Georgetown Alumni Club Roster

- Officers of local and regional Georgetown Alumni Clubs are listed here as a regular feature of the Alumni Magazine. Club Secretaries are requested to notify the Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association of any changes as soon as they occur.

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Sey.: Charles Gallagher, '49, Central Bank, Denver, Colo. AC 2-0771

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Sey.: Richard L. Walsh, '49, National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C. District 7-9946

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Sey.: John D. Hinkamp, '50, 1911 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

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Canada
Pres.: Harry O. Trihey, '38, 358 Grenfell Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Regent 8-6012
Sputnik I appears as a faint white streak across this time-exposure taken by Father Heyden in the Georgetown Observatory several weeks ago.

SPUTTERS AND SPUTNIKS

By Fr. Francis J. Heyden, S. J.

Chagrin is not the word for it; just while we were awaiting the joyful tidings that the first artificial satellite had been launched and was sending back whistles of valuable scientific information via its midget radio transmitter, Operation Moon Watch went into eclipse. The Soviet scientists had not only put up a successful satellite, but they had hit the jackpot. They had put up two satellites.

The original little sphere called the "sputnik" was coursing its merry way and sending out a "beep" that all of the world could hear, and the rocket head or "stupen" had not dropped back to earth. Instead, it too was orbiting around the earth and gleaming like a brilliant star in the twilight.

The effect on American enthusiasm was about the same as a thunder shower at a church picnic. Indignation brought forth questioning glances at the scientists who had been preparing the gear for the American satellite that was to be a crowning achievement of the International Geophysical Year. The Year began last July—and still we had no satellite ready. The fatalist harbored suspicions against men who had been given the best and wasted it. The civilian wondered about inter-service rivalry and jealous uncooperativeness. The press threw the book at Security for not telling the people of an unproductive situation. Everyone was mad at something, and it was an anger that arose from fear.

We had consoled ourselves because the Soviets had the atom bomb with the assurance that we would be first with an ICBM, an intercontinental rocket. Now we are not sure about being first, and we do not know when a supersonic messenger of death will disintegrate the major part of any American city. There is no peace of mind in the thought that the survivors will retaliate. We all want to be survivors. We have grown up some generations behind the pioneers who never knew when the Sioux would come creeping in with their tomahawks in the middle of the night. Nor, is the thief in the night as much to be feared as he used to be. But this atomic war—
head that is absolutely nonselective as far as your ego is concerned is in a class with the maniac behind the wheel of a powerful car.

Take away this apprehension that the country which can put up a satellite can blow up God-blessed America, there is no doubt that a great achievement is at hand. Satellites really should wear no country's flag, for once they are in an orbit, they are free of the surface of the earth and they rise and set over every nation. No one nation can learn much about them from the observations its scientists can make at home. They need the data from the rest of the world to know how its motion changes under the pulls from the earth's varying gravity.

It is a perfect knowledge of this ever-changing orbit which will make a satellite a perfect geophysical tool. From it we can learn how the density within the earth changes from crust to each successive layer down to the core. By measuring its position against a background of the stars, the geodesist is relieved of the confinement to a two dimensional surface by a third dimension from which he measures the curvature of the earth and the shape of the bulge at the equator. The little moon need only be seen to give such information.

Add the observations of temperature, ultraviolet radiation, cosmic rays, meteoric dust and even televised pictures that can be sent back by the radio transmitters in these satellites. These data make this world a bigger laboratory for scientific study of energies and phenomena about which we need to know more for health and economy. Imagine the savings that would add up from a televised picture of the cloud cover over the earth every two hours. Weather prediction would be almost a sure guide for transportation, agriculture, construction work, and picnics.

The surprise appearance of the sputnik really did hurt our pride. At the same time, many of us felt that shorn of its propaganda value, it was a big waste of money. Practically the entire world was unprepared to make useful observations from which anything worthwhile can be learned for the future. There were many photographs of the rocket head or stupa going overhead as a streak among the stars, but so far there has been only about one or two photographs on which its position has been accurately timed. Traveling at the rate of five miles per second, its position must be observed within about one hundredth of a second of time to give valuable information to the geophysicist and geodesist.

Good data will be obtained from observations of future satellites. We feel sure that they are here to stay. As for the fear of the power that sends sputniks into space, it reminds us of the chill that clung to the hills around Bethlehem on a night when a Roman emperor was busy counting his subjects. A few shepherds who meant nothing to him were the messengers entrusted with the only assurance that this generation has today: "Peace on earth to men of good will." God's love for us is our only source of peace.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Your splendid article about "Doc White," champion pitcher, brought back a flood of memories to the old alumni.

It might be of interest for a student of those far-off days to add some side lights known to but a few. They never appeared in the public prints.

While not knowing White at all intimately, he gave me, as a dominant impression, the idea of exceptional humility, almost self-effacement on the part of one who was a future great in his line. To give just a few examples: He entered Georgetown without fanfare, just an unassuming young high school graduate with only the reputation that some day he might blossom into a varsity pitcher.

However, on the eve of the current "northern trip" as it was called, an annual make or break attack on foreign fields, that included the half-dozen or more best college teams of the day, the rumor spread abroad that the unheralded White was to accompany the team as a pitcher!

It seemed all but incredible, so I asked him if the story was true. Evidently shocked, but in his shy way he answered, "Yes," adding that he did not think himself good enough for the varsity team that numbered three excellent pitchers. He thought they were making a mistake!

Well, he did go along, probably because they sorely needed an extra pitcher for their almost daily games the following week or ten days. His first assignment, I recall, was against either the Staten Island Athletic Club or The Orange A. C. and he was to pitch a double-header—on the morning, the other in the afternoon. The schedule makers probably risked losing both games because the guarantee was so inviting for those days. They were to be given $500 dollars for the two games—more than Yale, Harvard, or Princeton could offer them. They were trying desperately to merely cover expenses.

Well, he won both games, to the astonishment of everybody, not realizing the athletic association and the varsity. The next "athletic clubs," mentioned above, were made up of ex-college stars and were tough opponents. Thus White in his first varsity appearance gave promise of future greatness.

Mr. Stann in his Washington Star article says, "On May 28, 1900, pitching for Georgetown against Holy Cross, he struck out the first nine batters to face him. In short, Doc fanned the entire Crusader team as fast as the players came to the plate." That I trust Mr. Stann knew just how it was that White pitched that game in an eleventh hour switch.

