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TO THIS ISSUE

The administrative heads of the various departments of the University and the directors of special activities on the university level have contributed their personal statements of the accomplishments, problems and needs of their respective activities.

SPRING 1951 VOL. 4, NO. 1

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The Cover Picture: Since this issue features The Georgetown Story, an overall air photo of the campus adorns the cover. The gymnasium site is beyond the left of the picture.

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ON THIS FOOTBALL STORY......

Gentlemen of Georgetown, here is the story of your Alma Mater.

Nurtured by a single division of the University you perhaps have never had an opportunity to learn of the vast yet heart-warming complexity that is Georgetown.

No doubt you are aware that it is the oldest Catholic institution of learning in the United States. No doubt also you are proud that your Alma Mater is the parent of all Catholic education in our nation. Founded in the year of the ratification of our American Constitution it is the oldest American center of higher learning and the only one permitted to display the American Eagle on the official Great Seal of the University. Hence, Georgetown is not a “convert”. She did not have to transfer her allegiance from the British crown to the American constitution. She was always and inalterably American. Moreover, her school colors of the Blue and Gray signify then and today that she stands for national unity and solidarity. From an educational standpoint it can be shown that your University did more to consolidate these United States after their breach during the War between the States than any other comparable institution.

Conscious of the South as well as the North, centered in the East yet appealing to the West, your Georgetown has always been a national institution and stood for national unity. Situated in the Nation’s Capital, she has always been conscious of her obligations to the national interest.

Founded by the Nation’s prime ecclesiastical Superior who was an illustrious son of Ignatius, Georgetown brought to these shores a system of studies which was old when Justin the Philosopher taught converts at Rome in the second century, A.D.; a system codified in the next century by Origen at Alexandria; preserved through the Dark Ages by the famous manual of Cassiodorus, utilized at Lutetia Parisiorum on the banks of the Seine by Abelard and Adam of Petit-Pont, modernized and systematized at Messina, Louis-le-Grand, Prague, Granada, Mexico and the Philippines.

The past is secure but what of the present? The answer is eloquently in the pages which follow. The College has kept abreast of every major and permanent development in liberal education. Georgetown, which began graduate studies in 1820 and in 1855 had separate facilities for graduate students twelve years before Hopkins was founded, is now the centre of the advanced research in international relations and psychological propaganda. With the only Catholic medical school east of the Mississippi, your Alma Mater is the only Catholic educational institution in the nation possessing its own hospital. Moreover, this is a distinction of which few of the great, endowed secular institutions can boast.

Though less spectacular the Law school, perhaps for that very reason, is substantial and well-grounded. Its list of distinguished jurists and outstanding barristers would fill a legal Who’s Who. Vanguard action, foresight and progressive leadership can hardly be denied Father Walsh’s institution of the School of Foreign Service and the recent Institute of Languages and Linguistics. These are enterprises still in the forefront of world education.

If you look for a symbol of Georgetown, a peg on which to hang the hat of your understanding of its significance to our national history, I think you will find it in the Observatory. Founded in 1841, it stood for years in splendid isolation (until your gymnasium discovered its existence on a wooded hilltop). Few Georgetowners visit its interesting quarters—the Shoreham is far more fascinating—yet year after year it pioneers in those seemingly useless yet robust frontiers of human knowledge.

Quiet, dignified, forgotten in the Yard, never filling a stadium with its muscular prowess, it symbolizes Georgetown’s preoccupation with supernatural values, natural graces and the responsible self-assurance that she is prima inter pares.
The Georgetown Story

VERY REV. HUNTER GUTHRIE, S.J.
35th President of Georgetown University

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In the pages which follow, the Alumni Magazine brings you at first hand the accounts of those who are responsible for the carrying out of Georgetown's policies on the administrative, academic, professional, fiscal, disciplinary and even gustatorial levels. It is the whole story of "inside Georgetown" in 1951. The Alumni Magazine feels that since Georgetown's greatest friends are those who know her best, we can increase those friendships by a wider diffusion of that knowledge.

This is Georgetown and these are the people who make it click. To them, second best is never good enough. They have, each of them, an intense pride in the work they do and a glowing enthusiasm for Georgetown's name. The burden they carry is a heavy one. Your sympathetic interest in their jobs will make the burden less heavy.

REV. WILLIAM A. RYAN, S.J.
Father Minister

If you helped yourself through school with a job on campus, you may just possibly have met that phantom Jesuit, Father Minister. For he is a man "behind the scenes." Who is he? What does he do?

Long before John Carroll thought of becoming a Jesuit, the office of Father Minister had been a traditional institution in the Society of Jesus. As "Rector" means "ruler," so "Minister" means "servant." Next to the Rector he is in charge of the Community, with the task of serving the Jesuit establishment by providing food, clothing, seeing to the upkeep of the plant, taking care of the daily needs of the Community, and so forth. The health of his religious family is one of his more sacred trusts.

When Georgetown was in her infancy the duties of Father Minister were relatively simple. He could handle most of the details himself and perhaps teach a class in the bargain. He did not need much help to check on the upkeep of Old South. The Jesuits were few, the student body small.

Were that ancient worthy to return like Lazarus from the grave, he might naturally take a little time to accustom himself to the vast changes at the Hilltop, but he would recognize the same old duties being performed by his successor. Where he personally supervised the workmen, the present incumbent has an organized department responsible to him through the Physical Plant Administrator. No longer does the Minister hitch up a horse and buggy and go to market: the Steward sees to the purchase, preparation and service of over 3,000 meals a day. A modern Purchasing Department carries out the directives of the Minister in tedious and time-consuming tasks of procurement for the various departments of the University. Such latter-day gadgets as inter-office memos, campus mail, interdepartmental in-voices and the like have supplanted the old ways of doing things.

Many other side lines come under his purview: receptions, Jesuit visitors, the assignment of priests to the various functions of the ministry both on campus and in the neighboring convents.

To state the needs of such a job would be impossible here. As of interest to Alumni I propose the following: a complete renovation of the interior of Dahlgren Chapel; altar equipment for occasional Masses to be celebrated in the McDonough Gymnasium.

REV. BRIAN A. McGrath, S.J.
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences

Georgetown University, College of Arts and Sciences, has as its ultimate aim the formation of the true and perfect Christian described by Pope Pius XI in his Encyclical Divini Illius Magistri, on the Christian Education of Youth:

"The true Christian, product of Christian education, is the supernatural man who thinks, judges, and acts constantly and consistently in accordance with right reason, illumined by the supernatural light of the example and teaching of Christ: in other words, to use the current term, the true and finished man of character."

The educational system of Georgetown College blends four hundred years of Jesuit experience in Liberal Arts with modern educational advances into a coherent curriculum that balances the old and the new. Today, the ordinary citizen in a democratic country must take part in making the decisions of the nation, and liberal education has been broadened and offered to a wider range of students. The best values of the older Liberal Arts curriculum are blended with the claims of modern developments. The older values are being preserved: otherwise, we would be training a generation of men without roots in the past. The new values are taught: otherwise, a man is a stranger in his own community, unfit to assume his responsibility in society. From the prime end of Christian education, it follows also that this program will be directed to, and will contribute to, that which is essential and radical in every true educational process: namely, the formation of character in virtue.

The College offers to its students three paths along which a modern liberal education may be pursued. The traditional arts course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and requires two years of Latin, and either Greek or Mathematics. The course of natural sciences leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science, with emphasis on either Chemistry, Biology, Physics or Mathematics. The course of social sciences leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Social Sciences, which has a stronger emphasis on English, History, Government, and Economics rather than the natural sciences. At the beginning of his college course, the student makes his choice of one of the above curricula, and for the first two years there is no elective except in Modern Languages. Literature, language, history and science form the core of the curriculum. In all degree fields for the first two years, even the social sciences, a student must take the
required course in natural sciences. The last two years are devoted to Philosophy and electives chosen by the student. Religion has an integral part in their curriculum during all four years. During the last ten years, the number of hours devoted to the major field have been increased from eighteen to thirty-six, and the number of hours devoted to Philosophy have been modified from thirty-six to twenty-eight. In a sense it is true that every Georgetown student has two majors, Philosophy, and the one of his choice. From the record of our students in post-graduate work, we are convinced that they have both the intense training necessary for graduate work and the broad education that means so much, not only for graduate work, but for life itself. This opinion has been confirmed by the poll taken during the past year by the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Alumni Secretary, who polled graduates of 1940 to 1949. The response to this poll was excellent, and the comments on our courses and method were very favorable. It was realized that we have room for improvement in certain areas; and I may report to the Alumni now, as I told their Board of Governors in February, that the criticisms we received pointed, for the most part, to conditions that were due to the war and the acceleration, and the temporary overcrowding immediately after the war. Other suggestions that may have been founded on conditions other than these have already been adopted by the faculty and incorporated into the curriculum.

During the last semester, we were visited by the Middle States Association, and their recommendations confirm our judgment that there should be no substantial change in the present program of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Besides the alumni poll, we followed the record of our students in professional schools and graduate schools, as a test of our own program. From this, and from personal knowledge and contact with the Dean, the Registrar, or with department heads, we know that a student who enters graduate or professional school with the recommendation of the College averages about the same in these schools as he did in the College. Where our top ranking students have gone on to other schools, they are generally first or within the first five of their classes. With the cooperation of our alumni, and the continued devotion of our faculty, we hope the College will maintain and improve this record.

REV. GERARD F. YATES, S.J.
Dean of the Graduate School

The Graduate School is the second oldest department of the University. A program of studies for the Master's degree was first announced in 1820; the first M.A. was conferred in 1821; and in 1855 separate quarters were assigned to the "resident graduates." Only in recent years, however, has the Graduate School's enrollment grown to large proportions.

At present there are forty-three faculty members—thirty-two full-time, nine part-time, and two non-teaching research professors. The degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy are offered in the fields of Astronomy, Biochemistry, Dental Sciences (in conjunction with the Dental School), Economics, History, International Relations, Medical Sciences (in conjunction with the Medical School), Philosophy and Political Science. The degree of Master of Science is offered in Mathematics and Physics. The following figures tell the story:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Full-time</th>
<th>Part-time</th>
<th>Continuation</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The student body is highly diversified. This year, for example, forty-three states and fifteen foreign countries are represented. Even more striking is the distribution by scholastic origin—180 American colleges and universities being represented and twenty-eight foreign institutions. Religious affiliation is likewise widely differentiated. Catholics number 341; various Protestant adherents total 223; there are fifty-three Jewish students, sixteen Eastern Orthodox, five Moslems, two Hindus, one Buddhist and one Confucian. Slightly over ten percent of the students are women.

There are a number of interesting research projects now being conducted at the Graduate School in addition to regular academic research requirements. Some of them are highly classified defense work. Apart from these, two of the most significant are concerned with the biochemistry of cancer and the biochemistry of burns. The former is being conducted with the aid of a grant of $19,548.00 for two years from the U. S. Public Health Service. A grant for the latter has been applied for and it is confidently expected that it will be forthcoming.

Another research project of considerable general interest lies in the field of air cargo transportation. This is a study of international freight movement by air, both actual and to be developed, and the corresponding rate structures. It is of potentially great significance to the comparatively young aviation industry and to national defense agencies. To date, $24,000.00 has been contributed to this project out of $75,000.00 required for its completion.

The Graduate School has worked very closely with the Air Force in many ways, particularly in the advanced education of selected officers in the field of International Relations. The Air Force has sent sixty-seven officers to the School since 1946 for graduate studies, of whom forty-seven so far have received the degree of Master of Arts and three that of Doctor of Philosophy. The Army has sent fourteen officers for the same purpose, of whom four have qualified thus far for the M.A. and two for the Ph.D. The Graduate School has also pioneered in organizing and offering courses in the study of Psychological Warfare for all the services.

In spite of lack of endowment and the most meager material facilities, the Graduate School is vigorously active, productive of solid scholarship, a real force in the intellectual life of America.

Lt. Col. Don Carlos Faith, Jr., F.S.'42, has been reported killed in action in Korea, December 2, 1950. Lt. Col. Faith has previously been listed as missing in action. He is the son of Brigadier General Donald C. Faith, USA retired, who resides in Washington.
REV. PAUL A. McNALLY, S.J.
Dean and Regent of the School of Medicine
Chairman of the Board of the Georgetown University Medical Center

It is a very definite pleasure to be able to give to the Georgetown Alumni across the world a short account of the present status of the Medical School under the heading of its problems, its needs and its accomplishments.

Like every other medical school in the country, Georgetown's recurring major problem is the selection of the entering class each year. With 28,000 applicants trying for the 7,000 places in the Freshman Classes of the 79 medical schools, one can readily understand how serious this problem is. At Georgetown more than 3,000 make application for the 120 places, so that only one out of approximately 30 candidates is successful. Equal to the problem of selecting is the problem of explaining why average students are not given a chance to follow the career of medicine. As may be imagined, where the demand is so much in excess of the supply, strange methods are often employed to influence the Committee on Admissions. On a number of occasions very substantial sums of money have been offered.

Another problem of serious moment is the matter of financing the Medical School. Medical education is the most expensive of all branches of education costing in the various medical schools from twice to four times the tuition rate. This burden has been somewhat lightened at Georgetown in recent years by a number of grants, both from the Government and private agencies. A law providing substantial financial assistance to medical schools, dental schools and nursing schools is now being considered by Congress. Although 71 of the 79 medical schools of the country have expressed themselves in favor of this law, the American Medical Association is vigorously opposing its passage in the present session of Congress as it successfully did in the previous session.

The new hospital is already much too small. All departments, both clinical and pre-clinical, are clamoring for space. A new wing is needed in the near future if the splendid progress made in the teaching of clinical subjects is to continue. The wing is by no means our only need. A convent, a nurses' home, and a student union, to house medical and dental students, are necessary to complete the medical center. The student's union would afford recreational facilities and perhaps office space for doctors. It could also be used as a gathering place for alumni. The locations for these additions have been tentatively selected and the larger details have already been planned.

In so brief a report it would be impossible to enumerate the many important things that have taken place at the medical school in recent years. We may, however, mention a few.

1. The new 400 bed hospital was opened on the Feast of Saint Ignatius, July 31, 1947. It is located to the east of the medical school on Reservoir Road.
2. In 1947 the first volume of the "Bulletin of the Georgetown University Medical Center" was published.
3. The centenary of the founding of the medical school was celebrated in 1950. For this occasion a centenary booklet was published.
4. Through a grant the experimental surgery facilities were greatly expanded.

This survey is too brief, but it is hoped that from it the alumni of the University will be able to form a little picture of what is being done by the department of Medicine.

REV. FRANCIS E. LUCEY, S.J.
Regent of the School of Law

From 1870, when the Law School was founded, until 1891, it was housed in rented buildings. In 1891 it moved into its own building. In 1910 an addition was made which doubled the size of the original building. In 1914 a still larger building was added.

About twenty years ago after a careful survey of legal education in the United States and an honest appraisal of our school we drew the following conclusions. First, as regards legal education in general: 1) Legal Education had swung too far over to the study of law in the abstract and many of the important benefits of the old law office training had as a consequence been lost. 2) The pure case system tended towards much useless loss of time and energy. 3) A critical philosophical evaluation should be part and parcel of each course. 4) The successful law school of the future should be tied closer to the courts and actual practice.

As to our own school: 1) We should strive for an ever better faculty. 2) Develop our library into one that provided all the books and treatises which a student might need. 3) Elevate our entrance requirements. 4) Put more emphasis on law journal and debating clubs. 5) Remodel or modernize our buildings. 6) Develop our graduate school on a higher level. 7) Acquire such property in the block as would ultimately provide a college degree, tightened up on our grading system, infused a philosophical treatment of cases, aided the publishing of books by Professors, encouraged the student body to establish a Law Students Bar Association and...
entrusted to them the publishing of the Res Ipsa Loquitur and arrangement for special lectures.

In addition to the above we commenced an exchange professors arrangement with German Universities three years ago. We are now offering a Doctorate in Comparative Law to graduate lawyers from foreign universities who complete two years at our law school. These are but a few of the scholastic objectives which have been attained.

As a consequence of these developments the law school has grown to a body of over 900 students. These students come from all the states and several U. S. possessions and foreign countries, and represent over 200 colleges and universities.

By reason of recent acquisitions we now own over one half the E Street block. We have two houses operated as dormitories for students and are about ready to open up four more dormitories on 6th Street. The law school building has during these past twenty years been modernized inside. There are over twelve classrooms. Each full-time professor has a comfortable office. The Law Journal Staff and the Student Bar Association have ample office accommodations and equipment.

Most of the factors necessary for the development of a real law center have been foreseen and accomplished. We still need more property in the law school block.

We must commence courses for practicing lawyers who wish to keep abreast of the law or specialize in particular branches. We hope to get it started next Fall.

We need endowment to provide scholarships for needy students and to insure the continued success of our Graduate program and practicing lawyers institute.

In dollars and cents it means that we need about a million dollars for property expansion and a million at least for endowment purposes.

DR. HUGH J. FEGAN
Dean of the School of Law

A graduate department in a law school may, at first, appear to some a contradiction in terms. The whole object of the law school is severely practical; law schools, we are told, must seize every opportunity to prepare their students for the actual work of the profession; the spirit of the law office, some think, should pervade the law school. Of course, the view taken of this question will depend on what is believed to be the purpose of all law study. Is it the objective of the law school to train mere practitioners, specialists whose thought never lifts them above the day-by-day work of the profession, or is it planned to produce jurists, lawyers of the right sort and of the old spirit, to whom the judge must turn when he is called on to decide a case requiring a real mastery of legal principles. We all remember the experience of James Bryce, who taught Roman Law at Oxford for over twenty years. During all this time he was engaged in active practice as a barrister, in London. Mr. Bryce has left on record a statement that he doubts whether his knowledge of Roman Law was ever of any immediate value to him in practice, and he made the same remark of his students. Nevertheless, he declared that the man who has studied Roman Law will find it easier to master the broad, general principles of the Common Law, and will more readily gain an insight into the true meaning of all legal principles.

It is with this thought in mind that the curriculum of the Graduate Department has been organized along two main lines: First. A group of so-called technical or practical courses, for example, Special Studies in Taxation, and in Federal Procedure and in Administrative Law. Second. Cultural Courses: Roman Law Jurisprudence, Comparative Law the History of English Law. A student who completes the Graduate Course may be sure he will receive graduate legal training in the right proportions of sound theoretical and practical instruction.

It is often assumed that those who take the Graduate Course intend to make teaching their life work. No doubt this is true with many men, and the Graduate Course, which adheres strictly to the seminar method, offers exceptional opportunities for gaining useful experience in teaching method. But the main objective of the Graduate Course and of the Undergraduate Course is to train lawyers. Men so trained may, of course, devote their lives to teaching.

Following are the courses offered in the Graduate Department:

- Administrative Law;
- Comparative Law;
- Special Studies in Federal Practice and Procedure;
- Federal Tax Problems;
- Federal Trade Regulation;
- History of English Law;
- International Law;
- Jurisprudence;
- Labor Law;
- Legislation and Statutory Interpretation;
- Roman Law;

Each candidate for a law degree in the Graduate Course must submit a satisfactory thesis, and defend it successfully before a board of three specialists in the subject-matter. It goes without saying that any well organized graduate course includes, as an essential element, the writing, under Faculty supervision, and the oral defense, in a graduate disputation, of a thesis. Graduate students are free to select any topic for the writing of a thesis, provided it meets the approval of the Graduate Committee. The special opportunities in Washington, D. C., the Capital of the Nation, for research in this field are well known. Three graduate degrees are regularly offered: Doctor of the Science of Law (S.J.D.), Master of Laws (L.L.M.), and Master of Patent Law (M.P.L.)

**Medical Alumni**

On Thursday, June 14, the Georgetown University Alumni Association will sponsor a luncheon at the Hotel Ambassador in Atlantic City to welcome Georgetown men attending the convention of the American Medical Association during that week. To assist us in planning the affair, we ask your cooperation in making your reservations in advance. All alumni and their wives are urged to attend. The price is $3.50 per plate and checks should be sent to the Georgetown Alumni Association, Washington 7, D. C. as early as possible.
REAR ADMIRAL CLEMENS V. RAULT, USN (DC) RETIRED

Dean of the School of Dentistry

In the Summer of 1949 extensive alterations and additions to clinical facilities were made. A total of thirty units were added to the Children's Periodontia and Endodontia and Diagnosis Clinics. Various consultation rooms, recovery rooms, operating lights and other equipment have been added. In addition a new cafeteria has been installed.

The School of Dentistry has extended its teaching programs into the Graduate and Postgraduate fields. In September 1950, graduate students were enrolled in courses leading to the degree of Master of Science in Biochemistry, Oral Surgery, Pathology and Oral Pathology.

In Postgraduate education courses in this field commenced January 15, with Advanced Operative Dentistry embracing "Airabrasive." Subsequently, courses in Full Denture Prosthesis; Crown and Bridge and Inlay; Dental Therapeutics; Public Speaking and Differential Diagnosis of Oral Tumors and Mouth Diseases were inaugurated. The total number of students enrolled in Graduate and Postgraduate courses exceeds one hundred. It is hoped that these programs can be enlarged to include more of the dental specialties.

Future plans include the further expansion of the physical plant to provide more space for First and Second Year Classes.

The establishment of a school for dental hygienists is contemplated to fill the need created by the public for the services of hygienists, but these plans are very indefinite at this time.

The needs for dental treatment for orphans and indigent children is paramount. This service should be developed here and eventually an outpatient clinic built. The service would include general dentistry, minor orthodontic treatment and a cleft palate service.

The School supports two Fellowships. This should be expanded to include at least one in each of the seven major departments of the School. It is felt that the cost of dental education prohibits many competent young men from studying dentistry and it is desirable to establish scholarships. The endowment of chairs or professorships in the School is also an important requirement.

Space is required for dental research, a dental museum, dental photography and additional lecture rooms and clinics.

One of the pressing needs is suitable living accommodations for our students. A Student Union should be erected on the Campus in the vicinity of the Hospital and School. This could accommodate medical and dental students, interns and nurses in bachelor quarters. It could also be a gathering place for the Alumni.

REVEREND EDWARD B. BUNN, S.J.

Regent of the School of Nursing

The School for Nurses was established at Georgetown in 1903. It was known as the Georgetown University Hospital Training School for Nurses. Like all nurses' training up to twenty-five years ago the training of nurses at Georgetown was an auxiliary function of the hospital staff. Instruction was given by nurses and physicians on the service staff of the hospital. The whole training program was geared to meet the immediate hospital service needs and the cost of the training was absorbed by the income from patients.

Greater needs and clearer conception of the aims for the educational development of the nurse as a professional person resulted in advances in training programs for nurses with a distinct type of faculty organization involving highly specialized training and teachers in the clinical services. In keeping with these advances in nursing education, Georgetown in 1949 introduced a combined academic and basic professional program consisting of two years of college work and three years of the basic course in nursing. The School then became known as the Georgetown University School of Nursing.

Since 1949, the Administration with the cooperation of its clinical and associated faculty has developed an integrated four-year degree curriculum in nursing which will be introduced in September 1951. This program is designed to provide the well-prepared, competent, professional nurses necessary for service in our hospitals and communities and to meet the increasing demands of national defense.

The degree curriculum offers a program of studies including cultural subjects as well as biological and physical sciences, social sciences, medical science, nursing and allied arts. This educational plan provides organized and integrated instruction in lectures, laboratory periods, clinics and conferences; nursing experience which includes supervised practice and observation in the departments of the Georgetown University Hospital, affiliating hospitals and community agencies; co-curricular and diversional activities planned to contribute to the student's personal life through religion, literature, philosophy and social participation. With the completion of this program the graduate qualifies for certification as a registered nurse and is awarded the Bachelor of Science degree in nursing.

With the recent reorganization of curriculum the School of Nursing has also been established as an independent professional school of Georgetown University. This change of control extends the opportunities for the type of professional preparation indicated in the total reorganization of nursing in which universities are assuming the responsibility for educating nurses. Emphasis on education rather than on service has placed the financial responsibility on the School of Nursing and has ruled out the possibility of absorbing the cost from patient income.

Quality of instruction and demands for new facilities to meet the requirements of state board and accrediting associations are so high that even increases in tuition cannot defray expenses. Other sources of income must be acquired if the School is to stay at its high level and make those advances in the various divisions of health education which the present position of Georgetown University with its splendid Hospital, Medical School, Dental School and technical facilities demands.
The present enrollment has exceeded all available facilities for housing the students. No further development can be expected unless a new nurses' residence is obtained. The School at present is situated about a mile from the Hospital and necessitates bus transportation to the Hospital not only for classes but for all meals. Apart from living facilities for 300 students, a new residence must contain offices for administration and faculty, library, athletic facilities, reception rooms, classrooms, an assembly hall and a Chapel.

A student loan fund is needed to enable competent and qualified girls to defray the expense of tuition until a period of four years after they leave the School. A scholarship fund for competitive scholarship should be established. Laboratory equipment is in need of replacement. Library equipment and facilities are needed to furnish research materials for the new program. In-service training programs to insure faculty advance, service scholarships, and professorships to secure the best talent and to hold qualified personnel are required if Georgetown University School of Nursing is to maintain its high level of achievement in the field of health education.

REV. EDMUND A. WALSH, S.J.
Regent of the School of Foreign Service
Vice-President of the University

Systematic training for foreign service was a new idea a generation ago in the United States. Some attempts had previously been launched to provide organized courses on a college level dealing with the art and science of diplomacy, but it was not until 1919 that a separate school was organized, a University department, autonomous within the framework of the parent institution, with its own Dean, Faculty, and curriculum, all designed to put overseas representation, whether public or private, on a par with the other learned professions.

The concept of foreign service, as adopted at Georgetown in 1919, includes non-governmental as well as official representation. In the latter category comes the State Department, whose consular and diplomatic officers are now consolidated in the Foreign Service, a description adopted only in 1924 in accordance with the Rogers Act. Then follow numerous other governmental agencies which maintain field officers, such as the Department of the Treasury, whose representatives are found in many foreign lands; the Department of Commerce, which maintains a large personnel overseas, whose function is to promote American foreign trade, men with knowledge of economics, raw materials, markets, trade controls, statistics, and similar techniques adapted to the various world areas; the U.S. Tariff Commission, which maintains a technical staff for the purpose of investigating tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries; and the Federal Trade Commission, which supervises the enforcement of foreign trade practices, regulates unfair competition and similar international relations of an economic character implying legal aspects and legal interpretation. The Export-Import Bank requires men qualified in the field of economics, foreign trade and foreign exchange; excellent opportunities are also available for foreign service with the U.S. Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau and similar agencies of long standing. In addition, a new and very wide field for qualified personnel has been opened up by the consequence of World War II: the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Labor Office, the International Refugee Organization, the staff for administering the Marshall Plan and the extremely important new field of military government created by the American Occupation in four foreign lands—Germany, Austria, Korea, and Japan.

On the private side of international activities a large, well-trained and reliable personnel is needed to carry on the work of our foreign trade and related fields. The positions range from clerkships to executive roles; they may require residence at home or abroad. The range of possible employers is wide. Among them are exporting and importing firms, international shipping companies (including ocean and air transportation), banks dealing in international finance, foreign trade bureaus, export and import associations, chambers of commerce and publications in foreign trade shipping and tourist travel. There are employment opportunities in teaching along these and related lines. There are openings in libraries, research foundations, and humanitarian societies which maintain foreign sections or gather information and disseminate it in regard to the various fields of foreign activity. To these professional activities which deal with the daily conduct of international relations must be added the highly important field of special studies dealing with the further exploration of principles, geopolitics, specific segments of international relations, and research problems.

The number of students enrolling in the pioneer class of 1919 was 60. In 1936 a separate Division of Business and Public Administration was organized. By 1946-1947 student enrollment reached over 1700. It is now at 1250, including the Institute of Languages and Linguistics. Graduates of the School are found in important posts throughout the entire world. In February, 1949 the State Department reported that the four American Universities leading the list in the number of graduates in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States were:—1) Harvard, 2) Georgetown, 3) Princeton, 4) Yale. In 1949, graduates of the School who had reached the grade of Ambassador—i.e., by regular career progress—numbered seven.

The School of Foreign Service is now housed on the two lower corridors of the Healy Building and in two temporary barracks re-converted from war use and located just off the campus. The most pressing need of the School is a permanent and adequate building to accommodate all its facilities; the cost of such a structure has been estimated at $2,000,000.
For many years the fiscal arrangements at Georgetown University have been spread throughout the various schools of the University—a plan that has placed unnecessary and trying burdens upon the Regents and Deans of these schools. Realizing this difficulty, the Administration has given much thought during the past few years to the best way of correcting this and to bring about the desired fiscal unification.

In this project we have had the valuable help of experienced and distinguished University accountants and business officers. Because of their aid we were able to take the first steps of unification as of March 1st of this year, so that now all financial details are handled through the office of the Treasurer of the University. To enable us to bookkeeping and accounting duties and faculty alike.

various other financial offices. New experienced and trained personnel have been employed and modern accounting procedures have been initiated. Everything is being done to make certain that when the organization and unification process is completed, the accounting system of the University will compare favorably with the modern systems of any similar large University. In this way we will be able to take full advantage of the help and suggestions of other Universities and in turn, we hope, offer similar help to such Universities.

Our first aim is to be sure that the fiscal affairs of the University are in keeping with its steady growth and that we will be able even to anticipate its future expansion. Our greatest handicap in completely carrying out this plan is our lack of adequate and suitable space. At the present time, we are forced to operate in four different and completely separated offices. This separation causes unnecessary waste of time and energy, a lack of a desired efficiency and a delay and inconvenience for students and faculty alike.

It is our hope that sometime in the not too distant future, all divisions of the Treasurer's Office will be joined together in one large office. When this is accomplished, the financial matters of the University will be able to be handled in an accurate and efficient manner as is in keeping with the standards of Georgetown.

A Catholic College should not only give instruction in faith and morals but also offer a program for a full Catholic life. At Georgetown it is the duty of the Student Counselors to activate such a program. To know Jesus Christ, to love Him in daily life more ardently, such is the object of this program. To this fundamental devotion there must be added a fervent love of His Blessed Mother.

There are many indications that this program is succeeding at Georgetown. In 1950 the number of Holy Communions received by the resident students was about 63,000 or about 1,800 weekly. On the eve of every First Friday there is Nocturnal Adoration from 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. consisting of one hour watches by many students. During the time of the recent Forty Hours Devotion beginning with the Solemn High Mass on Sunday morning until the Solemn Repose on Tuesday evening over three hundred students participated in the official day and night watches. Great numbers made private visits. There is also the great traditional custom of visiting the Blessed Sacrament after meals.

In the past few years there has been a remarkable increase in devotion to Our Lady through the Rosary. At least once a day there has been a public recitation of the Rosary in Dahlgren Chapel. On many corridors of the dormitory buildings groups have been saying the Rosary in the evening before retiring. In October the Senior Class had its traditional Living Rosary. In May there will be talks on Mary every class day. The custom of wearing May medals in Her honor will be continued. On the First Saturday devotions are held in honor of Our Lady of Fatima. The beautiful shrine, illuminated by night, is Georgetown's tender tribute to Our Lady. It was erected by the Class of 1950 as their class gift at a cost of $2,200.00.

There is a growing realization on the part of students of the obligation of participating in the social apostolate. Groups of students are teaching in catechetical centers, doing social work among Negroes, directing C.Y.O. athletic programs, raising funds for the poor, sending clothes to Europe, helping missions in India and Japan.

The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin has initiated through its members most of the above projects.

NEW ALUMNI BOARD

As a result of the mail ballots sent to all active members of the Georgetown University Alumni Association during April, the following were elected to three year terms on the Alumni Board of Governors.

Area 3.—Clair J. Killoran, ’32 of Wilmington succeeding Frank S. Farley, ’25.
Area 4.—Eugene P. McCahill, ’21 of Minneapolis, succeeding Robert F. Sheahan, ’27.
Area 7.—Dr. Robert C. Rush, ’36 of Washington succeeding Joseph S. Devereux, ’49.

REV. LAWRENCE R. McHUGH, S.J.
Assistant Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences
Director of Admissions

Georgetown is national. It has no community upon which it can depend for support; it depends on the entire country. Every one of the 48 states is represented on the Hilltop today. This poses a very real problem for the Admissions Office, both in recruiting and in screening applicants. The colleges with whom we are competing have alumni recruiting organizations which function with a perfection that is almost professional. Moreover, the day college has the advantage of being on the scene and presenting all of its attractions to prospective students. Once the young man applies here, we have nothing but a transcript and a photograph—a very inadequate substitute for a personal interview.

What is the solution? In November 1949, we wrote to alumni in every state in the Union. The response was most heartening. Since then the seventh form-letter has gone out from the Admissions Office to our alumni advisers keeping them informed of admissions problems and procedure. Today, there are 173 alumni making up 67 interviewing boards in 36 states. The ideal is to have three men on a Board. To date we have 47 complete Boards in 18 states. In the present Freshman class there are 58 students who are here due entirely to the activity of the alumni advisers.

With the inroads of the Draft, the increased competition among colleges for students, the quality and number of students is going to be in direct proportion to the activity of the alumni. If this very real service to your Alma Mater appeals to you, please write in to the Director of Admissions. We need men whose pride in Georgetown makes them want others to have the same invaluable experience.

REV. EMORY A. ROSS, S.J.
Prefect of Discipline

You might summarize the activities of the Discipline Office in the simple phrase of a Freshman of years ago: “Never a dull moment.” For as every resident student will tell you, the D.O. is the ‘heart’ of a boarding college. For boys must eat, sleep, and play, and each student looks to the Prefect of Discipline to see that these diversions are supplied. The various clubs of student activities have legitimate privileges—late returns to campus, over-night or weekend permissions. These are regulated by the Discipline Office. Where there’s play, there are hurts and whether it is an earache or a sprained ankle or a sniffle the pains are translated to the Infirmary or the hospital via the D.O. For besides being the law enforcement officer he is also the Prefect of Health. We can easily pass over the increasing parking difficulties both on and off campus that are cleared through the D.O. You can see that there’s “never a dull moment” when 1100 students want their needs attended to—and promptly.

But besides being the “cop on the campus” and directing the serving of meals and sleep and play, there are details of greater import. For normal boys, except when asleep, manage to get themselves entangled in troubles of more or less seriousness, and sometimes serious enough to warrant a phone call to Mother or Dad to help settle situations. So in dealing all day and night with students, the Prefect of Discipline naturally comes to know the parents, friends and even the dates of the budding geniuses. If there is sickness at home, Mother calls to see if Father can’t break the news quietly to Johnny, or if they are coming the family is introduced to the Prefect, so the circle of acquaintances grows, through the students, into the big family that is Georgetown. In consequence of this knowledge of Johnny and his family, Johnny’s study and discipline problems, the Prefect really gets to know his man, and we have always held that the man who knows most about the person he is helping to develop is most qualified to bring out the best talents of that person, for education is a “searching” for hidden talents and qualities. Every boy has good qualities; we have to know where to find them and “lead them out.” This searching—and finding—will be of good help to the disciplarian; but more, this knowledge can be passed along to Johnny’s teachers and then all, teachers, counsellors and disciplinarians can work together to develop Johnny into the man both G.U. and parents desire.

PHILLIPS L. TEMPLE
University Librarian

The holdings of the Georgetown University Library (exclusive of the Professional Schools) total 116,119 volumes. Among its special collections are 65 incunabula (or books printed before 1500); 100 early English works (printed through 1640) of which 15 are the only copies in the Washington area, and 5 are the only copies in America; first editions of all but one of the works of Keats and Shelley; a first edition of Boswell’s Life of Johnson autographed by the author; the Crewe manuscript of Sheridan’s School for Scandal, and the original manuscript of Mark Twain’s The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. The space in the Library devoted to safeguarding rare books has been increased recently by 40%, while the manuscripts are housed in the fireproof vault of the University Archives.

The essential functions of the Library are to provide the materials needed for course work, for collateral reading and for research by the students and the faculties of the College and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; to furnish instruction in the use of the Library; and particularly to awaken in the student some conception of the deep enjoyment and lifelong satisfaction that books can give.

The accomplishments of the Library during recent years include the installation of fluorescent lighting in
the Reading Room; the acquisition of steel map shelving to accommodate our Army Map Service Depository Collection of 50,000 maps; the publication of a monthly newsletter Books, People and Librarians; increased study facilities in the stacks; the growth of our staff to 9 full-time employees (including 4 professionally trained librarians) and some 15 to 20 student assistants; the formation of a Library Staff Association and the provision of a room for a Staff Lounge; and the continuation since 1949 of the "Library Coffee" sessions at which a different Faculty guest each week meets a group of students under Library auspices to discuss books and thrash out ideas.

During the fiscal year 1949-50 the Library attendance totalled 29,301 in the main Reading Room; 9,443 volumes were circulated; 3,104 questions were handled; 3,393 telephone calls were received; 5,492 books were marked with call numbers; 2,762 new books were received; 7,325 volumes were cataloged; and 15,065 cards were filed in the catalogs.

The Library's most crucial need is a new building, and this will be the next University-wide project. A preliminary statement on the dimensions and cost of an adequate building has been drawn up by the Library staff and submitted to the University Administration. Meanwhile, there is no aspect of the Library's work which does not suffer because of cramped quarters: books are difficult to locate; many steps must be climbed to obtain them; processing operations are more costly than they need be because the space factor requires a wide separation of work areas that ought to be together; the lack of a centralized exit control prevents our opening the stacks to the students; and so forth.

Makingshifts and compromises may mitigate, but only a new building can solve these difficulties.

REV. WILLIAM C. REPETTI, S.J.
University Archivist

The Georgetown University Archives are the repository of Georgetown University history. The history begins with a letter of the then Father John Carroll to Cardinal Antonelli, March 1, 1785, in which the hope is expressed that a seminary may be formed. The hope takes a more definite shape at the meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Maryland, November 13-22, 1786, when a resolution to establish a school was adopted and some specific details laid down. That history is being expanded by the daily activities of the university.

The present archive vault was constructed in 1907; it is located at the bottom of the Healy south tower; it is a spacious, fire-proof, perfectly ventilated room, 29' x 22' x 9'; and it is, perhaps, the part of the university most rarely seen, although its facilities are available to any interested person.

The contents of the archives are not restricted solely to university material. Among many interesting historical items may be mentioned the manuscripts of the John Gilmary Shea collection, a manuscript copy of the Star Spangled Banner, a manuscript copy of "Maryland, My Maryland," signatures or letters of all the Presidents of the United States, the manuscript of Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, a first edition of St. Thomas More's Utopia, and the Talbot Collection of letters and signatures of many modern saints and religious persons. A treasured item in the Talbot collection is a document signed by St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, the only such signature in the United States.

PROFESSOR LEON E. DOSTERT
Director of the Institute of Languages and Linguistics

The School of Foreign Service was founded after World War I to meet the need in our country for university-trained personnel specialized in the various fields of foreign service. At the end of World War II, the School of Foreign Service recognized an equally important need arising from America's new role in world affairs: to provide university training for proficiency in the field of languages and specialization in area studies. Thus, the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, planned in 1945, was founded in October 1949.

In a little over a year, the Institute has achieved high standing in its field, nationally and internationally. At home, it has been written up in national magazines, in professional reviews, and in the daily press. Abroad, articles have been written about it in Scandinavia, Germany, France, Switzerland, the Near East, Latin America, and Japan.

Dedicated to intensive language training based on improved methods including the use of technical aids, the Institute now teaches 20 foreign languages and has an enrollment of 250 students—twice the enrollment of its first year. A number of these students are in government service; many already hold degrees and are enrolled as special language students. The student body includes candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Languages and some students are seeking the Certificate of Proficiency as translators and interpreters. Already some of its former students are assigned in Europe, Africa, the Far East, and Latin America.

The Institute is the only school in this country which offers training in the technique of simultaneous interpretation which is in use at the United Nations and at international conferences, as well as in the art of consecutive interpretation.

This year the Institute received students from twelve foreign countries and some of its degree candidates are spending their required year abroad in France, Switzerland, Germany, Egypt and India.

The high standards of instruction and the laboratory installations (which have served as a model for other institutions) have entailed a considerable operating deficit. A substantial investment also was made in acquiring suitable property near Dupont Circle.

For the Institute to continue its program of superior language instruction in some twenty languages and to pursue research projects in linguistics and in the use of audio-visual techniques, assistance will be required. It is hoped that after a few years the achievements of the Institute will merit the support of foundations furthering better international relations through higher language attainments. In the meantime, and eventually to attract this support, the existing program can be maintained with a modest endowment.
Georgetown alumni may well take pride in the pioneering effort of their university in a field which had hitherto been rather neglected in our country.

JAMES S. RUBY
Executive Secretary
Georgetown University Alumni Association

The Georgetown University Alumni Association observed this year its seventy-fifth anniversary of existence, but in actuality it dates only from 1938, when a permanent campus office with a full time staff was set up at the University. In its present form it is almost four years old, having been incorporated as an autonomous organization in August of 1947. The objectives of the Association are very broad, since nothing which would benefit Georgetown or Georgetown men escapes our vigilance, and a desire to be of service is our chief motivating force. To that end the Association maintains day to day records of the whereabouts of more than 19,000 Georgetown Alumni, both graduate and non-graduate, keeps them in touch with one another through the Alumni Magazine and other publications, publishes periodically a directory of Georgetown Alumni and serves as a clearing house for interchange of information between the Alumni and the University, the Association and the numerous regional alumni clubs, and the student body and their fellow Georgetown men. We entertain a constant stream of alumni visitors and answer a great quantity of mail from interested alumni throughout the world who have learned to feel that their difficulties and problems find a ready ear at Alma Mater.

The policy of the Association is set by the officers and Board of Governors, who are elected by the membership, and the continuity of that policy is insured by the recently organized Georgetown Alumni Senate made up of those who have been but are no more members of the Board of Governors. In our anxiety to keep Georgetown in the forefront of American educational institutions physically as well as academically, we are now engaged in building a great campus gymnasium which will help implement the expanded program of intramural activities planned for the campus. It is very apparent from this desk of mine that the average Georgetown man is increasingly aware of the delights of alumni activity and the innumerable benefits which may be gained therefrom. They are also deeply conscious of the responsibility which is ours to maintain privately endowed education in a world which leans too heavily toward state support.

Although the Alumni Association at Georgetown is relatively new as alumni associations go, the progress which we have made has been recognized by the American Alumni Council, which has recently elected your executive secretary to its Board of Directors. The support which we enjoy from the alumni individually places us in the top rank of member-supported associations. Even this Alumni Magazine of yours is beginning to attract attention as one of the more successful alumni magazines in the United States. Despite this apparent success of our young organization, we are greatly in need of better physical facilities, and we have just been informed that they are being furnished us by the University within the next thirty days, when “Alumni House,” designed as a headquarters for our activities and for the reception of the alumni, will be ready for occupancy.

Since the Association is completely self-sustaining excepting for the physical space allotted by the University, we are in constant need of an increase in our membership. Those who receive this magazine deserve our gratitude for providing the funds from which the Association is run. They would deserve our gratitude still more if they could persuade those 74% who are not annual members to join us to make the Association more valuable to Georgetown and to one another.

REV. FREDERICK W. SOHON, S.J.
Director of the Seismological Observatory

The Georgetown University Seismological Observatory marks this year the fortieth year of existence, having been started in operation by Father Francis A. Tondorf, S.J., in January 1911, and having been operated by him until his death in November 1929. Since that time it has been under the direction of its present director, Father Frederick W. Sohon, S.J., who was relieved for one year by Father John S. O’Conor, S.J. Special mention should also be made of the work of Father Edward R. Powers, S.J., who practically ran the station for a number of years until he was transferred to other duties in the University. The general work of the observatory consists in recording and interpreting the records of distant earthquakes, in cooperation with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and with the Jesuit Seismological Association. This work is of scientific importance because it is only by study of seismological data that we can find out the structure of the interior of the earth. In addition to the work of the general program and minor experimental work in connection with the instruments incidental to the program, some experimental work on traffic vibrations was directed by Father Tondorf; and a number of theoretical papers were published by the present director, as well as two books, one “An Introduction to Theoretical Seismology” written in collaboration with Father James B. Macelwane, S.J., of St. Louis University, and the other a treatise on the “Stereographic Projection” which grew out of studies made in trying to apply that method to seismological problems.

The instrumental readings are taken from the Galitzin seismometers, built according to Prince Galitzin’s original plans by the Cambridge Instrument Company. With only minor alterations, these instruments have been in use since 1931. By working over these instruments to keep them in repair and adjusted we are able to get useful scientific results out of them. But after all, that is twenty years with only minor changes, only minor improvements. So the truth of the matter is that we are becoming old fashioned. Again, the instruments in their present location record the vibrations set up by the students running up and down stairs. But we knew that twenty years ago, and have been talking about it for twenty years. And it seems that we have to make out as well as we can with what we have.
REV. FRANCIS J. HEYDEN, S.J.
Director of the Astronomical Observatory

The most conspicuous astronomical observatory in the world stands on the Georgetown campus. To patients in the new Georgetown Hospital it is a Taj Mahal at the far end of the varsity football field. To commuters from Virginia it is a national monument older than the Washington monument for the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials. To planes gliding in and out of the National Airport it is the turning pylon for leaving the city. The white domed building has not changed its external appearance in more than one hundred and eight years.

But there have been changes within. Astronomy at Georgetown has tried to meet the growth of scientific research and the coming of young students who want to earn a degree in astronomy. In the past five years more than twenty-five graduate students have been working and studying at Georgetown Observatory. Of these, three have already become Doctors of Philosophy and three others Masters of Arts in astronomy. Seventeen still attend classes which are held in the lecture room at the Observatory.

In the course of a century the Jesuit Astronomers at Georgetown have accumulated one of the finest astronomical libraries in the country. It has grown in size until the shelves around the great pier can no longer contain it and the floor under them has sagged more than an inch. Two years ago the one hundred year old visual transit instrument went into forced retirement to make space for library stacks. The instrument was no longer useful, but books are essential for students. Woodstock College donated the steel stacks for the lower deck and another thousand dollars will purchase the steel shelves for the upper deck to be installed next fall.

Since 1932 Georgetown Observatory has been a participant in every large eclipse expedition. The Troughton-Simms telescope purchased in 1846 has been transported to Maine, to Canton Island, twice to Brazil and once to Soviet Russia. In 1948 the Army Map Service provided the equipment for an expedition to China and during the coming year the Air Force is planning to work with Georgetown on the observation of two solar eclipses.

During the past two years the Observatory's benefactors have been the Army Map Service and the Bureau of Standards. Through the Map Service we have obtained funds for a new five-inch Ross camera and the loan of a coelostat for solar observations in the spectroscopic laboratory. The Bureau of Standards has provided the equipment for the spectroscopic laboratory. Dr. Carl Kiess of the Department of Spectroscopy at the Bureau has been teaching astrophysics and guiding three students in their research in the laboratory.

One might wonder where seventeen graduate students could be found in the neighborhood of Georgetown. Last October Father Francis Heyden, Director of the Observatory and Dr. John P. Hagen of the Naval Research Laboratory decided to try holding a colloquium on astronomy every month. In preparing a list of scientists who are working on astronomical problems in the various government departments, they were amazed to find the number which had reached more than one hundred and ten. There are radio astronomers, geodetic astronomers, solar physics astronomers, meteor astronomers and stellar astronomers—representing a greater variety of interests in this one small area than can be found anywhere else in the world. The colloquium has been a success from the start.

There is only one phase of modern progress with which Georgetown Observatory cannot cope. City lights and stars do not mix. The beautiful floodlighting on the Capitol, the Washington Monument, the Jefferson Memorial and other public buildings has washed out the stars. In a few years the Observatory will have to find itself a few lonely acres about forty miles from the city where it can set up its photographic cameras.

COLONEL REMINGTON ORSINGER, U.S.A.
Chairman of the Department of Military Science

Under the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1916 and amendments thereto, both the Army and the Air Force provide four-year ROTC courses at Georgetown for undergraduates. The primary objective of the ROTC system of military education is to qualify selected students, by the time they graduate, to be junior commissioned officers in the reserve forces of the Army or Air Force of the United States. In addition, a few with outstanding qualifications may apply for commissions in the Regular Army or Regular Air Force, and if accepted, enter the military service on the same basis as graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Each course is sub-divided into a two year Basic Course and a two year Advanced Course. Between his junior and senior years each student attends a summer training camp where he applies in the field the military theory he has learned in the classroom. At camp he also has an opportunity to use military weapons and equipment and observe their effectiveness. Enrollment in both the Basic and Advanced Courses is optional with the student who is also free to choose between the Army and the Air Force. The Army course prepares a student for a commission in the Infantry while the Air Force course leads to a commission in an administrative branch of the Air Force.

Enrolling in an ROTC course does not affect a student's military status. However, ROTC students, within quota limitations, may be granted deferments from military service under the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948 until completion of their college courses, provided they agree to accept commissions and to serve for two years after receipt thereof, if called upon to do so. This provision of the law affords a student who has been granted a deferment an opportunity to complete his college education without interruption, provided he maintains the leadership standards and academic standing required of ROTC students in order to be selected for the Advanced Course.

Many students who come to Georgetown fail to realize the value of the ROTC program and do not begin their military studies in their freshman year. This usually results in the student being unable either to avail himself of a draft deferment or to secure a commission as an officer in the Army or the Air Force.
During the school year the Basic Course student averages three hours per week military training while the Advanced Course student averages five hours. The government furnishes the uniforms and all equipment used in training. Basic Course students receive no pay but Advanced Course students are currently paid $27.00 per month while school is in session and, while at summer camp they are paid, fed, clothed and equipped by the government.

The Advanced Course student is given special training in leadership and is afforded an opportunity to assist in training and to exercise command of troop units varying in size from a squad to a company. Nowhere else in college training is such an extensive opportunity offered for practical work in leadership.

In addition to the undergraduate ROTC courses described above there are also ROTC courses for graduate students in the Medical School and the Dental School.

REV. DANIEL E. POWER, S.J.
Director of the Georgetown Radio Forum

Readers of the Alumni Magazine's recent winter issue are acquainted with the history of the Radio Forum but the harvest of its achievement is still to appear; a teacher's harvest is temporarily unseen. We feel that the initial five months on the Liberty Network augur well for the future. At the moment almost two hundred stations carry Georgetown's newest "Voice" coast to coast. Noting the healthy increase in inquiries, the Liberty network regards the Forum as a substantial educational public service.

Our objectives are clear. We try to bring to the nation the best and most authentic expression of contemporary thought to be found in the Nation's Capital. In this sense, the Forum is an unofficial "Voice" of Washington from America's oldest Catholic seat of learning. Thus far, no field of national interest has been untapped. Legislators, labor leaders, educators and executives, scientists and philosophers have joined our panels, to dissect a problem or to analyze the content of Christian and American traditions.

As befits a great University, we aim exclusively at factual and constructive programs, believing that it is our vocation to help build a greater America. Only when foundations are constructed on sound knowledge of public questions, on and off-campus, can we expect to withstand the erosion of time and of individual deficiencies.

Many of Georgetown's distinguished Alumni who stand out in the public life of the Capital have enthusiastically appeared before the Forum microphone; for others, the Forum is their introduction to Georgetown and her tradition. Impartial and favorable comment on the quality and intelligence of the students who participate assure us that we are also helping Georgetown from the point of view of public relations.

The Forum committee is convinced that our next step must be the printing of transcriptions of each weekly broadcast. Listeners write in for these transcriptions, individuals and groups such as libraries. A foundation yielding about two thousand dollars annually would insure a permanent printed record of the Forum.

JOHN L. HAGERTY
Director of Athletics

The Athletic Department at Georgetown is charged with the responsibility for all intercollegiate athletic contests and in addition coordinates the University's intramural and physical education program.

Georgetown's varsity basketball and indoor track teams have just completed their schedules of formal competition for the year. The injury-plagued football team ended its 1950 season with a record of two wins and seven losses; while the young sophomores of the basketball team won eight and lost fourteen of their games.

The track team has provided Georgetown with its outstanding achievement in athletics this far this year. Led by Captain Joe Deady, anchoring the two-mile relay team, Georgetown was able to go undefeated in this event, and of the eight records they challenged the team broke seven. Composed of Dave Boland, Joe LaPierre, Carl Joyce and Deady, the Hoya two-mile established new world records for this distance over an eleven-lap track. Deady, in addition, established individual records in the 1000-yard run, and Charles Capozzoli distinguished himself and Georgetown with the fastest collegiate individual two-mile run of the season.

Georgetown continues to implement and enjoy a college-wide program of intramural athletics in every type of competition. Corridor and class organizations provide spirited athletic rivalries in the intramurals, and all of the trophies are the subjects of healthy and intense competition.

The immediate problem facing the athletic department regarding its varsity program is of course the draft. We cannot foresee to what precise extent we will be affected next year; and our future program will be determined according to the exigencies of the national situation. Elsewhere in this magazine you will read the reasons behind our abandonment of intercollegiate football.

Our next serious problem is our lack of a suitable gymnasium for practice. The basketball team, for example, usually competes formally in a rather spacious gymnasium with a large floor, while their practice play is geared to the timing and coordination of a much smaller playing area. A gymnasium is also necessary to resolve the existing difficulties of our intramural athletic program, to provide suitable dressing facilities for our own students, particularly the non-resident students, as well as visiting teams.

As these needs are met and these problems resolved, Georgetown should be able to secure a particular type of permanent athletic program which would be effectively and efficiently integrated with the larger educational objectives of the University as a whole.

MRS. ESTILL M. GUINANE
Director of Placement

The need of assistance by seniors plus a demand from Government agencies and private industry for trained personnel resulted in the Placement Office of Georgetown
University going on a full-time basis in 1947.

The Office was designed primarily to assist students in securing employment after graduation, but we found a crying need for assistance in placing students in part-time jobs while attending school, to supplement their incomes to meet ever increasing living costs. We can proudly boast of placing more than 1000 students in part-time positions during the past year, and many full-time positions result from these part-time jobs. Since the organization of the office, more than 1000 have been placed in responsible, well-paying positions with the Government and with leading industrial firms throughout the world.

From a small beginning, the Placement Office has accomplished much. The office maintains complete dossiers on each student and many of the alumni. Over 1300 such files are now available for review by prospective employers. Consultations are held with each student, suggestions are made and assistance given the students in compiling biographical data to give employers a concise picture of background material and outstanding qualifications. A large bulletin board devoted exclusively to placement keeps students informed of opportunities; a job bulletin is mailed approximately every thirty days to alumni interested in new positions.

Every effort is made to bring student and prospective employer together. Individual interviews are arranged on and off campus. Large firms planning training programs or in need of additional personnel are invited to avail themselves of the Placement Office's services. Close contact by personal calls, correspondence and publicity is maintained with government agencies and private industry. Representatives from Government and industry visit the campus regularly to interview applicants. Many graduates have obtained key positions and have come back to Placement to secure additional personnel. Over 2500 interviews have been held by prospective employers and more than 5000 firms have been contacted.

This has been accomplished during the past few years with a minimum of personnel and a small outlay of funds.

The ever increasing demand for trained personnel; the need for having properly organized group interviews; the necessity of presenting in well documented files the best the student has to offer to a very discriminating and selective employer, require some additional placement personnel, adequate quarters and a slight increase in budget commensurate with the importance of the job to be done.

DR. CLIFTON R. GRUVER

Medical Director of the University Health Service

The Health Program, instituted this year for the first time in the history of the University, is intended to make available to each and every student of the University the very latest and best of facilities in the field of medical care. Based upon the general principles of the better private medical insurance plans, the Health Service includes complete management of all illnesses contracted during the school year, with extensive laboratory, X-ray, and consultant services available as indicated.

The Program is under the direction of Rev. James T. Wilkinson, S. J., Treasurer of the University and a faculty committee. Immediately responsible for medical arrangement are the Medical Director, and the Infirmary. The latter two, in conjunction with five members of the teaching staff of the Department of Medicine of Georgetown University and several nursing assistants, handle daily two hour sick calls and twenty-four hour emergency coverage. A full-time surgeon, Dr. Earl Barnes, has been designated to treat the surgical cases at the Infirmary, while the major surgery is performed by Dr. Robert Coffey, Chief of Surgery at Georgetown Hospital. Ten physicians, practicing the various medical and surgical sub-specialties, are always available for immediate consultation.

The Health Service is housed in the quarters of the old University Infirmary. Those minor illnesses which require special nursing care are admitted to the Infirmary ward, where ten beds are available for such purposes. Here, also, the lesser contagious diseases are isolated. Patients suffering more acute or complicated disorders are hospitalized at Georgetown University Hospital with private type accommodations.
A total of over 5000 individuals are eligible for care under the Health Program this year. This summer includes students from every department of the University and the religious community. The pressing need for such a service may be seen at a glance. In the first six months of this school year some 1800 different patients have been treated at the Health Service, many on repeated occasions. It is safe to say that the students in general have wholeheartedly accepted the program. The number of complaints has been negligible.

As with any program in its infancy, many defects have been found and certain material things have been lacking. Some of these we hope to rectify next year. A larger personnel is needed, particularly in the nursing arts field. Equipment items, such as basic laboratory mechanisms and a small, screening-type X-ray unit till to be housed in the Infirmary, are desirable. The most acute need at the present is space.

We are crowded in the Infirmary quarters, even more than anticipated, because of the instant acceptance of the program by the student body and a resultant well-worn path to our door. This need we cannot hope to fill in the coming year, but spacious and modern quarters are a definite dream for the future.

BROTHER FRANCIS J. WEISS, S.J.

Steward

While the spiritual, cultural and intellectual development of the students is all-important, the adequate care of their bodies is an essential need. The proper feeding of these vigorous, always hungry young men is the duty of the steward.

In the two dining-rooms at Georgetown, Maguire holding 224 and Ryan seating 384, an average of 3,600 meals are served daily. In addition, there is a Cafeteria under the separate management of the University, not that of the Steward. It is the constant effort of all concerned to serve meals that are nourishing, satisfying, tasty and as demanded, hot.

The duties of the Steward naturally fall into three categories: 1. The buying of the food; 2. The careful preparation in the kitchen; 3. The service in the dining-rooms. During the past two years, there has been a decided improvement in all three departments.

The purchase of the food is a major problem. While economies have been effected through quantity-buying, the quality of the food must be of the best. Prices have soared, but quality as well as the quantity have been maintained. There is great need for more storage space, even though the space has been enlarged.

In the kitchen, much progress has been made not only in the better preparation of the food but especially in the material equipment. A new nineteen-foot deep freeze has been installed, together with new ranges, bake ovens, griddles, steamers, and over all a clean, stainless-steel hood. But, for labor-saving and greater efficiency, new equipment is a standing and imperative need.

The dining-room service is a struggle and a constant worry, particularly because of the lack of space. Since the war, the number of resident students has multiplied, but the dining-rooms remain the same dimensions. They are crowded six times a day by eager youths with good appetites. More floor-space, more tables, more chairs, more dish-washing machines, etc., are needed to satisfy the demands of the students, to permit the servers to work more efficiently, and to end the problems, occurring six times a day every day, of the Steward.

REV. EDWARD R. POWERS, S.J.

Physical Plant Administrator

At first glance the work of the Maintenance Department might seem to be a singularly dull and unrewarding task. Though the physical plant be scrubbed and polished with unflagging devotion for ten years, at the end of that period the kindest of critics will have to admit that, while the buildings are still there, they are all ten years older. Our problem is to keep them from showing their age, and it is a problem—an uphill battle against wind, weather, and the perversity of that type of human nature which rebels at seeing unmarked walls and furniture in one piece.

Fortunately we have a young army of helpers in our campaign. Every year the maintenance industry puts out a short ton of newspaper which contains much valuable information and many helpful suggestions. And in addition to the host of paid employees we have a legion of unsung volunteer workers who have a care for what we have in the line of physical equipment. If the reader has ever picked up a piece of paper, or awakened in the middle of the night to investigate the smell of "something burning," he is one of us.

Next to keeping the place clean is the task of keeping it in operation. Enough requests for repairs come into the office every day to keep a permanent crew of carpenters and plumbers fully occupied, and emergency calls occasionally afford us a happy variation from dull routine. If someone would chance to leave a window open and a sudden freeze should come up, the veins and arteries of our plumbing system might give way in the middle of the night and leave us with an inch of water in the basement. Maintenance experts agree that there is only one solution to that problem: mop it up!

On the brighter side we can mention a program of replacement which is already well under way, and which promises to gather momentum in the years just ahead—the war permitting. All the rooms in Ryan Hall received a new, rather spacious, built-in wardrobe during the past year, and all the old dressers and bureaus are being refinished at a steady rate. Three completely new and modern shower rooms were installed in the old Hospital during the past year, and further renovations in the plumbing system are planned in the near future. A program of preventive maintenance is being worked out to cope with the never-ending deterioration of the buildings.

All in all, it is hoped that these measures will keep our physical plant operating at increased efficiency in years to come.
DOWN THE PATH OF GLORY
The End of a Football Era

James S. Ruby, Executive Secretary

On Wednesday, March 21, I was requested by the Very Reverend President of the University to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of Georgetown. Such a request is most unusual, and I surmised that the subject to be discussed would be one of the utmost interest to the Alumni. I was not wrong.

A recommendation had been made by The Consultors after long study, that intercollegiate football at Georgetown be abandoned. The present meeting was called to decide upon the recommendation and the Directors' vote was unanimous.

When the press and radio on March 22 announced the end of Georgetown's gridiron history, the reactions of many of the Alumni were so varied, that I am anxious, for the record, to give you my first-hand knowledge of the facts behind the decision and the manner of its announcement.

Elsewhere, on this page, you will find Father Guthrie's letter to me outlining the reasons for the decision and the policy on coaches' contracts and student scholarships. I think that letter speaks for itself.

In December 1950, Father Guthrie had cautioned Head Coach Bob Margarita that the future of football was under study at the University and that there could be a decision to drop it altogether. Bob decided to take a chance and hope for a change in the world situation which might change the picture here.

When the Committee which had the problem under study made its final recommendation on March 17, Rev. Cornelius Herlihy, S.J., Faculty Moderator of Athletics, pledging that the schools on our 1951 schedule be informed at once to enable them to fill the resulting gaps in their schedules. Realizing that an announcement to these schools would be the equivalent of a tip-off to the press, it was decided to prepare a well worded press release which would state the University's reasons correctly so as to avoid conjecture and misunderstandings on the part of editors.

Hundreds of Alumni have commented verbally and in writing on the announcement. Letters to the University Administration average about seven in favor to one against. Letters to the Alumni Association approximate four in favor to one against. During my recent visits to Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati, I talked to a total of one hundred and sixty Alumni. I found only two vigorous objectors, but then those cities are off the beaten track of our teams. In New York, Boston and Washington there have been some complaints based on the sudden nature of the release. I hope that my outline here will explain why it was handled as it was.

The members of your Alumni Board of Governors and the Officers of the Association are naturally regretful that the decision had to be taken, but having heard Father Guthrie's sad financial summary of the athletic department at each of our Board meetings from the time of his inauguration in April 1949 through our September meeting in 1950, I know that they appreciate the causes.

Student reaction on the campus was somewhat mixed. The news reached most of the students while they were at home on Easter vacation, and after their return most of the conjecture here was based upon the possible future courses to be taken by the former football players. It is still too early perhaps to determine what the majority will do. The juniors will probably remain at Georgetown to finish their work for their degrees here, but some of the freshmen and sophomores of this year may be expected to transfer to other institutions where they will still have some eligibility for varsity football. Those who were interviewed by the Hoya, the undergraduate newspaper, indicated that they would stay at Georgetown without football or if they did transfer they would seek educational institutions whose academic standards were the equivalent of Georgetown's.

Here is Father Guthrie's letter of March 22.

Dr. James S. Ruby
Executive Secretary
Georgetown University Alumni Asso.,
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1951

Dear Jim:

On Saturday, March 17, after long consultation, the University authorities decided to abandon intercollegiate football. On Monday, March 19, we presented our reasons to Very Reverend Father Provincial who replied to us today in a very hearty affirmative. I think that you, the Officers and Board of Governors of the Alumni Association should be acquainted with the motives behind that decision.

The following reasons contributed to our decision:

(1) The uncertain outlook for student enrollment, which, in turn, renders uncertain (a) income; (b) the likelihood of putting a team on the field. (2) The appalling fact that since resumption of big-time football, about 1937, Georgetown has lost $100,000.00 each and every year. Its total annual loss is greater than that. One hundred thousand dollars is the money paid out on football alone, after all gate receipts and income of any kind have been received. This is money out-of-pocket. It does not represent supposed or calculated loss ("this is what we would have had, if it were not for this or that") such as the "lost" tuition of football scholarships. Were we to count this in, and certainly we have to hire and pay teachers for 102 scholarship students, it is calculated our annual football loss would be around $135,000.00.

The following reasons assisted us in our decision:

(1) A survey of our Jesuit schools which have discontinued football reveals (a) the President does not regret his decision; (b) that there has been no decreased enrollment; (c) the Alumni reaction neutralized itself, i.e., as many were violently "pro" as violently "con," so that in a relatively short time no one could remember what the fight was about. (2) The often mentioned prestige and advertising value of big-time sports have never been proved. Quite the contrary seems to be true. A survey was made at the beginning of this academic year of all
students entering Georgetown. Only 72 out of 5,330 students indicated that they were influenced by athletics in coming to Georgetown. This includes those who gave athletics as a secondary reason as well. (3) If we were to set aside $50,000.00 (half our present annual loss) in an annual advertising and promotional budget, plan it well, send our Professors to address local alumni groups, put Father L. R. McHugh on a regular road schedule addressing high schools, etc., the resulting prestige and publicity and return would be at least as great as and of better quality than those given us by football.

We intend to honor all contracts with coaches as well as current scholarships. The schools we were scheduled over our financial structure in view of frugal years ahead.

Despite its apparent suddenness, we have been studying this question for two years and consulting various committees. In February a committee was appointed to go over our financial structure in view of frugal years ahead. They came up at once with “Drop football.” As far as student interest goes, Georgetown football is something these schools did not want to give up and they were not interested in us; a 9,000 gate is considered good. I do not see how we can continue this $100,000.00 Roman holiday any longer.

Cordially yours,
Hunter Guthrie, S.J.
President.

Bob Margarita Says Farewell
HARVARD ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS
April 16, 1951

Dr. James Ruby
Alumni Secretary
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor Ruby:

I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to you and the Alumni of Georgetown University for their kind cooperation during my tenure as football coach at Georgetown University. The backing and support that the coaching staff received certainly helped to make the job not only easier, but also more enjoyable.

I was disappointed at the discontinuance of football, but I realize that the University had many substantial and justifiable reasons for their decision. However, I must state that I will always be grateful to Father Guthrie, all the University officials, the Alumni and yourself, for the enthusiastic support displayed to the coaching staff.

Doctor, recently I was misquoted in the newspapers concerning the financial backing of the gymnasium. I fully realize the importance of the new gymnasium to the student body at Georgetown University and appreciate that it could not be done without the support and enthusiasm of the Alumni Association. Anything that could be done to correct the impression given would be appreciated.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,
Bob Margarita

Class Reunions

Reunions of the following Quinquennial classes are scheduled for the Commencement Week End of June 8-11, 1951: 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921, 1926, 1931, 1936, 1941 and 1946.

All of the reunion classes of all departments are expected on the campus that week-end, with the exception of the majority of the Dental School classes. Most of them prefer to postpone reunion activities until autumn to coincide with the convention of the American Dental Association in Washington.

Here is the schedule of Reunion activities:

Friday, June 8
Registration of returning alumni at alumni headquarters on the campus.

Saturday, June 9
10:00 A.M.—Mass for Deceased Alumni, Dahlgren Chapel
Open House on the University Campus, All Day.
1:00 P.M.—Buffet Luncheon for reunion classes and their wives, the College Dining Hall
3:00 P.M.—Reception to the Silver Jubilee Class of 1926, Copley Lounge. Presentation of certificates of congratulations by the President of the University.
4:00 P.M.—Lawn Party, the College Lawn.
7:00 P.M.—Individual Class Reunion Dinners, as arranged by the class officers.

Sunday, June 10
10:30 A.M.—Baccalaureate Mass, the College Lawn.
Open House on the University Campus, All Day.

Monday, June 11
5:00 P.M.—The 152nd Annual Commencement.
Special Guests will be the Golden Jubilee Class of 1901.

If you have not heard from your class reunion chairman, write to the Alumni Office for specific information.

Death Watch on the Potomac

Following are the total attendance figures for Georgetown football games played in Washington during the past two seasons.

1949
New York University . . . . 5,197
Villanova . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,254

1950
Tulsa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3,677
Maryland . . . . . . . . . . . . 8,197
Villanova . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,125
George Washington Univ. 5,845

An average attendance of approximately 15,000 would have been necessary to break even financially. The attendance figures above show that the average attendance came to 6,049 per game.
Alumni House

Since the establishment of the Alumni office at Georgetown in 1938, we have led a rather nomadic existence. The Alumni office was a part of the suite occupied by the President of the University. Next we were located in White Gravenor, then back to the President’s office, with our work-shop in the basement of Copley, then the first floor of Healy with our work-shop in the Old Hospital.

Last month, the expansion of the office of the Treasurer of the College, who will now function as the University Treasurer, made another move imperative. Through the generous cooperation of the President of the University, this move will be a delightful one and, we believe, final.

Alumni House at 3604 O St. N.W. should be formally opened before June 1, 1951. It is an old house, less than a block from the College gate, and is now being thoroughly renovated and modernized at the expense of the University. In it we will be able to maintain our offices, our work-shop and our mailing room, and maintain as well a small club room which Alumni visitors may use on their visits to the campus.

We will try to furnish the house in good taste for the comfort and convenience of our staff and our Alumni visitors so that it will be truly representative of the healthy growth and increasing influence of the Association. Most of the Alumni who have heard of “Alumni House” are enthusiastic over the idea. Gifts for its furnishing have already been offered without any request from here. To date we have received gifts or promises of gifts from Hon. Michael L. Igoe, ’08, John McShain, ’21, Thomas C. Egan, ’17, Hughes Spalding, ’08, George H. Romweber, ’27, Dr. Henry H. Hefferan, ’14, Harry Sandager, ’21 and Charles R. Lenane ’14. These gifts total $680.00. We will need approximately $3,000 to furnish the house as we want it furnished. Any alumnus who likes the idea can get specific information by addressing the Executive Secretary.

A Georgetown University scholar and faculty member has completed the final translation from French into English of what Pere Lagrange, internationally recognized biblical scholar, called “the best life of Christ in existence.”

He is the Rev. John J. Heenan, S.J., a native of Washington. Father Heenan devoted the past two years to the translation of the Rev. Ferdinand Pratt’s monumental work, “Jesus Christ: His Life, His Teaching, and His Work.” Father Heenan came to Georgetown to begin work on the translation in 1948.

A brief ceremony in the Office of the President recently marked the presentation of two specially bound copies of the life of Christ to the Very Rev. Hunter Guthrie, S.J., University President. Father Heenan presented the gift. Referring to the scholarly work as one of the concluding features of the Holy Year celebration at President Guthrie expressed the hope that “this translation, now available to millions for the first time, will engender piety and devotion not only at Georgetown, but throughout the English-speaking world.”

Hon. Claude I. Bakewell, (R.-Mo.) College ’32 has returned to Congress as a result of a special election held in St. Louis on March 9. Claude served in the 80th Congress, but was defeated for reelection to the 81st. His defeat of his Democratic opponent in the recent special election received considerable attention from the press and radio as an indication of a national trend.

Claude has always been a staunch Georgetown man and a fine supporter of our Alumni program. We are happy to welcome him back to Washington and hope that he stays for many years.

CAMP LAFAYETTE

Established 1927

Outstanding Camp for Boys—Age 6 to 15

Camp Lafayette’s property consists of 40 acres of woodland and open field by the shores of Upper Lake Chateaugay in the Adirondacks, N.Y. It is two miles south of Camp Jeanne D’Arc and forty miles north of Lake Placid.

Rev. Bruno McAndrew, O.S.B., of the Priory School, Washington, D.C., will return as Chaplain.

Counselors include graduates and students of Georgetown University, Fordham University, Notre Dame University, the U.S. Naval Academy and the University of Pittsburgh.

Pictures of the camp will be shown upon request.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. McIntyre, Owners

For information write to

Paul R. Huot, ’50, Director
83 Broadway
Bayonne, New Jersey
1886
A.G. Curtin Bierer, Law ’26, died at his home in Guthrie, Oklahoma, on February 21, 1951.

1899
The Reverend Thomas L. O’Neill, C.P.S., College ’99, Grad. ’16, for nearly twenty years rector of Santa Susanna Church in Rome, much frequented by American residents and visitors, died in Washington on March 29, 1951. Since 1944, Father O’Neill had been stationed at St. Paul’s College, the Paulist Seminary in Washington.

1900
Thomas E. Cavanaugh, Med., 1900, of Springfield, Massachusetts, died during the latter part of last year.

1901

Schuyler, specializing in patent, trade-mark, unfair competition and copyright causes. Their offices will be in the Muncie Building, Washington, D.C.

Michael J. Murphy, Law ’11, Chief of the Providence Division of Internal Revenue Agents, died on March 3, 1951.

Honorable William E. Leahy, Law ’12, Grad. Law ’13, prominent Washington attorney, was appointed recently by President Truman to the new Commission on Internal Securities and Individual Rights. The Commission is made up of eight members.

Ben A. Matthews, Law ’13 was recently named assistant chief counsel to the State Crime Commission in New York; he was formerly head of the criminal division of the U.S. Attorney’s office in southern New York.

Dr. George S. Reiss, Med. ’14, Medical Director and Chief Surgeon of the Long Beach Memorial Hospital in Long Island, died on March 2, 1951.

Dr. D. Leo Haggerty, Med. ’15, was elected President of the Society of Surgeons of New Jersey on November 15, 1950.

Leo Manville, Law ’16, was appointed assistant to general counsel for the New York Central Railroad at New York, on April 16, 1951.

Arthur P. Drury, Law ’18, announces the name of the firm of Miner, Gately and Drury has been changed to Drury, Lynam, and Powell. Their office is in the Colorado Building in Washington, D.C.

Thomas A. Lane, Law ’19, labor attaché of the United States Embassy in Rome, was featured in an article in the Washington Evening Star on Sunday, March 11. The article mentioned that Mr. Lane has been a one-man political army in Italy since 1945, when, toting a Tommy-gun, he landed with the Eighth Army at Salerno. He was a major factor in helping swing the crucial 1948 Italian elections against the communists. He was the spark plug behind creation of the non-Red labor movement there.


Raymond H. Reiss, College ’19, Hon. ’35, will give the commencement address on June 4, at St. Michael’s College, Winooski, Vermont.


Ben A. Matthews, ’13

1921
Charles M. MacIsaac, College ’21, died in Washington on March 2. His funeral Mass was held at Dahlgren Chapel on March 5, and burial was in Boston, Massachusetts.

Philip E. Siegers, Law ’21, has given to the Law School library over 130 volumes of law books. The books, all in excellent condition, have proved invaluable in certain courses of law.

An article appeared in the Los Angeles Times on March 14, on the subject of John M. Fihelly, Law ’22, Grad. Law ’23, Grad. ’24, who prosecuted Puerto Rican gunman, Oscar Collazo for the Blair House shooting.

Dr. Andrew F. Reenski, Med. ’23, died in Willimantic, Connecticut, on September 28, 1950. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and was on the staff of St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. Anthony J. Lettieri, Med. ’26, was elected President of the St. Francis Hospital staff in Trenton, New Jersey, on January 1, 1951, succeeding Dr. Patrick H. Corrigan, Med. ’23.

Dr. C. Walter Carroll, Med. ’27, was appointed County Physician of Mercer County, New Jersey, on January 1, 1951.

1928
Charles T. Fisher, College ’28, Hon. ’39, was elected a director of Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry, President of the National Bank of Detroit, and the Detroit Board of Commerce. Mr. Fisher is also a director of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Edison Company, American Air Lines and Cunningham Drug Stores. Since last August he has been a consultant for the Federal Reserve Board.

John H. Glaccum, College ’23, of the firm of Munn, Liddy and Glaccum announced that Arthur L. Nathanson has become an associate of the firm. The firm

Pictured above are Wornick J. Kernan, of Utica, N.Y, and Judge James P. B. Duffy, of Rochester, N.Y., both College ’01. Their class will hold their Golden Jubilee Reunion in June.

1903
Dr. Francis J. Kerns, Med. ’03, died in Newark, N.J. on March 23, 1951. He was the first graduate of the Georgetown Medical School to open an office in the state of New Jersey, and while at Georgetown was a member of the football team.

Dr. Samuel Logan Owens, Med. ’03, died in Washington, D.C. on February 22, 1951. He served his internship at Georgetown University Hospital, and had been on the staff of the hospital ever since. Throughout his school years, Dr. Owens was a star in football, baseball and track, and in 1949 he received the Georgetown Clinical Society’s Plaque for distinguished service in recognition of his sterling services to his profession and to the University.

1998
Nelson J. Jewett, Law ’08, and William E. Schuyler, Jr., Law ’40, announce the law firm of Jewett, Mead, Browne and

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1935
Dr. and Mrs. Victor N. Jaffe, Dent ’35, announce the birth of their third daughter, Vicki Arlene, on March 14, 1950.

1936
Lloyd Williamson, Law ’36, has been appointed as an active enforcement officer of price controls in the District of Columbia office. Mr. Williamson was food enforcement attorney from July 1944 to December 1946 and has also served on the legal staff of the War Food Administration and the national OPA.

Thomas A. Wardopus, Law ’36, has been made President of the Bar Association of Hawaii. He is the father of two boys and a girl, and is a member of the firm of Robertson, Castle and Anthony in Honolulu.

Jack J. Spalding, College ’36, spent last spring and summer in Europe and is now back in the securities business with Clement A. Evans Company in Georgia.

1937
J. Frank Duffy, College ’37, has been elected president of the Georgetown Club of Michigan.

1938
John W. Hannon, College ’38, is now associated with a law firm, Dailey and Dailey, at 637 Illinois Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

E. James Hickey, College ’38, formerly associated with The Law firm of Harris, Beach, Keating, Wilcox and Dale, has opened his own law office in Rochester, New York.

Maurice L. Nek, College ’38, was recently presented the Junior Chamber of Commerce Washingtonian Award as the young business man who made the greatest civic contribution in the District of Columbia in the year 1950.

John C. Edell, College ’38, has become a general partner of Shuman, Agnew and Company in San Francisco, California.

1939
Dr. Pasquale D. Lotesta, Med. ’39, announces the removal of his office to 812 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Bernard J. Picarra, Med. ’39, plans to lecture in Florence, Italy, before the Italian Chapter of the International College of Surgeons. The Title of his lectures: Indications for Thyroid Surgery in the Aged.

Carl F. Gargas, F.S. ’39, with Marvin L. Westmoreland, has acquired the accounting firm of Walter Charnley and Company, in Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. Gargas, who is a certified public accountant, becomes a partner in the company that was organized in 1926. Its predecessor, Scott, Charnley and Company, was the largest organization of certified public accountants in the south.

1940
John E. Dwyer, College ’40, is President of the Georgetown Club of Chicago.

1941
Richard R. McVoy, College ’41, is a lieutenant in the Navy Aviation Supply Office in Philadelphia.

Thomas A. Rover, College ’41, will be ordained to the Priesthood in May. A member of the Dominican order, he has taken the religious name of Dominic.

William F. Becket, College ’41, Law ’48, has been appointed assistant U. S. attorney in Washington, D.C.

Harold C. Wilkenfeld, Law ’41, Grad. Law ’44, has formed a partnership with

Paul Ziffren, under the firm name of Ziffren and Wilkenfeld. The offices are located at 8907 Wilshire, Beverly Hills, California. Walter J. Slater, Law ’41, is also associated with the firm.

1942
Don A. Gustin, Law ’42, died on March 21, 1949.

Dr. Anthony R. Ferrincola, College ’42, Med. ’45, was conferred the degree of Master of Medical Science for graduate work in urology, on February 10, 1951, at the University of Pennsylvania. He is practicing urology in Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Prial II, College ’42, announce the birth of Frank J. Prial III, on February 7, 1951.

John Maynard Rankin, College ’42, Law ’48, a captain in the United States Air Force, stationed at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, married Mary Welsh on April 5, 1951 in the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament in Washington, D.C.

1943
John J. Donohue, Jr., F.S. ’43, on leave from the New York Life Insurance Company, is a lieutenant in the United States Navy on active duty as staff supply officer for the United States Atlantic Reserve fleet.

Rev. Joseph J. Mundell, College ’43, is doing missionary work in North Carolina, his headquarters being at St. Lawrence Church in Asheville, North Carolina.

1945
Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Stimpfle Jr., Dent. ’45, announce the birth of a son, Thomas Patrick, on March 15, 1951.

1946
Frank R. Tenci, F.S. ’46, is at Fordham Law School.

1947

Dr. Alfred M. Zitani, College ’47, is a resident in surgery, Jersey City Medical Center.

Robert E. Reddin, Law ’47, resigned in February from the Civil Aeronautics Board to enter private practice of law in Washington. He is now with the firm of Chapman, Bryson, Walsh and O’Connell in the Barr-Building.

1948
Harold R. Johnson, Grad. ’48, has enrolled as a member of the February ’52
class of the American Institute of Foreign Trade at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Arizona.

James J. Ludden, College '48, married Mary Anne Groshart in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on December 28, 1950.

At Forham Law School are: Edward M. Horgan, College '46 and James J. Ryan, College '48.

John Moloney, College '48, is working in Buffalo with the American Lubrication Company.

James P. Hanahan, Grad. '48, married Mary Agnes Collins on Saturday, November 25, 1950, at the Church of Saint Savior in New York.

Harry H. Fife, College '49, married Catherine R. Sharon on Saturday, March 31 at St. Mary's Church, Norwalk, Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Baltay, College '48, Law '49, announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Simpson, on January 4, 1951.

Leon P. O'Connor, Jr., F.S. '48, has been announced as world leader and president of the 1950 domestic IBM Hundred Percent Club. He is an Electric Accounting Machine sales representative in the Brooklyn, N.Y. IBM office. His presidency was won through sales achievement and leadership.

Col. Thomas E. Holland, USAF, Grad. '49, is in London with the Joint American Military Assistance Group.

James G. Michaud, F.S. '48, is with Standard Oil of Indiana in the Washington office. He recently passed the District of Columbia bar exam.

Robert W. Easton, F.S. '48, is a consul with the United States Embassy in Hong Kong.

1949


Joseph M. McNamara, F.S. '49, and Alice Potter will be married in Boston on May 26.

John T. Doran, F.S. '49, and Jane Corrigan were married in Falls Church on Saturday, April 14.

Edwin J. Nowak, F.S. '49, is with Telex Production in New York City.

Claude Desautelles, F.S. '49, is legislative assistant to Congressman Aspinall of Colorado.

Joseph V. O'Connor, College '49, was married to Sue McLean in Merion, Pennsylvania recently.

Joe Colman, F.S. '49, is in Los Angeles, representing the Automatic Sprinkler Corporation.

William B. Gibson, F.S. '49, is at the University of Pennsylvania studying for a Ph.D. in Russian language and literature.

At Fordham University Law School are: Gerard C. Melvin, College '49 and Robert F. Mitchel, College '49.

John E. Hanrakan, College '49, announces his engagement to Rosemary Delores.

Howard L. Jone, College '49, is now at George Town Law School.

William J. Daley, College '49, was married to Mary L. Tone on Saturday, April 28, at Our Lady of the Cataraic Church, Niagara Falls, New York.

Mansfield R. Cleary, F.S. '49, married Fr. Denise O. Lehaney on Saturday, April 14, at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Kansas City, Missouri.

Lt. Leo Delaney, Med. '49, is in Korea.

George W. Graves, F.S. '49, recently tied for third place in the nationwide competition for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company's "Rookie of the Year" Award. He was selected from a roster of 38 first-year members of the Leaders Association, and was rated outstanding in eight different qualification categories.

Dr. Theodore O. King, Grad. '49, for the past two years a member of the faculty of the University of Wyoming, has been awarded a $1,000 fellowship by the World Health Organization. He is one of twelve Americans appointed for foreign study in the field of public health for the year 1951 and will use the fellowship to go to England this summer to do research on the chemotherapy of tuberculosis under the direction of Dr. F. Mitchie of the British Ministry of Health.

John F. Gardiner, Jr., College '49, was married to Mary L. Bricson on Saturday, September 30, 1950, at St. Aloysius Church, Leonardtown, Maryland.

FBI

Recent additions to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Special Agents are: Charles T. West, College '50; Robert F. Barry, College '50; Eugene F. Fichtard, F.S. '49; Francis J. Hanahan, College '50; Joseph C. O'Connor, College '50; Joseph A. DiLeo, College '50; Thomas J. Dolan, College '50; Joseph S. A. Nealon, College '50; Edwin Brembs, F.S. '49; George Benigni, F.S. '49; John Kious, F.S. '50; Edward J. Kerns, Law '52; William Montefiore, Law '50.

1950

Thomas D. O'Keefe, College '50, is with Shell Oil in Zionsville, Indiana.

Howard Kobooczian, College '50, is stationed at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, as a private in the United States Army.

Matthew Galligan, Law '50, became the father of Kathleen Galligan on January 29, 1951, was admitted to the Connecticut Bar on January 30, and on January 27, was ordered to report for duty with the Army. He is now in the Army Security Agency School at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

George F. Mayross, College '50, married Helen T. Zeller, sister of George A. Zeller, College '50, on Saturday, April 21, in St. Laurence's Church, Highland Park, Pennsylvania.

Harold T. Pitt, College '50, announces his engagement to Mary T. Shea, Trinity '51.

Daniel F. Sullivan, College '50, is a private in the U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dr. John J. Burke, Med. '50, announces his engagement to Mary C. Gaul.

John W. Rardin, F.S. '50, is working for the government in Washington. He and his wife announce the birth of their first son, Richard Wendell, on December 17, 1950.

Joseph A. O'Hern, F.S. '50, is in OCS at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Richard Ash, F.S. '50, is with the United States Steamship Lines, in San Francisco.

Conde B. Walker, College '50, married Mary H. Gormley on Saturday, March 31, in Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Roxbury, Mass.

Joseph H. Foley, College '50, will marry Eleanor Donovan on Saturday, May 26, in Winchester, Massachusetts.

John E. Terrell, College '50, is an administrative assistant to the President of Georgetown University.

Louis G. Miller, F.S. '50, is with the Atlantic Refining Company in southern Maryland.

William P. Blatty, College '50, is in the United States Air Force at Lackland Field, Texas.

Lawrence H. Slaughter, College '50, is in the United States Air Force, stationed at University of California in Los Angeles.

John P. McCarthy, College '50, is an ensign in the United States Navy, stationed at Monterey, California.

Thomas M. Fitzgerald, College '50, is a private in the United States Army at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Benjamin A. Paparella, College '50, is studying at Catholic University.

A. Thomas Zirpolo, College '50, is with the engineering division of Arma Corporation in Brooklyn.

Thomas J. Lawler, College '50, is with J. Leo Kohl Real Estate and Insurance Company in Washington.

Thomas J. McGinty, College '50, announced his engagement to Victoria Braeshe on Saturday, March 17.

T. Lee Robinson, College '50, is a lieutenant in the Air Force stationed at Belling Field, Washington.

Alfred M. Samaha, College '50, is a private in the United States Army at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

John J. Frone, College '50, announced his engagement to Helen Gallagher, Nursing '51.

Albert E. May, College '50, is an ensign in the United States Coast Guard.

Francis J. McShalley, College '50, is a private in the United States Army stationed at Camp Pickett, Virginia.

Henry Hazzard, College '50, is working for the Union News Company in New York City.

John J. Daly, College '50, is a photographer with the Washington Post.

James J. Murray, College '50, announces his engagement to Georgia Lennon, St. Francis of Assisi, '49.
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