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A DYNAMIC PROGRAM:  

SPORTS ON THE HILLTOP

Athletic activity at Georgetown constitutes an integral part of the total Georgetown venture. Together with the other aspects of the University's life, it belongs within the perspective of excellence toward which we all must strive. The mounting acceleration of change which characterizes our dynamic world demands a search for fresh ways and means of coping with the changes so rapidly occurring. Surely our alumni and alumnae would be the first to agree that whatever sports program there is at Georgetown, it should be designed to meet the needs of the present-day student, to extend services to the maximum number of students in an optimum fashion. This should be the emphasis, guiding us in the formulation of objectives and the policies drawn up to further us towards the achievement of such objectives.

Academic accreditation agencies are apt to ask of their member institutions: What are your objectives? In the light of these objectives, what is your program? Do you think that your program is designed to meet the professed objectives satisfactorily? Do the outcomes of your program reveal to you evidence of achievement of the objectives. These searching questions provide a framework within which to evaluate athletics at Georgetown today.

In a generic sense there is really nothing unique about what Georgetown is striving for today through its sports and physical education operations. One can go back millennia to find recognition at the mens sana in corpore sano. Nor is it merely a matter of invoking the distant past in support of the position. For example, it is easy to find such support in the statements of recent Popes. Pope John XXIII, for example, remarked in an address April 26, 1959: "The great value of athletics lies in its particular efficacy for interior perfection, consequent upon the exterior discipline with which you continually and seriously train your body." In the same address he earnestly exhorted: "We trust you will never forget, beloved sons, that your athletic efforts are not an end in themselves; remember that the body which you train, whose agility and grace reflect a ray of the beauty and omnipotence of the Creator, is only an instrument which should become docile and accessible to the strong influence of the soul."

As a nation we have for some time experienced a downward spiral of our physical fitness, a matter so grave that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson have directed personal attention to it. The athletic enterprise, therefore, validly qualifies
as an educational function, a contributor to character formation, and has Presidentially endorsed importance as a significant factor addressing itself to the physical fitness feature of our country's well-being. "Never in history," President Kennedy wrote, "has the United States been represented by a more gifted group of athletes in national and international competition. Yet we must not allow our pride in these few men to obscure the fact that over the past decades the level of physical fitness of much of our citizenry has been far below any reasonable national standard. . . . All of us must consider our own responsibilities for the physical vigor of our children and of the young men and women of our community. We do not want our children to become a generation of spectators. Rather, we want each of them to be a participant in the vigorous life." President Johnson has shown equal concern. "Unfortunately," he pointed out, "many of today's college students do not measure up to their fitness capabilities. At an Eastern university, the proportion of entering freshmen making satisfactory scores on a physical achievement test declined from 51 percent in 1947 to 34 percent in 1960. At a large State university, one-third of the freshmen failed to meet minimum standards for strength, agility and flexibility. Eighty-five percent did not make satisfactory scores on a health knowledge test. This is a serious indictment of our way of life and a strong challenge to our college and universities. It should arouse concern in every institution of higher education."

Within this context of contemporary concern let us consider athletics on campus. There are three headings under which matters athletic logically invite inspection. There is first, the area of physical education. Second, and closely tied to the first, is the intramural program. Third, there is the intercollegiate program. Let us consider each in turn.

Four semesters in physical education are required of students in the College of Arts and Sciences. Two semesters are required of women students in all undergraduate divisions of the University. Five full-time faculty members teach in these courses. Their classroom is McDonough Gymnasium and the adjacent facilities on the lower and upper fields. This is an endeavor approached with no mock seriousness; satisfying the course requirement is necessary for graduation.

The intramural program offers to so many students the opportunity to engage in a sport primarily for fun (the most favorable atmosphere for the sport) but subtly extends them all those benefits to the whole man of which physical exercise is capable. These are not spectator sports programs but programs which bring within the reach of every able-bodied young man and young woman at Georgetown the zestful experience of sports participation. It is the field where through experience many are won, over to the appreciative understanding of the meaning of sports. To some, sports come easy. Others approach sports with misgivings and doubts. Of the latter, there are many whose misgiving and doubts quickly disappear when they discover how easy it is to learn. There is sheer enjoyment in helping a young man or young woman gain competence in a sport and so open a new path to wholesome recreation and a valuable asset for leisure hours.

At Georgetown we engage in the following intramural sports: baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing, flag football, regulation football, squash racquets, tennis, and track. Further, a very successful wrestling tournament was held this year as an intramural event drawing over forty competitors from the student body in this initial program.

Basketball is increasingly popular. A year ago, the area in front of McDonough Gym was blacktopped and two sets of basketball standards set up. These additional facilities are in use long before the formal basketball season opens and long after it closes. They have been in use in fair weather, in rain and in snow. They have been used in day-light and long after sunset. The gym floor is equipped with three intramural basketball courts. During the past season the intramural league included sixty-six teams and six hundred and sixty players. There were over three hundred and fifty games scheduled. On the evenings when the gym has been available, six games would be played. This still allowed a student to play only about once every five days. It is a heartening sight, however, to see McDonough Gym humming with such activity. It is evidence of some progress towards the achievement of our goals.

"In many respects, Georgetown football today resembles the game as it originated years ago on college campuses. It is for the student and it is for fun. This type of game is designed for the college man who wants his knocks and competition but who isn't primarily interested in headlines and hoopals." This statement was made about Georgetown's regulation football shortly after Georgetown retired from intercollegiate competition in 1951. For the past fourteen years, about one hundred and fifty boys have reported for football practice annually (this year about 200 drew equipment). They received regulation equipment and have had access to excellent training services and facilities. They practice daily. It would appear that Georgetown has been on the right track in trying to offer football to as many as it could reasonably reach. Each undergraduate class has fielded a team during this period and in the interclass league, four or five games would be played each season. Over the fourteen year span, close to two thousand alumni have participated in the program, easily twice as many as would have played in an intercollegiate program over the same period.

In the early fall of 1968, this news was released to the press: "As a special feature of its intramural football program, Georgetown University will play an intercollegiate game on Saturday, November 23 with Frostburg." This game, as con-
ceived and scheduled, was intended as an adjunct to our intramural program as an incentive to promote the intramural activity. The principals involved in gaining approval for the contest clearly understood the intent of the game and that it definitely did not constitute the first step in phasing out intramural football with its replacement by another program.

The announcement received national publicity and quite commonly beneath a headline such as "Georgetown Revives Football." As shown above, Georgetown had never retired football from its sports program. It is still possible to play football apart from intercollegiate competition, and, according to those who played it since 1951 at Georgetown, find enjoyment in doing so. The game with Frostburg State Teachers' College was cancelled, owing to the tragedy of President Kennedy's assassination.

Last fall a game was arranged with New York University. Georgetown's team, composed of Intramural All-Stars, practiced conscientiously and enthusiastically for the contest. N.Y.U. brought a team with some experience in intercollegiate competition but, to the great delight of an attendance of over eight thousand on a clear but bitterly cold windy day, the Hoyas came off victorious by a score of 28-12. An undefeated season!

Students who had participated in the program as designed last year were solicited for opinions about it. Agreement seems quite widespread that the intramural program does achieve its goal. The University intends, therefore, to sustain it since it does enable so large a number to engage in the sport. Surely, it will deliberate carefully before retiring a program that brings participation football annually to the largest number of students in the history of the University.

To ensure one home game a year, however, Georgetown will play N.Y.U. in New York in 1965 on November 13. Fordham visits Georgetown in a new rivalry at Kehoe Field on November 20. While it is likely that all three should be playing the same caliber of football for a while, Georgetown remains unique in that it will develop its team from its intramural competition. At this
writing, N.Y.U. and Fordham do not run like programs. Still, football activity at Fordham, N.Y.U., and Georgetown have much in common. One feature certainly is the factor of student support. An objective comparison should, however, reveal that at Georgetown only has there been a continuation of regulation football without interruption since all three discontinued intercollegiate schedules.

To us in the Athletic Department there are two sources of strong motivation for continuing, and striving to improve, our own type of football program at Georgetown. There is a trophy award for the outstanding player in football presented for the first time in the fall of 1964. This trophy helps keep alive the memory of Morgan "Pop" Sweetman and, as a student-sponsored trophy, it is a small token of their fondness, gratitude, and esteem for "Pop," who before his sudden death on January 24, 1963, had been for eleven years associated with the Athletic Department as a member of the Physical Education faculty, and in various coaching roles inclusive of basketball, baseball, and football. As a senior coach, "Pop" was associated with the greatest intramural football team in Georgetown's history, the class of 1963. From freshman through senior year, they amassed nineteen victories, were tied once, and never defeated. At a dinner after the season, "Pop" was given an ovation only to protest that the achievement was entirely the team's. It is a matter of record that "Pop" thoroughly supported the intramural program as the program best suited to achieve in football the optimum benefit for the maximum number of students. We respect his recommendation and keep it fresh in our memories.

