



TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned members of the Delta Sigma Fraternity,  
**Petition**  
ity, hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of  
**of**  
the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi on the campus  
**DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY**  
of Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts.

**A local professional business fraternity**

Having been organized **of** the sole purpose of petitioning  
the International **SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY** a Sigma Pi, we are fully  
**BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**  
aware of the high ideals, the purposes, the aims, and the  
requirements of the Fraternity.

We pledge ourselves to uphold the Constitution and By-Laws  
**for the establishment of a chapter of**  
of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi and to faithfully  
**DELTA SIGMA PI**  
observe its rules and regulations.

Witness our signatures:

March, 1960

*[Handwritten signatures on lined paper]*



TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned members of the Delta Sigma Fraternity, hereby petition for a charter to establish a chapter of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi on the campus of Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts.

Having been organized for the sole purpose of petitioning the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, we are fully aware of the high ideals, the purposes, the aims, and the requirements of the Fraternity.

We pledge ourselves to uphold the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi and to faithfully observe its rules and regulations.

Witness our signatures:

Thomas J. Flaherty  
Domenico S. Buono  
Arthur W. Tully  
Joseph T. Daly  
Richard T. Finigan  
John E. Boyle  
Lewis Rosenberg

Vincent A. Acquarino

Joseph D. Agneton

Philip D. Baker

Robert S. Barile

Thornton Pokin

Raymond De Bruce

Edward P. DePiero

Henry Farley

William Giniwicz

William Glazer

Russell S. Hadaya

Robert Indresano

Edward C. Jondro III

Joseph Joffe

Walter M. Joyce

Gerald E. Kava

John L. McCarthy

George Mestres



Benny Sados

James O'Beirne

Peter T. Pappas

Richard Perone

Lenold Peckham

Robert Pollard

Vincent Puzynyara

John J. Schwamuck

Mr. Sostone

Edward Soutell

Robert J. Schrott

David Henry

John Selway

Ronald S. Stoll

Michael Smith

Hugh Walsh

Douglas W. Wink

Edmund Witterman

Franklin Zwick



SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED 1906

20 DERNE STREET

BOSTON 14, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the President

March 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Thompson:

The Chairman and the Faculty Adviser of the Delta Sigma local fraternity of Suffolk University have asked me to give support to its petition for affiliation with Delta Sigma Pi professional business fraternity.

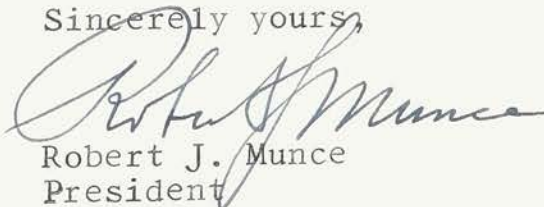
The Delta Sigma local fraternity, although of recent origin, is an outgrowth of the well established Business Club of the School, and consequently, has made strong strides toward becoming one of the vigorous student organizations here at Suffolk University. Delta Sigma, local, has a strong staff of devoted officers and an actively interested membership that turns out consistently well for meetings.

The local Delta Sigma Fraternity enjoys favorable response from the entire Faculty of the Department of Business Administration, which Faculty readily supports the students in any enterprise which will add stature to the Fraternity, the University and to the individual student.

The Business Administration Department of Suffolk University is a strong, well staffed department and is recognized as such by similar departments in sister colleges and universities. Business firms recognize the high quality of the graduates when they recruit young employees. Also, the graduates with quality grades are readily admitted to Graduate Schools of Business Administration.

It is my honest opinion that the affiliation of the local Delta Sigma Fraternity of Suffolk University with International Delta Sigma Pi will allow the now local group to make worthwhile contributions to the important function of the International Fraternity in promoting a healthy and vigorous proficiency in Business Administration education.

Sincerely yours,



Robert J. Munce  
President

Mr. J. D. Thompson, Executive Director  
International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio



# SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

Founded 1906

20 DERNE STREET -:- BOSTON 14, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Dean

March 15, 1960

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is written in support of the petition now being submitted by the Delta Sigma Fraternity to be granted a charter by the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

I have observed the activities of this group and have viewed the achievements of the individual members. My conclusion is that the group is representative of the better students in the Department of Business Administration at Suffolk University.

I give my unqualified endorsement to this group, and strongly recommend the Delta Sigma Fraternity for favorable consideration.

Donald W. Goodrich  
Dean

DWG/f1





# SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

Founded 1906

20 DERNE STREET ··· BOSTON 14, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Dean

March 16, 1960

To Whom It May Concern:

The Officers of the Delta Sigma Fraternity have asked me to give an endorsement of their petition for a charter in the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

This I am very happy to do for I have observed the activities of the group since their organization and feel that they have done much to add to the prestige of the Business Administration program here. The members of the group Delta Sigma Fraternity are a representative group of the better students of the University.

I give my unqualified endorsement to this group and recommend the Delta Sigma Fraternity for favorable consideration.

John J. Mahoney, chairman  
Business Administration Department

JJM/fl



## INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

March 19, 1960

J.D. Thomson, Executive Director  
International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi  
The Central Office  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Jim,

It is with extreme pleasure that I recommend the acceptance of the petition of Delta Sigma Fraternity of Suffolk University, Boston, to be added to the rolls of Delta Sigma Pi.

In working very closely with the men at Delta Sigma, I have found them to be mature, enthusiastic beyond all bounds, and extremely willing to work, and work hard, toward their hoped-for goal --- acceptance into the fold of Delta Sigma Pi. The members of this group have followed closely the high aims and ideals of Delta Sigma Pi. They are currently carrying through an extremely healthy, well-rounded professional program, spiced by an interesting social program. Together, these programs have created a very interesting and informative year for all the members of Delta Sigma.

This group of students, in its relatively short period of existence, has already proven itself with all concerned on the Suffolk University Campus. They have the unqualified and active support of the entire school administration, from the President and the Board of Trustees, to the faculty of the Department of Business and the entire student body. The enthusiasm of all I have met, faculty and student alike, has been a source of revelation to me, as I see a tremendous potential here which can only be a credit to Delta Sigma Pi.

The officers and members of Delta Sigma Fraternity have left no stone unturned in their quest to be a living prototype of a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi. If present actions are any indication of what the future holds for this group, then Delta Sigma could very well turn out to be one of our stronger chapters.

Thus, I again strongly recommend the acceptance of the petition of Delta Sigma Fraternity at Suffolk University.

Fraternally,

*Jim Daly*

District Director





## THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI

GAMMA CHAPTER  
247 KENT STREET  
BROOKLINE, MASS.  
March 17, 1960

Grand Council of Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Brothers,

I recently visited with the officers and faculty advisors of the Delta Sigma Club at Suffolk University in Boston.

We discussed their desire to become a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi and the steps they have taken thus far to achieve that end.

After speaking with the representatives of the club, I was impressed with the progress they have made to date, and therefore; I strongly recommend they be granted a charter at the earliest possible date.

Fraternally yours,

*Chester A. Brown Jr.*

Chester A. Brown Jr.  
Headmaster  
Gamma Chapter

# *The International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi*

**DELTA KAPPA CHAPTER**  
College of Business Administration

**BOSTON COLLEGE**  
CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS

MARCH 12, 1960

TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA  
SIGMA PI

HONORABLE BROTHERS:

IT IS WITH EXTREME PLEASURE THAT I RECOMMEND TO YOU THE DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY OF SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY FOR ACCEPTANCE INTO THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF DELTA SIGMA PI.

THIS HIGHLY SPIRITED GROUP HAS, SINCE ITS FOUNDING, SHOWN RAPID PROGRESS DRIVEN BY AN ARDENT DESIRE TO JOIN OUR BROTHERHOOD. THE HIGH CALIBRE OF DELTA SIGMA'S PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM, ESPECIALLY ITS BUSINESS LUNCHEONS, HAS GREATLY IMPRESSED ALL THE CHAPTERS IN THE BOSTON DISTRICT.

I MIGHT ADD TOO THAT THE FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED FOR THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY - AN ORGANIZATION OF WHICH THEY ARE JUSTIFIABLY PROUD.

WE OF DELTA KAPPA CHAPTER ARE UNANIMOUS IN OUR APPROVAL AND COMMENDATION OF DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY.

FRATERNALLY YOURS,



N. PETER JOHNSON, PRESIDENT  
DELTA KAPPA CHAPTER

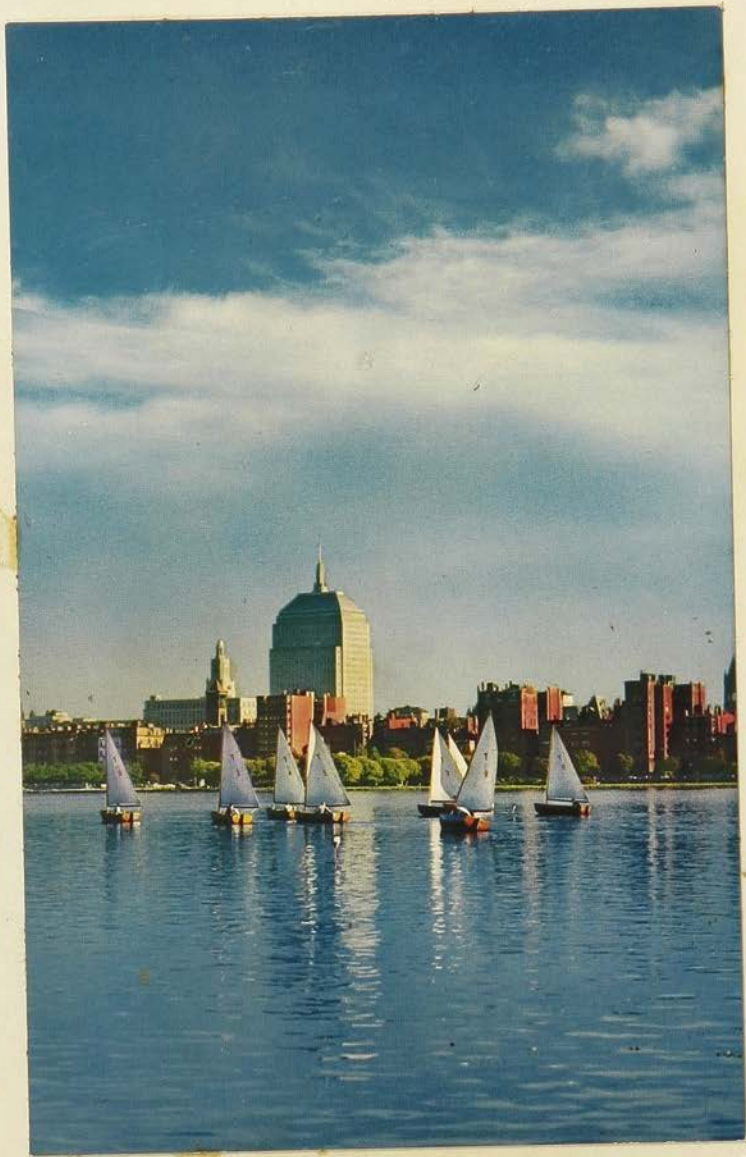




STATE HOUSE OF MASSACHUSETTS



OLD STATE HOUSE



VIEW OF CHARLES RIVER



## A HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, which is popularly known as the Bay State is one of the thirteen original states of the union and one of four states which are commonwealths. The state is named after a tribe of Indians who lived in the region of the Great Blue Hill, south of Boston. Massachusetts means "at or about the great hill". The word, of which various spellings appear in early records, is probably a combination of "massa", meaning "great", and "wachusett", meaning "mountain place".

The colonists, who earned a hard living from the sandy lowlands, developed a love of personal and political freedom that still characterizes the people of the state. Massachusetts has been called the "hotbed of the Revolution". It gave to the patriot cause such men as James Otis, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. The people of Massachusetts look back with pride to the Boston Tea Party and the famous ride of Paul Revere. It was beneath an elm tree in Cambridge that George Washington took command of the Continental Army. Fiery debates over political rights took place at Faneuil Hall in Boston. At Lexington "the shot heard 'round the world" was fired. The schooner "Hannah", first warship of the colonies, sailed from Marblehead in 1775, making that city the birthplace of the American Navy.

The colonists desire for three of the greatest of freedoms---the liberty to speak, think, and write as they



pleased---brought about in Massachusetts the establishment of the first newspaper, printing press, and library in the British colonies of America. Many of the first schools in America also were founded in Massachusetts. The first college in the colonies, Harvard, was established at Cambridge in 1636. Of the higher institutions of learning besides Harvard, may be mentioned Williams College (1791) at Williamstown, Amherst (1825) near Northampton, Boston University at Boston (1839), Tufts College (1852) at Medford and Clark University (1887) at Worcester. For women only there are Mount Holyoke (1837) at South Hadley, Smith College (1871) at Northampton, Wellesley College (1870) at Wellesley, Simmons College (1899) in Boston and Radcliffe College (1879) at Cambridge. Technical instruction is at Worcester Polytechnic Institute (1865), Worcester, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1861), Cambridge.

Massachusetts has about half of all the colleges and universities in the New England States. Because of their age, number, and high standards, Massachusetts schools have had great influence on American education.

The state is better supplied with important libraries than any other in the United States. Moreover, there is at least one free public library in every town. In 1950 there were 398 main libraries containing some 11,985,638 volumes. Among the important libraries are: the Massachusetts



Historical Society, rich in Americana manuscripts; the State Library, with one of the finest collections in the world of the laws of foreign countries; the Boston Athenaeum, including George Washington's library; the New England Historic Genealogical Society, mainly devoted to family history; various libraries connected with Harvard University; Essex Institute, Salem; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, with the finest collection of bound newspapers in the United States.

Owing to the extraordinary number of able men, the influence of Massachusetts in the intellectual life of the nation has been out of all proportion to its size and population. The roll of historians has been notable, including John Winthrop and William Bradford in the settlement period, Thomas Hutchinson in the revolutionary period, and culminating with Bancroft, Sparks, Prescott, Motley, Parkman, Thayer, Henry Adams (historian and philosopher) and Rhodes by adoption. In philosophy and theology, Jonathan Edwards, Channing, Emerson, Parker and William James; in fiction, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Hawthorne; in education, Horace Mann and Charles W. Eliot; in oratory and statemanship, James Otis, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Webster, Choate, Everett, Sumner, and Wendell Phillips.

The early settlers of Massachusetts were of hardy English stock. They had been mainly farmers, skilled workers, and tradesmen. In America they first turned their attention chiefly to farming, fishing, and hunting, as did the Indians before



them. But gradually the doctor, the schoolmaster, and the lawyer found employment, and the cobbler exchanged his handiwork for the farmer's corn. Families came to depend on community interests, and the towns and cities grew.

The Bay State was populated almost entirely by people of English ancestry until after 1849, when immigrants from other countries of Europe began to arrive in large numbers. Among the first were the Irish, fleeing the potato famine of 1845-1847 in their homeland, and the Germans and French, discontented after the political troubles of 1848 in their countries. Beginning in the 1880's, the Italians, Russians, and other groups from Southern and Eastern Europe came seeking work in the mills and factories of Eastern Massachusetts. Many Poles took up farming in the Connecticut Valley, and Portugese fishermen came to do deep-sea fishing in Cape Cod ports.

The early settlers of Massachusetts soon learned that they could scratch only a bare living from the rocky soil, so they turned their energies to the development of manufacturing. As early as the 1600's they began to move such crafts as spinning, weaving, and woodworking out of the home. Factories were built beside the streams, where waterfalls provided power. The first woolen mill in the colonies was built at Rowley in 1643. A tannery was established at Haverhill as early as 1747. Industrial development was stimulated by the Revolutionary war. Equipment for the Continental Army was manufactured by shoe



and leather establishments at Lynn, firearms at Springfield, and iron furnaces in several Massachusetts towns.

Textile manufacturing on a large scale began in 1814, when Francis Cabot Lowell built a practical power loom on English models, and installed it in a cotton mill at Waltham. By the 1840's other textile mills had been constructed at Fall River, Lawrence, and New Bedford. Massachusetts had become a leading producer of cotton, silk, and wool thread and cloth. Today the state is a leader in the textile field, although it must compete with states nearer the sources of raw material and those having a cheaper labor supply.

Boot and shoe manufacturing is centered in Lynn, Haverhill, Brockton, and Boston. Massachusetts owes its leadership in this industry to its water power and to the skill of Yankee inventors in improving methods of manufacture. The invention of a sewing machine in 1845 was the most important contributor to mass production of shoes. The tanning of hides became an outstanding companion industry. Massachusetts leads the other states in the manufacture of leather.

Other industries are widely diversified. Paper mills were established after the War Between the States to supply the growing publishing industry. Holyoke became known as the "Paper City". Electrical machinery, appliances, and supplies rank first in dollar value today. Fabricated metal products, and foundry and machine-shop products also rank high. Other



important products include carpets and rugs, and rubber goods. Waltham is noted for its watches and clocks. Research concentrated in the Cambridge-Boston area, has become of great importance.

The manufacture of machinery for the great industries is an industry in itself. Looms for weaving cloth are made in Worcester. Beverly has shops that supply the complete machinery for shoe factories.

As manufacturing expanded, many farmers abandoned the rocky soil to work in factories. The opening of the Erie canal in 1825 flooded Massachusetts with farm products from the Ohio Valley. Wheat grown as far west as Indiana now was transported to the East so cheaply that it could compete favorably with grain grown in the Berkshires. Today, most of the farms are small. But the many large cities in the state offer a profitable market for vegetables, poultry, fruit, and dairy products. Sweet corn and onions are the most important vegetables grown in the state. The Nashoba Valley region is an outstanding apple-growing area. Besides cranberries, strawberries thrive on the marshes and sands of Cape Cod.

The colonists found some of the best fishing grounds of the world off the Massachusetts coast. Gloucester, Provincetown, and Boston became prosperous from catches of cod and mackerel. Today the state leads all other Atlantic states in the value of its fishery products.



The most valuable mineral product of Massachusetts is granite. For many years the Bay State led in granite production, and it is still an important producer. Marble quarried at Lee was used to build the National Capitol, the Washington Monument, Grant's Tomb, and the Philadelphia City Hall.

Massachusetts ranks among the first ten states in the nation in the number of manufacturing establishments, the number of employees at work, and the value (just under \$10,000,000,000) added to products by manufacture. This record is attained despite the fact that all the rubber, wool, oil, cotton and steel and other metals used in the industries must be imported. Another factor that has been overcome is lack of hydroelectric power. Today 90% of the electricity produced in the state is generated in steam plants. To the older industries of cotton and woolen textiles, leather, and shoes have been added electrical machinery and equipment, electronics, chemistry, and plastics. Many old cotton and woolen mills have been converted into industrial centers with diversified products. Massachusetts is not only the natural center of distribution for New England but also one of the richest markets in the country. Over one third of the total population of the United States live within a circle of 500 miles from the center of the state. Boston is 200 miles nearer Europe than is New York City; 400 miles nearer Buenos Aires than is New Orleans; and 103 miles nearer Rio de Janeiro than is Baltimore.

One of the most curious of all social phenomena is that current events must be left to posterity for interpretation. It is difficult to understand present-day trends. In this age of progress, however, some predictions can be made. Just as Massachusetts seemingly prophesied American industrial development, so today, is she the leading symbol of the new era of electronics and technology. Massachusetts has turned her concentration from the textile industry to the field of industrial technology and electronics.

Massachusetts has throughout history been the focal point of our nation's development. At Rowe, one of the two municipal atomic power plants under construction in the world, is expected to be completed next year. This is an example of the technological development of the new era; and Massachusetts, as in the past, leads the way.

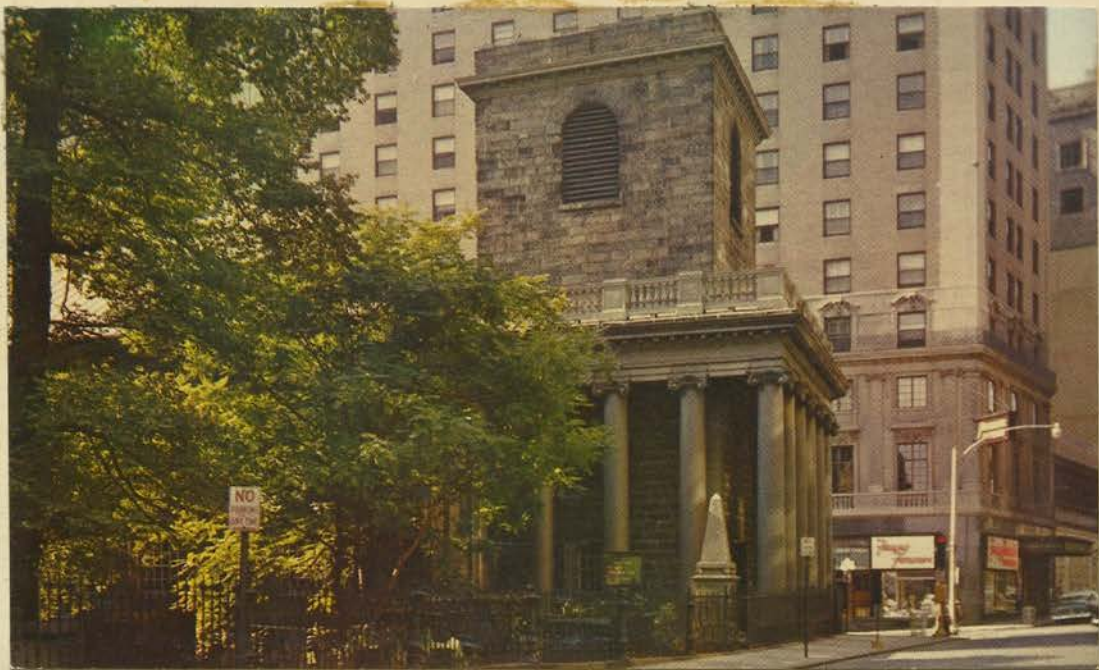




MUSEUM OF SCIENCE







KING'S CHAPEL

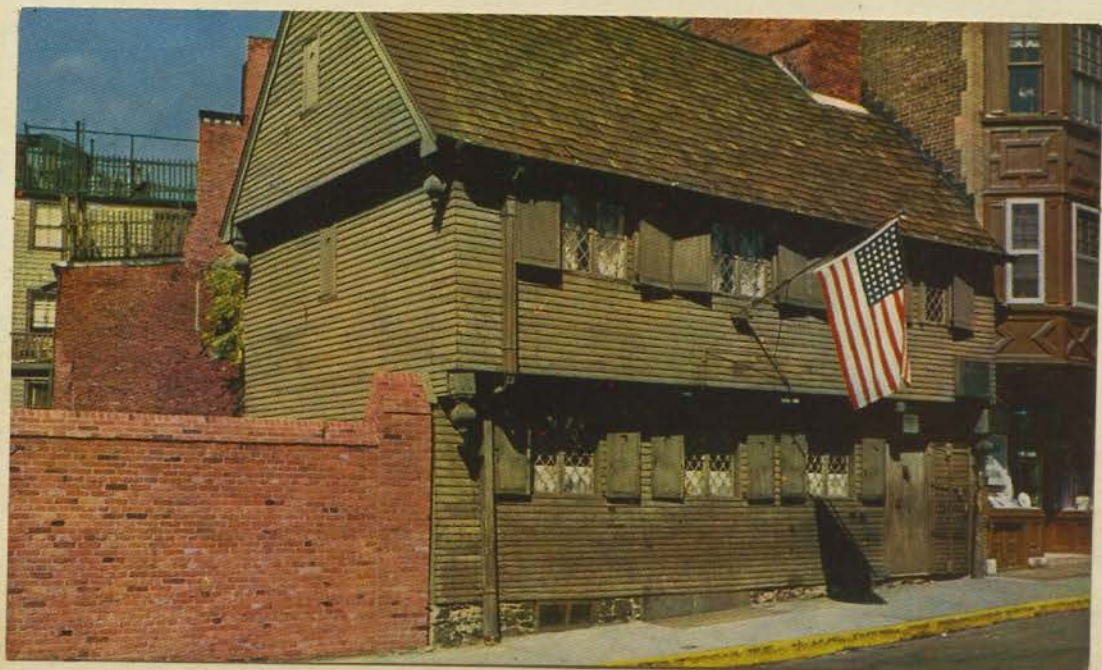


LOUISBOURG SQUARE





CHARLES RIVER AND BACK BAY SKYLINE

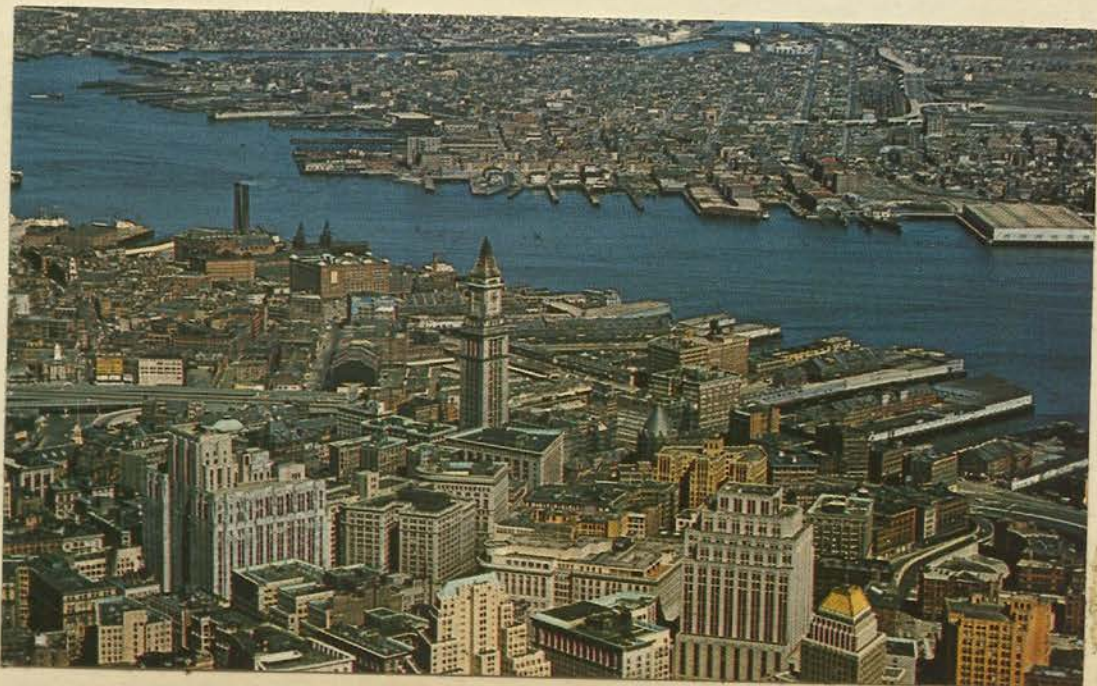


THE PAUL REVERE HOUSE



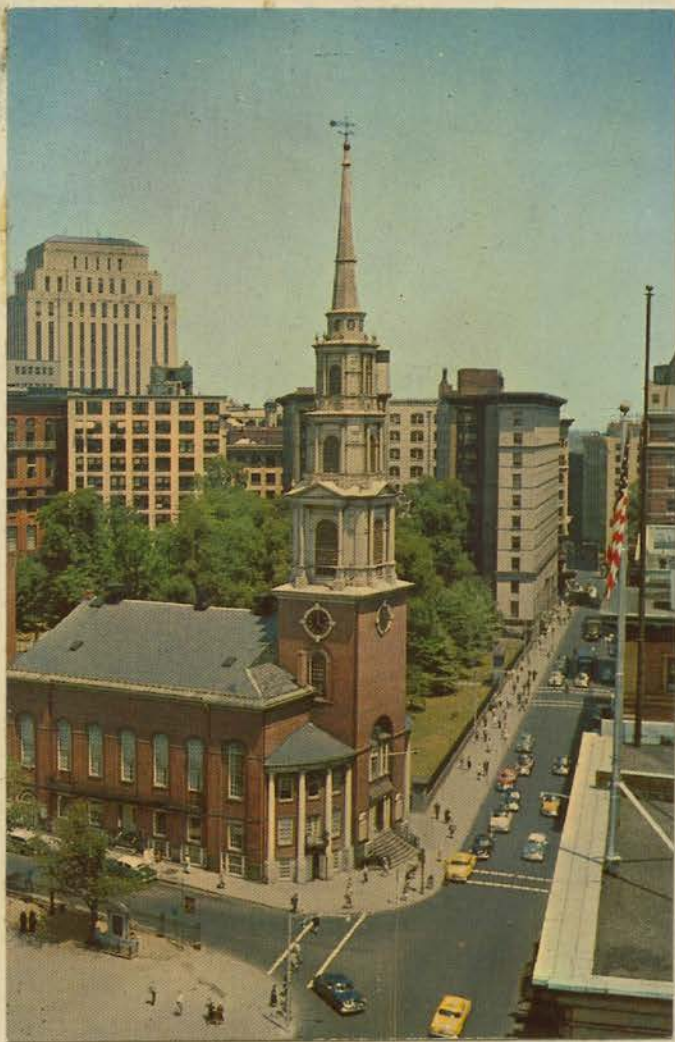


THE HATCH MUSIC SHELL



AIR VIEW OF BOSTON AND BOSTON HARBOR





PARK STREET CHURCH



HISTORIC BUNKER HILL MONUMENT



## HISTORY OF BOSTON

Boston had its beginning when William Blaxton invited the people of Charlestown to the peninsula of "Trimountaine". Shortly after this event, on September 17, 1630, "Trimountaine" became what is now Boston. Trenchant commercial competition between the newly founded Boston and the surrounding areas--namely, Charlestown and Newtowne--flourished, but the ideal location of Boston soon put it in the forefront. Like a magnet, Boston attracted multitudes of immigrants desirous of opportunity and along with them, venturesome businessmen who saw a great future in the newly created city.

It was not long before Boston became a prime shipping center with fishing and trading as the principal occupations. Around this new and prospering industry there was built a post office in 1639, a mint in 1652, and a bank in 1686. With this commercial growth came an ever-increasing number of people.

As the city assumed a more distinct character, a method of government was created in the form of a town meeting. Within the town meeting there was embodied a council who voted in a purely democratic manner, appropriating the necessary taxes when needed and seeing to the everyday administrative tasks which confronted them. However, it ceased to function as intended due to the



tremendous growth of the city and the dogmatic beliefs of the Puritans which impeded the duties of the council. As Boston grew so did her social, political, and economic problems. The cult of the individual as expounded by the Puritans augmented by an even greater influx of immigrants created a serious social problem which finally led to a period of political as well as social chaos and frustration. The turmoil of that period was culminated by the banishing of Roger Williams and Ann Hutchinson. If this were not enough trouble to contend with, the worst was yet to come in the semblance of "Witchcraft."

Commercialism emerged as the dominant force and interest of Boston and helped to mitigate the religious antagonisms and practices held by the religious factions of the city. The new commercial population turned the attentions of the inhabitants from the prosaic problems of the day to the new and growing world of business. A new class of people began to make their presence felt and with this growing class a new era was being molded. It threatened the caste system of their time so closely adhered to by the Puritans. An intellectual enfranchisement permeated the whole social structure with new and different ideas, social approbations, and beliefs. The upheaval wrought upon the city by this "new class" caused the abrogation of the old colony charter in 1686. Freedom of worship was threatened and even violated



until the dissident factions could compromise their differences. The compromise that followed marked the end of an era which saw the birth of a new and struggling city which faced the exigencies of their day and overcame them. However, the worst was yet to come in the form of English taxation and political misrepresentation. This would be a struggle not merely with those problems indigenous to Boston, but problems of a new kind embodied by a sovereign nation, foreign to the soil of Boston. Boston would now be defenseless under the yoke of dictatorial demands imposed upon her by England.

England became more and more difficult to deal with until relations between the inhabitants of Boston and England reached a point of extreme enmity and hatred. The British were determined to subjugate the people of Boston compelling them to pay homage to the King. The coercion first took on the form of a multitude of acts exemplified by the Stamp Act enacted in 1765 and the Declaratory Act. These acts were an attempt by the English to control Boston and the colonies through monetary means. The anger and wrath of the people grew increasingly intense, and all that was necessary to spark an armed uprising would be an overt act of force by the British.

It is necessary to pause at this point and digest the facts and events thus far presented. The questions most appropos at this time are, could this state of affairs

have been avoided, and was this the destiny of history? No one factor or event can conclusively give us the answer we are seeking, but rather the answers lay in history itself, which is an irresistible force so created by the interaction of people motivated by self-love and selfishness.

On March 5, 1770, the inevitable happening took place when a group of Bostonians started to harass a sentinel near the Town House, which subsequently resulted in the Boston Massacre. The cry of "Taxation without Representation" gave way to the cry of "Liberty and Freedom."

The Bostonians organized themselves into armed groups called Minute Men whose purpose was the defense of the city. General Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, decided to send a secret expedition of troops to destroy the Minute Men at Concord. The plan was exposed by the Bostonians, and they in turn formulated a plan whereby signals would be used to notify the city of the approach of the British Army. Paul Revere stood ready to spread the warning throughout Boston. This act would find its way into history as the "Midnight ride of Paul Revere." As Revere galloped through the city streets crying aloud "The British are coming," households awoke; men took up their arms and prepared to fight. The Minute Men met the British on April 19, 1775, at Concord Bridge where the "Shot Heard Round the World" signaled the start of the American Revolution.



The Revolution eventually paved the road to victory, but the price was enormous. It was marked by such bitter campaigns as The Battle of Bunker Hill. The realization of independence and liberty would not have been possible if it were not for the few but brave Bostonians.

After the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 2, 1776, Boston became involved in domestic controversies revolving around state politics. Local uprisings, such as Shays Rebellion, marked a period of confusion wherein the city was trying to find itself and assume a distinct character and personality.

Once again religious dissention, like a latent malady, manifested itself when Jonathan Matthew sparked the unitarian movement. The sequel to this movement led to the formation of the first Unitarian Church organized in 1782 with the main headquarters located in Boston.

The first mayor of Boston was John Phillips, who was succeeded by the inimitable Josiah Quincy. Within the terms of these two mayors the original charter of the city was changed so very often that recognition of it was impossible. The new amendments to the charter extended the term of mayor from two to four years; the Board of Aldermen and with it the Common Council was abolished and a state finance commission was instituted. With these changes the city of Boston not only was called a city but took on a structure typical of what a city should be. These amendments to the

charter mark a definite trend away from the village form of government to a more sophisticated and cosmopolitan type of institution.

Now that the city had assumed a more distinct type of character appeared at that time the issue of slavery brought to the attention of the public by William Lloyd Garrison, who promulgated the Liberator, a publication favoring the abolition of slavery. The movement gained momentum until the tempers of the people burned red hot only to have them become even more infuriated when the South passed the Fugitive Slave Law. The city organized into a movement to free the slaves. Riots broke out and mayhem followed. Abraham Lincoln said, "the city of Boston was in a real way responsible for the agitation and finally the secession of the South."

Aside from the purely political controversies, Boston, during and after the time of the Civil War became well known as a literary center boasting of such men as Emerson, Hawthorne, and Thoreau.

However, trouble and tribulations still made their presence felt when on March 9 and 10, 1872, a great fire broke out and destroyed 67 acres of business and personal property. In September, 1919, the Boston Police Department went on strike thus indirectly bringing about gross pillaging and an unabated wave of crime. Governor Calvin Coolidge called for the entire state guard to protect the well being of the city



and its inhabitants. *New Orleans.*

The characteristics of the original town are still evident in the narrow and irregular streets of Beacon Hill and the North End. Boston abounds with famous landmarks. The Old South Meeting House, constructed as a church in 1669 and rebuilt in 1729, was the scene of several pre-Revolutionary rallies, including the rally that led to the Boston Tea Party. Another famous old church is the Old North Church, built in 1723. From its steeple was flashed on the night of April 18, 1775, the signal informing Paul Revere of the route taken by the British force dispatched against Concord. The Old State House, dating from 1748 and subsequently restored, overlooks the scene of the Boston Massacre. A number of historic documents, notably the Declaration of Independence was read from its balcony. Another historical site is that of the Bunker Hill Monument, a granite obelisk, 221 feet in height, stands in Charlestown on Breed's Hill, site of the heaviest fighting in the historic Battle of Bunker Hill. *In the country.*

Since 1840, when Boston was chosen as the American terminus of the Cunard Line, it has had direct steamship lines to Europe, and in recent years has had shipping connections with other ports of the world. The city's shipping and port facilities are concentrated mainly between South Boston and Charlestown. More than forty miles of side wharfage is located in this area. The port of Boston ranks third in dollar value of cargo handled, being outranked

only by New York and New Orleans.

Boston is the foremost fishing port on the Atlantic seaboard, and annually distributes one third of the fresh and frozen-fish products of the United States. One of the largest wool-trading centers in the country, Boston receives more than half of the nation's raw wool imports. The city is also the foremost distributing center of the shoe and leather industries.

Boston is the terminus of the Boston and Maine, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, and the Boston and Albany railroads. Two stations are situated on opposite sides of the business district, namely the North Station of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the South Station of the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroads. Boston has become a leading national and international air station, with service provided by six foreign and seven domestic airlines at the conveniently situated Logan International Airport in East Boston. The airport serves about 1,250,000 passengers annually, and has the largest commercial runway in the country. In addition, the intracity subway system connects Boston with most of the cities in the metropolitan area and accommodates thousands of commuters daily.

The Federal Reserve Bank of the First District is located in Boston, and the city ranks first in the nation in the volume of business handled by investment trusts. On a per capita basis, savings deposits in Boston banks are nearly three times



the average for the country as a whole. Boston ranks third in the nation in the volume of insurance business handled.

Boston has been a cultural and educational center since its colonization. The most brilliant single flowering of American letters had its setting in the Boston-Concord area during the middle decades of the last century. Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, James Russell, Lowell, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Dean Howells, Francis Parkman, and William Heckling Prescott were among the literary figures whose fame earned the city the title "Athens of America". Boston was the cradle of Unitarianism and Transcendentalism. Here Mary Baker Eddy organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist in 1879. The first public school in America, the Public Latin School was founded in 1635. Boston also established the English High School, first high school in the country, in 1821 and the first high school for girls in 1854.

The Boston Public Library (first city public library to be entirely supported by taxation) is one of the three great scholarly libraries of the country open to the public and is the largest municipal free library in the world, specializing in Shakespeare, Americana and Spanish literature. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts contains the largest collection of prints and rare Oriental and Egyptian art objects in the country. The Boston Museum of Science is one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the world.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra founded in 1881 is one of the nation's best. The Boston Pops concerts which are part of its spring season program are among the most popular of the many concerts given in the city. Scarcely less noted are such organizations as the Handel and Haydn Society, the Cecilia Society and the Apollo Society. The New England Conservatory of Music is the largest institution of its kind in the United States.

Boston has for generations been a commercial and manufacturing center, but its chief claim to fame is in its historical and literary associations, its libraries and educational institutions--in short, its position, more or less freely acknowledged, as the chief center of culture in the United States. It may be said that the things of the mind and spirit--books, pictures, music, practical religion, the love of nature and the healthy sports which bring mind and body and spirit together--all these are characteristic interests of Boston, and they are characteristic because they are so vitally interesting to so large a portion of the population. Oliver Wendell Holmes makes one of the characters in the "Professor at the Breakfast Table" say that Boston is full of crooked little streets, but it--"has opened, and kept open more turnpikes that lead straight to free thought and free speech and free deeds than any other city of live men or dead men--I don't care how broad their streets, nor how high their steeples."





SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY



PRESIDENT ROBERT J. MUNCE



SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

Founded 1876

20 DIERNE STREET • DORSETT 14, MASSACHUSETTS



DEAN DONALD W. GOODRICH



# SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

Founded 1906

20 DERNE STREET :- BOSTON 14, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Dean

March 8, 1960

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter will serve as evidence that the College Departments of Suffolk University were admitted to membership in the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at the annual meeting of the Association in December of 1952.

Membership in the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools constitutes accreditation in the New England area.

Sincerely yours,

Donald W. Goodrich  
Dean

DWG/fl



## A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

In September, 1906, Gleason Archer, a recent graduate of the Boston University Law School, and a man of vision, high ideals, and tireless energy, founded as a modest personal venture, the Suffolk Law School, for the purpose of offering an evening course in law to struggling young students who had to spend their daytime hours in self-support. He understood from experience the aspirations and the needs of such men. The school was started with nine students. Mr. Archer being at first the only teacher, and the living room of his apartment serving as the school room for the first year.

In 1914 the School of Law was chartered with degree-granting power by the Legislature of Massachusetts and signed by the Governor in March of the same year. Mr. Archer thereupon transferred the school by a deed of gift to the trustees named in the charter, and directed all earnings above running expenses into a building fund of which he was treasurer.

On borrowed capital, and hampered by a general strike, Mr. Archer pushed the project of constructing new physical facilities to success. The cornerstone was laid by the Honorable Calvin Coolidge on August 4, 1920 at the corner of Derne and Temple Streets directly in the shadow of the Massachusetts State House, and amid the historic surroundings of Beacon Hill. Due to the large enrollment in the Suffolk Law School, it was found necessary to add a large annex in 1923-24.



In September, 1934, by a vote of the trustees of the Law School, Mr. Archer established as a companion institution, the Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, with a five-year evening course. This new college was intended to perform in the field of academic education the same service that Suffolk Law School has performed in the field of legal education. In February, 1935, the Massachusetts Legislature conferred upon the new institution power to grant the usual degrees.

In September, 1935, two new departments were added: the Suffolk Graduate School of Law and the Department of Journalism. In April, 1937, the Massachusetts Legislature, by a special charter with the usual degree-granting powers, incorporated Suffolk University, consisting of five departments, law, liberal arts, graduate school, school of journalism, and a new department of business administration. The trustees promptly elected Gleason Archer as president of the new university. With characteristic energy, Mr. Archer at once launched a new building campaign and between April and December, 1937, added thirty-five thousand square feet to the floor space of the main building and annex by carrying both buildings higher into the air. As a result of this addition a spacious general library was established.

Today, Suffolk University is located on historic Beacon Hill, directly behind the State House, and is in the very center of Boston's unrivaled transportation facilities.



In the University building are the administrative offices which include the offices of the President, the Dean, the Director of Placement, the Bursar, and other administrative personnel. Also in the building are classrooms, completely equipped and modern laboratories for biology, chemistry, geology, and physics, bookstore, and student lounges. The University library, containing over sixty thousand volumes, is located on the third floor of the main building. By yearly appropriations and gifts from alumni and others it is constantly increasing its collections. The reading room has seating accommodations for more than three hundred readers. It is open to faculty, students, members of the staff, and alumni.

The University auditorium, which has a seating capacity of one thousand, is located between the annex and the main building. The auditorium has a completely equipped stage affording excellent facilities for student dramatics as well as concerts, debates, commencements, general assemblies, and similiar functions. The University Theater and Dramatic Work Shop is housed in the auditorium to give the seriously interested drama student experience in the art of make-up, stage setting, and acting.

Although the physical equipment of a university is important, the quality of its educational program is even more significant. The true measure of a university is reflected in the record of its graduates. Early in its history, Suffolk University gained recognition for the quality of its Faculty and

the success of its graduates. Judges, lawyers, bankers, businessmen, educators, and leaders in civic and political life owe their advancement to the quality of training received at Suffolk University.

The regular course in the day division consists of three academic years of full-time study of law. Students who cannot devote substantially all of their time to the study of law may enroll in the evening division and complete work for the degree in four years, or may take a special program of part-time study in the day division.

The method of instruction in Suffolk Law School combines the study of cases and texts with lectures designed to develop legal reasoning and a thorough knowledge of principles and rules.

Competent practice of law requires an ability to analyze and marshal complicated fact situations, as well as a knowledge of legal principles and a trained power of legal reasoning. As the successful study of law depends upon the power of the student to acquire the skilled lawyer's mode of thought--the legal mind, students at the Suffolk Law School are trained to develop lawyer-like ability in analysis, reasoning and expression, and to acquire an integrated understanding of related fields of law. Problems are assigned to all students for training in legal thought, research and writing. Classes at the Law School are taught on a seminar basis, in small groups with individual discussion and writing.



## SCHOOL OF LAW

Courses for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in Suffolk University Law School are offered in day and evening divisions. The regular course in the day division consists of three academic years of full-time study of law. Students who cannot devote substantially all of their time to the study of law may enroll in the evening division and complete work for the degree in four years, or may take a special program of part-time study in the day division.

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One of the outstanding features of the Law School is the Moot Court which was established with the view that students would receive valuable experience in pleading, practice and trial so that the student would begin his practical experience in law school and not encounter it for the first time after he has been admitted to the Bar. Practice in this court is conducted strictly in accordance with the law and rules of courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Handling of cases in the court gives the student a working knowledge of court procedure and develops in him a sense of professional responsibility. In all respects, the effort is to approximate as nearly as possible the experience which the young lawyer will have in his first years at the Bar whether practicing by himself or as a junior in a law office.

The students of Suffolk Law School have access to an outstanding law library which is part of the University building, containing over twenty-seven thousand volumes. This library includes all of the reported decisions of all the states, in the National Reporter System, and all of the official reports of many of the states; reports of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal courts; reports of selected Federal Administrative Agencies; the American Digest; Corpus Juris and Corpus Juris Secundum; American Jurisprudence and American Law Reports. It contains a full set of English reports and a large collection of legal periodicals, text-books and case-books.



Another feature of the Law School is that outstanding students participate in legal internship in the office of the Middlesex County District Attorney, where the program was initiated in this region, and also in the office of the Attorney General of Massachusetts. Others gain practical experience through clerkships in leading law offices.

The Wig and Robe Society is a private organization in which all male students in the Law School are eligible for membership. It maintains club rooms in close proximity to the School in which it has the reports of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, the Federal Reports, Corpus Juris, textbooks and other legal material available to its membership. Guest lecturers are procured to speak on problems of the law. It is an aim of the Society to foster a closer unity between students, faculty and alumni.

The Graduate Division of Suffolk University Law School offers courses which are open to members of the Bar, law school graduates, and other persons qualified for participation by virtue of occupation, training or experience.

The Law School has a large and active alumni association composed of former students now on the Bench and at the Bar. Its Fall, Winter and Spring Dinners each year bring noted jurists, leading lawyers, and other distinguished speakers for addresses on current legal problems. It maintains the Alumni Fund from annual contributions of its members. This fund furnishes generous support for scholarships, library acquisitions, and other needs of the Law School.



## COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The College of Liberal Arts at Suffolk University was the first of the distinctively undergraduate colleges to be built upon the foundations laid by Gleason L. Archer when he established the Suffolk Law School in 1906.

In 1934, for what seemed to Gleason Archer and the trustees compelling reasons, the College of Liberal Arts was established. From the beginning it offered the college education required for admission to law school as well as courses in the liberal arts and sciences which led to Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. A substantial proportion of the students in the College of Liberal Arts were preparing to be teachers in these early days, just as they have been doing throughout the 1950's. In 1937 the original Suffolk charter was amended by the Massachusetts Legislature and the institution then including the Law School and the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Journalism, and Business Administration was renamed Suffolk University and was given authority to grant the customary degrees. In 1952 the College was accredited by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Prior to the end of World War II in 1945, the College of Liberal Arts had a relatively small enrollment. The enrollment records indicate figures of 300 to 350 students, of whom approximately two thirds attended as part-time evening students. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded during these



early years, 1937 through 1947, was eighty-six. Thirty-eight of these degrees were in education while the forty-eight other majors included departments such as history, English, government, and economics. During these years also the college faculty was small and very largely made up of part-time teachers.

The return home of discharged young veterans and the provisions of the so-called G.I. Bills directed a flood of potential college students to Suffolk in 1946. The Spring Semester had a total college enrollment of about 900 and, when the Fall Semester opened, there were over 1500 students in all colleges. One great difference in the post-World-War-II college was that eighty per-cent of the students were full-time day students. Another peculiar fact about the college enrollment of 1946-1947 was that almost half the students were Freshman and perhaps thirty per-cent were Sophomores. There was a small Junior Class, but there were only seven Seniors to graduate that year.

Of course this kind of explosive growth meant severe problems, one of which was the building of a new faculty. The number of professors, in spite of great obstacles, was rapidly expanded during 1946, 1947, and 1948 until the faculty consisted of forty members, the large majority of whom were full-time teachers.

In the immediate post-war years of 1946, 1947, and 1948, a large number of the students came to the College of Liberal Arts to take a two-year pre-legal course then offered as prep-

aration for law school. Beginning in 1949, however, the number of pre-legal students began to decline. Special curricula developed in biology, chemistry, English, history, psychology, government, economics, sociology, foreign languages, philosophy, and education began to claim the interests of the liberal arts students. Many began to plan to enter graduate schools and professional schools other than law. Gradually the 1946-1947 imbalance of enrollment between classes began to correct itself so that the distribution of students between the four classes became normal for a liberal arts college. The proportion of day students to evening students settled down to two thirds of the former to one third of the latter. In the early 1950's the rush of World War II veterans subsided. Because of this, the time required to build up a body of young high school graduates, and because of the Korean War, the enrollment of all the colleges declined. Since Korea, the decline has reversed itself and the numbers of liberal arts students has climbed back to a maximum that can be comfortably and efficiently taught in the present University facilities.

DAY FALL ENROLLMENT 1950 THROUGH 1959

(Liberal Arts & Prelegal)

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
390	366	271	255	322	323	394	432	495	454



Besides curriculum development, the project of greatest interest to the college faculty has been to strive for a steady and healthy increase in the quality of work performed by Suffolk University students. Standards for admission and retention of students have been notably tightened since 1957. A substantial proportion of the liberal arts Freshmen are admitted on the basis of College Entrance Examination Board S.A.T. scores; most of the rest are tested by the University Guidance Office before admission. The rejection rate of final applications runs between twenty-five and thirty-five per-cent. The Dean's List each semester contains about fifteen per-cent of the student body, and in each graduating class a somewhat smaller percentage--about twelve per-cent--is graduated with honors.

Journalism students have an opportunity to actually practice their skills in the school newspaper called "The Suffolk Journal". Those who work on the "Journal" staff gain invaluable practical experience in newspaper writing and administration. News reporting, feature stories, rewriting, makeup, and layout are some of the functions of this activity.

## DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

The Department of Journalism was established in 1937 for the purpose of training students for a career in the field of journalism. So that the student will be capable of judging values soundly and will be equipped to give substance to his journalistic work, he is required to devote his efforts mainly to the Liberal Arts subjects of economics, government, history, philosophy, psychology, science, sociology, and speech. The student is made aware of various writing styles by a thorough study of literature. It should be observed that opportunities in journalism today are not restricted to the urban or rural newspaper fields. Trade journals, publishing houses, advertising departments and agencies, and the various types of public relations work are in need of college graduates with a basic training in the liberal arts as well as in the routines of journalism.

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

As one of the newest departments within Suffolk University, the Department of Education has a unique program for teacher training at various levels. It is the purpose of the Department of Education to provide educational programs which will effectively prepare students to become qualified teachers. Undergraduate curricula in the Education Department are designed to develop young men and women with well-balanced personal qualities, a sense of civic responsibility, an understanding of teaching job requirements, and a capacity for hard work to begin a professional career.

Preparation for teaching elementary school (grades 1-6) may lead to either a B.S. or an A.B. degree, both degrees with the major in elementary education and with a special background minor in the social sciences. The curricula for teacher training at the secondary school level will lead to either an A.B. or to a B.S. degree with the major in a teaching field and with two minors--one in professional education and one in a second teaching field. In addition, there is a planned curriculum for supervisory and guidance positions.

In his senior year, the student is placed in a cooperating school system for a period of observation and supervised teaching. His work is evaluated by faculty members in charge of students teaching in cooperation with the Principal and other teachers in the school system.

The Department of Education offers a graduate program leading to a Master of Arts degree in Education. The purpose of this program is to offer facilities for advanced study and research so that students may receive a comprehensive view of the field of knowledge in which they are working. Here, also, students may acquire the technique needed to give quality to constructive imagination for independent investigation in the field of education.

Through its graduate courses, the Department of Education furnishes advanced programs for those who are planning to become teachers of academic subjects and leaders in education.





PROFESSOR JOHN J. MAHONEY

CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS  
ADMINISTRATION

## DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Business Administration program is planned to offer a thorough and completely modern four year college education preparing the student for a career in business.

The Department offers a choice of five major fields of study: Accounting, Management, Marketing, Business Administration with an Education minor, and Pre-Legal leading to the six year combined degrees of B.S. in B.A. and L.L.B. One-half of the four year program is in the nature of general education and consisting of courses in English, history, science, social studies, humanities, psychology, and free electives. The other half of the four year program leading to the Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree is divided into two equal parts: (1) Required core courses in Business Administration made up of Accounting Principles, Business Law, Principles of Economics, Principles of Management, Principles of Marketing, Business Finance, and Business Statistics. (2) The fields of specialization are Accounting, Management, Marketing, Business Administration with a minor in Education, Pre-Legal program made up of three years of Business Administration and one year in the Suffolk University Law School leading to a B.S. in B.A. and L.L.B. in the Law School after two additional years in the Law School.



### THE ACCOUNTING MAJOR

The student in his Junior year, having successfully completed the required basic course in Accounting, may decide on preparation for a career in public, private, or governmental accounting. The student may choose electives in this field from the following: Federal and State Taxation, Budgetary Accounting, Analysis of Financial Statements, System Building, and Governmental Accounting.

### THE MANAGEMENT MAJOR

This major offers to the student preparation for a career in middle and top level management.

Required courses are Principles of Management (as a Business Administration "core" course), Cost Accounting, and Budgetary Accounting. The Student has the opportunity to choose other management major courses from the following: Analysis of Financial Statements, Insurance, Investments, Real Estate, Personnel Management, Sales Management, Industrial Management, Transportation, Retail Store Organization and Management, Motion and Time Study, Credits and Collections, and Organization and Operation of Small Business.

### THE MARKETING MAJOR

The field of distribution is the career field of the student choosing this major.

Required courses are Principles of Marketing (as a

Business Administration "core" course), and Analysis of Financial Statements. Choice of courses available to the Marketing major are Salesmanship, Sales Management, Advertising, Wholesaling, Retailing, Retail Store Organization and Management, Transportation, Insurance, Real Estate, Investments, Personnel Management, Organization and Operation of Small Business, Credits and Collections, and Sales and Market Research.

MAJOR in BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION-

MINOR in EDUCATION

The student who wishes to teach business subjects at the high school level has an opportunity to prepare himself through this major.

The equivalent of two years of general education are the same as for all Business Administration majors. The Business Administration "core" course requirement equivalent to one year is the same as described above.

The fourth-quarter of the four year program includes Salesmanship, Advertising, Adolescent Psychology, History and Philosophy of Education, Curriculum and Methods, and Observation and Student Teaching.



## THE PRE-LEGAL - BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION MAJOR

(six year combined degree program)

The student interested in law and business administration as his career field will complete the first three years of the B.S. in B.A. program omitting Business Law and substituting in its place the one year course, Government Regulation of Industry. Upon the successful completion of the first year at the Suffolk Law School he will be awarded the B.S. in B.A. degree. When the third year in the Law School has been completed the L.L.B. degree will be awarded.

Just as with any professional education, these academic programs are intended merely to lay the foundation for subsequent growth. They are not intended to be a substitute for experience, but rather to make one's later experiences more meaningful. A thorough internship or apprenticeship period in business after graduation will always be an essential part of the qualifications for subsequent success, just as it is for the successful practice of medicine, law, or engineering.

## A HISTORY OF DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY

In October of 1959, three active members of the Suffolk University Business Club decided that they wanted to establish a professional commerce and business administration fraternity within the Department of Business Administration at Suffolk University. Accounting Professor Harold M. Stone suggested that the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi would be an excellent organization in which to belong. Consequently, at the request of the three students, Professor Stone wrote to the Central Office of Delta Sigma Pi in Oxford, Ohio to inquire about the feasibility of establishing a student chapter of Delta Sigma Pi at Suffolk University. Information concerning the Fraternity was readily forwarded to Suffolk by Mr. James Thomson, the Executive Director of Delta Sigma Pi.

On November 23, 1959, a general meeting was attended by sixty interested Business Department students. At this meeting, literature concerning Delta Sigma Pi was distributed and seniors Thomas Flaherty, Domenic Buono, and Arthur Tully, along with Professor Stone, explained the importance of having a business fraternity within the University as well as the advantages of membership to the individual student. As a result of this first meeting, a great amount of enthusiasm was generated and it was agreed to set up a local business fraternity with the name of Delta Sigma. A few days later Mr. Thomson visited Suffolk University and talked with Professor Stone and a group



of students about developing a strong business fraternity on the Suffolk University campus. Mr. Thomson was able to give the newly formed Delta Sigma Fraternity helpful information about fraternity functions and operations.

On December 9, 1959, a second general business meeting, which was attended by thirty-five business students and ten faculty members, was held at Purcell's Restaurant. At this meeting it was agreed to set up a committee type of organization for the new Delta Sigma Fraternity consisting of an executive committee, an organization committee, a finance committee, a program committee, and a publicity committee. Each of these committees is headed by a chairman. Each of the committees act on behalf of the Fraternity as a whole with the executive committee approving all important decisions. In order to insure full participation on the part of every member in the Fraternity, it was felt that having a committee type of organization would best serve this purpose. However, on May 11, 1960, the Fraternity plans to hold elections that adhere to the By-Laws of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

After a careful screening of each potential Delta Sigma Fraternity Brother, a starting nucleus of forty-five members were taken into the folds of the Fraternity. Each one of these Brothers decided that they wanted something better in the way of membership in an outstanding organization that would not only benefit themselves directly, but Suffolk University as well.



The Brothers in Delta Sigma Fraternity are representative of the better students within the Department of Business Administration and they have generated an unusual degree of spirit and enthusiasm throughout the University.

Since its inception back in October, 1959, Delta Sigma Fraternity has carried through an unusually healthy program of professional and social events. On February 5, the Fraternity held a "smoker" at the Boston Club where James Daly, the District Director for the New England area, was the featured speaker of the evening. On February 27, Delta Sigma held a successful dance which was attended by Regional Director M. John Marko and District Director James Daly, both from the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. An evening dinner with a guest speaker from the investment department of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was held at the Boston Club on March 22. It was attended by both students and business faculty as well as Mr. James Daly and Mr. N. Peter Johnson, the President of the Boston College chapter of Delta Sigma Pi. Besides the March 22 dinner, the Founders of Delta Sigma, along with faculty advisors Professor Stone and Professor Mahoney, had dinner at the Parker House with Mr. N. Peter Johnson, the President of the Boston College chapter, Mr. Chester Brown, the President of the Boston University chapter, and Mr. James Daly. Also in March, a group of Brothers toured the plant facilities of the Hood Rubber Company in Watertown, Massachusetts.



As for future events planned by Delta Sigma Fraternity, a business forum is scheduled for April 22 in which a guest speaker from the business world will be featured along with several Brothers who will be prepared to discuss the pros and cons of a current business problem. In May, in conjunction with the Suffolk University Recognition Day, Delta Sigma Fraternity is awarding a Scholarship Key to the highest ranking male senior in the Department of Business Administration. In awarding this Key, the Brothers of Delta Sigma feel that they are not only helping to advance academic scholarship within the Business Department, but at the same time they are furthering the name of Delta Sigma Fraternity. In addition to the Scholarship Key, the three Founders of Delta Sigma have established an award to be given annually to the most outstanding Brother in the Fraternity who best exemplifies the spirit and enthusiasm associated with membership in Delta Sigma. Also in May as the charitable event of the year, a group of orphans will be taken to a Red Sox baseball game. In doing this, Delta Sigma Fraternity will be demonstrating its desire to serve the community of which it is a very functional part. In addition to these events, a series of monthly afternoon luncheons are scheduled to further enhance the professional program of the Fraternity.

From looking at the extensive professional, charitable, and social events that have been executed as well as those planned for the rest of the year, we feel that the Delta Sigma Fraternity of Suffolk University has made outstanding progress towards

developing an effective professional commerce and business administration fraternity. We, the Brothers of Delta Sigma Fraternity, respectfully submit this petition for kind consideration by the Grand Council of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

Thomas J. Flaherty

SENIOR VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Dominic J. Busno

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Arthur W. Gully

CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:

Joseph T. Daly

CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Richard T. Flanigan

CHAIRMAN OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

John E. Boyle

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:

Lewis E. Rosenberg

FACULTY ADVISORS:

Professor Harold M. Stone

Professor John J. Mahoney



OFFICERS OF DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Thomas J. Flaherty

SENIOR VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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Lewis R. Rosenberg

FACULTY ADVISORS:

Professor Harold M. Stone

Professor John J. Mahoney



Thomas J. Flaherty

43 Alpha Road, Dorchester, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Commerce High School, 1954

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Senior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Journal Staff, Yearbook Staff,

Newman Club, Glee Club, Humanities Club.





Domenic S. Buono

14 Neptune Road, Boston, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Commerce High School, 1954

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Senior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club, Humanities Club,

Journal Staff, Yearbook Staff.



Arthur W. Tully

229 Bradstreet Avenue, Revere, Massachusetts

Of English ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Revere High School, 1951

Of Revere, Massachusetts

Senior, Accounting

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Business Club, American Marketing Association,  
Newman Club, Yearbook Staff.





Joseph T. Daly

22 Chase Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Commerce High School, 1956

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Business Administration and Education

U.S. Navy, 2 years

Activities:

Newman Club, Business Club.

Activities Club.



Richard T. Finigan

47 Charnwood Road, Medford, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Medford High School, 1957

Of Medford, Massachusetts

Junior, Accounting

No Military Service

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club, Humanities Club.





John E. Boyle

367 Country Way, Scituate, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Newton High School, 1955

Of Newton, Massachusetts

Junior, Economics

U.S. Marine Corps Reserve

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club, Humanities Club.

Business Club, Journal Staff, Humanities Club.



Lewis Rosenberg

411 Parker Street, Newton Centre, Massachusetts

Of Polish ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Boston English High School, 1956

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Senior, Management

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

Business Club, Journal Staff, Israelites Club.





Vincent A. Acquaviva

51 Harris Street, Revere, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Revere High School, 1956

Of Revere, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Baseball team, Newman Club, Business Club,

American Marketing Association.



Joseph D. Agneta Junior

138 Winthrop Street, Medford, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Medford High School, 1953

Of Medford, Massachusetts

Senior, Accounting

U.S. Marine Corps, 2 years

Activities:

Business Club, Veterans Club, Newman Club,

Society for the Advancement of Management.





Philip D. Baler

100 Nightingale Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts

Of Russian ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Roxbury Memorial High School, 1957

Of Roxbury, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Pre-Legal Club, Israelites Club.



Robert S. Barile

212 Ferry Street, Everett, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Everett High School, 1951

Of Everett, Massachusetts

Senior, Management

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Business Club (Vice President), Management

Club, Marketing Club, Humanities Club,

Newman Club.





Thornton G. Dakin Junior

164 Forest Street, Saugus, Massachusetts

Of English ancestry, Protestant religion

Graduated from Saugus High School, 1957

Of Saugus, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Pre-Legal Club, Drama Club,

American Marketing Association.



Raymond DeBruce

77 Colonial Road, North Weymouth, Massachusetts

Of Polish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Lincoln High School, 1951

Of Cleveland, Ohio

Junior, Accounting

U.S. Marine Corps, 2 years

Activities:

Newman Club, Business Club, Society for the

Advancement of Management.





Edward P. DePierro

155 Spring Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Rindge Technical High School, 1951

Of Cambridge, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Business Club, Society for the Advancement of  
Management.



Henry Farley

29 Madeline Street, Brighton, Massachusetts

Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Columbkille High School, 1955

Of Brighton, Massachusetts

Junior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club.





William J. Giniewicz

48 Suffolk Street, North Abington, Massachusetts

Of Polish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Abington High School, 1958

Of Abington, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club, American Marketing

Association, Glee Club. Marketing Association.

Varsities Club



William B. Glazer

163 Chester Avenue, Chelsea, Massachusetts

Of Russian ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Chelsea High School, 1956

Of Chelsea, Massachusetts

Senior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

Business Club, American Marketing Association,

Israelites Club.





Barry Gordon

51 Parker Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts

Of German ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Chelsea High School, 1958

Of Chelsea, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Management

No Military service

Activities:

Israelites Club, Society for the Advancement of  
Management.

Business Club,  
Committee Club.



Russell S. Hadaya

56 Bellevue Street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Of Syrian ancestry, Syrian Orthodox religion

Graduated from Boston English High School, 1957

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Pre-Legal Club, Society for the Advancement of

Management, Orthodox Club, Business Club,

Humanities Club.





Robert A. Indresano

3 Locust Street, Winthrop, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Winthrop High School, 1954

Of Winthrop, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Accounting

U.S. Air Force, 4 years

Activities:

Veterans Club, Business Club, Newman Club, the

Humanities Club.



Bernard C. Jacobs III

39 Gilmore Road, Belmont, Massachusetts

Of French-German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Belmont High School, 1953

Of Belmont, Massachusetts

Senior, Economics

U.S. Navy, 3 years

Activities:

American Marketing Association, Society for the

Advancement of Management, Newman Club. Club.





Joseph A. Jacoppi

284 Middlesex Road, Tyngsboro, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Lowell High School, 1957

Of Lowell, Massachusetts

Junior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

Newman Club, Business Club, Humanities Club.

Association.



Walter M. Joyce

31 McKone Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Dorchester High School, 1957

Of Dorchester, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Pre-Legal Club, Society for the Advancement of

Management, Newman Club, American Marketing

Association.





Gerald E. Karp

128 Harris Street, Revere, Massachusetts

Of English ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Revere High School, 1957

Of Revere, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Israelites Club.



John D. McCarthy

18 Peak Hill Road, West Roxbury, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Mary's High School, 1956

Of Brookline, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Management

U.S. Marine Corps, 2 years

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club.





George B. Mentzer

10 Royce Road, Newton, Massachusetts

Of German ancestry, Protestant religion

Graduated from Newton High School, 1953

Of Newton, Massachusetts

Senior, Management

U.S. Army, 2 years

Activities:

Business Club, Society for the Advancement  
of Management.



James G. O'Beirne

9½ Bay Street, Beverly, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Mary's High School, 1956

Of Brookline, Massachusetts

Senior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Society for the Advancement of  
Management, American Marketing Association.





Peter T. Pappas

33 Bartlett Street, North Weymouth, Massachusetts

Of Greek ancestry, Greek Orthodox religion

Graduated from Weymouth High School, 1950

Of Weymouth, Massachusetts

Junior, Management

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Orthodox Club, Humanities Club, Society for

the Advancement of Management. Festast Club.



Richard D. Pearce

153 Park Street, Bridgewater, Massachusetts

Of German-English ancestry, Protestant religion

Graduated from Memorial High School, 1951

Of Middleboro, Massachusetts

Junior, Accounting

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Veterans Club, Society for the Advancement of

Management, Business Club, Protestant Club.



Jerrold L. Peckerman

1 Eire Street, Swampscott, Massachusetts

Of Polish-Russian ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Lynn Classical High School, 1957

Of Lynn, Massachusetts

Junior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Israelites Club, Business Club, Society for the  
Advancement of Management.

American Marketing Association, Business

Club, Protestant Club.



Robert A. Pollard

187 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills,  
Massachusetts

Of English ancestry, Protestant religion

Graduated from New Hampton School, 1956

Of New Hampton, New Hampshire

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

American Marketing Association, Business

Club, Protestant Club.





Vincent R. Puzangara

408 Hanover Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Boston English High School, 1956

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Senior, Management

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

Business Club, American Marketing Association,

Newman Club.

Edward Rosenthal

San Pedro Sula, Honduras

Of Honduran ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Chauncy Hall School, 1956

Of Boston, Massachusetts

Senior, Management

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

Business Club, Humanities Club.





Guy A. Santagate

1 Park Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts

Of Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Chelsea High School, 1956

Of Chelsea, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Management

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club, Society for the

Advancement of Management.



John J. Schwasnick

213 East Street, Herkimer, New York

Of Slovenian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from St. Mary's Academy, 1953

Of Little Falls, New York

Junior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Newman Club, Business Club.





Robert J. Schroth

10 Hillview Road, South Braintree, Massachusetts

Of German ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Braintree High School, 1934

Of Braintree, Massachusetts

Senior, Accounting

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Business Club, Newman Club, Veterans Club.



David K. Sherry

27 Whittier Street, Newtonville, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Our Lady's High School, 1954

Of Newton, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Marketing

U.S. Army, 3 years

Activities:

Newman Club, Business Club. ~~Business Club.~~





John J. Silvasy

31 Smith Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts

Of Hungarian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Mission High School, 1956

Of Roxbury, Massachusetts

Senior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Newman Club, Business Club, Humanities Club.

Club, Business Club, Humanities Club.



Ronald B. Skloff

6 Kevin Road, Milton, Massachusetts

Of Russian ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Milton High School, 1957

Of Milton, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

American Marketing Association, Israelites

Club, Business Club, Humanities Club.





Michael S. Smith

73 Maverick Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts

Of Russian ancestry, Jewish religion

Graduated from Chelsea High School, 1957

Of Chelsea, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management,

Israelites Club, Business Club, Pre-Legal Club.



Hugh J. Walsh

79 Wicklow Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts

Of Irish ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Boy's Catholic High School, 1955

Of Malden, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Accounting

U.S. Army, 2 years

Activities:

Veterans Club, Newman Club, Business Club,

Pre-Legal Club.





Suchart Wanglee

Bangkok, Thailand

Of Thai ancestry, Buddhist religion

Graduated from Williston Academy, 1956

Of Easthampton, Massachusetts

Junior, Accounting

No Military service

Activities:

Business Club, Society for the Advancement of  
Management, Near and Far East Club.



Edmund E. Wetterwald

35 Tapley Avenue, Revere, Massachusetts

Of German-Italian ancestry, Catholic religion

Graduated from Revere High School, 1958

Of Revere, Massachusetts

Sophomore, Management

No Military service

Activities:

Society for the Advancement of Management.





Franklin Zunick

75 Harris Street, Revere, Massachusetts

Of German ancestry, Protestant religion

Graduated from Revere High School, 1957

Of Revere, Massachusetts

Junior, Marketing

No Military service

Activities:

American Marketing Association, Business Club.