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## Sui Juris, volume 03, number 02

Boston College Law School. Student Bar Association

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# Sui Juris

Published by the S.B.A. of the BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

Vol. 3, No. 2

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

JANUARY, 1959

## COLLINS TO HEAD LAW REVIEW

### Mock Trial A Success

Hon. Paul K. Connolly, of Waltham District Court, heard the second of a series of mock trials on December 12th in the McLoughlin Court Room at the Law School. The trial, a tort action, was developed and argued before a student jury by members of Professor Kenneth B. Hughes's Trial Practice course.

The first such trial this year, a criminal action involving application of the felony murder rule, was heard by Professor Cornelius J. Moynihan on November 20th for the benefit of the student body, and on November 22nd for those attending the Law School's Pre-Legal Institute.

The mock trial program, instituted last year, is sponsored by the Student Bar Association. This year, as last year, participants volunteered from the Trial Practice class and were assigned roles as counsel or as witnesses, the latter receiving attendant duties such as preparation of pre-trial paper work and compilation of proposed jury charges for the presiding judge.

The "fact" situations for each trial to date have as well been prepared by members of the Trial Practice class, with an eye toward as much balance of fact and law as can be effected. The success of this latter effort has been indicated by three "hung" juries which have resulted from the limited deliberation in the trials to date.

It has been the consensus of the participants in this year's program that the trial experience has been extremely valuable, and that its continuance in the forthcoming academic year should be strongly recommended.

### GREATEST COMMANDMENT IN THE LAW?

It was a doctor of the law who asked Our Lord, "Master, which is the greatest commandment in the law?" The answer of Our Lord is well known, as He quoted from Deuteronomy (6, 5) "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind." And then Our Lord added, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

To wish a student in Law School a Happy New Year means that he is happy in his preparation to defend the rights of others, the rights that are theirs by the law of nature and the law of the land. His motivation is his love of his Creator and his neighbor. As a future officer of the court, he prepares to defend justice and ennobles his ideal of justice by charity. He knows the meaning of the beatitude, "You are happy, if you hunger and thirst after justice."

How relate his occupation in his studies to the inner meaning of his complete life as a creature of God? He knows the demands of the relationship of never excludes the proper emphasis on intellectual development. But he avoids the dangerous path of refusing to subordinate the study of law to the demands of the relationship of creature to Creator. By constant acts of prudence he correlates his supernatural ideals with the ideals of a material and natural world. He avoids the mistake of thinking that the

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### Legal Aspects of Commercial and Industrial Problems to be Emphasized

The first issue of the Law School's newest legal periodical, *The Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review*, to be published twice annually, will appear in the Autumn of 1959. It represents an expansionary phase of Boston College Law School's publication program initiated in 1954 with the *Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law*, now established and well-recognized as an authoritative legal commentator.

As the title suggests, the *Industrial and Commercial Law Review* will deal with a particular though broad area of the legal sphere. It will embrace the entire scope of significant legal problems which the economic aspect of our way of life raises, running the gamut from corporation and negotiable instruments law to labor relations and the impact of tax laws. Noteworthy developments in the application of the Uniform Commercial Code, now going into effect in Massachusetts, will no doubt provide a source for important comment which will be of great interest to legislative authorities in other states who are considering adoption of the Code.

Although there are several specialized periodicals in the business field put out by professional interests as a practical service to lawyers and business, it is believed that the *Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review* is the first university law school publication devoted completely to this subject, using the law review format and approach.

Articles will be written by specialists in the field including practitioners and law school faculty members without geographical limitation. Student collaborators will be selected on the basis of scholarship and interest. They will perform the editorial functions as well as contribute case notes, comments and research. Work has already begun among this group.

The *Industrial and Commercial Law Review*, under the able guidance of Professor J. E. Collins, marks another milestone in the scholastic growth and increasing prestige of Boston College Law School. The aid which it will offer to the business community promises to satisfy a real need. Greater opportunity for student development presented by the *Law Review* is another outstanding benefit which is discernible. The illustrious role which the *Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review* will play in the legal world will be watched with great interest by all sectors of the community and especially with satisfaction and pride by the students, faculty and administration of Boston College Law School.