Our second motivation also derives from a cherished memory. The fall football season of 1964 was early darkened by tragic news of the death of William Ellis, Jr., killed in an automobile accident. Bill Ellis was a member of the junior year's football squad. His classmates regarded him highly and touchingly honored him through his parents at midfield a few minutes before the beginning of the game, presenting to them a football containing all his teammates' signatures. The souvenir program of the day also was dedicated to Bill Ellis. Bill Ellis trained all summer to realize his ambition of making the Junior football squad. He never realized the ambition but he made his par-
standably, Georgetown's Athletic Department is conscious of a special commitment here. Our intercollegiate program reflects equally with our intramural program the spirit of fun and, in its original and proudest sense, of amateur endeavor. Baseball at Georgetown today does not enjoy the prestige which it once possessed, but there are encouraging signs of returning vitality. First, the baseball players, themselves, in increasing number, have heightened their enthusiasm for play. The sport has been handicapped by the calendar. With a mid-May close of schedule, activity stops as favorable weather barely arrives. To overcome this weather handicap imposed by schedule, Coach "Tommy" Nolan has been influential in inaugurating a fall schedule of baseball among local schools. The players like it, and the experiment appears favorable to the game. The fall weather is ideal and the brand of baseball quite superior to that of the spring.

Despite mishaps, the basketball team had its fourth winning season in five years under Coach "Tommy" O'Keefe. When the season began, the Georgetown team took the floor with some serious handicaps. First, it was deprived of the services of Joe Franz, veteran senior. Teammates who had played with Joe judged he could have his greatest year in 1964-65. A badly twisted knee, suffered in pre-season practice, deprived Georgetown of the play of a great basketball player for practically the entire year. The team keenly suffered from this loss. Five men who saw the most action when G. U. was the first to post a victory over the '63 national champions of Chicago's Loyola University in the Quaker City Tournament of 1963 were absent from the team as the season opened: Jimmy Christy, highest single game scorer of G. U.'s history, Chuck Devlin, Joe Mazelin, Jim Brown and Owen Gillen. The first three had graduated, the last two incurred ineligibility for nine games owing to participation in two non-sanctioned Boys' Club games after the close of last year's season.

Here were six who were certainly in the first eight starters of the 1963-64 season. Add two others of special category. Jim Barry returned to the squad after delicate cartilage surgery sidelined him for an entire year in 1963-64. Class with Barry, Frank Hollendonner, another cartilage surgery case in 1963-64. Both started the 64-65 season as big "ifs," which those familiar with the basketball demands upon knees will best appreciate. For Hollendonner, inactive for his entire 63-64 freshman season, the immediate transition from prep school to the stiff intercollegiate competition and enforced year's idleness was a double handicap.

The season closed with a record of thirteen victories and ten losses. It closed with a regionally televised victory over N.I.T. bound Manhattan College. So far, Georgetown should look forward to selection for ECAC televised games. They now have wins over Fordham, LaSalle, and Manhattan, and no losses. The team won its last three games of the 64-65 season and looks forward to the opening of the 65-66 season with, barring mishaps, a fine roster of veterans.

And then there is crew. It is just about dawn and the temperature is below freezing. From the river there rolls up the Hilltop clear and strong the rhythmic chant of a coxswain and his accompanying beat of the stroke as a Georgetown crew rows against the Potomac's current at the peak.
of a power generated by thawing snows or early spring rains. Neither rain nor snow halt the activity. Ice does, since it can easily crush the eightman shells, well-named. Since its renewal at Georgetown, rowing has attracted many friends and foremost among them are the coaches who have served voluntarily. In its club phase, the crew had the valuable and generous assistance of Fred Maletz. His encouragement and expert rowing knowledge saw the crew through difficult days. When his career took him from the Washington area, he was succeeded by Don Cadle, who read of the plight of the Georgetown oarsmen who had lost their coach, and offered to help. The years have seen Cadle succeeded by Sandy Sanborn, who, in turn, was succeeded by the current coaches Bob Remuzzi and Frank Barrett.

Golf has a great tradition at Georgetown; many alumni place it first among their sports preferences. Few would question its special continuing value for post-graduate days. None are more conscious than Georgetown's present team members of the need for further development. Golf as a spring intercollegiate sport suffers with the other spring sports the weather handicap. To come into the short season of the spring, however, more ready for the quite impressive schedule of opponents, the G. U. golfers start the summer and fall before, checking handicaps and engaging in fall matches. Among the matches, the Washington alumni supply formidable competition in assisting the team with competitive experience of quality in both spring and fall matches. As a special incentive to the participants in his competition, a cup in memory of Billy Dettweiler, class of '39, was presented by the members of the 1964 golf squad and some of the Washington golfing alumni of their 1964 team. So far it is in the possession of the alumni, who regularly bring a team of solid talent to that first tee. We appreciate this assistance for its tangible contribution to the further development of a great Hilltop sport.

Many visitors to the gymnasium do not see the Boxing Room, situated in a remote northeast corner of the gym. In this room, for fifteen years or more, both boxing classes (three times a week, fall and spring), and intramural boxing occur. Under the professional tutelage of Marty Gallagher, the program has regularly attracted forty to fifty boys annually. Out of this work came Tom Quinn, class of '55, Eastern intercollegiate heavyweight champion. More recently, Art Carter, class of '64, was groomed to a middleweight Golden Glove championship, novice class. Each May, as a mode of graduation exercise, Marty conducts a six-bout tournament which is regularly attended by the number of spectators the Boxing Room will hold. This year it is hoped that it can be brought to the main floor of the gymnasium for it is a popular event, in keeping with the popularity of the total program.

About the swimming team, words of high commendation are in order. Year after year our swimmers compete on a full ten-match intercollegiate schedule. They practice regularly no matter how inconvenient the hour and it can be inconvenient if you bear in mind that they have no pool on Georgetown campus. Their perseverance in exacting circumstances serves to keep a fine sport alive and to remind us of the need of a campus facility.

Soccer is becoming an increasingly popular American intercollegiate sport, and it is gratifying to report that our own soccer players are determined to build up their team. Manifest evidence of this determination is their voluntary participation in spring practices and scrimmages which should help quite a bit in building up a stronger team for fall competition. Local competition is strong, including teams such as the University of Maryland, national quarter finalist in NCAA soccer championship in 1964.

Undoubtedly, the achievement of the 1964-65 season for our runners was the I.C.A.A. championship at cross-country at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, last November 16. As Alumni News relates, Georgetown won the event with two record performances. "Joe" Lynch finished first in a course record time of 24 minutes 41.8 seconds. G. U.'s team score was the lowest in the history of the meet—fifty-two points. A most impressive first in Georgetown's cross-country history.

There are some who hold that our ten tennis courts are the most heavily patronized sports facility that Georgetown possesses. This may very well be true, for tennis draws players from all parts of the University, faculty, students, alumni, and alumnae. Presently possessing a convenient location, good attendance develops at our team matches, both freshman and varsity. As we go to press, the varsity enjoys victories over Syracuse and M.I.T., while losing to Princeton and University of Pennsylvania.

This year there are about eight hundred and fifty women students attending Georgetown as full time undergraduate students. There are living facilities for over five hundred of this number on campus, and it is highly likely that all these facilities will be occupied come September. These statistics have a certain impact on campus life inclusive of athletics. There are required courses in physical education for women undergraduates offering opportunity for the development of physical fitness and the learning of certain sports such as swimming and tennis. In the fall the women's field hockey team engages nearby women's colleges in competition. During the winter season, the basketball team moves into action and with no small measure of achievement. At the end of the current season, the Hoyettes possessed a record of seven wins and one loss. A great win for them, too, was the greater Washington championship, twelve colleges competing.

To date perhaps the most advanced coeducational endeavor in athletics at Georgetown is sailing. The Constitution of the Georgetown University Sailing Association contains revisions that explicitly provide membership opportunity to qualified students regardless of sex. Further, though
sailing as a sport under NCAA regulations is restricted to men, the women students have developed their own sailing teams for intercollegiate competition.

There is a significant student activity in sports conducted on an informal basis. Sometimes referred to as "club" sports, they are entirely student organized, sponsored, and financed. Sports presently in this category are polo, lacrosse, wrestling, ice-hockey, and judo. Wrestling is the most recent arrival. Polo has the longest continuous existence. Polo, lacrosse, and ice-hockey arrange regular schedules which may include "club" teams from other universities or simply amateur clubs. The judo membership includes both faculty and students, as many as thirty or more. Approximately forty students participated in the wrestling tournament mentioned earlier in the article. Lacrosse and ice-hockey rosters are ample to field teams. The skaters may play as many as twelve regular games of a season; the stickmen about ten. Polo has both a fall and spring season. Individually and collectively they enable a respectable number of students to participate in sports they prefer even though not among the University-sponsored varsity sports.