The story, not without drama, runs something like this. In 1899, the year preceding the game he mentions, Georgetown was declared for the first time by the old Spalding Guide to be the mythical college champion of the United States. One of the two or three games they lost out of thirty that famous year was to Holy Cross, and Doc White suffered his only defeat of the entire season. To make it worse he took a terrific drubbing. It seems the very first man at bat for the Crusaders, Captain Hoey, greeted him with making a mistake!

He left the praise to others.

Rev. Eugene T. Kenedy, S.J., '02
ALUMNI CLUB NEWS

The late autumn season was one of unusual activity among the various local and regional alumni clubs, sparked in large measure by the determination of the President of the Alumni Association, Eugene P. McCahill, '21, to complete the round of all of the clubs before the expiration of his term next April 30th.

New York State was well covered by Mr. McCahill, Rev. Brian A. McGrath, S.J., and William S. Catherwood, '42, in late October, with visits to Buffalo, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Binghamton, to bring a firsthand account of the activities of the Association and of the University to the Alumni in those areas. The tour started in Buffalo on October 28th where a small group met for dinner with the three visitors. In the absence of John F. Moloney, '48, President of the Buffalo Alumni, arrangements were capably handled by John H. Napier, '47.

On October 29th, the Syracuse Alumni welcomed the guests at a luncheon at which 40 per cent of the local Georgetown alumni were present. James C. Tormey, '15, presided. That evening the Rochester Club and their ladies attended a large dinner at the University Club arranged by Club President Dr. Peter A. Badamy, '34.

The Alumni of Utica played host to the group at luncheon at the Hotel Utica on October 30th, attended by 50 per cent of the Alumni in the neighborhood. A new Club was organized there, headed by James S. Kernan, Jr., '36, who had made the luncheon arrangements. From Utica the group motored to Albany to attend the largest Alumni dinner in the history of the Capital District Club. William A. Glavin, '30, and Dr. William J. Fitzgerald, '24, did an outstanding job of organizing the affair which brought together some sixty Alumni and their wives. The Executive Secretary of the National Association, James S. Ruby, '27, came from Washington to attend the dinner.

A most significant and delightful Alumni gathering on November first marked the inauguration of the "Georgetown Alumni Club of Canada," at a dinner at the Naval Officers' Club in Montreal, attended by twelve Alumni who are anxious to form a strong nucleus of Georgetown interest among our northern neighbors. The dinner meeting was arranged by Harry O. Trihey, '38, who was, of course, elected President for his pains. On November second, Mr. and Mrs. Trihey were hosts to all the local Georgetown Alumni and their ladies at a cocktail party at their home in the town of Mount Royal. Eugene P. McCahill, Rev. Brian A. McGrath, S.J., and your Executive Secretary made the trip to Montreal for the inauguration of the Club.

On November 18th, accompanied by Rev. Joseph A. Sellinger, S.J., Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Mr. McCahill met with the Alumni Club of Cincinnati for a dinner arranged by Donald S. Shafer, '48, President of the Club.

On November 19th, Rev. John M. Daley, S.J., Dean of the Graduate School and author of the recently published historical work on Georgetown's first fifty years, joined President McCahill in Chicago for a dinner meeting of the Chicago Alumni at the University Club, arranged by Alumni Club President Donald A. Carroll, '42. Father Daley and Mr. McCahill then went to Cleveland, Ohio, for a dinner arranged for the local Alumni by J. J. Sussen, '49.

On the last stage of the journey, President McCahill was joined by Rev. Thomas J. O'Donnell, S.J., Regent of the School of Medicine, in visits to the Alumni Clubs of St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans.

Before the end of 1957, President McCahill talked to the Alumni groups in Baltimore, and Richmond.

On Thanksgiving Eve, November 27th, the Georgetown Alumni Club of Metropolitan New York had its annual smoker at Ruppert's Brewery to begin the activities of the fall and winter season. On December 14th, the New York Club also sponsored a brilliant "Scholarship Ball" at the Waldorf-Astoria, to assist the Club in meeting the expenses of the promising young men they are planning to send to the University.

The Indianapolis Alumni held a reorganization meeting at the Indianapolis Club on December 3rd. William S. Brennan, Jr., '39, sparked the program.

Meanwhile, work is going forward towards the establishment of Alumni Clubs in centers where there are now sufficient Alumni to warrant organization. These centers include Cumberland, Annapolis, and Frederick, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Sacramento and San Diego, Calif.; Jacksonville and St. Petersburg, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Worcester and Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.; Reno, Nev.; Manchester, N. H.; Columbus, Ohio; Allentown, Pa., and a number of other centers where interest in an Alumni organization has been expressed. It is also planned to encourage a formal organization among the Alumni in Hawaii.

Organization Meeting, Georgetown Club of Canada

All graduates of Georgetown University who studied under Dr. Walter H. E. Jaeger, whether at the Law School or the School of Foreign Service, know him to be a most energetic and loyal booster for the Hoyas Institution on the Hill. His thirty years of affiliation with the University is indicative of his dedicated and faithful devotion.

Professor Jaeger has had well over twenty-five thousand students in his teaching career. He is best known to his students as Professor of contracts and of labor law at the Law Center where he introduced the first course in labor law to be given in Washington. Most of us recall the principles of contracts more readily than the fundamentals of many of the other subjects we were expected to learn.

As a teacher, he ranks with the best because of his considerate attitude and genuine regard for all types of students. His rich knowledge and his ability to do a job thoroughly and accurately fitted him quite naturally for the painstaking and arduous task of revising Williston’s “Treatise on Contracts.” Samuel Williston (now in his 97th year) created this monumental work in 1920 and revised it in 1936 with the aid of the late George J. Thompson.

When you, as an alumnus, open this first volume (of a 12-volume series) of the third edition of Williston and see that it is “by Jaeger, Professor of Law, Georgetown University,” you may well feel a sense of great pride that Georgetown University is indeed a leader in the field of contract law. When the publishers, Baker, Voorhis and Company, Mount Kisco, New York, selected Dr. Jaeger for this monumental task of revising Williston, they were taking no chances on employing anyone but the best for this work. And just as this comprehensive revision of a famous treatise must be a source of gratification to him and is a tribute to his long devotion to the law of contracts, it is Georgetown University which feels proud of this illustrous son.

For all of the praise and the noteworthy comments which are appearing in the leading law journals, reviews and other publications throughout the United States and in foreign common-law jurisdictions regarding the high quality of the careful research which went into the preparation of this magnum opus, we find Dr. Jaeger still his plain, usual self, retaining the “common touch,” ready to quip or bawdy words with any of us, and finding time to write the biography of another of Georgetown’s real legal scholars, the late, great Dean Hugh J. Fegan. (See Special Law Alumni Issue, Georgetown University Alumni Magazine, p. 3).

