods sections” of New England, but from “far off places”—from other parts of the country and from around the world. (Gleason Archer, February 4, 1931, Journal II, p. 351; 1934-35 Suffolk College of Liberal Arts catalogue, p. 4; 1935-36 Suffolk College of Arts and Sciences catalogue, p. 5)

Appendix B *Suffolk University Administrators, 1905-2007*

I. Gleason Archer's Administrative Staff, 1906-48

Positions:

Secretaries to the Dean

Miss Mary A. Hines, April 1909 to April 1911

Thomas F. Sherry, September 1915 to July 1917

John V. Sherry, July 1917 to September 1918

Miss Catharine C. Caraher, January 1919-40 (with exception of six-week "experiment" with all-male staff in summer of 1922 and a six-month sabbatical, 15 February-15 August 1939)

Mr. Kean, assistant secretary, February 1922 – dismissed February 1922 ("Mr. Cleveland is brushing up on shorthand and will help Miss Caraher whenever necessary," February 28, 1922)

Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (replaces Henry

Rossiter Snyder), 1936-40 (still also Secretary to Dean)
Margaret H. Gillespie, Assistant Secretary, 1936-37
Catharine C. Caraher, Secretary, Suffolk Law School, and
Assistant Treasurer, Suffolk Law School, 1937-40
Miss Carrolla A. Bryant, Executive Secretary of University and
Registrar of College Departments, also Assistant Treasurer,
Collegiate Departments, 1937-46
Mrs. Margaret H. Gillespie, Assistant Secretary, Suffolk Law
School, 1937-40
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Secretary, Suffolk Law School, 1940-42
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Secretary to Faculty, [Suffolk Law
School?], 1944-46
Mary Frances Pray, Secretary to Law School, 1948-52[53?]

Recorder

Until September 1914, all recording of student records was done
by Dean Archer personally. Since that date the following
officers have served:

William G. Dolan, LL.B., Recorder, September 1914 to May
1922, when he retired because of ill health
William G. Dolan, Recorder, 1914-16, 1918
J. Frank Welch, Assistant Recorder, 1915-16
F. Leslie Viccaro, Assistant Recorder, 1915-16
Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Recorder 1919-20
Mr. [Leo J.] Halloran, the Recorder, February 1922
Miss Catharine C. Caraher, Recorder, September 1922 to January
1925, when because of increase of her regular secretarial
duties, it was necessary to appoint another recorder
H. Rossiter Snyder, Recorder, January 1925-26
H. Rossiter Snyder, Recorder of Problems and Examinations,
1925-26
Ernest L. Mathis, Recorder of Abstracts, 1925-26
Miss Edith Morrill, Filing Clerk and Assistant Recorder, 1925-29
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Assistant Recorder, 1926-31
Roger Stinchfield, Recorder, 1926-27
Leonard Williams, Recorder, 1927-31
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Recorder, 1935-36
Dorothy M. McNamara, Recorder, 1936-37
Dorothy M. McNamara, Recorder, SLS, 1937-[41?]42

Assistant Treasurer

Carl Collar, Cashier, 1908-11
Henry S. Snyder, Superintendent of Building and Assistant
Treasurer, 1914-23
Henry S. Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, 1923-27
Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (along with Henry S.

Snyder, 1924-27), 1924-27

Henry Rossiter Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, 1927-36

Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (replaces Henry Rossiter Snyder), 1936-37 (still also Secretary to Dean)

Catharine C. Caraher, Secretary, Suffolk Law School, and Assistant Treasurer, Suffolk Law School, 1937-40

Miss Carrolla A. Bryant, Executive Secretary of University and Registrar of College Departments, also Assistant Treasurer, Collegiate Departments, 1937-46

Bursar

Arthur W. MacLean, Bursar, 1911-12

Paul A. MacDonald, Bursar, 1937-[41?]42

Dorothy M. McNamara, Bursar, [1941?]1942-June 1964

Bookstore Manager

James E. O'Brien, Stationer, 1908-09

Alden M. Cleveland, Manager of Bookstore, 1922-27

Harold N. Archer, Manager of Bookstore, 1927-31

Marian G. Archer (married Paul A. MacDonald, August 20, 1935; Marian G. MacDonald, 1936-37), Bookstore Manager, 1933-39[40?][Marian MacDonald's first child, Faith, was born in December 1939, by which time someone else had taken over the Bookstore position, MacDonald, p. 28]

Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Bookstore Manager, 1939[40?]-42

Placement Bureau Director

Paul A. MacDonald, Director, Placement Bureau, 1935-38

Miss Edith R. Doane, Director, Placement Bureau, 1938-42

Clerks

Leo J. Halloran, Attendance Clerk, 1915-16

Nelson D. Simons, Filing Clerk, 1922-24

Miss Edith Morrill, Filing Clerk and Assistant Recorder, 1924-29

Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Clerk (mimeograph operator and general clerical), 1925-26

Julia Archer on office staff, 1926-27

Stenographers

Miss Antonetta Ciampa, Stenographer, Review Department, 1924-27

Miss Dorothy McNamara, Stenographic Department, November 1927-36

Miss M. Louise Duggan, Stenographic Department, 1927-31

Miss Ruth Holland, Stenographic Department, SLS, 1937-40

Librarian

H. Rossiter Snyder, Librarian, 1909-10

John F. Stinchfield, Librarian, 1910-12

Louis E. Pasco, Librarian, 1912-14

F. Leslie Viccaro, Asst. Librarian, 1912-13
George A. Cutting, Jr., Assistant Librarian, 1912-13
Byron S. Land, Assistant Librarian, 1912-13
Frederick A. Harris, Assistant Librarian, 1913-14
Harry G. Seligman, Assistant Librarian, 1913-16
Frederick A. Harris, Librarian, 1914-16
Max Wittenberg, Assistant Librarian, 1915-16
Leo Lemire, Librarian, 1925-26
Harry Wilbur, Librarian, 1926-30
Adam M. Stefanski, Assistant Librarian, 1926-27
Charles A. Kane, Assistant Librarian, 1927-30
Charles A. Kane, Librarian, 1930-31
Frank B. Foster, Assistant Librarian, 1930-31
Gerard S. Williams, Librarian, 1931-33
Joseph A. Sala, 1933-37
Paul A. MacDonald, Assistant Librarian, 1934-35
Awney Waffi Desjaney (Saudi Arabia), Assistant Librarian, 1934-35
Roslyn A. Blank joins Sala as Librarian, 1936-37
Miss M. Esther Newsome, Librarian, University Library, 1937-48
Miss Louise Weisopf, Assistant Librarian, 1937-38
M. Esther Newsome, Director, Extracurricular Activities, 1937-38

Faculty Advisors

Francis J. O'Connor, T.J. Boynton Debating Society, 1937-38
Ward Browning, Director of Debating, 1938-39
Thomas C. Eccles, Director, *Suffolk Journal*, 1937-39
John Griffin, Athletic Coach, 1937-38
Ralph L. Harlow, Director of Musical Clubs, 1938-39
M. Esther Newsome, Director, Suffolk Players, 1938-39

Superintendent of Building

Henry S. Snyder, Superintendent of Building and Assistant
Treasurer, 1914-22
James J. Moriarty, Engineer, 1922-24
Thomas J. McGreal, Assistant Engineer, 1922-24
William E. Dingwall, Assistant Engineer, 1923-24
Thomas J. McGreal, Superintendent of Building, 1924-26
William E. Dingwall, Engineer, 1924-27
Harold N. Archer, Superintendent of Building, 1926-27
Theodore Baker, Engineer, 1927-48
Frank B. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 1927-30
Gerard S. Williams, Assistant Engineer, 1930-31
Mr. [Ronald H.] Keddy, Assistant Engineer, 1931-33

Alumni Secretary

Alden M. Cleveland, Alumni Secretary, 1927-39

Individuals:

- Margaret Gillespie (sister of Miss Catharine C. Caraher)
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Clerk (mimeograph operator and general clerical), 1925-26
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Assistant Recorder, 1926-31
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Recorder, 1935-36
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Assistant Secretary, 1936-37 (no longer Recorder)
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Assistant Secretary, SLS, 1937-40
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Bookstore Manager, 1939[40?]-42
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Secretary, Suffolk Law School, 1940-42
Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Secretary to Faculty, [Suffolk Law School?], 1944-46
Dorothy M. McNamara
Miss Dorothy McNamara, Stenographic Department, November 1927-36
Dorothy M. McNamara, Recorder, 1936-37
Dorothy M. McNamara, Recorder, SLS, 1937-[41?]-42
Dorothy M. McNamara, Bursar, [1941?]1942-June 1964
Dorothy M. McNamara, Alumni Secretary, 1964-74
Catharine C. Caraher
Miss Catharine C. Caraher, Secretary to the Dean, January 1919-40 (with exception of six-week "experiment" with all-male staff in summer of 1922 and a six-month sabbatical, 15 February-15 August 1939)
Miss Catharine C. Caraher, Recorder, September 1922 to January 1925
Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (along with Henry S. Snyder, 1924-27), 1924-27
Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (replaces Henry Rossiter Snyder), 1936-40 (still also Secretary to Dean)
Catharine C. Caraher, Secretary, Suffolk Law School, and Assistant Treasurer, Suffolk Law School, 1937-40
Edith Morrill
Miss Edith Morrill, Filing Clerk and Assistant Recorder, 1924-29
Antonetta Ciampa
Miss Antonetta Ciampa, Stenographer, Review Department, 1924-27
Alden Cleveland
Alden M. Cleveland, Manager of Bookstore, 1922-27
("Mr. Cleveland is brushing up on shorthand and will help Miss Caraher whenever necessary," February 28, 1922)
Alden M. Cleveland, Alumni Secretary 1927-39

Alden Cleveland heads up endowment campaign, 1937
Henry Rossiter Snyder (son of Henry S. Snyder)
H. Rossiter Snyder, Librarian, 1909-10
H. Rossiter Snyder, Recorder, January 1925-27
H. Rossiter Snyder, Recorder of Problems and Examinations,
1925-26
Henry Rossiter Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, 1927-36
Henry S. Snyder
Henry S. Snyder, Superintendent of Building and Assistant
Treasurer, 1914-23
Henry S. Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, 1923-27
Paul A. MacDonald
Paul A. MacDonald, Assistant Librarian, 1934-35
Paul A. MacDonald, College Librarian, 1935-36
Paul A. MacDonald, Director, Placement Bureau, 1935-38
Paul A. MacDonald, Bursar, 1937-[41?]42 [Paul MacDonald was
still Bursar in spring of 1942, before he and Marian moved to
Maine, MacDonald, p. 32]
Marian G. Archer (m. Paul A. MacDonald, August 20, 1935;
Marian G. MacDonald, 1936-37)
Marian G. Archer (Marian G. MacDonald, 1936-37), Bookstore
Manager, 1935-39[40?]

II. Suffolk University Administration, 1906-2007

University Administration

President

Gleason L. Archer, President, 1937-48
Walter M. Burse, President, 1948-54
Robert B. Munce, President, 1954-60 (John E. Fenton, Sr.,
Acting President during Munce's illness, 1959-60; Munce,
Chancellor, 1960-64)
Dennis C. Haley, President, 1960-65
John E. Fenton, Sr., President, 1965-70
Thomas A. Fulham, President, 1970-80
Daniel H. Perlman, President, 1980-89
David J. Sargent, JD54, President, August 1989-October 2010
Vice President [office created 23 July 47; filled 10 June 48]
Arthur W. Hanson, 1948-57
John E. Fenton, Sr., 1957-66
Donald W. Goodrich, 1966-69
Donald Grunewald, 1969-72
Francis X. Flannery, Vice President and Treasurer, 1972-
Vice President for Development

Joseph M. Kelley, Vice President for Institutional Advancement, 1982-91

David L. Murphy, Vice President for Development, 1992-93

James A. Campbell, Vice President of Development, 1993-96

Marguerite J. Dennis, Vice President for Development and Enrollment, 1996-2002

Kathryn Battillo, Vice President for Advancement, 2003-
Vice President for Enrollment and International Programs

Marguerite J. Dennis, Dean of Enrollment and Retention Management, 1994-96; Vice President for Development and Enrollment, 1996-2002; Vice President of Enrollment and International Programs, 2002-
Vice President for Government and Community Affairs

John Nucci, Vice President for Government and Community Affairs, 2006-

Michael Barretti, Director of Executive Education and Life-long Learning Programs [SSOM?], effective 1 Jan 04

Kristen Swanquist Polita, Associate Director, Executive Education and Life-long Learning 21 June 04
President's Office

Dr. Ronald G. Koback, Executive Assistant to the President, 1981-82

Diane Tarmy Rudnick, Executive Assistant to the President, 1982-85

Nat S. Caliendo, Jr., Executive Assistant to the President, 1985-91

Robert C. Waehler, Special Assistant to the President and the Development Office, 1990-91

Carolyn Lamar Jordan, Assistant to the President and Director of Minority Affairs, 1983-86, 1987-88 [position authorized 13 April 83]

Sharon Elizabeth Artis (later Artis-Goodwin and Artis-Jackson) replaces Jordan which Jordan on ACE Fellowship, 1986-87

Sharon Artis-Jackson, Assistant to the President and Director of Minority Affairs [later, of Multicultural Affairs], 1988-2003

No Assistant to the President and Director of Multicultural Affairs for 2003-04

Eric Lee, Assistant to the President [(for Diversity) and Director of Multicultural Affairs], 2004-
Office of the Provost [created 2004]

Patricia Maguire Meservey, Provost and Academic Vice President, fall 2004-
Government and Community Affairs [created Jan 2006]

John Nucci, Vice President for Government and Community Affairs, 2006-

Public Affairs [created 2003-04]

Floyd L. Bell, Publicity Director, 1949-59[61?]
Louis M. Bell, Publicity Director, 1959-67
Louis B. Connelly, Director of Public Relations, 1967-97
Rosemarie E. Sansone, Director of Public Affairs, 1996-2003
[transferred to newly-created Public Affairs Office, under
President Sargent]
Rosemarie E. Sansone, Director, 2003- [transferred from
Development/Advancement]
President's Communication Council operating Jan 04
Michael Pearce, Chief Information Officer Oct 06
Julie Schniewind, Director of Corporate Learning Initiatives
within Institute for Executive Education, 2006-
Jeanne Morton, Project Manager and Institutional Research
Analyst for Provost's Office, 2006-

College Librarian

Paul A. MacDonald, 1935-36
M. Esther Newsome, 1936-48
Edward G. Hartmann, Director of Libraries, 1948-58
Richard J. Sullivan, Director of Libraries, 1958-75
Edmund G. Hamann, Director of the College Libraries, 1975-
77; College Librarian, 1977-81; Director, Mildred F. Sawyer
Library, 1981-June 1998

Robert E. Dugan, Director, August 1998-

University Archives

Hiram J. Archer, Director of Archives, 1965[or before]-66
P. Richard Jones, Director of Archives, 1966-86
David L. Robbins, Director of Archives, 1986-98
Robert J. Allison, University Archives Director, 1998-2005
Beth Anne Bower, University Archivist and Moakley Institute
Director, 2005-
Julia Collins, Associate University Archivist, 2005-
Robert S. Friedman Laboratory on Cobscook Bay, Edmunds, Maine
Arthur J. West II, Director, [pre-1980]-89
[R. Lester Seeley, Station Manager, [pre-1980]-
Beatrice L. Snow, Director, 1989-99; Executive Director, 1999-
Carl L. Merrill, Program Coordinator, 1983-86; Station
Coordinator, 1986-99; Director, 1999-

University Counseling Center

Kenneth F. Garni, Director, [pre-1980]-
Personnel Office [renamed Human Resources, 1 Sept 1989]
Karen E. Hickey, Director of Personnel and Equal Employment
Opportunity, 1980-86
Michael Roskelly, Director, 2 July 1986-July 1989

Judith Minardi, Director of Human Resources, 1 Sept 1989-
[Patricia A. Murphy, Personnel Representative, 1983-85]
[Gail Q. Sheffey, Personnel Representative, 1985-86; Manager of
Employment Training, 1986-87]
[Toni Lenz Tinberg (Personnel Assistant since 1985), Personnel
Representative, 1987-90; Assistant Director of Human
Resources, 1990-94; Associate Director, Human Resources,
1994-2000]
[Grace Elson (part-time secretary in Personnel Office), Training
Coordinator, 1987-90]

Human Resources Office

Lisa D'Amato Vigliotta, Associate Director, Human Resources,
1995-

CAS Computers

Andrea O. Napolitano (Ortisi in 1987), Information
Processing Coordinator, 1986-88; Information Processing/
Microcomputer Lab Coordinator, 1988-90; Director of PC
Resources, 1990-

Ian C. Westmacott, Academic Computing Systems Administrator,
1991-93

Jamie S. Guinan, Academic Computing Systems Administrator,
1993-

Eric R. Myrvaagnes, CLAS Director of Academic Computing,
1981-

Advisor to Women

Marian G. Archer, 1934-37

Ruth C. Widmayer, 1947-48[50?]

Catherine Fehrer, 1949-50

Edith M. Marken, 1950-53

Catherine Fehrer, 1953-56

Renee R. Hubert, 1956-57

Catherine Fehrer, 1957-58

Florence Petherick, 1958-72; Advisor to Women's Office, 1971-?

Elizabeth S. Williams, 1972-77[?]

Doris M. Clausen, Advisor to Women's Studies Program Center,
1990-93

Women's Studies [Advisory] Committee Chairs

Agnes Bain, Convenor, Women's Studies Advisory Committee,
1984-85

Agnes Bain, Convenor, Women's Studies Committee, 1985-86

Agnes Bain, Women's Studies Director, 1986-89

Alexandra Todd, Women's Studies Director, 1989-92

Krisanne Bursik, Women's Studies Director, 1992-

C. Walsh Theatre General Manager

Kim Whitener (part-time), Jan 1989-Nov 1992
 Celeste (Bennett) Wilson, 5 Nov 1992-
*English as a Second Language (ESL) – program approved 12 April
 89, established fall 1989*
 Peter Caputo, 1989-90
 Fernanda Rogrigues, July 1990-
*English Language for Internationals (ELI) – program approved 1
 June 1994, established fall 1994*
 Fernanda Rodrigues
*English Language for Internationals [added 1995-96; combined with
 ELI as Second Language Services 1998-99]*
 Fernanda Rodrigues, Program Director, 1995-98
*Language Related Services/English Language for Internationals
 [added 1997-98; ESL combined with ELI to form Second
 Language Services 1998-99]*
 Linda Foley-Vinay, Program Director, 1997-98; Program
 Director, ESL, ELI, LRS, 1998-
*Suffolk University Law School Center for Professional Development
 (established 1982) – renamed Center for Advanced Legal Studies
 ca. 1991*
 Charles P. Kindregan, Director, 1982-88
 Anthony Sandoe, Director, 1988-92
 Carole Wagan, Director, July[May?] 1992-
Collection of African American Literature
 H. Edward Clark, Director, 1971-85
 Robert E. Fox, Director, 1985-91
 Robert Bellinger, Director, 1991-
*Geno A. Ballotti Learning Center [director's position established 10
 Nov 1982]*
 Kevin M. Lyons, Director, Nov 1982-Nov 1984
 Susan Clark Thayer, Assistant Director, 1982-18 Sept 1985;
 serving as Director Nov 1984-18 Sept 1985; formally
 appointed and formally serves as Director, 18 Sept 85-1997
 [Donna M. Qualters, Assistant Director, July 1986-Sept 1988]
 [Cleveland L. Charles, Administrative Coordinator, Nov 1986-
 Sept 1989; Associate Director, 1989-90(?)]
 [Rose M. Wright, Assistant Director, Oct 1988-1990; Associate
 Director, 1990-?]
 [Connie Leonard, Assistant Director (replaces Wright), Nov
 1989-Sept 1991]
 [Andrea McDonough, Assistant Director, Aug 1993-31 July
 1994]
 Paula Westmacott, Assistant Director, 1994-96; Associate
 Director, 1996-97; Acting Director, 1997-98; Director, 1998-

2005

Paula Westmacott leaves BLC for health reasons Feb 05

Jeanne Morton interim director of BLC 1 Apr 05

Michael Dickinson BLC Director Sep 05

No Director, 2005-06

Michael L. Dickinson, Director, 2005- [not previously affiliated with BLC]

Writing Center (Reading and Writing Services)

Edgar DeForest, Director of Remedial Reading, 1949-52[53?]

Mary M. Mahoney, Director of Developmental and Remedial Reading, 1975-86

Peter Caputo, Director of Developmental English, 1986-90;

Director of the Writing Center, 1990-

Assistant Treasurer

Carl Collar, Cashier, 1908-11

Henry S. Snyder, Superintendent of Building and Assistant Treasurer, 1914-23

Henry S. Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, 1923-28

Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (along with Henry S. Snyder, 1925-28, and Henry Rossiter Snyder, 1928-36), 1925-36

Henry Rossiter Snyder, Assistant Treasurer, 1928-36

Catharine C. Caraher, Assistant Treasurer (replaces Henry Rossiter Snyder), 1936-37 (still also Secretary to Dean)

Catharine C. Caraher, Secretary, Suffolk Law School, and Assistant Treasurer, Suffolk Law School, 1937-40

Miss Carrola A. Bryant, Executive Secretary of University and Registrar of College Departments, also Assistant Treasurer, Collegiate Departments, 1937-46

Julius Rosengard, 1946-47

Francis X. Flannery, 1964-70

Michael F. Dwyer, Assistant Treasurer, 1988-

Business Manager

John F.M. Fitzgerald, 1947-50

Thomas P. McNichols, 1950-53[1 Jan 54]

Paul J. Ryan, Business Manager, 1976-

Annette G. Gentile, Assistant Business Manager, 1990-99;
Associate Business Manager, 1999-2001

Greg Harris, Associate Business Manager, 2001-

Bursar

Arthur W. MacLean, Bursar, 1911-12

Paul A. MacDonald, Bursar, 1937-[41?]42

Dorothy M. McNamara, Bursar, [1941?]1942-June 1964

Francis X. Flannery, Assistant Treasurer, 1964-70

Paul Ryan, 1970-76 [title changed to Business Manager, 1976]
 Paula Fleck, Manager of Student Accounts [position authorized
 14 Feb 79; occupied by Jacqueline Clark, 1979-80], 1980-90;
 Bursar, 1990-
 Loretta Dinon, Associate Bursar, 2001-
 Dawn Medina, Associate Registrar, 2000-01; Assistant Bursar,
 2001-04
 Ronald K. Brunelle, Payroll Manager, 1981-90; Accounting
 Manager, 1990-
Comptroller
 Thomas P. McNichols, 1949-50
 Michael Dwyer, Chief Accountant, 1969-76; title changed to
 Comptroller, 1976-88
 Sandra L. Scott, Controller [Comptroller], 1998-
 Maureen C. Dooley, Associate Comptroller [position authorized
 12 April 89], 1989-98; Budget Director and Risk Manager,
 1998-
Management Information Services
 Paul F. Ladd, Director, Information Processing Services, February
 1978-81; Director of Management Information Services,
 1981-85; Director of Data Processing, 1985-
 Robert DiGuardia, Director of Administrative Computing, 1984-
Instructional Media Center, renamed University Media Services, 10
March 88
 Donald F. Mikes, Director, 1979-82
 Marilyn A. (Midge) Wilcke, Director, 1982-
 George Comeau, Media Specialist, 1987-90; Media Coordinator,
 1990-95; Assistant Director, Media Services, 1995-97;
 Associate Director, Media Services, 1997-2000; Managing
 Associate Director of Media Services, 2000-
 Facilities Management [added 1998-99; "and Planning" added
 2006-07]
 Joseph L. Kennedy, Director, Facilities Planning, 1998-2006
 Gordon B. King, Director, Facilities Management and Planning,
 2006-
Physical Plant
 Henry S. Snyder, Superintendent of Building and Assistant
 Treasurer, 1914-22
 James J. Moriarty, Engineer, 1922-24
 Thomas J. McGreal, Assistant Engineer, 1922-24
 Thomas J. McGreal, Superintendent of Building, 1924-26
 William E. Dingwall, Engineer, 1924-27
 Harold N. Archer, Superintendent of Building, 1926-27
 Theodore Baker, Engineer, 1927-48

Frank B. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 1929-30
 Gerard S. Williams, Assistant Engineer, 1930-31
 Mr. [Ronald H.] Keddy, Assistant Engineer, 1931-33
 Bernard Hill, Building Manager, 1948-57
 Haven S. Eastman, Building Manager, 1957-?
 [James S. Kenny, Assistant Building Manager, 1957-?]
 Joseph Lema, Building Manager, ?-1962
 Ivan Banks, Building Manager (later Physical Plant Director),
 1962-88
 Edward P. Farren, Jr., Assistant Director, [pre-1980]-1990
 [ServiceMaster begins responsibility for building management
 and for hiring of Physical Plant Director, 30 June 88]
 Sadiq Khaliqi, Director [ServiceMaster], 1988-94
 John Collins, Director [ServiceMaster], 1994-2000
 Mark Henebury, Director, 2000-04 [employed by Aramark,
 which replaces him with Nelson]
 Mark Nelson, Director, 2004-06
 Eric Ness, Director, 2006-
University Police
 John Pagliarulo, Captain/Director, 1994-98; Chief, University
 Police and Security, 1998-
*University Safety Office [renamed University Safety/Environmental
 Compliance Office 1998-99; renamed Office of Environmental
 Health and Safety, July 2004]*
 Judith Scanlon, Director, 1994[91?]-97
 No Director 1997-98
 John J. Lee, Safety Officer, 1998-2002
 Michael Mazziotta, Safety Officer, 2002-03
 Robin L. Brodsky, Safety Officer, 2003-06
 No Safety Officer for 2006-07
Bookstore
 James E. O'Brien, Stationer, 1908-09
 Alden M. Cleveland, Manager of Bookstore, 1922-27
 Harold N. Archer, Manager of Bookstore, 1927-31
 Marian G. Archer (Marian G. MacDonald, 1936-37), Bookstore
 Manager, 1933-39[40?]
 Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Bookstore Manager, 1939[40?]-42
 P. Richard Jones, Manager, September 1953-[66?]
 Stephen Peters, Manager, Law Division, 1980-82
 Louis Peters, Manager, College Division, 1980-82
 Timothy Peters, Manager, 1982-86
 Eric Cressman, Manager, 1986-92
 Ken Viera, Manager, 1992-2003
 Eric Cressman, Manager, 2003-05

Melanie Butler, Manager, 2005-
Dean of Students Office
 D. Bradley Sullivan (at Suffolk from 1960), 1966-87
 Nancy C. Stoll, Dean of Students, 1987-
 Eliot Gabriel, Associate Dean of Students, 1989-2006
 Zegenu Tsige, Assistant Dean of Students, 1990-2002
 No Assistant Dean of Students for 2002-03
 Christopher Giordano, Assistant Dean of Students, 2003-
 [Aeri J. Meyers, administrative assistant, ca. 1999; quickly moves
 to Registrar's Office, where becomes Managing Associate
 Registrar in 2006]
Director of Athletics [position authorized 13 May 48]
 John Griffin, Athletic Advisor, 1937-38
 Harold W. Copp, Director of Athletics, 1948-49
 Charles Law, Director of Athletics, [1946], 1966-78 [Law called
 Director of Athletics by Trustees, 1956]
 [James Nelson, Assistant to Director of Athletics, 1966-78]
 [Thomas Walsh, Assistant to Director of Athletics, 1974-80]
 [Anne Guilbert, Assistant to Director for Women, 1975-80]
 [Pamela A. Rossi, Assistant to Director for Women's Programs,
 1979-86]
 [Doreen M. Matta, Assistant Director of Athletics, (Oct
 1986)1987-91]
 [Donna Ruseckas, Assistant Director of Athletics, 1991-94]
 James Nelson, Director of Athletics, 1978-
Campus Ministry
 Catholic Chaplain:
 Rev. Daniel Mclellan, 1978-82
 Rev. Frank E. Fairbairn, 1982-85
 Rev. Larry Russo, 1985-88
 Marsha Leous, Oct 1987-1990
 Jewish Chaplain:
 David Chack, 1985-91
 Protestant Campus Minister:
 Carol Robb, 1978-84
 Wendy Sanford, 1984-92
 Charles Rice, Campus Minister, 1992-97
 No Campus Minister 1997-98
 No Campus Minister 1998-99
 Stephen B. Murray, University Chaplain, 1999-2000
 Amy L. Fisher, University Chaplain, 2000-
Career Services and Cooperative Education Office
 Paul MacDonald, Director of Placement, 1935-38
 Edith P. Doane, Director of Placement, 1938-42

Harry L. MaLotte, Director of Placement, 1947-48
 Thomas F. McNichols, Director of Placement, [1949?]1950-53 [1
 Jan 1954]
 Donald Woodrow, 1956-61
 George Higley, 1961-67
 James G. Woods, 1966-78
 Michael Rubino, Director of Career Planning and Placement,
 1977-82
 Ann L. (Guilbert) Hargreaves(-Nowak), Director of Career
 Planning and Placement, Feb 1983-1985 [was Assistant
 Director of Career Planning, 1980-83]
 [Paul Tanklefsky, in Career Planning Office since 1982, serves as
 Assistant Director of Career Planning, 1983-85]
 Eliot Gabriel, Director of Cooperative Education Office, 1980-85
 [Shelley A. Cohen, Cooperative Education Coordinator, 1983-84;
 Assistant Director, Cooperative Education, 1984-85]
 [Paul J. Tanklefsky, Cooperative Education Coordinator, 1982-
 83]
 [Gail Sheffey, Assistant Director, Cooperative Education (replaces
 Tanklefsky), 1983-85]
 [Office of Career Planning merged with Cooperative Education,
 August 1985 as Office of Career Planning and Cooperative
 Education – reports to Dean of Students D. Bradley Sullivan]
 Eliot Gabriel, Director of Career Planning and Cooperative
 Education, 1985-88
 [Paul Tanklefsky, Associate Director of Career Services, 1985-88]
 Paul Tanklefsky, Director of Career Planning and Cooperative
 Education, 1988-
 [John W. Atchue, Assistant Director of Career Services, 1985-86]
 [Patricia Yates, Assistant Director of Career Services, 1986-88]
 [Shelley Cohen, Associate Director of Cooperative Education,
 1985-86]
 [John W. Atchue, Associate Director of Cooperative Education,
 1986-87]
 Patricia Yates, Associate Director of Cooperative Education,
 1987-88; in 1988, becomes Associate Director of Career
 Services and Cooperative Education [replaces Tanklefsky],
 1988-
 Genie Carpenter Coe, Assistant Director, Career Services (replaces
 Yates), 1988-90
 Elizabeth McDowell, Assistant Director, Career Services (replaces
 Coe), 1990-96; Associate Director, Career Services, 1996-
 [Thomas E. Eastley, Assistant Director of Cooperative Education
 (replaces Sheffey), 1985-87]