The extent of these needs and their critical nature may better appear through notation of some recent changes at Georgetown. It is a commonplace to remark that a resident student population has need of more campus facilities than students who reside at home. When the numbers in either category increase there is, understandably, a necessity to cope with the inevitable demand for additional services and facilities. At Georgetown both categories have greatly increased, by the thousands, in the last decade. Since 1959, however, the student population in residence has soared from less than a thousand to over two thousand. This doubling of the number of students living on campus becomes an even more weighty statistic when it is remembered that one quarter of this number is represented by the women students.

In the light of these facts, some of the following stated needs are less likely to be judged excessive. Sympathetic to the perseverance of our swimming teams, we underline heavily the need of a swimming pool. By no means do we think in terms of the swimming team alone. It should be an all-season pool designed to fit the needs of the summer student and faculty members, all too familiar with Washington's temperatures at that time of year. Such programs as the Peace Corps and the physical education courses would profit handsomely from the addition of this facility. A proficiency in swimming for a maximum number of students is a highly worthwhile goal, a goal we cannot even contemplate without the facility.

The few years of programming physical education and sports for the women students presently enrolled in the undergraduate divisions of Georgetown have been sufficient to reveal the inadequacy of McDonough Gym to meet the needs of both the
men and the women students. At the time of its building, it is highly unlikely that coeducational use preoccupied the designers. Certainly the finished product yields small opportunity for such adaptations. There should be a gymnasium for the women students. Women's colleges with five hundred girls in residence more commonly possess such a facility for their students.

There is a single squash court at Georgetown. One squash court is just enough to spread the contagion of its popularity to a number of students and faculty completely incompatible with the capacity for service of a solitary unit. Six squash courts at Georgetown would be a modest but highly desirable improvement of our indoor recreational facilities. They would allow, too, for the development of another great sport, handball, for which the courts easily adapt.

It is difficult to tell how adequate the present space provided for fields is because they have never been fully developed into field space. Budget restrictions and unavoidable excavation necessities have delayed for years the realization of a conversion of major sections of space to safe and representative field areas. For over a year and a half major excavation work inactivated the whole area known as the "lower field." This condition sharply curtailed the outdoor sports programs, particularly soccer, intramural baseball, and flag football. If you look down on Kehoe Field from one of the sundecks of the Hospital on a fall afternoon, you may grow in your appreciation of why we need playing field space. Below you, you are likely to witness the women's field hockey team in action, a fall baseball game in progress, about a hundred and twenty uniformed football players participating in the practices of the four regulation football class teams. The cross-country and track teams may be working out on the track on the cinder track or grass. All of which does not leave much room for a pickup game of touch football. While the space needs for additional buildings are far from filled, the Administration has demonstrated its concern about the prospective loss of field areas. There is, nevertheless, a pressing and perplexing problem posed by the necessity of relocating the tennis courts. How can this be accomplished without surrender of space already assigned to other sports? This points up how imperative it is to complete the development of present potential field areas.

Much, it can be seen, has been accomplished in these years of expanded and widely shared athletic activity. Much, it is equally obvious, remains to be done. Most of the needs we have described are specifically itemized in our capital development campaign literature. It is clear that the University recognizes the continuing validity of athletics and physical education as relevant to its perspective of excellence. That they will continue to play their part in the unfolding pursuit of a greater Georgetown is our common resolve.

Contributor's Note:

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Family life and the need for love

by John C. Knott

In addressing myself to the triple subject "Family, Church, and Community" I am intrigued because these represent the three societies that have as their ultimate concern, humanly speaking, the welfare of the individual human being. It seems to me that when we lose sight of that ultimate purpose of these three societies, then we run into difficulty, not only in the society itself, but also in the larger sense when the total welfare of the human being is concerned. For this reason I should like to offer my definition of man in contrast to the concept more prevalently held today. As the director of the Family Life Bureau and as a bachelor, I think I can speak with the authority of some experience as well as with objectivity.

Using the traditional scholastic definition of man as a creature composed of body and soul and made in the image and likeness of God, we can isolate two elements significant for our discussion here. The first is that every human being is a creature. This means, simply, that he is the product of the gifts of the love of other parties. The first party to give of His love in this regard is God, and the next is the parental party, the co-creators, mother and father. These three persons, one divine and two human, offer their mutual gifts of love which give the creature the first gift of love he needed to exist—the gift of life. Had it not been for these three he would not have been born.

He comes into life completely dependent on other persons. Truly, we hold, he is dependent on God, usually dependent on his mother and father and all those other near and distant relatives and persons who touch upon his life as he grows and matures. These persons whom he touches and by whom he is touched should answer his basic hunger and need, which is the need to be loved. No matter how old he becomes, no matter how honored by society or how successful in life, he still remains a creature dependent on other people, always in his quest for love. One of the great saddest result of our times, I think, is that so many human beings have not really been in contact with love. They grow up—or, rather, they are able to survive a loveless infancy—crippled both emotionally and spiritually. All this is a result of other people not having begun to answer adequately or perhaps at all the individual creature's basic hunger or need to be loved.

Apropos of this idea, let me recall an incident from my counseling experience in a home for pre-delinquent girls some years ago. By way of background, let me say that these girls were probably more considerably treated in this home than if they had remained in the rather chaotic home situations which produced them. One day one of the counselees, a tall, slender, seventeen-year-old girl came in to see me. During the course of our conversation she uttered what I feel is the saddest statement I have ever heard. She said that in all her seventeen years she had never known another human being who loved her, who had any particular concern for her. She had been fed and clothed and sent to school, but that was all. Since her mother's death, when she was two years old, her life consisted of living in one foster home after another. At the time I spoke with the girl she was already an alcoholic with a history of having "blackened out" three times, and in danger of becoming a prostitute. While I think that this is an extreme case, still I believe it is typical of the fact that so many people grow up emotionally and spiritually crippled because they have never had their basic hunger in life—the need to be loved—satisfied. Why this order of things should be so, I think, flows from the nature of the human being, who is created by God as a creature always dependent on other people, at least for the gift of life and continuing maturation in life.

We give only a nodding assent to this basically important aspect of the human being and often fail to realize its tremendous implications. If we have this hunger and the need to be loved, and they are satisfied to some extent, then we can develop within us a self-image of being worth while, of having value in ourselves. This value permits us to hold a sense of our own dignity because time and again parents, relatives, friends, and other people have proved to us by their love that we have been lovable. The experience of being lovable has to be consciously felt, at least once in a while, but so many people never have this awareness. So much for one of the basically important aspects of our being and our individual worth.

The second aspect flows from the other part of the definition that every human being is not only a creature but that he is made in the image and likeness
of God. But who is God? St. John, the evangelist, says rather simply—although libraries have been written on the subject—that "God is Love." How often do we see a neon sign on a church proclaiming that "God is Love," smile at it, and pass on unthinkingingly? Of course, it would be simple if that is all there is to it, and yet I think that that is all there is to it: that "God is Love." Within this love there is the need to love and to give of ourselves. This need seeks good and happiness in the affection of someone else, even at the sacrifice of our own good and happiness. But this state of affairs gives rise to a tension which I think exists within all of us. This tension results from a fear that there is not enough love to go around because, despite our own need to be loved, we have not developed the facility of loving or giving of ourselves. Developing the willingness to give of ourselves, to sacrifice for each other, is a mark of maturity. For whatever it is, maturity is certainly at least the act of an adult who is willing to pay the price and pick himself up to try to love the next day even though he has failed a few times the day before.

The meaning of family life, then, is to be found in mutual love and sacrifice, in the husband and wife who answer the needs of loving and being loved. For this reason, I think marriage is an institution for adults and not for those "teenagers" who as yet do not know how to love. These "hopefuls" do not as yet know how to give: all they want is to be loved.

The essential role of the parent is to answer the infant's need for being loved and to encourage that infant in his whole growth through childhood and adolescence. Very often this love is encouraged by the parent simply by being there to receive, by patting him on the back, by being willing to reward, so that when the child becomes an adult he knows the two basic things about love: he knows what it means to be loved, i.e., he has a good "self-image," an awareness of his own value—perhaps exaggerated at times—but at least a basic one; and he knows the basic rules for loving because he has projected beyond his own needs to be loved and has begun to develop— even in infancy, the sense of the need of another person. This last realization allows him to bridge the gap between the gift of love given him and another's needs. But this is very often where I think the modern family is failing so deeply. I speak now not only of Catholic families, with which I am most familiar, but I am talking about American families in general. Instead of having their lives simplified, it would seem that modern married couples have the problem of getting too much advice from well-meaning people and thus becoming quite confused. I think if we can do nothing else through the family, through the community, and through the Church, we should give back to the parents the essential role of two human beings in the relationship that is marriage and their likewise essential role as parents dealing with the children. This not only permits them to answer their own need to be needed as parents, but also it allows the children to grow up developing their own need to be needed. Thus, I think that we might develop more mature adults and at the same time we might reduce the mental and emotional disturbances which are the result of the lack of observance of some of the basic principles I have tried to outline.

RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR JOHN C. KNOTT is director of the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Conference on Family Relations. He works directly with a wide range of agencies concerned with family problems from a sociological as well as a religious point of view. His article, "Family Life and the Need for Love," was presented at Georgetown's 175th Anniversary lecture series, Family, Church and Community.
The prepsychological dynamics of married life

by E.J. Sponga, S.J.

Until recently I have been the rector, or superior, of a Jesuit theological seminary. In the process of trying to lead young Jesuits toward the priesthood and newly ordained Jesuits to a fuller consciousness of themselves as priests, I conceived a very strong respect for the family's impact for good or bad. I saw this impact specifically from the point of view of its marks on individual human beings who seek to become priests, and hence who seek to pursue a life of service to others. I have been increasingly conscious that to understand and, hopefully, to do something about preventing problems of lack of maturity and emotional insecurity, I could do nothing better than to turn my study to the inner dynamics of family life.

Dynamics, of course, are never comprehended by a merely conceptual analysis. Hence, I sought to get myself involved, in a manner in which my situation would allow, at close range with families that were trying to discover their own inner potential. I saw as a further value of this effort the possibility of impressing on married people the important responsibility they have to priests. I do not mean, merely in the sense of having a home environment in which priestly or religious vocations are apt to grow, but, more broadly, I mean in the way in which married people deal with priests and religious. For we, as priests, to some degree all people whose lives are largely concerned with the service of others, find our own image or identity in terms of what others, particularly the laity, expect of us.

In an effort to put into effect my desire to bring about a confrontation, as it were, of the priesthood and married life dynamics within my own consciousness, I turned to some opportunities of contact which were already structured toward the aims I wished to attain. I became associated with the Christian Family Movement and Cana. Both of these groups operate by means of small cells of six or seven couples. Their regular meetings follow a fairly structured format of discussion, some prayers, a few summary comments from the priest-chaplain, and a closing, more informal, period of free conversation over some coffee and cake. The formal discussions, in general, involve an analysis by the couples themselves of the deeper meaning and practical reference of selected passages of Scripture and/or other religious documents. The ideal outcome of each meeting is to agree on some explicitly chosen action, interior and also usually external, calculated to translate the truths discussed into effective conjugal, familial, and social activity.

Such a procedure carried through regularly and faithfully and with some previous preparation by the individual couples and the priest has, over a period of time, a gradually deepening effect. One begins to find his or her values transformed. The married couples come to experience the right kind of need and expectation of the priest and, in turn, comes to conceive of his role in more realistic terms. This gives the priest valid insights into how he should prepare himself to be most helpful to the married couples. Further, if he has anything to do with training priests, it aids him in guiding them to a more helpfully attuned view of their relation to the laity. They will be shown how, as priests, they are truly needed, but often not in the way they expected. They will be needed more to guide, to encourage, to reorient, not to dictate or to lay down the law. They will conceive a greater respect for the true holiness of many married couples and, hence, approach their work as priests with deeper humility. This will in time have the effect of making the priest much more truly effective for good.

In entering into this kind of interplay of married-life dynamics, one becomes aware of the psychological forces at work. By that I mean the priest experiences somewhat from within the emotional interchange in both its constructive and its negative effects. He sees how powerful the human love is for happiness. He also senses how delicately balanced it is and how it needs faithfulness, patient, humble nourishment from both sides of the relationship. But as a priest, of course, I am not interested merely in the psychological. I am interested in what I might call the prepsychological dynamics. By this I mean that deepest striving of the human spirit for the core meaning of its personal being and the well-springs of its power and need for love and for human intimacy. Psychological dynamics are merely the expression or vehicle of this deeper force which is at the center of each individual's "I" and, therefore, most intimately involved in his relating of his "I" to a "Thou." This is, of course, the spiritual or religious dimension in all human love, whether one consciously admits it or subconsciously re-
jects it. Human love and family life are necessarily going to be much shallower and more rigid without a deliberate effort to fathom the full dignity of the other, which, of course, is rooted in the Other, who is the divine source of love and union.

When married couples begin to comprehend this spiritual dimension of their relationship, they begin to guide, indirectly but most effectively, their psychological responses in such wise that they release in each other, through human emotions and impulses, this divine force which marriage and the family are precisely intended to release. In doing so they become progressively self- and other-respectful, secure and creative in their dealings with each other and with all others in varying degrees and ways. Unless they become so conscious of this deeper divine force growing in their mutual husband-wife, parent-child relation, they will lack adequate motivation for the many demands of their lives.

Psychology has lent confirmation to what God has taught us in the depths of our being, that selfishness inevitably destroys love, debases the other, and the self. The one who gives of his time, interest, and all his resources will inevitably be able to do so only because he or she finds the reason for this total gift of self to the other in God’s first gift of Self to us. In this process of “losing self,” one inevitably finds that he has discovered much more than he has lost. But one must love enough to take the risk. In subjecting his individual “absolute” independence in a concern for the other, he has, in fact, through union with the other, actually discovered and released his own true, unique identity. However, without the sense of being first loved by God and therefore of being radically and totally a “receiver of gifts” oneself, one would not dare to risk himself to the other, since one would feel that his only security lies in a jealous guarding of his own independence and possessions. Such a person never really understands love and hence never really is capable of this two-in-one interchange which fulfills both and goes on to overflow, as all love does, into creating other and new loves.

If one loses sight of this dynamic behind the psychological, one will spend his time on symptoms and with manipulating blind forces which can achieve, at best, no more than a working relationship of relatively calm neutrality. The resemblance of this to love is purely illusory. Two people can, in some cases, live together with a working agreement to respect each other’s noncommitment. I sometimes think we see this kind of thing symbolized in some of our current dances, which can, perhaps, best be described as “let us dance separately together.”

In such situations for group dynamics as the Christian Family Movement and Cana supply, married couples begin to grow in the realization that they have a deeper relationship to one another than they suspected, even though they may have been married happily for some years. They find, often, that they start to communicate with each other on a level which they never reached before, even though they may have vaguely aspired to it. They understand more fully the necessary discipline over selfishness which their lives require of them. Understanding its meaning and its great fruit they are led, if they have any inner strength at all, to make these offerings of self-discipline more and more readily and fully, spontaneously and joyfully. When this state of affairs begins to develop, the marriage blossoms into something of tremendous worth, not only for the two partners and their children, but also for all those who come into their orbit of influence, including the priest who was trying to help them.


V E R Y R E V E R E N D E D W E R D J. S P O N G A, S. J., is president of the University of Scranton. He previously served the University as dean of the graduate school and is a former rector of Woodstock College. In addition to university and religious administrative duties, Father Sponga has engaged in pastoral work. His article, “The Prepsychological Dynamics of Married Life,” was presented at Georgetown’s 175th Anniversary lecture series, Family, Church and Community.
God is like me, he makes from nothing, only I am caught with a script.

Fall
Gouge out the gold leaf from my retina—I’ve found it with my white cane.

Heigh-Ho The Holly
Now that friends are gone, come to the begging bowl of my hand, ragged flakes.

Moment
I get the feeling of having been here before, marblewhite mother.

After Loving
Wear the poet’s mask saying you’ll manage without her. Be quick. Drink up.

Pact
Let’s exchange poems as Hamlet and Horatio exchanged forgiveness.

Poets
God is like me, he makes from nothing, only I am caught with a script.
Blossom
One more entrechat,
fluff cherry, before you turn
to flesh, skeleton.

Dylan
If she phones say I'm out gathering images
and will miss supper.

Composers
Basho and bitter cricket play equally well
on my western ear.

The Haiku
Granule of being,
Fuji climb: shadow from shade,
star capful, larkhold.

Presence
God is in the earth, air,
water, the ciborium
of my self, fire.

After A Wordsworth Seminar
The boy said, "I'm proud
to know Michael, but don't you
tell my old father."

Lover
Innocent as ice,
cream, his hand on the oval
of your white belly.

Notice
Lying barefoot in
my berrypatch, watch for that
foxy Don Russell.

A Double Brandy for Dr. Johnson, Please
Sir, all's well. Cheers for
the endearing elegance
of female friendship.

RAYMOND ROSELIEP

The title of this suite of poems in the form of the Japanese haiku is based upon a statement by Dr. Samuel Johnson, who said that Milton could carve a Colossus out of rock but couldn't carve heads "upon cherrystones." Father Roseliep looks at the three-line haiku with its seventeen syllables as a cherry-stone.
WELL WORTH REPEATING:

The Georgetown Family Gathers
To Honor the Founder

We were four hundred in New South dining hall, seated together after assisting at a memorial Mass in Dahlgren Chapel celebrated by the University's new president, the Very Reverend Gerard J. Campbell, S.J. Soon Father Campbell's voice was to go out, by means of a national telephone hookup, to Georgetown's sons and daughters in all parts of the country. And with them to elaborate Father Campbell's message and to emphasize it by their presence were Jesuits from the campus.

