A map of New York and surroundings circa 1644 showing the Routes, Locations of Missions and Scenes of the Martyrdom of the Priests of the Society of Jesus, 1600-1646.
A map of New York and surrounding areas, circa 1644 showing the routes, locations of missions, and scenes of the martyrdom of the priests of the Society of Jesus, 1600-1646.
ye Domesday Booke 1947
Solemn Pontifical Mass in St. Patrick’s Cathedral, New York City, on November 24, 1946, commemorating the Tercentenary of the North American Martyrs. Francis Cardinal Spellman presiding, and Bishop J. Francis A. McIntyre, celebrant, before a congregation of 3500.
HE theme of this first post-war edition of Ye Domesday Booke was spontaneously prompted by the Tercentennary of the North American Martyrs: and the dedication was affectionately inspired by the supreme sacrifice of Georgetown's heroic war dead.

Though the lives of these two valiant groups were snuffed out on sacrificial altars widely separated in time and space, their hearts were consumed with a common love of mankind, inherited of God, and rooted in eternity. In this sense, all were martyrs, for all laid down their lives, that others might live—some in time upon earth, some for eternity with God.

In the soil of America, thus consecrated with the blood of Isaac Jogues and his companions, was sown the seed, whence sprang the enduring faith of millions: in the soil of this and other lands, hallowed with the blood of our honored war dead, God grant that the seed sown for the permanent peace of the world may yet ripen unto fruition.

CHARLES J. FOLEY, S.J.
Moderator
DEDICATION

These pages, dedicated reverently by Georgetown University to its dead of the second World War, fittingly commemorate their selfless service. At this school they prepared themselves for the fullness of life, its labors and rewards. But, firm in the faith that there are spiritual values greater than life itself, they gave their utmost to the nation’s cause. Who they were, is here remembered; what they accomplished, is enshrined in our hearts. Stout in battle, heroic in death, their memory shall be an abiding inspiration, strengthening us in high resolve that the ideals for which they died shall live eternally. With all who knew them and served with them, I salute my comrades-in-arms, the hero dead of Georgetown University.

CHIEF OF STAFF
United States Army
... that government of the people, by the people,
for the people, shall not perish from the earth."
THE MARTYRS of North America
Greater love than this no man hath, than that a man lay down his life for his friend.”
Group of pilgrims attending Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the ravine at the National Shrine of the North American Martyrs, Auriesville, N. Y. In some undiscovered spot of this hallowed ground, lie the sacred remains of René Goupil, buried there by Isaac Jogues, in 1643. Jogues himself and John de Lalande were also martyred on this site, and their bodies hurled into the Mohawk River. The other five martyrs were put to death, near Midland, Ontario.

The Story of the Martyrs Runneth Thus

Our generation, perhaps more than to any other, the primary aspect of life is one of conflict. We have matured to enter a world of war, and have known useless, horrible destruction, such as has never before occurred. We have seen the safety of our vast, arduously constructed civilization imperiled by the same forces which brought it into being. These are the forces of strife, of conflict; and it is truly they that mold the life of humanity. History and personal experience compel us to see in man's existence a ceaseless struggle to learn, to love, to perfect, to be happy; a struggle against the very elements, against illness, both spiritual and physical, against hate, against ambition, treachery and deception. Good or evil, right or wrong, all are acquired or avoided only by some type of combat.

The warrior's reward from the world is honor. To those who give their lives for others, as have one hundred and seventy-one sons of Georgetown, we offer special love and gratitude. Here we shall speak of another, an even greater sacrifice. We shall speak of eight men who died, not that men might live on earth, but that they might gain the eternal, perfect life with God.

What sort of world was it, the world of three hundred years ago, that produced these giants of faith? The Thirty Years' War shook Europe and produced such leaders as Tilly, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus and Turenne. It was the age of literary genius. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Lord Bacon, Molière, Corneille and Racine produced works that have enriched our culture immeasurably. Science was coming into its birthright; Galileo, Torrecelli, Napier, Kircher, Huygens, Kepler, and count-
less others were laying the foundations of our modern scientific civilization. Philosophers like Descartes, Spinoza, Locke and Pascal, whose theories still influence and will continue to influence the thought and conduct of multitudes, were born then. Art flourished under such masters as Rembrandt, Rubens, Murillo, Velasquez and Bernini. Civilization had broken its leash, and was moving forward with great bounds.

To keep up with these advances, education became more widespread, and hundreds of new schools appeared. In France, the number of Jesuit Colleges alone increased from twenty to seventy in the first half of the seventeenth century. The influence of the Jesuit educational system was such, that Jesuit colleges became the popular schools of their time. For two centuries, they educated men whose influence extended to all phases of life—Buffon, Molière, Descartes, Bossuet, Montesquieu, Francis de Sales, all were graduates of Jesuit institutions.

Exploration was at its height. The English, French and Dutch settled in America and by 1634 colonies had been established in seven of what are now the United States.

The missionary spirit was aroused; and the Society of Jesus sent hundreds to do the work of Christ in all parts of the world. Peter Claver, Spinola, Andraca and many more Jesuits were martyred in their zeal to further the domain of Christianity. To the ranks of these elect were called six Jesuit priests, Isaac Jogues, Jean de Brébeuf, Noel Chabanel, Antoine Daniel, Charles Garnier, Gabriel Lalemant, and their two lay companions, René Goupil and Jean de Lalande. All were Frenchmen, and all died for Christ among the Indians of North America.

Isaac Jogues was the first of the priests to be martyred. He was born in Orléans, January 10, 1607. It seems almost prophetic that, destined as he was for sacrifice, he should be named Isaac. He was educated at the Jesuit college in Orléans, finished at seventeen, and became a Jesuit novice at Rouen. He studied philosophy for three years at the royal college of La Flèche and after receiving the usual training of a Jesuit, he was ordained, early in 1636.

While at La Flèche, Jogues first read of the American missions in an account by Father Massé, a returned missionary. The deeds of his missionary brothers particularly impressed him. In fact, the death of Blessed Charles Spinola in Japan so affected him, that he carried with him a picture of Spinola’s martyrdom. From that time on, he prayed constantly to merit a martyr’s death.

At Rouen, where Jogues taught during his regency, he met Fathers Brébeuf, Lalemant and Massé. From them he heard of hardships, tortures, privations, treachery. Far from being discouraged, he became determined to work as a missionary in North America. He even requested permission to stop the study of theology (on the pretext of lack of ability); and be sent to the missions as a lay brother. He had not been ordained two months, when his prayers were answered; and on May 2, 1636, he set sail from Dieppe, in the company of Charles Garnier.

The oldest of the group, and the only one to reach the age of fifty was Jean de Brébeuf. He was born in Normandy at Condé-sur-Vire, the son of noble parents. Little is known of him before he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Rouen, when he was twenty-four. He had studied the humanities, moral theology and philosophy, each for two years before he became a novice. He studied theology sufficiently to qualify for ordination in six years; and celebrated his first Mass on April 4, 1623. In 1625,
he arrived in Quebec to begin his missionary activity. Born February 2, 1613, in southern France, Noel Chabanel was the youngest of all the missionaries. When seventeen, he became a Jesuit; and followed the usual course toward ordination. He reached Canada in August, 1643.

Antoine Daniel was born at Dieppe on May 27, 1601. He was studying law, when he decided to become a Jesuit, entering the novitiate at Rouen in 1621. After his ordination in 1631, he taught the humanities at the college of Eu, then embarked for New France in 1632.

Charles Garnier was born of a wealthy Parisian family on May 25, 1605. He was educated at Clermont, one of the outstanding colleges of France. He became a Jesuit at nineteen; and after the prescribed training courses, he taught at Eu from 1629 to 1632. Upon his ordination in 1635, he was assigned to the Canada mission, and sailed with Jogues.

Gabriel Lalemant was the last of the martyrs to enter the American mission field. Like Garnier, he was a Parisian, born October 10, 1610. He had two uncles, who were Canadian missionaries; and when he pronounced his vows as a Jesuit in 1632, he added a fourth to work among the Indians. Fourteen years later, after study and teaching, he began the fulfillment of that vow, when he was sent to Canada.

Almost nothing is known of the lives of the two laymen, René Goupil and Jean de Lalande. Goupil was born at Anjers in 1607. He wanted to become a Jesuit, and actually entered the novitiate; but his health could not bear the rigorous life, and he was forced to resign. He studied surgery; and at length made his way to Canada where he became a donné (one who devotes his life to a cause); and offered his aid to the missionaries. De Lalande was born at Dieppe. He, too, came at length to Canada as a donné. Both men died as Jogues' companions.

Such were the lives of those eight men, before they entered the missions. The years that they spent among the Indians are a record of heroism and sacrifice.

Brébeuf arrived in Canada in 1625. His first four years were spent in learning the Indian language, and making vain attempts to work among the Hurons; but there were not yet enough missionaries in the field and he met with little success. In 1629, the English seized control of Canada; and all French missionaries were forced to leave. Brébeuf returned to Rouen.

The English held Canada for only three years and then returned the colony to the French. Soon missionaries began to return to the scene of their endeavor; and to begin anew on the scanty foundations previously laid. In 1632, Father Antoine Daniel arrived in Canada; and the following summer Brébeuf returned to begin a work which ended only
with his death. The Hurons flocked to Quebec for their annual market, haggling over merchandise and indulging in feasts which were practically orgies. They wished to take Brébeuf, Daniel and another priest back to their country with them; but at the last minute, an Ottawa, with a grudge against the French, frightened the Hurons into refusing to take the priests. They had to wait another year, spending their time among the Indians around Quebec. It was heart-breaking to them, longing as they did to bring souls into the faith, to be continually set back by malice and treachery.

The Iroquois were making war on the Hurons; few of the latter could find time to make the trip to Quebec the following year. The three priests met those who did come; and begged to be taken. When the Indians agreed, the Fathers were so eager to leave that Daniel and Davost actually left all their belongings behind, except for vestments and sacred vessels. The journey was long and rough, and the continual treachery of the Indians added greatly to the difficulties. They stole the priests' belongings, forced them to cast overboard the few books that they had; and frequently abandoned the "Black-robés" to shift for themselves. This treatment served only to intensify their resolve to devote their lives to the conversion of these heathens.

At last they reached Huronia; and set about building their mission. By dint of bribery, they persuaded the Indians to build them a cabin, which became the center of their activity. They met with meager success in instructing the adults, making few converts. The children, however, were their greatest hope. They took readily to instruction; and grew fond of the priests, who became teachers, playmates and physicians. In their instruction, they adopted a form of catechism, much like that used by the Apostles. Prayers and formulas of faith were translated into Huron, usually in some sort of verse or couplet. These the priests repeated until the savages learned them; then they would repeat part and have the Indians give the responses. When they preached sermons, the priests would first recapitulate what they had said before, and then introduce new material. They soon found that it did little good to speak of virtue and grace. Rather they must emphasize the ideas of hell, of justice and of sin. This type of castigation had more reality for the Indians whose original gods were the Oki or evil spirits.

It was hopeless to attempt to produce any true virtue in the vicious atmosphere of a Huron village, so Brébeuf managed to persuade a few of the Indians to permit their children to be taken to Quebec to be educated. Daniel and the other priest, Davost, set out for Quebec with these children, and left Brébeuf alone.

While waiting for the return of his companions, Brébeuf wrote his famous instructions for those who were to come to the Huron mission. It was an eloquent appeal for volunteers, and an exposition of a life of utmost hardship. Before his letter reached France, new recruits were to arrive. In April, 1636, Jogues and Garnier landed in Quebec.

We can see in Jogues the deep-seated missionary spirit from a letter written to his mother upon his arrival in New France. "I do not know what it is to enter paradise; but this I know, that it is difficult to experience in this world a joy more excessive and overflowing than I felt on my setting foot in New France, and celebrating my first Mass here on the day of the Visitation. I assure you, it was indeed a day of the visitation of the goodness of Our Lord and Our Lady. I felt as if
it were Christmas Day for me, and that I was to be born again to a new life, and a life in God. " Father Brébeuf would find in Isaac Jogues the very man to assume the burden of a missionary.

Jogues did not go among the Hurons for a while, so Father Brébeuf remained alone. About August 20th, Father Daniel arrived with the young Indians he was bringing to the seminary. Daniel's Indian guides requested that a priest accompany them home and Jogues was selected. When they arrived, an epidemic was raging in the village and Jogues was the first victim among the missionaries. Then Garnier (who had left Quebec for the mission just before Daniel arrived) and three others became ill. For awhile, Jogues was close to death. As a desperate remedy, he resorted to bleeding himself; and after acting successfully as his own surgeon, he soon recovered. The others returned to health more slowly.

They all entered vigorously into the life of the mission, learning the language, instructing, baptizing the dying. Their mission was called St. Joseph; and they also established a mission at Ossossane. The missionaries traveled constantly between these two missions; and to all the villages they could possibly reach where there was no mission. They worked with patience and kindness, although often exhausted by travel and lack of food.

Conversions among the adults continued to be slow; but hundreds were baptized, when dying of the plague. Gradually the Indians began to grasp the idea that the priests offered the hope of eternal salvation after death; and there was hardly a village that did not request a visit. By 1639 the epidemic had abated; and the situation became more settled. With their typical fickleness, the Indians forgot the teachings of the priests; and began to mutter against them, blaming them for the plague. Because of their deep-seated belief in sorcery, they suspected the priests' rosaries, crucifixes, breviaries and other accoutrements of having an evil spirit.

Life at St. Joseph became impossible for the missionaries and they took up permanent residence at Ossossane. This mission had been instituted in 1636; and finally, in 1639, after three years of work by five men, the first adult in good health to be converted was baptized. The ceremony was solemn and the Hurons, with their love of pomp, flocked to see it. The enemies of the priests made this the occasion for renewed attacks. Despite Brébeuf's attempts to reason with them, the Indians were confirmed in their suspicion, that the missionaries were sorcerers; and in August, a council of the chiefs was held, ostensibly to discuss tribal affairs, but actually to decide the fate of the priests.

The affair dragged on until finally, in October, the priests were condemned to death. At this point Brébeuf wrote a statement of incomparable heroism; all those at the mission signed it. The following excerpt indicates the serenity with which they awaited death. "Be this as it may, I will tell you that all our Fathers await the outcome of this affair with great calmness and contentment of mind. And for myself, I can say to your reverence, with all sincerity, that I have not yet the least apprehension of death for such a cause. But we are all sorry for this—that these poor barbarians through their own malice, are closing the door to the Gospel and to grace . . . If God grant me the grace to go to heaven, I will pray to Him for them, the poor Hurons." This was their attitude toward those at whose hands they expected barbarous tortures.
The outcome was almost miraculous. The night that he was to die, Brébeuf invited all to a farewell banquet. It was a custom of the Indians to feast their condemned victims. He spoke to them, not of himself, but of life after death. They left the cabin downcast and dismayed. The missionaries were left in peace; Brébeuf was adopted by the tribe and made a captain.

In 1638 a new mission called St. Joseph II had been established at Teanaustaye, with Brébeuf in charge. Jogues was employed at this mission during the above crisis. From that time on, the missionaries' progress was heartening; and the number of converts grew steadily.

It was decided that a permanent central mission should be established. This had become necessary, because the Indians were envious, if the priests identified themselves with any particular village. The new headquarters was accordingly established about eight miles from Ossossané and twelve miles from Ste. Joseph II. It was named Ste. Marie, and was the central bureau for about fifteen priests and laymen.

With the decided change for the better, it was possible to extend the field of activity. In 1640 Jogues and Garnier started on a special mission to the Petun, or "Tobacco" Indians. It was winter; the priests had to travel on snowshoes and they were deserted by their guides. When they arrived, they found that their reputation for sorcery had preceded them; and they were ignored. None of the villages would receive them. The expedition was a failure; and the two priests returned to Ste. Marie. Rebuffs such as this served only to double the enthusiasm of the missionaries. Jogues traveled two hundred and fifty miles to visit the Ojibways. He was greeted by two thousand of them, who begged him to stay with them. All he could do was to make known the Faith and to prepare the ground for his successors. It was on this journey that he and his companion Raymbault discovered Lake Superior.

Brébeuf made an expedition to the Neuters on the shores of Lake Erie. He met with the same ill success as had Jogues and Garnier among the Petuns. He was often threatened with death. While in this hostile country, Brébeuf had a vision of what was to happen to the Huron mission. It came to him in the form of a giant cross, rising from the heart of the Iroquois country, and its arms overshadowing Huronia. "The cross was large enough to bear all the missionaries in Huronia."

Huronia was in sore straits. Harvests had been poor; and the plague was rampant again. Once more the Hurons began to agitate against the Black-robés, and to attribute their dire condition to sorcery. They clung more fiercely to their superstitions and indulged in the worst forms of vice.

All too soon the fulfillment of Brébeuf's vision was to begin. Lack of supplies made a
Joignez-vous à ce dernier contre le maître, mais soyez en prière de la mer; en ce qui concerne le Hollandais de la plus éloignée habitation, les Hollandais s'en moquent.

Jouez tous les jours que vous pouvez. C'est pour éviter que nous fûmes deux ans après une grande et grande dégradation, et nous avons senti la douleur de deux mille plus de deux mille mille.