[Therese A. (Howenstein) Morrow, Assistant Director of Cooperative Education (replaces Eastley), 1987-89
Peter G. McQuaid, Assistant Director of Cooperative Education (replaces Morrow), 1989-96; Associate Director, Cooperative Education, 1996-98; Director, Cooperative Education, 1998-

Health Services

Steven R. Flier, University Physician, 12 Sept 79
June W. Pryor, University Physician, 1981-82
Mary E. Gibbons, University Nurse, 1980-82
Mary Connelly (University Evening Nurse, 1980-82), University Nurse, 1982-83
[University Nurse vacant 1983-84; University Physician vacant 1982-]
Alan P. Cash, Director of Health Services, 1984-85
Andrew Marks, University Physician, 1984-88
Melissa A. White, Director of Health Services, 1985[Jan 84?]-90
Robert Goodell, University Physician, 1988-[Director of Health Services vacant 1990-91]
Karen Maney (Nurse Practitioner 1990[Aug 1989?]-91), Director of Health Services, 1991-[Jan]92
Margaret Fitzgerald, Director, Health Services, [May]1992-96; Associate Director, Health Services, 1996-2005
Thelma Lake, Director of Health Services, 1996-2001
Sharon Yardley, Director, Health Services, 2001-
Brenda Hellman, Associate Director, Health Services, 2005-06
Art Klossner, Associate Director, Health Services, 2006-
Residence Life [added 1998-99; renamed Residence Life and Summer Programs, 2002-03]
Maureen Owen, Director, 1998-
Curtis W. Hoover, Assistant Director, 1999-2005; Associate Director, 2005-
TiKasha Morgan, Assistant Director, 2003-
Student Activities Office
M. Esther Neewsome, Director of Extra-Curricular Activities, 1937-38a
(Student Activities Committee: 1938-39, Kelley, Pizzuto, Looney (CLA), Lake and Griffin (CJ), Monegan and Kingsmill (CBA)
Edith Rhoda Doane, Coordinator of Student Activities, 1939-42
Calvin Rollins, Director of Student Activities, 1946-47 (Dec 46)
D. Donald Fiorillo, Director of Student Activities, 1946-47 (Mar 47)
Harry L. MaLotte, Director of Student Affairs and Placement (with Fred Pond), 1947-48

Edgar L. DeForest, Director of Student Affairs, 1948-52[53?]
 John V. Colburn, 1953[52?]-68, Director of Student Affairs,
 1953-60; Director of Student Activities, 1960-68
 William J. Lewis, Director of Student Activities (full-time), 1968-
 71
 James O. Peterson, 1971-75
 Kenneth E. Kelly, 1975-77
 Bonita L. Betters-Reed, 1977-79
 [Sheila O'Rourke, Assistant Director, 1979-80 [Assistant Director
 position approved 7 June 78]
 Duane R. Anderson, 1979-88
 [Barbara Fienman, Assistant Director, 1980-84]
 Donna Schmidt, Director, 1988-2001
 [Margaret M. Higgins, Assistant Director, 1984-87]
 [Marjorie A. Hewitt, Assistant Director, 1987-93]
 [Louis Pellegrino, Assistant Director, 1993-98]
 [Jeanette Hixon, Assistant Director of Special Programs, 1993-?]
 Aurelio M. Valente, Associate Director, 2000-01; Director, 2001-
 06 [Valente departs in 2006, but departure not noted in
 2006-07 CAS/SSOM catalogue]
Student Performing Arts [added 2003-04]
 Chris DeStefano, Director, 2003-06
 Kristin Baker, Director, 2006-
*Enrollment Management [Admissions Office becomes Office of
 Undergraduate Admissions, 1986; Office of Enrollment
 Management becomes Division of Enrollment and Retention
 Management, July 1990]*
 Robert Friedman, Director of Admissions, 1946-47
 Donald W. Goodrich, Director of Admissions, 1947-49
 D. Bradley Sullivan, Director of Admissions, 1960-66
 William F. Coughlin, Director of Admissions, 1966-94 [Director
 of School/Colleges Relations, 1994-95]
 Robert S. Lay, Dean of Enrollment Management, 1985-88
 Joseph H. Strain, Interim Dean of Enrollment Management,
 1988-89
 Marguerite J. Dennis, Dean of Enrollment Management, Jan
 1989-90
 Marguerite J. Dennis, Dean of Enrollment and Retention
 Management, 1990-96; Vice President for Development and
 Enrollment, 1996-2002; Vice President of Enrollment and
 International Programs, 2002-
 Barbara K. Ericson, Associate Dean of Enrollment and Retention
 Management and Acting Director of [Undergraduate]
 Admission, 1994-96; Dean of Enrollment and Retention

Management, 1996-2001
 No Dean of Enrollment Management for 2001-02
 Michael H. Rubino, Director of Institutional Research, 1982-91
 Beverly A. Joyce, Associate Director for Research, Marketing, and
 Planning, 1981-83
 Eric R. Straumanis, Associate Director for Research, Marketing,
 and Planning, 1985-87
 David J. Costello, Associate Director for Enrollment Research,
 1987-89
 Karen Mueller, 1989-92
 Michael B. Duggan, Director, Enrollment Research, 1992-97;
 Director, Enrollment Research and Planning, 1997-
 Kathleen S. Teehan, Director of [Undergraduate] Admission,
 1996-98
 Kathleen A. Lynch, Director of [Undergraduate] Admission,
 1998-99
 Walter F. Caffey, Director of [Undergraduate] Admission, 1999-
 2003; Dean of Enrollment, 2002-
 John Hamel, Director of [Undergraduate] Admission, 2003-
 William F. Coughlin, Director of School/College Relations,
 1994-96
 Nancy J. Fine, Associate Director of Admission, 1994-99;
 Managing Associate Director of Admission, 1999-
 Marjorie C. Kelleher, Associate Director, Adult and Evening
 Studies, 1994-97
 Joseph F. Walsh, Associate Director of Admission, 1997-
Graduate Admission Office
 Margaret L. Huck, Director of Graduate Admissions, Oct[Nov]
 1984-Dec 1987
 Marsha Ginn, Director, Graduate Admission, May 1988-98
 [Carolyn M. Arenburg, Assistant Director of Graduate
 Admission, 1984-85]
 Judith L. Reynolds, Assistant Director of Graduate Admission,
 June[Feb?] 1986-90; Associate Director, Graduate Admission,
 1990-98; Director, Graduate Admission, 1998-
 [Kim M. Delaware-Larkin, Associate Director, Graduate
 Admission, 1994-95]
 Theresa D. Bishop, Assistant Director, Graduate Admission,
 1995-97; Associate Director, Graduate Admission, 1997-
 Judy Benson, Director, Retention Services, 2002-
 Christine A. Perry, Assistant Dean [as of 2003-04; listed here for
 first time in 2004-05], 2003-
Contract Training and Education [added 1997-98; renamed
Corporate Education, 1998-99]

Susan A. Wolff, Director, Contract Training and Education, 1997-98

Chris Robbins, Director of Corporate Education, 1998-2003

Linda J. Nazzaro, Training Coordinator, 1998-2000 [not listed 2000-01]; Associate Director, 2001-06

Julie Schniewind, Director, Corporate Education, 2003-
Financial Aid Office [director's position established 10 Nov 76; assistant director's position established 6 March 78]

Dorothy Martin-Elford, Director, 1977-78
[Edwina Middleton, Assistant Director, 1978]

Edwina Middleton, Director, 1978-79
[Darcie A. Lincoln, Assistant Director, 1978-79]

Darcie A. Lincoln, Director, 1979-82
[Christine A. Perry, Assistant Director, 1979-82]

Christine A. Perry, Acting Director, 1982-83, Director, 1983-2003; Assistant Dean, 2003-
[Financial Aid Office reorganized on plan proposed by Dr. John Maguire, former dean of admissions at B.C. and a leading consultant on enrollment management, 6 June 1984, 12 Sept 1984

Registrar's Office

John Griffin, College Registrar, 1935-Jan 36

Carrolla A. Bryant, College Registrar, 1936-46

Donald W. Goodrich, College Registrar, 1947-66

Mary A. Hefron, Registrar, 1966-97
[Gail Brickley, Assistant Registrar, 1981-83]
[Barbara Scarborough (Pfeiffer in 1986), Assistant Registrar, Data Processing, 1982-88; Manager of Student Information System, 1988-94; Associate Registrar, 1994-97]

Mary M. Nevins (Lally in 1988), Assistant Registrar, 1984-88; Associate Registrar, 1988-97; Registrar, 1997-2006; Registrar/Assistant Dean, 2006-

Aeri J. Rodriguez (Meyers in 1997), Associate Registrar, 2000-06; Managing Associate Registrar, 2006- [began as Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Students, 1996-99]

Development Office [redesignated Advancement Office 2003-04]

Houghton D. Pearl, Director of Development, 1967-8

James J. E. Matthew, Director of Development, 1971-74

Kenneth P. Barclay, Director of Development, 1975-76

Frank L. Whitson, Director of Development, 1977-82

Joseph M. Kelley, Vice President for Institutional Advancement, 1982-91

David L. Murphy, Vice President for Development, 1992-93

James A. Campbell, Vice President of Development, 1993-96

Marguerite J. Dennis, Vice President for Development and Enrollment, 1996-2002
 No Vice President for Development in 2002-03
 Kathryn Battillo, Vice President for Advancement, 2003-
 Deborah L. MacFail, Director of Development, 1995-97;
 Associate Director of the Capital Campaign, 1997-98;
 Director, Law School Campaign, 1998-2000; Director of
 Development/Law School, 2000-03
 Jane R. Chittick, Senior Executive Director of Development,
 1997-99
 Louis B. Connelly, Director of Public Relations, 1994-97
 Rosemarie E. Sansone, Director of Public Affairs, 1996-2003
 [transferred to newly-created Public Affairs Office, under
 President Sargent]
 Jean E. Neenan, Director of Alumni Relations, 1994-99; Director
 of Alumni Relations/CAS, 1999-
 Gail M. Mansfield, Director of CLAS Development, 1994-96
 Susan J. Harrington, Director of SOM Development, 1994-95
 Margaret H. Loret, Director of International Advancement/
 International Alumni, 1999-2001 [transferred from Center
 for International Education]
 R. Scott Reedy, Director, Donor Relations, 2000-03 [transferred
 to Center for International Education]
 Dorothy Zahir, Development Officer, International
 Advancement, 2000-02 [transferred to Center for
 International Education]
 Shelagh F. O'Brien, Director of the Campaign, 2005-
 Jim Wolken, Senior Director, Advancement Communications,
 2005-
 Ellen F. Foley, Director of Communications, leaves Beacon Hill
 Institute (where she has been since at least 1994-95 in 2002-
 03; replaced as Director, Communications and Information
 Systems, by Frank A. Conte, who has been at the BHI since
 1997

Alumni Services

Alden M. Cleveland, Alumni Secretary, 1927-39
 Hiram J. Archer, Alumni Secretary, Law, 1948-64
 Joseph H. Strain, Alumni Secretary, Colleges, 1948-64
 Dorothy M. McNamara, Alumni Secretary, 1964-74
 Succeeded by a series of alumni relations officers provided, from
 1975, by the University Office of Institutional Advancement
 and the Suffolk University General Alumni Association
 (SUGAA), culminating in:
Development Office [redesignated Advancement Office 2003-04]

Houghton D. Pearl, Director of Development, 1967-8
 James J. E. Matthew, Director of Development, 1971-74
 Kenneth P. Barclay, Director of Development, 1975-76
 Frank L. Whitson, Director of Development, 1977-82
 Joseph M. Kelley, Vice President for Institutional Advancement,
 1982-91
 David L. Murphy, Vice President for Development, 1992-93
 James A. Campbell, Vice President of Development, 1993-96
 Marguerite J. Dennis, Vice President for Development and
 Enrollment, 1996-2002
 Kathryn Battillo, Vice President for Advancement, 2002-
 Jean E. Neenan, Director of Alumni Relations, 1994-99; Director
 of Alumni Relations/CAS, 1999-
 Gail M. Mansfield, Director of CLAS Development, 1994-96
 Susan J. Harrington, Director of SOM Development, 1994-95
For the Law School:
 Ellen F. Foley, Director of Law School Alumni Programs, 1983-92
 Jean Neenan, Associate Director, Law School Alumni Programs,
 1992-98
 Kerry Campbell, Director of Law School Alumni Relations,
 1999-2003
 Diane Frankel Schoenfeld, Director, Alumni Relations, 2003-
For CAS:
 Ellen F. Foley, Director, Alumni Programs and Publications,
 served in the Development Office from the time of Director
 of Development Frank L. Whitson, ca. 1980; she worked on
 the original Heritage Project with William C. Amidon. She
 left the office only in 1990 to join the Beacon Hill Institute at
 Suffolk University.
 Jean E. Neenan, has served in the Development Office since
 1990 [and prior to that was Secretary to Vice President for
 Development Joseph M. Kelley from 1984:
 Jean E. Neenan, Director, Alumni Relations, 1994-99
 Jean E. Neenan, Director, Alumni Relations, CAS, 1999-present
For SBS:
 Eric Zack, Director, Alumni Relations, SBS, 2000-01
 Kelly Clark, Director, Alumni Relations, SBS, 2001-03
 Paula Waefer, Director, Alumni Relations, SBS, 2003-present

International Programs/Center for International Education

*International Student Advising and Enrollment [added 1998-99;
 consolidated with International Programs in 2002-03]*
 Vahe A. Sarafian, Foreign Student Advisor, 1971-80
 Judith R. Dushku, Foreign Student Advisor, 1980-81

Rudolf Zuckerstatter, Foreign Student Advisor, 1981-82
 Judith R. Dushku, International Student Advisor, 1982-87
 Joan A. MacVicar, International Student Advisor, 1987-88
 Doris M. Clausen, International Student Advisor, July 1987-Sept
 1993
*Center for International Education – established 26 August 1993 by
 Sargent under Dennis until appointment of a director*
 Margaret A. Loret, Director of International Programs, 12 Oct
 1993
 Joseph A. Walsh, Associate Director of International Programs,
 1994
 Kazakh program, 1994-95
 (located in One Beacon, isolated from students)
 Marco A. Rodriguez, Director, 1998-99
 Heather E. Kelley, Associate Director, 1999-2000
 Matthew J. O'Brien, Associate Director, 1999-
 Arthur Levine, Director, 2000-02
 Youmna H. Hinnawi, Advisor, 2000-01; Assistant Director,
 2001-02
 Daphne Durham, Associate Director, 2001-02
 International Programs [renamed Center for International
 Education, 1998-99; omitted from 1999-2000 and 2000-
 01 CAS/SSOM catalogues, then reinserted as International
 Programs—i.e., the reorganized Center for International
 Education--in 2002-03]
 Margaret H. Loret, Director, 1994-98; Director, International
 Advancement, 1998-99 [transferred to Development Office
 with same title]
 Joseph F. Walsh, Associate Director, 1994-96
 Center for International Education staff, 2000-07:
 Marguerite Dennis (Vice President of Enrollment and
 International Programs, 2002-),
 Co-director of Center for International Education, 2000-;
 James Sintros (International Consultant, 2002-), Co-director of
 Center for International Education, 2000-;
 Arthur Levine, Director of International Advising, 2000-02;
 Matthew O'Brien, Assistant Director of International Advising,
 2000;
 Daphne Durham, Associate Director of International Advising,
 November 2000-October 2002; Director of Immigration
 Services, October 2002-August 2004; Director of
 International Services, August 2004-;
 Youmna Hinnawi, Director, Office of Study Abroad Programs,
 2002 (September 2001)-08; Co-Director, Study Abroad

Programs, 2008-;

Rebekka Bennett, International Alumni Relations Assistant, 2002-03; Assistant Director, Office of Study Abroad Programs, 2003-06

Danielle (Santoro) Pennock, Associate Director, Office of Study Abroad Programs, 2006-08; Co-Director, Study Abroad Programs, 2008-

Dorothy Zahir, Director, International Alumni Relations, 2002-;

Lauren Grover, Coordinator, Center for International Education, 2002-06; Associate Director, CIE, 2006-07;

Juleen Morford, International Student Advisor, 2002-03;

Jennifer Bergeron, Staff Assistant, 2002-03; International Student Advisor, 2003-06;

R. Scott Reedy, Director, International Programs, 2003-[transferred from Development Office]

Isaac Stahl, Study Abroad Advisor, 2006-.

Law School

Dean

Gleason L. Archer, Dean, 1906-42

Frank L. Simpson, Dean, 1942-52

John F.X. O'Brien, (Acting) Dean, 1952-56

Frederick A. McDermott, Dean, 1956-64

Donald R. Simpson, Dean, 1964-72

Joseph A. Caulfield, Acting Dean, July 1972-January 1973

David J. Sargent, Acting Dean, January-March 1973

Francis J. Larkin, Dean, March-July 1973

David J. Sargent, Dean 1973-August 1989

Malcolm M. Donahue, Associate Dean in Charge (Acting Dean), September-December 1989

Paul R. Sugarman, Dean, January 1990-June 1994

John E. Fenton, Jr., Dean, August 1994-November 1998

William T. Corbett, Acting Dean, November 1998-October 1999

Robert H. Smith, Dean, October 1999-June 2007

Alfred C. Aman, Jr., Dean, July 2007-

Associate Deans

Malcolm M. Donahue, 1973-91

John E. Fenton, Jr., 1973-74

Clifford E. Elias, 1974-75

Herbert Lemelman, 1976-90

John C. Deliso, Assistant Dean, 1982-91; Dean of Admission, 1991-94; Associate Dean, 1994-

Charles P. Kindregan, 1990-94

Steven M. Eisenstat, July-August 1994

Russell G. Murphy, 1991-94
 William T. Corbett, 1994-99
 Bernard M. Ortwein, 1996-2000
 Marc G. Perlin, 1999-
 Bernard V. Keenan, 2000-
Director of Admissions
 John C. Deliso, Director of Admissions, 1973-78
 [Marjorie A. Cellar, Financial Aid Officer and Assistant Director
 of Admissions, 1976-78]
 Marjorie A. Cellar (O'Donnell from 1982-83), Director of
 Admissions, 1978-87
 [Roseanne Monarch, Assistant Director of Admissions and
 Financial Aid Officer, Feb 1979-86]
 [Marylou Hannon [secretary in Law Admissions and Financial
 Aid Office since 1980], Assistant Director of Admissions and
 Financial Aid Officer, 1986-87]
 [Catherine Meaney, Assistant Director of Admissions and
 Financial Aid Officer, 1987-89]
 Peter C. Storandt, Director of Admissions, 1987-91
 John C. Deliso, Dean of Admissions, 1991-94
 [Gail N. Ellis, Law Admissions Officer, 1992-93; Associate
 Director of Admissions, 1993-95
 Gail N. Ellis, Associate Director (no Director) 1994-95
 Gail N. Ellis, 1995-99
 Gail N. Ellis, Dean of Admissions, 1999-
 [Melissa S. Olen, Assistant Director of Admissions, 1999-2000]
 [Michael W. Boylen, Admissions Counselor, 1999-2000;
 Associate Director of Admissions, 2000-]
 [Coleen Murphy, Assistant Director of Admissions, 2000-]
Law Librarian
 H. Rossiter Snyder, Librarian, 1909-10
 John F. Stinchfield, Librarian, 1910-12
 Louis E. Pasco, Librarian, 1912-14
 F. Leslie Viccaro, Asst. Librarian, 1912-13
 George A. Cutting, Jr., Assistant Librarian, 1912-13
 Byron S. Land, Assistant Librarian, 1912-13
 Frederick A. Harris, Assistant Librarian, 1913-14
 Harry G. Seligman, Assistant Librarian, 1913-16
 Frederick A. Harris, Librarian, 1914-16
 Max Wittenberg, Assistant Librarian, 1915-16
 Leo Lemire, Librarian, 1925-26
 Harry Wilbur, Librarian, 1926-30
 Adam M. Stefanski, Assistant Librarian, 1926-29
 Charles A. Kane, Assistant Librarian, 1929-30

Charles A. Kane, Librarian, 1930-31
 Frank B. Foster, Assistant Librarian, 1930-31
 Gerard S. Williams, Librarian, 1931-34
 Joseph A. Sala, Library, 1934-37
 Roslyn A. Blank joins Sala as Librarian, 1936-37
 Miss M. Esther Newsome, Librarian, University Library, 1937-48
 Miss Louise Weiscopf, Assistant Librarian, 1937-38
 Edward G. Hartmann, 1948-58
 Richard J. Sullivan, 1958-67
 [Patricia I. Brown, Assistant Librarian, 1966-86; Associate Librarian, 1986-91[92?]]
 [First Reference Librarian, James E. Hambleton, listed in 1972-73; number rises to two in 1976-77; three in 1977-78; four by 1981-82; add Pallot Librarian and Cataloging Librarian to four Reference Librarians, 1991-92; add Assistant Director for Technical Services, 1992-93; add Computer and Electronic Services Librarian, 1994-95 (93-94?); add technical services librarians after 1997; in 2000-01, add Circulation Services Librarian and Acquisitions Librarian]
 John W. Lynch, 1967-78;
 Edward J. Bander, 1978-90
 Michael J. Slinger, 1990-95
 [Susan D. Sweetgall (previously Reference Librarian since 1981-82, Senior Reference Librarian since 1987-88), Assistant Director for Public Services, 1991-97]
 Susan D. Sweetgall, Acting Director, Law Library, 1995-96
 [Cecelia Tavares, Assistant Director for Technical Services, 1992-97]
 Elizabeth M. McKenzie, Law Librarian, 1996-2002
 [David M. Turkalo, Assistant Director, Technical Services, 1997-]
 Elizabeth M. McKenzie, Director, Law Library, 2002-04[or later?]
 Elizabeth M. McKenzie, Director, Moakley Law Library, 2006[or before?]-
Director of Law Career Services
 Anthony J. DeVico, Placement Director, 1971-76; Director, Career Counseling and Placement Center, 1976-80
 [Elizabeth K. McCombs, Assistant Placement Director, 1976-82]
 [Megan Stewart, Assistant Placement Director (second Assistant Director position created 1980), 1980-86]
 [Mary Karen Rogers, Assistant Placement Director, 1986-94; Associate Director of Career Services, Nov 1994-]
 John C. Deliso, Director of Placement, 1980-82 (then becomes Assistant Dean)
 Cathy Boskey, Director of Placement, 1982-85
 Jayne B. Tyrrell, Director of Placement, 1985-88

Kathleen N. Barber, Director of Placement, 1988-93
 Mary Karen Rogers, Acting Director of Placement, 1993-94
 James P. Whitters III, Director of Career Services, Nov 1994-2001
 [Mary Karen Rogers, Associate Director of Career Services, Nov 1994-]
 [Maureen Ricciuti, Career Counselor, Nov 1994-95; Assistant Director of Career Services, 1995-2001]
 James P. Whitters III, Director of Career Development, 2001-05
 David C. James, Director of Career Development, 2005-
Director of Financial Aid
 Marjorie A. Cellar, Financial Aid, 1974-75; Financial Aid Officer, 1975-76; Financial Aid Officer and Assistant Director of Admissions, 1976-78
 [No Financial Aid Officer, 1978-79]
 Roseanne Monarch, Assistant Director of Admissions and Financial Aid Officer, Feb 1979-86
 Marylou Hannon [secretary in Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office since 1980], Assistant Director of Admissions and Financial Aid Officer, 1986-87
 Catherine Meaney, Assistant Director of Admissions and Financial Aid Officer, 1987-89
 Abigail H. Jones, Director of Financial Aid, 1989-90
 Janet Ann DeSilva, Director of Financial Aid, 1990-95
 [Catherine M. Holland, Financial Aid Officer, 1990-92]
 [Maureen K. Lovely (later McInerney), Assistant Director of Financial Aid, 1992-95]
 Maureen K. McInerney, Acting Director of Financial Aid, 1995-96
 Maureen K. McInerney, Director of Financial Aid, 1996-97
 Katherine A. Gay, Director of Financial Aid, 1997-99
 Jocelyn K. Allen, Director of Financial Aid, 1999-2003
 [Helen Logan, Assistant Director, Financial Aid, 2000-(02?)]
 [Linda Cedar, Assistant Director, Financial Aid, 2001-(02?)]
 Kristi Dunn [Kristi Dunn Jovell by 2006], Director, Financial Aid, 2003-
Registrar
 Catherine T. Judge, 1957-67
 Doris R. Pote, 1967-79
 Lorraine D. Cove, 1979- (also Assistant to the Dean, 1995-2006; no longer Assistant to the Dean in 2006-07)
 [Lucianne Abbondazio, Assistant Registrar, 1980]
 [Mary Karen Rogers, Assistant Registrar, 1980-86]
 [Cynthia M. Chappel, Assistant Registrar, 1986-90]
 [Gail G. Brickley, Assistant Registrar, 1990-94; Associate Law

Registrar, 1994-(98-99?)-2001

[N. Michael Rice, Associate Registrar, 1998-99]

[Cindy Capone, Associate Registrar, 1999-2000]

[Rose Baetzel, Associate Registrar, 2001-(02?)]

Recorder

William G. Dolan, LL.B., Recorder, September 1914 to May 1922, when he retired because of ill health

William G. Dolan, Recorder, 1914-16, 1918

J. Frank Welch, Assistant Recorder, 1915-16

F. Leslie Viccaro, Assistant Recorder, 1915-16

Mr. [Leo J.?] Halloran, the Recorder, February 1922

Miss Catharine C. Caraher, Recorder, September 1922 to January 1925, when because of increase of her regular secretarial duties, it was necessary to appoint another recorder

H. Rossiter Snyder, Recorder, January 1925-28

H. Rossiter Snyder, Recorder of Problems and Examinations, 1925-26

Ernest L. Mathis, Recorder of Abstracts, 1925-26

Miss Edith Morrill, Filing Clerk and Assistant Recorder, 1925-29

Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Assistant Recorder, 1926-31

Leonard Williams, Recorder, 1928-31

Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Recorder, 1935-36

Dorothy M. McNamara, Recorder, 1936-37

Dorothy M. McNamara, Recorder, SLS, 1937-[41?]42

Elizabeth Scrufutis, 1968[67?]-69

[No Recorder 1969-70]

Eileen Dooher, 1970-73

Lorraine DiPietro [Cove in 1974], 1973-79

Director, Advanced Legal Studies

Carole Wagan, 1992-

Director, Legal Practice Skills Program

Martha Siegel, Acting Director, 1992-93

Martha Siegel, Director, 1993-97

Bernadette Twomey Feeley, Acting Director, LPS Program, 1997-98

Bernadette Twomey Feeley, Director, LPS Program, 1998-99

Kathleen Elliott Vinson, Director, LPS Program, 1999-

Director, Writing Assistance and Academic Support Program

Martha Siegel, 1997-99 (no listing for this position or program before 1997)

Herbert N. Ramy, Acting Director, Academic Support Program, 1999-2001

Herbert N. Ramy, Director, Academic Support Program, 2001-
Director of Internship Program

Cheryl L. Conner, Assistant Director of Internship Program (no

director)/Public Interest Advisor, 1995-98 (no listing for administrator of internship program before 1995)

Cheryl L. Conner, Director of Internship Program, 1998-2001

Bernadette Feeley, Director, Internship Program, 2001-02

Bernadette Feeley, Director, Civil and Judicial Internships, 2002-
Director of Clinical Programs

Marie Ash, Director of Clinical Programs, 1994-95

Stephen J. Callahan, Coordinator of Clinical Programs, 1995-2001 [not listed as Coordinator of Clinical Programs in 2001-02, but listed again as Coordinator of Clinical Programs in 2002-03/2003-04]

Jeffrey J. Pokorak, Director, Clinical Programs, 2001-
Director of Development

Ellen F. Foley, Director of Law School Alumni Programs, 1983-92

Robert L. West, Associate Vice President for Institutional Advancement, 1990-94

Jean Neenan, Associate Director, Law School Alumni Programs, 1992-98

Deborah MacFail, 1995-2003 (no listing for law school development in 1994-95)

Jane Chittick, Senior Executive Director of Development (above MacFail), 1997-99

Kerry Campbell, Director of Law School Alumni Relations, 1999-2003

Diane Frankel Schoenfeld, Director, Alumni Relations, 2003-

Shelagh Foley O'Brien, Director, Development, 2003-04[or later?]

Shelagh Foley O'Brien, Campaign Director, 2006[or earlier?]-
Dean of Students

Elizabeth-Ann S. Foley, 1996-99 (no listing for law school dean of students before 1996)

Bernadette Feeley, Dean of Students, 1999-2001 [still listed as Dean of Students in 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06 CAS/SSOM catalogues]

Laura Ferrari, Acting Dean of Students, 2001 (was Assistant Dean of Students, position created in 2000 [Deliso says 2001])

Beverly R. Coles-Roby, Dean of Students, 2001-2006 [finally listed as Dean of Students in 2006-07 CAS/SSOM catalogue, after she has resigned]

Laura A. Ferrari, Dean of Students, 2006- [listed in 2006-07 CAS/SSOM catalogue as Assistant Dean of Students]
Director of Academic Technology

Marc Eichen, 2002-04[or later] [new position from 2002]

[position not mentioned in 2006]
Director, Computer Resource Center
 Gina Gaffney Doherty [Doherty in 2001], 1992[Director,
 Computer Services, 2002-04]-
Administrative Director, Graduate Programs (LL.M)
 Patricia Davidson, 2002-04[or later] [new position from 2002]
 Bridgett Halay, Administrative Director, Graduate and
 International Programs, 2006[or earlier]-
Administrative Director, Concentrations
 Betsy Gould Roberti, 2001- [new position from 2001]
Director of Support Services
 Marilyn L. Morehouse, Manager of Support Services, 1992-96
 Marilyn L. Morehouse, Director, Administrative and Support
 Services, 1996-2002
 Marilyn L. Morehouse, Director, Support Services, 2002-04[05?]
 Janine LaFauci, Director, Support Services, 2006[04/05?]-
*Director of Macaronis Institute of Trial Advocacy [created in 2004 or
 before]*
 John J. Irwin, Jr., 2004[or before]-
Director, Juvenile Justice Center
 Tony DeMarco 1999-2004[or later]
Managing Director, Juvenile Justice Center
 Lisa Thurau-Gray, 2006[or earlier]-
Deputy Director, Juvenile Justice Center
 Ken King, 2001-2004[or later]
Director of Communications
 Deborah Beaudette, 2001-06 [new position from 2001]
 Kara Peterson, 2006-
Director, Budget and Finance
 Stephen A. Hildt, Director of Budget and Administration, 1992-
 96
 Marc D. Miller, 2002-[06?]
 Gina Crowley, 2006 [or earlier]-

**Business School (College of Business Administration
 1937-66; College of Business Administration/
 Graduate School of Administration, 1966-79;
 administrative unit separate from College of Liberal
 Arts, 1967; School of Management 1979-95; Frank
 Sawyer School of Management, 1995-; Suffolk
 Business School, 2005-)**

Dean

Donald W. Miller, Dean, 1937-39

John F.X. O'Brien, Dean, College of Business Administration

(College of Business and Governmental Administration),
1944-45

Donald Grunewald, Dean, College of Business Administration/
Graduate School of Administration, [December 1966]1967-
69

Robert C. Waehler, Dean, 1969-74

Robert L. Graham, Jr., Assistant Dean, College of Business
Administration, 1 September 1973-75[76?] [assistant dean
position not in 75-76 catalogue]

Steven Trooboff, Acting Assistant Dean, CBA, 11 February 1976-
8 September 1976

Richard L. McDowell, Dean, 1974-91

Sandra W. Morgan, Assistant Dean, CBA, 8 September 1976-77
[still listed as assistant dean in 1977-78 catalogue]

Dr. Lin Bothwell, Assistant Dean, CBA/GSA, 14 September
1977-78

[CBA Assistant Dean position vacant in 1978-79 catalogue]

Ronald E. Sundberg, Assistant Dean, School of Management,
1978-85; Associate Dean, 1985-93

CBA Associate Dean position approved 1979 – plan is to make
Pam Scricco Assistant Dean

Pamela M. Scricco, Assistant Dean, Advising and Administration,
School of Management, 1980-82

Amy Meyer, Assistant Dean for Administration and Advising,
1982-84

[New position for SOM associate dean approved for 1992-93 on
22 April 1992 (this covers Torissi's position; Atherton replaces
Sundberg)]

C. Richard Torissi, Associate Dean/Director of Graduate
Programs, 1993-96; Associate Dean, 1996-2001; Dean of
Graduate Programs and Associate Dean, 2001-06

Susan C. Atherton, Visiting Associate Dean, 1993-95;
Associate Dean, 1995-2002; Associate Dean, Faculty and
Undergraduate Affairs, 2002-06

John F. Brennan, Dean, 1991-2001

William J. O'Neill, Jr., Esq., JD74, Dean, 2001-
Shahriar Khaksari, Dean of International Programs and Associate
Dean, 2002-06; Associate Dean/Dean of International
Business Programs, 2006-
Morris McInnes, Associate Dean/Dean of Academic Affairs,
2006-
Ruth Ann McEwen, Associate Dean/Dean of Accreditation and
Administration, 2006-
Myra Lerman, Competency-Based Education Coordinator,

1983-84; Director of Advising and Competency Assessment, 1984-86; Director, Advising and Assessment, 1986-90; Director of Undergraduate Affairs, 1990-2001; Assistant Dean, Undergraduate Affairs, 2001-

Lillian Hallberg, MBA Director, 1997-2001; Assistant Dean, MBA Programs, 2001-03; Assistant Dean, Graduate Programs and Director of MBA Programs, 2003-

Michael T. Lavin, Assistant Dean for Cape Cod Programs, 2001-05

Nancy Clemens Croll, Director, Academic Computing, 1979-84; Director, Computing Services, 1984-88; Director, Academic Computing Services, 1988-2001

Teresa Nelson, Acting Director of Academic Computing Services, 2001-02; Acting Director, Office of Technology Management, 2002-04; Director, Office of Technology Management, 2004-[not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

McDowell creates Center for State Management in 1973, after becomes dean in 1974, creates Institute for Business Management – Levitan replaces him as director of Center for State Management, 1974 – at Levitan’s suggestion, name of CSM changed to Center for Public Management in 1975

Part-time position serving Center for State Management converted into CBA Management Conference Coordinator, serving both Center for State Management and Institute of Business Management, 1975 – Marion Dolan appointed to that position, 10 September 1975 – from that time, Dolan becomes CBA Management Conference Coordinator (changed to Manager, Professional Programs, 1 June 1977), running both the Institute for Business Management and the Center for State Management, the professional education structure of the CBA/GSA – the CSM and IBM were integrated in 1977 as the Management Education Center (9 November 1977) – Management Education Center “not yet operative,” 12 September 1979 – discontinued until it can be operated in Suffolk University’s new facility, 4 June 1980 - Center for Management Development is successor to Management Education Center, which was suspended in spring 1981 – “reestablishment” approved 1 June 1988, using “funds remaining from previous conference [center]

Executive MBA and MPA programs, 1975 (12 February 1975)

Use of CEUs approved (4 September 1975)

Director of Executive MBA Program position created 14 April 1976

Thomas O. Bernheim, CBA Professional Relations Officer, 15

November 1976-77; Director, Executive MBA Program, 9
November 1977-78

CBA/GSA Conference Coordinator title changed to Manager,
Professional Programs, 1 June 1977

Lea Johnson, CBA Professional Relations Officer, 9 November
1977-?

CBA Cooperative Education Program authorized in 1978, begins
operation in 1979

Peter DeH. Caldwell, Director of Management Education
Center/Executive MBA 1978-

Helen M. Laub, Manager, Professional Education Programs
(CBA/GSA), 1978 [replaces Lea Johnson, who succeeded
Marion Dolan]

Helen Laub appointed Manager, Professional Management
Programs, 1979

Director, Executive MPA vacant, 1979

Sandra A. Waddock, Director, Executive MBA Program, 1979-81

Peter J. Nowak, Director, Executive MBA and MPA Programs,
1981-84; Lynn C. Davis, Director, Executive MBA and MPA
Programs, 1984-85; Director of Executive Programs, 1985-92

James Freedman, Director, Center for Management
Development, Oct 1988-90

Jananne LeQuesne (Cannon in 1992), Director, Center for
Management Development, 1990-92

[CMD defunct(?), fall 1992; Nowak takes over on 1 October
1992, eliminates “open enrollment programs,” keeps “custom
programs” – SOM and Center for Management Global
Advantage Program, 9-11 May 1994]

Peter J. Nowak, Director of Executive Programs and Director,
Center for Management Development, 1992-2004

Michael L. Barretti, Director, Executive Education and Life-Long
Learning, 2004- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Marie A. (Sandy) Matava, Coordinator of MPA Programs, 1998-
2003; Coordinator, MPA Programs and Director of the
Center of Public Management, 2003-04

John Mahoney made Emeritus in February 1976; dies in April
1976

Trustee Burke made Trustee Emeritus, 1 July 1977

Theresa M. Malionek, Administrative Services Coordinator,
1993-2001; Director of Communications and Special Events,
2001- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Helen A. O’Brien, Director of Administration, 1993- [not listed
in 2006-07 catalogue]

Anthony J. Bille, Director of Graduate Programs in Accounting

and Taxation, 1995-96

Hrishe R. Chakkalath, Coordinator of Graduate Programs in Accounting and Taxation, 1996-98

Pierre DuJardin, Coordinator of SOM Academic Programs, 1995-96; Coordinator of SOM Academic Programs and Associate Professor of Business Administration, 1996- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Marilyn Tressel, Associate Director of Graduate Programs in Finance, 1995-96

Clarence Cooper, Executive in Residence and Associate Professor of Business Administration. 1995-96; Coordinator of SOM Internship Program and Associate Professor of Business Administration, 1996-2001; Coordinator, MBA Internship Programs and Associate Professor of Business Administration, 2001-02

Susan Lynch, Assistant Director, Graduate Programs in Finance, 1997-2000

Jennifer S. Chin, Manager of Operations, Academic Computing Services, 1998-2002; Manager of Operations, 2002-03; Associate Director, Office of Technology Management, 2003-04

Phyllis A. Joyce, Assistant to the Dean, 1999-2000

Mary Jane Walker, Associate Director, Graduate Programs in Finance, 2000- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Lauren P. Mahoney, Coordinator of Undergraduate Advising, 2000-03; Director, Undergraduate Programs, 2003- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Christine Maher, Assistant Director, Online Programs, 2001-03; Assistant Director, MBA Programs, 2003- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Praneeth Machettira, Web Analyst, 2001-03; Web Analyst, Office of Technology Management, 2003-04

Julie Pham, Assistant to the Dean, 2001-05

Maria Ruth Velasquez, Academic Computing Specialist, 2001-03; Computing Specialist, 2003-04

Richard Gregg, Executive Director, Visionaries Institute at Suffolk University, 2002-03

Jodi Baier, Associate Director, International Programs, 2003-05

Kelly Clark, Major Gifts Officer, 2003-04

Lewis Shaw, Executive Director, Senegal Campus, 2003- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Paula Weafer, Director of Alumni Relations, 2003-04

Gail Meyers Lavin, Assistant Director, Cape Cod Programs, 2004- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Kristin Polito, Associate Director, Executive MBA, 2004- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Johanna Beers, Assistant Director, MPA, 2005- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Patricia Caffrey, Assistant Director, Executive MBA, 2005- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Carlos Frontado, Associate Director, Global MBA, 2005- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Ana Perez, Assistant Director, MBA Online, 2005- [not listed in 2006-07 catalogue]

Management Education Center suspended spring 1981 – its successor was the Center for Management Development, “reestablished [approved 1 June 88] using “funds remaining from previous conference [center]” – established December 1988 – [defunct(?)fall 1992]

James M. Freedman, Director, 1988-90

Jananne S. (LeQuesne) Cannon, Director, 1990-92

Peter J. Nowak takes over 1 Oct 92 – eliminates “open enrollment program” – keeps “custom programs”

SOM and Center for Management Development Global Advantage Program, 9-11 May 1994

[succeeded by Institute for Executive Education and/or Executive Education and Life-long Learning Programs]

Michael Barretti, Director of Executive Education and Life-long Learning Programs [SSOM?], effective 1 Jan 04

Kristen Swanquist Polita, Associate Director, Executive Education and Life-long Learning 21 June 04

Julie Schniewind (previously Director of Corporate Education), Director of Corporate Learning Initiatives within Institute for Executive Education, but also with Enrollment Management fall 06

Jeanne Morton, Project Manager and Institutional Research Analyst for Provost’s Office July 06 (previously interim director of BLC)

[cf. also Sandy Matava’s work for Public Management/Public Administration institute

[cf. Office of Adult and Evening Studies (Division of Enrollment Management, created May 1992, beginning classes fall 1993

Marjorie C. Kelleher, Director, May 1992- [previously Kelleher was on Dennis’s staff as Director of Adult and Evening Studies, 1991-93]

[Kim M. Delaware-Larkin, Associate Director of Adult and Evening Studies, May 1992-]

[Separate listing for this office gone in 1994-95 – Kelleher is

assigned to Undergraduate Admissions as “Associate Director of Adult and Evening Studies”; Larkin assigned to Graduate Admissions as Associate Director of Graduate Admissions
SOM Director of Executive Programs
Sandra A. Waddock, 1979-81
Peter M. Nowak, 1981-84
Lynn C. Davis, Nov 1983-31 July 1992
Peter M. Nowak, 1 Oct 1992-
(Also takes over CMD 1 Oct 1992)

**College of Arts and Sciences (College of Liberal Arts
1934-67; College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
1967-97)**

Dean

Gleason L. Archer, Head, 1934-37
Donald W. Miller, Dean, 1937-39 (Acting Dean of other colleges)
Lester R. Ott, Dean, 1945-49[50?] (Acting Dean, 1945-46; Dean on leave of absence, 1949-50)
Harland R. Ratcliffe, Acting Dean, College of Journalism, 1947-48
Donald W. Goodrich, Associate Dean and Registrar, 1947-48
William F. Looney, Assistant Dean of Evening Division, 1947-48
Raymond J. Murphy, Associate Dean and Director of the Summer Term, 1948-49
Robert J. Munce, Dean, 1949-56 (Acting Dean, 1949-50)
Donald W. Goodrich, Dean and Registrar, College Departments, 1956-67; Vice-President and Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1967-69
Joseph H. Strain, Assistant Dean, Evening Division (also Director of Summer Sessions 1961-), 1957[56?]-67; Associate Dean, Evening Division (also Director of Summer Sessions), 1967-72; Associate Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1972-89
Donald Grunewald, Vice President and Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and College of Journalism, 1969-72
Michael R. Ronayne, Jr., Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1972-98; Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, 1998-2004
Peter C. Sartwell, Administrative Assistant to the Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1973[72?]-76; Assistant Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1976-98; Associate Dean, 1998-2007
David L. Robbins, Assistant Dean 1988-91; Associate Dean,

1991-
Andrea O. Napolitano (Ortisi in 1989), Information Processing
Coordinator, 1986-89; Information Processing and Microlab
Coordinator, 1989-90; Director of PC Resources, 1990-97;
Director of PC Resources and Budget Officer, 1997-2000;
Budget Officer, 2000-
Kenneth S. Greenberg, Acting Dean, 2003-04
Kenneth S. Greenberg, Dean, 2004-
Peter C. Sartwell, Assistant Dean, 1994-98; Associate Dean,
1998-2006
Ian C. Westmacott, Academic Computing Systems Administrator,
1991-93
Jamie S. Guinan, Academic Computing Systems Administrator,
1993-95
Eric Ryan, Academic Computing Systems Administrator, 1995-96
Susan Clark Thayer, Assistant Dean, 1997-98; Associate Dean,
1998-
Ed Donovan, Director of Academic Computing, 1997-2003
Mark S. Rotondo, Data Analyst, 1998-
David J. Gallant, Advising Coordinator/Director of Debate,
1999-2002; Director of Undergraduate Advising, 2002-
Lauren Mahoney, Assistant to the Dean, 1999-2000
Natalie Deddy, Assistant to the Dean, 2001-03
Kenneth S. Greenberg, Associate Dean, 2003-04
Thomas R. Dellicicchi, Director of Academic Computing, 2003-
Sharon Lenzie, Program Director of Graduate Programs, 2004-
Lauri Umansky, Associate Dean, 2005-
James Carroll, Distinguished Scholar in Residence, 2006-
Peter J. Palumbo, Academic Advisor, 2006-
Sebastian Royo, Associate Dean and Director, Madrid Campus,
2006-

College of Journalism

Dean

Paul A. Newsome, Dean, 1936-37
Donald W. Miller, Dean, 1937-39

Dakar Campus

Director

David L. Robbins, 1999-2002
Judy Dushku, 2002-03
Pierre Du Jardin, 2003
Lewis Shaw, 2004-05
S. Dunham Rowley, 2006-

Madrid Campus

Director

Leslie Croxford, 1995-2004

Sebastian Royo, 2004-

Appendix C *Suffolk University Trustees, 1905-2007*

Trustee Officers, 1911-2007

(Officers' titles changed from President, Vice-President, and Secretary to Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Clerk, April 1939 [probably as a result of the new By-Laws approved 19 August 1937 in connection with new articles of incorporation of Suffolk University, 29 April 1937])

Thomas J. Boynton, Chair, 1911-45 (d. 12 April 1945)

James M. Swift, Chair, 1945-46 (d. 12 July 1946)

Frank J. Donahue, Chair, 1946-48

George B. Rowell, Chair, 1948-64

John E. Fenton, Sr., Chair 1964-66

George C. Seybolt, Chair, 1966-70

John E. Fenton, Sr., Chair, 1970-74 (d. August or September 1974)

C. Edward Rowe, Chair, 1974-76

Vincent A. Fulmer, Chair, 1976-81
 John S. Howe, Chair, 1981-87
 James F. Linnehan, Esq. JD56, Chair, 1987-97
 William J. O'Neill, Jr., Esq. JD74, Chair, 1997-2001
 Carole Sawyer Parks, Acting Chair, Board of Trustees [after
 O'Neill's resignation to become Dean of SSOM]
 Nicholas Macaronis, Esq., JD54, Chair, 2001-10
 Andrew C. Meyer, Jr., Chair, 2010-
 John A. Bennett, Vice-President, 1911-12
 Charles W. Bartlett, Vice-President, 1912-16 (d. early December
 1916)
 Joseph F. O'Connell, Vice-President, 1917-35
 James M. Swift, Vice-President, 1935-45
 Frank J. Donahue, Vice-Chair, 1945-46
 George B. Rowell, Vice-Chair, 1946-48
 Bernard J. Killion, Vice-Chair, 1948-53
 John E. Fenton, Sr., Vice-Chair, 1953-60
 Eugene A. Hudson, Vice-Chair, 1960-65
 George C. Seybolt, Vice-Chair, 1965-66
 Eugene A. Hudson, Vice-Chair, 1966-72 (d. 20 April 1972)
 Herbert C. Hambelton, Jr., Vice-Chair, 1972-76
 Jeanne M. Hession, Esq. JD56, Vice-Chair, 1976-96
 William J. O'Neill, Jr., Esq. JD74, Vice-Chair, 1996-97
 Edward F. McDonnell, BSBA59, Vice-Chair, 1997-2001
 Carol Sawyer Parks, Vice-Chair, 2001-
 Gleason L. Archer, Treasurer, 1911-45
 William F.A. Graham, Treasurer, 1945-46
 Walter M. Burse, Treasurer, 1946-48
 Rexford A. Bristol, Treasurer, 1948-49
 Frank J. Donahue, Treasurer, 1949-69
 John B. Hynes, Treasurer, 1969-70 (d. late 1969 or January 1970)
 Francis F.X. Flannery, Treasurer, 1970-
 Arthur W. MacLean, Clerk, 1911-12
 Wilmot R. Evans, Clerk, 1912-34 (d. 29 July 1934)
 Hiram J. Archer, Clerk, 1934-57
 William F.A. Graham, Clerk, 1957 (elected June 1957, d.
 September 1957)
 John F. Griffin, Clerk, 1957-79
 Joseph B. Shanahan, Esq., BA72, JD75, Clerk, 1979-2001
 Robert B. Crowe, Esq., BA70, JD73, Clerk, 2001-

Trustees

Thomas J. Boynton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts (1914)
 and U.S. Attorney, District of Massachusetts (1917-20),

1911-45 (died 12 April 1945)

John A. Bennett, 1911-12

Gleason L. Archer, 1911-48

Arthur W. MacLean, 1911-12

Wilmot R. Evans, Former State Senator and President, Boston
Five Cent Savings Bank, 1911-34 (died 29 July 1934)

George A. Frost, President, George Frost Company, Boston,
1911-12, 1915-36 (died 17 July 1936)

Hiram J. Archer, 1911-12, 1929-66 (died 4 March 1966 at 88)

Sumner Robinson, Trustee, Tufts College, and Attorney at Law,
1912-14

Charles W. Bartlett, 1912-16 (died December 1916)

James H. Vahey, Former State Senator and Attorney at Law,
1912-29

Joseph F. O'Connell, Former Congressman from Massachusetts,
1912-37

James M. Swift, District Attorney, South District of
Massachusetts (1902-10), Attorney-General of Massachusetts
(1911-13), 1917-46 (died 12 July 1946)

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts (1928-34),
Associate Justice, Superior Court of Massachusetts (1940),
1934-48

John Shepard, 3d, President, The Yankee Network, 1937-48

Hubert Prior Vallee, President, Rudy Vallee, Inc., 1937-41

John Griffin, Vice-President, John F. Griffin Company, 1937-
Thomas F. McNichols, Branch Manager, First National Bank of
Boston, 1937-53

Arthur Warren Hanson, Professor of Accounting, Harvard
University, 1938-65 (died 3 September 1965 at 75)

Ernest Roy Blaisdell, New England District Manager, The
Structural Slate and Natural Slate Blackboard Companies,
1938-76 (died 19 December 1976, at 89)

William F.A. Graham, Senior Member, Lee & Graham, 1938-57
(died late summer 1957)

Rev. Harold John Ockenga, Pastor, Park Street Church, Boston,
1939-50

Gleason L. Archer, Jr., Instructor of Modern Languages, Suffolk
University College of Liberal Arts, 1939-43, 1946-49

John Stanley Wise, Utilities Department, Chase National Bank of
New York City, 1941-46

Bernard J. Killion, Member, Killion, Connolly & Williams,
Attorneys at Law, 1943-61 (died late fall 1961; had not
attended meetings since ca. 1950)

David Stoneman, Member of the Boston Bar [and proprietor of

the Bretton Woods Hotel(?), 1944-48 (died fall 1948)

Hon. Frank Joseph Donahue, Associate Justice, Superior Court of Massachusetts (1931[32?]), 1945-79 (died 24 August 1979, at 98)

Julius E. Rosengard, Esq., President, Palace Theatres, Inc., 1945-61

Walter M. Burse, Member, Burse, Jackson, Iovino, & Murphy, Attorneys at Law, 1946-56

George B. Rowell, Assistant Attorney General, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1946-73 (first Trustee Emeritus under policy adopted in 1971; died spring 1982)

Rexford A. Bristol, Treasurer, The Foxboro Company, 1946-73

Hon. John E. Fenton, Judge, Massachusetts Land Court, 1949-74 (died late summer 1974)

George H. Spillane, Retired, Formerly District Manager, Boston No. 1 District, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, 1949-74 (died late summer 1974)

Edward J. Saunders, Real Estate Broker, 1955-59 (died 3 August 1959, at 58)

Joseph P. Graham, Esq., Lee and Graham, Boston [brother of W.F.A. Graham], 1957-79 (Emeritus 1979)

Hon. William H. Henchey, Judge, Woburn District Court, 1957-68 (died late summer 1968)

Frank J. Cronin, Esq., Vice-President, Middlesex County National Bank, 1957-61 (died winter 1961)

Hon. Eugene A. Hudson, Justice, Massachusetts Superior Court, Boston, 1957-72 (died 20 April 1972)

Dennis C. Haley, Superintendent of Schools, City of Boston, 1958-66 (died 26 July 1966)

Joseph Schneider, Esq., Schneider, Reilly, & McArdle, Boston, 1958-78 (Emeritus 1978; died spring 1985)

Daniel Bloomfield, Esq., Former Executive Vice President, Retail Trade Board of Boston and Visiting Consultant on Distribution, Harvard University, 1960-63 (“untimely” death, fall 1963)

Joseph E. Sullivan, Treasurer, Sullivan Brothers Printers, Lowell, 1961-72 (died 15 August 1972)

[Thomas A. Fulham, Chairman of the Board, Fulham Brothers, Inc. (later President, Boston Fish Market Corporation; later President Emeritus, Suffolk University), 1961-95 (died 1995)

George C. Seybolt, President, William Underwood Company, Watertown, 1962-75 (Emeritus 1975; died February 1993)

Stephen P. Mugar, President, Star Market Company, Cambridge, 1962-75 (Emeritus 1975; died fall 1982)

Hon. C. Edward Rowe, Justice, District Court, Massachusetts (later Justice, District Court at Eastern Franklin, Orange), 1962-87 (died November 1987)

Hon. John B. Hynes, Commissioner of Banks, Boston [and former Mayor of Boston], 1964-70 (died late December 1969 or early January 1970)

John P. Chase, Chairman, John P. Chase, Inc., Boston, 1965-94 (died spring 1994)

Lawrence L. Cameron, Esq., JD51, DJUR67, Attorney at Law, Boston (later Justice, South Boston District Court; later The Sullivan Group, Retired Chief Justice, District Court Department, South Boston Division), 1966-

Nelson G. Burke, President and Treasurer, Pennsylvania Petroleum Products Company, Providence, RI, 1967-77 (Emeritus 1977; died 17 November 1979, at 76)

Herbert C. Hambelton, Jr., Associate Superintendent, Boston Public Schools, 1969-82

Joseph A. Caulfield, Esq., Senior Member, Caulfield, Harrigan & Murphy, Attorneys at Law, Boston, 1969-79 (Emeritus 1979)

Francis X. Flannery, MBA64, DCS91, Treasurer, Suffolk University (later Vice President and Treasurer, Suffolk University), 1970-

Vincent A. Fulmer, Vice-President and Secretary, MIT Corporation (later Past President, Hawthorne College; Chairman of the Suffolk University Board of Trustees 1976-81), 1972-95 (Emeritus Trustee 1995)

Hon. Walter H. McLaughlin, Sr. Chief Justice, Massachusetts Superior Court, Boston (later Gilman, McLaughlin and Hanrahan, Retired Chief Justice, Superior Court of Massachusetts), 1972-94 (died spring 1994)

Jeanne M. Hession, JD56, DJS74, Senior Trust Officer and Associate Counsel, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston (later Retired Vice President and Associate Counsel, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company), 1973-

Paul T. Smith, Esq., Attorney at Law, Boston, 1973-92 (died 31 May 1992)

John S. Howe, President, The Provident Institution for Savings, Boston (later Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, the Provident Institution for Savings; Chairman of the Board, Suffolk University, 1981-87), 1974-89 (Emeritus 1989; gone from list [died?], 1999-2000)

Dorothy A. Antonelli (later Caprera), Esq., JD59, LLD78, Commissioner, Industrial Accident Board, Boston (later Law Offices of S. Anthony Caprera), 1974-

Joseph J. Melone, Executive Vice President, Prudential Insurance Company of America, Boston, 1975-76 (transferred to New Jersey)

James F. Linnehan, Esq., JD56, Attorney at Law, Boston (later Coyne, Hodapp and Linnehan)(First Alumni Trustee, term expires 1979; elected regular Trustee 1978), 1976-

Joseph B. Shanahan, Jr., Esq., AB72, JD75, Attorney at Law, Chelmsford (later Attorney at Law, Law Offices of Shanahan Haladyna) (Alumni Trustee, term expires 1980; elected regular Trustee 1979), 1977-2002

John F. Collins, Consulting Professor, Urban Affairs, MIT Corporation, Cambridge [and former Mayor of Boston], 1977-88

Michael L. Linquata, Seven Seas Wharf, Gloucester (Alumni Trustee, term ends 1980), 1977-80

Harry Zohn, AB46, Litt.D.76, Professor of German, Shiffman Humanities Center, Brandeis University, Waltham (Alumni Trustee, term ends 1981; elected regular Trustee in 1983), 1978-81, 1983-2001 (died 2001)

Thomas J. Brown, Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge (later President, Brown, Inc., 1979-99 (Emeritus Trustee 1999)

John M. Corcoran, DCS82, President, John M. Corcoran Company, Milton (later Partner, John M. Corcoran and Company), 1979-2004 (died 2004)

Hon. James J. Nixon, Third District Court, East Cambridge (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1983), 1980-83

David J. Saliba, Attorney at Law, Boston (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1983), 1980-83

Daniel H. Perlman, President, Suffolk University, 1980-89 (died 31 March 1994, at 58, while president of Webster University, St. Louis, MO)

Frank A. Sablone, Development Officer, Joslin Clinic (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1985), 1982-85

Dr. Gerard A. Lozeau, Vice President/Associate Director, Readak Educational Services, Inc. (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1986), 1983-86

Thomas R. Walsh, President and Chief Executive Officer, C. Walsh, Inc., 1983-93 (died fall 1993)

Thomas J. Wynn, Attorney at Law, Wynn and Wynn, P.C. (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1987), 1984-87

Thomas M. Mawn, Jr., Esq., Attorney at Law, Mawn and Mawn, PC (later President, Northern Bank & Trust Company), 1984-95

Robert P. Edson, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1988), 1985-88

Thomas P. McDermott, CPA, Managing Partner, Arthur Young and Company, 1986-93

David J. Sargent, Esq., JD54, LLD78, President, Suffolk University, 1989-2010

Carol Sawyer Parks, DCS82, Vice President/Treasurer, Checker Taxi Company (later President, Sawyer Enterprises), 1986-

John C. Scully, CLU, DCS86, Executive Vice President of Marketing, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company (later Consultant, President and Chief Executive Officer, LIMRA International), 1986-2000 (Emeritus Trustee 2000)

Robert B. Crowe, Esq., BA70, JD73, Attorney at Law, Crowe and Chappell (later , Attorney at Law, Crowe, Crowe and Vernaglia)(Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1990; elected regular Trustee in 1990), 1987-

Valerie A. Russo, Comptroller, Securities Processing Division, State Street Bank and Trust Company (Alumni Trustee, term expiring in 1991), 1988-91

Brian T. O'Neill, Esq., JD71, Attorney at Law, Law Offices of Brian T. O'Neill, PC, 1988-

Paul A. DiPierro, Vice President, MLI Industries (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1992), 1989-92

Richard J. Leon, Esq., JD74, Baker & Hostetler (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1993; elected regular Trustee, 1992), 1990-98

J. Robert Johnson, BSBA63, MBA68, Founder/President, Yankee Marketers (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1994; elected regular Trustee 1993), 1991-

Anthony J. Farma, President/Chief Executive Officer, Capital Financial Planning, Inc. (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1995), 1992-95

Dennis M. Duggan, Jr., Esq., JD78, Attorney at Law, Peabody & Brown (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1996), 1993-96, 1997-

Richard J. Trifiro, Esq., JD57, LLD87, Attorney at Law, Law Offices of Richard J. Trifiro, 1993-99

Paul J. Liacos, LLD84, Chief Justice, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, 1993-99 (died 1999)

John P. Brogan, Chairman, Associated Intermediaries Insurance Agency, Inc., 1993-96

William J. O'Neill, Jr., Esq., JD74, Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Polaroid Enterprises, 1993-2002

James F. Sullivan, Esq., Attorney at Law and Real Estate

Developer, 1993-

Francis M. Vazza, BSBA63, Partner, Vazza Associates, Real Estate Management (Alumni Trustee, term expires in 1997), 1994-

The Hon. Marianne B. Bowler, JD76, LLD94, United States Magistrate Judge, District of Massachusetts, 1995-

Mary R. Ferris, BA73, Tax Auditor, United States Treasury Department, 1995-98

Edward F. McDonnell, BSBA59, DCS84, Senior Advisor, Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons, 1996-2002

Margaret A. Geraghty, President, Geraghty Real Estate (Retired), 1996-

General Joseph R. Hoar, USMC (Ret.), LLD93, J.P. Hoar & Associates, Inc., 1996-

Michael K. Gillis, Esq., JD82, Attorney at Law, Gillis and Bikofsky, 1996-2000

The Hon. John Joseph Moakley, JD56, DPA77, Representative, Massachusetts Ninth District, United States House of Representatives, 1997-2001 (died 2001)

Gerard F. Doherty, Esq., LLB60, Attorney at Law, 1997-

Stanley R. Dennis, BSBA57, MBA60, Certified Public Accountant, 1997-2002

Leonard Florence, President and Chairman, Syratech Corporation, 1997-

Elaine M. Schuster, Director of Issues, Continental Wingate Company, 1997-2000

John J. O'Connor, BSBA73, Managing Partner, PriceWaterhouse Coopers, 1998-

Gail M. Mansfield, BS91, Director of Annual Fund, The Schepens Eye Research Institute, 1998-2002

Ralph C. Martin, II, Suffolk County District Attorney, 1999-2000

Nicholas Macaronis, Esq., JD54, LLD00, Attorney at Law, Macaronis Law Firm, 1999-

Beverly M. Wright, Chairperson, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), 1999-2004

The Hon. Robert W. Gardner, Jr., Esq., JD75, Associate Justice, Clinton District Court, 2000-

Rosalie K. Stahl, Becker and Company, 2001-

Neil G. Buckley, BA79, MBA92, Vice President of Finance and Administration, Emmanuel College, 2001-04

The Hon. Roderick L. Ireland, Associate Justice, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, 2001-05

Robert Crowley LeBlanc, Esq., BSBA66, Attorney at Law, Law Offices of Robert Crowley LeBlanc, 2001-03

The Hon. Victoria Lederberg, JD76, LLD95, Justice, Superior Court of Rhode Island, 2001-03
 Ralph Mitchell, MBA91, Carthage Financial Group, 2003-
 Andrew C. Meyer, Jr. JD74, LLD99, Attorney at Law, Lubin & Meyer, PC, 2001-
 Dino M. Colucci, Esq., JD88, Attorney at Law, Colucci and Colucci, 2003-
 The Hon. Martin T. Meehan, MPA81, JD86, LLD97, United States Representative, 5th District, Massachusetts, 2003-
 Irwin Chafetz, Director, The Interface Group, Inc., 2003-
 Michael G. George, BS83, President and Chief Executive Officer, Bowstreet Software, Inc., 2003-
 William T. Hogan III, Esq. JD81, Attorney at Law, Hogan, Roache and Malone, 2003-
 Richard P. Bevilacqua, BSJ73, General Director, Communication and Design, John Hancock Financial Services, 2004-
 Debrah Marson, Esq., JD78, Deputy General Counsel, The Gillette Company, 2005-
 Russell A. Gaudreau, Jr., JD68, Attorney at Law, Ropes and Gray, LLP, 2005-

Board of Trustees size:

1911 Corporation of 9, Board of 7
 1912 Corporation of 7, Board of 5
 1913 Corporation of 7 serves as Board
 1914 Corporation of 7 serves as Board
 1937 New By-Laws approved 19 August 1937: 18 (6 Life Members, 12 Term Trustees)
 1946 By-Laws amended creating 5 classes of Term Trustees, so that the terms of no more than 3 Term Trustees expire in any year (24 July 1946)
 1961 By-Laws amended to raise the maximum number of Term Trustees from 12 to 14 (7 June 1961)
 1965 By-Laws amended to raise the maximum number of Term Trustees from 14 to 15 (7 April 1965)
 1971 Emeritus policy introduced: eligible at request after ten years on Board, automatically to those over 70; those elected before 1 January 1971 are grandfathered (14 April 1971)
 1976 First Alumni Trustee, elected to Board based on alumni vote (James F. Linnehan, 10 November 1976)
 1979 Trustees' Student Affairs Committee created (14 February 1979)

- 1981 Alumni Trustee By-Law modified to produce Alumni Trustee from each school (19 October 1981)
- 1982 By-Laws changed to create a Vice President for Institutional Advancement position (Joseph M. Kelley, 10 November 1982)(VP position created 23 July 1947)
- 1983 Emeritus policy amended to remove age cap (previously 70) on Trustee service (13 April 1983)
- 1985 Trustee John Corcoran urges Nominating Committee to search out and cultivate members of the Board from the business, corporate, and banking communities; extensive discussion of the size and composition of the Board follows; Corcoran moves to increase the number of Term Trustees from 15 to 18; others suggest elevating some members to Trustee Emeritus Status (10 April 1985); Trustees vote to expand number of Term Trustees from 15 to 17, this number reverting to 16 following the death or resignation of a term member and to 15 following a subsequent death or resignation (13 November 1985)
- 1988 Trustee Scully asks Nominating Committee to give careful consideration when an opportunity exists to seek out representatives from the corporate community to serve as Trustees; emphasizes that corporations will play a significant role in fund-raising efforts and that a successful corporate campaign will require an expanded representation of business leaders on the board (13 April 1988); By-Laws Committee chair McLaughlin says committee discussed whether there should be increased representation from city's business and corporate community on the board, and that it was the committee's consensus not to recommend an increase in the size of the board nor to increase the board's corporate membership per se; in the discussion that follows, several trustees support increased representation from the leadership of the corporate and business community to widen the board's perspective and increase its influence and its access to philanthropic support; in answer to a question from Trustee Walsh, Vice-President for Institutional Advancement Joseph Kelley (who had been invited to attend Board meetings from 9 April 1986) says most foundation executives and corporate presidents expect 100% participation from

an institution's board in a capital campaign, and that 25-50% of fund-raising campaign totals are normally contributed by an institution's trustees; Scully and McDermott urge the necessity of involving more business and corporate trustees in the community on the Board; Corcoran moves that membership of the Board be increased to include broader membership from the corporate community, seconded by Shanahan; O'Neill moves to table until the question can be studied by a special committee appointed by the chair; Chair Linnehan appoints McLaughlin to chair a "Committee of the Whole" for this study (9 November 1988); Committee of the Whole meets on 1 February 1989, immediately prior to Perlman's dismissal on 8 February 1989

- 1989 Committee of the Whole votes to increase number of Term Trustees to 18, with no provision for shrinkage on death or resignation (1 February 1989); proposed increase given formal approval by Trustees on 8 February 1989 (8 February 1989); Nominating Committee chair Hession asks board members for suggestions for individuals to nominate; McLaughlin urges board to establish criteria for a membership; McDermott asks Nominating Committee to review written and oral comments from Trustees on proposed nominations, and says there should be more Trustee participation in the process of selecting term trustees; Vice-President Kelley has developed a profile of about 35 alumni and friends of the University who have the "appropriate credentials" to serve as Trustees, and this report will be distributed to Trustees (7 June 1989)
- 1993 Investment Committee chair Fulmer says that the committee has been strengthened by the appointment of Richard Trifiro and Thomas Mawn, as they bring special talents to the committee (10 November 1993)
- 1993-94 24 Trustees; probable authorization by Board to increase the number of Term Trustees from 18 to 21 (and the Board total to 27) in the fall of 1993, when three new Term Trustees (Brogan, W. O'Neill, and Sullivan) are added (* September 1993)
- 1994 There are 28 Trustees as of 9 February 1994 (9 February 1994); Trustee Fulham brings up the subject of a need for a Trustee self-study with a view to a possible broad revision of the By-Laws dealing

with terms of service and all other aspects of Trustee service; President Sargent reports that he is working on a suggested proposal for consideration relative to changing the format for Board meetings so that committee and full board meetings would all be held on one weekend every two months during the academic year (13 April 1994)

1994-95 27

1995-96 25

1996-97 27

1997-98 33; probable authorization by Board during 1996 or 1997 to increase the number of Term Trustees from 21 to 27, and the total board membership to 33 (McDonnell, Geraghty, Hoar, and Gillis added in 1996; Moakley, Doherty, Dennis, Florence, Schuster added in 1997)

1998-99 33

1999-00 33

2000-01 30

2001-02 34

2002-03 29

2003-04 33

2004-05 31

2005-06 32

2006-07 32

7 women on 32-person Board of Trustees, 2005-06 and 2006-07
(Board unchanged from 2005-06 to 2006-07)

Appendix D *Suffolk University Department Chairs, 1905-2007*

SBS Chairs (1946-2007)

Business

Maurice Sklar, 1946-48

Dalton J. Pilcher, 1948-49

John J. Mahoney, 1949-67

Donald Grunewald (Dean), 1967-69

Accounting [established 1969; and Business Law, added 1972, dropped 1974; again added 1976, dropped 1980; added again 1983, Business Law established as separate department, 1987]]

Harold M. Stone, 1969-78

Weldon H. Walker, 1978-80

Benson Diamond, 1980-81; Acting Chair, 1981-82

Mawdudur Rahman, 1983-89

James Morrison McInnes, 1989-95

Laurie W. Pant, 1995-98

Mawdudur Rahman, 1998-2000
 James P. Angelini, 2000-02
 James Morrison McInnes, 2002-05
 Ruth Ann McEwen, 2005-06 (appointed a dean, 2006)
Business Law [established as separate department, 1987]
 Benson Diamond, 1987-93
 David Silverstein, 1993-present
*Business Administration [established 1969; in 1972, divided into
 Finance, Management, and Marketing Departments]*
 Robert C. Waehler (Dean), 1969-72
*Finance [established 1972; and Banking added 1974, dropped
 1980]*
 David G. Rissmiller, 1972-78
 H. Thomas O'Hara, 1978-88
 Shahriar Khaksari, 1988-94
 H. Thomas O'Hara, Acting Chair, 1994-95
 Shahriar Khaksari 1995-97
 Ki C. Han, 1997-present
Management [established 1972]
 Joel Corman, 1972-76
 Stevan K. Trooboff, 1976-80
 John J. Castellano, 1980-85
 Benjamina M. Perles, 1985-91
 Daniel A. Sankowsky, 1991-2000 (Robert J. DeFillippi, Asst.
 Chair, 1999-2004)
 Suzyn Ornstein, 2000-05
 No chair in 2005-06 (Laurie L. Levesque, Asst. Chair)
 Laurie L. Levesque, 2006-present
Marketing [established 1972]
 Anthony G. Eonas, 1972-76
 Emma Auer, 1976-78
 Wallace Feldman, 1978-83
 David R. Wheeler, 1983-97
 David R. Lambert, 1997-2002
 No chair 2002-05
 Elizabeth J. Wilson, 2005-present
*Public Management and Administration [established 1978; and
 Administration dropped, 1980]*
 David Pfeiffer, 1978-82
 Michael T. Lavin, 1982-88
 Chair vacant(?) 1988-89 [Michael T. Lavin?]
 Chair vacant(?), 1989-90 [Dean McDowell?]
 Chair vacant(?), 1990-91 [David Pfeiffer]
 Chair vacant(?), 1991-92 [David Pfeiffer]

David Pfeiffer, 1992-97
 Terry F. Buss, 1997-2001
 Richard H. Beinecke, 2001-03
 Douglas Snow, 2003-present
*Computer Information Systems [established 1982; renamed
 Information Systems and Operations Management (ISOM) in
 2003]*
 Kyoman Gregory Jin, 1982-86
 Warren G. Briggs, Acting Chair, 1986-87
 Warren G. Briggs, Acting Chair, 1987-90
 Beverly K. Khan, 1990-93
 Warren G. Briggs, 1993-2000
 Jonathan S. Frank, 2000-01
 Beverly K. Kahn, 2001-present

CAS Chairs (1938-2007)

Department of Biological and Physical Science, 1938-42
 Harry Clark, 1938-40
 George G. Marvin, 1940-42
Division of Science, 1946-48
 Robert S. Friedman, 1946-48
Department of English, 1938-42
 Shirley W. Harvey, 1938-42
Department of Foreign Language, 1938-42
 Francis M. Currier, 1938-42
Department of Philosophy, Psychology, and Education, 1938-42
 Donald W. Miller, 1938-39
Division of Humanities, 1946-48
 Neilson C. Hannay, 1946-48
Department of Social Science, 1938-42[45?]
 Walter H. Claffin, 1938-42[45?]
Division of Social Studies, 1946-48
 Edward B. Blackman, 1946-48
Biology
 Robert S. Friedman, 1948-67
 Robert S. Friedman-Arthur J. West, II, 1967-68
 Robert S. Friedman-Philip F. Mulvey, Jr., 1968-70[69?]
 Arthur J. West, II, 1969-73 [1970(69?)-73]
 Beatrice L. Snow, 1973-78
 Arthur J. West, II, 1978-89
 Beatrice L. Snow 1989-present
Chemistry [renamed Chemistry and Biochemistry, 2004]
 George G. Marvin, 1940-42
 Nelson J. Anderson, 1948-60

Richard H. Maehl, 1960-70
Michael R. Ronayne, Jr., 1970-72
Maria Migliorini Bonaventura, 1972[73?]-84
William E. Good, Jr., 1984-96
Doris Ingram Lewis 1996-2004
George Steven Patterson 2004-present

Speech

George D. Kirwin, 1947-48[?]
Edgar L. DeForest, 1948-53
Joseph H. Strain, 1953-?
Peter MacLean, 1962[?]-65
Edward G. Titus, 1965-68
Joseph H. Strain, 1970-75 – becomes Communication and
Speech, 1974
Allan Kennedy, 1975-78
Edward J. Harris, Jr., 1979-88

Journalism

3 department chairs in CJ 1938-42:
1) Dept. of Editorial Methods (Robert W. Desmond, 1938-39;
Carroll A. Lake, 1939-42)
2) Dept. of Administration (Harland R. Ratcliffe, 1938-42,
1947?)
3) Dept. of Radio Advertising (Ralph LeRoy Harlow, 1938-42)
Harland R. Ratcliffe, 1947-48 (Dean, Dec 1946-July 1947)
Edith M. Marken, 1948-53
William F. Homer, Jr., 1953-71
Malcolm J. Barach, 1971-87
Richard P. Preiss, 1987-88

*Communication and Speech and Journalism merged to form
Department of Communication and Journalism, 1988*

Edward J. Harris, Jr., 1988-95
Michael R. Ronayne, Jr./Robert E. Rosenthal 1995-96
Robert E. Rosenthal, 1996-present

Education

Harold W. Copp, 1949-55
Donald M. Unger, 1956-86
Glen A. Eskedal Acting Chair, 1986-87
Glen A. Eskedal, 1987-88
Renamed Education and Human Services, 1988
Education and Human Services
Glen A. Eskedal 1988-present

English

Shirley W. Harvey, 1938-42[46?]
Neilson C. Hannay, 1946-61

Stanley M. Vogel, 1961-78
 Frederick C. Wilkins, 1978-96
 Anthony G. Merzlak, 1996-present
Government and Economics
 Israel Stolper, 1948-68[69?]
 Dion J. Archon, 1969-77
 Judith H. Elmusa/Holleman, 1977-83
Government
 Judith H. Elmusa/Holleman, 1983-85
 Agnes S. Bain 1985-2004
 John C. Berg 2004-present
Economics
 David G. Tuerck, 1983-
History
 Walter H. Claffin, 1940-42[45?]
 Edward B. Blackman, 1946-48
 Norman B. Floyd, 1948-72[73]
 John C. Cavanagh, 1973-87
 David L. Robbins, 1987-89
 Kenneth S. Greenberg, 1989-2004
 Lauri Umansky, 2004
 Robert Allison, 2004-present
Humanities
 Donald W. Goodrich, 1948[?]-69
 Florence R. Petherick, 1969-78
Foreign Language
 Francis M. Currier, 1938-42
 George H. McKee, 1948-63
 Catherine Fehrer, 1963-68
 Cleophas W. Boudreau, 1968-78
 Humanities and Foreign Languages merged in 1978 into
 Department of Humanities and Modern Languages
Humanities and Modern Languages
 Cleophas W. Boudreau, 1978-84
 Margaret Collins Weitz, 1984-94
 Frederick J. Marchant, 1994-96
 Lanier Smythe, 1996-2001
 Jay Julian Rosellini 2001-present
Mathematics and Physics
 Math and Science (Physics), 1947-50[53?]
 Then Math only until 1961, Nelson J. Anderson, Chair, 1948-61
 Math and Physics again, George Heigho, Chair, 1962-67[66?]
 Interdepartmental Physics Committee, 1967-68
 Math and Physics established as separate departments, 1968

Math

William J. Buckingham, 1968-77

Paul N. Ezust 1977-81

Math becomes Math and Computer Science, 1981

Paul N. Ezust, 1981-present

Physics

Theodore Marshall, 1968-79

Walter H. Johnson, Jr., 1979-89

Physics becomes Physics and Engineering, 1989

Walter H. Johnson, Jr., 1989-96

Physics and Engineering splits into Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering and Department of Physics, 1996

Electrical and Computer Engineering

Walter H. Johnson, Jr., 1996-2000

Mohamed C. Zatet, 2000-present

Physics

Walter H. Johnson, Jr., 1996-present

Philosophy

William S. Sahakian, 1948-74

Philip D. Pearl, 1974-87

David L. Robbins, 1987-89

Kenneth S. Greenberg, 1989-2004

Gregory Fried, 2004-present

Physical Education

Harold W. Copp (Director of Athletics), 1948-49

Charles Law, 1949-78 (Director of Athletics, 1966-78) (first listed
as chair in 1965)

James Nelson, 1978-present (Director of Athletics, 1978-present)

Guidance

Leo Lieberman, 1948-68

[Assistant Director of Guidance, Eileen Tressler, 1957-?]

Guidance splits in 1968 to create Departments of Psychology and
Psychological Services

Psychology

Elizabeth S. Williams, 1968-69

Malcolm E. Wetherbee, 1969-78

Robert C. Webb, 1978-81

Margaret A. Lloyd, 1981-88

Jack Demick, 1989-2000

Michael R. Ronayne, Jr./Robert C. Webb, 2000-01

Robert C. Webb, 2001-present

Psychological Services

Leo Lieberman, 1968-72[73?]

Kenneth F. Garni, 1973-present [University Counseling Center,

1977-present]

Sociology

Frank M. Buckley, Sr., 1948-59

D. Donald Fiorillo, 1960-80

Steven Spitzer, 1980-92

Alexandra Dundas Todd, 1992-2006

Felicia Wiltz, 2006-present

Theatre

Marilyn J. Plotkins 1999-2000 (still cooperative program, not
department); 2000-present (department)

NESADSU

William Davis 1996-present

Appendix E *Suffolk University Faculty Members, 1905-2007*

College of Liberal Arts and College of Journalism (1934/36), 1934-46

Donald Wilson Miller. S.B. (Colby, 1925) A.M (George Peabody, 1926), Ed.M.(Harvard, 1927), Ed.D. (Harvard, 1929), Educational Psychology and Mental Hygiene, later Psychology and Education, on faculty from summer of 1936-; Dean, College of Liberal Arts, 1937-39[40?]; Acting Dean, CJ, 1938-39[40?] ; Acting Dean, CBA, 1938-39[40?]

John Griffin, B..S. (Harvard), M.B.A. (Harvard), Junior Master, Roxbury Memorial High School, Vice-President, John F. Griffin Company, Economics, on CLA faculty 1934-38; on CBA faculty, 1937-38 Also Student Adviser for Men, 1934-37 and Registrar (?) 1934-36, when succeeded by Carrolla Bryant (also Faculty Adviser, Athletics, 1937-38)

Carrolla Abbott Bryant, Executive Secretary and Registrar,

- 1936- (also Assistant Treasurer, College Departments, 1937 [Catharine Cecelia Caraher, Assistant Treasurer, Suffolk Law School, 1937-])
- Marian G. Archer (Marian A. MacDonald from summer 1936), A.B., Student Adviser for Women, 1934-37 (Manager, University Bookstore, 1937-)
- Paul Abner MacDonald, Director, Placement Bureau, from summer 1936-38 (succeeded as Director, Placement Bureau, by Miss Edith Rhoda Doane, 1938); MacDonald also Bursar, 1937- (Dorothy M. McNamara succeeds Paul MacDonald as Bursar by 1944)
- Ralph LeRoy Harlow, Assistant to the President, The Yankee Network, Radio Advertising, on CJ faculty, February 1937-42; Director of Musical Clubs, CLA, 1938-
- W. Howard Clafin, A.B. (Harvard, 1902), A.M. (Harvard, 1903), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1908), Sorbonne, 1904-05, History, Teacher in Berkeley Preparatory School, on CLA faculty, September 1934-45 (chair, History Department, 1939)
- Wilfred F. Kelley, A.B. (Tufts, 1915), A.M. (Tufts, 1922), Ed.M. (Harvard, 1924), History, Head Master, South Boston High School, on CLA faculty, 1934-39
- William F. Looney, A.B. (Harvard, 1919), A.M. (Boston College, 1920), Ed.M. (Boston Teachers College, 1934), History, Junior Master, Public Latin School; Lecturer, Teachers College, Boston, on CLA faculty, September 1934-49 (Suffolk Instructor, 1934; Assistant Professor, 1938; Leave of Absence, 1938-43; Associate Professor, 1941; Professor, 1944-); Assistant Dean of Evening Division, 1946[47?]-48
- Sebastian B. Littauer, Ch.E. (Rensselaer, 1920), A.M. (Columbia, 1928), Sc.D. (M.I.T., 1930), Chemistry, later Mathematics, Boston Trade School; former Instructor, Hunter College and M.I.T., on CLA faculty, 1934-39
- Francis Morton Currier, A.B. (Harvard, 1917), A.M. (Harvard, 1921), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1936), German, on CLA faculty, September 1937-42 (chair, Foreign Language Department, 1939)
- Shirley Wilcox Harvey, A.B. (Dartmouth, 1916), A.M. (Harvard, 1918), Ph.D. (Boston University, 1936), English, on CLA faculty, September 1937-47 (chair, English Department, 1939)
- Albert Lorenzo Delisle, S.B. (Massachusetts State, 1932), A.M. (Harvard, 1933), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1937), Biology, on CLA faculty, September 1937-41
- Harry Clark, B.S. (New York University, 1907), M.S. (New York

- University, 1908), A.M. (Harvard, 1911), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1914), Physics, on CLA faculty, December 1937-40, Leave of Absence, 1940-46; 1946-47
- Victor Augustus Lowe, S.B. (Case School of Applied Science, 1928), A.M. (Harvard, 1931), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1935), Philosophy, on CLA faculty, January 1938-41
- Norton Enneking Long, A.B. (Harvard, 1932), A.M. (Harvard, 1933), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1937), Government, on CLA faculty, 1938-39
- Frank Laurel Pizzuto, A.B. (Boston University, 1923), A.M. (Harvard, 1925), Italian, on CLA faculty, January 1938-48 (Instructor, 1938; Assistant Professor, 1940; Professor, 1944)
- Harland R. Ratcliffe, S.B. (Colby, 1923) City Editor, Boston Evening Transcript, on CJ faculty, 1936-37, November 1937-41; Leave of Absence, 1941-46; 1946-49; Acting Dean, College of Journalism, 1946[47?]-48
- John F. O'Brien, B.B.A. (Boston University, 1928), M.B.A. (Boston University, 1932), LL.B. (Boston University, 1940), Teaching experience: Graduate Fellow in English, teaching public speaking in the English Department of Boston University College of Business Administration, 1927-28; Professor of Commerce at St. Francis Xavier University, Canada, 1928-33; English, Accounting, Economics, on CLA faculty, March 1939-45; Dean, CBA, 1944-45
- Gleason L. Archer, Jr., A.B. (Harvard, 1938, summa cum laude), LL.B. (Suffolk, 1939), German, French, Latin, on CLA faculty September 1939-42
- Lester R. Ott, A.B. (Knox College, 1931), A.M. (Harvard, 1932), Graduate study, Harvard University, 1932-34; Boston University School of Education, 1933-34; Harvard Graduate School of Education, 1934; Teaching experience: Research Assistant at Harvard and Radcliffe, 1935-43, 1945-; Head of Men Students, Harvard Summer Schools, 1936-42; History, on CLA faculty, April 1939-50; Acting Dean of the Colleges, 1945-46; Dean of Liberal Arts, 1946-50[leave of absence, 1949-50; Robert J. Munce, Acting Dean] (Suffolk Instructor, 1939; Assistant Professor, 1940; Associate Professor, 1943; Absent on Military Leave, 1943-45; Professor and Dean, 1945)
- George Glover Marvin, B.S. (M.I.T., 1923), M.S. (M.I.T., 1929), Ph.D. (M.I.T., 1936), Chemistry, on CLA faculty, November 1939-46 (chair, Chemistry Department, 1939)
- Laurence LaForge, A.B. (Harvard, 1899), A.M. (Harvard, 1900), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1903), with U.S. Geological Survey, 1901-

- 27, Geology, on CLA faculty, May 1939-42 (established Suffolk University Geology Laboratory, summer 1939)
- Charles Griffin, B.S. (Bowdoin, 1926), M.B.A. (Harvard, 1932), LL.B. (Boston University, 1935), Director, John F. Griffin Company, 1925-, Journalism, on CJ faculty, June 1937-42
- Robert S. Friedman, B.S. in Ed. (Boston University, 1936), A.M. (Boston University, 1938), A.M. (Harvard, 1941), Graduate study, Harvard, 1945-; Biology, on CLA faculty 1941- (Suffolk Instructor, 1941; Assistant Professor, 1943-; Associate Professor, 1945-); Director of Admissions, 1946[47?]-48
- Robert S. Friedman, 1941-[September 1946-]73 [Distinguished Service Professor of Biology, 1972]
- Frank M. Buckley, A.B. (Holy Cross, 1941), Graduate study, Boston College, 1941-42, History and English, on CLA faculty, 1946- (Chair, Division of Sciences, 1946[47?]-)
- Fred R. Kopf, B.S. (College of the City of New York, 1940), Graduate study, Harvard, 1944-46; English, German, Science, on CLA faculty, 1946-48
- Maurice Sklar, B.S. in B.A. (Boston University, 1935); Massachusetts C.P.A., 1941; Accounting, on College faculty, 1946-48
- J. Hugh Strain, A.B. (Suffolk, 1943); Graduate study, Boston College, 1946-; English, on CLA faculty, May 1946-
- Donald W. Goodrich, A.B. (Williams College, 1919), A.M. (Harvard, 1920), Graduate study, Summer Study Columbia University and Teacher's College, 1922-23; Harvard, 1940-42; Teaching experience: Hoosac School, 1921; Lawrenceville School, 1921-23; Buckley County Day School, headmaster, 1923-28; Tamalpais School, 1928-32; Calvert School, headmaster, 1932-40; English, on CLA faculty, September 1947 (Associate Dean and Registrar, 1947-48; Registrar and Director of Admissions, 1948-49; Registrar, 1949-)
- Neilson C. Hannay, A.B. (Union University, 1902), B.D. (Auburn Theological Seminary, 1906), A.M. (Union University, 1913), A.M. (Harvard, 1919), Ph.D. (Harvard, 1919); Graduate study, United free Church College, Glasgow, 1906-07; University of Halle, 1908-09; University of Chicago Summer Quarter, 1915, 1917; John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellow, 1930-31; Teaching experience: Acadia University, 1913-18; Colby College, 1920-22; Boston University, 1922-31; Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension, 1932-; Lasell Junior College, 1934-46; Calvin Coolidge College, 1937-46;

English, on CLA faculty, September 1946- (Chair, Division of Humanities, 1946[47?]-)

John V. Colburn, B.S. in Ed. (Boston University, 1946),

A.M. (Boston University, 1946); English, on CLA faculty, September 1946- (Director of Student Affairs, 1953-)

D. Donald Fiorillo, A.B. (Clark University, 1945, Graduate study, Fitchburg and Clark University, 1946-; Sociology, on CLA faculty, September 1946- (Director of Student Activities, 1946[47?]-48)

William F. Homer, Jr., A.B. (Harvard, 1926), Graduate study, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1926-27. Business experience: Boston News Bureau, 1928-33; Boston Herald, Assistant Financial Editor, 1933-; Journalism, on CJ faculty, 1947-48, 1952-77

George D. Kirwin, A.B. (Bates College, 1942), Graduate study, Boston University, 1946-; English, on CLA faculty, 1947-53

William S. Sahakian, B.S. (Northeastern University, 1944), S.T.B. (Boston University, 1947), Graduate study, Boston University, 1946-; Philosophy and Humanities, on CLA faculty, September 1946-

Robert J. Munce, A.B. (Washington and Jefferson), A.M. (Michigan), Graduate study, Michigan, Pittsburgh, Social Sciences, on CLA faculty, 1948-; Director, Evening Division, 1948-49; Acting Dean, 1949-50; Dean, 1950-56; President 1954-60; Chancellor, 1960-64 [d. 1975]

Robert J. Munce, 1948-64

College of Liberal Arts and College of Journalism (1934/36); College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (1967); College of Arts and Sciences (1998), 1946-2007

Harland R. Ratcliffe, 1936-49

Robert S. Friedman, 1941-[September 1946-]73 [Distinguished Service Professor of Biology, 1972]

Neilson C. Hannay, September 1946-61 [leave of absence, 1961-62]

John V. Colburn, September 1946-81

D. Donald Fiorillo, September 1946-86

William S. Sahakian, September 1946-86

Joseph H. Strain, May 1946-89

Donald W. Goodrich, September 1947-73

William F. Homer, Jr., 1947-48, 1952-77

Stanley M. Vogel, September 1948-86

George H. McKee, September 1948-63

Ella M. Murphy, September 1948-68

Catherine Fehrer, September 1948-77
Edward G. Hartmann, September 1948-78
Charles Law, September 1947-78
Norman B. Floyd, September 1947-74
Nelson J. Anderson, 1948-61[leave of absence, 1961-69]
Leo Lieberman, September 1947-74
Ruth C. Widmayer, 1948-50
Robert J. Munce, 1948-64
Frank M. Buckley, Sr., September 1947-58[leave of absence
1958-61]
Israel Stolper, September 1947-69
Harold W. Copp, September 1948-56
Lawrence V. Rand, July 1948-64
Floyd L. Bell, 1949-61
Dion J. Archon, 1953-78
Arthur J. West, II, September 1952-89
Florence Petherick, 1956 [full-time 1957]-78
Donald M. Unger, 1956-86
Vahe A. Sarafian, 1956-87
Charles H. Farley, 1957-74
Thomas E. Connors, 1957-97
John W. White, 1958[1962]-74
Eugene J. O'Neil, 1957-71
John R. Burton, 1958-79
George Heigho, 1959-68
Vera Lee, 1959-64
Richard H. Maehl, 1959-72[69]
John L. Sullivan, 1959[1962]-92
Philip F. Mulvey, Jr., 1960[full-time 1966]-82
John C. Shannon, 1960-2001
Jehudah H. Leftin, 1960-81
Xenia [Jeanne] Augeros [AB52, Suffolk], 1961-66
H. Edward Clark, 1961-86
Chase Kimball, 1962-73
Harald A.T. Reiche, 1961-75, part-time
Elizabeth S. Williams, 1963-84
Ruth S. Lottridge, 1964-97
Malcolm E. Wetherbee, 1964-89
Maria Migliorini Bonaventura (Maria T. Miliora in 1986), 1965-
2006
Blair F. Bigelow, 1965-2004
William J. Buckingham, 1965-83
Joan L. DeAlonzo, 1965-73
Phyllis Mack, 1965-83

Mary M. Mahoney, 1965-86
 Robert M. Bates, BA64, 1966-78
 Ann D. Hughes, 1964-2001
 Marilyn Jurich, 1966-
 Stuart A. Millner, 1966-
 Judith A. Rasmussen (Dushku in 1969), 1966-
 Richard P. Santeusanio, AB64, Ed.D. UMass, 1966-77
 Beatrice L. Snow, 1965-
 Robert C. Webb, 1966-
 Michael R. Ronayne, Jr., January 1966-2004
 Cleophas W. Boudreau, 1966-84
 Gordon L. Brumm, 1968-70
 Paul N. Ezust, 1967-
 Ilse M. Fang, 1968-79
 William E. Good, Jr., 1968-
 Robert K. Johnson, 1968-2001
 Glen Lewandowski, 1968-
 Philip D. Pearl, 1967-89
 Theodore Marshall, 1968-95
 Karl B. von Klock, 1967-73
 Thomas F. Brownell [BS63, JD66, Suffolk; by 1997, Hon.
 Thomas F. Brownell, Judge, Plymouth District Court], 1969-
 77, part-time
 Donald L. Cohn, 1969-
 Kenneth Garni, 1969-
 Jack P. Hajj, 1970-
 Marshall D. Hastings, 1969-2001
 Robert B. Jennings, 1969-82
 Kaye V. Ladd, January 1968-75
 Cheryl Lynn May, 1969-75
 Anthony G. Merzlak, 1969[full-time 1970]-
 James Nelson, 1966-
 Dennis Outwater, 1969-
 Inez L. Patten, 1969-73 [AB, Suffolk; Graduate Study, Fisk; MSP,
 B.C. (1971)], part-time
 Margaret W. Raben, 1969-89
 David R. Woodworth [AB68, Suffolk], 1969-72
 Malcolm J. Barach, 1970-88
 John C. Cavanagh, 1970-
 William L. Hannah, 1970-86 [BS69, Suffolk; MAE70, Suffolk]
 [relieved of teaching duties, will work on continuing
 education and minority student affairs, 9 April 1986, resigns
 SU 8 April 1987]
 Harvey A. Katz, 1970-

Eric R. Myrvaagnes, 1970-2006
Rudolf Zuckerstatter, 1970-2004
Arthur P. Chiasson, 1971-95
Glen A. Eskedal, 1971-
Albert F. Hanwell, 1971-73 (Social Work)
Walter H. Johnson, Jr., 1971-
Raymond H. Kelton, Jr., 1971-77, 1986-
Juan Alberto Mendez-Herrera, 1971-2002
John J. O'Callaghan, 1970-
Frederick C. Wilkins, 1969[full-time 1970]-2001
Gary P. Castanino, AB67, 1968-80
Judith Holleman Elmusa (Holleman in 1984), 1972[1975]-98
Frank A. Feldman, 1969-
Ronnie Lacroute, 1971-75
Anne R. Umansky, 1972-73
Margaret A. Smutz (Lloyd in 1973), 1972-88
Joan MacVicar, 1973-98
Joseph M. McCarthy, 1973-2006
Christopher J. Nteta, 1973-77
Raymond Hildebrandt Parks, 1973-96
R. Arthur Winters, 1973-2006
Agnes S. Bain, 1974-
John C. Berg, 1973-
Allan Kennedy, 1973[full-time 1974]-78
Sheila M. Mahoney, 1974[1975]-
George S. Patterson, 1974-
David L. Robbins, 1974-
Robert J. Topitzer, 1974-
Barbara L. Ash, 1976-
Robert J. Howe, 1975-2001
Paul Korn, 1975-
Doris I. Lewis, 1975-
Dorothy C. Wertz, 1975-81
Bette Mandl, 1976-
Frederick J. Marchant, 1976-
Marlene M. McKinley, 1976-2006
Martha E. Richmond, 1975-
Saroj Sawhney, 1975-96
Stephen D. Shatkin, 1975-2000
Gloria M. Boone, 1978-79, 1981-
David A. Dorwart, 1978-82
Robert W. Garneau, BS76, 1978-89
Kenneth S. Greenberg, 1978-
Edward J. Harris, Jr., 1978-95

Richard P. Preiss, 1978-
Laura E. Hourtienne, 1980-96
Kevin M. Lyons, 1980-85
Nancy M. Mattei, 1980-88
Donald R. Morton, 1979-
Lanier Smythe, 1980-85, 1992-2006
Stephen Spitzer, 1980-
Rebecca McBride DiLiddo, 1981-
Joseph J. Drexler, 1981-88
John C. Holley, 1981-
Peter R. Burn, 1982-2001, 2003-
Gerald M. Peary, 1982-
Alexandra Dundas Todd, 1982-2006
Tan VoVan, 1982-
Geraldine A. Manning, 1983- [AB72., Suffolk; M.A., B.C.]
Shahruz Mohtadi, 1983-
Henry L. Mulcahy, 1983-
Marilyn J. Plotkins, 1983-
Gerald I. Richman, 1983-
David G. Tuerck, 1983-
Peter J. Caputo, 1984-
Ann C. Howell, 1984-94
Robert E. Rosenthal, 1984-
Margaret C. Weitz, 1984-2002
Deborah M. Geisler, 1985-
Krisanne Bursik, 1986-
Gail H. Coffler, 1986-
Oktay Demir, 1986-
Robert E. Fox, 1986-91
Vicki L. Karns, 1986-
Pradeep Shukla, 1986-
Edith A. Cook, 1986-
William M. Spellman [AB78, Suffolk, MA, Ph.D., Syracuse],
1986-88
David Patterson [Mudavanha], 1986-89
Robert Bellinger, 1988-
Lynne D. Dahlborg [JD78, Suffolk], 1989-2007
Jack Demick, 1989-2001
Calvin E. Harris, 1989-2003
Michele Plott, 1989-
Wilma J. Busse, 1989-
Rosemarie DiBiase, 1990-
Donna Giancola, 1990-
Celeste Kostopulos-Cooperman, 1990-

Carl Merrill, 1990-
Irina Peterburgsky, 1990-
Dan C. Stefanescu, 1990-
Mohamed C. Zatet, 1990-
Sarah M. Carroll, 1991-
Sanjiv Jaggia, 1992-
Lauri Umansky, 1992-
Yvonne V. Wells, 1992-
Leslie Croxford, 1993-2006
Sharon R. Kurtz, 1993-
Susan Clark Thayer, 1993-
Alison P. Kelly (Kelly-Hawke in 1995), 1992-
Carolyn Boyes-Watson, 1994-
Mary P. Burke, 1994-2006
Paul McCormack, 1994-2001
Natasha Zaslavsky O'Brant (O'Brant in 1996), 1994-2006
Robert Allison, 1995-
In-Mee Baek, 1995-
Anne Cammisa, 1995-
Yevgeniy Rodin, 1995-
Allan M. Tow, 1995-
Carol A. Zulauf, 1995-
Da Zheng, 1995-
Michael Basseches, 1996-
Thomas G. Land, 1996-
Lisa Shatz, 1996-
Harry Bartnick, 1997-
Linda Brown, 1997-
Karen J.A. Clarke, 1997-
William Davis, 1997-
Jennifer Fuchel, 1997-
Charles Giuliano, 1997-
Audrey Goldstein, 1997-
Laura Golly, 1997-
Debra Harkins, 1997-
Jonathan Haughton, 1997-
Bernice Martin, 1997-
Lydia Martin, 1997-
Susan Nichter, 1997-
Maureen Norton-Hawk, 1997-
Steven Novick, 1997-
James Ptacek, 1997-
Sukanya Ray, 1997-
Elisabeth Sandberg, 1997-

Thomas F. Connolly, 1998-
Charles A. Cramer, 1998-
Lynda D. Field, 1998-
Mary Flaherty, 1998-
Fei Shi, 1998-2006
Thomas J.L. Trott, 1998-
Marianne Johnson, 1999-2003
Edith Kaplan, 1999-
Sebastian Royo, 1999-
Mark Brus, 2000-
Jane A. Bybee, 2000-
Lisa Celovsky, 2000-
Daniel Elihu Kramer, 2000-03
Michael R. Meadows, 2000-02
Quentin Miller, 2000-
Richard A. Miller, 2000-
Dimitry Y. Zinoviev, 2000-
William Andrew Burgess, 2000-05 [died June 2005]
Amy Agigian, 2001-
Craig Christensen, 2001-
Susan Gaskell, 2001-
Patricia H. Hamm (Hogan in 2005), 2001-
Wallace Marosek, 2001-
David Medoff, 2001-
Elisabeth Moes, 2001-
Jay Julian Rosellini, 2001-
Marjorie Attignol Salvodon, 2001-
Wesley Savick, 2001-
Becky L. Spritz, 2001-03
Felicia Wiltz, 2001-
Barbara L. Abrams, 2002-
Christopher Ayeni, 2002-03
Christine Dolan Atkins, 2002-06
David Gansler, 2002-
Geoffrey Langdon, 2002-05
Alice LoCicero, 2002-
Christopher Recklitis, 2002-06
Jane L Secci, 2002-
Sandra Barriaes-Bouche, 2003-
Bruce D. Butterfield, 2003-
Darlene C. Chisholm, 2003-
Kenneth M. Cosgrove, 2003-
James R. Cox, 2003-
Quinn K. Dickerson, 2003-04 [died July 2004]

Louis P. Foglia, 2003-
Nina B. Huantemann, 2003-
Alex Imir-Thomo, 2003-06
Kathryn A. Jackson, 2003-
Robert M. Laffey, 2003-
Tram T. Lai, 2003-
Christina McKenna, 2003-06
Tom Mehdizadeh Naderi, 2003-05
Polievkt Perov, 2003-
Zaur Rzakhanov, 2003-06
Mirco Soffritti, 2003-06
Irina Tytell, 2003-06
Petros Vamvakas, 2003-06
Bruce F. Wickelgren, 2003-
Mostapha Ziad, 2003- [from SBS]
Jennifer C. Barber, 2004-
Gregory Fried, 2004-
Nancy Hackett, 2004-
Yong Xue, 2004-
Rachel A. Kipp,. 2005-
Douglas Seidler, 2005-
Randal Thurston, 2005-
Denyce K. Wicht, 2005-
Elif Armbruster, 2006-
Nasser Benkaci, 2006-
Angela Marie Buffone, 2006-
Evgenia Cherkasova, 2006-
Rachael V. Cobb, 2006-
Rita Daly, 2006-
Eric W. Dewar, 2006-
Nir Eisikovits, 2006-
Teri Fair, 2006-
Peter Jeffreys, 2006-
Xinxin Jiang, 2006-
Graham E. Kelder, 2006-
Micky Lee, 2006-
Iani Del Rosario Moreno, 2006-
Susan Sered, 2006-
Sean Solley, 2006-
Bryan Trabold, 2006-

College of Business Administration (1937); College of Business Administration/Graduate School of Administration (1967); School of Management (1979); Frank Sawyer School of Management (1995); Frank Sawyer Business School (2006), 1946-2007

John J. Mahoney, September 1947-76 [Emeritus February 1976; died April 1976]

Harold M. Stone, June 1947-84

Benson Diamond, 1955-93

Martin W. Donahue, 1956-91

Frederick L. Sullivan, 1956-69

William E. O'Connor, 1957-73

William F. DiGiacomo, 1960-74

Stanley R. Dennis, 1965[full-time 1968]-89

H. Michael Alpern, 1965-70

Lee Sutherland, 1965-97

Howard F. Aucoin, 1968-89

Joel Corman, 1968-98 [Emeritus 1998]

Robert C. Waehler, 1969-88

Andre W. Courchesne, 1970-87

Herbert L. Lyken, 1970-75[or later] [BSBA, Suffolk; MBA, Harvard]

Jo Ann Renfrew, 1970-73

Roger K. Shawcross, 1969[full-time 1970]-95

Norman Slater, 1970-87

Roger L. Volk, 1970-84

Anthony P. Eonas, 1971-

David G. Rissmiller, 1969[full-time 1971]-84

Joseph P. Vaccaro, 1969[full-time 1971]-2001 [Emeritus 2002]

Richard L. McDowell, 1973-91

Bernard W. Meyler, 1971-96

Emma Auer, 1974-78

Frances Burke, 1975-2000 [Emerita 2000]

John Castellano, 1977-97

Wallace Feldman, 1976-86

Donald Levitan, 1974-95

H. Thomas O'Hara, 1978-

David G. Pfeiffer, 1975-97

Daniel A. Sankowsky, 1978-2005

Steven K. Trooboff, 1976-80

Weldon H. Walker, 1978-80

John A. Armstrong, 1980-86

Michael B. Arthur, 1980-

Warren G. Briggs, 1980-

David J. Cirillo, 1978-84
Michael Lavin, 1980-
Patrick H. McNally, 1980-82
Charles J. Shelley, 1978-
Kuo-Cheng Tseng, 1980-84
David R. Wheeler, 1980-
Rahim Ashkeboussi, 1981-88
David Breyer, 1981-88
Chung-sik Chang, 1981-85
Maurice Halladay, 1981-85, 1987-89
Kyoman Gregory Jin, 1981-86
Wandwossen Kassaye, 1981-87
Lucy Chao Lee, 1981-83
Lillian Little, 1981-87
Mawdudur Rahman, 1981-
Ronald E. Sundberg, 1981-83
Demir Yener, 1981-86
Alberto Zanzi, 1981-
William R. Allen, 1982-89
Roger N. Millen, 1982-89
Benjamin N. Perles, 1982-91, 1992-2002
Harold B. Tamule, 1982-90
James T. Bristol, 1983-87
Mehmet Canlar, 1983-88
James B. Ghartey, 1983-90
Carolyn D. Pollard, 1983-86
Priscilla L. Welling, 1983-85
Jonathan S. Frank, 1983-
K. John Fukuda, 1983-84
Jane Ives, 1983-89
Bulent Kobu, 1983-87
Richard B. Mann, 1983-90
Naizamettin Aydin, 1983-
Madhav Kacker, 1983-91
Eric Fortess, 1983-
Mana Chand Maloo, 1984-89
R. Paul Olsen, 1984-87
David R. Lambert, 1984-89, 1992-2002
James D. Lindley, 1984-89
David Silverstein, 1985-
Ludwig O. Dittrich, 1985-89
Lynda B. Detterman, 1985-87
Kelly F. Gheyara, 1986-87
Haroldene F. Wunder, 1986-87

Sudro Brown, 1987-94
James Morrison McInnes, 1987-
Beverly K. Kahn, 1986-
William C. Sawyer, III, 1986-87
Shahriar Khaksari, 1987-
John Lastavica, 1987-88
Thomas Stanley, 1987-88
Robert J. House, 1987-88
Suzyn Ornstein, 1987-
Boas Shamir, 1987-89
M. Murat Tarimcilar, 1987-2000
Parporn Akathaporn, 1988-92
Reza Espahbodi, 1988-95
Edward L. Bubnys, 1988-96
John Caks, 1988-89
A. Magid Mazen, 1988-
Giora Moore, 1989-91
George F. Nogler, 1989-96
Denis M.S. Lee, 1989-
Nava Pliskin, 1989-91
Ki C. Han, 1989-
Alexandros P. Prezas, 1989-
Francesca M. Amatucci, 1989-96
Jacqueline C. Landau, 1989-96
J.R. McDaniel, 1989-94
Thomas L. Magliozzi, 1989-96
Stephen Tomczyk, 1990-97
Michael H. Anderson, 1990-97
Ruth Clarke, 1990-97
Clarence A. Cooper, 1990-91, 1992-95, 1996-2005
Robert J. DeFillippi, 1990-
Derek W.F. Coward, 1990-91, 1992-96 [Emeritus 2001]
Laurie W. Pant, 1991-
M. Colleen Jones, 1991-96
Meera Venkatraman, 1991-
Jermone S Horvitz, 1992-96
Robert Ruland, 1992-95
Patricia J. Carlson, 1992-2004 [died 2004]
Dilip K. Ghosh, 1992-95
James P. Angelini, 1993-
Gail K. Sergenian, 1993-
Robyn N. McLaughlin, 1993-
Pierre E. DuJardin, 1993-95, 1996-
Virginia A. Greiman, 1994-95

Nancy Clemens Croll, 1994-95, 2001-02
Gopala K. Vasudevan, 1994-99
Nancy Delaney, 1994-96
Richard H. Beinecke, 1994-
Marie A. Matava, 1994-95, 2004-
Bradley Childs, 1995-2001
Mark S. Blodgett, 1995-
Sumer Aggarwal, 1995-97
Lyanne Weikart, 1995-97
Sudip Bhattacharjee, 1996-2001
Jane E. Morton, 1996-2001
Lewis Shaw, 1996-
Lin Guo, 1996-
Timothy S. Mech, 1996-98
Carolyn D. Schellhorn, 1996-98
Colette Dumas, 1996-
Sanjaya Goel, 1996-99
Hakan Polatoglu, 1996-99
Rhonda Thomas, 1996-98
Alan Stanley Dunk, 1997-98
Ross D. Fuerman, 1997-
Mostapha Ziad, 1997-2003 [moved to CAS]
Mai E. Iskandar-Datta, 1997-2004
V. Daniel R. Guide, Jr., 1997-99
C. Gopinath, 1997-
Teresa Nelson, 1997-
Regina M. O'Neill, 1997-
Terry F. Buss, 1997-2001
Douglas Snow, 1997-
Ruth Ann McEwen, 1998-
Jeffrey F. Shields, 1998-2000
Neil G. Hunt, 1998-
John Newton, 1998- [Executive in Residence, 1998-]
Christopher Argyrople, 1999-2000, 2001-
Steven Freund, 1999-2004
Dina Naples Layish, 1999-2002
Bruce Feiring, 1999-2004
Edward C. Jarvis, 1999-2004
David A. Sandell, 1999-2004
Michael Barretti, 1999-
Jafar Mana, 2000-
Stephen Kane, 2000-
Jack Holder, 2000-01, 2005-06
Catherine McCabe, 2000-

John D. McCoy, 1999-
Ruthann Bramson, 2000-
Elizabeth Connors, 2001-03
Tracy J. Noga, 2001-05
Adenekan Dedeke, 2001-
Mark Muzere, 2001-
John F. Brennan, 2001-03
Christian Delauney, 2001-
Laurie L. Levesque, 2001-
Charles J. Mambula, 2001-
Sungmin Ryu, 2001-
Gerasimos A. Gianakis, 2001-
C. Richard Torrisi, 2002-
Thomas F. Whalen, 2002-
Haluk Akdogan, 2003-06
Ran Hoitash, 2003-
Kuo-Ting (Ken) Hung, 2003-
Daniel M. Ladik, 2003-
John Q. Li, 2003-
Tammy L. MacLean, 2003-
Tatiana S. Manolova, 2003-05
Nancy Upton, 2003-
Elizabeth J. Wilson, 2003-
Michael Behnam, 2004-
John Hepp, 2004-05
Martin Konan, 2004-05
Kevin Krauss, 2004-
Donald May, 2004-
Gregory Markham, 2004-
William F. Mee, 2004-
John A. Nucci, 2004-06
Lauren Williams, 2004-
Yurong Yao, 2004-
Khaled Amira, 2005-
Hasan Arslan, 2005
Anders Bengtsson, 2005-
Sushil Bhatia, 2005- [Executive in Residence]
Dania A. Dialdin, 2005-
Richard Gregg, 2005-
J. Denise John, 2005-06
Michael Kraten, 2005-
Mark A. Lehrer, 2005-
Linda Melconian, 2005-
Michael Miller, 2005-

Peter Murphy, 2005-
Benjamin Ngugi, 2005-
Ramesh Ratnam, 2005-
Karen Simonyan, 2005-
Khuong M. Vu, 2005-
Joseph F. Wojdak, 2005 [Executive in Residence]
Alex C. Yen, 2005-
Charles Atherton, 2006-
Diana Bawn, 2006-
Karen Bishop, 2006-
Brandon Burke, 2006-
Jodi Defjon, 2006-
Giana M. Eckhardt, 2006-
Stephen A. McDonald, 2006-
George G. Moker, 2006-
Mary-Joan Pelletier, 2006-

Law School, 1906-42

Gleason L. Archer, LL.B., LL.D., Founder. September 19, 1906 to May, 1921, when administrative duties as dean of the school obliged him to give up active teaching, 1934-38.

Arthur W. MacLean, LL.B., J.M., Professor of Law. March, 1907 to May, 1922.

Hiram J. Archer, LL.B., gave some special lectures in 1906-07, Professor of Law Sept., 1907-May, 1911. Absent by reason of ill health until September, 1915. Director of Review Department and Professor of Law, September 1915-42.

Frederick O. Downes, LL.B. Professor of Law, September, 1907-31.

Webster A. Chandler, J.M., Professor of Law, September, 1907, to the date of his death, December, 1918.

A. Chesley York. LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1907-42.

George L. Ellsworth, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1908 to May, 1911.

Thomas R.P. Gibb, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1909 to May, 1918.

George A. Douglas, LL.B. Suffolk 1909, Professor of Law, September, 1910-35.

Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1911 to May, 1913, September, 1923-35.

Walter R. Meins, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1911 to May, 1918.

George Blaney, LL.B., Instructor, September, 1911 to May, 1913.

Leon R Eyges, Esq. Professor of Law, September, 1912 to May,

1917.

Wayland F. Dorothy, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1912 to May, 1917.

Joseph A. Parks, LL.B., Suffolk 1917, Special Lecturer, September, 1915-42.

Frank Keezer, LL.B., Special Lecturer, September, 1916 to May, 1921, Professor of Law, September, 1921-33.

Harry L. Thompson, LL.B., Professor of Law, December, 1916-31.

Albert L. Partridge, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1917 to May, 1920.

Thomas F. Duffy, LL.B., Suffolk 1916, Professor of Law, September, 1917 to March, 1918. (Absent in military service March, 1918 to May, 1919.) September, 1919-42.

George W. Ayer, LL.B., Suffolk 1915, Professor of Law, September, 1918 to 1920.

William J. Leonard, LL.B., Suffolk 1917, Professor of Law, September, 1918-34.

Karl G. Baker, LL.B., Suffolk 1916, Professor of Law, September, 1918-27.

George F. Hogan, LL.B., Suffolk 1916, Professor of Law, December, 1918-32.

John L. Hurley, LL.B., Suffolk 1918, Professor of Law, September, 1919-42.

Leo Wyman, LL.B., Suffolk 1918, Professor of Law, September, 1921-42.

Frank J. Donahue, LL.B., Suffolk 1921, Professor of Law, September, 1921 to February, 1926.

Joseph H. Amesbury, LL.B., Suffolk 1919, Instructor, September, 1921 to May, 1922.

Horace H. Atherton, Jr., LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1921 to September, 1923.

Henry P. Fielding, LL.B., Suffolk 1923, Professor of Law, September, 1921-38.

William H. Henchey, LL.B., Suffolk 1921, Professor of Law, September 1921-38.

George H. Spillane, LL.B., Suffolk 1921, Professor of Law, September, 1921-34.

Francis P. Garland, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1922-30, 1940-41.

Arthur V. Getchell, LL.B., Suffolk 1922, Professor of Law, September, 1922-42.

Leo J. Halloran, LL.B., Suffolk 1920, Professor of Law, September, 1922-42.

Alexander R. Smith, Jr., LL.B., Professor of Law, September,

1922-41.

Joseph E. Warner, LL.B., Professor of Law, December, 1922-42.

Herbert S. Avery, Esq., Professor of Law, September, 1923-41.

Thomas J. Barry, LL.B., Suffolk 1920, Professor of Law,
September, 1923-32.

Jeremiah F. Kiley, LL.B., Instructor, September, 1923 to May,
1925.

James M. Swift, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1923 to
May, 1925.

Delbert M. Staley, LL.B., Suffolk 1920, Professor of Public
Speaking, September, 1921-31.

Joseph F. O'Connell, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1925 to
September, 1926.

Harry Bloomberg, LL.B., Suffolk 1925, Assistant Professor of
Law, February, 1926-35.

Francis J. Dillon, LL.B., Suffolk 1925, Assistant Professor of Law,
September, 1926-33.

Martin W. Powers, LL.B., Suffolk 1925, Assistant Professor of
Law, September, 1926-35.

James H. Brennan, L.L.B., Suffolk 1921, Professor of Law, 1927-
28[or 29].

Mark Crockett, LL.B., Suffolk 1927, Professor of Law, November,
1927-42.

Thomas J. Finnegan, LL.B., Suffolk 1926, LL.M. Professor of
Law, November, 1927-42.

Warren A. Fogarty, LL.B., Suffolk 1926, Professor of Law,
November, 1927-40.

Charles S. O'Connor, L.L.B., Suffolk 1913, Professor of Law,
1927-34.

Michael H. Sullivan, L.L.B, Professor of Law, 1927-35.

Abbott G. Allbee, L.L.B., Suffolk 1925, Assistant Professor of
Law, 1930-31.

Charles F. Gadsby, L.L.B., Professor of Law, 1930-34.

Leo W. Higgins, LL.B., Suffolk 1925, Professor of Law,
September, 1930-38.

Kenneth B. Williams, LL.B., Suffolk 1927, Professor of Law,
November, 1930-42.

Willard P. Lombard, LL.B., Professor of Law, April, 1931-42.

Frankland L. Miles, LL.B., Suffolk 1923, Professor of Law, 1932-
33, 1937-39.

Frederick H. Davis, [Suffolk 1925?], Professor of Law, 1931-35.

Patrick A. Menton, LL.B., Suffolk 1928, Professor of Law,
August, 1933-42.

John A. McCarty, LL.B., Professor of Law, September, 1934-41.

Edward T. Simoneau, Suffolk 1918, LL.B., Professor of Law,
1935-42.
Theodore E. Stevenson, LL.B., Professor of Law, September,
1935-42.
Roger A. Stinchfield, LL.B., Suffolk 1930, Professor of Law,
December, 1935-42.
Carl F. Diemer, LL.B., Suffolk 1932, LL.M., Professor of Law,
1939-42.
Michael C. O'Neill, LL.B., Suffolk 1938, LL.M., Professor of
Law, 1939-42.
John N. O'Donohue, LL.B., Suffolk 1918, Professor of Law,
1940-42.
Norris J. Burke, LL.M., J.D., Professor of Law, 1941-42.
Arnold N. Salisbury, 2d, LL.B., Professor of Law, 1941-42.

Law School, 1943-2007

Frank L. Simpson, 1943-55 [announced as full-time in 1943]
Hiram J. Archer, 1907-66 [announced as full-time in 1943]
Mark V. Crockett, 1927-51
James J. Curran, 1943-50 [announced as full-time in 1943]
George R. Farnum, 1945-53
Arthur V. Getchell, 1922-62
Walter F. Levis, 1944-63
John E. Macy, 1945-47
John N. O'Donohue, 1936-64
Raymond T. Parke, 1943-64 FAC53-64 [announced as full-time
in 1943]
Donald R. Simpson, 1945-56, 1959-73 FAC53-56, 59-73
Theodore E. Stevenson, 1935-53
Kenneth B. Williams, 1930-59
Joseph H. Cinamon, 1945-48
Charles O. Monahan, 1945-53
Charles B. Garabedian, 1945-55, 1956-58, 1963[1965]-91
FAC66-91 [died 1991]
Mary Frances Pray, 1944-53
Raymond C. Baldes, 1947-67
Edward F. Flynn, 1947-67
Harold G. Jackson, 1947-57
Guy V. Slade, Jr., 1947-51
John F.X. O'Brien, 1940-44, 1948-77 FAC56-77 [Emeritus
1977, gone (died?) 1981]
Samuel Abrams, 1948-56
Charles A. Birmingham, 1948-57
Jacob Levy, 1948-55

Joseph E. Iovino, 1948-53
 Howard L. Rogers, 1948-50
 Haviland Mayo Sutton, 1948-55
 Thomas Reed Powell, 1950-56 FAC53-56
 Richard J. Cotter, Jr., 1950-61
 Charles R. Larouche, 1950-55
 John Laurence Hurley, 1951-63 [previously 1919-42] FAC53-57
 Malcolm M. Donahue, 1953[1956-]2002 FAC56-02 [died 2002]
 Samuel B. Horovitz, 1953-59, 1967-73
 Leon J. Kowal, 1953-73
 Henry M. Leen, 1953-55
 Leo A. Reed, 1953-64
 Roger A. Stinchfield, 1953-56 [previously 1935-42]
 Leo Wyman, 1953-59 [previously 1920-42]
 John A. Canavan, 1955-63
 Harold Katz, 1955-58
 John F. Lombard, 1955-73
 Alfred I. Maleson, 1955-56, 1959-88 FAC59-88 [Emeritus 1988]
 W. Langdon Powers, 1955-58, 1959-60
 Leo A. Reed, 1955-
 Richard F. Riley, 1955-60
 Joseph Schneider, 1955-56
 John P. Forte, 1956-58
 Frederick A. McDermott, 1956-64 FAC57-64
 David J. Sargent, 1955[1957]- FAC58-2010
 Walter G. Silcox, 1956-59
 Francis J. Dever, 1957-67
 Edward N. Gadsby, 1957-58
 James C. Gahan, 1957-58
 Joseph J. Hurley, 1957-73
 Thomas A. L'Esperance, 1957-58, 1959-60, 1961-67
 John J. Nolan, 1956-2001 FAC57-01 {Emeritus 2001}
 Arnold Salisbury, 1957-58
 Earle T. Spear[e], 1957-58, 1961-62
 Edward L. Schwartz, 1957-73
 John E. Fenton, Jr., 1957-74, 1994- FAC58-74, 94-
 John H. Linsley, 1958-63
 John M. Reed, 1958-62
 Daniel G. Rollins, 1958-59, 1961-62, 1964-73
 Cornelius J. Scanlon, 1958-59
 Kingsbury Browne, Jr., 1959-60
 Garrett H. Byrne, 1959-60
 John H. Goewey, 1959-62
 James F. Ryan, 1959-73

Charles W. Sullivan, 1959-73
 Max Rosenblatt, 1960-61, 1964-73
 David M. Brackman, 1962-73
 Clifford E. Elias, 1962- FAC63-
 Dawson C. Heron, 1962-63
 Jack Larsen, 1962-73
 Herbert Lemelman, 1962[1965]- FAC66-
 Donald O. Smith, 1962-63
 Alvan Brody, 1963-96 FAC63-96
 Louis Goldstein, 1963-73
 Robert B. Russell, 1963-73
 Basil Yanakakis, 1963[1967]-81 FAC69-81
 Brian T. Callahan, 1963-97 FAC64-97 [Emeritus 1997]
 Catherine T. Judge, 1965[1966]-2006 FAC67-06 [died 2006]
 Thomas J. Carey, Jr., 1967-72 FAC69-73
 Harold E. Dreyer, 1967-73
 Charles P. Kindregan, 1967- FAC69-
 James B. Muldoon, 1967-73
 Richard G.L. Pizzano, 1966- FAC67
 Lewis D. Solomon, 1967-68
 Robert S. Fuchs, 1967-73, 1977-78
 John W. Lynch, 1967-78 FAC69-78 [Emeritus 1978; gone
 (died?) 1989]
 Joseph L. Hachey, Jr., 1968-73
 Peter Sorgi, 1968-73
 Richard J. Glass, 1969-72
 Richard Perlmutter, 1969-73, 1976- FAC69-70
 Doris Pote, 1969-79 FAC69-79
 Richard Vacco, 1968- FAC69-
 Robert M. Bonin, 1970-73
 John Francis Burke, 1970-73
 Wilbur G. Hollingsworth, 1970-75 FAC70-75
 Alexander J. Cella, 1971-94 FAC73-93 [died 1993]
 Joseph D. Cronin, 1970- FAC70-
 Anthony J. DeVico, 1971-73, 1976-81
 Elmer E. Johnson, 1971-73
 Joseph R. Nolan, 1971-73
 Walter Powers, Jr., 1971-73
 Robert C. Blumberg, 1972-73
 William A. Brown, 1972-73
 Joseph McEttrick, 1971- FAC73-
 R. Lisle Baker, 1973- FAC73-
 Charles Burnim, 1973-97 FAC73-97 [Emeritus 1997]
 Gerald J. Clark, 1973- FAC73-

Valerie C. Epps, 1973- FAC73-
 Alexander Kovel, 1973-74 FAC73-74
 Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., 1972-74 1979-2000 FAC73-74 [d.
 1999]
 Crystal C. Lloyd, 1973-85 FAC73-85 [on leave 1983-85]
 Barbara C. Schwartzbaum, 1973-74 FAC73-74
 John S. Geer, 1974-78
 G. Rosalyn Johnson, 1974-78
 Thomas J. McMahon, 1974-96 [Emeritus 1996]
 Bernard M. Ortwein, 1973-
 Thomas J. O'Toole, 1974-88 [Emeritus 1988]
 John R. Sherman, 1974-2000 {Emeritus 2000}
 Hugh M. Wade, 1974-77
 Louise Weinberg, 1974-81
 Eric D. Blumenson, 1975-
 Bernard V. Keenan, 1974-
 Russell G. Murphy, 1975-78, 1980-
 Karen Blum, 1976-
 Barry Brown, 1976-
 G. Howard Kingsley, 1976-85
 Cornelius J. Moynihan, 1976-
 George J. Devlin, 1977-83
 Stephen C. Hicks, 1977-
 Marc G. Perlin, 1977-
 Anthony B. Sandoe, 1977-
 Peter Ambrosini, 1978-80
 Edward J. Bander, 1978-80
 William Corbett, 1978-
 Milton Katz, 1978-94 [died(?) 1994]
 Philip D. Levin, 1978-81
 Alfred O'Donovan III, 1979-87
 Thomas Finn, 1980-
 Joseph Glannon, 1980-
 Anthony Jason Mirabito, 1980-85
 Victoria J. Dodd, 1981-
 Mark D. Greenbaum, 1981-
 Gerald Solk, 1981-89
 Sarah L. Wasserman, 1981-84
 Gwendolyn Y. Alexis, 1982-83
 Clyde E. Lindsey, 1982-83
 Kathleen E. Coffey, 1983-84
 Linda C. Fentiman, 1983-96
 Charles E. Rounds, Jr., 1983-
 Austin Stickells, 1983-93

Robert P. Wasson, 1983-2001
Stephen J. Callahan, 1984-
Nancy E. Dowd, 1984-90
Sarah Landis, 1984-97
Timothy Wilton, 1984-
Steven E. Ferrey, 1985-
John L. Hodge, 1985-86
Dwight Golann, 1986-
Judith Droz- Keyes, 1986-87
Tommy F. Thompson, 1986-
Robert G. Spector, 1986-87
Jeffrey D. Wittenberg, 1986-
Kate Nace Day, 1987-2002, 2003-
Marin Scordato, 1987-93
Steven M. Eisenstat, 1988-
Laura Bennett Peterson, 1988-95
Michael Rustad, 1988-
Marcia Mobilia-Boumil, 1989-91
Robert H. Kelley, 1990-
Donald L. Polk, 1990-98
Paul R. Sugarman, 1990-94
Jeffrey Atik, 1991-2001
Benjamin Kaplan, 1991-2002
Michael J. Slinger, 1991-95
David McCord, 1992-93
Heidi M. Schooner, 1992-93
Marie Ashe, 1993-
Rosanna Cavallaro, 1993-
Stephen Michael McJohn, 1993-
Linda Sandstrom Simard, 1993-
Jenny Rivera, 1994-97
David C. Yamada, 1994-
Carter G. Bishop, 1995-
Anthony P. Polito, 1995-
Hon. Joseph R. Nolan, University Professor, 1995-
Joseph Franco, 1996-
Elizabeth M. McKenzie, 1996-
Janice Mueller, 1996-99
Cecil J. Hunt, II, 1997-2006[or earlier]
Elbert L. Robertson, 1997-
Michael Avery, 1998-
Keith R. Fisher, 1998-2006[or earlier]
Lori M. Graham, 1999-
Andrew Beckerman-Rodau, 2000-

Stephen E. Gottlieb, 2000-01
Susan S. Grover, 2000-01
Craig L. Jackson, 2000-01
Laird C. Kirkpatrick, 2000-01
Hans Henrik Lidgard, 2000-01
Marc A. Rodwin, 2000-
Robert H. Smith, 2000-
Sara A. Dillon, 2001-
Andrew M. Perlman, 2001-
Jeffrey J. Pokorak, 2001-
Kristen A. Carpenter, 2002-06[or earlier]
Renee M. Landers, 2002-
Miguel Schor, 2002-
Frank Rudy Cooper, 2006[or earlier]-
Christopher Gibson, 2006[or earlier]-
Patrick Shin, 2006[or earlier]-
Jessica Silbey, 2006[or earlier]-

Appendix F *Suffolk University Buildings and Locations, 1905-2010*

294 Washington Street, Boston, 1905-06

The “first year” of “Archer’s Evening Law School” began on Thursday, October 19, 1905, in room 826 of the Old South Building, 294 Washington Street, Boston, and continued until June 21, 1906.

The Old South Building, at 294 Washington Street, was and is located on the east side of Washington Street, across from Borders/Old Corner Bookstore, next to the Old South Meeting House, 310 Washington Street. (Gleason Archer, Archer’s Evening Law School, Founded October 19, 1905, History and Statistics, pp. 2-3 [ca. 1909])

Gleason Archer, in his 1907 manuscript on the history of “Archer’s Evening Law School” and in his first book on the school’s history (called successively *The Educational Octopus* and *Building A School*), clearly remembers and records that

the first classes of his school took place on Thursday, October 19, 1905, in room 826 of the Old South Building in Boston. He also unequivocally states in both documents (as in 1906 advertisements and other contemporary materials) that it was the “second year” of classes of “Archer’s Evening Law School” that took place in the presence of nine students at Archer’s rented apartment on Alpine Street in Roxbury on September 19, 1906. A recent letter from the family of an early Archer student (Stephen Ambrose McAleer, ’18) who was also editor of the *Suffolk Law Register* student newspaper, confirms that he regarded, and that the school early celebrated, October 19, as its founding date.

Over time, however, and for reasons that remain somewhat obscure, Archer began to characterize September 19, 1906, as the date of the institution’s first classes, to publicize (as, for example, on the prototype signet ring and the seal that he designed for the institution in June 1908) 1906 as the year of the school’s founding, and to refer to September 19, 1906, as “Founder’s Day.”

In September 1906, as in October 1905, Gleason Archer was the sole instructor in his Evening Law School. Certainly, the students in Archer’s classroom on that September day in 1906 were no different than those who attended his October 1905 classes—cashiers, clerks, salesmen, painters, electricians, machinists, and even a dentist. Three of those who attended in 1905—Carl Collar, Ole Dahl, and J.J. Smith (the dentist)—actually continued to attend their “second year” of courses with Archer in the fall of 1906, and were present at 6 Alpine Street when Gleason Archer taught that now-mythologized “first” class on September 19. (Gleason Archer, “Archer’s Evening Law School, founded Oct. 19, 1905: History and Statistics, 1905-16, pp. 1-45)

But in a fall 1906 advertisement for his school, Archer also stated that the first classes of the second year would take place on September 18, 1906. He includes this “founding” date on the first page of the 1915 Suffolk Law School catalogue; he confirms it in *The Educational Octopus* (1915), his first published history of the institution; and he retains it in the second (revised) edition of this history, *Building A School*, published in 1919. (Announcement of “Archer’s Evening Law School, Second Year, Begins in September 1906”: the announcement says “Archer’s Evening Law School, Second Year, School Opens Sept. 18, 1906)

Thus, even as Dean Archer was composing what he intended to be his “definitive” narrative of the school’s

foundation, the iconic dates and the “official” timeline and periodization were wavering, oscillating in the founder’s own mind.

6 Alpine Street, Roxbury, 1906-07

The “second year” of Archer’s Evening Law School began on September 19, 1906, in Gleason Archer’s apartment at 6 Alpine Street in Roxbury.

In his search for an apartment, Archer had been drawn to Alpine Street because “Uncle” John Hanson, widowed husband of Lucy Archer, his father’s sister, lived there.

A first-floor apartment in Roxbury was quickly located, and there, at 6 Alpine Street, the first classes of what the founder variously described as the “first” or “second” year of Archer’s Evening Law School took place on September 19, 1906.

The flat, as Archer recalled it, featured “a fair-sized front room, with a bay-window that overlooked the street. I could use the room for lecture purposes, and place in the bay-window transparent glass signs that would proclaim ‘Archer’s Evening Law School’ to any one who approached the house from either direction.” There, the founder “equipped the school room with light wooden assembly chairs of a folding variety, and a flat topped mission office desk for myself. During my leisure moments I constructed about two dozen desks of my own invention for the convenience of the students.” As Archer ultimately narrated it, on Tuesday, September 19, nine auditors, “just one more than had gathered in the Old South Building when I opened my experimental class in law the previous October,” began the “first” (or, according to the founder’s earlier versions, the second) year of Archer’s Evening Law School. By June 1907, enrollment had grown to sixteen. But if Archer’s school was to succeed, a new location was necessary which would suit both his purpose and his constituency.

Thanks to the generosity of the Archer family, Suffolk University currently owns both the “flat topped mission office desk” at which Archer sat (*Building A School*, p. 45; donated by the Archer’s to the University Archives in 1974) and at least one of the glass signs.

The only known photograph of the building at 6 Alpine Street in which Archer’s apartment was located is to be found in the *Suffolk Law School Register*, Volume 2, Number 2 (November 1916), where it accompanies an article by Archer entitled “Reminiscences of the Beginning” on pages 3-5.

Alpine Street, Roxbury, was laid out in 1872 from St. James

Street to Regent Street, near Dudley Square, Washington Street, and Warren Street (the continuation southward, after Dudley Square, of Harrison Avenue). Probably by coincidence, the intersection of St. James Street and Alpine Street was located not far from Archer Terrace. (Archer, *Building A School*, pp. 44-45; classes met four nights a week, 7:30 p.m. to 9:15 p.m. [*BAS*, p. 50])

Archer's business address (at the law firm of Carver and Blodgett, 28 State Street, Room 40 [or in another version, Room 42], Boston, Mass.) appeared on Archer's card and on many of the advertisements he circulated for his law school. It is also on his announcement of "Archer's Evening Law School, Second Year, Begins in September 1906."

53 Tremont Street, Boston, 1907-09

Gleason Archer changed the name of "Archer's Evening Law School" to "Suffolk School of Law" when it moved to the old Suffolk Savings Bank Building in the fall of 1907; the name was changed to "Suffolk Law School" when the institution received its charter to grant degrees in 1914.

The school had been Archer's Evening Law School in 1906-07; but from the time it became clear that a move into downtown Boston would be necessary, Archer had begun to cast about for a new name. He rejected "Boston Law School" as being too easily confused with Boston University Law School; but he gave active consideration to a number of other names such as Bay State, Massachusetts, Atlantic, New England, and Suffolk. Good Yankee and "true" (Anglo-Saxon) American that he was, Archer chose Suffolk as the "most appropriate of all." "To be sure," he said, "it was the name of a county in Massachusetts, but it was also an old English name derived from the more ancient 'South-folk'." It was also "alliterative, clear cut, and sonorous." From the summer of 1907 on, Archer's Evening Law School became the Suffolk School of Law. Gleason L. Archer, *Building A School* (Boston: By the Author, 1919), p. 59.

In the fall of 1907, the Suffolk School of Law began to hold classes in Archer's law offices in the Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building, 53 Tremont Street, Boston. The Old Suffolk Savings Bank Building was located at what is now the northern extremity of Three Centre Plaza (1968, Welton, Beckett, and Associates), on the west side of Tremont Street between Houghton & Dutton's department store on the south and the Carney Building on the north. Near old Scollay Square and, across old Pemberton Square, the Suffolk County Courthouse (1896, George A. Clough

architect; enlarged 1936 by Desmond and Lord), the Suffolk Bank Building stood just north of the New Albion Building (1888, Cummings and Sears), home to Houghton & Dutton. The New Albion Building, on the northeast corner of Beacon and Tremont Streets, was razed in 1967 to make way for One Beacon Place (1972, Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill), which became Suffolk University's administrative center from 1989 until 2006.

The law firm of Archer and MacLean opened at 53 Tremont Street on September 1, 1907. Hiram J. Archer, although a lawyer, was "in too delicate health to dare risking in a partnership." ("Archer's Evening Law School, founded Oct. 19, 1905: History and Statistics, 1905-16, p. 16). Encouraged by Gleason, who was by then a student at Boston University Law School, the elder Archer in 1904-05 studied law in a law office in Lewiston, Maine, and attended the University of Maine Law School for one term. After returning to Boston in 1905, he studied law privately under the tutelage of his brother Gleason. (Accreditation, pp. 2-3) After Hiram passed the Massachusetts bar exam in January 1907, he joined his brother's firm, which became Archer, MacLean, and Archer in the fall of 1907. (Accreditation, p. 3; Data for Joseph F. Dineen In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, p. 3)

Gleason Archer in one source indicates that "Suffolk Law School occupied portions of the same building" (53 Tremont Street) as Archer and MacLean (Accreditation, p. 3); however, elsewhere—and more frequently—Archer characterizes the 1907 classes (at least) of the Suffolk School of Law as having taken place "three evenings a week in the law offices" of Archer and MacLean. (Fifty Years, p. 5) "The faculty for that year," Archer says, "were Gleason L. Archer, Arthur W. MacLean, my brother Hiram J. Archer, Frederick O. Downs, and Webster A. Chandler...and the tuition was set at \$45 a year." (Fifty Years, p. 5) Between 1908 and 1910, Hiram Archer and a friend of his, "named Foss, a high school principal," attempted for one academic year to open an evening Suffolk College of Liberal Arts in the law firm's offices, and in the summer of 1909 Gleason Archer gave up active practice because of the pressing nature of affairs at Suffolk School of Law. The firm survived until January 1910, when both Archers elected to give up the practice of law. (Accreditation, p. 3; Data for Joseph F. Dineen In re: Gleason L. Archer, President, Suffolk University, p. 3)

In 2006, the University's administrative headquarters moved from One Beacon Place across Beacon Street to the newly-acquired Stahl Center, the old Tremont Building, located at 73

Tremont Street. The prestigious S.S. Pierce Company had been the building's first tenant upon its completion. It was also in that very building, in room 1118, that Hiram and Gleason Archer set up briefly in 1905 as Archer and Archer, when Hiram opened an office as collector of overdue bills and Gleason aided him for several months in the undertaking. The structure was completely renovated in 1990 by Childs, Bertman, and Tseckares.

Tremont Temple, Boston, 1909-14

In 1907, the Suffolk School of Law, as Archer called it, was moved to a neighborhood perfectly adapted to its aims and prospective students, a setting which has played a key role in its continuing growth. Close on one side were the legal, political, commercial, and cultural centers for the state and city; close on another was the West End, a key concentration point of Archer's immigrant constituency. Between the two lay an area with an extant educational infrastructure easily accessible from the trolley terminal at Scollay Square and Park Street, or from North Station. Here, in border territory—an area of strategic facilities and location, but of low rents and property values—Archer chose to locate his school.

Archer was careful to keep each successive location for his school within the border zone. By the spring of 1909, the Suffolk School of Law (as it was called from 1907 on) had already twice been forced to seek larger quarters—relocating first to Archer's third-floor law offices at 53 Tremont Street, Boston, in September, 1907, and then, in March, 1909, to the fifth floor of the Tremont Temple. In 1827, the Tremont Theatre (designed by Isaiah Rogers) had been constructed at 88 Tremont Street. In 1843, it was purchased by the Union Temple Baptist Church, which had been established in 1839 as a congregation where blacks and whites could worship side by side. A new Tremont Temple Baptist Church was built on the same site, on the east side of Tremont Street, in 1853; it was then replaced in 1895-96 by an Italianate building (designed by Clarence H. Blackwell) across the street from the new Tremont Building at 73 Tremont Street. Attracted by the more spacious quarters and electric lighting offered by the Tremont Temple, Archer moved his school there when he closed his law office at 53 Tremont.

From 1999 onward, the Converse Hall auditorium in the Tremont Temple has been used by Suffolk University as the venue for its annual September new undergraduate student convocation. Although it is ritually claimed as part of that convocation that this auditorium provided a platform for President Abraham Lincoln

and other prominent personalities of Lincoln's era, it is obvious that, although such individuals had indeed spoken at the Tremont Temple in their day, the current auditorium, constructed only at the end of the nineteenth century, could not have done so.

45 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, 1914-21

Given its attractive situation in an educational "market" that it was itself in the forefront of creating, Archer's school grew rapidly. After renting steadily larger Boston venues for eight years, Archer and his trustees purchased the institution's first Beacon Hill location, at 45 Mount Vernon Street, in 1914. A year later, Archer enlarged the building; then in 1920 constructed a new and much larger one at 20 Derne Street, to which he added an Annex at 51 Temple Street in 1924. In each of these expansion projects, Dean Archer mortgaged his own residence to finance school construction costs; in each, as well, he served as general contractor, prodigally donating his own time and hiring day laborers to keep expenses (and tuition) minimal.

The Suffolk School of Law remained in the Tremont Temple from 1909 until 1914, when rising registrations necessitated a third relocation. Although he would have preferred Pemberton Square, in the shadow of the Suffolk County Court House, Archer had to content himself with a Beacon Hill building near the Julia Ward Howe and Daniel Webster homes. After degree-granting powers were granted by the General Court in March 1914, what was now designated Suffolk Law School purchased, in August, the old Lee-Higginson mansion at 45 Mount Vernon Street.

After having been the sole owner of his law school since its foundation, Gleason Archer conveyed Suffolk Law School by deed of gift to his Trustees in March 1914, immediately following the granting by the General Court of its legislative charter to grant degrees. From that time, Archer became a "mere employee" of the school he had created and could at any time have been dismissed by the Board. (Legislature, p. 1; Fifty Years, p. 5) Until 1945, however, he remained the prime mover of the institution, supported by a board of trustees "who, although unable financially to assist the School, were nevertheless [his] loyal supporters and friends." (Fifty Years, p. 8)

To make the purchase of the 45 Mount Vernon Street building possible, Dean Archer mortgaged his home and borrowed against all his collateral, as he was in future to do repeatedly in the school's interest. By taking the "desperate chance" of mortgaging his home in Woburn and pledging his

life insurance, Archer personally raised the \$4,500 by which the school provided mortgage equity for purchase of its \$32,500 first “home” at 45 Mount Vernon Street. (Fifty Years, p. 6) Archer’s temerity brought Suffolk Law School to Beacon Hill, which remained its home until 1999. For the first time, the law school’s academic space was neither rented nor shared.

Less than a year later, he put up another \$1,900 in personal funds toward the construction of a four-story Annex in the backyard behind the building. (Fifty Years, p. 6) Archer built the extension on the mansion in 1915, using day laborers and acting, for the first but not by any means the last time, as his own general contractor. With no formal training in construction, it is baffling to know how he could have succeeded in his roll of the dice; but one of Archer’s greatest assets was that he learned quickly, and from his mistakes.

Archer’s law classes remained at 45 Mount Vernon Street—later the home of Suffolk University’s School of Management—until 1921; but, once again, despite his having built an Annex in 1915, the demand for the educational services which he offered outgrew the space available.

Nevertheless, through Archer’s risks and accomplishments, a neighborhood transition had clearly taken place. By 1920, Boston University had moved most of its facilities to the Copley Square area, and Suffolk had succeeded to its educational domain on Beacon Hill. Between 1921 and 1924, Suffolk Law School actually served as landlord to B.U.’s School of Theology, whose students attended classes in the new 20 Derne Street building during the day, when Archer’s evening students were not in attendance. And throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Dean Archer employed B.U. Theology students—he called them “fighting parsons”—as classroom “monitors” to maintain order in Suffolk Law School’s sometimes-unruly courses.

The neighborhood in which Archer chose to build was, as we have seen, a mixture of many elements. By 1920, the immigrant population had come to outnumber the “native” group even on the Northeast Slope. Predominant among the ethnic groups in the Temple Street area were Eastern European Jews, with an admixture of Italians, Poles, and Irish. The black population had virtually deserted the Northeast Slope for the South End by this time; the African Meeting House in Smith Court had been converted into a synagogue.

In addition to the immigrant communities with their tenement housing and small storefronts, however, there existed another element: a substantial population of law students and law

clerks inhabited the Northeast Slope during the early part of the twentieth century. Students from the nearby law offices, and from several of the new law schools, rented rooms on Beacon Hill. Clerks and officials from the Suffolk County Court House, as well as young lawyers with practices recently opened in the area, did likewise.

The new Court House (now the John Adams Court House) had been opened in 1893 in Pemberton Square. Around it clustered law offices; Tremont and State Streets were particularly favored locations. Boston's commercial expansion during the nineteenth century had created opportunities in business and government for men with general legal knowledge, as well as for practicing attorneys. The traditional preparation for a law career was for the aspirant to apprentice himself in the office of an established firm.

By 1870, increased demand, as well as the growing extent and specialization of legal knowledge, was rendering the old system inadequate. It still functioned in Gleason Archer's time, but with each year it required a larger supplement from newly-founded law schools. These new schools offered formal classes to much larger groups than could ever be accommodated to read law at firms, and by 1920 they were rapidly superseding the old system.

Harvard Law School was the only such institution in the Boston area from its foundation in 1817 until 1872, when the Boston University Law School was opened on Beacon Hill. After that time, growing demand made the schools multiply with comparative rapidity. The YMCA (later Northeastern) Law School was founded in 1898; the Suffolk School of Law followed in 1906; and the Portia Law School—for women—was established in 1908. (Everett C. Marston, *Origins and Development of Northeastern University* [Boston: Northeastern University, 1961], pp. 1-25; Edward R. Speare, *Interesting Happenings in Boston University's History* [Boston: Boston University Press, 1957], pp. 37-39) While they were both law students at Boston University, Gleason and Hiram Archer shared a room on Myrtle Street. It probably should be mentioned—if only for the sake of symmetry—that the Boston College Law School was founded in 1929.

20 Derne Street, Boston, 1921-present

Under the pressure of increasing enrollments after World War I, Suffolk Law School was forced to remove to larger quarters; it was transferred to the current site of the Archer

Building, on the corner of Derne and Temple Streets. Archer particularly liked the situation immediately behind the State House, just on the fringe of the West End, and within walking distance of the inexpensive public transportation which carried the members of many immigrant families to and from the nearer suburbs. Here, in a location perfectly suited to its mission, he built a permanent home for his school.

In 1920, and again in 1923, to provide space for his flourishing institution, Archer repeated all of his high-risk strategies from 1914-15, first to construct from scratch the three-story building at 20 Derne Street that is today the Archer Building, then to add an annex at 51 Temple Street. Minor alterations in 1928, and the addition of two stories to the University Building in 1937, were accomplished in the same manner, leaving the founder on the hook for everything the University owned. In each of these expansion projects, Dean Archer pledged his own assets (real estate, life insurance, personal property, savings, and credit) as collateral to finance school construction costs; in each, as well, he served as general contractor, prodigally donating his own time and hiring day laborers to keep expenses (and tuition) minimal.

In 1920, he “rashly ventured” to pledge “my own personal credit for every dollar that I borrowed for the School” to buy land and construct a much larger “home” building for Suffolk Law School at 20 Derne Street. (Fifty Years, p. 6) All in all, Archer raised around \$450,000, “a tremendous gamble” for every dollar of which he was “jointly and severally liable.” (Fifty Years, p. 7) He had, as he testifies, “personally risked all my assets and had assumed full financial responsibility in arranging financing of the project.” (Rowell Audit, p. 1)

Gleason Archer’s law school operated only on a part-time basis. There were no day classes until 1924, and even then the day classes met only several hours a day, three days a week. This schedule made Suffolk an ideal place to study law for working men from the immigrant communities of Boston and the near suburbs: they could usually manage the time necessary for class attendance and for study while retaining full-time jobs.

Since Suffolk had no full-time students until 1943, it required in the earlier period no full-time faculty. Lawyers could be invited to come over from their nearby offices to teach for several hours once or twice a week. Because of the minimal time and energy required of the faculty, their remuneration could be kept correspondingly small. Thus, tuition could be held down to a cost which the school’s immigrant constituency could afford.

Governor Calvin Coolidge laid the cornerstone of what is today the Archer Building, at 20 Derne Street, in 1920, and work on the structure was completed a year later. An Annex was added at 51 Temple Street in 1924; and in the same year Archer had a giant electric sign—which proclaimed “Suffolk Law School”—placed on top of his new building as a gesture of defiance against the “Educational Octopus.” The sign remained until 1937, when it was replaced with one which read “Suffolk University.” That one stayed in place until 1946.

59 Hancock Street, Boston, 1934-38

Even before 1931, when he explicitly identified his goal as the establishment of a “great Evening University,” Gleason Archer envisioned continuous and substantial growth for his foundation. During the 1920s, he purchased Beacon Hill property in many locations contiguous or adjacent to the 20 Derne Street Building after its completion in 1921. Having already purchased four Beacon Hill properties (32, 34, and 59 Hancock Street, as well as 2 Myrtle Street), Archer added 73 Hancock Street in September 1926, 5 Hancock Street in December 1927, and 40 Hancock Street in the spring of 1928. “[B]ut,” he says, “there my real estate buyings on Beacon Hill ended.” (Chicago, August 19, 1930, after a seven-year hiatus in writing, *Journal II*, pp. 250-51)

In 1931, Dean Archer’s ambitious plans to provide expanded preparatory services through a Suffolk takeover of the Wheeler Preparatory School at 59 Hancock Street set in motion a train of events that led to establishment there of the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts in 1934.

The College of Liberal Arts was opened in 1934, and in the following year classes were transferred to 59 Hancock Street and 2 Myrtle Street, on the southwest corner of Hancock and Myrtle. A Graduate School of Law, a College of Journalism, and a College of Business Administration were founded in 1935, 1936, and 1937, respectively, and in April 1937 all of these new units were integrated with the Law School as Suffolk University.

73 Hancock Street, Boston, 1926-39

A first attempt to organize a Suffolk Law Alumni Association had been made in 1913, a second in 1920, and a third was made in 1926. From September 1926, until September 1939, the Alumni Association maintained a club house at 73 Hancock Street, containing an Alumni Library, a conference room, and a general assembly room. When expansion of the University Building at 20 Derne Street was completed in 1939,

the Alumni Association transferred there from 73 Hancock. (1939-40 Law School catalogue, p. 28; 1940-41 Law School catalogue, p. 35)

To provide facilities and accommodate growth for the new “undergraduate departments,” Archer believed it worth the financial risk of doubling the size of the Law School Building at the height of the Depression (1937-38) to create a “University Building.” After 1938, all undergraduate classes, as well as all law classes, met in the enlarged “University Building” at 20 Derne Street.

In 1938, a Recreation Room (designated Hall 6) was opened in the University Building and a “sky campus,” where the men’s tennis team practiced, was created on the roof. (Suffolk University College of Liberal Arts, 1937 catalogue, p. 16) Also on the roof was a large electric sign advertising “Suffolk University,” which upon completion of the “extension upward” replaced the “Suffolk Law School” sign that had been pulled down in 1937 in preparation for the construction. The “Suffolk University sign stayed in place there until 1946.

“Upward Extension” of 20 Derne Street, Boston, 1937-38

For the 1937 “extension upward” of the 20 Derne Street building (from 3 to 5 stories), Archer again, as in every major construction project since 1915, acted as general contractor. (Accreditation, p. 7) And again, “[a]s in all previous financial dilemmas,” the founder, “sacrificed [his] savings bank accounts and borrowed money from banks on [his] securities and [his] real estate, loaning this money to the University for debentures that no one else would buy.” “I [was] obliged,” he says, “to sacrifice my life savings for the benefit of the University, asking for no security except promissory notes known as debentures. By June 1940, the University owed Archer \$167,400. (Accreditation, p. 7; Fifty Years, pp. 7-8)

As Archer narrates it, “[I]n 1937-38 we built the last unit of our University Building, but due to unsettled conditions banks would not loan us any money. In order to carry out the project I had been obliged to sacrifice my life savings for the benefit of the University, asking for no security except promissory notes known as debentures. Thus we paid the heavy costs of the last building job. World War II cut our attendance from 2,000 to about 100 students and our income took a terrific nose dive. Deficit followed deficit and the University soon had no credit. In spite of all possible economies, Suffolk University needed financial aid...[W]e then had a million-dollar school home with a small

mortgage of \$150,000 on it, but the bank had refused to increase the loan above that figure and I had been obliged personally to turn over to the First National Bank during the War years my life insurance and real estate as security for personal loans which I in turn loaned to the University to keep it alive. The time came when my assets were practically exhausted and grave danger arose of losing our school building by foreclosure of the mortgage. (Captured, p. 4)

By December 1946, 73 Hancock Street was being foreclosed. Suffolk University Trustees Walter Burse and George Rowell were appointed by the Board to try to save the building from foreclosure; but by January of 1947 it appeared inevitable that 73 Hancock Street would have to be sold at public auction to satisfy mortgage obligations. Although the Board again attempted to salvage 73 Hancock Street for University purposes in March 1947, it was eventually Street sold to Joseph W. Cronin in August 1948 for \$10,000. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, December 11, 1946, January 9, 1947, March 13, 1947, and August 9, 1948)

8 Ashburton Place, Boston, 1947-49

As the University tried to stabilize its finances immediately following the end of World War II, there was a brief experiment with dormitory facilities; subsidized accommodations for undergraduate students were provided at the Boston City Club from 1947 until 1949, but the arrangement ended when the City Club's building was sold to the Community Fund. The Community Fund later became the United Way of Massachusetts Bay, which sold this Ashburton Place building to Suffolk University in 1978. After three years of reconstruction, the United Way Building was reopened as Suffolk University's Sawyer Building at 8 Ashburton Place. With the exception of the 1947-49 experiment, Suffolk University, like Suffolk Law School before it, remained entirely a commuter institution until 1988.

41 Temple Street, Boston, 1966-present

Beginning in the late 1950s the symbiosis between the University and its historic constituencies was seriously disrupted, as the Boston Redevelopment Authority undertook the West End Renewal Project. This much criticized effort at "urban renewal" destroyed the West End north of Cambridge Street and exiled its population. Soon, all that was left of the West End was a small fringe area on the north slope of Beacon Hill. Almost simultaneously, the B.R.A. began to destroy old Scollay Square,

to make room for the new Government Center. The character of the surrounding area was changing rapidly and drastically, and both Suffolk University and the Northeast Slope community were forced to develop plans that would allow them to escape the fate of the neighborhood to which they had been so closely allied.

Between 1970 and 1980, a cooperative community effort rehabilitated the Northeast Slope area. A number of houses on Temple Street and on adjoining streets were completely remodeled; the old store fronts were removed from many buildings; and the old West Church was restored to religious use. During the same period, Suffolk University began to recruit and to attract a more suburban constituency. Much of this constituency was made up of the second and third generations of immigrant families who, through the exertions and good fortune of the first generations, had been able to leave the inner city and the contiguous suburbs for the more middle-class suburbs. For the most part, they were no longer people on the outside of the American dream looking in, but people living that dream. As Boston's immigrant families were assimilated into American life—often with Suffolk's help—both the mission of the University and the kind of people it served underwent changes.

Drawing on this new, middle-class pool of students, the University grew extensively between 1965 and 1995. In 1966, the Frank J. Donahue (Law School) Building was opened at 41 Temple Street, on the site of the old First Methodist Church just north of the original University Building; the Methodists had removed to the West Church in 1962. The new building was named in 1971 for Judge Donahue, a long-serving Trustee and former Treasurer of the University. The Law School was a chief beneficiary of the construction; beginning in 1975 and continuing until 1999, it occupied the new Donahue Building entirely, to the exclusion of the University's other academic units. The new edifice housed, for the first time since consolidation with the College facility in 1937, a separate Law School Library.

With the transfer of the Law School, the College of Liberal Arts took over most of the old University Building; it was promptly renamed the Archer Building, in honor of the founder and his brother Hiram, a faculty member and Law School Trustee from the early history of the institution.

148 Cambridge Street, Boston, 1967-present, and 56 Temple Street, Boston, 1967-2005

Within months of the opening of the Donahue Building in the fall of 1966, the Trustees were negotiating with the Stop

and Shop grocery chain to purchase its disused market at 148 Cambridge Street. At least partially in response to a student request for a Student Union (April 1967), the Board of Trustees actively pursued from that time purchase of the Stop and Shop building. Their aim was to tear it down and to erect in its place a construction originally planned to contain seven stories, but reduced in December 1967 to 5 stories plus a basement and sub-basement in an attempt to mollify the institution's Beacon Hill neighbors.

From April 1967 on, future President Thomas Fulham became the Trustees' point man, as chair of a special Trustees' committee, in discussions with the Beacon Hill Civic Association and other abutters. In June 1967, the Trustees approved purchase of both 148 Cambridge Street and 56 Temple Street, resolving to sell University properties at 32 and 34 Hancock Street to cover the purchase cost. Shortly after purchase of 148 Cambridge Street, the University filed for a variance from the zoning code to construct the proposed 7-story academic building. The Board of Appeals subsequently approved a 5-story building on the proposed site, and the decision was upheld in Superior Court; however, upon appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, the Beacon Hill Civic Association prevailed, thus killing the project for some years. Fulham, by then President of Suffolk University, continued to negotiate desultorily, in general terms, on Suffolk University "policies and expansion" with the Beacon Hill Civic Association through the 1970s.

Under the circumstances, the Stop and Shop structure was adapted in 1969 for student activities use. After twenty years of negotiations with the University's Beacon Hill neighbors, this original Ridgeway Building was demolished and completely rebuilt between 1989 and 1991.

45-47 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, 1972-81

To promote better conditions for the Business School's expanding faculty and student body, the University reacquired in 1972 the building at 45-47 Mount Vernon Street which had served as the initial Beacon Hill home for the Law School from 1914 until 1921. It had been sold to Portia Law School (later New England School of Law) in 1922, and was reacquired in 1972 (along with 47 Mount Vernon Street), into which Portia had expanded, when the New England School of Law moved to Newbury Street. 45-47 Mount Vernon Street housed the College of Business Administration and the Graduate School of Administration from 1972 until 1981; it also provided the

Business School with its own building for the first time.

32 Derne Street, Boston, 1975-present, and 100 Charles River Plaza, Boston, 1973-81

To house the University's growing administrative staff, the 56 Temple Street building was opened in 1971, and space was rented at 100 Charles River Plaza beginning in 1973. Until 1981, the University's administrative offices were accommodated in these facilities.

In April 1975, the Trustees approved an urgent, accreditation-driven resolution calling for the Law School to take over the entire Donahue Building. The new Fenton Building, the Mount Vernon Street Building, additional rental space, and new construction on the Ridgeway site were to accommodate the needs of the College and the Business School. This emergency resolution necessarily reenergized discussion with the University's Beacon Hill neighbors.

The John E. Fenton Building, which provided space for much of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, was opened in September 1975 at 32 Derne Street, on the site of the old Wright and Potter printing plant, where most of Gleason Archer's law texts had been set in type. The new building was named to commemorate Judge Fenton, recently deceased Chairman of the Board and fifth President of the University.

After the dedication of the Fenton Building on October 25, 1975, President Fulham reopened negotiations with the Beacon Hill Civic Association and the Northeast Slope Neighborhood Association (NESNA) about the proposed Ridgeway plans.

8 Ashburton Place, Boston, 1978-present

They were still talking, and Fulham was optimistic, when the Mason Memorial Building at 8 Ashburton Place became available in November 1977. Erected for the City Club in 1913, the Mason Memorial Building was a twelve-story structure in the shadow of the Suffolk County Court House, very near the Pemberton Square site Archer had wanted for his law school in 1914. In 1978, it was acquired by the University from the United Way of Massachusetts Bay.

On April 11, 1979, the Board of Trustees voted to proceed with a \$9.9 million Facilities Development Project, leaving the Law School in the Donahue Building and undertaking a total renovation of the 12-story building at 8 Ashburton Place, along with substantial alterations to the Donahue and Archer Buildings and the property at 56 Temple Street. The project,

it was decided, would be financed through tax-exempt bond issues, Suffolk University funds, and a capital campaign for which a goal was established (in April 1980) of \$2.7 million. The "Campaign for Excellence," as it was designated, was chaired by Suffolk University Trustee John S. Howe, retired Chairman of the Board and CEO of the Provident Institution for Savings. Between its initiation in 1979 and its successful conclusion in February 1982, the Campaign for Excellence exceeded its goal by one-third, or nearly a million dollars: in all, \$3.6 million was collected, \$884,595 beyond the projected goal of \$2.7 million. The funds raised through the Campaign for Excellence enabled Suffolk University to renovate the Sawyer Building and the E. Albert Pallot Library, establish the John P. Chase Computer Center and the Thomas Fulham Merit Scholarship Program, and achieve other objectives which enabled the University to advance the quality of its academic programs. The \$10 million invested in the Sawyer Building was completely paid off by November 1987, within five years of the building's dedication. In June 1981, successful Campaign chairman John S. Howe (a Trustee since 1974) was elected Chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, succeeding Vincent A. Fulmer. In July 1982, Joseph A. Kelley, who directed the Campaign for Excellence, was appointed Suffolk University's Director of Development.

In January 1980, the Trustees authorized Vappi Co. to begin construction for renovation and conversion of the Ashburton Building. Demolition work began on February 8, and work on the building proceeded on schedule and on budget. Administrative offices, classrooms, and faculty offices were completed for the opening of classes in the fall of 1981; the move there actually began in mid-July 1981 from rental space at 100 Charles River Plaza, third floor (University Development, Alumni, Public Relations, Financial Aid) and from 56 Temple Street (Instructional Media Center and College Admissions), with the School of Management faculty following from 45-47 Mount Vernon Street in August, and the students in September.

The Ashburton Building was officially opened on Founder's Day, September 19, 1981, with formal dedication postponed until spring 1982 to await completion of the library and the cafeteria. On January 16, 1982, the new Mildred E. Sawyer Library (so designated thanks to a \$200,000 naming gift from Frank Sawyer, her husband) opened. Three months later, on Charter Day, April 29, 1982, the University dedicated the Frank Sawyer Building at 8 Ashburton Place, named in honor of the Co-Chairman of the Board of Avis, Inc., a self-made businessman

who started the Checker Taxi Company, and who was the largest individual donor to the Campaign for Excellence.

28 Derne Street, Boston, 1978-present, and Temple Walk, Temple Street, Boston, 1977-present

In April 1978, the building at 28 Derne Street that had long housed Conda's Restaurant, between the University's Archer and Fenton Buildings, became available. After unsuccessful negotiations to purchase the structure, the Trustees approved in September 1978 a lease agreement by which, after purchase of the building by Suffolk alumnus John Bennett, Esq., as a "straw" for the University, Bennett would temporarily "manage" (read: "hold") the property as an unofficial agent of the University.

These additions clearly reflected the University's continuing efforts to adapt itself to its changing environment and mission. During these fifteen years of growth, Suffolk brought a new student element into a neighborhood already characterized by its heterogeneity, with the usual problems and rewards of adjustment on both sides.

Throughout much of the negotiation and maneuvering on the Fenton, Sawyer Buildings, and 28 Derne Buildings, President Fulham was a Director of the Beacon Hill Civic Association, a position to which he was reelected in June 1979.

So extensive was the expansion of the University over this period, that it was at times viewed as a rival, and not as a partner in development, by the surrounding Northeast Slope community. Imaginative and constructive steps were taken, however, to restore the traditional cooperation between the University and other residents of the neighborhood. University facilities and classes, for example, were made accessible to many local inhabitants, and a close working relationship was established with the Museum of Afro-American History. But the most successful and promising example of cooperation between the University and the community was the creation of Temple Walk, which was opened in 1977. This pedestrian street and mall ran the length of Temple Street, providing residents of the area with an urban park, and the University with its first semblance of an outdoor campus.

The opening of Temple Walk was greatly facilitated by inclusion in the Beacon Hill Historic District. This recognition as a historical landmark was doubly important, in that it also protected the Temple Street area from the kind of "renewal" that destroyed the West End north of Cambridge Street—a fate long feared by Northeast Slope community organizers.

The General Court of Massachusetts created the Historic

Beacon Hill District by Chapter 616 of the Acts of 1955, which also set up the Beacon Hill Architectural Commission as a watchdog group for the District. The area included in the Historic District has been expanded several times by acts of the General Court; Temple, Derne, and Hancock Streets were added in 1963.

In June 1979, in the immediate aftermath of the University's very successful collaboration with its neighbors to create the Temple Street Mall (1974-77, dedicated December 16, 1977), the Trustees proposed, in the interest of further improving the quality of the environment and the neighborhood, to enter into an agreement with the Church of St. John the Evangelist to rent the lot for park purposes, and to expend up to \$7000 on improvements. Board Chairman Vincent Fulmer suggested in September 1979 that it be designated an Alumni Memorial Park, and on September 13, 1981, the new park received its dedication. The Alumni Memorial Park expanded the area of Temple Walk. This "Alumni Park," extending across Temple Street from the main entrance of the Donahue Building at 41 Temple Street to the rear wall of St. John's Church, was purchased from the church in December 2001 by the University and its Temple Street neighbors. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, 3 June 1981)

The Temple Street Mall and Alumni Memorial Park projects were only two examples of the University's sincere, energetic—and often underappreciated—efforts to build and maintain good relations with its urban neighbors. As early as 1969, Suffolk University was a pioneer among educational institutions in extending Payments in Lieu of Taxes to the City of Boston, and the University's PILOT relations with its host city remained in 1995 among the most amicable in its category. In 1990, and again in 1991, Suffolk was cited by the City of Boston as the City's Best Collegiate Neighbor—initially for keeping its properties clean and free of sanitary violations and in the following year in the Urban Landscaping category, for its Ridgeway Building.

These achievements stand as models both of neighborhood self-help in urban regeneration, and of enlightened cooperation between town and gown. They bode well for a maintenance of the good relationship between Suffolk University and the surrounding neighborhood, long made possible through the University's pursuit of the mission assigned to it by Gleason Archer: community service.

With the completion of the 8 Ashburton Place Building, the Board of Trustees voted to proceed with Phase II of the rehabilitation of the University's physical space with an

expenditure of approximately \$750,000 to be made during the summer of 1981 and \$700,000 during the summer of 1982, to implement the Board's unfinished commitment to the Law School promising exclusive Law School occupation of the Donahue Building, use of 56 Temple Street for Law Faculty offices, the acquisition by the Law School of the College Library space in the Archer Building, and the conversion of the Donahue Building cafeteria into Law School space. Phase II of the Facilities Development Program called for conversion of the one-time College Library into the E. Albert Pallot Library, a new wing of the Law Library, to enhance what was already considered one of the finest law school libraries in the area, having grown from 60,000 volumes to 160,000 between 1972 and 1982. In addition, Phase II Archer Building construction was planned for the new Edward I. Masterman Law Student Lounge; new amphitheatre classrooms; a Law School faculty lounge; new offices for the *Law Review* and *Transnational Law Journal*; new computer science laboratories; additional Biology labs; and new classrooms. Phase II work in the Donahue Building also entailed renovation and expansion of the University's Instructional Media Center and its existing studio, and faculty and library offices. These renovations of the Archer, Donahue, and Fenton Buildings were carried out during the summers of 1981 and 1982. On October 21, 1982, dedication took place of the E. Albert Pallot Library, the large third-floor reading room in the Archer Building, formerly the site of the College Library; four months later, on February 17, 1983, the John P. Chase Computer Room was dedicated.

When Suffolk University gave up its rental space in Charles River Plaza in 1981, most of the displaced offices moved to the newly completed 12-story building at 8 Ashburton Place. The Athletics office, however, was moved from Charles River Plaza to the original Ridgeway Building at 148 Cambridge Street. It remained there until that building was razed in 1989 to permit construction of the new Ridgeway Building (1989-91), during which the Athletics office was temporarily housed above the Store 24 on the southeast corner of Temple and Cambridge Streets. Upon completion of construction in 1991, the Athletics office relocated to the new Ridgeway Building, which also contained the University's first gymnasium.

11 Beacon Street, Boston, 1979-89

In February 1983, the Office of Institutional Advancement (which had been housed in Charles River Plaza until 1981, and in the Sawyer Building at 8 Ashburton Place since that time)

and the newly created Office of Institutional Research moved to rented space at 11 Beacon Street. The University had held a lease at 11 Beacon since 1979. When the decision was made in 1989 to rent the 25th floor at One Beacon Place, that new rental space absorbed all of the University offices that were, at that time, housed on the sixth, seventh, and twelfth floors of 11 Beacon Street. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, June 6, 1979)

In 1985, the University Bookstore was relocated from the Donahue Building to the new Ridgeway Building, to make more space for the Law School in the Donahue Building. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, September 11, 1985)

On July 13, 1962, Suffolk University's Board of Trustees voted to maintain the locale of the University in Boston. On the recommendation of Trustee Joseph E. Sullivan, the Trustees established a Suburban Building Committee on April 14, 1971, to reexamine the University's suburban options. In 1987-88, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts offered Suffolk University the possibility of moving its facilities to state-owned land north of Cambridge Street—thereby creating a consolidated campus. The “Parcel One” land was located between Staniford and New Chardon Streets in the old West End—now the Government Center—area of Boston. It included and abutted the imposing Erich Lindemann Mental Health Center and the Charles F. Hurley Employment Security Building, 19 Staniford Street, in the Boston Government (State Health, Education, and Welfare) Service Center (1963-72, Paul Rudolph, 1918-97, architect), 25 Staniford Street, Boston. As part of the “Parcel One” arrangement, the University would have been obliged to give up its historic complex of buildings on Derne Street, Temple Street, and Ridgeway Lane. Ultimately, President Perlman and the Trustees declined the proposal. At its meeting on June 1, 1988, the Suffolk University Board of Trustees voted to reaffirm its commitment to the development of the University's Beacon Hill campus and decided not to give further consideration to the possibility of moving to “Parcel One” (the Commonwealth-owned West End tract of land including the Hurley-Lindemann Building), which had been offered to the University on April 29, 1987.

20 Ashburton Place, Boston, 1986-2009

In February 1986, within months of their merger, the University's Career Planning/Placement and Cooperative Education offices (now styled the Office of Career Services and

Cooperative Education) moved to new quarters on the ground floor of the Massachusetts Teachers Association Building at 20 Ashburton Place. It was rental space, however: the MTA Building was not for sale. Career Services and Cooperative Education remained at 20 Ashburton Place in 2007, having subsequently been joined there at various times and for various periods by several additional University academic and administrative offices. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, 13 February 1986)

For President Perlman, the problem of space for student activities and student services was critical for the University, both internally and for its marketing/student recruitment credibility. Drawing on his prior experience as vice president for physical plant operations and development at Roosevelt University, he undertook to address this problem directly with the Trustees.

The University had acquired the townhouse at 56 Temple Street, across from the Archer Building, in 1971 to accommodate its growing administrative staff. Following the transfer of its administrative cadre to 8 Ashburton Place in 1981, the 56 Temple Street building (henceforth called the Goldberg Building) was renovated in 1985-86 through a gift from the Ethel Goldberg estate. Into the redesigned Goldberg Building was installed the Law School's new Center for Continuing Professional Education. Founded in 1982 by Professor Charles Kindregan as a locus at Suffolk University for Continuing Legal Education (CLE), it was renamed in 1992 the Center for Advanced Legal Studies. In November 1987, after additional alterations to 56 Temple, the National Board of Trial Advocacy also became a tenant there. Noted trial attorney Theodore I. Rostoff had established the Board in 1977 to certify the quality of attorneys throughout the nation in civil and criminal trial advocacy. It relocated from Washington, D.C. in 1987 for a period of three years in response to a proposal from Suffolk University. The Law School continued to use the Goldberg Building until all law-related functions were transferred in 1999 to Suffolk Law's new facility, Sargent Hall. From that time until it was sold in 2004-05, 56 Temple Street housed the Sociology Department and other College of Arts and Science academic offices. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, September 11, 1985, November 18, 1987)

C. Walsh Theatre, 55 Temple Street, Boston, 1921-present

As Suffolk University's seventh President (1980-89), one of Daniel Perlman's highest priorities was to upgrade student services, student facilities, and "public space" at Suffolk

University. One aspect of his vision concerned the University Auditorium that would provide common space, “common ground,” where representatives of the institution’s respective academic units could meet one another, and representatives of the University’s various “publics,” on the soil of shared experience.

Built in 1920 at 55 Temple Street, what is now the C. Walsh Theatre initially served as a silent movie house during the day and a lecture hall for Suffolk Law School’s evening classes. By 1924, the movie house was closed, and the facility was used to accommodate the rapidly-increasing number of Law School students in evening and newly-introduced day classes. In November 1936, it served as the venue for Suffolk College’s first student theatre group, the Suffolk Players. On February 8, 1984, the Trustees first discussed theatre renovation, in accord with the Facilities Audit. During 1987, the theatre underwent a \$400,000 interior renovation, creating a seating capacity of 650. The space underwent its first major renovation in 1987 with the generous support of Thomas and Laura Walsh, and on April 30, 1988, the auditorium was rededicated as the C. Walsh Theatre and the foyer as the Anne Walsh Lobby, after Mr. Walsh’s parents. At the dedication, President Perlman described the C. Walsh Theatre as “the vital heart of our University, our Agora.” On September 14, 1988, the Theatre was characterized by Perlman as “the geographic and cultural center of the Campus.” Two months later, on November 9, 1988, he also described the refurbished C. Walsh Theatre to Trustees as “providing Suffolk University with an outstanding facility where popular theatrical and cultural programs can be offered for the benefit and enjoyment of students, faculty, and the public at large,” and that “provides Suffolk University with positive public relations.” (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, February 8, 1984, September 14, 1988, and November 9, 1988)

While many aesthetic and technical improvements were made in 1987, challenges remained. Following relocation of the Law School to 120 Tremont Street in 1999, the space formerly occupied in the Archer Building by the Pallot Law Library was transformed over a matter of months, with the help of a generous gift by Quinlan J. Sullivan, Jr., into the multi-purpose performance and classroom space now known as the Studio Theatre, where students could write, direct, and develop original work. In October of 2006, the University completed the first of a three-phase renovation of the C. Walsh Theatre itself, with Phases Two and Three scheduled to proceed as funding became available.

Reconstruction of 28 Derne Street, Boston, 1988-89, and 148 Cambridge Street, Boston, 1989-91

Following completion of the “Campaign for Excellence” and occupation in the fall of 1981 of the Sawyer Building which it funded, new University President Daniel Perlman proceeded immediately with obtaining Board authorization (granted in November 1982) to pursue development of a new “University Center” building on the site of the old Ridgeway Building at 148 Cambridge Street.

Noting the “almost total” lack of athletic facilities, and recommendations from the 1982 NEASC accreditation team, the Board of Trustees voted in November 1982--only six months after the dedication of the new Sawyer Building--once again to authorize the administration to explore the feasibility of plans to replace the decaying Ridgeway Building at 148 Cambridge Street. Four months later, the Trustees reviewed Beacon Hill architect James McNeely’s plan for development of the Ridgeway site and decided to seek city approval for a more adequate and attractive student center there—a decision that new President Daniel Perlman characterized as “critical to the future development of the University.” From 1983 on, President Perlman made the “University Center” project his touchstone, emphasizing the proposed facility’s importance in enhancing the University’s competitive position and working tirelessly to eradicate skepticism about it among Trustees, students, and Beacon Hill neighbors.

In June 1984, the Beacon Hill Civic Association’s Board of Directors voted, 13-5, to rescind its opposition to new Ridgeway Building; and in February 1985 there followed a landmark settlement with the University. There still remained the problem of the immediate abutters; but when in 1986 an ingenious “linkage” arrangement was crafted for transfer of Student Activities (the abutters’ *bete noir*) from Ridgeway to 28 Derne Street (plans for rehabilitation of which stood dead in the water), community opposition to both University development projects evaporated. Beacon Hill Architect James McNeely won general approbation with an inventive four-story, deep-basement Ridgeway design that presented the facade of two townhouses and completely concealed a full-sized gymnasium, and with a subtle plan for 28 Derne providing unobtrusive expansion and connection to the adjacent Fenton Building. By April 1987, formal accommodation had been made with the abutters.

Construction on the new Student Center at 28 Derne Street began in June 1988, and groundbreaking on the new Ridgeway Building took place a little more than a year later, in August

1989. By that time, both buildings were part of a comprehensive Facilities Development Project worthy of that which accompanied the renovation of the Sawyer Building in 1981: The Archer, Donahue, and 56 Temple (Goldberg) Buildings were all slated for 1991 rehabilitation in response to Law School accreditation concerns. There were even plans for a capital campaign, "Building the Future," on the model of the 1979-82 "Campaign for Excellence." The University's first real Student Activities Center opened, with abundant fanfare, in September 1989; and on February 5, 1991, the new Gymnasium cunningly hidden in the diminutive Ridgeway Building provided the setting for the first true "home game" in 56 years of Suffolk athletic history. The Ridgeway Gym's debut provided the occasion for an outpouring of euphoria that even a 75-70 loss to UMass (Boston) could do little to dampen. Like the students in the Student Activities Center on Derne Street, the Rams basketball team--which, unremarkably, had more than once in its history borne the sobriquet of "Ramblers"--finally had a place on Beacon Hill to call their own.

A "Modest Residential Component," Newton and Back Bay, Boston, 1988-2000

As international student numbers grew, along with those of out-of-state and graduate students, the University pragmatically began to revisit its long-standing policy against providing residence halls.

The Board had voted in the mid-1980s flatly to disregard the option of a "modest residential component." But by 1988, with the tide of "college-age" students ebbing fast, the Trustees agreed in June to lease from Lasell Junior College two Victorian townhouses on the school's Newton campus, to provide housing for a total of 27 undergraduate students. The leased dormitory space quickly filled up, and, hesitantly, the Board renewed the agreement with Lasell in April 1989. President Perlman, strong advocate of a "modest residential component," argued that this strategy would attract certain students who might not otherwise elect to study at Suffolk, improve yield rates, and solve the problem of housing international students and those from outside the immediate Boston area. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, 1 June 1988, 14 September 1988)

In the fall of 1989, Marguerite Dennis and President Perlman's successor David Sargent suggested to the Board that the University replace its distant Lasell residences with space rented from Newbury College in the Back Bay, within easy walking

distance against the arcadian backdrop of the Common and the Public Garden. It was a difficult proposition to contravene, and in April 1990, Suffolk University duly contracted with Newbury College for 35 spaces in the residence at 138 Marlborough Street. That arrangement was renewed in November 1990—early enough, for the first time, that the Division of Enrollment and Retention Management could confidently market the dormitory space to prospective students, foreign and domestic. Over the next five years, all “residential component” discussions were over how much more space was necessary to accommodate the rapidly-increasing number of international (and other) students recruited by Dean Dennis and her minions. Even former enemies of the dormitory project became enthusiastic proponents. In this environment, the University’s first Residential Life Committee was convened in the fall of 1993. In 1995, two Back Bay dormitories owned by Newbury College, at 425 Boylston Street and 119 Berkeley Street, had been reserved for Suffolk University students; and in 1996 Suffolk University opened a 426-bed, eleven-story Residence Hall at 150 Tremont Street, Boston, facing the Boston Common.

In the fall of 1998, 119 Berkeley Street housed 36 students (6% of the University’s total resident student population), while 425 Boylston Street accommodated 23 (4%). Use of both residence halls by Suffolk was discontinued in the fall of 1999. The Back Bay Garden Halls had 29 residents in the fall of, 18 in the fall of 1998, and 26 in the fall of 1999—approximately 4-5% of the institution’s dorm capacity until the University ceased utilization of the facility in the fall of 2000. Finally, additional leased space in a residence hall in the Fenway hosted 13 students in the fall of 1997, but was no longer employed by Suffolk after that academic year. (SU Factbooks, 1998-2006)

150 Tremont Street, Boston, 1996-present

The new 426-bed, 11-story Residence Hall opened by the University in 1996 at 148-150 Tremont Street was situated in one of Boston’s most historic and prestigious downtown locations. It is situated on the former site of Charles Bulfinch’s historic Colonnade Row (1811-55), 19 four-story row houses overlooking the Common and stretching along Tremont Street from West Street to Avery Street, which was deemed by contemporaries as Bulfinch’s best work. Facing the Boston Common, the facility neighbors such landmark buildings as the Park Street Church and the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. The residence buildings are classically designed structures that embrace the Boston Common

and are distinguished by their location. A contributing building to the West Street Historic District, the Residence Hall was entered on the National Register in 1980.

It was originally two buildings, the oldest of which (the Ditson Building at 150 Tremont Street) was owned and built by the Lawrence family in 1903. It is a superb example of the Chicago Commercial style. The building was designed by the respected Boston firm of Winslow & Bigelow and was cited in *Architectural Review* as "...one of the best examples of office design we have seen for a long time...deserving of careful study and demanding keen appreciation." This turn-of-the-century "skyscraper" was constructed for the Oliver Ditson Company, the oldest musical publisher in the United States. In 1918 the building was leased to Chandler & Company, an exclusive dry goods establishment. By 1923, as it expanded its operations as a department store, Chandler & Company occupied the entire block and expanded the buildings further with the construction of two additional stories along West Street. Chandler's enterprise dated to 1810 and was credited with selling the first ready made dress in Boston. The building at 148 Tremont Street was built in 1912 and is a fine representation of the Second Renaissance Revival period. The details of the building include pressed metal storefronts, a rusticated second story, and a copper clock facing Tremont Street. Together the buildings at 148-150 Tremont Street represent an important dimension to Boston's distinctive urban design. The buildings maintain a pedestrian scale and serve as a reminder of the growth of this city in the early 20th century. They were eventually converted from retail to office use, and were combined as part of a major renovation of the space for its use by the Massachusetts Department of Health in 1982. The Health Department occupied the building until December 1994. Suffolk University purchased the building from the Aetna Insurance Company, which held it after foreclosure on a mortgage, for \$5 million. Suffolk's residence hall now proudly displays a glowing tower clock, dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1996, the Electric Time Company in Medfield renovated the clock, one of only a few "wind-up" clocks still in existence. (Another one is on the front of South Station.) The clock's illuminated face now shines over the Boston Common, providing recognition for the University, and giving the campus a visible presence in a key location. (Elizabeth McNulty, *Boston Then and Now* [San Diego: Thunder Bay Press, 1999], pp. 86-87, 58)

One Beacon Place, Boston, 1989-present

In the first days of the Sargent Presidency in 1989, the University's administrative offices were transferred from 8 Ashburton Place to corporate-standard rental space on the twenty-fifth floor of One Beacon Place.

Shortly thereafter, the University made a bold (and ultimately rebuffed) offer to purchase and refurbish the prominent Women's City Club building, a historic four-story brick townhouse built in 1818 overlooking the Boston Common at 40 Beacon Street, as a University Club and administration building.

20 Beacon Street, Boston, 1997-2004

In February 1997, the University purchased the Claffin Building, at 18-20 Beacon Street, to serve as center for student administrative services, and in particular as a center for international student services. To provide these services, Suffolk University's Center for International Education had been established in 1993. With the Claffin Building to provide a consolidated locus for international student services, the Center for International Education was refounded and restructured in 2000.

The Claffin Building, located near the intersection of Beacon and Park Streets and diagonally across from the State House, was one of the finest remaining Queen Anne Buildings in Boston. It demonstrated the skill and versatility of architect William Gibbons Preston, who designed landmark buildings in the Renaissance Revival, Neo-Grec and Beaux Arts modes. The building was virtually intact and was outstanding in its use of varied colors, textures, and materials to enhance visual interest. It was also listed on the National Register as part of the Park Street District. William G. Preston (1844-1910) trained under his father, architect Jonathan Preston, and also at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Among Preston's Boston works are the New England Museum of Natural History (now Louis Boston), the Chadwick Lead Works, the International Trust Company Building, and the Richardson Block. The Claffin Building replaced a four-story brick dwelling which had been purchased in 1873 by the newly chartered Boston University. B.U. intended to use the building for its College of Liberal Arts, which had been founded in that year. The Claffin Building also housed University offices and served as an investment. The building took its name from the Claffin family, among whom the most prominent were Lee Claffin, one of the three founders of Boston University, and

his son William (Governor of Massachusetts from 1869 until 1871), a long-time B.U. trustee and president. The building's celebrated history included a distinguished succession of retailers in a store at ground level. The original ground floor tenant was the Murdock Parlor Grate Co., dealers in grates, frames, and andirons, which remained there through the 1890s. From 1894 through the 1920s, Koopman & Company Antique Dealers occupied the first and second floors. In 1930, the entire building was used by the B.U. School of Religious Education; and from 1933 until the early 1980s, the building housed Goodspeed's, one of the nation's finest antiquarian bookshops.

120 Tremont Street, Boston, 1999-present

After 1990, the accreditation priority in the Law School became physical space. Once the ABA accreditation team announced in September 1990 that Suffolk ranked last among the 193 accredited ABA institutions in square feet per student, alarm spread rapidly through the Law School's constituencies. The Sugarman administration, in particular, spread the alarm, and it found attentive ears in the office of the University President.

As enquiries were made regarding the precise amount of additional space actually required by the Law School, estimates steadily grew. Dean Sargent's November 1988 estimate of 10,000-20,000 was expanded in a November 1990 facilities report prepared by a faculty committee to 51,255; then, in June 1991 the Trustees raised the figure to 80,000, and finally, in June 1992, to 160,000 additional square feet. By November 1990, it was clear to the Board (as it had already been to then-Dean Sargent when he made his November 1988 appeal for Law School expansion) that space requirements of this magnitude could not be accommodated in existing University facilities, and in February 1992 the Law School Committee recommended to the Board that "all practical steps be taken to secure a new facility for the Law School other than its present physical site, but in reasonably close proximity to the present site."

The Law School had had space problems before, particularly in the early 1970s, which had led to precipitous and potentially disruptive action: an "emergency" (accreditation-driven) decision in April 1975 to evict non-Law personnel from the Donahue Building and to reserve that structure solely for Law School use.

To help finance the new Law School, the Trustees envisioned a \$25 million capital campaign and a federal grant. There was, the Board agreed, "no better site available" for the endeavor. (Suffolk University Board of Trustees, Minutes, June 3,

1992)

Thus, spurred by Dean Sugarman, President Sargent undertook a major commitment (revolutionary only in its scale/scope) to construction of a new Suffolk University Law School building at 110-120 Tremont Street, to University-wide facilities development to accompany it, and to an enormous (by Suffolk University, or any other, standards) capital campaign to finance it.

In response to the Law School's urgent, accreditation-driven demands for better and more commodious facilities, the Board of Trustees in June 1992 voted to construct a new home for the Law School. Toward that end, the University committed itself to acquire two abandoned buildings at 110-120 Tremont Street, immediately opposite the Park Street Church and the Old Granary Burying Ground. Dating from the 1890s and vacant for four years, the two structures were purchased for \$5.5 million from Olympia and York, a Canada-based real estate empire. As soon as feasible following demolition of the extant edifices, the University planned to erect a new Law School Building of seven stories and 300,000 square feet, at a total cost of \$50-60 million. When it was opened in June 1999, the new, technologically state-of-the-art Law facility surpassed all expectations. On September 10, 1999, it was formally dedicated as David J. Sargent Hall, to honor the iconic former Law Dean who by then was serving as University president.

In Sargent Hall, the new home of Suffolk University Law School, classrooms are equipped with individual computer hookups at each desk and accessible technology for professors to make multimedia presentations. Students using electronic casebooks will be able to access cites quickly and add them to their class notes. Moot court rooms are outfitted with sophisticated media systems.

The top three floors of Sargent Hall house the John Joseph Moakley Law Library, which was named in January 2001 for the Hon. John Joseph Moakley, JD56, DPA77, Representative, Massachusetts Ninth District, United States House of Representatives, 1973-2001, and Suffolk University Trustee, 1997-2001. Also located in the Library is the Moakley Archives and Institute on Public Policy and Political Leadership. Moakley died in 2001, and the John Joseph Moakley Archives and Institute on Public Policy and Political Leadership, also housed in the Library, was founded in August of that year, with Beth Anne Bower as Archivist/Curator, in August of that year. The Moakley Archives also houses the Suffolk University and Gleason Archer Archives. With a book capacity of over 187,000

volumes, seating for 880 students, 344 study carrels and 26 small group study rooms, the Moakley Library has been described by Suffolk University President David Sargent as “the best law library in Boston.” There are two major reading rooms, one on the fifth level and the main reading room, with a height of two stories, on the sixth level. Every seat and carrel in the law library has a hook-up for a computer to access Lexis, Westlaw, CD-ROM network and Internet.

Upon completion of Sargent Hall, the Law School vacated the Donahue and Goldberg Buildings, transferring all Law School enterprises to the new facility. Several clinical programs, however, remained in leased quarters off campus: Suffolk University Legal Services, at 350 Broadway, Chelsea; and the Juvenile Justice Center, which had by 2002 had moved from Chelsea to 45 Bromfield Street, Boston.

In June 1999, the College of Arts and Sciences took full possession of the Donahue and Goldberg Buildings. At the same time, the College withdrew entirely from the Sawyer Building, leaving the Business School in full charge there. A new and expanded Student Activities Center for undergraduates was constructed in 1999-2000 on the fourth floor of the Donahue Building. Between 1999 and 2001, the former Pallot Law Library was transformed into the Studio Theatre, a black box performance space. Finally, between March and October 2006, the C. Walsh Theatre, whose appointments dated from 1988, was entirely renovated.

As soon as the the Law School moved to Tremont Street in May 1999, renovations began on the Donahue Building. As part of a University-wide master plan, the Donahue, Archer, Fenton, Goldberg, and Sawyer buildings all underwent renovations and improvements. The Donahue Building was reconstructed to serve as a central location for a variety of University student administrative services, additional classrooms, and the College of Arts and Sciences deans’ offices. The CAS/SBS financial aid, registrar’s, and student accounts offices were relocated to Donahue, and a new student center and computer labs were constructed there. With the closing of the Sawyer Cafeteria on April 29, 1999, the Donahue cafeteria was expanded and renovated. In turn, the Sawyer Cafeteria was reconfigured to a make room for much-needed classroom space and a snack bar. In 2001-02, the HUB information center, operated by the Office of Student Activities and the Division of Enrollment and Retention Services, was opened in the lobby of the renovated Donahue Building.

73 Tremont Street, Boston, 2004-present

In 2004 Suffolk University leased the historic Tremont Building at 73 Tremont Street. Built in 1895 on the site of the famous old Tremont House Hotel and situated at an intersection whose three other corners were occupied by King's Chapel, the Parker House Hotel, and One Beacon Place, the new building, like Sargent Hall, conferred instant visibility on the University.

The new location was designated the Stahl Center, to honor its proprietor, Trustee Rosalie K. Stahl. It provided office space for a number of CAS and Business School academic departments, and permitted the evacuation of the Claffin Building (2004), the Goldberg Building (2005), and the rented space on the twenty-fifth floor of One Beacon Place (2006-07). University administrative headquarters was transferred to the thirteenth floor of 73 Beacon, and the Business School Dean's Office to the twelfth floor. The Claffin and Goldberg Buildings were sold in 2004.

242 Beacon Street, Boston, 2007-present

In early May 2007, the institution purchased a 2,267 square foot condominium at 242 Beacon Street, between Dartmouth and Exeter, not far from the historic Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., house at 296 Beacon. From 1870 onward, writer and aphorist Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. (1809-94) lived there, on the Charles River side of Beacon Street. His son, future Supreme Court jurist Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1841-1935), married and moved out in 1873. The 242 Beacon Street condominium was acquired to accommodate "senior-level university administrators who need housing for an extended period of time"—and specifically to house incoming Suffolk University Law School Dean Alfred Aman. (Mariellen Norris, quoted in the Boston Courant, May 30, 2007)

One Bowdoin Square, Boston, 2007-09, and 40 Court Street, Boston, 2007-present

In late May 2007, the University contracted for rental space at One Bowdoin Square, in Boston's Government Center district. An 11-story boutique office building, One Bowdoin Square was located at the foot of Beacon Hill on Cambridge Street, next door to the Verizon Building and the Bowdoin T stop, and across the street from 100 Cambridge Street (formerly the Saltonstall state Office Building). The additional space was necessary to house new members of the rapidly-expanding CAS faculty and also to provide accommodation for the faculty and administration

members displaced from One Beacon Place by the University's final evacuation of that location (which it had occupied since 1989) on June 30, 2007.

The One Bowdoin Square building was initially built in 1972 and redesigned by world-renowned architect Graham Gund and reconstructed by The Gunwyn Co. in 1989. In October 2006, the 132,497-square-foot office building was purchased for \$41 million by Brickman Associates from One Bowdoin Square, LLC, which was owned by HN Gorin Inc., a Boston-based property owner/manager/developer. At that time, it was 78.4 percent leased to administrative and executive functions including the GSA, Guaranty Fund Management Services, Massachusetts General Hospital and Sen. John F. Kerry.

At the same time, Creative Services (now part of the Office of University Communications) was relocated from the twenty-fifth floor of One Beacon Place to the fourth floor of 40 Court Street, fourth floor. The twelve-story Scollay Building at 40 Court Street, constructed originally for the United States Trust Company, is located immediately across Tremont Street from the original downtown location (1907) of the Suffolk School of Law, and around the corner from the former location of the Boston Museum (1846-1903), one of Boston's earliest theaters, the site of which is now occupied by the Flatley Building at 18 Tremont Street.

In May of 2009, the Economics, History, and Philosophy Departments moved from the sixth floor of One Bowdoin Place to 73 Tremont Street—temporarily to the 11th floor, then to the 10th when construction was completed in August 2009. In August, the Government Department vacated its offices in the Massachusetts Teachers Association Building at 20 Ashburton Place and joined the other three in the Stahl Center at 73 Tremont.

131 Tremont Street, Boston, 1998-2004, and 10 Somerset Street, Boston, 2003-present

To provide additional housing space, the University in the fall of 1998 leased an accommodation facility at 131 Tremont Street. The unit contained 28 furnished apartments, with a total of 80 beds. From that time, it constituted 15% of Suffolk residence space until the new 345-bed, 19-story Nathan R. Miller Residence Hall at 10 Somerset Street opened in the fall of 2003, then only 9%. Use of the 131 Tremont Street facility by Suffolk University was discontinued at the end of academic 2003-04. Miller Hall, the University's second downtown dormitory, was

dedicated in September 2003. With the addition of its capacity, a total of 53% of Suffolk freshmen could be accommodated on campus.

The residential housing initiative has greatly expanded opportunities for campus participation by students and other members of the Suffolk University community. It has also brought to the University a class of students identifiably different from Suffolk's traditional "commuter" student, with consequences and possibilities that are even now working themselves out.

20 Somerset Street, Boston, 2007-present, and 10 West Street, Boston, 2008-present

The University's physical development did not abate during the centennial celebration. In June 2005, President Sargent had announced the institution's agreement with Weston Associates for development of a third downtown student residence hall and activity center, on a site at 20 Somerset Street, on Cotton Hill next to the McCormack State Office Building and across from the John Adams Court House, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan District Commission. By January 2007, however, the Boston Redevelopment Authority had successively rejected two University plans for new construction on the site. The first plan proposed "re-use of the land with construction of a [31-story] multi-use facility comprised [sic] of housing, activity center and multiple ground floor uses...includ[ing] a redesign of the public plaza located at the corner of Ashburton Place and Somerset Street [to provide] a much-improved pedestrian-friendly atmosphere." The second, modified plan envisioned the building of "a 22-story/550 bed residence hall and student center."

Following the unfavorable zoning review of the 20 Somerset Street project, Suffolk University remained under agreement to purchase the existing eight-story building at that location. Faced with continuing opposition of the Beacon Hill Civic Association and Boston Mayor Thomas Menino to construction of a Suffolk residence hall at that location, half a block away from the institution's newest residence hall at 10 Somerset Street, the University also immediately initiated plans for acquisition of additional residence hall space in downtown Boston.

At President Sargent's instigation, and with the assistance of the Boston Redevelopment Authority, the University had initiated in 2006 a comprehensive public process and review framework aimed at creation of a complete 10-year Institutional Master Plan. To help guide the University in its efforts, Suffolk retained the services of Alex Krieger, of the architectural and planning firm,

Chan Krieger Sieniewicz, to work with the University and the community to provide a vision for future University expansion. Beginning in October 2006, the University held many substantive meetings with the Suffolk University Institutional Master Plan Task Force. Comments made at these meetings, as well as written comments to the BRA helped guide the University to investigate specific physical locations and properties as foci for future expansion.

These areas included the Ladder Blocks between Tremont and Washington Streets, nearby Bromfield and Tremont Streets, New Chardon and New Sudbury Streets in the Government Center/West End district, the Bulfinch Triangle, and Court Street. By working with the Suffolk Institutional Master Plan Task Force, the Boston Redevelopment Authority, and individual residents, the University investigated each of these locations for possible future expansion with the goal of creating a complete and comprehensive 10-year Institutional Master Plan.

In November 2004, Mayor Thomas M. Menino had announced the creation of the Downtown Crossing Economic Improvement Initiative, signaling a renewed commitment to a physical upgrade of the district. The initiative was a public/private partnership led by the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

In support of the Mayor's project, Suffolk University purchased in January 2007 an eight-story building at 10 West Street which was originally intended for conversion into condominiums. The West Street residence hall proposal called for Suffolk University to purchase two connected buildings, an eight-story structure at 10 West Street and an adjacent seven-story edifice at 515 Washington Street, Boston. The complex's existing 73 unfinished condo units were then redeveloped to accommodate 270 apartment-style residential beds. The combined assessed value of the two buildings was \$9,500,000. The ground floor of both the West Street and Washington Street sides of the building offered excellent opportunities for retail development that would enliven the streetscape and benefit the area, and so, in partnership with the Downtown Crossing Economic Improvement Initiative, Suffolk University undertook to lease a significant amount of the new dormitory's ground floor for the purposes of restaurant/retail/commercial use.

The \$32 million plan for conversion of the building into a Suffolk University residence hall with ground-floor retail space, moved through the regulatory process in less than 10 months, in large part because the University worked with neighbors to alleviate their concerns, ultimately receiving unanimous approval

from area residents. The new dormitory opened in January 2008.

The 10 West Street/515 Washington Street structure was located in the Ladder District section of Downtown Crossing, just steps away from Suffolk's Residence Hall at 150 Tremont Street, Emerson College's Little Building Residence Hall at 80 Boylston, and the proposed Paramount Center at 543-547 Washington Street, which would include a residence hall housing 270 students and was scheduled for completion in the fall of 2009. Suffolk University's Downtown Crossing initiative thus created a pedestrian avenue with two dormitories on either end.

More students residing in the area, Suffolk University representatives argued, would "have a positive impact on the district by increasing the weekend foot traffic in the area." The addition of another dorm to the area, they added, "would benefit the vitality of the area, benefit retailers, put more eyes on the street, and make it safer. It revitalizes an area of the neighborhood....[T]here will be lots of positive synergy with students living there, 24 hours a day, seven days a week with ground floor uses [in the building]....Students bringing activity is a catalyst for revitalization...[S]tudents bring activity and vitality to an area that hasn't had [it]."

Downtown Crossing, the historic commercial heart of Boston, is located between the Theater District, Government Center, Faneuil Hall/Quincy Market, Boston Common, the Financial District, Chinatown, Rose Kennedy Greenway, and is a short walk to the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center. The area, centered at the intersection of Summer and Washington Streets, comprises over 1.4 million square feet of retail space (down from a high of 1.8 million square feet), has over 70,000 people a day pass through it, and has, for over a century, been the center of retail activity for the City and metropolitan region. However, according to a survey completed in 2004 by the *Boston Globe*, the shopping area's position had slipped from Number 1 in 1988 to Number 10. Downtown Crossing plays an important role as an urban neighborhood at the center of the Boston region.

The University's decision to establish a new residence hall in Downtown Crossing reinforced and expanded Suffolk University's commitment to the Tremont Street Corridor. Since 1996, the University's development in the Tremont Street Corridor has shown wide benefits to the area, increasing resident activity, commercial vitality, and personal safety. The University has played a major role in the revitalization of the downtown area, especially with its own real estate development along Tremont Street, including situation of the University's administrative

headquarters at One Beacon Place (1989); the 150 Tremont Street Residence Hall (1996); the new Law School building, Sargent Hall, at 120 Tremont (1999); and the Stahl Center at 73 Tremont Street (2004, with the institution's administrative headquarters officially transferred there in 2006). The University's campus also grew westward with acquisition of the New England School of Art and Design, which from 1995 was housed in newly renovated space at 75-81 Arlington Street, the old Paine Furniture building.

In October 1995, as part of the merger agreement, the School sold the Newbury Street building (for \$3,200,000) and moved to leased quarters at 75 Arlington Street, in what had been the Paine Furniture Building. The School took over three-quarters of the second floor. Rapid increases in NESADSU enrollments after 1996 (400 students by 2003) necessitated the acquisition of additional space at 75 Arlington Street, with NESADSU occupying the entire second floor and much of the basement by the fall of 2003. (*1923-2003: 80 Years of Achievement*, The New England School of Art and Design at Suffolk University, November 8, 2003, pp. 2-11)

Just as Suffolk University had initiated a lasting partnership with the Beacon Hill neighborhood through its energetic participation in the cooperative community effort to rehabilitate the Northeast Slope area between 1970 and 1980, the University's expansion beyond Beacon Hill since 1995 has identified it as a leading contributor to the revitalization of downtown Boston. As part of this expansion, Suffolk has agreed to contribute funds to benefit seven historically significant properties in the area, including King's Chapel, Congregational House, the Old Granary Burying Ground, Park Street Church, and Boston Common. In addition, Suffolk joined the Trust for City Hall Plaza, demonstrating the University's continuing commitment to the people of Boston.

Suffolk University projected a growth in its student population from 8,500 in 2007 to 10,000 by 2017. The purchase of 10 West Street in 2007 constituted part of Suffolk's plan to house 50% of its undergraduates, and a smaller proportion of its graduate students, in the next 10 years—a percentage comparable with those of other area universities. In 2007, Suffolk University had the capacity to house only 17% of its full-time undergraduate students despite receiving requests for housing from well over 90% of applicants. By adding 274 beds to 771 in 150 Tremont and Miller Hall (10 Somerset Street), 22.3% of full-time Suffolk undergraduates were provided with the option of living in on-campus residence housing. This transition was consistent with

City and Boston Redevelopment Authority efforts to encourage Boston's colleges and universities to house more of their students, thereby expanding housing opportunities for Boston residents. "We believe on-campus housing provides a safe and convenient residential environment for our students," Suffolk University President David J. Sargent affirmed in 2005, "while decreasing the pressure put on the local housing market by students living off-campus."

Official opening of the new residence hall at 10 West Street took place on January 9, 2008, with Mayor Thomas M. Menino as keynote speaker. "This shows the resiliency of Suffolk in light of what happened with 20 Somerset," Suffolk Vice-President John Nucci said, noting that a number of Beacon Hill residents opposed converting the former Metropolitan District Commission building into a residence hall. "We moved quickly to work with the city to find new student housing options, and we're very pleased the city was receptive."

10 West Street is located just across West Street from the row house in which Elizabeth Peabody lived during the mid-nineteenth century, hosted a salon for Transcendentalist authors and intellectuals, and operated the first Boston bookstore run by a woman. Peabody was also the city's first female publisher, most notably of Henry Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience." Today, 10 West Street faces the Brattle Book Shop, Boston's oldest antiquarian bookstore, founded in 1825 and relocated from Brattle Street to West Street in the early 1960s when the Government Center urban renewal project absorbed and destroyed the former thoroughfare.

Modern Theatre, 523-525 Washington Street, Boston, 2008-present

Shortly after its purchase of 10 West Street, Suffolk University won the rights to convert the dilapidated, city-owned Modern Theatre, at 523-525 Washington Street in Downtown Crossing, into additional student housing. The \$35 million renovation of the Modern Theatre, which directly abutted the 10 West Street/515 Washington Street location, was to preserve the theatre's historic facade and to add a 12-story tower that could house up to 200 students. At that time, the University also committed to create in the Modern Theatre building a state-of-the-art performance center with 300 to 400 seats and a first-floor art gallery. In October 2007, Suffolk was designated as the building's developer and paid \$2.7 million for the historic structure, a former furniture store that was turned into a cinema

in 1914. It was the last of the three remaining Washington Street theatres—the Opera House was restored in 2004, and Emerson College has renovated the Paramount Theatre—that Mayor Thomas M. Menino had earmarked for preservation. Groundbreaking for the Modern Theatre project took place on November 20, 2008, and the renovated theatre and new residential facilities were opened in the fall of 2010.

At the same time, Suffolk University also was moving forward with plans to complete the purchase of the 20 Somerset Street building originally acquired for housing. One plan under consideration would relocate the New England School of Art and Design (NESAD) from its Arlington Street location, which the University leased, to the Somerset Street property. Beacon Hill neighbors, who balked at the prospect of adding more than 500 residential students into the cramped neighborhood, responded well to the idea of using the vacant building for academic purposes. “Developing this new facility gives us a great opportunity to design something from scratch to meet our needs,” said New England School of Art and Design Chairman William Davis. The school’s lease at 75 Arlington Street was to expire in 2010, and the move would offer the school proximity to the College along with improved visibility. Although NESAD, with approximately 350 students, remained the primary user envisioned for 20 Somerset Street, a large portion of the building would also provide general academic space. The University also planned work to improve Roemer Plaza as a socializing space for students. Suffolk projects opening of the new 20 Somerset Street building for 2013. On the University’s long-range wish list, according to Nucci, also were a new athletic center, a new student center, and additional residence housing.

The various University development efforts were part of the 10-year master planning process that had been initiated in 2006. A master plan spelling out the University’s expansion needs and goals was submitted to the Boston Redevelopment Authority in January 2008. In June 2008, Suffolk University and the chief Beacon Hill neighborhood group struck a pivotal deal on the college’s ambitious expansion plan, paving the way for its approval and easing one of the city’s deepest town-gown quarrels. The hard-won pact, announced after 18 months of talks and two days of intense negotiations between Suffolk and Beacon Hill Civic Association representatives, essentially prevented the college from enlarging its Beacon Hill footprint, a long-standing fear among residents. It significantly extended a “nonexpansion zone” to include Upper Beacon Hill, the area between Charles

Street and the Charles River, and the Park Street area. In a highly unusual condition, the college also agreed to freeze its enrollment at 5,000 full-time undergraduates for the next decade to limit its need for further growth. Under the deal, Suffolk also pledged not to add classroom seats in the nonexpansion zone, to make its paid Boston police details and neighborhood-response units permanent, to remove 400 classroom seats from the Temple Street area, and to relocate those seats to the proposed Somerset Street building.

In exchange, the Civic Association agreed to support Suffolk's plan for the 10-story academic building at 20 Somerset Street and for nonresidential developments at 73 Tremont Street, at One Beacon Place, and in Center Plaza. In addition, the Association also pledged not to contest the university's 10-year expansion plan, which was under city review. The 10-year plan included, in addition to the state-of-the-art academic facility at 20 Somerset on the site of the abandoned former MDC headquarters, the University's proposed 12-story dormitory and studio theater on the site of the historic Modern Theatre on Washington Street. According to Suffolk's vice president for external affairs, John Nucci, "[The plan] shifts the university's whole center of gravity away from Beacon Hill. This bodes well for a peaceful coexistence between the Beacon Hill neighborhood and Suffolk." Rumors did persist, however, that Boston Mayor Thomas Menino still aimed to have Suffolk University move eventually into the Lindeman Center/State Service Center, which had been on offer to the institution since 1987-88.

As a result of the agreement, the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) Board of Directors two weeks later (on June 24, 2009) approved Suffolk's new 10-year Institutional Master Plan (IMP), as well as the Modern Theater dormitory project, and zoning for the new 20 Somerset Street academic building.

As the demand for housing increased, Suffolk University also began, from the fall of 2005, to lease residential space for 45-50 female students (6% of its resident student population at that time) in the Holiday Inn Select located at Cambridge Street and Blossom Street at Charles River Plaza, on the site of Boston's old West End. This rental space was still in use in academic 2010-11. (Suffolk University Institutional Master Plan Notification Form, Project Notification For["IMP/NF/PNF"], 10 West Street Residence Hall Project and Amendment to the Suffolk University Institutional Master Plan, March 30, 2007, pp. 3-5, 13-16; Suffolk University press release, "Weston Associates Named Developer of 20 Somerset Street," June 30, 2005; Suffolk

University internal e-mail, “20 Somerset Residence Hall and Student Center,” December 12, 2006; Matt Byrne, “Suffolk moves dormitory plans to downtown,” *Berkeley Beacon*, April 5, 2007, News Section; Colleen Koperek, “Downtown might host new dorms,” *Suffolk Journal*, Wednesday, March 21, 2007, pp. 1, 12; Steve Bailey, “The house of David,” *Boston Globe*, May 18, 2007, page C1 [Business Section]; McNulty, p. 84; Peter Schworm, *Beacon Hill News*; Matt Byrne, “Suffolk moves dormitory plans to downtown,” *Berkeley Beacon*, April 5, 2007, News Section; SU Factbook, 2006)

Principal in-house participants and implementers of this expansion planning process at Suffolk University included Vice President of Government and Community Affairs, John Nucci, Senior Director of Facilities Planning and Management Gordon King, and In-House Counsel for Real Estate Development Michael Feeley.

University endowment rose from \$245,000 in 1964 to \$16.4 million in 1989, to \$87.6 million in 2006; and the University’s operating budget increased from \$1.5 million in 1964 to \$38.7 million in 1989, to \$183.6 million in 2006. Perhaps most impressively, the net worth of the institution’s plant assets increased from \$1.8 million (1 building, 69,690 sq. ft.) in 1964 to \$40 million (6 buildings, 350,000 sq. ft.) in 1989, to \$303.7 million (14 buildings, 1,112,722 sq. ft.) in 2006.

Since the Donahue/Fenton Era, University endowment at Suffolk has risen from \$245,000 in 1964 to \$16.4 million in 1989, to \$87.6 million in 2007; and the University’s operating budget has increased from \$1.5 million in 1964 to \$38.7 million in 1989, to \$183.6 million in 2007. Perhaps most impressively, the net worth of the institution’s plant assets have increased from \$1.8 million (1 building, 69,690 sq. ft.) in 1964 to \$40 million (6 buildings, 350,000 sq. ft.) in 1989, to \$303.7 million (14 buildings, 1,130,604 sq. ft.) in 2007.

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John C. Deliso, April 21, 1999.
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Valerie C. Epps, May 18, 1999.
John Fenton, February 16, 1968
Catharine (Caraher) Finnegan
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Jeanne M. Hession, May 20, 1999.
Charlie Law, June 10, 1975.
Dorothy McNamara, May 1, 1979
Donald Simpson, December 1, 1979
Paul Sugarman, May 7, 1999
Donald Unger, January 19, 1981
Arthur West, March 12, 1981
Kenneth B. Williams

Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge the aid, enthusiasm, and research assistance of the members of the Suffolk University History Society, and most particularly of Carla Berardi, Theodore Edmund Burke, Richard Robert Caprio, Kathleen Chambers, Nancy Costello, Paula Dutton, Michael Gustafson, Kathleen Harris, Debra Joyce, William Murphy, Lynda Robbins, Melissa Robbins, Robert Swindlehurst, Eric Welling, and Marjorie Wong. Contributions of invaluable materials, information, help, advice, and personal recollections have come from Gleason L. Archer, Jr., Polly Archer, Jonathan Archer, Joan Archer, Asher Keshet [Gleason L. Archer III], Elizabeth Archer Nash, Marjorie Baker, Karen Corbin, Jack Daley, Malcolm Donahue, Louis Farina, Catharine (Caraher) Finnegan, Helen Archer George, Donald Goodrich, John Griffin, Alfred Maleson, Richard McDowell, Dorothy McNamara, John Norton, Michael Ronayne, Donald Simpson, Harold Stone, D. Bradley Sullivan, Gladys Tardif, Arthur West, Kenneth Williams, and Philip Yen. Preliminary essays on subjects addressed in this book were provided by P. Richard Jones (on Gleason Archer, Dorothy McNamara, and Robert Friedman); by Edward Bander, John Nolan, and Anthony DeVico (on Law School history); by Michelle Finnegan (on Frank Donahue); by Joseph Strain (on Donald Goodrich); by Arthur West (on Robert Friedman); by Patricia Brown (on Edward Hartmann); by Louis Connelly (on Charles Law and John Fenton, Sr.); by Nancy Stoll (on Suffolk student services); by Teri Malioneck (on Sawyer Business School background); by John Deliso (on Suffolk Law School background); and by James Nelson (on Charles Law and Suffolk sports history). College Librarians Ted Hamann and Bob Dugan, Law Librarians Edward Bander and Elizabeth McKenzie, and University Archivists P. Richard Jones, Robert Allison, Beth Bower, and Julia Collins Howington called numerous materials to our attention and made them available to us.

Special debts of gratitude are due to William Amidon, the godfather of the Heritage Project; to Presidents David Sargent, Daniel Perlman, and Thomas Fulham, for making relevant portions of the Trustee minutes available to us; and, for aid without which this project would have been unrealizable, to the librarians and archivists of the *Boston Herald* and the *Boston Globe*; the George Frost Company, Shirley, Massachusetts; the Boston Public Library; the Massachusetts State House Library; the Suffolk University Libraries; the Suffolk University Archives; the

Department of Journalism, School of Public Communications, Boston University; the *Christian Science Monitor*; the Boston Athenaeum; the Boston Redevelopment Authority; the Beacon Hill Civic Association; and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

The following individuals have also been incalculably helpful in constructing *A Centennial History of Suffolk University, 1905-2010* in our minds, and then in getting it out: Jim Sintros, Marguerite Dennis, Midge Wilcke, Nicole DeAngelo, Laura Muller, Jon Hostage, Ray Walter, Steve Hicks, Marc Perlin, Bernard Ortwein, Myra Lerman, Bob Bellinger, Lorraine Cove, John Fenton, Bill O'Neill, Jack Brennan, Leslie Croxford, Bob Smith, Paul Sugarman, John Deliso, Patricia Meservey, David Caristi, Michael Fencer, Melissa Ferris, Michael Madden, Ellen Foley, Susan Harrington, Karen DiCilio, Dolly Madden Hunter, Marjorie Kelleher, Jackie Parker, John Cavanagh, Ann Hughes, and Pat Brown.

Presidents of Suffolk University

Gleason L. Archer	1937-1948
Walter M. Burse	1948-1954
Robert J. Munce	1954-1960
Dennis C. Haley	1960-1965
John E. Fenton, Sr.	1965-1970
Thomas A. Fulham	1970-1980
Daniel H. Perlman	1980-1989
David J. Sargent	1989-2010

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David L. Robbins, professor of history, director of Prague honors study-abroad programs, director of the Heritage Project, and for 21 years associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Suffolk University in Boston, Massachusetts, received his PhD in European History from Yale University in 1974. During more than three decades at Suffolk, he has designed and directed the Archer Fellows Program, the all-College honors program; played central roles in initiating and administering the University's undergraduate study abroad programs in Madrid, Chongqing, Dakar, and Prague; and authored numerous books and articles on the history of Suffolk University, on Emerson and the American Renaissance, on African American history and literature, and on utopianism, hope, and diversity in U.S. culture and history. Dr. Robbins has been a Danforth Fellow, a Woodrow Wilson Fellow, and a recipient of Fulbright Scholarships to University College, London, and Charles University, Prague. He served as the initial academic director of Suffolk University's campus in Dakar, Senegal; has been since 1989 the president of the international education organization InterFuture (Intercultural Studies for the Future); and currently holds an appointment as visiting professor of American Studies in the Department of Anglophone Literatures and Cultures at the Philosophical (Liberal Arts) Faculty of Charles University, Prague, where he offers courses on Emerson and the American Renaissance, African American literature and history, and race and ethnicity in American history. Since his appointment as Heritage Committee chair in 1979, Dr. Robbins has written four books, ten pamphlets, and nine articles on Suffolk University's history and heritage.

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Brandeis universities. A pioneer in the field of disability history, Dr. Umansky edits the History of Disability book series at New York University Press.