In San Francisco, at the same hour, a hundred alumni were together in the student cafeteria of the University of San Francisco. In New York City, following a Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, celebrated by the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, a similar gathering met at a private restaurant. Similar, if smaller, groups of alumni were together in Indianapolis, in Houston, in Denver, in Portland, Oregon, in Wilmington, Delaware, in Los Angeles, in Chicago, where Father Bunn was celebrant of the Mass and breakfast speaker.

Alumni, their wives, and their friends were gathered in many other cities and towns as well, commemorating Founder's Day, and remembering Georgetown's devoted faculty, Jesuit and lay, and communing with her sons, absent and present. It was a moment of deep spiritual communion and unprecedented fellowship.

The sense of Georgetown's history, lying behind the event, was expressed by Association President Eugene L. Stewart. In introducing Father Campbell, he said in part:

"Georgetown men and women—including the Seniors at the Hilltop—have joined in this First Nationwide Commemoration of Founder's Day. Separated by vast distances, we have become one in this spiritual expression of our love for Alma Mater and the Jesuit Fathers whose instrument of sanctification it is.

"Georgetown's Founder, John Carroll was himself a
Jesuit who became the First Bishop of the American Catholic Church. Cut from the same cloth as our nation's Founding Fathers, Jesuit ideals and American patriotism coalesced in his blood. This fusion shaped Georgetown's unique destiny.

"Father Durkin states it concisely in his book, *Georgetown University—First in the Nation's Capital*:

'The United States and Georgetown College were established in the same year, 1789, and were based on similar ideals. The one sought to protect man's freedom under law; the other, to show him how to use his freedom as a son of God for the highest individual and social ends.'

"It was Pope Paul the Third in 1540 who issued the decree approving, confirming, blessing and giving perpetual force to the Society of Jesus. Noting that Ignatius and his companions came to the University of Paris from many different lands, where they completed their education, and under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit achieved a common design for a holy way of life devoted to apostolic labors, Paul III authorized them to draw up a Constitution for the Society of Jesus. The Rule drawn up by St. Ignatius and his companions stressed the foundation of colleges as an object of the new order.

"Without Paul's protection the Society of Jesus might not have survived. Carroll would not have become a Jesuit. Georgetown might never have been born.

"Four centuries after Paul III's action, another Paul—our present pontiff, Paul VI, opened the commemoration of the 175th Anniversary of Georgetown by blessing her, and the Jesuit Fathers whose work she is, via Telestar. By his side was Carroll's Episcopal successor, the First Archbishop of Washington, Patrick A. O'Boyle. Thus was the rich fabric of Jesuit history completed.

"Just as Ignatius and his companions came from many lands to the University of Paris to find a new design for living, so we, Georgetown's sons and daughters, came to her from many lands, and the length and breadth of this vast nation. We too have found a new design for apostolic living—the formal educational heritage of Ignatius and his long train of Jesuit Fathers who created Georgetown.

"A great Georgetown alumnus, Chief Justice Edward Douglas White, captured the essence of the matter in 1912, when at the unveiling of the classic statue of John Carroll in front of Healy, he declared:

"The great conception which evidently lay in the heart and intellect of the bishop when he built this institution here, was that he was going to organize a great army of morality, which would spread from one end of our country to the other, and at all times and on all occasions be the mainstay and the prop of the institutions which the fathers founded.'

"Gentlemen and ladies of Georgetown, your participation in today's renewal of these spiritual ideals is a worthy tribute to John Carroll and to Georgetown.

Then Mr. Stewart introduced Father Campbell. For those who heard him on March 28 and for those as well who were able to participate on this occasion only in spirit, I think it appropriate to give here the full text of Father Campbell's speech:

"It is a great pleasure and a distinct privilege for me to be able to speak to so many of our Georgetown Alumni at this time. In this way, I hope to be able to compensate for my inability to be with all of you in each of the twenty-six cities in which Masses and breakfasts are being held today. I hope, too, that this opportunity will serve as a substitute until we may meet either here at Georgetown or in your home cities.

"When John Carroll conceived and founded his small academy overlooking the Potomac, he could hardly have foreseen the present stature and position of Georgetown University any more than he could have foreseen clearly the future of the infant nation which was just coming into being. Nevertheless, if he returned today, I doubt that he would be surprised to find that his modest academy had grown into a complex modern university with ten schools and almost 7,500 students. Although he could not be expected to see the details of the future, he did see clearly the possibilities which were open to the enterprise he had launched. He
America that one realizes how right John Carroll was when he placed the highest expectations on his modest academy. The administration and faculty, together with the Alumni and friends of the university, are devoting themselves earnestly to meeting the opportunities and challenges of today and tomorrow.

"As we gather together today to celebrate Founder's Day, let us offer to God a fervent prayer of thanksgiving for the wisdom and foresight He bestowed on Georgetown's founder. The essential spirit and direction of this university were determined by its founder and the many dedicated administrators and teachers, Jesuit and lay, who have labored earnestly and with notable success in the best traditions of John Carroll. To God we offer our profound gratitude for these dedicated men and women.

"Only recently have I been charged with the responsibility of playing a significant part in Georgetown's present and future. It is with a profound sense of unworthiness that I have assumed this office. It is a very humbling experience when one looks over 176 years of history and then realizes that he is asked to take up the torch and carry it. I can only pledge to you the best of which I am capable. I think that anything less than one's best, however poor that might be, is unworthy of this university.

"I hope that as the months and years pass, you and I will become better acquainted. I hope that all of you will take the opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with the Georgetown of today.

"Your university, I am happy to say, is in very sound condition. The faculty is highly trained and deeply loyal to the educational ideals for which we stand. The student body is intelligent and firmly dedicated to the service of God and their fellowmen. We are blessed with a loyal body of alumni who live in all parts of this country and in all parts of the world. It is a constant source of consolation to see them advance in their chosen professions and spread abroad the ideals of Georgetown.

"This is not to say that your university does not have problems. The processes of growth and development always carry with them corresponding challenges and responsibilities. Education is so central to the needs and concerns of modern
A Magnificent Forest

by Roman Debicki

The 175th anniversary of Georgetown University, celebrated recently in a most solemn and brilliant manner, reminds us of other historical events of the years 1789-1790 of outstanding importance for the nation and its capital, among them the enactment of the United States constitutional charter, the final incorporation of the township of Georgetown, and the passing by Congress of the Residence Act, establishing the seat of the United States Government "at some place on the Potomac between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Comococheague."

The interest aroused by the grandiose plans for the construction of a Federal City and by the consecutive development of the nation's Capital is well reflected in the recently published Travels Through America 1797-1807, the diary of a Polish writer, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, who spent several weeks in the city of Washington in the spring of 1798.

Although he might have been considered a political exile, his journey to, and his stay in the United States were not due to the necessity of seeking asylum in a foreign country, but to his dedication to his friend and former military chief, General Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

Kosciuszko, who in the years 1776-1784 took part in the American Revolutionary Wars and, in recognition of his "faithful and meritorious services," was granted by Congress the commission of brigadier general, had returned to Poland in the fall of 1784. A soldier by profession, he soon joined the Polish army with the rank of major general and took a prominent part in the campaign of 1792 against Russia. But when the King and the Parliament put a premature end to military resistance and surrendered to Russia's conditions, Kosciuszko resigned from the army. He joined the patriotic movement of resistance and, a year later in 1794, took the lead of the armed uprising of the whole nation against the Russian invaders. Kosciuszko's armed insurrection rapidly spread in all provinces of Poland, gaining the support of the peasants and townspeople alike. Among those who joined its ranks was the future author of Travels Through America, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. Already well known as a political writer and member of the Polish parliament, Niemcewicz was, like Kosciuszko, a graduate of the Royal Military School of Warsaw. This might have been the reason why Kosciuszko choose him as aide-de-camp, a decision which had far-reaching consequences for Niemcewicz and influenced the whole course of his future life.

When the insurrection was crushed by the joint forces of Russia and Prussia, Kosciuszko and Niemcewicz, both wounded in the last battle, fell into the hands of the Russians. Deported to St. Petersburg, they were incarcerated in the Petropavlovsky fortress, where they remained for two years. Only when Empress Catherine died in December 1796 and was succeeded by Tsar Paul were Kosciuszko and his comrades in arms given their freedom and allowed to leave Russia. But Kusciuszko was not permitted to return to Poland.

Where should the still weak and ailing hero of the Polish war of liberation seek refuge, peace, and recovery if not in the United States, the land of freedom, where he had ancient and faithful friends and comrades in arms? Unable to travel alone, he appealed to his former aide-de-camp; Niemcewicz was free to return to his family, but moved by the condition and the words of his chief, he agreed to accompany him overseas.