Connaissent-jus de l'île ou le héris sont effectivement à quelque rang du soleil ou leur donné la chance de les cueillir hommes; y en ayant toujours dans ce cas ou il va y aller en continuant. Il y a des autres dalles qui se font pour le reste du monde, mais une grande taille et de pousser lentement de cause de ferme et de enfans. Il y en aura ainsi des temps de plus compris les formes en enfans ce qui obligerait le reste des sauvages à faire la paix, qui continue encore et à arriver en 1643.

Isaac Jogues

Du 3 Septembre 1643

Photostatic copy of page 7, in an eleven-page account of his visit to New Amsterdam, written by Father Isaac Jogues in 1643.
trip to Quebec necessary; and Father Jogues was chosen to lead the expedition. It was a journey involving extreme danger. The Iroquois were on the warpath and the route lay between their villages and those of the Hurons. The trip was begun in early June and they arrived safely in mid-July. For the time, at least, they were to be spared. After spending two weeks in Quebec, Jogues and some forty persons, including four Frenchmen, started to return on August 1.

One of the Frenchmen was René Goupil, the donné. He had made the journey to New France, determined to work for the missions. When he heard of Father Jogues’ presence in Quebec, he went to him and asked to be taken to work among the Hurons. Father Vimont, the Superior of New France, recommended him highly; and Jogues accepted his offer.

Scarcely a day out, they were ambushed and taken captive by the Iroquois. What followed can only be described by the principal victim, Father Jogues. "... assailing me with their fists and knotty sticks, they left me half dead on the ground; and, a little later, they also tore off my nails, and bit with their teeth my two forefingers, causing me incredible pain. They did the same thing to René Goupil." Afterwards they were taken to a village as captives. This is a description, in part, of what happened to them in that village. "... our wounds, not healed, had putrefied, so that the worms dropped from them ... at the gate of the village an Indian drew a hatchet and struck René’s head with it. He fell, half dead; but remembered, according to the agreement made between us, to invoke the most Holy Name of Jesus ... I gave the last absolution to my dear companion, who still breathed; but whose life the barbarian finally took away with two more blows." Jogues tells how the Indians dragged René’s body through the village and threw it into the river; how he spent hours in the icy water attempting to find the corpse, in spite of the savages’ threats to kill him for so doing. It was not until the following Spring that he found the martyr’s bones; and reverently buried them. In these words Jogues pays tribute to his young companion, the first of the eight to die: "He was a man of unusual simplicity and innocence of life, of invincible patience and very conformable to the Divine Will."

Jogues was made a slave of one of the Mohawk families, and for more than a year he lived as a drudge, his life in constant danger. At last he escaped with the aid of the Dutch and went to France. When he arrived in Paris to report to his provincial, he was so much in demand, that he longed to escape and return to his mission. The queen, Anne of Austria, insisted on seeing him, and hearing his story. From the Pope he received a special permission to offer the Holy Sacrifice with his mutilated hands.

His will prevailed; and in 1644 he set sail for Canada once more. When he arrived, he was sent to Montreal. He bided his time, waiting until he could return to Huronia, working meanwhile among the savages around Montreal. Unexpectedly, the Iroquois sent an embassy to sue for peace. They arrived on July 5, 1644; and after lengthy proceedings peace was concluded in May, 1646.

Jogues was selected to head a French mission, which was to meet the Iroquois chiefs at Ossernon, their principal village. The dangerous mission proved successful; and Jogues returned to Quebec in safety after two months. But, determined to return to the Mohawks as a missionary, he had left behind a box of pious articles at Ossernon.
When he received the permission of his superiors to return to the Iroquois, he tried to find a companion. "It is essential that he, who accompanies me, must be virtuous, docile to direction, courageous, one who will suffer anything for Christ." In the young donné Jean de Lalande, he found the exact counterpart of his description. On the 24th of September, they set out together with high hopes for their work among the Mohawks.

The box which Jogues had left behind was the cause of his death. The Indians blamed it for bringing on an epidemic and a poor harvest. When they heard that Jogues was returning to their villages, they waylaid him two days before his arrival there, stripped and ill-treated him and Lalande, and dragged them to a village as prisoners. On the eighteenth of October, Jogues was invited to a meal. As he entered the cabin, he was treacherously tomahawked. His head was cut off, and set upon a pole facing the route he had traveled. The next day, his young companion was murdered in the same fashion; and their bodies were thrown into the river. Thus the missions lost one of their greatest members; and two souls, of unconquered faith and courage, were united with God.

The Hurons had begun to embrace the faith in large numbers after Jogues left; and the number of missionaries among them increased to twenty-one. Among these was Father Antoine Daniel who had returned in 1639, after his seminary failed, because the parents could not bear to be separated from their children. There was an extraordinary growth, not only in the number of converts, but in the actual virtue of the people. All the reports of the time were encouraging. In fact, the Hurons were gradually becoming Catholics; and in time, they might all, if peace prevailed, have been converted. But the Iroquois renewed their attacks with increased ferocity, and destroyed whole villages instead of merely ambushing stray bands.

On July 4, 1648, they appeared at St. Joseph II, just as Father Daniel was finishing Mass. The people were in an agony of terror. Father Daniel hastily baptized and absolved those, who desired it, and as the Iroquois, who had heard that there were many persons congregated in the church, approached, he said, "Flee, my brothers, and bear with you your Faith even to the last sigh. As for me, I must face death here, as long as I shall see here any soul to be gained for heaven; and dying here to save you, my life is no longer anything to me; we shall see one another again in heaven." Then he calmly strode out to meet the enemy who stopped in surprise to see a lone man coming toward them. They surrounded him and pierced him with arrows. He received a mortal wound from a gun; and fell to the ground, pronouncing the name of Jesus.

Within a year, on March 16, 1649, the Iroquois attacked a village at which Brebeuf and Lalemant were stationed. They perpetrated the most hideous tortures on the inhabitants and the two missionaries. The priests were beaten with sticks, necklaces of red-hot
hatchets were placed about their necks, and flaming bark was tied to their bodies. Insensible to his pain, Father Brébeuf preached to his tormentors, whereupon they cut off his nose and lips. Three times boiling water was poured on the two priests in mockery of baptism. Strips of flesh were cut from their bodies, roasted and eaten before their eyes. Father Brébeuf, a man of tremendous physique, died after four hours of this torture, but for seventeen hours the delicate Father Lalemant suffered these atrocities, before he gave up his soul to God. The bodies of the martyrs were recovered by their friends the next day, and tenderly buried.

The Iroquois decimated the Hurons. They even penetrated into the “Tobacco” nation. There were two missions here. At one of them, St. Jean, were stationed Father Charles Garnier and Father Noel Chabanel. On December 7, 1649, the Iroquois descended on the village. Father Garnier was there alone, as Father Chabanel had left that very morning on the order of the superior, who thought it needless to expose two men to danger. The Indians set fire to the huts; and began to kill all those whom they deemed unable to keep up with them in their flight, as they feared the return of the village’s warriors. As Father Garnier hastened about giving absolution to the Christians and baptizing all who were not yet dead, he was shot twice and twice struck on either side of the head with a tomahawk. The next day, some Christian Hurons found his body, and carefully buried it.

Meanwhile, Father Chabanel was continuing his journey. After leaving St. Jean he had passed through the other mission and was some eighteen miles past it, in the thick of a forest, when night fell. They camped in the snow; and his Indian companions slept; but for some reason, probably apprehension, Chabanel remained awake. About midnight, he heard strange, confused sounds of voices. It was the Iroquois, retreating with their prisoners and booty, singing their war songs. Chabanel awakened his companions, who fled immediately. He tried to follow; but could not keep pace with the savages, who returned to the mission and related what had happened. They said that Chabanel had taken an opposite direction from them, in order to reach Isle St. Joseph. For some time, his brother priests were ignorant of what had befallen him; but at last an apostate Huron confessed to having murdered him, and thrown his body into the river. He declared that he had killed Chabanel out of hatred for the Faith, which had brought ruin to the Hurons. The last of the martyrs had died at the hands of one he sought to help.

Words mean little when they attempt to describe the heroic virtue which kindled in the souls of these men. The tongues of angels would be needed to speak adequately of them. We can but praise, in our poor, weak fashion. Before us, we can ever behold the lives of eight men, eight warriors, victorious in the battle of life, champions of the cause of Christ.

TIBOR KEREKES, JR.
while yet this pitiful hour remains, we stand
before the summoning Eyes, the Glance, the Voice
bitter and faint and stern.

we cry to You

Lover of men

our lives are the inept, the painful line
traced by blind fingers in the restless dust:
what surely, what thin dusklight was ours
sinks to an evening lit with lies, the world
swings back to its irrevocable blank wall
and powers rise and winds and chaos wrangle
and stars grow unsure.

we cry to You

Lover of men

what things above his life a man must give
this moment witnesses, this moment takes:
we who loved surpassingly Your peace
have been to peace a stranger on the street:
we and our dreams are the anonymous
reckoned with drifted leaves long underfoot
from a long-stricken tree: we who have cried
Your love upon the loveless, yield You back
a cry, a moment's mote of dust uptossed
in storms of dust, and tears, our secret tears
the long night holds them, and the forest floor
sighs with the fragile bloodroot for their falling
and the outcreeping salty tides of life
keep them as self to self, and know them not.

we cry to You

this insupportable now,
this present hell puts heaven to the rack:
the great wound, life, clots at the sickening heart,
the spirit's fierce elation greys and shrinks
and trails off to a small, a coward cry
and what remains, and what survives the ash?
the creak and shift of time erases us
to-day in fire, erases on a day
even the 'Jesu' from the pillaring oak...
how terrible, how few the things that stand
straight at the stake with us to right and left
known at the bitter now for what they are:
nothing and You abiding to the end.

—Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.
GEORGETOWN
HE HEALY Building, with its spires rising high above the city of Washington, symbolizes the spirit of Alma Mater for every Georgetown alumnus. Architecturally world-famous, it was erected, while the Reverend Patrick J. Healy, S.J., was President. The School of Foreign Service, the Riggs Memorial Library and the President’s Office are all part of its attractive interior.
OPLEY HALL, named after a distinguished Jesuit priest of the colonial era, was erected in 1930. Fashioned along chaste lines in impressive collegiate Gothic, the upper floors serve as an attractive Junior-Senior dormitory. On the first floor are a chapel, simple but imposing with its oak-beamed ceiling, and a spacious lounge, paneled in oak.
Bearing the names of two pioneer Jesuits of the seventeenth century, the White-Gravenor Building was erected in 1934. It is one of the most modern and best equipped science and lecture units gracing any college campus. The structure, along with Copley Hall and the Medical-Dental Building, will perpetuate the name of the Reverend William Coleman Nevils, S.J., during whose tenure of office all were erected.
In addition to being centrally located in the red brick quad, Dahlgren Chapel is the focal point of student life at Georgetown. It was the gift of the late Lady Decies, whose remains, together with those of her husband, John Dahlgren, and their young son, rest in the crypt beneath the main altar.
HE imposing figure of John Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore and founder of Georgetown College, greets every returning alumnus and every chance visitor, who passes through the entrance gates of the University campus. Unveiled in 1912, when the Reverend Alphonse J. Donlon, S.J., occupied the President’s chair, this bronze figure fittingly immortalizes a distinguished Priest, Prelate and Patriot.
as seen through the arch of Dahlgren Chapel, the Healy Building forms the eastern boundary of the historic quadrangle. Its upper floors, in addition to providing dormitories for the Freshmen, also form the outlines of Gaston Hall, frescoed in classical motif and named after Georgetown's first student, William Gaston, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
Georgetown Chimes

Alma Mater's tower bells, Our own annals sound,
Days of yore their echo tells, Georgetown's past unbound.
May Cohonguroton's tide, Calm and peaceful be!
May our wistful thoughts abide, When we think of Thee!

Words and music by Edward P. Donovan, '11
(Respectfully dedicated to the Reverend Daniel E. Power, S.J.)
"When we spoke to him (Goupil) of going to the Hurons, his heart almost burst with joy at the thought of the dangers he was about to incur for the Master."

**Father Vimont, S.J., Superior of New France**
RENE GOUPIL

1642

GOUPIL was born at Anjou, France, May 15, 1608. A Jesuit novice for a while, he was forced to leave the Society, due to illness. He became a surgeon, and later a donne, or missionary helper. Before his death, Father Jogues, S.J., in the name of his Provincial, readmitted Goupil into the Society of Jesus as a Lay Brother. He was tomahawked on September 29, 1642, for guiding the tiny hand of an Indian child to the forehead and breast and shoulders in the sign of the cross. Writing of this in 1646, Father Jerome Lalemant, S.J., said—"The Frenchman, who was slain at the feet of Jogues, lost his life for having expressed the sign of our creed on some little Iroquois children, which so greatly offended their parents, that they, imagining there might be some spell in this action, made of it at once a crime and a martyrdom." Goupil's sacred remains were buried by Father Jogues, and lie somewhere in the ravine at the National Shrine of the North American Martyrs, Auriesville, N.Y.
Faculty and Administration
VERY REVEREND LAWRENCE C. GORMAN, S.J., S.T.L., PH.D., LL.D.
President
DEAN
Charles L. Coolahan, S.J.

ASSISTANT DEAN
Lawrence R. McHugh, S.J.
DEAN OF MEN
Nicholas A. Kunkel, S.J.

ASS'T DEAN OF MEN
William A. Ryan, S.J.
LIBRARIAN
Phillips Temple

STUDENT COUNSELLOR
Joseph M. Moffitt, S.J.
Art Appreciation

The course in Appreciation of Architecture, Painting and Sculpture is a survey from primitive art to modern times with particular emphasis on architecture. The lectures are illustrated by graphs and slides.

The course in music appreciation is a study of the elements of musical structure, designed to form an intelligent evaluation of musical composition. It is a thorough review of the history and development of musical forms, canons of criticism, lectures and readings.

Domingo Caino de Cancio, M.A.

Edward P. Donovan, Mus.D.
Director of Music
COURSES are offered in General Botany, General Zoology, Comparative Anatomy of the Chordates, Normal Physiology, Vertebrate Embryology, Animal Histology, Neurology, Genetics and Evolution.

This past year the biology laboratories have been enlarged to accommodate the notable increase of students pursuing the B. S. course.

The department is one of the best equipped in the University.
The Classics

In the study of Greek, the department of Classical Languages offers courses in Plato, Homer, Euripides, Demosthenes, Sophocles, Elementary and Advanced Greek Composition.

The Latin department offers courses in fundamental and advanced Latin composition, Cicero, Horace, Virgil and the Pre-Augustan poets and the stylistic qualities of Tacitus and Juvenal.
THE English department offers extensive courses in English Poetry, Literature, Forms and Subjects, Shakespeare, Greek Literature in Translation, Roman Literature in Translation, American Literature, Elizabethan Drama, English Prose of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries, the English Novel and Advanced English Composition.
COURSES are given in American History, European History, the Renaissance, Constitutional History of England, The Civil War and Reconstruction, America in the Twentieth Century, American Constitutional History, Church and State, American Foreign Policy, and the World since 1914.

TIBOR KERENES, PH.D.
Chairman of the Faculty of History

DANIEL E. POWER, S.J.
In the department of Government the subjects treated include Introduction to the Study of Government, American Government, National and State; The Governments and Peoples of Europe, History of Political Theory from Greece to the 18th Century, Political Ideas and Institutions 1776-1870, Relations of Government and Business, Types of International Organization.

FREDERICK W. SOHON, S.J.
Chairman of the Faculty of Mathematics, Director of the Seismic Observatory

WILLIAM H. SCHWEDER, S.J.
Languages

In French, the Department of Languages offers courses in French Conversation, French Civilization, French Dramatic Literature in the XIX Century, and the Catholic Movement in Contemporary French Literature. The German courses consist of Elementary and College German, plus Scientific German, Romantic Movement in German Literature, and the Catholic Spirit in German Literature. In the Spanish Department, courses may be taken in College Spanish, General Survey of Spanish Literature, and Spanish-American Literature.
DOMINGO CAINO DE CANCO, M.A.
Chairman of the Faculty of Modern Languages

LEO M. BELLEROSE, M.A.

ANTON LANG, PH.D

HENRY L. HOFFMAN, PH.D.
THE department of Philosophy offers the unified system of Scholasticism which consists of courses in Logic, Epistemology, Ontology, Cosmology, General and Philosophical Psychology, General and Special Ethics and Natural Theology.

For a degree from the college all are required courses.
Physics

AVAILABLE are courses in General Physics, Heat and Elementary Thermodynamics, Mechanics and Acoustics, Introduction to Meteorology, Fundamentals of Radio Electronics, Electricity and Magnetism, Physical Optics, Kinetic Theory, Selected Topics in Modern Physics, Selected Topics in Theoretical Physics and Thermodynamics.

THOMAS J. LOVE, S.J.
Chairman of the Faculty of Physics

JOSPEH F. COHALAN, S.J.

