1-1-1963

Boston College Bulletin, Law, 1963

Boston College

Follow this and additional works at: http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/bcbulletin
Part of the Legal Education Commons

Recommended Citation
http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/bcbulletin/35

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School Archive at Digital Commons @ Boston College Law School. It has been accepted for inclusion in Boston College Bulletin by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Boston College Law School. For more information, please contact nick.szydlowski@bc.edu.
BOSTON COLLEGE BULLETIN

The Boston College Bulletin is published ten times a year, as follows: No. 1, January (Law School); No. 2, March (Summer Session); No. 3, April (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences); No. 4, July 31 (Graduate School of Business Administration); No. 5, August 8 (Evening College of Arts, Sciences, and Business Administration); No. 6, August 15 (School of Social Work); No. 7, October 10 (Undergraduate Entrance Bulletin); No. 8, October 30 (College of Business Administration); No. 9, October 31 (College of Arts and Sciences); No. 10, December (University General Catalogue).

School of Nursing publishing July 25, 1964.

School of Education publishing October, 1964.

Entered as second class matter
at the post office at
Boston, Massachusetts
January 31, 1963

Published by
BOSTON COLLEGE
BRIGHTON, 35
MASSACHUSETTS
Phone DEcatur 2-3200
The corporate title of Boston College is
THE TRUSTEES OF BOSTON COLLEGE

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Michael P. Walsh, S.J., President
Thomas Fleming, S.J., Treasurer
John A. Tobin, S.J., Secretary
James J. Devlin, S.J.
Charles F. Donovan, S.J.
John V. Driscoll, S.J.
Alexander G. Duncan, S.J.
W. Seavey Joyce, S.J.
John A. McCarthy, S.J.
Joseph R. Walsh, S.J.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS
Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., Ph.D., President
Rev. Francis C. Mackin, S.J., A.M., S.T.L.,
Executive Assistant to the President
Rev. Leo P. O'Keeffe, S.J., A.M., S.T.L.,
Assistant to the President
Rev. Charles F. Donovan, S.J., A.M., S.T.L.,
Academic Vice President
Rev. Thomas Fleming, S.J., A.M., S.T.L.,
Financial Vice President and Treasurer
Rev. Brendan C. Connolly, S.J., Ph.D.,
Director of Libraries
Rev. John F. Fitzgerald, S.J., A.M., M.S.,
Registrar of the University
Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J., Ph.D.,
Chairman of Development and Planning
Rev. Francis B. McManus, S.J., A.M.,
Secretary of the University
Reverend Edmond D. Walsh, S.J., A.M.,
Director of Admissions
THE LAW SCHOOL ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Academic Year 1963-1964

FIRST SEMESTER

Registration ........................................... Friday, September 13, 1963
Classes begin ........................................... Monday, September 16, 1963
Columbus Day: No classes ............................ Saturday, October 12, 1963
Veterans Day: No classes ............................ Monday, November 11, 1963
Thanksgiving Recess: ................................ Thursday, November 28 thru Sunday, December 1, 1963
Christmas Recess: .................................... Close of classes on Saturday, December 21, 1963 thru Sunday, January 5, 1964
Examinations end .................................... Saturday, January 25, 1964

SECOND SEMESTER

Registration ........................................... Wednesday thru Friday, January 22-24, 1964
Classes begin ........................................... Monday, January 27, 1964
Washington's Birthday: No classes ................ Saturday, February 22, 1964
Easter Recess: ......................................... Close of classes Saturday, March 21 thru Sunday, March 29, 1964
Patriot's Day: No classes ............................ Monday, April 20, 1964
Senior Examinations end ............................. Wednesday, May 27, 1964
Memorial Day: No classes ............................ Saturday, May 30, 1964
Other Examinations end .............................. Friday, June 5, 1964
Annual Commencement ............................... Monday, June 8, 1964

* The office will be open on the day of registration from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Students who live approximately seventy miles outside of the Boston area may register at their convenience before the regular date of registration.
THE UNIVERSITY

Boston College is one of twenty-nine Jesuit colleges and universities in the United States. The university traditions of Boston College derive from four centuries of academic experience and educational idealism of the Society of Jesus, which since its foundation by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, has established and conducted institutions of higher learning throughout the world. The foundation of Boston College arose from the labor of the first Jesuit community in New England, established at St. Mary's, in Boston, in 1849. In 1859, John McElroy, S.J., first Superior of the Jesuit community at St. Mary's purchased the land and erected the collegiate buildings on Harrison Avenue, in Boston, the location of the college for fifty years.

On April 1, 1863, the College received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a university charter empowering the Board of Trustees to confer degrees usually granted by colleges in the Commonwealth, except medical degrees. This single restriction in the charter was removed by legislative amendment, approved April, 1908. John Baptst, S.J. was the first President of Boston College and inaugurated the program of collegiate instruction on September 5, 1864. In 1907, President Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., secured the land which is the site of the present campus at Chestnut Hill. In 1913, the College was moved to the Chestnut Hill campus.

In the memory of many, Boston College consisted of only four buildings; Gasson Hall (1913); St. Mary's Hall (1917); Devlin Hall (1924) and Bapst Library (1928).

New schools were added to the original College of Arts and Sciences. The Law School and the Evening College, both founded in downtown Boston in 1929, are now on the Chestnut Hill campus. The School of Social Work, founded in 1936, is presently at 126 Newbury Street, Boston. The College of Business Administration was founded in 1938. The School of Nursing, the School of Education, and the Graduate School of Business Administration were founded in later years in response to the educational needs of the nation.

Physical expansion came rapidly after World War II when Lyons, Fulton, and Campion Halls were erected. During the Presidency of Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., Cheverus, Fenwick, and Fitzpatrick dormitories were built; McHugh Forum and Roberts Center were dedicated; Cushng Hall and McElroy Commons were opened.

To keep pace with the educational needs of the nation and community, Boston College now is engaged in a Development Program in which more academic facilities will be added to the campus, including a Graduate Center, Science Center, Library, Auditorium, Theater and Fine Arts Center, dormitories, Chapel, Institute of Human Relations, and School of Public Affairs.

Together with its commitment to academic excellence is Boston College's vital concern for its community obligations. Not the least of these are the Boston Civic Seminars, the amalgamating community force that has brought together industry, government, education, and labor, to provide a non-partisan platform for the common discussion of metropolitan problems.