After a protracted and arduous journey by the way of Finland, Sweden, and England, they em-
barked in Bristol for America and landed in Philadelphia on August 19, 1797. A measure of Kosciuszko's popularity was the fact that, when he disembarked from the vessel, in which he had spent nine weeks sailing across the Atlantic Ocean, the public in the port of Philadelphia harnessed themselves to his carriage and drove him to the inn.

During the whole length of his stay in America Niemcewicz kept a journal, written partly in French and partly in Polish, in which he recorded his doings, observations, and impressions. Unfortunately some parts of these notes were lost, a fact which he himself deplored when, many years later, he was writing his memoirs. The main part however, the diary of the journey from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, the record of Niemcewicz' journeys to America in 1797-1799 and 1802-1807, and the description of an excursion to Niagara Falls in 1805, survived; its complete text was published in Poland for the first time a few years ago under the title Podróże po Ameryce 1797-1807—Travels Through America 1797-1807.

The writings of Niemcewicz contain an astonishing amount of information about people, events, and places, as well as his own reflections. He was interested in every aspect of life in America; his observations reveal a person of broad education and considerable knowledge, particularly in humanities and natural sciences. Sensitive to the sense of the indoors, he was writing his memoirs. The main part however, the diary of the journey from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, the record of Niemcewicz' journeys to America in 1797-1799 and 1802-1807, and the description of an excursion to Niagara Falls in 1805, survived; its complete text was published in Poland for the first time a few years ago under the title Podróże po Ameryce 1797-1807—Travels Through America 1797-1807.

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The contrast between the huge building being erected and the very few houses scattered around at a great distance from one another, brought to Niemcewicz' mind Virgil's description of Aeneas' arrival to the city of King Evander, the future Rome:
Sol medium coeli conscenderat igneus orbem, cum muros arcemque procul et rara domorum tecta vident...

The fiery sun had scaled the mid-arch of heaven, when afar they see walls and a citadel, and scattered house roofs...

The traveller was so excited by what he saw that, instead of going directly to the house of Thomas Law, who had invited him as his guest, he rushed to the Capitol, climbed to the top of the scaffolding and for a long while admired the wide panorama, stretching from Alexandria to Georgetown, with the maze of avenues cut out amidst the dense oak forest surrounding the hill. Of the building itself he wrote later: “Its architecture seems to me too heavy and massive. Once the building is completed, it will make a great impression, if only by its dimensions.”

Staying at the Law residence, Niemcewicz had excellent opportunities for visiting the Federal City and its surroundings. Thomas Law was a wealthy businessman married to Elisabeth Parke Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Washington; he had come to America from India. At the time of Niemcewicz’ visit the Laws were no longer living on N and Sixth streets, in the so-called Honeymoon House which has been recently restored and is today one of the eighteenth-century landmarks still standing in that part of the city. They had moved to one of their newly built houses on the west side of New Jersey Avenue at C street, S.E., where they entertained lavishly. Their all-embracing hospitality extended not only to local friends and acquaintances but also to many travellers of mark who happened to come to Federal City. To Niemcewicz’ great delight, General and Mrs. Washington spent two days at the Law residence while he was staying there. He had already been introduced to General Washington at the home of Mrs. Thomas Peter, another granddaughter of Mrs. Washington. Now he had the opportunity to spend many hours with the General, whom he even accompanied on a visit to a sugar refinery plant near the wharves. It would seem that the great American leader took a liking to the young Polish officer since—as Niemcewicz wrote in his journal—“he was all the time amiable, kind, even attentive.” The Washingtons left after two days early in the morning because the General “was very much in a hurry to see last rain’s effect on his fields. Both he and Mrs. Washington cordially invited me to visit them.” It was for Niemcewicz an opportunity not to be missed and, consequently, a week later he went to Mount Vernon with Mr. Law.

Meanwhile most of his time was spent in sight-seeing. His diary contains many interesting commentaries and observations on everything he saw. Thus describing the President’s mansion he writes:

The building, almost completed, is vast and impressive; it would be more suitable for a monarch who can rule willfully over his subjects than for the residence of an official who gets from his fellow-citizens a modest salary of 25,000 dollars. . . . The President’s mansion and part of the Capitol are the only public buildings to be seen . . . soon foundations will be laid for offices, that is buildings for the various departments.

Walking along the unpaved streets and among unfinished houses of the Federal City, Niemcewicz, as was his habit, observed with a keen eye every aspect of the nascent capital’s development, and gathered all kinds of information. He learned that the bricklayers and workers on the Capitol grounds were paid from one to two dollars a day, he even entered a shack of one of them. “I found there” he writes, “his wife, very neatly dressed, good kitchenware, and a tea set of Chinese porcelain.” He also learned that the work was going on from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with a break of one hour for breakfast and another hour for luncheon, but he observed that several times a day the workers interrupted their work to go to the tavern for a cup of grog. Altogether four to five hours were lost in this manner, which certainly accounted for the slow progress of the building. Not only the waste of time, but the amount of money spent on public buildings seemed excessive to Niemcewicz. His diary, moreover, shows criticism of the activities of the Commissioners, “who care more for their own projects and enterprises than for the progress and the general development of the city . . . All those gentlemen . . . living in George Town consider it to be more indicated to settle in the neighborhood of the President’s mansion,” to the detriment of the area around the Capitol, situated at a greater distance from their residences.

It is a matter of conjecture to what extent Niemcewicz’ criticism was due to the influence of his host, Thomas Law, who had invested heavily in real estate south of the Capitol and therefore presented the predominance of George Town citizens in the agencies dealing with the building activities in the capital. And yet—as we look at it today—it was quite natural that the newly created Federal City should lean toward the already existing, prosperous, and well organized urban community of George Town.

For Niemcewicz the most interesting thing to see in George Town was the College. Its founder, Bishop Carroll, had undoubtedly advised him during their conversation in Baltimore, to visit it. Besides, in the stage coach from Philadelphia, he had made the acquaintance of a young boy going to George Town College, a circumstance which further increased his interest in this institution.

The detailed description of the College, its organization, curriculum, and the like, in Niemcewicz’ journal proves that he spent a quite a long while on the campus. Since it is one of the earliest—if not the first—account of a visit to the College, written by a foreigner, it is worth while to quote the main parts of it.
The new College, already inhabited, is not yet completely finished. The old
building serves as a residence for the faculty. Both buildings are
situated in a healthy location, on a high bank, from which a beautiful view extends. At its
bottom one can see the whole course of the Potomac and Mason's Island, separated only by an
arm of the river. It is a floating garden... What a delightful refuge for a sage [it would be].
There are seventy students in the College, among them only six Protestants, who live in a
separate house. The Catholics reside in the new building. Almost half of these youngsters are
Frenchmen from the colonies; imbued from their youth with principles of freedom and independ­
ence, they will in the future, bring them back home and will greatly contribute to the emancipa­
tion of these colonies.
That such an opinion on the influence of the College in the formation of the minds and principles
of its students should be expressed by a man who, like Niemcewicz, had fought for the liberty of his
country and was inspired by the ideals of human rights and freedom, is a great tribute, indeed, to
the educational role played by George Town College.
At the time of Niemcewicz' visit the College was run by the president, Father William DuBourg, a
French Sulpician priest, and five directors. Father DuBourg was, according to the journal "a polite
man, well educated and full of enthusiasm" for his work. Niemcewicz found him in company of other
members of the faculty in the dining room—a good time for a carefree conversation. "These
gentlemen told us marvels about the progress of their pupils; one should have to get better ac­
quainted with them to learn the truth." The program of studies at the College included "first of all
languages, i.e., English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, moreover Arithmetic, Geography, Geo­
metry, etc. Lessons of music, drawing, dance and fencing are paid additionally... The boys have
nine hours of classes daily with intervals for rest and instructions." Father DuBourg evidently showed
the guest around the buildings, because Niemcewicz mentions that all the students “sleep
in a large dormitory, the beds are separated by low partitions and above each of them I saw a
crucifix and holy pictures.” Before leaving, he was presented with the prospectus of the College for
the year 1798.
Taking advantage of the beautiful spring weather, Niemcewicz, always eager to see new
sights and to learn more about the country, took several trips into Maryland and Virginia; in some
of them he was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Law; on some other occasions he joined two
Frenchmen from the island of Réunion, who also were travelling in America. Thus he went along
the eastern bank of the Potomac up to Little Falls, where he very much admired the new bridge
and the already finished part of the canal. A few days later he had the opportunity, during a riding
excursion to Great Falls, to see another sector of the same canal still under construction. He also
went to Alexandria—by boat, since the distance by the waterway was only four miles, while by land
it was ten to twelve. It still took him over two hours to get there; he was impressed by the view of
some fifty vessels in the port of Alexandria and by the big warehouses. “The streets/are/... as wide as
those of Philadelphia, some of them very well paved with excellent sidewalks. Four to
five hundred houses... generally well built... a small market place, several churches and a theater
... such is modern Alexandria.”
Niemcewicz spent well over two weeks in the Federal City, from May 14 to June 20. Toward
the end of his stay, having seen everything of interest in the city and its surroundings, he became
restless and impatient for an opportunity to take advantage of General Washington's invita­
tion. Finally, on June 2, “after many obstacles and delays, around eleven A.M.” he left for Mount
Vernon. The description of his twelve-day visit with the General and Mrs. Washington is the only
part of Niemcewicz' diary which has been published in the United States: in the Century Maga­
ze in 1902 and recently, in the February 1965 issue of American Heritage.
The Travels Through America are a rich source of information about people whom the author met,
places he visited, everyday life he observed, even crops and plants. Although often criticizing cer­
tain aspects of American politics and social condi­tions—such as the treatment of slaves—on the
whole Niemcewicz looked with greatest sympathy and even admiration upon the dynamic growth of
the Nation, and he rightly foresaw the expansion and future greatness of the United States.