Few Georgetown lawyers need any introduction to Williston’s “Treatise on Contracts” or to Dr. Walter Henry Edward Jaeger; it is quite fitting and appropriate that they should now be blended into one great work. As the reader goes through Volume I of Williston’s new edition by Jaeger, it is noted immediately that the editor has shown his craftsmanship in the organization of the subject matter.

For example, there is a composite table of contents, listing the titles of all the chapters (61) in the entire treatise. This is in addition to the table of contents for Volume I which gives not only the chapter titles but the section headings as well so that much time and effort can be saved.

One of the most significant things about the book, and demonstrating that Jaeger is truly a great architect of the law, is that the new edition is designed to give the researcher practical information. That is, it presents the law as it actually exists, and not the law as it was written or as it is by way of speculation or conjecture, it should be. A prominent member of the federal judiciary, himself a Georgetown alumnum, once said, “When I am hearing oral argument, I am always more impressed by the citing of a case in point than I am with what the trial lawyer says the law ought to be.” And this might be taken as good advice for it reflects the view of most judges. Jaeger’s Volume I of Williston is full of “cases in point.”

He has had many years of “practising the law” and his personal experiences have made him aware of the problems of the practitioner and constitute him an active member of that great brotherhood. He may be a “professor” but he is a practical one. This qualification alone would eliminate many brilliant legal scholars from consideration for the task of revising Williston.

To avoid the danger of citing a case that may be only vaguely in point, Dr. Jaeger has spent many hours (four years) in meticulous and laborious research. Thus, the reader is saved considerable time and spared much effort when he realizes that he can depend on Jaeger to have and to give the last word on a given subject in contracts. Every lawyer knows the thrill that is experienced when the case in point with his own case is cited in support of his argument or brief. He knows that it will aid the judge in reaching a favorable decision.

Because of the many jurisdictions in these United States, as compared to the jurisdictional homogeneity of Britain, the author of an American law book affording the coverage that Williston has achieved must of necessity use copious footnotes. Yet, unless research is to bog down, these footnotes must be made readily accessible and legible.

Here we find a great improvement over the previous editions. There are many more paragraphs, and most of these are introduced by brief digests of the case or short quotations from the opinion. Of course, what complicates that author’s problem is the multiplicity of courts in the forty-eight states and in the federal hierarchy. Every one of these jurisdictions is jealous of its prerogative and authority. In the twenty-one years that have elapsed since the last Williston revision appeared, tens of thousands of cases have been decided and opinions written. In addition, thousands of federal and state statutes have been enacted, many of them affecting the law of contracts. And here is another salient feature of this new edition—it covers the statutes as well as the case law.

One of the greatest assets a student of the law can have is the ability to find the law of his home jurisdiction. In the days when an applicant for admission to the bar simply “read law” in a law office, it was not difficult for him to ascertain the law in his own jurisdiction because he seldom read any other law. Today, we find the converse of this situation existing. Most students study the fundamentals and basic principles of the law. Subsequently, in practice, they must turn to state digests, annotations or special texts and the cases in the state reports to find the local law. In the first volume of the third edition, Jaeger has embodied first, the general principles of law, then the exceptions as noted in the various minority jurisdictions.

Thus, the book is not only of inestimable value to the law student but also to the practising lawyer who is confronted with the necessity of finding the law in any given jurisdiction, for this they must do if a favorable decision is to be expected. A new index, comprehensive and exhaustive, assists the lawyer in this quest.

By this contribution of “Williston on Contracts,” to the classics of the law, Dr. Jaeger has erected a permanent monument to his Alma Mater which justly entitles him to a niche in Georgetown’s Hall of Fame.—EDGAR PARKER REESE, L ’49.

"It is incumbent upon our judiciary to restrain any inclination to exert those powers to achieve particular results merely because they are agreeable to the judge's conception of proper economic or social arrangements." These words spoken before the Juristic Society in Philadelphia in 1950 summarize a complex and deeply-felt judicial philosophy. In almost two decades spent on the Supreme Court, retired Justice Stanley F. Reed had many opportunities to apply these principles. Crucial constitutional cases came before him and his colleagues almost every month—cases touching upon free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, the free press and the vital safeguards of our criminal procedures.

Because he did not happen to vote for the "individual" in every instance, many critics called him antiliberal or even reactionary. But it would not be quite accurate to pin such a label on a judge who found merit in individual claims almost forty per cent of the time. Perhaps we should say more truthfully that Reed, after the traditional manner of a judge, tried to apply each problem free from prepossession, whether "liberal" or reactionary.

It is the story of Reed's efforts to reach a practical accommodation of the many competing claims he found in the cases that Father William O'Brien tells with enthusiasm in his first full-length book in the field of constitutional law.

The author has already established himself in his chosen specialty and at the present time he serves on the faculty of government at Georgetown. His studies have taken him to several universities including Georgetown, Harvard and Johns Hopkins. Recent articles of his have appeared in America, the Georgetown Law Journal, the Vanderbilt Law Review, the South Carolina Law Quarterly, the William and Mary Quarterly, the Massachusetts Law Quarterly, and several other newspapers and magazines.

In nineteen years on the high court, Mr. Justice Reed was able to build up a great body of judicial literature on a variety of vital subjects. Scholars will require several years in order to arrive at a proper appraisal of his work. Realizing this, Father O'Brien chose to focus on what are perhaps Reed's most controversial opinions; those dealing with religious rights and free speech rights under the First Amendment. It was hoped thereby to reach at least a tentative judgment on Reed's contributions in the general area of civil rights.

The book realistically contains a sketch of Reed's legal experience before his appointment to the Court, as a possible source of some of his values and unconscious leanings. In his early practice of law, Reed spent a great deal of his time representing corporations and cooperatives. Later on he served in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and finally, as Solicitor General, he argued the Government's side in many important controversies involving New Deal legislation. As a result of this experience, Reed naturally acquired a well-developed sense of the rights of society and of the public.

It would have been difficult for him ever to have accepted a notion of man as "the utterly free, asocial, unobligated creature of nature." Time and again Reed has reason to emphasize that every person possesses, in addition to his private rights, a large cluster of rights and obligations with respect to his family, his local and state community, and quite often to groups and organizations as well. In the cases of freedom of religion, many competing interests and values call for recognition from the Court. Reed continually urged his colleagues to consider that each of these claims ought to receive a precise degree of emphasis so that a sensible balance could be struck.

The 1948 case of McCollum versus the Board of Education illustrates his viewpoint. There Mrs. McCollum argued that the released-time program of an Illinois school district violated freedom of religion and breached the "wall of separation" between church and state. The majority of the Supreme Court ruled in Mrs. McCollum's favor most probably because the Illinois plan allowed the representatives of various faiths to teach religion on public property. Justice Reed was the lone dissent.

As Father O'Brien points out, Reed's opinion ignored the rights of no individual. His opinion was a defence of the right of the whole community interested in the moral training of youth and the duty of large numbers of parents to work out an acceptable method of religious education for their children. Apparently in substantial agreement with Reed's approach, Professor E. S. Corwin of Princeton criticized the ruling of the majority when he said:

"With the utmost insouciance the Court overturns or casts under the shadow of unconstitutionality the 'conscientious attempt' of hundreds of people to deal with what they have considered to be a pressing problem in a way that they have considered to be fair and just to all . . . Is the decision favorable to democracy?"

Father O'Brien then analyzes for us the rocky path the Court had to tread in the later released-time cases because of the harmful effects of the McCollum ruling. By 1952, the Court had journeyed to the point where a six to three majority upheld the New York plan for giving released time to school children for religious education. It is quite possible that the strong criticism of the Court for its rulings on religious issues and for its reliance on the shibboleth of "separation of church and state" prompted six justices to follow Justice Douglas who said:

"We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being . . . When the state encourages religious instruction or cooperates with religious authorities by adjusting the schedule of public events to sectarian needs, it follows the best of our traditions. For it then respects the religious nature of our people and accommodates the public service to their spiritual needs."

As Father O'Brien points out, it is very likely that Reed's lone dissent in the McCollum case had a great deal to do with obtaining majority approval of released-time arrangements in 1952.

Many other features of the First Amendment landscape stand revealed in this book. The careful reader will learn much about persons and issues of historic importance in our evolving idea of freedom in America. The "flag-salute" cases, the treatment of conscientious objectors and the problems of loud-speaker proselytizing by the Jehovah's Witnesses are some of the important topics.

Furthermore, Justice Reed's retirement from the Supreme Court has not entirely removed his influence on public affairs. As the newly-appointed chairman of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, he will probably have many occasions to employ the judicial balance and sense of restraint that he has shown so often on the bench. No educated citizen can fail to profit from a deeper knowledge of his views on civil and religious liberties and no more reliable source of this knowledge now exists than Father O'Brien's new book.—JOHN R. SCHMENTZ, JR., L '57

At right, Harold A. Kertz, '28, recently sworn in as a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, with the Hon. Walter M. Bastian, '13, who conducted the ceremony.
ARIZONA CAMEL CARAVANS

By Velma Rudd Hoffman

Edward Fitzgerald Beale, who entered Georgetown College in 1832 at the age of 10, is the subject of this fascinating article by Velma Rudd Hoffman which appeared in Arizona Highways, October 1957. It is reprinted here in part with the gracious permission of the Editor.

General Beale maintained a life-long affection for his old school throughout his long life as Naval Officer, Army Officer, Indian Commissioner, and Minister to Austria. Upon his death his widow presented to Georgetown, in his memory, the copy of Ruben’s “Descent from the Cross” which hangs in the Carroll Parlor at the University.

The time-dimmed tinkle of camel bells still echoes through the fragrant pine forests of northern Arizona, as well as across its deserts, for the hundredth year in 1957. From the 1870’s to the early 1900’s, the history of the West is laced with fascinating tales of camels seen wandering on the wastelands. Dull are these compared with the original venture of the camels in northern Arizona, under the leadership of young Lt. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, in 1857.

Travelers in sleek, multicolored cars, speeding along the broad ribbon of concrete and macadam that is now unromantically called “Highway 66,” may be unmindful that a mere century ago, August 31, 1857, this, the first wagon road across northern Arizona, was born.

Lt. Beale led this strange and unusual caravan of twenty-five camels, eight mule-drawn covered wagons and two small, box-type ambulances, one painted a bright red, which carried their surveying instruments, some fifty-six men, and three hundred and fifty sheep across what is now Arizona. The specific mission of this journey of the U.S. Army’s First (and last) Camel Corps was to survey a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in what was then the Territory of New Mexico, to the Colorado River on the California border, following the 35th parallel. It was a long, tedious forty-nine day trek. Camels were used as pack animals, as an experiment to prove their worth for desert travel on the North American continent.

Ahead lay a “journey into the unknown wilderness”; behind them were the marks of wagon wheels which had bent the sea of prairie grass for the first time, followed by the daintily stepping camels.
What a colorful, startling caravan it must have been. Beale thus describes it, "the loose animals, the wagons and teams, and then old Mahomet, with the long line of his grave and patient followers." The huge, awkward-looking camels aroused both curiosity and fear in people along the route. The large metal bells hanging from their necks tinkled melodiously with each step. The gaudy, bright costumes of the native camel drivers, far from their home-lands of Arabia, Syria and Greece, added an exotic, Oriental touch. The mule-drawn wagons had been seen before, and perhaps also went unnoticed the flannel-shirted, buck-skin garbed Army men on horse- and mule-back.

Unusual, yet fitting, that courageous Ned Beale, who gained his title as Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, later becoming an explorer serving the U.S. Army, should be appointed by President Buchanan to pilot these "ships of the desert" across uncharted plains, deserts, canyons and mountains from San Antonio, Texas, to his ranch at Ft. Tejon, near Bakersfield, California, to survey a road that would connect the eastern states to the Pacific Coast. But Fate had destined this tall, dark-eyed, fine featured man to weave a bright colored thread of unsung daring thus the rough tapestry of America's 19th century history.

As a boy of fourteen, in 1836, by special appointment of President Andrew Jackson, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, the beginning of a career which reads like an exciting adventure story. He and Kit Carson, his life-long friend and scout, saved Kearney's besieged forces at the Battle of San Pasqual, near San Diego, in 1846. By crawling, barefooted, two miles to the closet cover, through the Mexican enemy lines, so close they could smell the cigar smoke of the sentries, they went forty miles to the American forces for help. Here it was, that young Beale learned a philosophy which was to carry him through many hardships. He was certain the Mexican sentries would spot them, and they would be safer to surrender. But Kit Carson whispered, "I've been in worse places than this, and Providence has always seen me through."

The same Providence carried him through narrow escapes from bandits in Mexico when, as an officer of the Navy, he carried the first gold from Sutter's Mill, California, across Mexico, to Washington, D. C., arriving a month ahead of the gold delivered by the Army. He was chosen on numerous occasions to carry secret messages for the Navy. Even his own family never learned what they contained. He resigned from the Navy in 1851 to explore desert trails and mountain passes which led overland to the Pacific. Much of his exploration was with Kit Carson. He safely made numerous hazardous trips across the continent, through hostile Indian country, by various routes, each of which was dotted with rock-piled graves of less fortunate travelers. In 1861 President Abraham Lincoln appointed him Surveyor General of California and Nevada. In 1876 General Beale was appointed by President Grant as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Austria and Hungary.

Whether he walked in buckskin with mountain men, or in formal attire with royalty, he had the rare quality of being beloved by all who knew him. He had a tremendous love for every job he tackled, the secret of successful living. When exploring a trail, he loved the task and saw beauty in all things, in "flower enameled meadows," in wind-carved rocky cliffs. His dark eyes always pierced the horizons ahead. He never looked backward, except to record the day's journey to make it easier for those who followed him to find the way.

If he knew fear, he had the courage to overcome it. On one instance he wrote home to his future brother-in-law of a journey on the morrow through Raton Pass in the blizzards of December 1848. "They say it is impassable, but I have crossed over 'impassable' places before." Because of men like Beale, America's growth couldn't be stopped. From his birth in 1822 to his death in 1893 his life was one exciting, colorful adventure after another. Yet, because they were so quietly accomplished by one of America's greatest, yet humblest men, they were little noticed and soon forgotten, even the Camel Corps.

Young Lt. Beale, with the camels, was not only the trailblazer of this later known "Beale Trail," over which many emigrant wagons westward passed, but the first and most ardent booster of our present Highway "66." His Journal Report to Congress in 1858, upon completion of his first survey, reads, "this will eventually be the greatest emigrant road to California." In 1859, after a second survey on it which extended from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Mojave, he penned these words in his second Report to Congress, which might have been written today to encourage the present Highway "66" Association: "Whatever influences may tend to direct travel from this road at present, the future will fully respect the judgment of those who now advocate its claims." Beale declared this wagon road, the rough beginnings of our present "66," as the "shortest, best timbered, best graded, best watered and certainly in point of grade better than any other line between the two oceans with which I am acquainted."

The original official wagon road, so vividly described by Lt. Beale in his journal that it could be retraced eighty-one years later by Indian Service Personnel, led from Fort Defiance, now located in Arizona about ten miles from the New Mexico border, to the little Indian village of Zuñí, in New Mexico, the only settlement along the proposed route, where on August 31, 1857, the official survey began.

This journey led into little-known territory, explored only by mountain men, and mapped vaguely by Sigreaves in 1851 and Whipple in 1853. Unscarred by roads, it passed through the land of the then warlike Navajo and Apaches, its only inhabitants. Beale writes from Fort Defiance, on August 27, 1857, "We start our journey into the wilderness. No one who has not commanded an expedition of this kind where everything ahead is dim, uncertain and unknown, except the dangers, can imagine the
anxiety with which I start upon this journey... the next sixty days of good or evil fortune. Let us see what I shall say in this journal, if I live to say anything, on the day of my return here."

From Zuñi, they passed through the Petrified Forest and plodded slowly along the course of the Little Colorado River near the present site of Holbrook. They camped each night as close to water and grass as possible. By the camp fire's light, Beale penned in his journal the day's happenings, his beautiful word-picture descriptions of the country, where were springs and rivers, for future travelers. By early morning starlight, the bugle call awakened camp at three A.M. to pack the camels and harness the mules to the wagons. They broke camp about five A.M., bound for the far horizon. Usually they stopped to rest their animals about ten A.M. when the men breakfasted, then onward till about five in the evening, when they again camped for the night.

Across the desert, where only Indian tribes roamed, they journeyed near the present location of Winslow. Passing near the present village of Leupp to the mouth of Canyon Diablo, they avoided its deep chasm which lay across the direct route. Over sharp lava rocks, they passed into the pine forest at the foot of the San Francisco Mountains, whose 12,611-foot snow-capped peaks "frowned down on them." Here at Leroux Spring in Fort Valley, eight miles northwest of the present town of Flagstaff, well known to mountain men and scouts, the party stopped to water their animals for two and a half hours on the afternoon of September 12, 1857.

How surprising it is to picture camels in this beautiful pine-bound valley, when one has always envisioned them in desert regions. Leroux Spring was named by Captain Sitgreaves when his expedition visited the region in 1851, for Antoine Leroux, his French guide, explorer and hunter. It gushed out of the mountain one hundred years ago, sparkling into the valley. Today it is harnessed by pipe to flow into a pond at the Ski and Spur ranch, where it still has the same bubbling force it had then, and the same sweet, pure mountain spring taste which Beale described in his journal.

The trek continued on past Bill Williams Mountain, into the desert beyond, passing near the modern towns of Ashfork and Kingman. Each mountain range on the horizon they hoped to be the one along the Colorado River. After each was passed was more desert, and more mountains on the western horizon. They found and named Beale Spring, two miles north of the present site of Kingman. This was to become a well-known stopping place for travelers, and in years later provide the water supply for a growing town. From here, it was only a day's travel of thirty-one miles directly west, through Union Pass, to the Colorado River. They arrived on October 18, 1857, somewhere between the present site of Bullhead City and Mohave. The long, tedious, forty-nine day journey across our present northern Arizona to survey this first wagon road had ended.
Left, architect's drawing of the Edmund A. Walsh Building, now under construction at 36th and Prospect Avenues. Below, left, the proposed Diagnostic building; below, right, architect's sketch of the proposed medical-dental dormitory. At bottom, drawing of the new college dormitory and cafeteria superimposed on photo of the present main campus. On the following page, an aerial view of the entire campus showing the newly completed St. Mary's Hall at upper right.
When the Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn, S.J., was appointed President of Georgetown, an analysis of the needs of the University was made in terms of its obligations to provide facilities for the growing student population of the United States. After one year in office, Father Bunn and the Board of Directors engaged the firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Management Analysts, to make an analysis of the entire University. From this eight months of close scrutiny grew a broad plan.

Father Bunn set up a General Planning Board for the University in order to integrate and review the findings of the analysis firm. The members of the General Planning Board are the University President, the University Academic Vice President, the University Treasurer, the University Physical Plant Administrator and other members of the Administration. The General Planning Committee engaged the firm of Murphy & Locraft to reduce the information to a building layout.

The University breaks into five divisions topographically: (1) the Medical Center, (2) the Main Campus, (3) the East Campus, (4) the Law Center, and (5) the Massachusetts Avenue Development. This report shall analyze each of these component parts.

The Medical Center

The Medical Center needed a building for the School of Nursing, a Diagnostic Clinic Building, a dormitory for Medical-Dental students and residents, a Medical-Dental Library, and expansion of space for experimental surgery.

The School of Nursing (St. Mary’s Hall) was completed in September of 1956, and is now occupied. The Diagnostic Clinic (Lawrence A. Corman Memorial) is under construction and will be completed in January of 1959. The Medical-Dental Dormitory (Cogan-Kober Memorial) will be completed in September of 1958. The Animal Experimental Surgery Addition will be finished in March, 1958.

The Medical-Dental Library is the only building that is not under construction since the University has not the funds to start this building. The cost is estimated at $250,000.

The School of Nursing amounted to $1,700,000. The Diagnostic Clinic Building will cost $3,000,000. The University still needs $200,000 to meet the cost of this building and expects those associated with the Medical Center to raise the funds before the completion of the building. The Animal Research Facility will need $150,000.

The Main Campus

The Main Campus needs two buildings: (1) a Science Building and (2) a College Dormitory and Dining Hall (The Charles W. Lyons Memorial). The Science Building is in the advanced planning stage with an architectural service engaged in designing the building. The University hopes that contributions will be sufficient to start the building at the beginning of 1959, at an estimated cost of two and one-half million dollars.

The College Dormitory and Dining Hall is being designed by the architectural firm of Walton & Madden. Construction will start in July of 1958. This building will be occupied by September of 1959.

The College Dormitory and Dining Hall will cost $3,000,000. At present, the University needs $200,000 more in order to meet the full cost of this building.

The East Campus

The East Campus has been designed mainly as an educational unit for the Foreign Service School, School of Business Administration, the Institute of Language and Linguistics and the Graduate School. The area along N Street between 35th and 36th Streets has been completely renovated, modernized and air-conditioned to serve as office and administration space. This entire building will be renamed the W. Coleman Nevils Memorial. The cost for renovating this area is $500,000.

The Edmund A Walsh Building on the corner of Prospect and 36th Streets is a classroom building designed as the student area for the Schools of Foreign Service, Business Administration, and the Institute of Languages. The cost of this building will be $1,350,000. The University has decided to go ahead with this building even though it is short $400,000 for the project. The need is so pressing that the University will borrow the money and expect that somehow the deficit will be met.

The Law Center

The Law Center Development plan is near completion. The immediate needs of the Law Center are a new Dormitory and a new Library. In a later issue a further analysis of this will be given.

Massachusetts Avenue

The Massachusetts Avenue property shall be used for the various research projects now scattered through the University.
CLASS NOTES

NECROLOGY

The deaths of the following Alumni have been reported to Alumni House since the last issue of the Alumni Magazine went to press. The 10:00 A.M. Mass in Dahlgren Chapel each Sunday is offered for the souls of the deceased Alumni.

William B. Arlgen, LL.B. '10, LL.M. '11, in Atlanta, Ga.
Ralph P. Barnard, LL.B. '92, LL.M. '93, in Washington, D. C.
Leonard A. Block, LL.B. '10, in Washington, D. C.
Thomas F. Brantley, LL.B. '94, LL.M. '95, in Orangeburg, S. C.
Francis J. Breseehan, LL.B. '03, LL.M. '04, in Washington, D. C.
Stanley C. Burke, A.B. '19, LL.B. '23, in San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Mary G. M. Cullum, Hon., '34, in New York, N. Y.
Frank Doran, C. '31, in Greenwich, Conn.
Hon. Zelma M. Dwinal, L. '13, in Rockport, Me.
Alexander C. Farmakis, LL.B. '22, in Newtown Square, Pa.
George Morris Fay, A.B. '31, LL.B. '35, in Washington, D. C.
Charles E. Ford, LL.B. '22, in Washington, D. C.
Fernando Fonarlis, L. '43, in a plane crash, Caribbean Sea.
Rodger D. Gesford, LL.B. '23, in Washington, D. C.
Dr. Fred F. Holmes, D.D.S. '24, in Providence, R. I.
Dr. Edmund P. Hurley, D.D.S. '16, in Silver Spring, Md.
Dr. Alva W. Jones, M.D. '91, in Red Wing, Minn.
Harold R. Kelley, C. '96, in New York, N. Y.
Frank A. Lynch, LL.B. '13, in Dover, Mass.
Arthur R. Mackley, LL.B. '04, LL.M. '05, in Washington, D. C.
Charles L. Mullen, L. '21, in Milwaukee, Wis.
Dr. William A. Mulvey, M.D. '10, in Lafayette, R. I.
Dr. Joseph L. B. Murray, D.D.S. '17, in Washington, D. C.
P. J. J. Nicolaides, LL.B. '18, in Washington, D. C.
Carlos Sisniega, LL.B. '23, in Chihuahua, Mexico.
Joseph B. Steen, LL.B. '09, LL.M. '10, in Washington, D. C.
Edward M. Walsh, C. '05, in New York, N. Y.
Dr. Francis L. Zinni, M.D. '40, in Arlington, Va.

1907

Arthur J. Hudson, L. '07, a veteran Cleveland patent attorney whose clients have included most of the city's top companies, has announced his retirement after a half century of practice.

1912

G. Philip Werner, L. '12, LLM '14, writes a note of congratulations on the publication of the new Georgetown University Alumni Directory and notes with sorrow how many of his class have passed on in the forty-five years since his graduation.

Dr. Laurence M. Collins, M. '12, was given a testimonial dinner on October 24th. Dr. Collins has been a member of the staff of New Jersey State Hospital, which gave the testimonial, for more than forty years and Clinical Director for the past seventeen years. He is one of New Jersey's leading psychiatrists and is esteemed throughout the State by both the legal and the medical professions.

Harry Gusack, L. '12, writes from Venice, Fla., where he has bought a lot and built a house. He claims that Venice, a town of 6,000, right on the Gulf, is a wonderful place for swimming and fishing and cool nights all year round.

1916

Paul Sherer, L. '16, after serving for the past fifteen years as a District Supervisor for the Interstate Commerce Commission, has retired to engage in the general practice of law in Washington, D. C.

Judge Julian C. Hyer, L. '16, is the subject of praise in the Dallas newspapers. On the bench for the past fifteen months, Judge Hyer writes a daily newspaper feature, has served in the Texas Senate, and was an artillery captain in World War I.

1918


1922

Col. Joseph A. McDonough, C. '22, was recently promoted to Brigadier General on the Retired List. He reports five granddaughters distributed from Manila to the Philippines to Halborn, Germany.

John H. McCaffery, L. '22, is assistant secretary of the United Pacific Insurance Company. He has been named vice president and appointed manager of the home office department.

P. C. Laubner, C. '22, publisher of The Oil and Gas Journal received an honorary doctorate degree from St. Bonaventure's University in October.

1923

Edwin Austin Haefey, L. '23, is President of the California State Bar Association for the coming year.

W. Clark King, L. '22, LLM '23, and Alice Hueston King have moved into their new home 2406 N.E. 12th Court (Coral Ridge) Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

1924

Milton W. Glenn, L. '24, Republican of New Jersey, was elected to Congress to represent the Second Congressional District of New Jersey.

Charles J. Kelly, C. '24, internationally known golfer, and special agent in Prudential's Minneapolis agency, was one of the three hosts of Britain's Walker Cup Team in August of 1957.

John S. Coleman, L. '24, president of the Burroughs Corporation of Detroit, has been named Industrialist of the Year. It was announced by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, chairman of the award board of the Society of Industrial Realtors. Mr. Coleman accepted the award in Chicago in November.

1925

Elwood F. Kirkman, L. '25, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Ocean City, N. J., since 1935, and a director of that Institution since 1927, was elected Treasurer of the American Bankers Association this September during the group's annual convention at Atlantic City.

Frank S. Farley, L. '25, of Ventnor, N. J., was on the Republican ticket in the general election in November.

1929

Charles Willard Hayes, L. '29, took office in October 1957 as the fiftieth President of the American Patent Law Association at its annual meeting this year.

1930

Robert H. Perlitz, C. '30, is president of the Central Distributing division of Consolidated Foods Corporation in Chicago.

Joseph E. Gray, C. '30, has become associated with Richard C. Algie, in the general practice of law with offices at 331 Ford St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

James J. Bannon, Jr., L. '30, of Verona, N. J., has been named Commercial Division Chairman in Verona for the United Fund of West Essex.

1931

Eugene Joseph Driscoll, C. '31, announces the birth of a son, Timothy Sean Driscoll, September eighteenth.
A few of the friends and former students of Dr. Walter H. E. Jaeger will celebrate his completion of his new edition of Willis-ton, and his many years at Georgetown by tendering him a testimonial buffet supper at the Ft. Leslie J. McNair Officers Club in Washington on Tuesday evening, February 18, 1958, at 6:00 P.M. Tickets, at $4.00 each, are obtainable, in advance, at Alumni House.

1932
DR. H. THOMAS McGUIRE, M '32, of New Castle, Del., was cited by the Malvern Institute of Malvern, Pa., for his outstanding work in the rehabilitation of alcoholics.

MARK A. SULLIVAN, J., C '32, Superior Court Judge of Jersey City recently gave a lecture on Cardinal Newman.

GEORGE R. METZGER, C '32, has a son in the present freshman class at Georgetown. Mr. Metzger is in the air conditioning business and spent last year with his family in Paris on business.

1933
JOHN R. SLATTERY, C '33, is vice-president and manager of the Plattsburgh, N., branch of the State Bank of Albany, New York.

PASCAL J. BAIOCCHI, M '33, has been appointed acting Health Officer for the City of Newark, N. J.

ALOYSIUS T. KELLY, C '33, is planning to get down for the twenty-fifth reunion of his class and hopes to see many familiar faces. He has four prospects for Trinity College and one lad aged four-and-a-half who is good material for Georgetown.

1934
DR. GERARD R. GESSNER, M '34, was elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons in October of 1956. He is chief of Gynecology and Obstetrics at St. Peter's General Hospital in New Brunswick, N.J. His brother, ROGER GESSNER, C '49, is married and living in Elsiveron, N. J. Roger had a son born on August 18, 1957.

ERNEST J. Halambeck, L '34, is a recipient of a 1957 “award of unusual merit,” of the Cleveland Real Estate Board.

REVEREND HERMAN L. HIDE, C '34, is chaplain of the Newman Club of Hunter College in New York City.

DR. BRUNO G. FLORIA, D '34, is president-elect of the Dental Society of the District of Columbia.

1935
DR. FRANK A. MIELE, M '35, is a general practitioner in Keansburg, N.J., where he has been for the past twenty-one years. He is President of the Board of Health there. Police Surgeon, and advisor to the official governing body for the past fifteen years. His three children, 20, 17, and 13 are all attending school.

ALBERT P. C. KEZEL, M '35, is a democratic candidate for the Board of Education in Stamford, Conn.

1936
DR. ANTHONY MANCARI, D '36, is the first Exalted Ruler of the newly founded Hasbrouck Heights Elks Lodge Number 1492. He is also a member of the Hasbrouck Heights School Board of Education.

DR. EDWARD P. DUFFY, JR., M '36, is a member of the newly formed Essex, N. J., County Mental Health Board.

DR. PAUL M. SZutowicz, M '36, filed as Republican candidate for coroner in Berwick, Pa., this fall for the general election in November.

ROBERT HERBING, C '36, has been asked to organize and head the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Miss.

JUDGE ROBERT C. FINLEY, L '36, of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, regrets that he could not attend the recent Tenth Anniversary celebration of the incorporation of the Georgetown University Alumni.

1937
THOMAS A. SCHWARTZ, L '37, is President of Famous Brands Distributors, Inc., and Superior Wholesale Wines and Liquors in Topeka, Kans. He was married three years ago and enjoyed a European honeymoon.

JOHN FRANCIS NOONAN, L '37, is a democratic candidate in Rochester, N. Y., in the tenth ward.


ALBERT H. MONACELLI, L '37, is chairman of a newly formed nationwide committee to aid state and local governments in bond financing.

1938
DR. GEORGE W. HANNA, M '38, has been awarded a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

1939
DR. BERNARD J. FICARRA, M '39, has been elected Chairman of the Department of Medico-Surgical Research of the Roslyn Park Hospital Research Center, Long Island, N. Y.

CHRISTOPHER DEL. SETSO, L '39, and ALBERT NUTINI, L '54, are both in the firm of De Sesto and Biener, Providence, R.I.

DR. M. FRANCIS KALETKOWSKI, M '39, is a member of the mental health board of Passaic County, N. J.

1940
ROBERT E. FLEMING, FS '40, is executive vice president of the Industrial Heating Equipment Association in Washington, D. C.

THOMAS E. MURRAY, JR., C '40, received an honorary LL.D from Iona College in September of 1957.

DR. ANTHONY ZAPPALA, C '40, is head of the Alcoholism clinic established in Washington, D. C., by the U.S. Congress.

W. CHESTER BROWN, C '40, of Cohasset, Mass., Boston, architect and engineer, has been elected a director of The Workingmen's Cooperative Bank in Boston, Mass.

CARL H. WATSON, Sr., C '40, has started his own firm of Campbell and Watson in Manhasset, N. Y., and New York City. He also teaches Admiralty Law at Columbia University.

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1941

John J. Buckley, C '41, has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Lawrence, Mass. It is his fourth term of office.

John J. Hassett, C '41, is Director of Public Relations of the National Association of Plumbing Contractors.

Dr. A. Peter DelPinto, D '41, is Dental Commissioner of the State of Connecticut. His term runs for five years.

1942

Frank J. Phial, C '42, is with the Newark Evening News. He plans to marry Jeanne Shook of Jersey City in June.

Comdr. J. Edward Murphy, Jr., U.S.N., C '42, is engaged to marry Elizabeth Sanders of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Angelo D. Valenza, FS '42, is executive vice president of Peoples Hardware, Inc., in Washington, D. C.

Dr. James E. Coyle, C '42, engaged in ear, nose and throat work, is an Associate Professor at the Wayne State Medical School in Detroit, Mich.

Howard C. Blake, FS '42, who saw duty in the North Atlantic in World War II and was on the run to Murmansk, North Russia, retired from the service in 1945 with the final rank of Lieutenant Commander. He is vice president of an Equipment Corporation in St. Louis, Mo.

1943

Frank M. Zuch, FS '43, announces the birth of his fourth child on April 15, 1957.

Charles Prince, C '43, teaches two graduate courses in Business Administration at the University of Southern California. He also operates a licensed investment securities office under his own name, offering personalized financial and management services.

1945

Edward Bennett Williams, L '45, gave the first Gaston Lecture of the present series. His title: "The Lawyer and the Tainted Client."

Dr. Sidney G. Piness, M '45, is President of the Union County, N. J., Heart Association.

Rev. Edward F. Maloney, C '45, is professor at Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.

1946

Dr. John Adams, M '46, is Director-Psychiatrist at St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.

1947

Charles S. Devoy, C '47, is manager of the Port of New York Authority's newly established London Trade Development Office.

Donald H. Dalton, L '47, is chairman of the American Bar Association's Section of Judicial Administration Public Relations Committee.

1948

Edward F. Moynihan, Jr., FS '48, is a candidate for Ward Alderman in Somerville, Mass.

Joseph A. Schiefer, FS '48, send congratulations on the new Alumni Directory. Mr. Schiefer is a First Lieutenant in the Air Force at Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nev. He is married and has one daughter. He reports that Col. Frank W. Bexfield, C '49, was the Deputy Commander at Stead until last month.

1949

Richard F. Mele, C '49, L '52, will marry Joan Skilen of Spotswood, N. J., in the spring of 1958.

Edward J. O'Hayer, C '49, announces the arrival of Peter David, '78, on February 9, 1957.

Rutherford Day, L '49, is a member of the Republican party seeking office as a candidate in Arlington, Va.

John L. Schroeder, L '49, is President of the Catholic University of America Alumni Association.

Albert L. McQuillen, C '49, announces the arrival of his third child a boy, Michael John, C '79.

1950

Rev. John P. Donahue, FS '50, a World War II tank commander who was wounded three times in European combat, is now a Paulist priest.

Allen Hart, FS '50, is manager of the Sacramento, Calif., Philharmonic Association.

Vincent J. Colan, FS '50, married and the father of a girl, has returned after two and a half years in Tokyo for the Department of Labor. He is a commander in the Navy.

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI MAGAZINE
HON. THOMAS J. O'CONNOR, L '51, is the youngest mayor ever elected in Springfield, Mass.

KEITH E. LEATHERMAN, FS '51, a senior at Union Theological Seminary in New York, has joined the staff of the West Center Congregational Church.

1952

DR. ADAM J. VAN SAVAGE, M '52, a pilot in World War II, is giving up his practice in Elizabeth, N. J., to return to the Navy where he hopes to become a surgeon.

WILLIAM HENRY McMAHON, III, L '52, married Eleanor L. Devine of Norwalk, Conn., in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle on October 26.

GERALD LEO KENNA N, L '52, married Marion M. McKinney on June 18, 1957 at Mars Hill, Me.

BRUCE E. NEWMAN, C '52, is a salesman in the Data Processing Division of IBM, in Elizabeth, N. J.

PETER K. TRERNAN, FS '52, married Natalie Anne Foote of Staten Island on July 11, 1956. He is with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, as their Sales Supervisor in Central America.

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COMPLIMENTS
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THE SHOREHAM HOTEL
Dr. Thomas Griffin, Jr., M ’54, has completed two years service with the Air Force Medical Corps. He is resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Boston City Hospital. His wife, Dr. Joan Stapleton, M ’54, and he are the proud parents of Tommy, one and a half, and Kathy, three years old.

Edward J. Kelly, C ’54, is with the Second Battle Group of the Eighth Infantry Regiment in Nuremberg, Germany. He expects reassignment to the Regiment in late October.

Thomas J. Green, C ’55, married Ellen Stoldt of Hackensack, N. J., in late October.


Dana L. Riccio, D ’55, is engaged in the general practice of dentistry at 54 West Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

Dr. Edward M. Perona, D ’55, is instructor in pathology and oral diagnosis at the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry.

1956

Francis X. McLaughlin, L ’56, has been admitted to practice both in Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. He is an attorney with a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U. S. House of Representatives.

Dr. James P. Walsh, M ’56, is with the Korea Military Advisory Group in Wonsan, Korea, as medical advisor of the Recruit Training Center there.

H. David Rothman, L ’56, announces his association with the firm of Harrison and Louik, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas J. Dolan, C ’52, L ’56, is Town Counsel of Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Anthony Morra, D ’56, an Army captain, will practice dentistry in Latham, N. Y., in the Best Professional Building.

1957


William L. Adikes, C ’57, was married on November third to Marian Sommers in Sacred Heart Church, Bayside, N. J.

Robert A. Kennedy, C ’57, is engaged to Mary Anne Dalley of Harrisburg, Pa.

Peter G. Schmidt, C ’57, is a freshman at the New York University School of Law.

Louise E. Ervin, FS ’57, is with the United States Lines in Yokohama, Japan. Other transportation majors in his class who have found good positions are Donald J. McDonnell, who is with the United States Lines in Paris, Donald J. Porter with the International Division of Emory Freight Corporation, John P. Griffin with the United States lines in London, England, William R. Smyth, Jr., with Navios Corporation in Nassau, Bahamas, and Arthur R. Pankoff and Jerry Martino both with the International Division of Delta Air Lines.

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