From the first class of 22 young men, Boston College has grown in numbers, size, and prestige. The total enrollment is 19,500, although none of the schools and colleges has an enrollment of more than 2,000. The original faculty of six now numbers more than 700. In this third largest Catholic university in the United States are students from nearly every state in the nation and from some 31 nations.

ACCRREDITATION

Boston College is a member of, or accredited by, the following educational associations: The American Council of Education, the Association of American Colleges, the National Catholic Educational Association, the American Jesuit Educational Association, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the American Association of Collegete Law Schools, the Association of American Law Schools, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, the American Association of Colleges of Social Work, the National Nursing Accrediting Service, the American Chemical Society, and other similar organizations.

THE LAW SCHOOL

The Trustees of Boston College, with the active support and cooperation of many eminent members of the bench and bar in Massachusetts, established the Boston College Law School in 1929. Formal instruction was commenced on September 26, 1929, and the first class was graduated on June 15, 1932. With the graduation of this first class, the Law School was officially approved by the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association. Upon its first application, in 1937, the School was elected to membership in the Association of American Law Schools. There has never been any discrimination of any kind in the Boston College Law School on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin. In 1934, on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its foundation, the Law School moved from downtown Boston to Saint Thomas More Hall on the campus at University Heights.

LOCATION

Saint Thomas More Hall is located in the Boston area of the University Heights campus, close to the City of Newton boundary. Excellent transportation is available. The Boston College Terminal of the Metropolitan Transit Authority is directly across Commonwealth Avenue from
the Law School. The Law School is located three miles East of the intersection of the Massachusetts Turnpike and Route 128 and is consequently rapidly reached from even distant points. The Law School has spacious student parking facilities. Meals are served at moderate prices in the Law School Dining Hall.

SAINT THOMAS MORE HALL

Saint Thomas More Hall, occupied exclusively by the Law School, is one of the most beautiful and efficient law school buildings in the United States. The building contains, besides ample provisions for administrative and faculty offices and classrooms, a Law Library with a main Reading Room seating two hundred and forty, a Browsing Room shelving quasi-legal materials, a Stack Room with a capacity of 230,000 volumes, and thirty-four individual study carrels in the stacks for special research. In addition there is a Moot Court Room seating one hundred and fifty spectators, seminar rooms, a student's typing room, and attractive lounges for the faculty, students and administrative assistants. A students' Dining Hall seating three hundred, students' lockers and other conveniences make Saint Thomas More Hall a completely self-contained unit for the Law School on the University Heights campus.

The new building is of contemporary architecture, but its stone work reflects the Collegiate Gothic of the undergraduate buildings on the Heights. It is named after Thomas More (1478-1535) saint and martyr, lawyer and judge, humanist and humorist, Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the truly great figures of world history.

The building is designed to provide every necessary and useful facility for students who wish to pursue the study of law in an atmosphere of scholarship and culture, surrounded by extraordinary architectural and natural beauty.

PURPOSE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

In the most general sense, the objects of the Law School and those of the University are the same: to develop an understanding of our fellow men, and to develop an understanding of ideas. Of these two principal concerns of all university education, primary emphasis at the Law School may be said to be on the exploration of ideas—juridical ideas, as being those which have significance in the development of law, and in its application to juridical problems. Cast in other terms, the main thrust of legal education is and must necessarily be to train law students to develop legal reasoning. The emphasis in any law school must be upon this training in ideas, and not upon the learning of facts. Factual knowledge has its own importance, but it is not enough. It is not a substitute for thought, despite its surface appeal to those who find it easier to learn facts than to think about them.

For Boston College Law School is dedicated to the philosophy that there is in fact an objective moral order, to which human beings and civil societies are bound in conscience to conform, and upon which the peace and happiness of personal, national and international life depend. The mandatory aspect of the objective moral order is called by philosophers the natural law. In virtue of the natural law, fundamentally equal human beings are endowed with certain natural rights and obligations to enable them to attain, in human dignity, the divine destiny decreed for them by their Creator. These natural rights and obligations are inalienable precisely because they are God-given. They are antecedent, both in logic and in nature, to the formation of civil societies. They are not granted by the beneficence of the state; wherefore the tyranny of a state cannot destroy them. Rather it is the high moral responsibility of civil society, through the instrumentality of its civil laws, to acknowledge their existence and to protect their exercise, to foster and facilitate their enjoyment by the wise and scientific implementation of the natural law with a practical and consonant code of civil rights and obligations.

The Boston College Law School strives to impart to its students, in addition to every skill necessary for the every-day practice of law, an intellectual appreciation of the philosophy which produced and supports our democratic society. For it is only by the intellectual recognition and the skillful application of the natural law to the principles and rules, the standards and techniques of the civil law, that civil society can hope to approach the objective order of justice and to create the condition of human liberty intended by the Creator for rational and spiritual human beings.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The program and method of instruction employed in the Boston College Law School is designed to prepare the student to practice law wherever the Anglo-American system of law prevails. Hence, there is a thorough insistence upon the common law and upon the important statutory enactments of the federal and state governments. The laws peculiar to Massachusetts, the other New England states, and the most progressive jurisdictions of the country, are noted in all courses; but the program is not geared to merely local law. In accordance with the current development of American law, courses in the field of public law have been expanded and integrated with the traditional courses in private law.

As a method, we use and require a singularly efficient instrument, the case system. This is an intelligent system for intelligent people. Moreover, since it is based upon a recognition that the most efficient approach to an understanding of ideas is a form debate between teacher and student, the time required for class preparation and for after-class re-examination of the principles exposed is prohibitive for all but the truly motivated.

The case method of instruction, now employed in all leading American law schools, has been followed since the foundation of this School.
By the case method of instruction, the student is trained in the science of the law, in the art of legal analysis, and in the solution of legal problems by the same practical process of reasoning and research which he must utilize in his subsequent professional career. All students are required to make diligent preparation of assigned work and to participate actively in the classroom discussion of cases and materials. They are encouraged to confer privately with members of the Faculty at all reasonable times.

PART-TIME LEGAL EDUCATION

No students will be accepted at the Boston College Law School to begin an evening program.

ACCREDITATION

The Boston College Law School is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. It is fully approved by the American Bar Association, and by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. These are the only recognized accrediting agencies for law schools in the United States.

PRE-Legal Studies

A sound pre-legal education should develop in the future law student a clear reasoning power, a facility of accurate expression, a mature balance of judgment, and an ability to appreciate the moral, social and economic problems involved in the administration of justice in modern society.

For this purpose, a broad liberal arts program is recommended. However, because the field of law covers the whole range of social activity, there is hardly any sound collegiate program which cannot be made an apt instrument for pre-legal training. It is strongly urged that pre-legal students elect professors who exact a large volume of work and independent thinking from their classes. Elective courses may be taken profitably in accounting, in the fields of economic and sociology, in American and English constitutional history and in English literature.

Each year the Boston College Law School conducts Institutes for pre-legal students and pre-legal directors. The school welcomes inquiries from both these groups about these events which have proved to be most beneficial.

LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST

The Boston College Law School, along with leading law schools of the nation, requires all of its applicants to take the Law School Admission Test which is given at the Boston College Law School on all four occasions when it is conducted at universities throughout the nation and in certain foreign centers. The test will be held at the Boston College Law School on Saturday, February 9, 1963, April 20, 1963, August 3, 1963 and November 9, 1963.

For information and application form write to the Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.
PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

**FIRST YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Hours Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Remedies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Judicial Remedies</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Research</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 15 29

**SECOND YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Hours Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trusts and Estates</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trusts and Estates</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above courses students must elect two of the following courses:

- Business Associations
- Taxation I
- Commercial Law

14 15 29

**THIRD YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Hours Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: A student who has elected to take Commercial Law in the Second Year is required to take whichever of the two courses (Business Associations and Taxation I) he omitted during the Second Year.

**ELECTIVE COURSES**

- Corporate Finance
- Seminar in Criminal Procedure
- Seminar in Constitutional Problems
- Creditors' Rights
- Estate Planning
- Family Law
- Federal Courts
- Insurance
- International Law
- International Law II

- Legal Problems of International Business Transactions
- Judicial Administration
- Jurisprudence
- Labor Law
- Seminar in Labor Law Problems
- Land Use Control and Planning
- Securities and Exchange Law
- Restitution
- Taxation II
- Trade Regulation
- Trial Practice
The Thomas J. Kenny Memorial Library has a spacious Reading Room seating two hundred and forty students. On the same level with the Reading Room is the Clement Joseph Maney Browsing Room with an additional collection of quasi-legal materials. A two-level stack room below the Reading Room has a capacity of a quarter of a million volumes.

The Library contains the reports of all the state courts of last resort, the National Reporter System and the several series of annotated reports as well as a good collection of English and Canadian decisions.

The statutory section of the Library contains a complete collection of the current state and federal annotated codes as well as current English legislation.

In recognition of the development of public law and its increasing importance in the United States, the Library contains a large section of this material, particularly the decisions and orders of administrative bodies, state and federal, and the several loose-leaf services which make available all current laws, regulations, administrative interpretations and decisions in this field.

The Library contains a comprehensive collection of treaties and treatise books, legal journals and reviews, and the standard legal encyclopedias.

The Library is administered by a full-time librarian and a staff of assistants. It is open from 8:30 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., Mondays through Fridays; from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays; and from 2:00 P.M. to 8:00 on Sundays. During the Summer the Library is open during the day.

In addition to the Kenny Law School Library, the Bapst University Library of Boston College, which is situated on the Chestnut Hill campus and contains more than five hundred thousand volumes, is available to students of the Law School. Law students also have access to the world-famous Public Library of the City of Boston, with its more than two million volumes, and to the Massachusetts State Library of more than six hundred thousand volumes.

Patrons, sponsors and friends of the Boston College Law School Library generously contribute gifts and books of ever increasing value.
The Boston College Law School makes two significant contributions to the legal profession in its publication of *The Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law* and the *Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review*. The *Annual Survey*, initiated in 1954, is a selective and critical analysis of significant developments and trends in major fields of the Law of the Commonwealth authored by recognized authorities. The *Law Review* was established to provide law students with an opportunity to use and develop their professional skills and to meet the increasing need of legal practitioners and scholars for comprehensive treatment of a rapidly growing body of industrial and commercial law.

A Board of Student Editors assists the Faculty Editor-in-Chief and the authors on the publication of the *Annual Survey*, and is responsible for the publication of the *Law Review* under the guidance of Faculty Advisors. Members of the Board are senior students selected upon the bases of academic standing and qualifying contributions to the *Law Review* as members of the Staff. All second and third year students who meet certain academic and contributive qualifications are admitted to the Law Review Staff which entitles them to play major roles in the publication of the *Review*. Nearly half of each issue of the *Law Review* consists of student writings. The Board and Staff members are encouraged to employ not only the best of traditional law review techniques and materials, but also their own creative talents to produce a professional journal which most effectively meets the needs of those it serves.

Membership in the Board of Editors and on the Law Review Staff is one of the highest honors conferred in the Law School. It provides highly professional training invaluable to the future lawyer, aids in future developments in case and statute law, and is an important factor in a graduate’s placement.
THE LAW CLUBS

The Law Clubs and the Bostonia Competition provide an important supplement to the formal academic instruction of the Boston College Law School. The purpose of the Law Clubs is to give the student practical instruction and experience in the analysis of legal problems, in the use of law books and legal research, in brief writing, and in the preparation and argumentation of cases before appellate courts.

Students participating in law club work are divided into voluntary groups of eight comprising the various law clubs.

Cases of varying difficulty and complexity are assigned to the different clubs according to the amount of formal class instruction received. The assigned problem is analyzed, briefs are prepared, and the case is first argued on an intra-club basis. Subsequently, the cases are prepared and argued on an inter-club basis before courts composed of members of the practicing Bar. At the conclusion of each inter-club argument the court delivers an appraisal and criticism of the preparation, the briefs and the presentation of the argument.

THE BOSTONIA COMPETITION

The assignment of cases to the various law clubs is arranged so that the inter-club arguments form a competitive scheme which, by a process of elimination, culminates in the final argument of the Bostonia Competition. The final argument each year is conducted in public in the McLaughlin Memorial Courtroom, before a court composed of justices of the state and federal courts.

Students who argue cases in the quarter-finals, the semi-finals, and in the final argument of the Bostonia Competition have the fact honorably noted on their official scholastic records and transcripts. Students in the final argument are also appointed to represent the Boston College Law School in the national moot court competition conducted annually by the Bar Association of the City of New York.

THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

Under a constitution ratified by a vote of the Student Body all students in the Boston College Law School form an integrated association under the title of the Student Bar Association, which is a member of the American Law Student Association sponsored by the American Bar Association.

The purpose of the Student Bar Association is to advance the ideals and objectives of Boston College; to promote the ethical principles of the legal profession; to further the high academic standards of the Law School; to coordinate the activities of the student body; to facilitate unity among Faculty, students and alumni; to cooperate with national, state and local bar associations and with other law schools within the American Law Student Associations.
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
The 2350 living graduates of the Boston College Law School are members of the School’s Alumni Association. This organization helps in placement work, brings outstanding speakers to dinner gatherings of the Alumni, sponsors regional meetings and seeks in many ways to enhance the prestige and advance the interests of the Boston College Law School.

The 1963 Alumni Directory has proved to be especially valuable to the alumni of the school who practice law in most of the states of the Union.

The Alumni Association cooperates closely with the Annual Giving Program of the Law School and is largely responsible for its ever increasing success.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS
Applicants for admission to the Boston College Law School as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must possess a Bachelor’s degree from an approved college or university. In certain exceptional cases individuals may be accepted who have completed three-fourths of the work required by an approved college for an academic degree.

AUDITORS
A limited number of applicants, usually members of the bar, who do not wish to study for a degree, but who desire to enroll in specific courses may be admitted as auditors. Auditors must prepare regular assignments and participate in classroom discussions. They are not required to take examinations, but may elect to do so. Normally, credit will not be granted for auditing.

ADVANCED STANDING
An applicant qualified for admission who satisfactorily completed part of this law course in another approved law school, may be admitted to upper classes with advanced standing. At the minimum, two complete semesters will be required in residence at Boston College immediately preceding the award of a degree.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE
Application must be made upon the official form: and, as noted therein:

1. Official transcripts of all collegiate, graduate and professional study must be sent directly to the Registrar of the Boston College Law School by the registrars of the institution in which such study has been done.

2. The recommendation form issued by the Law School must be sent directly to the Registrar.

As soon as the completed application forms, all requisite transcripts, and the application fee of $10 have been received, the applicant will be promptly advised by mail of the decision upon his application.

REGISTRATION
Successful applicants must register personally at the regular registration period indicated in the current Law School Bulletin. Each applicant is required to present, before or at the time of registration, a recent unmounted passport-size photograph. There is no regular registration fee; but a student permitted to register after the regular registration period will be charged a late registration fee of $5.00.

GRADING SYSTEM
Academic standing is determined by written examinations conducted at the conclusion of each course. The quantitative unit of credit is the semester hour, which is equivalent to one hour of class work per week for one semester of not less than sixteen weeks duration. The qualitative standard determining academic standing, advancement and graduation, is the grade quotient as explained below.

Academic achievement in each course is indicated by the following grades, to which are assigned the following point values per semester hour:

- A+ = 10
- A = 9
- B+ = 7
- B = 6
- C+ = 4
- C = 3
- D+ = 2
- D = 1
- F = 0
- P = X-1
- X = 0

The point value of the grade attained in each course is multiplied by the number of semester hours devoted to the course, the result indicating the number of grade points earned in the course. For any given period of time, academic standing is determined by dividing the total number of grade points earned during the period by the total number of semester hours undertaken. The result is the grade quotient, which is of greater importance than any individual course grade. The grade quotient is cumulative throughout the student’s law school career; nevertheless students are required to attain a satisfactory grade quotient in each academic year.

Grade C indicates a satisfactory pass, grade D an unsatisfactory pass, and grade F a complete failure. The symbol P indicates a passing grade in a course originally failed; its value (X-1) is one point less than the value of the grade (X) attained in the re-examination. Thus, in a re-examination D = 1, C = 2, C+ = 3, and so forth. A student with an F grade if permitted to remain in the School, has the privilege of taking the next regular examination in the failed course. If this privilege is not exercised, or if the re-examination is failed, the original F becomes permanent. The symbol M indicates a missed examination. A student with a missed examination, who presents good cause in writing to the Dean within a reasonable time after the missed examination, will be granted the privilege of taking the next regular examination in the course. A student exercising the re-examination privilege must fulfill the current examination requirements of the course; special examinations are never given.
For advancement with satisfactory standing and for graduation a student must attain a grade quotient of 3.0 each marking period.

Regular attendance and diligent preparation of all assigned work is required. For excessive absences or inadequate preparation of class work, a student may be excluded from the School for unsatisfactory application.

The academic standing of a student, at any given time, is determined by his grade quotient as follows: Above 6.9—summa cum laude; 6.6 to 6.9—magna cum laude; 6.0 to 6.5—cum laude; 5.0 to 5.9—Dean’s list; 3.0 to 4.9—satisfactory; Below 3.0—unsatisfactory.

REINSTATEMENT

A student who has been excluded from the School because of an unsatisfactory grade quotient has the privilege of one written petition to the Faculty for reinstatement. The purpose of this privilege is solely to provide the excluded student with an opportunity to present to the Faculty specific facts, not contained in the academic record, which rebut the presumption of the record. Reinstatement is never granted unless the petition sustains the burden of proof that extraordinary circumstances, beyond the control of the student, have deprived him of a reasonable opportunity to prepare for the examination which caused his exclusion; and that these extraordinary circumstances are no longer operative.

The Faculty will not entertain petitions, from full-time students, which are based upon outside employment.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

All candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must follow the prescribed schedule of courses and must carry a full program during the regular academic year. This requirement may be varied, in the discretion of the Dean. The minimum period of required residence for the degree of Bachelor of Laws is three years (six full semesters).

Leave of absence from the Law School, with the right to re-enter and resume candidacy for a degree, will be granted for a good cause after an interview with the Dean. Except for unusual reasons approved by the faculty all students must complete the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws within four years of enrollment.

HONORS

1.) An annual Honor Award established by the Class of 1952 to be given to the outstanding graduate of each succeeding class, on the composite basis of class standing, preparation of class assignments, contributing to class discussions, and participation in the extra-curricular activities organized for the advancement of the student body and the furtherance of Boston College ideals. Eligible students are recommended by an elected committee of the Senior Class, and the recipient is finally determined by a committee of the Dean and four Professors. The recipient’s name is inscribed on a plaque in the Students’ Lounge and he is awarded a gold key.

2.) A subscription for one year to the United States Law Week is offered by the Bureau of National Affairs to the graduating student who showed the most satisfactory progress during his senior year.

3.) Commencement prizes in substantial cash awards are given annually for outstanding student work through the generosity of Lyne, Woodworth and Evarts, Boston Law Firm, Thomas Macken Joyce, Esq., ’41, John F. Crenens, Esq., ’41, Fusaro and Fusaro, Worcester Law Firm, and the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation of Richmond, Virginia.

4.) Through the generosity of an alumnus an award is offered periodically in honor of Professor William J. O’Reefe who taught at the Law School from 1929 to 1979.

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

Programs for post-admission training are sponsored periodically by the Boston College Law School. These non-credit courses, conducted in collaboration with the practising bar, have proved to be most valuable for members of the legal profession. Lawyers interested in these offerings are invited to contact the Law School.

TUITION

Tuition for each semester is payable in advance of registration. Tuition for full-time students is $600.00 per semester. Tuition for nine hours of instruction is $450.00. Tuition for a partial program is $30.00 per semester hour. There are no costs or fees aside from tuition except a graduation fee of $20.00.

WITHDRAWALS AND REFUNDS

Tuition is refundable subject to the following conditions:

a.) Notice of withdrawal must be made in writing to the Dean.

b.) The date of receipt of withdrawal notice will determine the amount of tuition refund.

Notice within two weeks of first classes —— 80% tuition refund
Notice within three weeks of first classes —— 60% tuition refund
Notice within four weeks of first classes —— 40% tuition refund
Notice within five weeks of first classes —— 20% tuition refund

No refunds are allowed after sixth week of classes.

If the student does not elect to leave the resulting cash credit balance to his account, for subsequent use, he should notify the Treasurer in writing to rebate the cash balance on his account.

The Trustees of Boston College reserve the right to change the rate of tuition and fees and such changes may be made applicable to students already enrolled in the School.
SCHOLARSHIP AND FINANCIAL AID

The following scholarships are available to students at the Law School:


2.) The Keefe Scholarship, in the principal sum of $15,000, established in 1956 by the late Margaret M. Keefe in memory of The Keefe Family.

3.) The O'Connell Scholarship, in the principal sum of $8,000, established in 1946 by Patrick A. O'Connell of Boston, in memory of his son, Edmund Fabian O'Connell.

4.) Two academic awards of half tuition granted to the highest ranking non-scholarship students entering the second year Day class.

5.) The Walter R. Morris Scholarship, established by the friends of the late Professor Morris who served on the faculty of the Law School from 1929 to 1938.

6.) The John J. Flynn, Jr. Loan Fund, established by the past presidents of the Newton-Waltham-Watertown Bar Association in honor of one of their past presidents.

7.) The Parker Morris, Esq. Scholarship Fund.

8.) The Norfolk County Bar Association Loan Fund, established for worthy students residing in Norfolk County.

9.) Students at the Boston College Law School may obtain loans up to $1,000 for each year of three years of law school under an arrangement made by Boston College Law School, the Massachusetts Bar Association and the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company. This plan utilizes scholarship funds from the Massachusetts Law Society and the Gerald P. Walsh Memorial Fund. A relatively low rate of interest on the loans is charged with the loan becoming due and payable five months after graduation; at that time the borrower agrees to pay 60 equal monthly payments over five years until the debt is discharged.

10. In addition to loans available under the plan of the Massachusetts Bar Association each resident of Massachusetts may obtain loans up to $500 each year under the Higher Education Loan Plan, Inc., Statler Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

All students interested in scholarships, grants and loans are invited to fill out the application and discuss the matter with the dean or other official of the Law School. Federal loans are also available at Boston College.

HOUSING AND BOARDING FACILITIES

The Law School maintains Southwell Hall, a residence for male students, located about a hundred yards from the school. The charge for board and room at this "Lawyers' Inn" during 1963-64 is $475 a semester. Correspondence concerning reservations at Southwell Hall should be directed to the Director of Resident Students, Boston College, Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts, where there is also maintained a list of private homes, rooms and apartments near Boston College where living facilities are available.

No difficulty has been experienced by law students in obtaining adequate and attractive living accommodations near the Boston College Law School.

All law students are eligible to utilize the extensive athletic facilities of the university.

Resident Law School students are automatically included in the Boston College Health Program which includes Accident and Sickness Insurance.
DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Casebooks subject to change

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 3 Sem. Hrs.


Casebook: Gelhorn and Byse, Administrative Law—Cases and Comments. (1960 ed.).

AGENCY 2 Sem. Hrs.

Agency distinguished from various other legal relationships. The agent’s authority, formalities in the appointment of an agent, types and sources of the agent’s authority. Unauthorized acts by agents and the legal effect of the principal’s ratification of such acts. Termination of the agent’s authority. The course concludes with a brief survey of cases dealing with the liabilities of employers for torts of their servants.

Casebook: Mechem, Cases on Agency, (4th ed.).

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS 4 Sem. Hrs.

The first part of this course treats primarily of partnerships, but also of other unincorporated associations, such as joint stock companies, business trusts and limited partnerships; the formation of partnerships, partnerships property distinguished from separate property and a partner’s interest therein, assignment of a partner’s interests, remedies of a separate creditor, liability of a firm for partner’s acts, partnership obligations and enforcement thereof, rights of partners inter se, dissolution and settlement of partnership affairs. The second and major part of the course deals with business corporations; their organization and promotion; corporate powers, distribution between shareholders, directors and officers, mode of exercising same; voting trusts; duties of directors, remedies available to shareholders for enforcement of same; creation, maintenance, decrease and increase of corporate capital.

COMMERCIAL LAW 5 Sem. Hrs.
A study of the problems related to the distribution of good and payment thereof. Emphasis is placed upon the various Uniform Laws and to some extent upon the Uniform Commercial Code. Situations treated involve questions as to the standard of quality, passage of property to chattels, remedies of the buyer and the seller, purchase money security, rights of the financing agency, notes and accounts receivable, payment by check, sureties and indorsers, forgery and alteration of negotiable instruments, bona fide purchasers, recording of security interests, inventory as security, and goods in storage and in transit.
Casebook: Farnsworth, Negotiable Instruments.

CONFLICT OF LAWS 3 Sem. Hrs.
The problems of determining the law applicable to juristic situations having contracts with more than one state or country; domicile; an examination of the bases of jurisdiction of states and of courts; the nature, obligation, effect, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments; the choice of law rules applied with reference to torts, workmen's compensation, contracts, property, marriage and divorce, and problems of status; the use of the internal law of the forum; the source of rules in the conflict of law, and the influence of the Constitution on conflict of laws problems; substance and procedure; jurisdiction to tax; the administration of estates.
Casebook: Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich, and Griswold, Conflict of Laws (3rd ed.)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 4 Sem. Hrs.
The doctrine of judicial review of legislation. Reciprocal immunities of the federal and state governments. Express and implied powers of the federal government. The commerce clause as a source of federal power and as a limitation upon the power of the states. A study of the constitutional provisions in aid of individual rights and privileges, particularly the due process clause and the equal protection clause.
Casebook: Freund, et al, Constitutional Law (2nd ed.)

CONTRACTS 6 Sem. Hrs.
The origin and development of the contractual concept. The formal contract and its present status in the law. Simple contracts and their fundamental elements; the offer, acceptance and consideration. The rights and obligations of third parties to contracts; third party beneficiary contracts; assignments. The score of meaning of contracts. Performance of contracts, express and implied conditions, impossibility of performance. Discharge of contracts, novation, release, accord and satisfaction. Illegal contracts. The Statue of Frauds.
Casebook: Patterson, Goble, Jones, Contracts (4th ed.)
EQUITY  
4 Sem. Hrs.

History of Equity; powers of the courts; specific performance of affirmative and negative contracts; relief for and against third persons; equitable servitudes; conversion by contract; partial performance; the Statute of Frauds; relief against torts including trespass, nuisance; wrongs involving criminal misconduct; business injuries; defamation and protection of interests of personality; social and political relations.

Casebook: Chafee and Re, Cases and Materials on Equity (4th ed.)

ESTATE PLANNING  
3 Sem. Hrs.

An examination of the various methods of preserving and disposing of wealth to benefit the family group. The uses of the will, inter vivos revocable and irrevocable trusts, non-trust gifts, the different kinds of insurance, and forms of concurrent ownership as instruments in the estate plan. Analysis of the impact of estate, inheritance, gift and income taxes on the disposition of property under different plans. An examination of estate plans with emphasis on draftsmanship and the desirability of the different modes of procedure open to the estate planner. Special consideration of future interest problems, powers of appointment, disposition of business interests, the marital deduction, multiple state death and income taxation of dispositions of property and charitable gifts. Selecting fiduciaries and granting them administrative powers.

Casebook: Casner, Cases, Statutes, Texts and Other Materials on Estate Planning.

EVIDENCE  
4 Sem. Hrs.

Law and fact, functions of the judge and the jury; testimonial, circumstantial, and real evidence; relevancy, competency and privilege; writings; examination of witnesses, offer of evidence, exceptions and review of questions of law and fact.

Casebook: Ladd, Cases, Evidence (2nd ed. 1955).

FAMILY LAW  
2 Sem. Hrs.

A study of the civil law of persons and domestic relations at common law and under modern statutes. The laws concerning marriage and divorce, separation and annulment. The parent and child relationship; infants and adoptions; effect upon property, contracts and torts. Ethical obligations of lawyers and judges respecting separation, divorce and annulment.

Casebook: Jacobs and Goebel, Cases and Materials on Domestic Relations (4th ed.)
FEDERAL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE  3 Sem. Hrs.

The limitations on federal judicial power. Jurisdiction and venue of civil cases in the federal district courts. The law applied in the federal courts. Procedure under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The relations of state and federal courts. The jurisdiction of the federal courts of appeals. The original and appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court.


INSURANCE  2 Sem. Hrs.

An examination of the rules, principles and concepts of insurance law; the formation and regulation of the insurance carrier; the special characteristics and requirements of the insurance contract. Particular attention is given to the construction and enforcement of insurance contracts, to the legal devices upon which the insurer relies in the selection and control of risks and to the inter-relationship of insurance and the insurance carriers with customary public practices. Also considered are the problems of premium rate determination, the anti-trust aspects of concerted rate-making and state vs. federal regulations.

*Casebook:* Patterson, *Cases on Insurance*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW  3 Sem. Hrs.

An introductory course, treating of the principles and practice of the law governing relations between States. The course will consider such topics as the nature and sources of international law, State responsibility, and international claims, international agreements, recognition of States, hostile relations of States, and pacific settlement of international disputes.

*Casebook:* Bishop, *Cases and Materials on International Law*.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION  2 Sem. Hrs.

A study of institutions involved in the administration of justice, and of the legal relationships which shape and limit the role of the lawyer in modern society. Proposals for reform in substantive and procedural areas are considered. A course paper of publishable quality is required of each student, on a subject which has been approved for investigation and class report.

LEGAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS  3 Sem. Hrs.

This course will deal with various legal problems which arise when one engages in business activities outside one's own country. The course will consider such questions as American laws which reach business transactions outside the United States, foreign laws controlling business, the protection of intangible business property abroad, the taxation of foreign income, and foreign exchange regulations.

*Casebook:* To be announced.

JURISPRUDENCE  2 Sem. Hrs.

A fundamental course in the philosophy of law. An investigation into the ultimate purposes of civil war as expounded in the philosophy of the Natural Law and in various other schools of legal thought. The origin and nature of laws, rights and obligations. The source, purpose and limitations of civil authority. The course utilizes cases from various branches of the law, particularly due process cases.

*Casebook:* John Wu, *Wu's Cases*.

LABOR LAW  3 Sem. Hrs.

Introductory consideration of organized labor in a free enterprise society. Establishment of collective bargaining including representation and bargaining status under the National Labor Relations Act. Nature of the collective bargaining process, collective bargaining agreements and the administration thereof pursuant of grievance machinery and arbitration. Legal limitations on employer and union economic pressure. Legal controls which are applicable to intra union relationship.

*Casebook:* Wallet & Aaron, *Labor Relations and The Law* (2nd ed.)

LABOR LAW SEMINAR  2 Sem. Hrs.

This course is available to students who have completed the basic course in Labor Law; it is primarily concerned with problems of National Labor Relations Board practice and procedure and the lawyers' part in the collective bargaining process; transcripts of fictitious Board hearings are examined and form the basis for discussion and reports; students are required to draft contract provisions calculated to incorporate negotiated settlements and arbitration awards.

*Casebook:* Mimeographed materials.
LAND USE CONTROL AND PLANNING 2 Sem. Hrs.
A course in seminar form designed to explore in depth various problems in zoning, urban redevelopment, subdivision control and other public and private law areas affecting land use, with a concurrent study of the underlying social and economic policy problems in these areas. Students are required to submit a paper and will be assigned research topics for presentation at seminar meetings.

Materials: To be announced.

LEGAL RESEARCH 1 Sem. Hr.
An introduction to the judicial process, comprising a brief history of common law procedure and organization of the court system. Analysis of the manner of reading cases, case briefing, precise evaluation of the rule of a case, and the rule of stare decisis. Legal bibliography and the use of law books. Introduction to the technique of legal writing including legal memoranda, briefs and case criticism. In addition to lectures to the entire class, first-year students are divided into small groups for more personal instruction in the use of research materials.

Textbook: Mimeoographed materials.

PROPERTY 6 Sem. Hrs.
This course deals with personal property and real property with the exception of the more complex aspects of Future Interests. It covers the following topics: problems in possession including types of possession, bailments and remedies based on possession; gift of personal property; bona fide purchase of personal property; the recording system of land transfers, covenants for title, title insurance and the title registration; historical background of the land law, estates, landlord and tenant; the land law prior to the Statute of Uses, the Statute of Uses, and its effects, elementary aspects of Future Interests; the Statute of Frauds; and rights incident to ownership of land.

Casebook: Casner and Leach, Cases on Property (rev. ed.).

REMEDIES 4 Sem. Hrs.
The history and organization of the judicial system. Proceedings in an action at law. Forms of action; the pleadings; the validity and effect of judgments; jurisdiction over the person. Proceedings against property; proceedings in rem; attachment and garnishment. Trial and adjudication at law; trial by jury; non-suit; directed verdict; instructions to the jury; verdict; motions after verdict; default; judgment. Extraordinary legal remedies. The history of equity; development and classification of equity jurisdiction.


RESTITUTION 3 Sem. Hrs.
The substantive problems arising where a person has received a benefit from another under circumstances where it would be unjust for him to retain that benefit. The problems treated include situations where the benefits are conferred voluntarily in the performance of a contract; as a result of a mistake, including misrepresentation; as a result of physical, economic or legal compulsion; as a result of the tortious conduct of the person enriched. The course deals with principles which afford the student an opportunity to review and integrate much of the material covered in his previous legal studies, and which may enable him to secure greater recovery for his clients in practice.


SECURITIES REGULATION 2 Sem. Hrs.
A survey of the statutes administered by the Securities & Exchange Commission, with particular reference to (1) the registration and prospectus requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the related exemptions, (2) the effect of Federal statutes upon common law standards of disclosure in the purchase and sale of securities and (3) the duties of fair dealing and disclosure imposed by Federal law upon corporate management in its relations with stockholders.

Casebook: Loss (Block), Securities Regulation (Student Edition).

TAXATION— I 4 Sem. Hrs.
A fundamental course in federal taxation. A study of source materials of federal taxation, such as legislative materials, the Internal Revenue Code, and Treasury Regulations. Tax procedure; the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau; and the function of federal courts in tax matters. Constitutional and interpretative questions arising from the federal estate, gift, and income tax. Problems in computation of estate, and income taxes are assigned to develop familiarity with federal tax form and their use.


TAXATION— II 3 Sem. Hrs.
Tax problems in connection with the organization, operation, purchase and sale, reorganization and liquidation of corporations, and of corporate dividends, including stock dividends, redemptions, and distributions in partial and complete liquidation. Tax treatment of business purchase agreements, collapsible corporations, personal holding companies and corporations with improper accumulated earnings.

TORTS  
6 Sem. Hrs.

Assault, battery, false imprisonment, trespass to land and chattels, and intentional infliction of mental suffering. An intensive study of the law of negligence, or accident law; an analysis of the concept; the measure of damages in personal injury litigation. Survival and wrongful death actions. The concept of strict liability. Nuisance law. The tort liability of owners and occupiers of land, or manufacturers, contractors, and suppliers of chattels. Misrepresentation, libel and slander, invasion of the right of privacy, malicious prosecution and abuse of process, and interference with contractual and other advantageous relations.

Casebook: Seavey, Keeton & Keeton, Law of Torts.

TRIAL PRACTICE  
2 Sem. Hrs.

This course deals with problems of proof and persuasion in the trial of actions. The function and responsibility of the trial lawyer will be considered, together with intensive consideration of the methods of developing facts at both the trial and pre-trial stages. Emphasis will be on assigned problems which require practical application of rules of procedural and substantive law in a typical trial context.

Casebook: Keeton, Trial Tactics and Methods.

TRADE REGULATION  
3 Sem. Hrs.

General survey of trade regulation by public and private power; the Sherman Act: monopolization, contract, combination and conspiracy; certain problems as affected by the Clayton Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, and Robinson Patman Act including: patent, copyright and trade mark use; tying agreements and exclusive dealing arrangements; resale price maintenance and discriminatory pricing; mergers; unfair competition.

Casebook: Schwartz, Free Enterprise & Economic Organization (2nd ed.)

TRUSTS AND ESTATES  
6 Sem. Hrs.

Intestate succession; execution and revocation of wills; incorporation by reference and related problems. Creation and elements of the trust, the powers, duties and liabilities of the trustee; charitable trusts. Reversions, remainders and executory interests at common law and by reference and related problems. Creation and elements of the trust, the nature and application of the rule against remotely contingent interests and related rules.

Casebook: Ritchie, Alford and Effland, Decedents' Estates and Trusts.
DEGREES IN COURSES
1961 - 1962

The following graduates awarded the degree of
BACHELOR OF LAW
As of June 1962

BRUCE RICHARD BALTER
PAUL LEONARD BARRETT
JOSEPH DANIEL BERRYHAM, Jr.
P. SWEETHEART BERT
ROGER MARCEL BOUQUET
DAVID PAUL BROWN
THOMAS FRANCIS BUKE
JOHN MONTGOMERY CALLAHAN
JOHN FRANKLIN CARLISLE, Jr.
Pierre Omer Caron
ROBERT WILLIAM CLIFTON
GERALD MICHAEL COAKLEY
Richard Thomas COLMAN, cum laude
MICHAEL LEE COLE
JOHN JOSEPH CONNORS
PHILIP SAMUEL CONSTANTINES
MORTON ROBERT COTITZ
PAUL FRANCIS CRONIN
PAUL SEAMAN CRONIN
GEORGE SPIRO DAVID
JOHN PHILIP DAVY
DAVID RICHARD DECKER
EMILIE GEORGE DECOEN
PAUL GRIFFIN DELANEY
DAVID WALTER DRNARDI
CHARLES WARREN DIXON
CARROLL EDWARD DUBUC, cum laude
HUGH GAVIN DUFFY
LORNA AGNES FERRIS
MARVIN RUVEN FINN
JULIAN ROBERT FISHER
JOHN RICHARD FITZGERALD
JOHN FRANCIS FITZGERALD
Cecile C. FITZGERALD
DONALD JOSEPH FLEMING
DANIEL DENNIS GALLAGHER
PAUL GERARD GARABED
EDWARD RAY FELL
JOHN STEPHEN GRACEY
STEPHEN LAWRENCE GREEN
JAY SAUL HAMBURG
EDWARD T. HANLEY
KENT STUART HATHAWAY
TIMOTHY JOSHD HEALY
HERBERT HERMANN
RICHARD WILLIAM HYNES
MARTIN I. ISENBERG
RICHARD MYRON JAFFE
FRANCIS XAVIER JOHNSTON
JOSEPH STANLEY KAKEISH
JOHN F. KAPSTEN
ANDREW FRANCIS KERIE
JOHN RICHARD KENNEY
PHILIP GEORGE KIRBY
DAVID HERBERT KRAVETZ
RICHARD ISRAEL LANDY
FRANCIS JOSEPH LAWLER

DEGREES AWARDDED SINCE JUNE 12, 1961
ROBERT CHARLES HARRINGTON

BRIAN EUGENE CONCANNON
CHARLES DANIEL FERRIS

ROBERT CHARLES MOORE, Jr.
CHARLES EMERSON ORCUTT, Jr.
INDEX

Academic Calendar .................................................. 5
Accreditation .......................................................... 7
Admission Requirements and Procedure .......................... 20
Alumni Association .................................................. 20
American Jesuit Educational Association ....................... 41
Law School Publications ............................................ 16
Colleges and Universities Represented ......................... 41
Description of Courses and Listing of Casebooks .......... 26
Financial Aid .......................................................... 24
Grading System ...................................................... 21
Housing and Boarding Facilities ................................ 25
Law School Officers of Administration and Faculty ........ 4
Law School Method of Instruction ............................... 9
Library, The Thomas J. Kenny ................................... 15
Placement Service ................................................... 19
Pre-Legal Studies ................................................... 10
Program of Instruction ............................................. 12
Reinstatement ....................................................... 22
Saint Thomas More Society ....................................... 19
Scholarships .......................................................... 24
Student Bar Association ........................................... 18
Trustees of Boston College ....................................... 3
Tuition .................................................................. 23
University History and Accreditation ........................... 6

THE AMERICAN JESUIT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Colleges and Universities in the United States
conducted by the Society of Jesus

*Boston College .................................................. Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
Canisius College .................................................. Buffalo, N. Y.
College of the Holy Cross ....................................... Worcester, Massachusetts
*Creighton University ............................................. Omaha, Nebraska
Fairfield University ................................................ Fairfield, Connecticut
*Fordham University .............................................. New York City, New York
*Georgetown University .......................................... Washington, District of Columbia
*Gonzaga University .............................................. Spokane, Washington
John Carroll University ............................................ Cleveland, Ohio
LeMoyne College .................................................. Syracuse, New York
Loyola College ..................................................... Baltimore, Maryland
*Loyola University ................................................ Chicago, Illinois
*Loyola University ................................................ Los Angeles, California
*Loyola University ................................................ New Orleans, Louisiana
*Marquette University ............................................. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Regis College ....................................................... Denver, Colorado
Rockhurst College .................................................. Kansas City, Missouri
Saint Joseph's College ............................................ Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Saint Peter's College ................................................ Jersey City, New Jersey
Seattle University ................................................... Seattle, Washington
Spring Hill College .................................................. Spring Hill, Alabama
*University of Detroit ............................................. Detroit, Michigan
*University of St. Louis .......................................... St. Louis, Missouri
*University of San Francisco .................................... San Francisco, California
*University of Santa Clara ....................................... Santa Clara, California
University of Scranton ............................................. Scranton, Pennsylvania
Wheeling College ................................................... Wheeling, West Virginia
Woodstock College ................................................ Woodstock, Maryland
Xavier University .................................................. Cincinnati, Ohio

*The thirteen universities marked above with an asterisk conduct schools of law.
ACADEMIC DEANS

REV. CHARLES M. CROWLEY, S.J., A.M., M.S., Dean
The Evening College of Arts, Sciences and Business Administration

REV. JOSEPH A. DEVENNY, S.J., Ph.D., Dean
The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

REV. CHARLES F. DONOVAN, S.J., Ph.D., Dean
The School of Education

REV. ROBERT F. DRINAN, S.J., LL.M., Dean
The Law School

REV. JOHN V. DRISCOLL, S.J., Ph.D., Dean
The School of Social Work

REV. ROBERT F. HOEY, S.J., A.M., Director
The Summer Session

REV. W. SEAVEY JOYCE, S.J., Ph.D., Dean
The College of Business Administration

RITA P. KELLEHER, R.N., M.Ed., Dean
The School of Nursing

REV. JOHN A. MCCARTHY, S.J., A.M., S.T.L., Dean
The College of Arts and Sciences

REV. LEO J. MCGOVERN, S.J., S.T.D., Dean
The School of Theology, Weston

REV. WILLIAM C. MCINNES, S.J., Ph.D., Associate Dean
The College of Business Administration

REV. REGINALD F. O'NEILL, S.J., Ph.D., Dean
The School of Philosophy, Weston

REV. JOHN P. ROCK, S.J., Ph.D., Director
The Institute of Adult Education

REV. PATRICK A. SULLIVAN, S.J., Ph.D., Dean
The School of Liberal Arts, Lenox

JOHN E. VAN TASSEL, JR., Ph.D., Associate Dean
The Graduate School of Business Administration

REV. JOHN J. WALSH, S.J., S.T.D.
Dean of the Faculties of Philosophy and Theology

VINCENT P. WRIGHT, D.Ed., Dean
The Graduate School of Business Administration
"Boston College has played a notable part in the life of this community and it carries on a most distinguished and ancient tradition of Jesuit education. This college has the function of producing men who, whatever their fields of endeavor, will become leaders. I do not mean leaders in the narrow sense of personal success. This great school, manned by dedicated religious and lay-teachers, was not built and is not maintained, quite obviously, merely to give its graduates an advantage in the life struggle. No, the object as you well know, is more complex. The first thought of course, is towards the City of God, but there is also cognizance of our obligations to the City of Man."

JOHN F. KENNEDY