ROMAN DEBICKI, a member of the George­
town University faculty since 1949, is profes­
sor emeritus of government. He served for
thirty years in the Polish diplomatic service.
He was Ambassador of Poland to Cuba, the
Dominican Republic, and Haiti immediately
before coming to Georgetown.
A familiar and beloved figure on campus for three decades, Domingo Caine died of cancer at his family home in Puerto Rico on April 6. A full professor since 1963, he came to Georgetown in 1931 as an instructor in Spanish. In 1938 he was made assistant professor of modern languages and associate professor in 1944. He served as acting chairman of the modern language department from 1944 to 1950.

A native of Puerto Rico, he attended the University of Puerto Rico, from which he received a certificate in architecture. He took his A.B. at Syracuse University and held the Master of Arts degree from both Georgetown University and the Catholic University of America. He received the University's Akanian Award and the 175th Anniversary Medal of Honor. He was a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy and Knight Commander of the Order of Civil Merit of Spain.

Professor Caine, a bachelor, began his teaching in the College of Arts and Sciences and then served on the East Campus, teaching in the Institute of Languages and Linguistics at the time of his death. He was noted for his ability in simultaneous translations, and his brilliant exercise of this difficult art on the occasion of the visit to the campus of Cardinal Silva, Archbishop of Santiago de Chile, will long be remembered.

A memorial Mass for Professor Caine was held in Dahlgren Chapel on April 28. The following eulogy was delivered by Rev. Frank L. Fadner, S.J., Regent of the Institute of Languages and Linguistics:

"My dear friends. We have been united in sorrow as we have said farewell and wished Godspeed to the grand gentleman of God, and a co-worker of ours for many years' standing; Professor Domingo Caine.

"And I suppose that in the ordinary, natural order of things, we who, for so many months, earnestly prayed for a miracle, should now feel let down, disappointed that apparently our prayers have not been answered. And such indeed would be the case if after a moment's sober reflection we did not recall that after all we are not pagans, that life on this earth at best is short and certainly cannot be the end of all things in store for us.

"In the midst of sadness, ours is Christian consolation when we realize that after all resurrection and ultimate immortality are just as much the destiny of all men as is death itself; and that the full life must have its rewards. 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, and as for the rest there is laid up for me a crown of justice which the Lord, the Just Judge will render to me on that day,"
and not only to me, but to all those who love his coming.

"What is the full life? I say that a full life was worked out and led here among us by a true teacher: Domingo Caino. A young man began his career with the study of architecture, and during those thirty-four years, in the course of which he held forth in his beloved Georgetown classrooms, he was a true architect of men. With the language and culture of the Hispanic world as his instrument, he formed the souls of gratified and admiring students, he endowed them with the same spirit of humanism which moved and animated him.

"Many hard hitting champions of the playing field, where their prowess naturally far exceeded their performance in the classroom, were nevertheless stirred to enthusiasm by their professor's lectures on art appreciation; with his sprightly cheer and great generosity he turned them into Christian gentlemen, and he made them devoted citizens of a vaster world.

"Think of the hundreds of English-speaking priests, who at this very moment are preaching and hearing confessions in Spanish throughout the Americas. Why? Because Domingo Caino taught them to speak in the language of God and the Angels, as he used to call his native tongue in those magnificently organized courses in Pastoral Spanish that he conducted here at Georgetown's Institute down through the years.

"And you know, . . . Professor Caino's services were rendered to our school in a true spirit of reverential love; certainly in all that time he grew aware of shortcomings, weaknesses within his University, a human organization, after all. But so great was this gentleman's pride of family, that never once did he descend to point out these spots for the outside world in general to see. Rather, we remember with gratitude how he sought to remedy defects by quietly working the harder in his own particular division of the big vineyard. Cheap ambition and vulgar display were alien to this teacher's character; he never sought the headlines as a controversial figure, or a bone of contention.

"You can't get away from it: among moral qualities, there is no substitute for quiet loyalty, quiet loyalty with which this lay teacher served the religious body, the Society of Jesus which he loved so cordially. You know, . . . he once told me that he toyed with the idea of becoming a Jesuit himself. But he finally decided that these stirrings within him did not represent a true vocation when he realized with sadness that the Jesuit vow of obedience might one day remove him from his beloved Georgetown.

"And now all of this has come to an end, an era has drawn to a close. We have loved Domingo Caino with gratitude for his example in this life, and we are not going to forget him in death. His memory will linger among us. That generous soul has marched on ahead of us, and stands and will stand forever in the presence of the father of us all as a staunch, ever faithful intercessor and powerful advocate. May his soul rest in peace. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

91st MERRICK DEBATE HELD IN 1903 DECOR

On April 8, the 91st Merrick Debate Contest was held in Gaston Hall. The topic debated this year was: "Resolved, That the Supreme Court has Unduly Restricted Law Enforcement in the United States." Arguing for the affirmative were John F. Crosby, Ill, and Gerard Mitchell; for the negative, Robert Shrum and Robert Mannix. Shrum was the recipient of the Merrick Prize Medal. The judges were
Representative Richard H. Ichord, (D., Mo.); Mr. L. Brent Bozell, Attorney, author and journalist; Dr. George Henigan, professor of speech, George Washington University; Dean Richard A. Gordon, Associate Dean, Georgetown University Law Center and former Merrick Award Winner; Mr. Lawrence Speiser, District Director, American Civil Liberties Union; Rufus S. Lusk, Sr., Publisher and former Merrick Award Winner; and the Rev. Dexter Carling, Rufus S. Lusk, Sr., District Director, Georgetown University Law Center and former Merrick Award Winner.

The contest was presented in a 1903 atmosphere; Gaston Hall was decorated with bunting, potted plants and flowers. The participants, appearing in white tie and tails, entered to the strains of the 1854 Grand March, played by the G.U. Brass Ensemble. A reception in honor of the participants followed the debate.

MANAGEMENT PUBLICATION

The Georgetown University chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management has published ($3.50, 113 pp.) a compilation of papers, edited by Carling Dinkler III, under the title Essays on Human Relations, and written by thirteen undergraduates in the School of Business Administration. The book grew out of a seminar on human relations sponsored by Dr. Rocco E. Porreco, dean of the Summer School, and given under the direction of Dr. George M. McManmon, chairman of the department of management.

The student contributors drew their material for original papers on the manager and management from extensive readings and from seminar lectures by Professor Fred Joiner and Colonel Samuel Pierce, Jr. The central theme of the compilation derives from the axiom that the role of management is to accomplish things through others. The book, a businessman's reference guide, discusses such topics as the X and Y theories, the managerial grid, motivation studies, and group dynamics.

DENTAL REUNIONS HELD ON CAMPUS

On Saturday, March 13, the School of Dentistry held its annual Dental Alumni Reunion on the campus.

This year's program, under the chairmanship of Dr. Joseph R. Salcetti, was opened by Dr. John A. O'Keefe, D'33, who presented an all-morning clinic entitled, "The Wonderful World of Dentistry/1965." At noon the returning alumni were guests of the school for a buffet luncheon. This was followed by projected clinics by the graduates and senior dental students. A cocktail party, sponsored by the Alumni Association, completed the afternoon portion of the program.

The evening part of the program, consisting of a cocktail party and banquet were held in New South Dining Hall. The main speaker at this affair was Very Rev. Gerard J. Campbell, S.J., President of Georgetown. In addition to awards to the Silver Anniversary class, all of the five year reunion classes were recognized. A special award was presented to Georgetown's Chancellor and former Regent of the Dental School, Rev. Edward B. Bunn, S.J.