JOSEPH G. CONNOR, M.A.
THE well-rounded courses of the department of Religion include the Quadriform Gospel, The Prophetic Mission of Christ, The Priesthood of Christ, the Mission of the Holy Spirit, Doctrinal study of Sanctification, Christian Apologetics and the Church and the Social Order. These courses are of obligation for all Catholic students.
"Where Tradition Abounds"
Hall of Cardinals

Entrance to Saint William's Chapel
SAINT WILLIAM'S CHAPEL

CRYPT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN JESUIT MARTYRS
"Yes, Father, I have no other will but the Will of God, even if I had to do it at the cost of a thousand lives. O how much would I regret to have missed such a beautiful opportunity. I feel in my heart that I shall not return. How happy I should be to shed all my blood, where I have already shed a few drops."

—From Fr. Jogues' last letter to his Superior
ORN at Orléans, France, on January 10, 1607, Jogues became a Jesuit, and was ordained in 1637. Apostle among the American Indians, he was likewise a pioneer explorer, being the first to plant the cross as far west as Sault Ste. Marie. He also discovered and named the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament, now Lake George. For six years, he labored among the Huron Indians; and was several times tortured by the warring Mohawks. He was beaten with rods, ran the gauntlet, stretched on his back and tied to stakes with arms and legs widely distended while burning coals were thrown upon his naked body. His arms were tied with thongs to a crosspole, and his body allowed to dangle in mid-air. The thumb and index finger of one hand were amputated, and those of the other hand so badly mutilated, that he could not say mass canonically. Pope Urban VIII granted a dispensation with the touching words—"It would be shameful that a martyr of Christ be not allowed to drink the blood of Christ." Jogues was treacherously tomahawked at Ossernenon, now Auiesville, N.Y., on October 18, 1646, while entering an Indian cabin, to which he had been invited to dine. His head was staked on the village fence, and his body cast into the Mohawk River.
Autumn
Returning to Georgetown

THE orange and rust of autumn crept into the feathering of the trees. Leaves, scurrying on October winds left clean-swept streets. Beneath fall skies and thinning foliage, a myriad of new faces caught a first glimpse of the Hilltop, and a grand patchwork of plaid sport coats overspread the campus. Automobiles, varying in make and vintage, were slowly creeping along the narrow lane in front of Copley, then darting back and forth through the wideflung gate, slowing only occasionally for the pedestrian tide.

Back from the widest ranges of activities, many very newly returned from the services, came the Georgetown men of 1946. Summer’s activities had come to an end, the accelerated program had departed, and Georgetown was reviving her golden clays of pre-war.

Clusters of new friends and old were gathering under the hallowed tree, hailing new arrivals, or nudging one another in self-approval of some witty observation. One rumor had it that the man in the chair out in front was Father Toohey’s first student, and freshmen stared in wonder at “Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam,” with their high school Latin never a help. The newcomers had heard much about Georgetown; and to us they came, expecting much. Once inside the gates, they like-
As a matter of tradition each incoming freshmen class of Georgetown is put through a rigid test prescribed as a routine of restrictions throughout a definite week. A committee for the activities is organized by the Sophomore Class.

Distinguishing attire was prescribed for all freshmen taking part. It consisted of wearing large name plates worn in billboard fashion, the rolling up of the right pants leg, the substitution of a rope for a belt, and last but not least, the wearing of a blue and gray freshmen cap. The first night of hazing consisted of various stunts and contests performed before Copley Hall by the freshmen under the supervision of the sophomores. An incident which added to the friendly raillery of the class was the photographing of chosen individuals for the Hoya as the "Typical freshmen of the class." They posed in front of Copley in a very conventional costume and were promptly doused by buckets of water conveniently released from above.

Some of the main and most important aspects of the celebrated week consisted in the purpose of freshmen getting acquainted with the campus, with classmates and with upperclassmen. The entire week was climaxed by a tea dance given for the freshmen by the senior class.
THE swarm of freshmen who appeared on the campus last October caused the upperclassmen to gaze in open-eyed surprise. Never had there been such a large influx. There were tall ones and small ones, youngsters and some not so young. Some were shy and some were not—alike were all in one thing alone: they were sons of Georgetown—Five Hundred strong.

And each now became enriched with a hundred and fifty-seven years of outstanding tradition, heralded in the tall spires of Healy and the colonial approaches of Old North. Yet suddenly back to 1946, when told his room could be found high on the fourth floor of that Flemish structure, whose tower, day and night, boomed out the hour with uncanny precision. With a roommate, each man climbed the long winding staircases; and a battery of crossfire began—"What's your name?", "Where are you from?" "Are you a veteran?" "What branch?" And so on until they reached the roof top of Healy. A quick glimpse at door numbers, the discovery of an assigned room, a flop on the beds, and a panting climax—"Well, we're here!"

Drama such as this was being enacted that first night in every campus dormitory. It was a comedy of errors; but of it, many a serious and lasting friendship was born.

A good night's sleep; and with the dawn, the scene shifted to registration and arranging of schedules for a long and strenuous year in the classroom and the burning of the midnight oil. The remaining time was marked by a mad rush from one room to another, taking tests
and receiving tons of literature. The rules applicable to, "Gentlemen of Georgetown" were explained with great care and detail.

Classes were scheduled for the end of the first week, but due to the large registration, they were postponed until the following Monday.

The freshman had a fine opportunity to enjoy himself over that long first week-end. Some played tennis, some went canoeing on the Potomac, some just loafed around their rooms, but all wrote home, "having a wonderful time... Nothing to do!"

That was the first week, and the first week only; for with classes on Monday, the freshmen were introduced to their new teachers, to studies, to homework, and to a memorable volume entitled, "Eight Prose Writers" and those context questions! I used to slave over them for hours the night before the test, and still couldn't get over a seventy.

They will recall that they were THE class that year... in sports, in studies, in all school activities. It was they who revived the traditional G. U. spirit at the Hilltop, who made possible the swift transformation from a wartime to a peace-time college, with all that term implies.

After a few short months the Frosh was writing home, "Just have time for a short note, Mom. Am having a wonderful time, but there is always too much to do!"

This was the Class of '51 as they went through their first year.
THE term, "Greater Georgetown," will long be remembered in connection with the President of the Yard for the year 1946-7. That happily conceived phrase not only as a political rallying cry, but as a fullsome desire of the Keenan program was very evidently responsible for the election of Dick Keenan, Joe Cook, and Gene Stewart to the highest student offices in the University.

Dick, after his return from the service, upon his arrival at the Hilltop, saw the difference between the Georgetown of pre-war years, and the one which met his determined leadership at the beginning of this year. His first step toward cooperation and unification was the strengthening of the Student Council into an actually representative and governing body.

As an indication of the spirited program of Dick's term of office, we only had to stand back and wonder at the imagination and spectacle of the campaign which he conducted. Garrulous publicity stunts were introduced, and prominent among the eye-catching events of that noisy, ebullient week, was the arrival on the campus of the Keenan campaign wagon covered with posters and the candidates ticket. A colonial wagon and four, surmounted by four comely models and a top-hatted driver, rolled by the gates into Georgetown.

A stunt of one of Dick's rivals that will long be remembered was that sponsored by Jake Loftus, who commissioned an airplane to fly over the quadrangle and drop a "bomb" which "exploded" to send "Vote for Loftus" pamphlets flying above the heads of the amazed voters.

The three Yard Officers worked together in close harmony and were greatly responsible for producing greater social functions and activities on the campus.
THE Georgetown University Orchestra first came into existence when intercollegiate athletics were nonexistent; the government was using most of the campus, and the college was fortunate to have two hundred students enrolled at one time.

Organized in 1944 by a group of musicians with the help of Bill Rach and Father Law, the Georgetown Orchestra has been a successful war baby, and now promises the most enterprising schedule on campus. The "Georgetown Rhythm Boys," as the orchestra was originally known, have provided the music for many informal dances in Copley-Lounge and Ryan Gym.

Composed of a five-man sax section, three trumpeters, two trombonists, and a four-man rhythm group, the Georgetown Orchestra plays hot, sweet and low, and its syncopated rhythms and original orchestrations have met the demands of every social program.

The orchestra periodically held banquets and made awards of engraved G. U. keys and silver cigarette lighters to its members. The wonderful spirit manifested by the members helped to keep the orchestra together as a cohesive group.

During the last year the schedule has included playing at the Hotels Roosevelt, Annapolis and Roger Smith, the National Airport, Chevy Chase Country Club, Immaculata, Rosemont, and the Georgetown Players’ "Sascha Calls the Kremlin."

Edward Drysgula is the present conductor and is assisted by Business Managers William Crofton and Richard Mantiglia.
The war had left its mark on the Georgetown University Band. Instruments and uniforms, unused since 1942, had almost succumbed to rust and moth. October, however, brought football games with all the trimmings, and first steps for the resurrection of the band were taken by Mr. Troy, S.J. One by one, members of the pre-war Georgetown band, veterans with experience in army bands, returned. The capable services of Mr. Herbert W. Hoyer, WOJG, Assistant Director of the U.S. Army Band, were secured as director.

The Band made its appearance at the Fordham game on the night of October 11. They accompanied the team to Philadelphia and on the trip to Boston. Fifty wildly shouting and loudly playing musicians at Braves' Field formed almost half of Georgetown's entire cheering section.

Those torchlight parades through old Georgetown, breakfast at eight in Boston's South Station, the Star-Spangled Banner in the dark at Uline's Arena, playing "Sons of Georgetown" while passing the reviewing stand in Washington's Holy Name Parade, serenading Philadelphia for an hour and a half from the Wayne Junction platform—these were the recollections which make Band membership worthwhile.
The Reserve Officers Training Corps

The termination of hostilities and the return to normalcy have brought manifold changes to the organization of the Georgetown R.O.T.C. Organized in 1791 to defend an embattled republic, it has progressed through the years, rendering distinguished service to the United States. During the War of 1812, in answer to the personal call of General Winder, Georgetown's sons laid aside their studies to take up arms against the British in the Battle of Bladensburg. In the Civil War, Georgetown created the famous Blue and Gray emblem which signified the union of the North and the South. The Fighting 69th was reviewed by President Lincoln on the grounds of Georgetown in 1861.

During the Mexican War the first soldier to scale the walls of the castle, Chapultepec, was a Georgetown student. In World War I over a thousand men from Georgetown answered the call to service, while fifty-three lost their lives in that struggle. At present the service flag hanging in Dahlgren Chapel carries a gold star with the number 171: a tribute to the students killed in action in World War II.

The history of Georgetown students serving under the colors of the United States gives significance to the new organization that has appeared this year. The past is a pattern for the future and the R.O.T.C. has its primary object, as it had in the past, in laying the foundation of intelligent citizenship within the student and giving him the military training that will benefit him and his nation.

The New Reserve Officers Officer Training Course is a four-year program divided into a two-year basic course and two-year advanced course. The elementary course includes military subjects, among which are Military
Organization, Hygiene, First Aid, and Evolution of Warfare. Also prescribed by the course are regular sessions of close and extended drill.

As Junior and Senior members of the advanced R.O.T.C., cadets choose either Tactics and Techniques of the Infantry or those of the Air Corps. Members of these groups will return to the campus next fall as veterans of a six-weeks' summer course at Fort Meade. There, future Infantry Officers will take practical training in maneuvers, while future Air Corps men will take fifteen hours of familiarization and indoctrination flights.

Through arrangement with the Signal Corps the Cadets have seen during the past semester some of the finest Army motion pictures, many of which were real action pictures taken during World War II. This has been part of the regular course of instruction.

The primary object of the advanced course, as pursued five hours a week, is to produce a pool of professionally trained reserve officers ready for any national emergency. Its members have the option of the air or the ground course which lead respectively to commissions as second lieutenants in the Infantry or the Air Corps.

The R.O.T.C., transformed from a wartime unit of less than one hundred men, now comprises over one hundred and ninety cadets. This year, they welcomed Colonel John C. Whitcomb as Commander of the new Georgetown Infantry and Air Units. Col. Whitcomb was assisted by Lt. Col. R. G. Ciccolella, Lt. Col. Leo E. Fielder, Major R. J. Cleghorn and Captain E. L. Roughton and Captain J. W. Klerk.

Under the able direction of Colonel Whitcomb and his staff of assistants, composed of veteran officers and non-commissioned officers of World War II, the R.O.T.C. program progressed smoothly and efficiently. Throughout the entire year cooperation was splendid, morale was high, discipline exemplary, and all enjoyed a spirit of camaraderie. All seemed to sense the necessity of preparedness in the uncertain aftermath of the late world crisis.
RESUMING its place once again in extra-curricular activities, Georgetown's Riding Club inaugurated an auspicious year, and was held in the same high regard as from its inception in 1942. As a promoter for health and spirit no other sport can compare with riding, and the Riding Club has carried through a successful year with this in mind.

The first problem that confronted the equestrians was to secure a place where all could ride as a group, and where the inexperienced could acquire a mastery under the guidance of competent instructors. Whereas in the beginning, many found the art of horsemanship a bit fatiguing, and subsequently had their meals off the nearest mantel, after de-stocking the infirmary of its supply of liniment—they were gradually initiated into the unpainful equestrian life.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of locating a stable; and in less than a week one was selected which furnished a beautiful Maryland countryside and a variety of trails through Rock Creek Park. The bracing breezes of October's early mornings awakened a sudden desire for trails in the heart of Washington's woodlands; and to canter along bridal paths in nature's painted scenes became the favored lot of the enthusiastic horsemen of the Riding Club.

Saturday morning was the time chosen to
don boots and breeches, take crop in hand, and canter into the recesses of the woods. The first ride was planned and all gathered in Copley Square early one morning to pursue the hobby of kings. The automobiles of various members afforded transportation, and the saddlemen were off to "Pegasus" stables."

The more ambitious members headed their steeds into the future, giving rein to pleasant visions of the days when they would lead their mounts to victory in distinguished horse shows. Perhaps in the minds of some were blue ribbons and the graceful bows to the judges as the winners are announced.

All mastered their mounts and various obstacles, and preparations were made for hunting, jumping exhibitions, and the sponsoring of a horse show for charity. The enormous amount of work entailed in these projects served only to increase the determination of the members to see them through successfully. The Club was fortunate in having some of the most enthusiastic horse country in the world in the nearby areas of Virginia and Maryland. Members attended several of the more popular hunts and shows in Middleburg and Fairfax, and came away with many ideas for their own organization.

The meetings of early winter were held semi-monthly as informal discussions when the spring activities were outlined. More than simple business conferences, these meetings were a gathering of good fellows chatting contentedly of the joy of riding.

Guiding the club as moderator was the Rev. Arthur A. Coniff, S.J., who rode with the group each Saturday morning and seemed to enjoy the thrills and spills as heartily as any. Assisting Father Coniff was Adie Von Gontard, President; James P. Bunnell, Vice-President; John Loftus, Secretary; and David B. Graham, Treasurer.

Thus the first post-war year of the Riding Club came to an end. There was perfect agreement among members that the year had been one of great success, marred only by the brevity of the riding seasons. All eagerly await the beginning of the next fall season.
The Flask and Bottle Players is an informal dramatic group, each member of which is unanimously elected yearly to the office of president. Founded before the war in 1940 when its membership consisted of ten members, Father Richard C. Law, S.J., was appointed moderator. Its purpose was to supply short comedy sketches, portraying various aspects of campus life. These sketches were performed at the different athletic rallies held before the games.

During the war, due to lack of members, the Flask and Bottle ceased to function, but in October 1946 with the return of football rallies as a feature of campus life on the Hilltop, the Flask and Bottle reappeared.

At the rally before the Wake Forest game, their first sketch was presented. In it, Peter H. Desmond starred in the role of an interviewer who asked the campus "characters" for their opinions on the approaching game. With the advice and guidance of Father Law, their second sketch presented for the Fordham rally was even more successful. The scene was laid in the Fordham locker room just prior to the game. Jim Hickey and Bob Maloney made a hit as two of the Fordham team members.

Two more sketches were presented during the football season, one before the game with George Washington University, was the life of George Washington, starring Don Hack and Roy Davis. The other prior to the game with Saint Louis was the college life of Sylvester Techivow played by John McMahon. In it appeared Dick McMahon as Registrar, Hal Berzon as Dean of Discipline, John Loftus as Dean, and Joe Woltering as bodyguard.
The Fordham Rally

The rafters of Gaston Hall shook with the roars of Georgetown's sons and their escorts; and cheers were tuned to the marching songs of the Hoya bandsmen, on Friday night, October 11th. For this was one of the season's greatest rallies and held on the eve of the Hoya's first post-war football clash, with the Rampant Rams from Rose Hill.

Gaston Hall was filled to capacity and banners emblazoning the remains of Fordham's illustrious Ram, and battered Fordham gridiron greats dangled from the balcony. With the opening notes of "Forward, Sons of Georgetown," a thousand voices echoed and re-echoed throughout the hall.

The rally was keyed to high pitch by a daring event of which the general student had just become aware. A fearless band of Georgetown Marauders had stealthily penetrated the rival campus in New York; absconded their mascot, heralded in song and cheer as Rameses IX, or plainly speaking—the Fordham Ram.

The Glee Club led by Dr. Donovan, sang "Hail, Men of Fordham" in honor of our opponent and fellow Jesuit College. Afterwards, Nat Brusilof, composer of "Hit 'em Again," presented the song to Georgetown by leading the Glee Club who had the honor of singing it.

The climax of the evening had come. Dick Keenan was in the midst of discounting any rumors that our trophy of war had been recovered by its former owners. His words were lost in a thunder of shouts and war-whoops, the likes of which Georgetown has never heard before, as Ram-Nappers, Bill O'Leary, Ken Stevenson, Bob Gorra and Jack Moloney, led the willing Ram down the side aisle up onto the stage. It was a full five minutes before the commotion showed any signs of abating.
VERY little time passed before the Senior Class introduced the promising Freshman Class to the social life at the Hilltop. Gala plans for the Frosh debut were all completed for the Wardman Park on October 21 when Washington awoke one morning and found herself in the midst of the hotel strike. But no such adversity could prevent the Seniors from making their presentation of social freshmen to the underclasses of Visitation, Trinity, Dunbarton and Immaculata.

On the morning of October 21, from nine in the morning until almost three in the afternoon, every mirror in Ryan, McGuire, O’Gara, and New North was engaged. Only those connected with Georgetown could realize that the Frosh were “smoothing up” to be presentable for their dates at the tea dance that afternoon.

With every hair in place, and windsor knot tied to perfection, the “green ones” passed through the old iron gate of Georgetown for the Wardman Park with hopes running high.

The Burgundy Room was filled to capacity shortly after the doors were flung ajar. Suppliant glances and the characteristic vigilance of college freshmen were evidenced as these social neophytes scanned the sideline for a young lady to whom—“May I have this dance?” would be a welcome pleasure. After light conversation of “Where are you from?” “Do you like Vizzy?” the greenness was gone and the terpsichorean carnival began. The ease with which they mastered the Samba, the Lindy, and especially the more difficult waltzes, was source of astonishment to our more sophisticated seniors.

With the last strains of “Good Night Sweetheart” our Frosh were reassured of a Saturday date or an invitation to the next Vizzy or Trinity prom.

Seated: Mislan, Pres.; Loftus
Standing: McGrath, Lombard, and Desmond

White, Kennedy, O’Connor, and O’Connor
Out of the album of Georgetown scenes there are few more impressive than the Mass of the Holy Ghost. One bright morning last October found our student body on the lawn before the esplanade of White-Gravenor, attending this votive Mass which was to be the beginning of the scholastic year. Ferns and poinsettias waved in the wind and provided a colorful back-drop for the temporary altar that had been constructed outside the main doors of the building. The large gold candlesticks and the red vestments were additional colors adding to the already picturesque scene.

While hundreds of students knelt to pray, the Mass was celebrated by Father Coolahan, with Father McHugh officiating as Deacon, and Mr. Troy, S.J., as sub-deacon. The beautiful music of the Sancti Benedicti, sung by the University choir under the direction of Dr. Edward Donovan, added a note of devotion and serenity which will linger long in our memory. The number of Georgetown men present at this Sacrifice of the Mass was indeed gratifying to the faculty and the students themselves. This bore out the fact that the post-war student of Georgetown was looking to God for guidance in his intellectual pursuits.
MEMBERS of Georgetown's Philadelphia Club inaugurated the new school year with a series of successful "policy-making" meetings.

The "big week-end" of the Villanova-Georgetown game held the spotlight in the fall season. Men of the Hilltop venturing to the City of Brotherly Love were greeted by a bevy of charming girls from Rosemont and Chestnut Hill.

Officers who were largely responsible for the success and general popularity of the club were: Peter H. Desmond, President; James V. White, Vice-President; and John O'Connell, Sec'y and Treas.
The Annual Retreat

Greatly increased enrollment this year necessitated separate retreat services for the Freshmen and the upperclassmen. Opening on Monday, October 21, at 8:30 p.m., the spiritual inventory consisted of three days of prayer and meditation highlighted by conferences and spiritual readings.

Two retreat masters directed the different groups during their religious exercises. They were the Reverend Thomas B. Chetwood, S.J., and the Reverend Daniel J. Burke, S.J.

Father Chetwood, who is now nearing his fiftieth year in the Society of Jesus, is not unknown at the Hilltop, having once taught English and Psychology here. He was the first Regent of the Law School during the years 1928 to 1931. Father Chetwood directed the retreat for the upperclassmen from the pulpit of Holy Trinity Church.

The large Freshmen Class was under the guidance of Father Burke. A veteran of the war, Father Burke served on the cruiser "Philadelphia" as a Navy Chaplain. Since his discharge, Father Burke has been teaching Religion at Fordham University. His lively references, during the lectures, to Navy experiences, heightened the interest of his audiences, composed chiefly of veterans.

The hope that all those attending the retreat would make a general confession during the three days of prayer and meditation, was expressed by the Retreat Masters. Its success had been entrusted to the care of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was evidenced by the number who daily attended Mass and received Holy Communion.

The retreat ended on the morning of October 25th with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and the Papal Benediction.

Meditation
OCTOBER found the Hoya’s harried editorial board in an inner sanctum get-together. Father Gallagher, S.J., moderator of the paper for the previous year, introduced the new moderator, Mr. William Troy, S.J., and outlined a plan for the ensuing year.

From the start, the Hoya was beset with post-war problems. Patience, hard work and cooperation won a victory.

To Mr. Troy, S.J., for his encouraging support and outstanding leadership, to Pete Mullen, for his industry and determination, and to such men as Joe Mooney and Gordon Ryan, for their generous and unselfish zeal, readers of the Hoya owe a deep debt of gratitude.

In February Don Donahue advanced to the editor’s chair, succeeding Pete Mullen. He was assisted by associate editors, Chris Wilson and Bill McHale, joined by sports editors, Bill Craighead and Paul Gavaghan.
Hoya Homecoming Dance

As a climax to a torchlight parade through Georgetown, and a grid-iron victory over George Washington University, the Hoya Homecoming Dance was held on Saturday night, November 1, 1946, in the Congressional and Presidential Ballrooms of the Hotel Statler. "Mums" were exchanged for orchids and gardenias, stadium togs for more sedate evening apparel, and all were off to a splendid Hoya celebration. Four hundred couples danced and swayed to the music of Jack Morton and his orchestra in the two spacious ballrooms, and the gaiety and color of the crowd lent itself to the many unofficial grand marches of pretty girls and their escorts under the flattering red and blue lights that were played from the ceiling. A rousing Hoya and Saxa to the moderator, Father Gallagher, S.J., and Committee Chairman Gordon Ryan for this successful event.
IN this, its seventy-fifth year, the JOURNAL doffed its staid classical format and donned a more modern one. Although the JOURNAL functioned during the war, its output from a handful of students was necessarily meager. This year witnessed an influx of short story writers, poets, artists, and book critics. The tone attained by the new staff was elevating. The editions were popular and thoroughly read throughout the campus.

Under the moderatorship of Rev. Gerald F. Yates, its Editor-in-Chief Paschal La Padula, and Managing Editor, Thomas P. O'Keefe, the JOURNAL has taken on new life and compares favorably with any college publication of its type. William Keenan wrote several fine sociological character studies and contributed a provocative article on Catholic Youth participation in international relations. George Edelen contributed some notable mood and satirical stories, while Thomas Collins was partial to melancholy impressionism in his poetry. "The Heroic Image" by Robert Hanlon voiced a plea for a new romantic movement and offered a one-act play, the publication of which was an innovation for the JOURNAL. Music critics were introduced in the persons of John Austin Nammack and V. William Schleski; several talented illustrators, notably Wade Ray, Jack Lee and Bernard Roth, enlivened the stories and injected a spot of collegiate humor, while Mr. Ray's artistry embellished many of the covers. Business was efficiently shouldered by John Bachman, Carl Eisenman and Edward Beacom.
Father John J. O’Connor celebrated his Golden Jubilee Mass on the tenth of November in Dahlgren Chapel. Present at the service were His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, a former pupil of Father O’Connor at Fordham University, Very Rev. Father Rector, fellow Jesuits and many of his students, past and present. Following the Mass, His Eminence extended his congratulations to his former teacher and imparted the Apostolic Blessing.

Father O’Connor was ordained in 1911 by the late Cardinal Gibbons. After serving a tenure as Prefect of Discipline at Fordham, he joined the faculty of Georgetown in 1927 as professor of classical Greek.
MEMBERSHIP in the Pathfinders Club is limited to members of the Senior Class. It has a twofold objective—to point out to the seniors the opportunities that are offered in the different walks of life that they will follow upon graduation; secondly to weld into a unit the members of the Senior Class, who have been split up into various class sections as underclassmen.

Under the moderatorship of Father Charles J. Foley, S.J., these objectives were faithfully pursued. Meetings were held monthly at Hotel Twenty Four Hundred Sixteenth St., in the form of dinner meetings, to which men prominent in their respective fields were invited as guest speakers.
Dr. Tibor Eckhardt addresses the first meeting of Pathfinders Club

Physical Training Program

GEORGETOWN'S physical training program is regarded by today's collegiate authorities as one of the finest and most complete of its type in the country. The program, inaugurated in 1942 in the form of boxing classes, developed quickly under the added stimulus of the war, and soon attained a position of major importance in the school curriculum.

Chiefly responsible for the brilliant success of the physical training program is George J. Becker, Director of Physical Training. Mr. Becker this year adopted a program whose purpose was "to encourage physical development in the college student, and...to require of a man that his muscles be trained to respond to his will."

With the help of two assistants, John Moloney, a senior at Georgetown, and Walter O'Connell, of the Class of 1945, Mr. Becker has worked constantly to bring to the student the realization of the intention of this year's P.T. program. The schedule has compulsory calisthenics, cross country running, dual combat, general physical conditioning, and competitive sports such as touch football, basketball, track, volleyball, speedball, and pushball. Boxing, formerly a part of the P.T. schedule, came into its own and became a varsity sport.

Not only to test the effectiveness of this program, but also to determine the progress made by the participants, tests of respiratory action, physical stamina, and adaptabilities were made.
Also it has been the policy to give competitive examinations at the end of every term, examinations which include running, muscle tests and physical endurance tests. A new innovation in the program provides that every man shall be able to swim 100 yards before he leaves Georgetown.

The final purpose of the program has been to produce the physically adept student and to furnish a latent field for varsity athletics.

That this very complete schedule has been effective is evident not only from records compiled from the achievement tests, but likewise from the fact that since P.T. has been introduced into the college curriculum, there has been a noticeable decline in infirmary cases.

Physical training has definitely become a part of the Georgetown policy of developing healthy men, both physically and mentally. George Becker probably best sums up this relationship in this comment: "The purpose of our present course is to make the student's body what the college curriculum is endeavoring to make his mind—a thing to be responsive, and to work with the least amount of energy."
Georgetown welcomes Italian Premier... Relaxing in Lower Slobbovia... Christmas party in Dowd!... Firefighter Pete!... Finals!... Poets and Peasants!... Shoe sale!...
THE Greater New York Club held its first dance of the year on Friday, November 22, in the Cascades Room of the Biltmore Hotel. More than two hundred couples danced to the music of Jules Lande, popular New York maestro.

The affair was arranged so that those who made the trip from Washington for the N.Y.U. football game on the following afternoon would be assured of another great week-end. Owing to the fact that most of the G.U. men were unable to leave Washington until late in the afternoon, dress was informal. The music stopped at 2 a.m., closing one of the year's finest pre-game dances.

The Committee for the dance consisted of Chris Wilson, Chairman, and Jack Egan, Bob Gorra, John Rizzi, Joe Scharanno, Lou Immerman and Bill O'Leary.

Scharanno, Gorra, Egan, Wilson, Immerman
UNDER the able direction of Rev. Leo G. Monaghan, S.J. and Rev. William J. Langman, S.J., the Mask and Bauble has completed one of its most active seasons in many years. Moreover, this particular year has been unique in Georgetown's dramatic history, as witnessing the presentation of our first original musical comedy, "Sasha Calls the Kremlin."

The Mask and Bauble opened its 1946-47 season with the presentation of three one-act plays. "Knockout" was written especially for the occasion by Father Langman and was warmly received. Sharing the same bill were "The Rising of the Moon" by the Irish playwright, Lady Gregory, and "If Men Played Cards as Women Do" by George Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman's comedy kept the audience in constant laughter. A tragic note was added on the evening of the final performance, however, when one of the principals, a white mouse, met a sudden end when trampled upon by a member of the cast.

A period of frantic activity followed the closing of the one-act plays, since "Sasha Calls the Kremlin" was scheduled to open ten days later. It was the period when members of the cast went around muttering their lines to themselves, when the directors struggled desperately to manage countless rehearsals, when costumes had to be fitted and sets constructed—in short, the helter-skelter period that is alternately deplored and enjoyed by all true followers of the stage. The libretto of "Sasha" was written by Mr. Philip Sharper, S.J., and Father Monaghan, while the music was composed by two gentlemen of Georgetown, Kevin Kennedy and William Rogers. The sets, entirely new and completed in the amazingly short period of eight days, were designed and constructed by David Sherwood of the School of Foreign Service and Mr.
"RISING OF THE MOON"

"KNOCKOUT"
Frank Mann, Professor at Georgetown Prep. The small stage at Holy Trinity High School presented a problem, since "Sasha" called for four different sets and eight scene changes, but Mr. Mann solved the difficulty by engineering specially constructed revolving flats.

The plot of "Sasha" involved a sardonic view of international conferences and of the delegates who attend them, with special attention focused on our Russian friends. The Russians provided many hilarious moments particularly the antics of Sasha Gromolikov whose speech to the American delegation: "With our hands in your pocket, how can these two great nations fail," brought down the house. Even the lightest of "pinks" could hardly fail to be ruffled by the play's presentation of the "Gospel according to St. Marx."

The lilting music of "Sasha" was greatly applauded and as a more tangible evidence of popularity, whistled and hummed around the campus for many weeks. Particularly memorable were "It's Always Springtime" and "There'll Always Be a Rainbow." Another entitled "Bow Down to Uncle Joe" was sung by the Russian delegation to the tune of "The Volga Boatman" and included the words, "If you want to know how we run the show, we've got the veto!"

Meeting with such success in stage endeavors, the Mask and Bauble turned its talents to the radio. Station W.ARL, the new station of Arlington, Virginia, was host to members of the society every Saturday, when a series of one-act plays and variety shows were presented. Again this year's Mask and Bauble had made history, for this was the first time that it had ventured regular performances over an outside station. Radio thus represents a new challenge to our campus actors, forcing
dependence on voice alone to convey effects without resort to the mannerisms and props that can be used in stage productions.

Among the spring performances was the psychological murder drama "Night Must Fall," which was produced with the same talent, imagination and industry which have characterized all the work of the Mask and Bauble this season. Georgetown offers its congratulations to Father Langman, Father Monaghan and the members of the Mask and Bauble for their fine work this year.
THE Sodality of Our Lady is the oldest organization at Georgetown, and the first sodality in the United States. Like the Society Jesus, its members seek their own salvation and the perfection of others. The Sodality fosters an ardent filial devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and endeavors to have the student body make practical application of the principles learned in the classroom.

During the past year Catechetical instructions were given to public school children and panel discussions were held monthly in Copley Lounge. Under the moderator, Father Joseph M. Moffitt, S.J., an election of officers was held in October. Donald S. Shafer was chosen prefect; Vincent F. Santistevan, vice-prefect, and Peter P. Mullen, secretary.
ORGANIZED in the beginning of 1947, the "Day Hops" Sodality made up for a late start by its industry and its devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Prominent among the activities of the Non-Resident Sodality was a study of the Doctrine of Catholic Action.

The members were active in collecting clothes for the poor in Europe. The members of the Sodality took an active part in the annual May Devotions, one of the oldest and most beautiful traditions at Georgetown, thus helping the college to crown its work of the year by offering that gift to God through the hands of Our Lady, Queen of Georgetown.

Frank Naughten, Prefect, and William Conley, Secretary
FOLLOWING the example of others from specific regional zones, Georgetown students from the Cleveland and Northern Ohio districts formed an organization to extend acquaintanceships and to plan for the future alumni.

Men from the general Cleveland area were eligible to join, and the announcement of the first meeting attracted a large group of prospective members. The opening meeting featured a brief outline of the purpose of the club.

The club unanimously approved the idea of a Christmas Dinner-Dance to be held in Cleveland during the holidays for vacationing Hoyas. The plan came to life in the Continental Restaurant in Cleveland on December 23rd, 1946, and was preceded by a cocktail party in the Zephyr Room.
A TRADITION of long standing was again revived on campus the night prior to the departure for Christmas vacation. A special choir under the direction of Dr. Edward Donovan made its appearance as the tower clock struck midnight.

Following the plan of the Rev. Daniel Power, S.J., the assemblage of forty-three men filled the midnight air surrounding the Hilltop with traditional hymns of Christmastide. As the Carolers made their tour of the campus, en- toning "Adeste Fidelis," "Silent Night," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," and "O'er the Eastern Mountains," lights were turned on and faces appeared at all the windows.

This renewal of an old tradition was heartily welcomed by the student body and is a further indication that the true Georgetown spirit has returned from the war.
With hostilities at an end, and old familiar faces gracing the campus once again, and new ones appearing every day, talk turned to football possibilities. Very few players from the 1942 team returned, but this handful was hailed as the nucleus of the new team. Linemen Bus Werder, Elmer Oberto, and Lou Robustelli, backs, Paul Walsh, Lenny Bonforte, and end Larry Koncelik comprised the sextet. Coach Hagerty planned his first post-war team around these men. The six men were complemented by many promising new men.

The team that functioned throughout the season presented George Benigni and Al Sarashevitz at the ends, with the pivotal spot fluctuating between Ralph Benso, Tony Kelley and Vic Banonis, the latter having a slight edge. Lou Rubustelli and George Antonowsky played outside of Elmer Oberto and Bus Werder, a solid block that frustrated more than one enemy advance in the course of the season. The usual backfield was "Babe" Baranowski at quarterback, Connie O'Dougherty, fullback, and Lenny Bonforte with Paul Walsh held sway at the halves.

No one knew for certain, but that all the makings of a good team were at hand; the question was: Would proper use be made of them? The first game with Wake Forest was viewed with apprehension. They had lost few from their 1945 team, and were rated as better than average. The Hoyas met them and very nearly conquered them. The result of that first game was disappointing, but the team showed sparks of greatness, and there was hope for a successful season.

After the first game the team was rolling, and when the season tallies were in, had won five out of their eight games.
GEORGETOWN opened their 1946 football season by opposing the Demon Deacons of Wake Forest in Griffith's converted ballyard. On October 4 at 8:30 p.m., the Hoya partisans waited impatiently for Jack Hagerty to unveil his first post-war team, and were rewarded by the sight of a Georgetown touchdown in the opening minutes of the first stanza.

Elmer Raba, first string quarterback, took the Wake Forest kickoff to the Deacons 38-yard line, a runback of some 57 yards. Then Raba hit Paul Walsh on the left side of the field, and Mr. Walsh flew over the rest of the stripes to rack up six points for Georgetown.

It was not until the third quarter that the fireworks broke out again. The Deacons scored in the third quarter, again in the fourth period, a G.U. fumble in the end zone, and a Wake Forest recovery of the ball resulted in the third and final score of the day. Time and time again the forward wall of George-
town halted the Deacons advance just when a score seemed inevitable. Twice G.U.'s line dug in for goal line stands on the 4 and 13 yard stripes in the second period, on the three in the third period, and on the goal line in the final stanza. The G.U. line, playing its first game together, was outstanding in its refusal to allow the Deacons to gather momentum, and except for occasional unfortunate relapses dominated the whole play. The backs, too, made their share of tackles, and the punting of Elmer Raba was a definite highlight throughout the entire game. Altogether it was an excellent performance by a relatively inexperienced team, pitted against one of the best in the South's formidable array of good teams. The overwhelming score against Georgetown that was expected by those would-be forecasters of the newspaper world did not materialize. The Wake Forest game pointed to a successful season for the Hoyas.
The lights of Griffith Stadium beamed down on 16,000 cheering spectators Friday night, October 11, as the Hoyas seeking their first victory in two starts eked out an 8-7 win over the Fordham Rams.

In the first canto the situation was definitely serious with the Fordham eleven scoring within the first four minutes of play. Skapines of Fordham put the ball over the cross-bar for the extra point, and Fordham led 7-0.

The game then became a private battle of opposing linemen, with no further scoring until the third period. Midway in that quarter Bus Werder, G.U.'s right guard, blocked Ososki's punt which the latter himself recovered in the end zone to give the Hoyas two eventually important points.

Later in this same period, a Baranowski pass to Joe Sullivan placed the ball on the Rams' 36. Then Baranowski, leaping high into the air in an exhibition of clever backfield play, flipped a pass to Len Bonforte who promptly spun goalward. From the two-yard stripe, Joe Murphy quickly crashed through center for a score. George Benigni's attempt to convert failed, but Georgetown then commanded an 8-7 lead which it never relinquished.

The punting of Lou Surman was excellent, and the all around play of Babe Baranowski, Paul Walsh and Len Bonforte in the backfield, Elmer Oberto, Bus Werder, Jim Arnegberg, Ralph Benso and Pete Baker in the line contributed heavily to the victory.
WE STOLE THE RAM!

CORNERTA, PAGANIelli, SHERWOOD, GRAHAM, MOONEY
ON October 20 the rampaging Wildcats of Villanova trampled George-town at Shibe Park, coming out on the long end of a 19-2 count. After the Georgetown kick-off, the 'Cats ran aground in three plays, and returned a punt as far as their own 48-yard stripe. One running play produced a first down for the home towners on the 20, but here the G.U. line held and Werder and Konecik broke through forcing the opposition to throw two futile aerials. Georgetown took possession of the ball, but no advance could be made, and Raba punted to the Wildcats’ 30. Capriotti received the ball, and was not hindered until Banonis bounced him on the Hoyas’ 38. The next play proved too bewildering for the Hilltoppers, so while most of the team was engaged in chasing a decoy, Rogers slipped through tackle on what might be termed as a delayed hand-off thrust. He scored unmolested while Kane flattened Bonforte with one of the most beautifully thrown blocks of the day.

That was, unfortunately, the tenor of the game, because the 'Cats scored again on that same play, the only difference being that Capriotti carried instead of Rogers. Their third score was the climax of a sustained 87-yard drive, Rogers and Capriotti performing most of the labor. The Georgetown thrill came when Johnny Preston scampered 71 yards down the far side line, only to be caught on the 8-yard line, and the Hoyas couldn’t push the ball over the goal.

Another drive, featuring Jack McTamney, stalled on the Wildcats’ 20 by interception, and on the next play resulted in an automatic safety after a Villanova fumble rolled out of the end zone.
Babe Baranowski and Tony Beyer combined to win this contest for the Hoyas before 16,000 spectators in the Mound City. The Hilltoppers were behind 7-0 in the second period, when Beyer leaped high into the air, intercepted a Billiken pass on his own 20 and behind expert blocking, threaded his way 80 yards down the sideline for a score. Baranowski, who was later to save the day for Georgetown, added the extra point to tie up the score.

The third period was scoreless, but the final stanza brought much excitement to the chilled fans. After Georgetown drove from their own 48 to the St. Louis 1, a Baranowski fumble gave St. Louis the ball. A wobbly Billiken kick then went out to their own 14, and the Hoyas were then again in position to score. On a succeeding play, Georgetown fumbled, but the alert Tony Beyer recovered the ball on the Billikens' 5. Baranowski then plunged over the 0 line making the score 13-7. The try for the extra point was blocked.

St. Louis was the first to score, taking the advantage of a G.U. miscue. Paul Walsh, who played a fine game, fumbled on his own 8-yard line, and Weisner of the Billikens recovered. On the fourth down, Crowder shot around his own left end for a touchdown and Broeg added the extra point. The real hero of the game was, of course, Beyer, who by scoring in the second period, and by recovering the fumble in the last, enabled the Hoyas to rack up another win.

The Hoya line, big and handy, sparked by Elmer Oberto, caused the St. Louisites plenty of trouble by recovering 3 of their fumbles.
The Hoyas provided a surprise finish to the traditional intercity battle this beautiful Fall time afternoon, as they registered two lightning-fast touchdowns in the final minutes of play to win 18-6. Having been on the short end of the ground gaining all afternoon, the Hoyas entered the final period with no signs of an ability to break the 6-6 deadlock. Then quite unexpectedly, Lou Surman pulled Babe Baranowski's pass out of the blue, and scammed 51 yards down the middle for a score. Not forty seconds later, Len Bonforte intercepted a Colonial aerial on their 32-yard line, ran it back for the final touchdown, and the Hilltoppers had the ball game.

In the first period, Tackle Jim O'Keefe opened the scoring for the Hoyas. GW, on its own 3-yard line, attempted a kick which was blocked and O'Keefe, recovering the ball, ran it into the end zone for a touchdown, the first of his football career. The GW's evened the score in the second period, when end Dick Koester looped a pass to Frank Close in the end zone. The 6-6 score remained unchanged until the blitz work of Surman and Bonforte in the final stanza.

Despite the victory, Georgetown was outplayed in many departments. The GW's seemed to roam the field at will, except when in sight of the goal line. One GW attack was halted on the 10 in the third period when Buddy Spiess recovered a fumble for the Blue and Gray.
The Hoyas lost a 20-13 heartbreaker to the Eagles of Boston College on November 9, when after holding a 13-7 lead at the start of the last quarter, two touchdown passes suddenly gave the game to the Beantowners.

BC scored first. Shortly afterwards, the Hoyas bounced back into the game when Tom Graham, eluding a crew of would-be tacklers, streaked 48 yards to the Hoyas' first score. Werder missed the placement, but later George Benigni took Tom Graham's pass on the 17 and ran the score to 12-6. Baranowski made the tally-board read 13-6 with a perfect drop-kick.

The score remained the same until the final stanza. BC began the steamroller. Cannava of BC ran to the 20-yard line before Graham downed him. Then Panciera of BC passed to Cannava who scored the touchdown. Panciera's successful kick evened the score at 13-13. Moments later, the Cannava-Panciera combination gave a repeat performance, and the Eagles led 20-13. Before Georgetown could recover from the sudden turn of events, the gun sounded, giving BC a hard-earned win. Another game is scheduled for next year. Be on hand. We'll see you there. It will be a tough battle; but watch the tables turn!
BEFORE a crowd of 6,000 Scranton Stadium spectators, Georgetown's Hoyas staged their wildest scoring spree of the season, visiting an inferior Scranton University team with 35-7 destruction. The Hoyas, making their first appearance in Pennsylvania, capitalized on every Royal mistake, scored in every period, and climaxed a busy matinee by registering two touchdowns in the final quadrant. Before the first half had ended, Babe Baranowski had flung two pay dirt passes, one to Lou Surman, near the end of the first quarter, and another to Surman at the start of the second. The Royals scored their lone marker in the first half, climaxing a 70-yard sustained drive with a spectacular end zone catch of a long pass. But the Hilltoppers couldn't be stopped and they entered the third period with a 14-7 lead.

Touchdowns seemed endless in the second half. George Benigni recovered a Royal fumble on the Scranton 36, and moments later Connie O'Dougherty hit the goal line chalk from the 4, making the total 21-7. Another Scranton fumble on the 19 resulted in the 28-7 touchdown, as Graham scored on an end sweep from a spread formation, a play which had mystified the Tommies all afternoon. Jack O'Connor provided the final TD, when intercepting a Royal pass on their 41 stripe, he leather lugged it all the way to the goal line. Baranowski converted 4 times, each time via drop kick, and Bus Werder collected another point with placement.
THE Hoyas rang down the gridiron curtain with an exciting 19-12 win over unexpectedly tough New York University at the Yankee Stadium in New York City. The Violets were far from shrinking as they drew first blood with a fast touchdown passplay that covered 47 yards, in the second canto. No sooner was the kick-off completed, when on the first play from scrimmage, GU's little Lou Miller carried the ball 71 yards to the goal line and a score on a sensational broken field run. Baranowski drop kicked the extra point, and GU went into the lead, 7-6. Then it was all Baranowski as the durable little quarterback passed the team to the Violet 7. From there he skirted left end for the second score. His successful drop kick was called back for a clipping penalty, but his next try from the 17 went wide. Score — GU 13, NYU 6.

NYU then came into its own as Millman lugged leather to the GU 7, and on the fourth try cracked over. The extra point misfired, and the Hoyas still led, but by the slim margin of a lone point.

Halfway through the final quarter, Baranowski grabbed a Violet pass and returned it to the 50. Tom Graham swept left end and traveled the necessary yardage for the final score of the game. Baranowski missed the extra point, and NYU took to throwing desperate passes. The closing minutes were indeed exciting with “do or die” plays by the Violet team and the brilliant defense work of the Blue and Gray line, but the score remained 19-12.

BUS WERDER, Guard

PAUL WALSH, Back
BEFORE AND DURING AN EXCITING GAME...
LAUGHING IT OVER AND FIGHTING IT OUT...
"That good youth (Lalande) recognizing the dangers in which he was involving himself in so perilous a journey, protested at his departure that it was his desire of serving God, that was leading him into a country where he surely expected to meet death."

JOHN DE LALANDE was born at Dieppe, France—date unknown. Scarcely more than a lad, he left his native land with the high intention of devoting his life to the service of God in the New World. Upon his arrival in Quebec, he offered himself formally to the Jesuit Superior, as a donné, and vowed to work among the savages as a lay assistant to the missionaries, without recompense, and to lead a life of celibacy. The two following years were spent laboring with the Jesuits in Canada. On September 24, 1646, in the company of Father Jogues and some Huron Indians, he started by canoe on a long and perilous journey for Ossermenon (Auriesville, N.Y.). As they neared the end of the trip some weeks later, they were overtaken by the Mohawks. Brought captive to the village on October 17th, Jogues was martyred the following evening, while Lalande was confined in one of the cabins. Learning of Jogues' death, he stealthily crept out, when the night was far spent, in the hope of finding Jogues' body and burying it. But savage guards rose like specters out of the earth, tomahawked him, and Lalande gave up his soul to God early on the morning of October 19, 1646. His head was staked on a fence beside that of Jogues, and his body hurled into the Mohawk River.
HISTORIC "OLD NORTH"
NOTHING is so inexorable as nature. Not even the centuries-old curriculum of St. Ignatius can maintain the same regimented obedience that physical law wields over the landscape of the Georgetown vista. Peering through the glazed backdrop of Copley one watches through the declining November days the sad retreat of the saffron-hewed leaves from their mother branches. The meandering Potomac shivers under the marble eyes of the Maguire columns, and Slobbovian mud vainly coalesces into sterner earth. Not even the war years could force a deviation of Mother Nature’s schedule—nor dint of pleas from football fanatics, nor chilly plaints from light-shod students. Winter days advance, and the caresses of the sun become less sincere and cooler as some ardent Candida spurning the ardent inquiries of a Marchbanks.

Then, as if Dickens had casually walked over the scene with a brush dipped in snowflakes and hot toddies, the Christmas spirit captures the imagination, and student interest in the bypaths of science and the hallways of art is supplanted by a holiday zest. In answer to the prayers of those who yearn for the traditional white landscape of the Northern Christmas, the December sneer of Zephyr from the Northwest is replaced by the biting snarls that catapult over Healy from the heaving Atlantic. Footfalls sound gently in the hushing snow, and the breath steams merrily like a boiling kettle while tired veterans and younger species of the genus student tired of winter, hope for spring.
THIS is WGTB,—the station break familiar to many of us. Among the first to shake off the dust of the war years and set the pace in restoring the G.U. activities to normalcy was the Georgetown Broadcasting System.

Frank S. Blair, Program Director of WARL, in Arlington, called on the Georgetown Broadcasters for three one-half hour programs a week for his station. That was a privilege for GBS, but it meant hours of unexpected hard work and worry. The Blue and Gray Show, the Missa Recitata for shut-ins, and the Georgetown University Forum went on the air.

FATHER HEYDEN, Moderator

FROM THE CONTROL ROOM...
ONE of the oldest campus organizations, the St. John Berchmans Society was founded in the latter part of the nineteenth century to teach young men the rubrics of assisting at the sacred ceremonies of the Church.

This year the St. John Berchmans Society experienced an unusual revival as a hundred and twenty members answered the call for servers made by Mr. Nash, S.J., the new moderator. The probable cause of this great interest was an observation of the moderator that next to the priest, the servers derive the greatest blessings and graces from the Mass.

At the first meeting in October, Richard Mantz was elected Prefect; Fred Furley, Vice-Prefect; and James Buchholz as Secretary.
THIS year Georgetown once again returned to intercollegiate competition on the ice. Although at first faced with seemingly insurmountable problems, Coaches John Molven and Bob Panoff managed to wield together a formidable sextet before the season was half completed.

The opening contest on January 6 found the Blue and Gray pucksters opposing a strong Princeton outfit that already had four games under their belts. The Tigers emerged victorious to the tune of 12-1. The Hoyas' lone marker was rung up by Steve Smith on a pass from Charley Palms. Joe Gately turned in some magnificent goal tending but the defense bogged down in the final two periods.

Two weeks after this encounter, Georgetown
played host to the powerful Red Raiders from Colgate. The intervening practice sessions led to marked improvement although the visitors were victorious 12-4. John Cassidy, Charley Palms, Don Miller and Bill McKenna tallied for us, but it was not enough. Gately turned back no less than 56 shots for a new record in college circles, but he couldn’t do it all by himself. The “brother line” of John, Pat and Tom Cassidy served notice in this game that they would bear close watching by alert defensemen in future contests.

The first line consisted of Don Miller, Smith and Palms, the second line of the Cassidy’s while the third had Ed Miller, Bob Harding and Henry Trenkamp seeing plenty of action. Bernet and Conway were the first two defensemen followed by Brickley, McKenna and O’Doherty.
During the summer of 1945, as Freshmen, the present Junior Class entered the gates of Georgetown. Their number was supplemented in October, and it soon became evident that the class possessed a strong spirit of school leadership.

This class, as much as any other, provided a bridge between a wartime Hilltop and a peacetime one. The Junior Class came in a hot, humid summer when few activities were functioning; and they sought to overcome the insouciance that surrounded them. Members of the Junior Class made definite and rewarding plans for the coming year, stirring the campus into a new school spirit.
THE pre-Lenten social season closed officially the week-end of February 14, with the Junior Prom and Tea Dance. Held this year at the Roosevelt Hotel on St. Valentine's Day, the dance was attended by some three hundred and seventy-five couples who danced to the music of Hal McIntyre's Band.

The young ladies were charming in their multi-colored evening gowns and their beauty was enhanced by carefully placed hair or shoulder corsages. The dance floor was filled to overflowing, and some stray couples tripped their way to the more spacious foyer. Between dances the prevailing spirit of gayety was evidenced in the smiling faces and vivacious voices of each select group encircling the floor tables. The tempo of the music was to everyone's liking and a welcome tonic after burning the midnight oil for the term examinations of the previous week. Shortly before midnight the Georgetown Glee Club added a diversion to the program through their excellent rendition of "We Meet Again," "Graceful and Easy," "Old Gray Bonnet," and "Secrets." Feminine hearts were all a-patter with the announcement that the Queen of the Ball was about to be selected, and shortly thereafter Miss Nona Cadler was chosen for the honor.

The band played on, and as the last strains died away, the ballroom was fast deserted and the prom a happy memory. Yet the same fortunate couples were again swaying to and fro, the following afternoon at the tea dances held in the ballrooms of the Roosevelt and Washington Hotels.

Chairman Bill Ronan saw to it that this was a week-end which fitted into the tradition of the Georgetown Junior Proms.

At last the chairman smiles! The President of the Yard arrives. We danced to the music of Hal McIntyre. Who's mad at who? When you were young and free? Hurry up, it's 11:59! Our class president poses.
Trinity Transit Co. . . . It sure wasn’t dead-line night for Don! . . . Breathing room only! . . . Our dead-line the next day . . . Maestro Larry.
Smiling Lenny! ... Good Night, Ladies ... A refined group ... And so were they! ... Care free! ... Nona Cardler, Queen of the Prom ... Relaxed ... Your check, Dave.
Glee Club

EVER noted for its exquisite timbre and the fineness of its renditions, the Glee Club was again under the direction of Dr. Edward B. Donovan during the past year. Appearing frequently on the campus, and giving many out-of-town performances, the club’s programs were many and varied. Its membership was perhaps the largest it has ever been.

Being both a leader and a composer, Dr. Donovan added to this year’s repertoire a new song that had been written, and entitled “The Chimes.” It was inspired by the Healy tower, symbol of Georgetown; and was respectfully dedicated to Father Daniel E. Power, S.J., moderator of the Glee Club. This song was received favorably everywhere, and merited many an encore. Among the other most popular selections were “Into the Night,” Schubert’s “Serenade,” “Ave Verum,” an original arrangement of Strauss’ “Themes from Vienna,” “Reynard the Fox” and the Negro Spiritual “Who Built De Ark.” As a fitting climax, “Here’s to the Blue and Gray” brought many an enjoyable evening to a close.

The local colleges in addition to Georgetown where concerts were given included Dunbarton, Visitation and Immaculata.

Trips were made for concerts at Notre Dame of Maryland and to the Jesuit house of studies at Woodstock, Maryland. The longest trip and the most pretentious concert of the year was given in the Grand Ballroom of Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.
Here the sixty Georgetown voices blended with the well trained Glee Club of New Rochelle College, to offer a concert that could hardly be surpassed. The artistry of the singers was a delight to the ear, and the colorful flowing gowns of the beautiful young ladies against a sombre tuxedo background were equally charming to the eye.

The annual Mi Careme or mid-lenten concert was presented on two successive Sunday nights in Gaston Hall, with the Georgetown Students and their friends as guests. At both concerts, Gaston was filled to capacity; and the programs were excellently received. One of the highlights of the season was the appearance of the club at the National Shrine in Catholic University, where it contributed to the celebration of the Church Unity Octave.

The achievements of the Glee Club are to be highly commended; and its director, Dr. Donovan, and its moderator, Father Power, are to be wholeheartedly congratulated for their unselfish contribution to its success. And lest we forget—our abundant thanks to the Officers, Joe Woltering, President, Jim Duffy, Vice-President, Bernie Davis, Secretary, and Pete Desmond, Business Manager, for their fidelity, interest and spirit of cooperation.
IN recent years the students at George-town have shown an intense interest in international problems. Hence the broadening in scope of the International Relations Club, and its more frequent open forum discussions. These meetings have been keyed to high pitch this year, due, perhaps, to the number of foreign students and veterans returning to the campus.

Mr. Emmett Hurley and Mr. William Keenan attended and took an active part in the conference at Vassar, under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace.

The patient arbitration of Dr. Tibor Kerekes, moderator, in every discussion of the club was an invaluable contribution to a successful year.
FOR the thirty-fifth consecutive year the "Grand Old Man of Debating," Father John J. Toohey, S.J., was chancellor of the Philodemic Society. Restricted in membership to Juniors and Seniors, the Philodemic was founded in 1830. In age it ranks second only to the Sodality; and it is the oldest collegiate debating society in the United States. In more than one hundred intercollegiate debates the Philodemic has won ninety-one; and perhaps the most notable portion of that record is the stretch between the years 1921-1938, when it enjoyed seventeen victorious years with never a defeat.

The Merrick debate is the most coveted of the year, for the winner is acclaimed the best debater in the Senior Class, and awarded the Merrick medal, in addition to a substantial cash prize. This year’s candidates included Tom Kelley, Rufus Lusk, John Liebell and Donald Hertzog.

As always membership was limited to forty; and each candidate had to be passed by the regular members, with a three-fourths majority required for acceptance.

The officers for the past year were Dave Martin, President; with Al Cohn succeeding him, after Mr. Martin’s graduation in February; Bill Kabbash was Vice-President; John Schindler, Recording Secretary; Tom Kelley, Corresponding Secretary, and Ray Fetzner, Censor. A well attended formal dance, with Tom O’Keefe as Chairman, was held during April at the Hotel Washington.

Philodemic Debating Society

![Image of Philodemic Society members]
REVERTING to pre-war status, the Gaston Debating Society, composed of freshmen and sophomores, was reorganized in the fall of '46.

Early in December, upon receipt of the national question, arrangements were made to debate with other universities. The national question was thoroughly debated with Loyola, West Point and Trinity. In addition Gaston was scheduled to participate in an intercollegiate tournament of thirty-five schools held at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Under Mr. Nash, S.J., the moderator, the society elected the following officers: Kevin Kennedy, President; James Buchholz, Vice-President; David Graham, Secretary; Martin Friedricks, Treasurer, and Patrick White, Sergeant-at-Arms.

**White Debating Society**
The Edward Douglas White Debating Society, after a wartime merger with the Gaston Debating Society, was reorganized as a separate body this year. A group of fifteen men interested in debating were assembled, officers elected, and the White society resumed the position it had held for thirty-five years as a forum for the discussion of topics of current importance. George Edelen was elected President, and Mr. John Svec, S.J., was named moderator.

Perhaps no time since the founding of the Society have so many problems faced the country as a whole, problems which require the factual background and clear thinking developed in debating. Recognizing this, Mr. James Wilson, Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee on Debates, carefully chose a series of topics for discussion such as independence for India, socialized medicine, and a long series on labor policies and legislation.

Standing: Wilson, Kundtz. Seated: Edelen, Penn

Washington Club
A DEFINITE need for a non-resident organization which would aid and represent non-resident students and encourage them to maintain a high standard of Georgetown spirit was fulfilled in the re-establishment of the Washington Club. It immediately became the most popular of the non-resident organizations.

Edward Beacom, pre-war Vice-President, was elected President. Tom Sullivan, Charles Schultye, Robert Dickerson and Joseph Corbley were elected to Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Parliamentarian positions respectively.

Over ten dances and parties were sponsored, each highly successful.

The Washington Club has definitely taken an intense interest in all Blue and Gray activities.

Class of 1949

ALTHOUGH hemmed in between the Freshmen and Senior Classes, the Sophomore group could and did make itself known as the occasion demanded. This was partly due to the fact that its membership was made up of experienced students, who started as Freshmen at Georgetown before the war; and whose education was temporarily halted, due to serving in the armed forces. These returning veterans, now more determined than ever to complete their education, have readjusted themselves with distinction to a much changed post-war program. Complementing their number are three groups, who started in as Freshmen in October '45, January and April '46, respectively.

It took time to weld together this heterogeneous roster; and class elections were not held until late Fall. The social program for the class, as such, was somewhat curtailed due to the rebirth of the Junior Prom and the Senior Ball. However, the Sophomores enjoyed a large share of the benefits of these outstanding functions, without being burdened with their attendant worries and responsibilities. In addition Saturday afternoon dancing at the Mayflower was popular, and the Shoreham had many devotees. However, a "mens sana" was kept in this "corpore sano" through the medium of serious application to the books during each school week. Term papers also had to be written; and these necessitated frequent visits to the Congressional Library, the U. S. Archives and other valuable sources of information at the disposal of students studying in the Nation's Capital.

Individual members of the class were prominent in all extracurricular activities—sports, debating, glee club, international relations club, the band, the dramatic society, the
HOYA, the Journal and the Sodality. Ray Corley and Tom O’Keefe contributed a lion’s share to the outstanding success of the varsity basketball team and Jim Buchholz acquitted himself with distinction as President of the Gaston White Debating Society.

The memories of our Sophomore year here will always be pleasant. There were some who were dropped by the wayside due to Georgetown’s high standard of study; but the mishaps of others served both as a warning and an incentive for the rest of us to keep on the ball. With the acquisition of knowledge, new friendships were formed and old ties made stronger. Gripes were aired in bull sessions—a common failing when college students get together. Yet the most prominent and persistent grumbler on the campus would be the first to come to Georgetown’s defense at the first faint rumble off campus.
AFTER a respite of fifteen years, Georgetown University's boxing team once again came into the foreground of collegiate sport. The manly art of self-defense was preserved in proud manner by Coach Marty Gallagher's men throughout the winter season.

The campaign opened auspiciously against the Bucknell University fighters. Ray Larrow was outstanding in his technical knockout of Cal Seaman in the heavyweight division.

The next match showed improvement. Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy was the victor by 5½-2½ margin. Scoring for the Hoyas were Cal Reeder, George Detorie, who won by a unanimous decision, and Ray Larrow, who won by a knockout in round one.

Pointing toward the Catholic University match on February 8, the Hilltoppers trained diligently. Due to a high degree of publicity the contest attracted a capacity crowd to the Brookland gymnasium for the local appearance of Georgetown's leather pushers. The team went into the ring underdogs, and battered their way to a 4-4 draw before the
startled and excited 4,000 onlookers. They thrilled to the excellent performances of Frank Madden, Al Albouese and George Detori. The feature event found Ray Larrow pitted against C.U.'s highly touted heavyweight Bernie Cody. Larrow decisioned Cody in a close, exciting contest. Gene Adkins and George Smith also showed potential power in their matches. The schedule was rounded out in hard-fought bouts with Michigan State and the Quantico Marines. A word of congratulation to Coach Gallagher and his charges for a fine season flavored with excitement and potential ability! It was evident that Georgetown was again to take a leading place in collegiate boxing circles.

Warm Up for Ray Larrow...
THIS fall saw Coach Elmer Hardell and his 1947 edition of Georgetown University's track team get off to a slow start by competing with local cross country teams and ending up with a record of two wins, two losses and one tie. But as time wore on, the team picked up momentum. The winter indoor season proved highly successful and the prospects for an interesting spring record was inevitable.

The mile relay team, consisting of Bill Dzugan, Mort Kane, Jim Mewshaw and Ed Sause, finished first in the New York Knights of Columbus meet on March 8th, second in the Millrose games, and third in the K of C meet in Boston and the N.Y.A.C. meet. An interesting highlight concerning the relay team is that Bill Dzugan and Ed Sause running the one and four positions were also a winning combination when they helped Bayonne High School of New Jersey capture the Penn Relay Championship in 1943.

According to Hap Hardell, Sause is the best prospect that he has seen since the days of Georgetown's Hugh Short. Although Ed's specialty is the quarter-mile run, he took top honors in the 300-yard run of the K of C in Boston. Dave Smith also deserves individual recognition. He placed first in the 1000-yard event at the K of C at New York. Both of these men were invited to almost all the important indoor meets this year.

That Georgetown will gain new laurels in the Carolina Relays, the Seton Hill Relays, Penn Relays and the I.C.A.A.A.A. meet in the spring is a certainty.
DZUGAN, SAUSE, MICHALIDES, MEWSHAW, KANE

ED SAUSE
WITH the end of the football season last November the entire Hilltop looked toward Elmer Ripley and his 1947 team for another jubilee year. They hoped that the team would have a successful season and reach its zenith in an invitation to the N.C.A.A. tournament at Madison Square Garden. Despite the now apparent zigzag series of upsets, the varsity has on the whole done well this season. There are still memorable events in the Blue and Gray basketball picture to cheer about. Although, the reversals that we had in the season have witnessed the Hoyas playing like court wizards one night and poor Richards the next, there was a close parallel between the hot and cold temperature of the G.U. varsity five and the enthusiasm of the Hoya sport fans.

In the opening game the Hilltoppers got off to an auspicious start ruining Idaho's earlier eastern swing. Featuring firehouse breaks and skillful passing, along with a sensational performance of accuracy from the foul line, the Hilltoppers soared to a memorable 59-52 victory at the Uline arena. After Idaho held a brief lead in the opening minutes, the Blue and Gray quintette caught fire and pushed in a substantial lead that was never bettered even though the rangy Vandals generated a terrific second-half comeback. The Hoyas passing and playmaking seemed magically effective against the sluggish Vandal five. Thus a 59-52 victory sent the happy student body back to the Hilltop with bulging chests after as colorful a contest as this season could hope to see. After a fine start, Georgetown dropped a close game to the Nittany Lions of Penn State in the final seconds on a small Catholic University court which had been sold out two hours before game time. The Nittany Lions, termed the best zone defenses in the country, worked their zone to advantage on the small C.U. court, and they baffled a fighting Georgetown team which had had a great

ELMER RIPLEY, Coach

ARThUR BARTOLOZZI, Student Manager
deal of trouble breaking through this now fairly extinct zone defense. The score was 40-37!

Regaining the scoring power they had lost against Penn State the Hilltoppers piled up a decisive triumph before 6,547 fans at the Boston Garden, defeating Boston College 70-56. Center Andy Kostecka that night garnered honors by stacking up fifteen points. From then on the win column held Georgetown’s name every day, while our quintet polished off such teams as Nevada’s “Wolf Pack” 55-47 on the Uline floor, Richmond 40-38 and Davis Elkins 70-31. In the beginning of the new year Georgetown hit a snarl and ended up on the merciful end of a 52-41 defeat at the hands of North Carolina State, who later were invited to the National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden. From then on the going was tough. After Georgetown had
topped Villanova we met George Washington's unpredictable team and were defeated 45-37 in a breath-taking inter-city battle. It was a bitterly disappointing evening for the Blue and Gray. After stopping the Mariners of King's Point Merchant Marine Academy 53-38, the Hoya quintet found itself caught in a seemingly unshakable slump as it bowed to Saint Louis University 52-42, after leading the Billikens at one time by an apparently safe margin of thirteen points. The following week our cold Hoyas moved up against the Blue Grass quintet of Western Kentucky who have reigned as champions of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Association for eleven consecutive years, from 1932 through 1943. On January 23rd, under the tutelage of Coach Elmer Ripley, our highly touted Hoya gave the top-notch Kentucky team a fast defeat. This same great Kentucky team had defeated Saint John's the previous night in New York's Madison Square Garden. Right on the heels of this highly rated court clash, the Hilltoppers journeyed to Buffalo, N.Y., to eke out a 66-64 hair-raiser against the powerful Niagara University. Two nights later the Blue and Gray hoopsters won over a hard luck Scranton University team, defeating them 61-31.

Returning to Uline, the Hoyas met the Fordham five which paid Georgetown back for a gridiron defeat and hustled off to a 58-42 victory. This badly tarnished the Hilltopper's reputation and literally knocked them out of a bid to the N.C.A.A. or the Invitation Tournament in Madison Square Garden, N.Y. The loss was discouraging and surprising after such splendid showing against previous competition. For one night Georgetown played far below its usual power, and appeared to be in the doldrums. With examinations in progress the team flattened Catholic University's Car-
The high cost of victory was seen in the serious injuries to team captain Danny Kraus, who sprained an ankle and high scoring Andy Kostecka, who suffered an eye injury. Both were Georgetown's nominees for All-American.

Lacking these two powerhouses, Georgetown ran up against the Terrapins of the University of Maryland and once again the Hoyas were turned back 55-49. However, this time the Blue and Gray showed considerably more drive and fight. It was not their energetic drive on the court that lost, but their inability to sink foul shots from the free throw line. Georgetown made only seven foul shots out of twenty all evening. Having passed through their "slough of despond" the unpredictable Hoyas, who had achieved the reputation of defeating the best and losing to the poorer teams in the country, continued their energetic pace against topflight competition. They polished off a strong LaSalle College five, who were on an eight-game win streak, to the overtime score of 65-59 at Convention Hall, Philadelphia. In retaliation for its defeat by George Washington University earlier in the season the Georgetown five, in an underdog role, avenged its earlier setback, winning by a substantial score of 61-44. Thus, Georgetown redeemed some of its lost prestige and left the District Championship completely in doubt. High scorer of the evening as usual was Andy Kostecka, scoring 19 points, with Danny Kraus' all around aggressive play adding considerably to the defeat of the outplayed Colonials.

A few nights later a plucky Scranton University five ventured to Washington to play Georgetown. The lukewarm Hilltopper quintet had to put forth their best efforts in overwhelming this once previously defeated Scranton five 68-61 at Catholic University. Coasting along with a twenty-point lead at the 4-minute mark the Hoyas were forced onto the defensive. It was only by time running out and Kostecka's 28 points that we pulled through. From then on the cry was "Beat Duquesne." The Blue and Gray basketeers journeyed to McKeesport, Pa., to meet the highly star-studded Dukes. Duquesne was the only important
undefeated team in the country, and had defeated such formidable opponents as Holy Cross, Albright, Valparaiso, Nevada and Utah. It is no supersecret that the Blue and Gray cagers went to McKeesport to win this match, for Duquesne had had a 17-game winning streak which Georgetown was out to break. Could we do it or not? The final score wrote the answer. The Iron Dukes were too hot that night; the score reading 47-38.

Our last opportunity for an invitation to the N.C.A.A. went out the window and Duquesne assured itself of a bid to the No. 3 District of the United States.

Penn State, the victorious "tough zone" team, was next on the slate,—the Nittany Lions a difficult team to vanquish as we had found out when they defeated us earlier 40-37. On their home court their percentage of victories was very high. Penn State was nearly unbeatable; and this we found out when we encountered their superior handling and their tight zone defense type of play. Nevertheless the Penn State team, even playing well-nigh in their own back yard suffered a stifling 50-42 defeat at the hands of our hoopster wizards.

Again we had a second chance. Up to this point no team had beaten us twice and here was our second encounter with the Iron Dukes this time on our home court.

In the start of the game, Georgetown trounced the no longer Iron Dukes of Duquesne to the tune of 57-39 before a packed gym at Catholic University, while hundreds of people locked out because of a capacity crowd, shouted, "open the door." As of 10:30 on March 4th, there was no major undefeated team in the country. In the opening moments the Blue and Gray Basketeers caught fire and pushed in a barrage of hoops from which the amazed Dukes never recovered. The Hoya passing and play-making was brilliantly ef-
effective against the hard, outplayed Duke quintette. Duquesne had defeated such outstanding clubs as Valparaiso, Nevada, Utah and Holy Cross and that morning had accepted their bid to the Invitation Tournament.

Sparked by the all around aggressive play of Captain Danny Kraus, Andy Kostecka and the unbelievable sure-fire playing of Ken Brown, the Georgetown five went on to break the 19 straight win streak of the then only undefeated team in the country.

A passing spark of wit was added by the Duquesne coach, who unaccustomed to defeat became quite erratic. He was then cooled off by the continuous fanning of handkerchiefs by the jubilant college crowd. Led by Kostecka, with his own olive drab handkerchief as a baton, this terminated in a technical foul being called on the coach because of his unsportsmanlike attitude.

After our victory over Duquesne we closed our season the following Thursday against a powerful Villanova team. We defeated them with only an injury to Andy Kostecka. With
tribute to Coach Elmer Ripley and our valiant
hoopsters for their exceptional play on the
court we closed our season with 18 victories
and 7 defeats.

In a post-season tribute to the fine play of
Georgetown basketball squad, the team was
invited to the Jesuit tournament at the 69th
St. Armory in N.Y.C. on March 14th, coming
against the Boston College team which we
had previously defeated in the Boston Gardens
in December. Again we ran away with the
honors. A crowd of 6,700 attended the game,
one of the largest crowds on record at the
armory.

Looking back over the season, the team is
to be heartily congratulated. The schedule
was probably as tough as any played through­
out the country, and some of the finest teams
were played in rapid-fire succession, without
a breathing space between them. Lacking a
home court, on which to play its home games,
is a tremendous handicap to any team; and
most of the games we lost, were lost here in
Washington. That the men on the team were
giving their all was apparent in every game;
and in some of them, many of our boys were
obviously physically exhausted as they left
the floor. There were times, too, when the
fates were clearly against us. For game after
game, points were already being counted,
when suddenly the half-sunken ball would
pop from the basket.

Top these handicaps with the injuries that
plagued the team, when they were facing their
toughest opponents, and the sterling calibre
of the men who represented us on the court
becomes quite apparent. A record of 19 wins
and 7 losses is a credit to any team; and our
boys reversed the decision against three of the
teams that had previously beaten them.
JUMP BALL!

FORDHAM IN ACTION!
EXCITING MOMENTS AT ULINE...
"Could we wish for a nobler opportunity to exercise charity than amid the roughness and discomfort of a New World, where no human art or industry has yet provided any conveniences? and to live here that we may bring back to God men, who are so unlike men, that we must live in daily expectation of dying by their hand, if the fancy of murder should seize them."

DeBrébeuf to the newly-arrived missionaries.
ORN at Condé-sur-Vire, near Lisieux, France, on March 25, 1593, John deBrebeuf may be called the father of all the Huron missions, for he labored first and longest among the Indians—a period of fifteen years. He was a man of tremendous physique, and for this he was admired, and perhaps envied by the Indians. But in spreading the gospel, his soul was refined in the crucible of affliction. He was accused of being a sorcerer, the cause of an epidemic of smallpox; and for this he received a severe beating with clubs from his beloved Hurons. However, it was at the hands of the warring Iroquois that he met his death through martyrdom at Forte Ste. Marie, near Midland, Ontario, on March 16, 1649. Some insight into the torture that he and his companion, Fr. Lalemant, S.J., endured may be gained from a description written five days later by Christophe Regnault, a donor—

"I saw and touched their arms and legs, stripped of their flesh to the bones; the big blisters made by the boiling water; the burns caused by the flaming pitch belts and the red hot axes . . . I touched Fr. Brébeuf's scalped head and torn lips, and put my hand into the opening, through which their hearts had been torn from their bodies, and I knew that the story of their torments, told by fugitive prisoners, was true."

It may be said in truth that Brébeuf was a saint before he became a martyr; and that his privilege in Heaven is to wear the double crown of a Confessor and a Martyr.
Spring
"UNDER THE TREE"
LIKE long-imprisoned men released from the gloom and chill of winter's dungeons, Georgetown students awake to the mood of spring. Overnight the dark cast of the March sky begins to reflect the light brilliance of the budding lilacs. The threat of choking snow is replaced by nourishing rain; galoshes are replaced by rubbers, tubercular hacks by buoyant shouts, the morose tread of class-bound students by an enlivened race for the baseball diamond and the track. Alongside the eternal stone of Healy may be heard the varying bounce of tennis balls, and time-pressed day-hops spare a heart-balming moment to rest in the spring restored benches beneath the ancient trees on the lawn. Even the sombre cloaks of the Jesuits cannot restrain them from stealing a grateful glance at nature's rebirth as they pace the walks and read their daily office; and as the days advance into ever-lengthening warmth, even the cloaks join the topcoats and snowfall of an unlamented winter's memory.

Tennyson's "young man's fancy" dresses him in colorful and light regalia in these April and May days, and bends his attention not only to the fields of sport but also to the fields where dandelions and poppies grow. Along the student footpaths of the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal students stride in dreamy exhilaration with girls who suddenly appear in spring at the same time as the budding on the maples and elms.
WITH the familiar sound of "40-love," deuce, and "add out" the Georgetown Tennis team once again was revived after having been discontinued during the past four years like so many Hoya activities. Traditionally tennis has always been a big sport on the Hilltop, and this year it has certainly lived up to all traditions.

When the call went out for Racket men in the fall of '46 the outlook wasn't too good, but by centering the team around Philippe Neff, who won all his scheduled matches, by the end of the year Father Gilee, the coach, was able to look back over a successful season. Phil surpassed all expectations and hopes when he reached the quarter finals of the N.C.A.A. tournament held in Chicago. He and his teammates, Captain Charles Hagan, Tom Reynolds, Harry Kearney, Wally Sawch, Frank Cantwell, and Gordon Ryan, at the end of the fall season turned in an admirable record of wins and losses against teams along the Eastern Seaboard—Nine matches won; Four lost.

This year while the netmen lost Captain Hagan, Phil Neff, and Gordon Ryan, their ranks were strengthened by the return of Joe Tewes and Charles Palms, well known on the Hilltop from pre-war teams. These men faced Yale, Princeton, Penn State and 12 other teams to really give punch to the call that tennis has returned to GU in great traditional style.
ONE of the most colorful sporting highlights of this year was the organization of the sailing team at Georgetown. The sport is not new here, however, having been inaugurated back in 1937 when Georgetown participated in its first inter-collegiate sailing race. The pre-war Hoya teams were gaining national recognition when the war broke out; and the 1940 team lost only to Yale.

Early this spring, a group of sailing enthusiasts, anxious to take advantage of the College's location on the Potomac, held their first meeting. The Georgetown University Sailing Team was formed, and plans were made to purchase a fleet of eight new boats. The inexperienced racing members were later trained as crews on these boats.

Before the ice had disappeared from the Potomac River, the Sailing Team had already scheduled regattas for itself with such inter-collegiate sailing powers as Boston College, Holy Cross, the University of Pennsylvania, M.I.T., Princeton, the Midshipmen from Annapolis, and new team at George Washington.

A regatta of ten races was held with George Washington University in March, and from those results were determined the skippers, all of whom had previously built up excellent racing records.

By the middle of May the team had outsailed all competition; and, due to this fact, and the excellent teamwork of the skippers and their well-practiced crews, the Georgetown Sailing Club is considered as one of the top contenders for the National Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Championship.

The Moderator and experienced advisor for the future Commodores is Father Richard Law, S.J.
May Devotions

The month of May is devoted to Our Lady at Georgetown in a very special way. Each day at noon the men of Georgetown gather around the statue of Our Lady in the May shrine on the esplanade before the White Gravenor Building. There, after singing one of the beautiful May hymns, they recite Our Lady's Rosary. The service continues with a short talk given by the members of the Sodality and the Senior Class. The short but inspiring service concludes with the Litany of Loretto.

These May devotions are dear to Georgetown men for a very special reason, for it was here on our campus that May Devotions to Our Blessed Lady were introduced to the United States more than a hundred years ago. Begun in Rome at the Jesuit college there, toward the close of the seventeenth century, this beautiful practice was adopted at Georgetown in 1830 by the Sodality of Our Lady.

A special feature of the month of May at Georgetown was the school-wide participation in the Archdiocesan demonstration in honor of Our Lady, a demonstration to the world and to ourselves that devotion to Our Blessed Mother is not a sentimental thing but a firmly rooted, manly dedication to our Queen "who cometh forth as the morning rising, fair as the moon, bright as the sun, terrible as an army set in battle array."
YEARBOOK is well-named, for it not only chronicles most of the events that are crammed into a scholastic year; but it entails talent and effort that are first applied in early fall, and never cease functioning until the book comes off the press at the end of the school year.

Furthermore, the 1947 edition had to undergo the pangs of a rebirth. The war years numbered the yearbook among its casualties, due to the depleted roster of students for whom a yearbook of YE DOMESDAY'S usual standard would have been too difficult an undertaking, and too heavy a financial burden.

A word of explanation on the title of Georgetown's yearbook—"YE DOMESDAY BOOKE"—might be in order. The original Domesday Booke was a volume in which a census was kept; and it first appeared in England during the time of William the Conqueror. The Georgetown yearbook was originally published by the Georgetown Law School and given its present title. After some years, publication of the book was transferred to the college students, and primarily, to the Senior Class.

Since 1935, Father Charles J. Foley, S.J. has been Moderator; and this year, he was ably assisted by the painstaking efforts and dependability of John D. Stapleton of Georgia, Editor; Austin J. O'Connor of Massachusetts, Managing Editor; Thomas P. O'Keefe of Chicago, Illinois, Literary Editor; and Peter Desmond of Pennsylvania, Business Manager.

The staff office on first Copley was not only reopened in 1946, it was also redecorated with freshly painted walls, attractive draperies, wall lamps, appropriate desks, typewriters and tables,—all with the express purpose of arousing interest in a new staff, of offering an
atmosphere conducive to orderly effort, continued application and possibly, inspiration.

Only those who actively contributed to this year's edition realize the amount of time, effort and thought that it called forth, as well as the number of conferences and discussions with printer, engraver, and photographer that it entailed. The reader sees but the finished product, the printed and pictured page, little realizing that many an hour was spent upon gathering the material, arranging and rearranging the layout of each single page that can be glimpsed in an instant.

It was hard work, lacking the incentive of a weekly or monthly publication, where one can see the finished product each week or each month, and be spurred on to greater effort with each succeeding issue. The Yearbook Staff must work along in the dark, as it were, from the beginning of the school year to the end, hopefully awaiting their brain child and totally unaware of the general reaction.

We beg your indulgence, if we have not come up to your expectations. We gave the book the best that was in us.
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

One Hundred and Forty-Eighth
Annual Commencement

Monday, June 9th
MCMXLVII
at Five, Afternoon
The week end of May 2, 1947 will
linger long in the memory of the Class
of 1947. The Senior Ball, a Tea
Dance, a Lawn Party and many group get-
togethers were all happily enjoyed during
those few precious days. The Congressional
Country Club, deep-set in Maryland's lovely
rolling countryside, was the attractive setting
for the Senior Ball. The spacious dance floor,
pulsing with the rhythm of the swaying cou-
ples, and ornate with blue-eyed innocence in
billowing gowns, was like a drifting cloud
borne along on the sweet strains of Richard
Himber's orchestra. Co-Chairmen Don Dona-
hue and "Knobby" Walsh, ably assisted by
John Mislin, Jerry McGrath, Peter Baker,
Jimmy Mundell, Jack Loftus, Pete Desmond,
Kemp Devereux, Jack Moloney and Ted Lombard, merited and received the abiding grati-
tude of the Senior Class and their guests. The
Tea Dance, held at the Kennedy-Warren the
following afternoon, was highlighted with the
music of Jack Morton. Feet were still nimble,
and hearts were still aglow, despite the long
hours of merriment the night before. With
regret, in fact, the last melodic strains died
away as the clock ticked seven. Came Sunday
and the Lawn Party on the Campus—cool
breezes, restful benches, refreshing punch and
endless rounds of chatter all contributed to
history and happy memories of the 1947 Sen-
iors at home.
Among those present
THESE ALSO MADE IT!
OFFICERS OF THE MASS
NURSES ENTERING DAHLGREN
Forty Eighth Commencement
FATHER RECTOR GREETS HONORABLE WILLIAM C. BULLITT AND THOMAS A. DEAN

HOODING THE HARD WAY
REVEREND PRESIDENT, first let me thank you for your kindness in conferring upon me the degree of Doctor of Laws. Such a degree from a university founded on the eternal principles, which guide men to salvation, is an honor that I do not deserve, but for which I am profoundly grateful.

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Graduating Classes: You step today onto a field of battle. ... There is war and famine in China . . . . starvation and the threat of civil war in India . . . murder in the Holy Land . . . fear of invasion in Turkey, and hunger and fear in Greece. Undernourished Italy is trembling on the verge of civil war. Germany is famished . . . Hungary is being crushed. Austria is starving. Exhausted France is living in dread of her Communists. Great Britain is grimly bearing privation. In all the once-independent countries, which the Soviet Union now controls, there is hunger and terror . . . . Day and night, the war potential of the Soviet Union is being raised by a Five Year Plan that emphasizes, not the production of consumer goods, but the production of machines useful in war. Stalin and his associates . . . have chosen to declare themselves the enemies of all people, who live in freedom. Without the slightest moral scruple, they use to achieve their aims of conquest, the vast physical force they control, whenever they judge that they can use it with impunity. At the moment, they do not dare to make war against us . . . . because for the moment the United States is far stronger than the Soviet Union and all its satellites. But, if ever they believe that they are the stronger, they will attack. Meanwhile . . . by Fifth Columns, they are attempting to break down the resistance of all democratic peoples. Their spies and agents, fellow travellers and dupes, are active in all countries, including our own—in our great cities, in our labor unions, even in our government offices in Washington. Therefore, whether you like it or not, you step today onto a field of battle.

"On the issue of that battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. It has been your privilege, in this great University, to be taught by masters, who understand what things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. You understand that truth is an overflowing river proceeding from the eternity before the world was made to the eternity beyond the bounds of time . . . . You know that the ethical teachings of religion have played the major part in lifting men from savagery to civilization, and that our Christian civilization has been based on the doctrine that man as a son of God is of infinite value, an end in himself; that the state exists for man, not man for the state . . . Just thirty years ago, the Bolshevik revolution in Russia brought into action against our world of Christian civilization a concept of man and state that was the exact opposite of the Christian concept . . . . This idolatry of the state has produced, not merely savage attacks on religion, and the extinction of personal liberty and democracy in the areas controlled by the Soviet Union, but also total immorality in international relations . . . . Faced with these facts, what shall we do? First, remember the way to peace is in Christ’s words: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God . . . . and all things shall be added unto you.’ Second . . . we must make the Russian people comprehend that we stand for their freedom no less than our own . . . they must be our final allies. Third . . . in the meantime keep the Soviet Union constantly confronted by our superior force. Fourth, carry out in effective action our announced policy of helping democratic states to resist the assaults of Soviet imperialism. Fifth . . . the Government of the United States should persuade the British and French Governments to join it in action to create a European Federation . . . . At Christmas, 1945, the Holy Father, Pius XII, wrote these words: 'The American people have a genius for splendid and unselfish action, and into the hands of America, God has placed the destinies of afflicted humanity.' The hands of America, Gentlemen, are your hands. Whether order or death will come out of the moral and physical chaos, in which mankind is reeling, will depend in large measure on your generation . . . . You will need the courage that comes to those who have made their peace with God . . . you will need to follow, wherever it may lead, the eternal light that has come to you through the life and teachings of Christ . . . .

(Abbreviated)
CONGRATULATIONS WERE IN ORDER
In Memoriam

HENRY F. RUBY, Jr.
1920-1947

R.I.P.
Senior Class
NEVER in the history of the "Hilltop" has a more unusual Senior class carried on the traditions of Georgetown. Veterans, non-veterans, pre-war Georgtowners, transfer students were assimilated and united in a single class and they took their place with assurance at the head of the first post-war Georgetown student body.

Old and new Georgetown men of every age were represented in the Senior Class, and the maturity gained by these men during the war was evident in classroom and extracurricular activities in which they participated. The earnestness and confidence of their endeavors in every activity of the university helped to make their reputations as leaders recognized throughout the campus. The Seniors numbered well over one hundred; but its influence in this year's activities and accomplishments was stronger than that number would indicate.

Due to the necessity of formulating an immediate plan of student activities, the Yard President conducted the elections of the Senior Class during the latter part of the summer. When the first officers were elected, the Seniors began a full schedule of classes and a hectic year of activities. The reorganization of many clubs and groups which were temporarily suspended during the war was completed in a business-like manner.

Among the special activities sponsored by the Senior Class were the traditional Senior-Freshman Tea Dance and the Senior Ball.
JOSEPH A. AUKWARD
4001 18th St., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
B. S.
Washington Club 1,2,4, Sodality 1, 2, 3

ROBERT R. AURAY
24 Mildred Ave. WATERBURY, CONN.
A. B.
Sodality 1,2,3; Hoa 1,2,3; Gaston-White Debating Society 1;
Phiideme 1, Treasures 1, Glee Club 2,3; Vice-President Freshman Class; Intramurals; Touchdown Club Award 3

FRANCIS R. BADOLATO
8615 Ft. Hamilton Plkwy. BROOKLYN, N.Y.
B. S.
Pathfinders; Greater New York Club; Sodality 1; Intramurals 1, 2, 3

PETER J. BAKER
65 Aycrigg Ave. PASSAIC, N.J.
B. S. S.
Varsity Football, Baseball, Basketball; Senior Ball Committee

JOSEPH A. AUKWARD
4001 18th St., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
B. S.
Washington Club 1,2,4, Sodality 1, 2, 4
DEANE R. BASCOM
Route I Box 55
West Bend, Wisconsin
B. S. S.
University Editor Hoya 3; Editor in Chief Hoya 4; Philodemic Society 3; Recording Sec'y 3; President 4; Merrick Debate Medal 3; Student Activity Committee 3,4; Who's Who in American Universe 4

EDWARD J. BEACOM
3251 Van Hayen St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
B. S. S.
Freshman Class President; Chairman Frosh Tea Dance; Glee Club 1; Washington Club 2,3,4; President 3,4; Journal Business Manager 4

WILLIAM M. BARRETT
194 Overlook Road
New Rochelle, N.Y.
B. S. S.
White Debating Society 1; Metropolitan Club 1,2,3; Hoya 1,2,3; Sports Editor 3; Cheerleader 1,2,3; Publicity Bureau 2,3; Rifle Team 1; Sodalities 1,2,3; St. John Berchmans Society 1,2,3

ARTHUR R. BARTOLOZZI, JR.
421 Bert Ave.
Trenton, N.J.
B. S.
Senior Basketball Manager; Pathfinders; Intramurals 3
JAMES J. BIERBOWER
Giltner
B. S. S.
Nebraska
Sodality; Pathfinders; I.R.C.

FRAVEL S. BROWN
816 Kennebeck Court
San Diego, California
B. S. in F. S.
Pre-Service Club; Spanish Club; Gamma Rho Sigma; Propeller Club; Foreign Service Log; Intramurals

JOHN J. BERNET
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Shaker Hts., Ohio
B. S. S.
Hockey 1, 2, 4; Glee Club 2; Intramurals 1, 2

HAROLD BERSON
Westerleigh Rd.
Purchase, N.Y.
B. S. S.
Flask and Bottle 4; Washington Club 4; Pathfinders; Mask and Bauble 4
STANISLAW CIECHANOWSKI
6205 29th St., N.W.   Washington, D.C.
B. S. S. (F. S.)
Journal 2, 3; Pathfinders; Sergeant-at-Arms F.S. Class of 47

PETER M. CHORBAJIAN
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B. S. S.
Glee Club 1, 2, 3, 4; Non-Resident Business Manager 4; Washington Club 1, 2, 3, 4; Secretary 3; Pathfinders

LOUIS J. CASBARRO, JR.
1382 Cambridge Blvd.   Columbus, Ohio
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Pathfinders; Sodality 1, 2; Freshman Football Manager, Intramurals

JAMES R. CHAMBERS
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B. S.
Pathfinders
JAMES L. CONWAY
139 East 94th street
New York, N.Y.
B. S. S.
Intramurals 1,2,3; Hoya 1; Mask and Bauble 1,2; Metropolitan Club 3,4; I.R.C. 1,2

DONALD M. COOK
10 Green Hill
Morristown, N.J.
B. S. S.
Pathfinders, President; Freshman Baseball; Intramurals 1,2,3,4

SEBASTIAN A. COLON
6210 32nd Place
Chevy Chase, Md.
B. S. (F. S.)

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Washington, D.C.
A. B.
Pathfinders
JOSEPH B. COOK
1419 Quarrier St. Charlotte, W. Va.
B. S.
Secretary of the Yard; Intramurals 1,2,3,4; Freshman Tea Dance Committee; Vigilance Committee, Flask and Bottle; Pathfinders

JOSEPH V. CORDARO
6102 Eighteenth Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. S.
Pathfinders; Sodality; Mask and Bauble, G.B.S.; Greater New York Club; I.R.C., Biology Club

JOHN J. COTTER
381 McKinley Avenue Bridgeport, Conn.
B. S. S.
Student Council 3; Hoya 3,4, Photographic Editor 3; Hoya Reunion Ball Committee 4; G.B.S. 3; Saint John Berchmans Society 2,3; Prefect 4

ARTURO J. CRUZ
1032a N.O. Managua, Nicaragua
B. S. (F. S.)
Sodality 1,2,3,4; Pathfinders
THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM, JR.
871 Union Street
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B. S. S.
G.B.S. 4, Intramurals 3,4

JOSEPH J. DALY
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NEW YORK, N.Y.
B. S.
Baseball 3; Basketball 3; Glee Club 4; Greater New York Club 4; Pathfinders; Gaston-White Debating Society 1,2; Sodality 1,2

ROBERT C. DANAHER
Rose Hill
PORTLAND, CONN.
A. B.
St. John Berchmans Society 1; Sodality 1,2,4; Washington Club 2,4; Hosa 1,2; Sports Editor 2; Rifle Team 1; Horace Award for Latin 1; Morris Medal for Historical Essay 2

JAMES M. DOUGHERTY
820 East Fourth St.
ANACONDA, MONTANA
B. S.
Band; Pathfinders
ROYDEN B. DAVIS
6007 Atlantic Ave.  VENTNOR CITY, N.J.
B. S. S.
Mask and Bauble 1,4; Ye Domesday Booke 4; Washington Club
4; Pathfinders; Flask and Bottle 4

DONALD D. DECECCA
92 Martine Ave.  WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
B. S. (F. S.)
St. John Berchman Society; Intramurals; Band

BERNARD B. DAVIS, JR.
211 Rockwell Terrace  FREDERICK, MD.
B. S.
Glee Club 1,2,3,4, Secretary 4; Pathfinders; Intramurals 1,2,3

JAMES A. DAVIS
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B. S.
Intramurals 1,2,3,4; Student Council 2; Track 1,2
PETER H. DESMOND, JR.
622 Harper Ave. 
DREXEL HILL, PA.
B. S. S.
Student Council 1,4; Ye Domesday Booke Business Manager 4; Philadelphia Club President; Glee Club, Business Manager 3,4; Flask and Bottle Players; Senior Ball Committee; Mask and Bauble 1,4; Pathfinders

CHARLES K. DEVEREUX
1 West Bradley Lane 
CHEVY CHASE, MD.
B. S. S.
Intramurals 3,4; Hoya 3,4; Senior Ball; Student Council 4; Journal 4; Hoya Dance 4

CHARLES S. DEVOY
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BROOKLYN, N.Y.
B. S. S.
Glee Club 1,2,3; Hoya 1,2,3; Sodality 1,2; Pathfinders; Soccer 2; Intramurals 1,2,3

DONALD F. DIEKMAN
245 Fairfield Avenue 
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
B. S. S.
St. John Berchman Society 1,2; Band 1,2; Gaston Debating Society 1,2; Hockey Team Manager 4; Secretary Junior Class
DONALD J. DONAHUE
3342 85th St.  JACkSON Heights, L.I., N.Y.
A. B.
Hoya J. 4; Editor-in-Chief 4; Hoya Homecoming Committee 4;
Student Council 4; Ye Domesday Bookie 4; Senior Ball Co-Chair-
man; Pathfinders; New York Club 4

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B. S.
Pathfinders; Intramurals

JOHN J. DISESA, JR.
4 Sunnyside Place  HARRISON, N.Y.
A. B.
Journal Art Editor 1; Hoya Art's Circulation Manager 2, 3;
Sodality 1, 2, 3, 4; St. John Berchman Society 1, 2, 3; Pathfinders;
Mask and Bauble 4; Greater New York Club 4; Senior Ball
Committee

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6332 Western Ave.  CHEVY CHASE, MD.
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Pathfinders, Treasurer, Intramurals, Rule Club 1
FRANCIS G. DWYER
Paradise Road
Newport, R.I.
B.S.S.
Gaston Debating Society; St. John Berchmans Society; Journal; Basketball Manager 1,2; Tennis Team, Co-Captain 4; Intramurals; Pathfinders; Sodality

JOHN M. DYER
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B.S.S.
Washington Club 1,2,3,4; Intramurals 1,4

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B.S. (F. S.)
I.R.C.; Hoya, Intramurals; Propeller Club, French Club

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JOSEPH L. FARRI

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Hoya; Ye Domesday Booke; I.R.C.; Pathfinders; Chess Club; Biology Club 4

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Philodemic; Intramurals

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Hoya 4; Business Manager Hoya 4; Homecoming Dance Commit- 4; Greater New York Club 4; St. John Berchman Society 4; Mask and Bauble 4; Pathfinders
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Glee Club 1,3; Hoya Staff 1,3; Photographic Editor 2,3;
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A. B.
Institute of World Policy 4,3; Rifle Team 1,2,3; Pathfinders 4;
Washington Club 1,2,3,4; Treas. 1, Vice-President 3

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P. B.
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B. S. (S. S.)
Pathfinders; Hoya Staff 2:4; Philodemic 3; Glee Club 2:3; G.B.S. 4

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Pathfinders Club; Ye Flask and Bottle, President; Washington Club; Chicago Club.
JAMES D. HENNESSY
B.S. (Biology)
Glee Club 1, 2, 3; Intramurals 3, 4; All-U-Sing 2, 3; Journal 3; Mask and Bauble 3, 4; Memorial Dance Committee 2, 3; Student Council 2, 3, 4; Secretary of Yard 4; Chairman Student Council 4; St. Patrick's Day Dance 3; Philodemic 3, 4; Secretary 4

JAMES C. HICKEY
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Pathfinders Club; Flask and Bottle

JAMES A. HAFTER, JR.
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B. S. S.
G.B.S. Business Manager 2,3,4; Pathfinders Club, Sodality 1

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B. S.
Intramural Football 3; Intramural Basketball 3,4

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Pathfinders Club; G.B.S. Staff

COSMO J. F. INVIDIATO, JR.
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Greater New York Club; Sodality; Pathfinders Club; Hoya Staff; Intramural Athletics

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Pathfinders Club; Greater New York Club; Ye Domesday Book 4
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A. B. (History)
International Relations Club 3,4

GEORGE EDWIN JONES
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B. S. S. (History)
Pathfinders Club

EDWARD KATZ
278 Arlington Village  ARLINGTON, VA.
B. S. (Political Science)
Washington Club 1,2,3,4; Day Hop Basketball 1,2,3

LAURENCE W. JARVIS
4001 52nd St.  BALDENSBOURG, MD.
A. B.
Band Manager 1,2,3,4; International Relations Club 3; Intramural Softball 2,3
RICHARD M. KEENAN
840 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
B. S. S.
President of the Yard; Football Mgr. 1,2,3; Hoya Staff 1,2,3;
Feature Editor 3. Gaston Debating Society 1,2,3; Philodemic 3;
4. Pathfinders Club; Chairman, Hoya Reunion Ball.

THOMAS X. KELLEY
1008 Third Ave. So., Fort Dodge, Iowa
A. B.
Philodemic 4. G.B.S. 4; Sodality 1,4; Intramurals: Gaston-White
Debating Society 3; Pathfinders Club 4; Regis College, Denver.
Colo., 1,2

JAMES F. KIELY
44 Lombard Ave., Amesbury, Mass.
A. B.
Pathfinders Club

ROBERT M. KILGORE
4849 Upton St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Pathfinders.
PASCHAL R. LA PADULA
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CHEVY CHASE, MD.
B. S. S.
Journal Editor; Gaston Debating Society; Washington Club; Student Council; Fencing Team; Intramurals

EDWARD WALTER LAVIN
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BRONX, N.Y.
B. S. S.
Pathfinders; St. John Berchman Society; Sodality; Basketball

JOHN J. LEE, JR.
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ORANGE, N.J.
B. S. S.
Greater New York Club; Pathfinders Club; Journal I; Hoya Staff 4

THOMAS J. LEONARD, JR.
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A. B.
Pathfinders Club; Washington Club; Sodality
THEODORE E. LOMBARD
1074 Overlook Terrace
UNION, N.J.
B. S. S.
Senior Class, Vice-President; Philocemic; Co-Chairman; Freshman-Senior Tea Dance; Senior Prom Committee; Pathfinders Club; New Jersey Club

DANIEL MICHAEL LYONS, JR.
4237 40th St.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
B. S. S.
Pathfinders Club, Secretary; Washington Club 1,2,3,4; Ye Domesday Booke 4; Rifle Team

JOHN LEXCEN
3901 Ingomar St., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Pathfinders

JOHN EDWARD LOFTUS III
103 Merbrook Lane
MERION, PA.
B. S. S. (Economics)
Senior Class, Secretary; Student Council; Secretary 3; Riding Club, Secretary 4; Flask and Bottle, President 4; Pathfinders Club 4; Intramural Sports 1,2,3,4; Ye Domesday Booke 4; Sodality 1; Senior Ball Committee
JOHN F. MOLONEY  
7324 Yates Ave.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
B. S. 5,  
Chicago Club 4; Basketball 3; Senior Ball Committee 4

ROBERT F. MALONEY  
33-52 81st St.  
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L.I., N.Y.  
B. S. 5,  
Intramurals 1,2,3; Mask and Bauble 1; Ye Flask and Bottle Club President; Pathfinders Club; Ye Domesday Booke 4; Freshman Tea Dance Committee 1; G.B.S. 4

GEORGE L. MAHONE  
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WESTFIELD, N.J.  
B. S. S. (Economics)  
Sodality 4; St. John Berchman Society 1; Glee Club 2; Philadonic 4

JOHN F. MAHONEY, JR.  
9 Lark St.  
GLOVERSVILLE, N.Y.  
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Pathfinders Club; White Debating Society 1,2; St. John Berchman Society
JAMES E. MARKHAM, JR.
7609 Morningside Drive, N.W. Washington, D.C.
A.B.
Sodality 1,2,4; Intramurals 1,2,4; Washington Club 1,3

WILLIAM A. MARTIN
3940 N. Glebe Rd.
Arlington, Va.
B.S.
Boxing 1,2; Baseball 1,2; Football 3,4

WILLIAM O. McDaniel
Chicora, Mississippi
B.S.S.
I.R.C.; Washington Club

JAMES E. MARKHAM, JR.
7609 Morningside Drive, N.W. Washington, D.C.
A.B.
Sodality 1,2,4; Intramurals 1,2,4; Washington Club 1,3

WILLIAM A. MARTIN
3940 N. Glebe Rd.
Arlington, Va.
B.S.
Boxing 1,2; Baseball 1,2; Football 3,4

WILLIAM O. McDaniel
Chicora, Mississippi
B.S.S.
I.R.C.; Washington Club

DAVID H. MARTIN
225 Winthrop Street
Taunton, Mass.
B.S.S.
Philademia, President 4; Gaston Debating Society, Treasurer 3;
Ye Domestick Book 4; Glee Club; Pathfinders; Sodality; St.
John Berchmans Society; Intramurals
CHARLES E. McDONNELL
910 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B.S.
Saint John Berchman Society 1, 2; Glee Club 2; Student Council Representative 3; Sodality 1, 2; Pathfinders

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