### The Junior Bar — What Is It?

By Raymond Picard

This is something every law student should know. Why? Read on— Except in rare instances, junior bar associations are not independent organizations. Typically, the city bar association as well as the state-wide group will have within its structure a section designated as the junior bar. The Junior Bar Conference (J.B.C.) is a section of the American Bar Association and usually has as its affiliates these local units within the regional bar associations. Membership is automatic upon joining the regional association, the distinguishing element being that a junior bar member is under 35 years of age (according to J.B.C. rules). Some define the limitation in terms of being in practice less than ten years.

One of the junior bar's chief functions is to organize its members into effective units in assisting the senior bar to carry out its program of activities. However, in spite of being only a part of a greater whole, the junior bar has its own projects and activities in addition to those assigned by the senior bar. These are determined by its own officers and membership at its own distinct meetings, and this at both the local level and at the Junior Bar Conference's annual meetings.

One of the junior bar's major activities in the past has been the speakers bureaus for its Public Information Program Coordination is demonstrated here by the set-up whereby the J.B.C. offers source material and bibliographies on subjects to be stressed during that year to the local units who gather the speakers and arrange the presentations. The J.B.C. puts out a periodical under the title of "The Young Lawyer."

It is interesting to note that the American Law Student Association, of which we are all members, was a compromise result of an attempt on the part of the J.B.C. to incorporate law students into its

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### Prof. Hogan Completes Work on N. H. Code

During the past semester, Prof. William E. Hogan directed the work of students in compiling New Hampshire annotations to the Uniform Commercial Code. The students participating in this project were: Peter Brady, Bernard J. Dwyer, Colin W. Gillis, Frederick Glover, John Mitchell and Henry Quarles, Jr., all members of the class of 1959. Their work was centered on Article 9, the Security Transaction section, more specifically, the problem of inventory and accounts receivable financing. The product of this work along with the annotation compiled by similar professor-student teams from Harvard Law School and Boston University Law School will be presented to the New Hampshire

legislature in January, 1959.

This project is a parallel of the work done in 1953 by Prof. Andrew Caffrey and students of the Law School when the Massachusetts annotations were prepared. The work of Prof. Caffrey on Article I, the General Provisions section, has been brought up to date by Judge Frank R. Kennison of the New Hampshire Supreme Court assisted by Joseph Lizotte, esq. and Robert Welts, esq. The latter two graduated with the class of '57 and are practising in New Hampshire.

Although it is common knowledge that the Uniform Commercial Code has been adopted in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ken-

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## EDITORIAL

### GOOD NEWS?

The recently completed triennial census of the legal profession in the United States compiled by Martindale-Hubbell Inc. reveals some figures which should be important to the student-lawyer still at the planning stage of his career. While the number of lawyers accounted for has risen some twenty thousand in three years, the number engaged in private practice has declined to one hundred eighty nine thousand, off one hundred thousand. Thirty percent of all lawyers are located in eight cities, among them Boston and New York and all save Los Angeles are east of the Mississippi River. More than half of all lawyers are between the ages of thirty four and sixty three.

The Department of Commerce from its Office of Business Economics states that personal incomes were up on a national average some seven percent during year 1957 over 1956. Massachusetts and New York held even with the national average. California, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico did better. However, per capita personal income in the last three named states is less by almost one third than the Massachusetts-New York figure.

What does this mean for the prospective young attorney? With roughly one practicing lawyer for every one-hundred thousand citizens the law of supply and demand is strongly in his favor. But with half the members of the bar in their prime and highly concentrated there is an obvious election facing him. If he craves a three button suit, "rep" ties and a convertible he may have to buck a deeply entrenched hierarchy actively concerned with attracting clients and boasting well-earned reputations, to succeed. If he will be satisfied with a ranch wagon and a five gallon hat he may find himself swept along with the tide of population and income growth where the limit has not been discovered yet. If he elects the latter he will have to start lower but can go higher. If he elects the former he will have to rely on a multitude of extra-legal activities to overcome the presently existing obstacles.

The problems of the future are not easily solved and a great deal of risk is involved no matter what course is followed. But a lawyer is, or should be, a professional man above all. He is not a highly trained technician discerning ways and means for accomplishing ends already dictated to him; he is not merely a mouthpiece for special interests; nor is he a research assistant for a gifted vocalist. He is no better or worse than his opinion, his tenacity and his courage. The climate where these qualities can prosper should guide his choice.

A great deal of hard thinking should be done about this during law school.

## Sui Juris

Published by the Student Bar Association of Boston College Law School, Boston, Mass.

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REV. JOHN A. TOBIN, S.J.

### The Dean Has A Busy Schedule

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Dean of the Boston College Law School has the following engagements for the ensuing months.

January 25, 1959: deliver an address at the Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

January 26, 1959: attend the conference of Newman Club Chaplains at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.

February 12, 1959: deliver an address at Fairfield University, Bridgeport, Conn.

March 13, 1959: deliver an address to the Vermont Bar Association.

March 20, 1959: attend the 30th anniversary for the banquet for B. C. Law School. At which William P. Rogers, Attorney General of the U. S. will be the principal speaker. Both students and their wives along with the alumni are cordially invited to this proud anniversary.

## Forum Review . . .

### SANTO JOSEPH CICCIA

#### Sutherland Takes Issue With The Report of State Chief Justices

On Friday, December 5, 1958 the members of the Boston College Law School Forum were pleased to present Arthur E. Sutherland, Busey Professor of law at the Harvard Law School as guest speaker for the December Forum. Professor Sutherland is an expert in both Constitutional Law and Commercial Law.

The honor of introducing Professor Sutherland went to Professor Hughes who stated the many achievements of the guest speaker noting that recently he had been selected as visiting professor of law at Oxford University. He also recommended to the audience a reading of his "The Law and One Man among Many."

Professor Sutherland began by recognizing that the criticisms contained in the report of the State Chief Justices were not as bitter as have been some of the criticisms in the past. "To place the criticisms of the chief justices in their proper perspective the history of the court should be examined. Are today's criticisms peculiar to today's court or are they inherent in the calling of the court?"

There is a tendency for the loser in a court suit to consider the decision as an outrage on the part of the judge, jury, etc. The Supreme Court though subjected to this criticism is also insulated from it so that its decisions will not be influenced thereby. The protection of this office consists in life tenure, executive appointment and prohibition against lowering of salaries.

"This is necessary," the professor stated, "especially today where the criticisms might leave the court's decisions without influence."

The supreme court is an unpopular branch of our government. It must always be saying "no" to someone. Nonetheless, because of the insulations the court need only concern itself with justice.

From the start, the professor explained, the supreme court was subjected to criticisms much more severe than it is absorbing today noting particular criticisms following the early case of *Marbury v. Madison* and *McCulloch v. Maryland*. In those and other early cases the faultfinding was based upon encroachment upon internal state affairs and the use of powers unexpressed in the constitution.

The report of the State Chief Justices in substance contained no new fault of the court. They were much the same as those voiced by Spencer Roane, the Virginia judge, who vehemently attacked the court's decision in *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*.

The most severe criticism of the court in the report was that the court has found the "due process" amendment, the fourteenth, to be a new means to interfere with state matters. "But what was intended by the equal protection and due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment?" asked Professor Sutherland. "To whom was

it intended to apply?" If the draughtsmen wanted it to apply to only a certain class of citizens would they not have expressed that intent? The broad sweeping language, "to any person" made the intent as to the application of the amendment clear.

Professor Sutherland went on to cite the Child Labor Case as an example of a case where those favoring expansion of federal authority criticized the court for refusing to allow Congress to legislate in the child labor area. Thus the court will be a goat to some whether it permits or restrains federal expansion. Of course when the Jones and Loughlin case was decided in 1937 and allowed congress to regulate working conditions in a steel mill those who must have hailed the Child Labor Case strongly voiced their disagreement with the court.

The time has come, Professor Sutherland said, to realize that in many instances the Supreme Court must tell the states what they cannot do and also that the extension of Federal Authority is inevitable if we are to have a free trade era which we need. "Constitutional law must take cognizance of an ever changing economy." If the court had not allowed the federal regulation in the Jones case in 1937 the court would have been taking a view consonant with a 1789 economy.

"Our Constitutional law is progressive and therefore difficult to predict." Thus the constant criticisms from those who fail to foresee the need of change or happen to be a loser under the rule of the case."

### Massachusetts Traffic Court Conference

The first Traffic Court Conference sponsored by the American Bar Association to be conducted in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will take place at the Boston College Law School, February 9-11. Announcing the Traffic Conference was Rev. Robert F. Drinan, S. J., dean of the Boston College Law School, who reported that when this program was held at such leading law schools as Yale, Northwestern and the University of Illinois, it was most successful in focusing attention on the urgent problems of the administration of justice in the traffic courts.

The American Bar Association program recognizes the important fact that the vast majority of citizens who come before the bar of justice do so in traffic court. Hence the American Bar Association, in collaboration with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, sponsors a three day program to which all the personnel of the traffic courts of the state are invited.

A committee to sponsor the first state-wide Traffic Court Conference is now being formed.

## Day School or Night School

There has been comment from many sides as to the factors which cause students to participate in either a day or evening Law School program.

There is much to be said for attending Law School under both circumstances. In the interest of finding out why married men in particular follow one of these programs and not the other, we have asked a day school and night school student to explain the reason why he chose day school or night school.

The following articles will try to explain the factors involved in the choice that each man made.

### Day School

Generalizations are hardly ever satisfactory, and with this thought in mind, I hesitate to speak generally for such a large and diversified group as the Day School students. The more closely one analyzes the reasons for choosing Day School in preference to Evening School, the more apparent it becomes that this is an individual problem, shaped and moulded by individual desires, needs, and circumstances. So, I shall record my reasons for pursuing the study of law during the day, well aware that if any benefit is to be gained from this analysis, it is because certain basic, conflicting considerations are faced by every student, regardless of his desires and circumstances.

The controlling consideration in my case was the familiar, financial one. The computation of the cost of a legal education had to include not only tuition, books, and living expenses for myself, but also the living expenses for my wife and two children. Since I had planned ahead for these expenses, I determined that my family and I could stand the economic gaff for three years, implemented by the return from various, part-time positions, and from the "Korean G.I." Bill.

Once the total cost of a Day School education, both economically and personally in form of sacrifices made by my wife and my children, was determined, the logical question was "What return for all this?" A brief examination of the Law School catalogue revealed that what one hoped to derive from his legal education was directly proportional to the time and effort he wished to expend. Day School, with its extra courses and requirements, seemed to be the wisest investment. I must add that, in addition to the extra academic obligations, there are incalculable "fringe benefits" to Day School which encompass the area from extra opportunity for library use to informal discussions with both faculty members and fellow students which are invaluable and available.

The final consideration which, I believe, is common to all of us is the time element. Here again, individual circumstances will greatly influence any decision. To begin a legal education meant for me a complete forsaking of my existing profession, so I felt that full-time preparation was an essential. If the transition between the two professions could have been achieved gradually, the extra year of study might not have loomed so large.

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### Night School

After completing the lion's share of my legal education, I am called upon to define my own motivations in studying law at night. This brief is to be in the form of a description of my background and a summary of defenses. If this were to be published by a "pocket-book" publisher, the front leaf might well be called "Confessions of a Night Law Student" and be well decorated with the buxom, low-front, low-back, book selling female with the words "all rights reserved" printed prominently in the corner.

I graduated from a small New England men's college. I was fortunate enough to be among the few who were offered good government jobs and soon found myself in Korea with the U.S. Army Infantry as a platoon leader. After a cultural and informative tour, I returned to the United States where, as a civilian, I, equipped with my A.B. (political science), discharged and flat feet, found employment a problem.

For lack of anything else to do, I started graduate school. After one year of graduate business study I was aware of a distinct void in my education. I completed my M.B.A. schedule with some misgivings. I had acquired, in these two years, not only knowledge of business affairs, but the acute need for legal study and a wife and daughter. I do not mean to knock a graduate school of business, far from it; but I feel that for what I intend to do, both business and law are essential. This dilemma might have been avoided if I studied business, economics, accounting, etc. as an undergraduate, but then I would not have received the liberal education I prize so highly.

The problem facing me at this point was how, with a wife and small infant, could I continue my education. Unfortunately, my twenty million dollar inheritance had been lost in an ill-advised attempt to corner the market in 1928.

The practicalities of support and maintenance, solidarity, etc. was staring me in the bank book.

This meant night law school or a life of intellectual frustration. As much as I desired law, I had taken on family responsibilities and those had to come first. Without night law I would not have been able to go to law school; on this assumption, dear readers, you can rely.

Proponents of pure day schoolism will demand to know why my wife could not have supported me through my law school years. I can only answer for my wife, not

for yours, gentlemen. Mine has a fine education from a cloistered Massachusetts girls' school and college. She knows how to be a wife and mother, but is not equipped, nor was ever expected to have to be equipped to bring up a very young child and support herself, the baby and her husband for a period of three years while bringing up this family and perhaps expanding it a little. She simply does not know how, nor is she able to, notwithstanding her good intentions. Without direct financial subsidation, over and above the small amount of G.I. bill I had left, evening school was my only opportunity.

At prep-school, a student who lived in the immediate community was allowed to return to his own home at night. He was looked upon with a degree of disdain by a certain element as a "day-boy." I find a similar analogy at B.C. Law. I am a night-boy. The charge is, we are not getting the same degree of education, applying ourselves at the same fervent pitch, not applying ourselves with the same anxiety as the day-boy. To all these charges I plead guilty. We are older, busier and weaker. We maintain homes, jobs and school. We do get a very good legal education while we are at it. No, we may not read the same number of cases as the top day boy, but those of us who are left at the end of four years have read "a considerable amount of law." And when we graduate as Boston College Law Alumni (now hear this, administration) we are successful and influential business and professional men. While we don't all hang out a shingle the month after the bar results are announced, we are well on the way to success in our fields and competing successfully with graduates of other law schools who also didn't hang out a shingle the month after the bar results are announced.

People have asked me whether, if I had to do it over again, would I go through four years of night law school. I wonder about these people. While it is probably to my advantage and to the advantage of every other night student to abolish the night school, for then a graduate would be presumed to be a holder of an unqualified degree, I would like to express my utter gratitude. The tenor of this letter belies the humility I deeply feel, having had the opportunity to study law. An opportunity which, by almost any measure, I had lost. Certainly there is merit in the argument that, but for evening school, the teachers could write law articles and thereby promote Boston College's prestige. As a graduate attorney I might enjoy the publication of a B.C. Law Quarterly, but now as a night student almost done, I am very grateful that the teachers here have decided to teach, rather than write. This is not an easy choice for the administration. Other law schools have pointed the way. The only question which remains unanswered is, how about those thirty men who graduate from night school every year, who could not have entered the day school and who demonstrate their gratitude by a history of four years of dedication.

## Letter to the Editor

Currently many students are expressing views as to what the future may hold. The Majority are apprehensive. A chief concern is what lies ahead for those that fall below the fifty percentile in the class standings. A prevailing view is that they are being cultivated and graduated, only to be set aside and filed with the "dead letters" in the placement office. Because of the ever increasing air of uncertainty, being supplied by rumor and half-truths, I believe it would be in the best interests of all the students, if Sui Juris will be permitted, to present us with a thorough examination of this problem.

In recent years how many B. C. Law students have passed what bar exams? On how many attempts? How many are now practicing law? How did they obtain employment; through school facilities or on their own initiative? What were the class standings of those placed by the school? What is the average income of those placed by the school as compared to those who placed themselves (computing class standing and number of years out)? Is it true that many "hang up their shingle" because they can not find suitable employment? How many leads does the law school supply a year and how many of them are filled by B. C. men?

Last spring Boston College Law School was scholastically rated thirteenth in the nation. Somewhere in the sun there must be a place for lawyers of this caliber. If we must resort to "pulling strings" to obtain it, it is only just that we should be informed.

Peter F. Harrington, Jr.

## Law Wives Club

Mr. Leslie Browning from S. S. Pierce Company entertained the law wives with his talk on the art of hostessing and the serving of hors d'oeuvres and canapes during the November meeting. A Christmas dance was held on December 13th at Alumni Hall. Each husband received a grab bag prize to take home. "Larry," the pastry chef, of the Hotel Somerset will demonstrate on Tuesday, January 13th, in the law school cafeteria the way to decorate cakes, cookies, and the way to make fancy tea sandwiches. Faculty wives and law wives and friends are all invited to pick up some helpful hints from "Larry."

## S.B.A. Social Calendar 1958-1959

The following four events, to be held on the dates listed below, are now being arranged by the S.B.A. Social Committee. Advance notice concerning each event will be published on the bulletin board.

**Sat. Evening, Jan. 31, 1959**

Mid-Winter Informal Dance  
Alumni Hall 8-12

**Friday Evening, Feb. 13, 1959**

S.B.A. Smoker—Law School

**Friday Evening, April 17, 1959**

S.B.A. Formal Dance  
Sidney Hill Country Club  
Dancing 9-1

**Friday Evening, May 1, 1959**

S.B.A. Smoker—Law School

## ALUMNI NOTES . . .

Alumni Officers Elected in October, 1958 for a Two-Year Term.

PRESIDENT: L. Sheldon Daly, '39  
VICE PRESIDENT:  
Charles T. Birmingham, Jr., '43  
TREASURER: Walter J. Hurley, '54  
SECRETARY: John J. McNaught, '49

## COUNCIL

Fernand A. Boudreau, Past President, ex officio, '38  
Francis X. Ahern, '43  
William E. Bennett, '55  
Matthew T. Connolly, '47  
Stephen J. D'Arcy, Jr., '51  
Paul A. Good, '49  
Mrs. Frances C. Kissell, '48  
Henry M. Leen, '33  
James P. Lynch, Jr., '49  
John Mackin, '37  
John J. Mahoney, '34  
Joseph F. McCarthy, '36  
George F. McGrath, '53  
Joseph R. Nolan, '54  
Leo A. Reed, '43  
Hon. Harold A. Stevens, '36

Speaking of elections, the following results in the civic elections of November, 1958 will be interesting to the Alumni of the Law School.

**Silvio O. Conte, '49**—was elected to the Congress of the United States from the First Congressional District.

**J. Joseph Nugent, '36** — was elected Attorney General for the State of Rhode Island.

**William C. Madden, '39**—was successful in his contest for election to the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the Seventh Middlesex District.

**John P. Burke, '48**—of Lawrence, Massachusetts was victorious in his campaign for District Attorney for Essex County.

**Charles A. Goglia, Jr., '58**—has become associated with the office of Sheff & Gens, Boston, Massachusetts.

**Lucille K. Kozlowski, '58** — of Nashua, New Hampshire, was successful in her first Bar Examination and is with the office of Leonard Vilishka in Nashua. Miss Kozlowski is the first woman of the Law School to pass the Bar Examination in New Hampshire, and she is one of only seventeen women attorneys in the state.

**John J. Coffey, '58**—is with the office of John P. Muldoon, 10 State St., Boston, specializing in tax matters.

**John M. Callan, '57**—is with the office of Flood, Valentine & Foisey, Lowell, Massachusetts.

**Joseph S. Oteri, '57**—has become associated with the Boston office of Crane, Inker & Aronson.

**James F. Stapleton, '57**—after a year with the U. S. Department of Justice in the honor program has become associated with the law firm of Marsh, Day & Calhoun, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

**Robert B. Welts, '57**—has become associated in the general practice of law with Leonard Sweeney under the name of Sweeney & Welts, The Second National Bank Building, Nashua, New Hampshire.

**Wilfred J. Baranick, '56**—is with Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

**Martin J. Dolan, '56**—is an attorney for the Federal Trade Commission assigned to the office in Cleveland, Ohio.

**Robert J. Sherer, '56**—is now associated with the law firm of Maguire, Roche & Leen, Boston, Massachusetts.

We regret to report the death in December, 1958, of Nicholas L. Petrone, Jr. of the Class of 1954. Mr. Petrone was one of our most successful young attorneys having established in the City of Brockton, Massachusetts a very busy and responsible practice for a young man of thirty years of age. The sympathy of the students, Alumni and Faculty of the Law School is extended to the family of Mr. Petrone.

**John J. Scanlon, '56**—upon completion of his military service last fall joined the Legal Department of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. where he is associated with a classmate of his, Albert E. Boyle, who joined the Company in the spring of 1957.

**Domenic A. De Ponte, '55**—was elected in November as Probate Judge of East Haven, Connecticut. Judge De Ponte has been in private practice in East Haven since his graduation from the Law School, and we are proud to publish the fact that he is one of the youngest judges ever elected in the State of Connecticut.

**Francis J. Lane, '55**—has joined the Legal Department of the Commercial Union Ocean Group of insurance companies with office in Boston.

**Thomas L. McLaughlin, '55** — is associated with the law office of the Honorable C. Edward Rowe, Athol, Massachusetts.

**Robert J. Richards, Jr., '55**—after receiving his LL.M. degree in Taxation from New York University, Graduate School of Law is now associated with the law firm of Hale & Dorr, Boston, Massachusetts.

**Emile R. Bussiere, '54**—after a clerkship with Judge Connor of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire and a term of service in the U. S. Army has opened his office for the general practice of the law in the Kenard Building, Manchester, New Hampshire.

**Robert G. Romano, '54**—has been selected for a position in the Legal Department of the National Labor Relations Board.

**Jeremiah M. Long, '52**—is now an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the Federal Office in Seattle, Washington.

**Joseph Weingarten, '51**—was recently elected to the Board of Governors of the Boston Patent Law Association.

**F. Richard Drennan, '50**—is Secretary of the Berkshire Bar Association.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Drennan is a member of the law firm of Shea, Drennan & Shea in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

**Alfred Monahan, '32**—City Editor of the Boston Globe and President of the Boston Press Club spoke recently at the Boston Public Library on "Your Newspaper Guards Your Freedoms."

**Gloria E. Saunders, '49**—of G. Saunders Associates is now located at Kenmore Hotel, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

**Robert T. Capeless, '41** — new Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

The alumni, students and faculty are happy to congratulate Robert T. Capeless, '41 on his appointment by Governor Furcolo as Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Capeless succeeds Joseph P. Healey, a member of the part-time faculty for the Law School. The career of the comparatively youthful Mr. Capeless is encouraging to present students in the Law School. Three days after Pearl Harbor he was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts and a month later he enlisted in the Navy.

Shortly after his return to civilian life in 1946 he was elected Mayor of the city of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, at the age of 29 years, the youngest mayor ever in the history of the city. He served four terms or eight years as Mayor before he was retained by General Electric Company in Pittsfield as community relations manager. He will now leave his association with General Electric to devote his full time to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We rejoice with Mr. Capeless and his fine family on his continued activity and success.

## DAY SCHOOL—

*Continued from Page Three*

In summation then, the primary considerations in my selection of Day School in preference to Evening School are: 1, financial circumstances and sacrifices; 2, expected benefits from greater concentration of study; 3, the time factor. In retrospect, I can sincerely say that my choice, based on the information available at that time as well as that subsequently gained, was the wisest and most beneficial one for me. As a final proof, I would not hesitate to do it again exactly as I have done it.

## APPOINTED TO SUPERIOR COURT

Robert Sullivan class of 1941 has recently been appointed as an Associate Justice to the Superior Court.

## PROF. HOGAN—

(Continued from Page 1)

tucky, it should be of interest to note that in 1959 it will be introduced into at least 14 state legislatures: Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Georgia. Projecting into the near future, it is not inconceivable that the Code could be the law of New England.

## GREATEST COMMANDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

requirements of the law are one thing and the requirements of justice and morality another. He is happy to make his study an act of a creature adoring his Creator and happy to prepare for the apostolate of justice. The annual retreat for the law school students will be held Feb. 5, 6, 7. We urge all catholic students of the law school to attend.

Student Counselor.

## JUNIOR BAR—

(Continued from Page 1)

membership. Efforts are still being made along the line of offering students provisional membership which becomes absolute upon passing the bar. Actually the A.L.S.A. does participate in some of the activities of the J.B.C. under the current arrangement.

What does this mean to you and to me? For those of you who like black-letter law answers, it means that on passing the bar you have the immediate opportunity of becoming a member of an active professional group with the same interests and problems that you have. Agreed, that statement is sufficiently general to be meaningless in effect in the particular case, like all black-letter law. What the Junior Bar might have to offer to you in your case is for you to find out.

From

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