METROPOLITAN D.C. CLUB HOLDS AWARD LUNCHEON

The Georgetown University Alumni Club of Metropolitan Washington held its fifteenth Annual Awards Luncheon on St. Patrick's Day at the National Press Club. Awards for distinguished professional careers were presented to the following alumni:

Wilfred Dudley, D.D.S., Dental '49, President, Dental Society of the District of Columbia
Edmund D. Dwyer, Esq., Law '40, General Services Administration, U. S. Government
Thomas N. Exarhakis, Foreign Service '48, Past President, Georgetown Alumni Club of Metropolitan Washington
John W. Stadtler, Foreign
Service '39, President, National Permanent Savings and Loan Association, President, U. S. Savings and Loan League
Paul R. Winer, M.D., Medical '36, President, Medical Society of the District of Columbia

JOHN CARROLL DINNER SCHEDULED

The Fourteenth Annual John Carroll Awards Dinner will be held on Saturday, October 16, 1965, at the Stratfield Motor Inn, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

This year the National Alumni Association and the Georgetown Alumni Club of Connecticut will sponsor the dinner to single out for special honor certain sons and daughters of Georgetown University who have distinguished themselves in their professions, in service to the Nation or their communities, and to Alma Mater. These alumni must have exemplified, through their lives, the abiding principles to which Georgetown and all Georgetown men and women are dedicated under the continuing theme of "Wisdom and Discovery for A Dynamic World."


RETARDATION CENTER PLANNED FOR CAMPUS:

One of Twelve in U.S. Awarded Kennedy Grants

Georgetown University will get $1.5 million in Federal construction funds to build a special center to help mentally retarded children, it has been announced.

The proposed four-story structure, with 24 beds for inpatient care, will be erected adjacent to the University Hospital on Reservoir Road, according to Dr. Philip Calcagno, professor of pediatrics at Georgetown University Medical Center.

Dr. Calcagno said architectural plans have not yet been drawn, and that it may be another six months before ground will be broken for the new facility.

The Georgetown grant was one of two university-affiliated facilities approved for funding by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963.

The University's facility will include such services as complete diagnostic evaluation, management and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded and specialized training of medical, paramedical and non-medical personnel.

It is the first such facility to come under the aegis of the Washington Consortium, the recent amalgamation at post-graduate level of Georgetown, George Washington, Howard, American and Catholic Universities and Gallaudet College. The Consortium is a formal organization to encourage pooling of talents and resources of the collegiate faculties.

Georgetown University has also been chosen as one of twelve universities throughout the nation to receive $20,000 grants from the Kennedy Foundation to help finance mental retardation centers at the schools.

The grants will be used to finance the salary and expenses for one year of a senior faculty member to work full-time on planning the application for such a center, or for developing its program, following approval of the application by the Public Health Service.

The centers, according to R. Sargent Shriver, executive director of the Kennedy Foundation, will provide, in effect, "one-stop shopping centers" for parents looking for help for their mentally retarded children.
STUDENTS MARCH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The campus extended to Selma, Alabama, and the White House in recent student activities. Thirteen students, excused from tests, drove to Alabama to memorial exercises for the Rev. James Reeb. Back home, several hundred Georgetown students marched from the campus to the White House, to present a letter supporting President Johnson's actions and the new civil rights bill.

NEW LIBRARY TO RISE ON CAMPUS

Plans for a new library for the University made a significant step toward completion last month when, on April 9, the Federal government granted $1.2 million toward the planned $6 million structure. The grant, announced by the U.S. Office of Education, was one of the first in the Nation made under Title II of the college aid bill. Construction of the new library, which will house more than a million volumes and serve all the schools of the University except for medicine and law, is scheduled to begin in June, 1966. The building will be completed in two years. It will be built on the site of the present tennis courts, fronting on the campus, facing White-Gravenor.

Alumni Annual Fund Report

The current Alumni Annual Fund, being conducted by the Georgetown University Alumni Association, has received, as of April 15, the sum of $423,937.75 in contributions and pledges from 4,596 donors, the Rev. Anthony J. Zeits, S.J., National Vice-Chairman, announced on that date. This total is an increase of $71,242.19 over that for the same date last year.

On April 1, the local Georgetown Alumni Clubs throughout the country began an intensive campaign of personal solicitation of those alumni who have not yet contributed to the fund. This phase of the campaign should be completed on May 15.

A new feature of the fund this year is the establishment of a Reunion Gift Program for the Silver Anniversary Classes. Each of these classes is being asked to present a special gift to the University at its 25th year celebration on June 12. The following alumni are chairman of the individual Silver Anniversary Classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Chair</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College 1940</td>
<td>Dr. Basil Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate 1940</td>
<td>Dr. Powrie V. Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law 1940</td>
<td>Joseph D. Di Sesa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Service 1940</td>
<td>Meyer Gelfand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical 1940</td>
<td>O. Benwood Hunter, M.D. and Francis A. Dobrzynski, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental 1940</td>
<td>Frank Feldman, D.D.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nursing 1940</td>
<td>Mrs. Ferdinand J. Hruby</td>
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</tbody>
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In addition, the Law Center Class of 1925, under the chairmanship of J. Harry LaBrun, plans to present a similar reunion gift to Georgetown in June.
book review

Maurice Adelman, Jr., graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1958 and has had a long career in free-lance writing in many national and local publications.

The Marxism of Jean-Paul Sartre

By Wilfrid Desan

(Doubleday, 320 p. $4.95)

The Marxism of Jean-Paul Sartre

If all of us had kept up with our philosophy, Professor Desan’s scholarly and provocative study of the relationship between the philosophy of the French existentialist Jean-Paul Sartre with the theory of marxism would undoubtedly be a best seller. For his work is a study of the thought of a man who is regarded widely as being a leading thinker of our day, and Professor Desan is able to illustrate some of the inconsistencies in Sartre’s thought and the actual consistency of orthodox theoretical marxism.

This caveat is very necessary, for the average reader who is only superficially acquainted with Sartre’s thought and is unacquainted with Sartre’s Critique de la Raison Dialectique will find himself at a disadvantage in attempting to follow some of the rather complex text of this work. Professor Desan assumes that the reader is sufficiently acquainted with the Critique that he incorporates references to it in his text only when and where needed to illustrate his points.

What makes this book particularly interesting even to one whose interest in Sartre is newly found is the apparent paradox which so characterizes his philosophy and his own life: his non-involvement in things which intensely arouse his intellectual interest. For example, Sartre himself is not a card-carrying Communist and reserves for himself the right not to be. At the same time, he requires the worker to belong to the party. As Professor Desan writes: “Why, then, is he less tolerant for the French worker, whom he obliges to carry a card membership and thereby deprives of the freedom he so generously offers to himself. Is communism, perhaps, the sort of organization that one admires, envies, looks at, but doesn’t ever join? This attitude might be defensible when one confronts some other world vision, but can it be upheld by a Marxist, who so radically rejects all idealism to preach action and total engagement?”

Even taking this as a theme of the work, one can readily see flaws in Sartre’s doctrine of non-involvement; for is he not intellectually involved in his ideas? Is he not emotionally involved with others?

And while Sartre rejects idealism, does not his negation of the infinite strike one as the non-material lament of someone whose ideal is to believe but can not or does not choose to?

As even the most inexperienced non-philosopher can see, there is much in this book which can challenge him. My advice to him in reading this book is to read carefully the Foreword, the first chapter, the last chapter, and then read each chapter beginning again from the first. In the last chapter, the author sums up the whole work, placing it particularly in a perspective with Cartesian philosophy. However hazy the last chapter may seem on first reading, it will give assistance as a guide to the points and stresses which Professor Desan makes throughout the book.

To the person whose interest in philosophy is both real and current, The Marxism of Jean-Paul Sartre will provide much opportunity for thought and discussion. I don’t imagine the subject would agree with all (or most) of the evaluations, but perhaps Professor Desan thought this book can elucidate Sarte’s thought to Sarte as well as he has for others!

MAURICE ADELMAN, JR., L ’58
NEW SPRING TITLES

Family, Church, and Community
edited by Angelo D’Agostino, S.J., M.D.
150 pp. $4.50

Cosmic Piety: Modern Man and the Meaning of the Universe
144 pp. $3.95

The Two Americas: Dialogue on Progress and Problems
edited by William Manger
foreword by Eduardo Frei Montalva, President of Chile
144 pp. $4.50

Population Growth — Threat to Peace?
edited by William E. Moran, Jr.
192 pp. $4.50

Books may be ordered from the Georgetown University Bookstore,
White-Gravenor Building, Washington, D.C. 20057. Please add $0.50 per book for postage and handling.

Titles previously published
Poverty in Plenty, edited by George H. Dunne, S.J.; foreword by Sargent Shriver
142 pp. $3.95

The Spirit of Thomism, by Etienne Gilson
125 pp. $3.50

The Relevance of Edmund Burke, edited by Peter J. Stanlis
134 pp. $3.95
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL JOHN CARROLL AWARDS DINNER

Bridgeport, Connecticut
October 16, 1965
Grand Ballroom
Stratfield Motor Inn

Chairman: Thomas J. Dolan, C'52, L'56
Entertainment: The Georgetown Chimes

Sponsored jointly by the
GEORGETOWN ALUMNI CLUB OF CONNECTICUT
and the
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION