A volume published in celebration of the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the founding of Georgetown College 1789.
THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EDITION OF

Ye

Domesday

Booke

Being an historical sketch of the University and its progress, together with a review of the current year of 1938-1939.

Published yearly by the

SENIOR CLASS OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C.

MCMXXXIX
Before unfolding the subsequent pages of this volume, let us pause, and place a wreath of gratitude upon the graves of those Jesuits who played such an heroic part in the development and achievements of Georgetown during these one hundred and fifty years; and who now lie peacefully in the University's most hallowed acre. Though their bodies have been consigned to the earth, may their self-sacrifice, their loyalty and their zeal for Alma Mater— that yet live on in the hearts of their fellow-Jesuits now laboring among us—be ever an ideal and an inspiration to Georgetown men the world over.
We Dedicate
Ye Domesday Booke

to
Father Foley

To the founders of Georgetown, education represented more than an intellectual assimilation of facts. In their system moral development preceded mental improvement, and culture was synonymous with an adequate and appreciative realization of what man is, and how man, a rational being, should act to attain God, his ultimate end.

This concept of education, inaugurated by Ignatius Loyola, has been perpetuated by an unbroken line of capable, devoted men. It is to one of these, Father Foley, that we now voice our appreciation for what he has given us. As priest, teacher, and Catholic gentleman, he is a worthy exponent of those ideals of truth which inspired Georgetown's founders. As moderator of this yearbook, his judicial counsel and friendly advice have been of invaluable help in our attempt to preserve the memories of our college life. To him the Class of 1939 gratefully dedicates this book.
Beatusque Pater
Rector Professores Alumni
Universitatis Georgiopolitanae
trigesimum ab eius institutione lastrum celebrantes
Benedictionem Apostolicam
laborum praeteritorum coronam futurorum pinguis
humeriter petunt

[Signature]

[Signature]
To Georgetown University on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of its founding -
from its friend

Franklin D. Roosevelt
THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Begun and held in the city of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

AN ACT Concerning the College of Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several laws of the United States in relation to the government of the District of Columbia are declared to be perpetual, and the said District is hereby organized for the purposes of the Federal government, and that the said District shall have the same rights and privileges as though it were a State or Territory of the United States, and that the said District shall have the same powers and duties as though it were a State or Territory of the United States.

Passed March 3, 1862.

James Madison.

J. W. Gannett, President of the Senate.

Twenty-eighth Congress of the United States;

At the first Session;

Begun and held in the city of Washington, on Monday, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

AN ACT

To incorporate Georgetown College in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several laws of the United States in relation to the government of the District of Columbia are declared to be perpetual, and the said District is hereby organized for the purposes of the Federal government, and that the said District shall have the same rights and privileges as though it were a State or Territory of the United States, and that the said District shall have the same powers and duties as though it were a State or Territory of the United States.

Passed March 3, 1834.

John Tyler.

William Marbury, President of the Senate.

Decretum

Sacrae Congregatwnis de Propaganda Fide

The Story of Georgetown University
The Founding of Maryland -- 1634
HEN, after patient and enduring effort, Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, obtained the province washed by the Atlantic Ocean and Potomac River, two Jesuit priests accompanied the Catholic pioneers who landed on the shores of Maryland in 1634. From that very day, they began their ministry, blending the training of youth in secular learning with instruction in the ways of God.

One hundred and sixty-four years before the beautiful city of Washington was envisioned; a century and a half before its marble pillars pointed to the sky; seven score and thirteen years before the Constitution was conceived, these Jesuit Fathers, Andrew White and Ferdinand Poulton, projected a seat of learning at St. Mary's City, in 1634, as the handmaid of religion in Maryland. From that day forth, the lamp of Catholic education in America was entrusted to the steady and capable hands of the Society of Jesus.

But among the inhabitants, who had been received into the Maryland colony and who enjoyed its blessings of civil and religious liberty, some there were who rose up against their benefactors; and a bitter war of persecution was suddenly waged against the Maryland Catholics. Yet, though the hours of religious adversity were enshrouded in darkness, the light of learning burned with unflickering brilliance. With military precision, new sons of Loyola rose to replace those who had fallen; and for a hundred and fifty years the first Catholic school survived—sometimes in the seclusion of the forest, sometimes in the more populous areas of the colony—never failing in its one outstanding task of educating the Catholic youth of Maryland.

In the year 1640, when the very existence of the Jesuits themselves was threatened, the school founded at St. Mary's City was transferred to Calverton Manor, on the Wicomico River. Here during the course of some twenty-seven years, despite innumerable trials and difficulties, that would have broken hearts less brave, the Jesuits continued unflinchingly their sacred and noble task of education. Not alone did the academy endure; but it expanded as well; and in 1667,
a more spacious location was chosen for it at Newtown Manor. With this change in site, came a change in name, for the academy was now known as "A School for Humanities."

Had the religious persecution abated, Georgetown, instead of being the lineal descendent of Newtown Manor, would perhaps have been identified with it. But the Jesuits were driven from Southern Maryland in 1746, crossed the Chesapeake, fled into the wilderness and immediately set up another school at Bohemia Manor on the eastern shore. Thither came the sons of Maryland's more prominent Catholic families—the Brents, the Neales, the Carrolls, etc.—to strengthen the religious faith that others would uproot from their hearts. From the humble portals of Bohemia Manor they later went forth, fully prepared for the historical part they were to play in the American Revolution.

Bohemia Manor was also the last link in the chain forged by religious persecution—St. Mary's School, Calverton Manor, Newtown Manor, Bohemia Manor—these were the successive and painful stages in the development of Catholic education in America. But, thank God, a brighter day dawned—new faces appeared on the horizon and men's hearts, despite their religious beliefs, beat once more in harmony. Upon the ashes of religious bigotry, with the humble Jesuit schools of Maryland as its foundation stone, rose the new, more pretentious and more abiding edifice of Georgetown College.
TURNING to the historical pages of the year 1789, interwoven with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, we find the names of George Town and Carroll—George Town the picturesque, tree-scudding village crowning the banks of the Potomac, and the Most Rev. John Carroll, First Archbishop of Baltimore. For the former was the chosen site of the College that was to bear the name of the town; and Carroll, patriot, priest and prelate, was the man who laid its foundations. Unfolding his plans for the school before a chapter of the clergy at Whitemarsh, on November 13, 1786, Carroll described the site as "one of the most lovely situations which the imagination can frame." Happily, Carroll's suggestions were approved; and plans drawn up for the erection of an institution for the education of youth and the perpetuation of the clerical body in America. The General Chapter appointed a Committee to act as Directors of the school; and listed on it were the Rev. Messrs. John Carroll, James Pelleltz, Robert Molyneux, John Ashton and Leon Neale. On March 1, 1788, Dr. Carroll wrote: "We shall begin the building of our Academy this summer. On this Academy are built all my hopes of permanency and success of our holy religion in the United States." Construction of the building, known when completed as the South Building, progressed rapidly; and in 1789, a circular was widely distributed announcing the opening of the Academy at George Town.

The value and advantages of the Academy's location in George Town were enhanced by the Government's decision, at this time, to make the District of Columbia the permanent Capital of the United States. Writing on this subject in 1791, Carroll remarked: "Congress has resolved to make that neighborhood and perhaps that town, their seat; and consequently, the Capital of the United States, which gives a weight to the establishment there, which I little thought of, when I recommended that situation for the Academy."

With the building in readiness, the first president of the Academy at Georgetown was singled out in the person of the Rev. Robert
Plunkett, a man of great piety, who, due to his deep-rooted learning and ability, was a happy choice for this high honor. Under the president, as teachers of the classes, were Edward de Mondesir, Francis Neale and Samuel Browne. As for pupils, the first to register was William Gaston of North Carolina,—first not only in point of time, but perhaps in talents and distinction throughout the history of the College: for in addition to being a devout Catholic, he was a profound scholar and an orator of the first rank. To him, in later life, accrued the honor of having unhorsed Henry Clay in debate, an achievement never before accomplished. For many years he was a member of Congress; and spent the last period of his public stewardship as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The second pupil to be enrolled was Philemon Charles Wederstrandt, who, in public life, distinguished himself as a naval hero in some of the country's most historic battles. Also among the more prominent of the first arrivals at the Academy was Robert Walsh, Count Walsh and Baron Sharron, who manifested from his earliest years a marked literary taste and ability; and it was he who, on the occasion of Washington's visit to the College in 1791, was selected to deliver, in poetical form, the address of welcome. As a statesman, he achieved success as Consul General at Paris; and gave evidence that foreign skies did not diminish his love and attachment to either his native land or his Alma Mater, whose respective interests he so ably promoted.

The College, thus auspiciously opened, progressed still further when, upon the resignation of Father Plunkett, the Rev. Robert Molyneux, S.J., occupied the President's chair on June 14, 1793; and preparations were made for the erection of an additional structure. A rectangular plot of ground, about two acres in area, was purchased for the just consideration of 97 pounds, 5 shillings. Work continued apace on the new building, known today as Old North; but because of insufficient funds, part of the building expenses were paid, during 1795 and 1796, not in coin, but in beef. In November, 1795, Bishop Carroll wrote: "The new building of the college is nearly completed and it is a noble one. I sincerely wish you had such a building at Stonyhurst." This edifice was designed to supply dormitories, refectories and apartments for the students, so that all might reside at the college; and not, as heretofore, in lodgings in the town. (The land upon which the new building was
OLD SOUTH—OUR FIRST BUILDING, ERECTED 1789
erected bore the name of "Knave's Disappointment.") The faith manifested in constructing the new unit was not in vain, for with the year 1796 came 47 new pupils, while the staff comprised the president and six professors.

On the first of October of that same year, the presidency of the University was conferred upon the Rev. William Du Bourg, a native of the island of Saint Domingo, and a member of the Congregation of St. Sulpice. Being a clergyman of noted learning, energy and tact, and convinced that registrations would increase if the restriction of religious affiliation was removed, he opened the academy to all who desired and were qualified for entrance, regardless of whether they were Catholics or not. The nephews of Washington were subsequently enrolled at the school, and the faculty paid a visit to General Washington himself at Mount Vernon, while the President of the United States, in turn, shortly thereafter honored the College with his presence. Hitching his horse to the palings, he was escorted, for a well-prepared reception, to the porch of Old North—at present one of our most historic sites. For here, in addition to the father of our country, the renowned figures of Lafayette and Foche stood, at later dates, addressing the student body.

From the standpoint of recognition, perhaps the earliest mention of Georgetown College in the public press is found in Jedediah Morse's "American Gazeteer," published in Boston in 1798: "The Roman Catholics have established a College here for the promotion of general literature, which is at present in a very flourishing state and is well endowed. The buildings being found inadequate to contain the number that applied, a large addition
has been made to it.” An accurate description—save for the endowment.

About this time Father Du Bourg resigned from the presidency of Georgetown and later, in 1815, was consecrated Bishop of Louisiana and Florida; and proved himself one of the most eminent dignitaries of the Church in this country.

Rt. Rev. Leonard Neale succeeded him as president on March 30, 1799; and under Bishop Neale, Georgetown enjoyed the full curriculum of studies usually prevalent in Jesuit Colleges, including a course in philosophy, which, up to this period, had not been taught at Georgetown.

Bishop Neale was a strict disciplinarian—too strict, indeed, to become very popular with either the pupils or their parents. He never courted applause, however, and was an enemy of insincerity. His associates in the direction of the college were mostly Jesuits, who, under the Bull of Suppression of Clement XIV, had become secular priests. At this time, although a definite Bull could not be written, Pope Pius VII verbally authorized the survivors of the Jesuits in Maryland to place themselves under the general of the order in Russia, the only place where the Jesuits had not been stamped out (due to the Empress' dislike for the Pope). This was effected in 1805; and the Rev. Robert Molyneux, S.J., was appointed superior of the order in the United States. One of the fruits of this restoration was the establishing of Georgetown College as a permanent Jesuit institution, assuring it of a uniform system of Jesuit education, and a constant supply of teachers, trained in the Ratio Studiorum, which had proved so successful in all foreign countries.

A library is an essential unit of a college, and the one at Georgetown made its appearance at this time. It was not very pretentious, it must be confessed; but it was augmented by the loan of many excellent volumes from the library of Bishop Carroll himself.

Father Molyneux, declining in health, died at the College on February 9, 1809, and the Rev. William Matthews, who had been a resident professor for many years, assumed the office of President. It was during the regime of Father Matthews,
OLD NORTH—ERECTED 1795
from 1808-1810, that the towers on the north side of Old North building were completed. Though his term of office was but for two years, Father Matthews has left a monument in stone, not only ornamental in appearance, but useful in purpose.

His successor was Fr. Francis Neale, S. J., brother of Leonard. One of his outstanding contributions to Georgetown, and of enduring spiritual value to the students, was the founding, in 1810, of the first Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the United States; and we are proud to state that, even today, over 90 per cent of the Georgetown student body are enrolled as members of this same Sodality.

Father Neale's presidency terminated in 1812, and the reins of government rested in the hands of Fr. John Grassi, S. J., a man whose influence was felt immediately. Additional students began to arrive, and the number quickly reached an encouraging figure. On the first day of January, the register listed 42 boarders, a larger number than the college had known for some years. With the reopening of school in September there were 58 pupils, and by December 14 the number had increased to 69. The times were difficult, however, and, due to the wars with England, it is interestingly noted that payment of fees was frequently made in horseflesh—and one bill for tuition was paid in Ohio lands.

The students themselves were occasionally permitted to hear the debates in Congress, it then being considered only a pleasant walk from the College to the Capitol. Indeed, the Georgetown collegians in those days considered it a privilege, when they marched to the House or the Senate dressed in their Sunday best, "which is uniform, and consists of plain coat and pantaloons of blue cloth, with yellow buttons, and waistcoat of red cloth."

The members of the Faculty and the students, who remained at the College during the vacation period of 1812, witnessed a stirring spectacle. On the eve of August twenty-fourth, word arrived of the defeat of our raw troops at Bladensburg; and presently the students saw them retreating through Georgetown. But a few hours later, every occupant of the College was staring open-eyed through the college windows, for the sky was ablaze.
and word quickly spread that the enemy had fired the Capitol, the President's House and the Treasury. The next day, the British troops themselves were everywhere in evidence. But their presence was short-lived; and scarcely had the last echo of their treading feet died away, when masses of thanksgiving were offered with heartfelt gratitude.

On the very day that peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, Georgetown was filled with joy and jubilation; for the President of the United States, James Madison, signed a bill, introduced by William Gaston of North Carolina and Georgetown's first student, which provided that "Georgetown College may admit anyone meriting academical honors to any degree in the faculties of art, sciences and liberal professions, and to issue the diploma which may be requisite to testify the admission to such degrees."

In 1817, Father Grassi departed for Europe, relinquishing the duties of the presidency to Fr. Benedict Fenwick, S.J. "The College never flourished more," says Father Stonestreet, "than when it was under his direction, for no nomination of a presiding officer could have been more popular." But Father Fenwick's fame had gone abroad, and he was called from Georgetown by his ecclesiastical superiors and consecrated Bishop of Boston on All Saints' Day, 1825. The planting of Catholicism throughout New England was his enterprising and difficult mission; and Georgetown is today justly proud of the inspiring and enduring results of his labors in that section of the country.

During the year previous to Bishop Fenwick's consecration, General Lafayette, in his tour of the United States in 1824, was feted at Georgetown by the faculty and the students. Many as were the receptions tendered the General throughout the country, that of Georgetown College must have
lasting impressed him, for we find that on his return to France he made it the subject of a speech given in the National Assembly.

A very interesting description of the College, at this stage of its development, is furnished by Mrs. Anne Royal: "On the top of the hill, at the extremity of the town, stands the Georgetown College, two stately buildings of brick. It has a handsome square in front, planted with trees, and commands an extensive view of the Potomac, Washington and the surrounding country. It has a library attached to it, containing about nine thousand books. The College was founded in 1789 and is richly endowed. It is called The Roman Catholic College, and contains from 100 to 150 students. Every branch of education is taught here and all the professors are Roman Catholics."

One of the highlights of the regime of the next President, Fr. Thomas F. Mulledy, S.J. (1829-37), was the founding of the Philodemic Society on September 25, 1830. The aim of the Society was the promotion of eloquence and public spirit among its members—a purpose that was achieved in a few short years, when the Society's celebrations and public addresses won the acclaim of Washington.

The learning and executive ability of Father Mulledy, and his general popularity, gained yet further recognition for Georgetown; and so rapid was the increase in the number of students, that it was necessary to erect additional buildings. Accordingly, in 1831, the large structure west of the South Row, and now known as the Mulledy Building, was in the process of construction. And while the campus buildings were becoming more numerous, the soil on which they rested was not being neglected. Through the keen interest, artistic eye and capable supervision of Bro. Joseph Walsh, S.J., lawns were trimmed, trees planted and our now famous mile walk carefully planned and completed.

An interesting sidelight on student life at this time is furnished by a circular that reads: "Every student must also bring with him one suit of clothes, as a
The Philodemic Society attending the celebration held at St. Mary's City, to commemorate the landing of the first Catholics in America.

The Philodemic Society attending the celebration held at St. Mary's City, to commemorate the landing of the first Catholics in America.

uniform, which is, in winter, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons and a black velvet waistcoat; in summer, white pantaloons with black silk waistcoat are used. With regard to pocket money, it is desired that all students be placed on an equality, and that it should not exceed twelve and one-half cents per week."

Simultaneously we learn that Columbian College, situated in the District of Columbia, had been granted by Congress the gift of a tract of land, and the friends of Georgetown felt that the same gesture should be made to that institution. An act was therefore introduced in Congress to appropriate $75,000 worth of city lots to Georgetown. It passed the House successfully, but in the Senate it hung in the balance. The famous Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, and also John Tyler, of Virginia, contributed their eloquence in support of the bill; and it was finally passed by the close vote of fourteen to thirteen. Thus favored by the Government, the College, in March of 1833, was even more importantly favored by the Holy See, when the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Gregory XVI, raised Georgetown to the standing of a University, and our Alma Mater took her proud place as the first Catholic University in the United States.

While these events were transpiring, Father Mulledy's term of office was coming to a close; and in 1837 he was appointed Provincial in the place of Fr. William McSherry, S. J., who in turn replaced Father Mulledy in the president's chair (1837-40). Father McSherry, however, died during his presidency, and the high command of Georgetown was placed upon the shoulders of a Spanish clergyman, Fr. Joseph A. Lopez, S. J. Unfortunately, like his predecessor, his term of office was but brief, for on the first day of May, 1840, it was announced that the eloquent Father Ryder, S. J., would be the next President of Georgetown. Father Ryder was exceptional in his mild, yet persuasive, powers in dealing with the problems of the students, with the result that during his presidency, a spirit of harmony and cooperation between the faculty and the student body was very much in evidence, and notably aided in Georgetown's development.

Up to the present, that development, materially at least, had been confined within the shadows of the buildings on Georgetown's own campus; but in the year 1843 it spread to distant soil. For during that year, we find Fr. Thomas Mulledy, S. J., and a
corps of Georgetown professors journeying to New England to open another Jesuit institution of learning. Worcester, Massachusetts, was the site chosen, and Holy Cross the name given to the new college, which formally opened on All Saints' Day, 1843, with Father Mulledy as President and a number of former Georgetown professors as its faculty. However, the general court of Massachusetts did not look with too great favor on this institution of a church which Dudleyan lectures had taught it to regard as dangerous, and the petition for a charter, to endow Holy Cross with University rights, was denied for some years; and until 1865, the pupils of the Massachusetts college received their degrees and diplomas from Georgetown.

Yet another work, and a lasting one, undertaken by Father Ryder, was now approaching completion; and it took the form of an imposing astronomical observatory, erected mainly through the munificence of Thomas Meredith Jenkins and other members of his family. When completed, the observatory was entrusted to the care of Fr. James Curley, S.J., whose first objective was to determine the true meridian. After solving the problem, however, it was discovered his figures did not agree with those of the government. Each party was naturally reluctant to accept the solution of the other; but when the Atlantic cable was laid, the calculations of the Georgetown professor were verified and accepted.

About this time, due to the brevity of the original act of incorporating Georgetown College, some doubt began to arise as to the powers acquired under its terms, and it was deemed advisable to obtain a more explicit charter. Hence, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1844, Congress passed an act clearly outlining the powers and the duties of the corporation.

A month later Father Ryder retired from the presidential chair, closing a term of office whose keynote was progress—leaving after him monuments that will bear testimony to him through the years yet before us. Fr. Samuel Mulledy, S.J., was the next of our presidents; and during his regime, Polk was inaugurated as President of the United States; and Georgetown turned out in full regalia for this national event. In return, President Polk attended the 1845 commencement, along with James Buchanan, a future President of the United States, and other members of the Cabinet.

These were troubled times in Europe, and Georgetown became the haven for many of its illustrious educators and scholars, among them Fathers de Vico and Secchi, of the Society of Jesus. Father Secchi was exceptionally gifted in mathematics and astronomy, and reflected great glory upon the University that
The cannon from the "Ark" and the "Dove" being recovered in 1820, from St. Mary's River, by a zealous Jesuit and unknown sea captain had shielded him from the storms of Europe. Through association, this thought suggests the fact, that the first cadet corps was organized at Georgetown in 1851. They were drilled by Fr. John Clark, S.J., who was versed in the discipline of West Point, having formerly been a student there. The cadets were assembled as a voluntary militia, and their uniforms were those of the College, with gold stripes along the seams of the pantaloons and a military cap. They exercised every week, drilling as light infantry, and a full dress parade was in order every month.

In this same year, Georgetown College advanced yet another step in its development as a University, when the department of arts and sciences, already successfully in operation, was augmented by the school of medicine, due chiefly to the efforts of Dr. Joshua Ritchie, a graduate of the College in 1835.

Also during this year, on August first, Fr. Charles Stonestreet, S.J., a former pupil of Georgetown and honor man of his class, was inaugurated as President—a well-deserved but short-lived honor. For at the reopening of school, after the summer vacation of 1852, the returning students were greeted by the smiling countenance of a new President, in the person of Fr. Bernard A. Maguire, S.J. During his first year, the “Dramatic Society” was formed; and its initial and pretentious performance was “Hamlet.” Father Maguire labored unceasingly in the interest of Georgetown; and by the commencement of 1858, we find Georgetown College in a very flourishing condition, with an enrollment of 322 pupils.

Fr. John Early, S.J. (1858-65), who succeeded Father Maguire as President, guided the College with prudence through the most critical period of its existence, when, from a thriving institution, with more than 300 pupils crowding its academic halls, the numbers were suddenly cut down by the outbreak of the Civil War, which threatened the very existence of the school itself. Yet despite her numerical and financial losses, Georgetown at this time responded to a request from William and Mary College, whose library had been destroyed by fire, and forwarded a case of nearly 100 volumes to the old Virginia college, as a nucleus for its new library.

Scarcely had the laughter of New Year’s Day, 1861, died away, when Georgetown began to feel anew the effects of the Civil War. For on the second of January, 1861, some of the Northern students, as well as
others from the South, at their parents’ request, departed for home. Among them was Edward Douglas White, later Chief Justice White, of the Class of ’63. The outlook was dark, when, on the fourth of May, President Early was ordered to prepare quarters for the 69th New York National Guard; and accordingly, the new building and the refectory were assigned to the troops. When they assembled, Abraham Lincoln himself reviewed the regiment at Georgetown. But after a rather brief stay, the National Guard departed, and the 79th Regiment of New York next occupied the same buildings. Its leave-taking in July was, in truth, a relief, because of the frequent quarreling among the officers in command.

With nothing but vacant buildings on his hands, Father Early still resolved not to close their doors; but even his brave heart sank, when only seventeen students appeared on the first class day in September, 1861, although by the middle of October, the number had increased to sixty. The year passed uneventfully until the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, when the College, through governmental order, was turned into a hospital, to care for the sick and the soldiers wounded in the battle of Bull Run. The patients, occupying nearly all the buildings on the campus, at times numbered as many as five hundred. However, for the last two years of the War, the College was unmolested, and new confidence was felt.

In September, 1865, over a hundred boarders were enrolled; and that number increased to 150 the following year. To the eyes of her sons, there are no brighter hues than the chosen colors of a university; and it was at this time that George-
town, in recognition of her sons, who had fought with the North and with the South, and as a symbol of future unity among them, adopted her now far-flung colors of Blue and Gray.

For the country at large, the period between 1865 and 1870 was a tranquil one; and such it must have been for the University, since the records show nothing more than the usual routine of a modern scholastic year, with brief mention of the fact, that President Ulysses S. Grant conferred the degrees and distributed the prizes at the commencement of 1869; and that during this period, listed among the students was Thomas E. Sherman, son of the renowned General.

At the commencement in 1870, however, Father Maguire made this very important announcement: "I am happy to announce to the students and to the audience, that we are about to enlarge the functions of the institution, by the establishment of a Department of Law. Mr. Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court will be Professor of Constitutional Law and Equity."

The Law Department started its regular courses the following September, Father Early, S.J., in the meantime, on July 14th, having for the second time taken over the duties of President of the University. Graduation from the Law School was made a license for admission to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Law students for the first year numbered 25; and the enrollment of the entire University, in 1871, was 322. Among those present at the commencement of 1871 was General Sherman, who, at the request of President Early, distributed the premiums. When the students returned to school in September, 1872, they found that the time-honored custom, of having some "useful" book read at each meal, had been abolished. The young gentlemen, it was feared, had not greatly benefited by these literary gems.

The first college publication was issued in December, 1872, bearing the name "The College Journal." It was a neatly printed quarto of eight pages, and was sold at the price of one dollar per year. The Journal was issued from its office in the basement of the Old North Building, and was controlled by a stock company. It still survives today, more pretentious in appearance and content; and its issues have appeared monthly, in un-
On the twenty-fourth of June, 1872, the triennial celebration of the Philo-
demic Society was held; and the Hon. Mr. Merrick founded the Merrick Debat-
ing Medal, which has become one of the most coveted prizes in the University.

For some time, the erection of an additional building had been the subject of
lively discussion among the University authorities; and Father Healy happily
settled the issue, for by the beginning of November, 1877, the new building was
taking definite form. Within two years, the magnificent Healy Building, whose
architecture is world famous and whose spires are a cherished memory for every
Georgetown alumnus, was completed.

Although Father Healy had the consolation of seeing his dream child become
a reality, he was shortly afterward forced to resign his trying position, because of
ill health. The incumbent President was the Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., long
associated with Georgetown, both as student and professor. Under his adminis-
tration, a new Medical School building was erected in 1886, and recognized as the
equal of any in the country at that time. Of less importance, but historically
interesting, was the shipment to Georgetown of two cannon, that had been
mounted on the Ark and the Dove, when Lord Baltimore landed in America in 1634.
Dismantled at that time, they were sunk in Chesapeake Bay and remained there
until 1820, when an unknown captain salvaged them. Today, they are mounted
in front of the Healy Building—Georgetown's silent sentinels. It was these same
cannon that a few years ago occasioned, in the United States Senate Chamber,
the amusing, though serious remark of a Southern Senator: "Georgetown has
her guns trained on the Capitol."

The midway mark of the year 1888 was reached, when Fr. Joseph Richards
was installed as President of the University; and facing him were two immediate issues—an
appropriate celebration for the centennial of the University, and the completion of the yet unfin-
ished Healy Building. Father Richards' contribu-
tions to the latter were the spacious foyer and

broken succession from the first. One of the
first news items, and the saddest, to appear
in the Journal was the announcement of
Father Early's sudden death; and Father
Healy, S. J., a man who accomplished much
for Georgetown's intellectual and material
development, replaced him.
the parlors, the grand stairway, as well as the classrooms on the first and second floors. In addition, he founded the precious Coleman Museum, and carefully planned the four-story library, that he was fortunate to construct through the generous benefaction of M. E. Francis Riggs, of Washington, after whom the library is named; and which today, apart from the other libraries in the University, contains 200,000 volumes. Supplementing his building program, Father Richards fittingly planned the centennial celebration of the founding of the College. Letters of invitation were forwarded to the Alumni, medals were struck and classical Latin epistles were despatched to the universities of the world. The halls and the campus were eloquent with Latin inscriptions, fragrant with flowers and ornate with banners; and there was a memorable celebration for three days, February 20, 21 and 22, 1889.

Yet another building achievement, that was realized during the regime of Father Richards, was the erection, in 1892, of Dahlgren Chapel, that rises jewel-like and centrally set in the historic quadrangle. For this generous and priceless contribution to the spiritual life of the students, we are indebted to Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, wife of John Vinton Drexel, '89, the latter of whom, together with their young son Joseph, repose peacefully in the chapel crypt.

Following the dedication of the chapel, the University continued along the even tenor of its way for the remainder of Father Richards' presidency; and the unveilings of the likenesses of two of the University's most noted figures were the only ripples on her academic waters, during the years 1889-98. The first of these was at the commencement of 1894, when Cardinal Gibbons and the President of the United States unveiled the marble bust of William Gaston; while the second was the unveiling, at the following commencement, of an original painting of Archbishop Carroll, by Gilbert Stuart, and presented to the University by Judge Ord.

Father Richards must have felt a just pride, as he relinquished the keys of his
WHITE-GRAVENOR BUILDING—ERECTED 1934
office to Fr. John Dunning Whitney, on June 3, 1898. In addition to being a man of solid learning and a competent executive, Father Whitney contributed much to the artistic dress of Georgetown, through the services of Brother Schroen, S.J., widely known mural decorator, whose frescoes give a warmth and charm to Gaston Hall and the Domestic Chapel, that occasion words of praise from all who visit them. Father Whitney was also the fortunate recipient of the valuable Hirst Library collection and the Beauchamp-Hughes Art Cabinet. Through his energetic efforts, the School of Dentistry was added to the University; and the Washington Dental School, as well as the Hospital of Oral Surgery, were incorporated with it. However, Father Whitney did not have the good fortune to be present at the formal opening of the dental building itself, his term of office having expired a week previously, when Fr. Jerome Daugherty, thirty-fourth President of Georgetown (1901-05), succeeded him. It was during this period, that Georgetown became famed for her athletic prowess, for it was the days of the crew, the big meets and the traditional football games with the University of Virginia. But Georgetown's material and intellectual growth was keeping pace with her athletic stride; and in the summer of 1904, the Old South Building, the oldest on the campus, was, to the regret of everyone, torn down to make room for the erection of Ryan Hall, the generous gift of Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan of New York. Also, through the liberality of this same benefactress, the gymnasium bearing her name was opened in September, 1906. The year previously, Father Daugherty's health declined, and he was relieved of his position as President.

In fact, the early years of the twentieth century took their toll of Georgetown's Presidents, for Father Himmel was the third in quick succession who had to give up the position because of ill health. He was followed by Fr. Alphonsus J. Donlon, who was more fortunate than his immediate predecessors, and successfully completed a six-year regime, from 1912 to 1918. In 1915, he created the Board of Regents, a group of distinguished Alumni and Faculty members, who have always been of invaluable service to the University, for their suggestions and their advice have helped each succeeding President, in solving the problems that necessarily arise in every large institution. Another achievement of Father Donlon was the planning and the securing of funds for building at Garrett Park, the new and beautiful Georgetown Preparatory School, a perfect gem in a perfect
setting. Father Donlon relinquished the president's chair on May 1, 1918, to Rev. John Berchmanns Creeden, S.J.; and it was he who guided the University through the World War, a conflict in which over 2,000 Georgetown students and alumni participated, and of whom, 54 never returned. Mindful of their sacrifice, the University in 1921, with appropriate exercises, planted 54 poplar trees on the knoll adjoining the present White-Gravenor Building—mute recognition of her sons, who fearlessly fell for their country.

It was also during Father Creeden's regime, that the Georgetown School of Foreign Service opened its doors in September, 1919. Through its distinguished faculty and its adequate courses and training for the diplomatic service, its students are listed from this and many foreign countries; and through its motto, "International Peace Through Education," it has received world-wide recognition.

Although Father Creeden had the health, willingness and ability to continue as President, through the ruling of Canon Law, which is no respector of persons, his successful six-year term of office came to a close in 1924; and he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles William Lyons, S.J. The need of student dormitories was the most pressing problem facing Father Lyons; and he met it by erecting, in 1925, the spacious quarters known as New North, and adjoining Old North, that had been erected one hundred and thirty-three years before. By contrast, New North was such an improvement over Old North, that Father Lyons completely renovated the interior of the latter; which not only gave it a fresh appearance, but was a means of preserving far into the future our oldest standing structure. Father Lyons completed his building program, when he added a new and much needed wing to the University Hospital; and forthwith, in 1928, Fr. William Coleman Nevils, S.J., replaced him as President, inaugurating what might well be called a golden age for Georgetown. An energetic man, devoted wholeheartedly to Georgetown for many years as its Dean, Father Nevils assumed office with a verve; and through his ability and untiring efforts, Georgetown advanced scholastically, materially and socially as it had never advanced, during the regime of a single President. He erected and completed, in 1929, the new Medical-Dental Building, started by his predecessor; and from the standpoint of location, size and equipment, ranking with the best. He likewise reared, in
stately collegiate Gothic, the new science and lecture unit, White-Gravenor Hall; and climax, perhaps, of all his building efforts, and fashioned along the same chaste lines as White-Gravenor, was Copley Hall, as fine a dormitory as graces any campus. As a speaker, Father Nevils was much in demand, as was his presence at the Capital's most exclusive social functions; and the recognition of his worth brought him decorations from several foreign countries. When his term of office expired, Georgetown lost perhaps the greatest President in her history.

Fr. Arthur A. O'Leary, S.J., succeeded Father Nevils at the helm. To him belongs the unique distinction of being the first native Washingtonian to hold the important post of President of Georgetown. Furthermore, his long association with Georgetown, as professor of ethics, familiarized him with the University's problems, and equipped him to meet them. One of Father O'Leary's keenest interests is the Alumni, a most important group comprising some 16,000 men, to whom little attention had been previously given. In their interest, Father O'Leary has instituted the office of Permanent Alumni Secretary; and brought into existence a monthly bulletin, that is mailed to every corner of the world. During the year of 1939, Georgetown is celebrating its sesquicentennial, and Father O'Leary has definite building plans for the expansion of Georgetown. It is his earnest hope that this year, through the generous contributions of the Alumni, he will have the gratification of seeing his plans materialize.

Georgetown can, with just pride, look back upon her past. Upon Carroll, her founder—eminent Archbishop and foremost citizen; upon Neale and Marechal of Baltimore, DuBourg of New Orleans, Vandevelds of Chicago, Fenwick of Boston, all venerated Bishops, and once part of her, either as Presidents or professors. Upon others, too, like Kohlmann, professor of Leo XIII; Mazella, afterward Car-
dinal; upon Secchi, the renowned astronomer—all these and more, lent the lustre
of their learning and their names to the old institution.

Less richly endowed with buildings and with gold than many another University, nevertheless, through the sound intellectual and moral training she imparts, many of her Alumni have risen to the highest ranks in Church and State. And who can measure her force for moral good, through the medium of thousands of Alumni, whom she has despatched throughout the land, steeped in charity toward their fellowmen and unswerving in their devotion to God and country.

Eagle and lamp, cross and orb—seal of Georgetown—are engraved on their hearts, carried in tenderest affection to the honor of themselves and their Alma Mater. And today, these same sons are everywhere rejoicing in the glory of her one hundred and fifty years; and in supplement to the motto, “Utraque Unum,” emblazoned on her banner, are uniting their voices in one reverberating hope and prayer—“Ad multos annos.”
REVEREND ARTHUR A. O'LEARY, S.J.,
A.B., M.A., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
President of Georgetown University
School of Law

As one familiar with the University of Paris and with the Inns of Court, Bishop Carroll no doubt dreamed of a university which would incorporate, among the other colleges, a school of law. If so, his vision came true eighty-one years later. In 1870, a worthy successor of his, Fr. Bernard Maguire, in collaboration with Judge Martin F. Morris, Dr. Joseph M. Toner, Judge Charles P. James, Charles W. Hoffman and Major General Thomas Ewing, founded Georgetown Law School.

The University pattern was being perfected. Here was a school to carry on the traditions of the schoolmen and to afford education in law and government. There was no narrowness of view, no denominational attitude, no policy of exclusion. The science of the law was to be taught in terms of universality, of natural rights and duties, of its historical development through the common, canon and Roman systems, and of the status of men as well as of property. This was as it should be, and as might be anticipated from a school founded by a Jesuit, a physician, a Methodist, a Harvard man and a soldier.

To study property under Judge James while he was a member of the federal commission, to codify the statutes of the United States, to study constitutional law under Justice Samuel F. Miller, and to attend the classes of Hubley Ashton, a nationally famous lawyer, were opportunities further enlarged by visits to the various federal courts in Washington. Later, there were Richard T. Merrick and Justice Stephen Field, occupying the chair of constitutional law. Judges George Paschall, Martin Norris, W. A. Richardson of the Court of Claims, Joseph Darlington, Jeremiah Wilson and Andrew Bradley, together with attorneys whose reputations brought them to Washington for law or politics. These were the men who gave Georgetown Law School prestige and distinction in its youth. And as the youth, so is the grown man.

The Law School came of age in 1891; and was established permanently at that time in its present building near Judiciary Square, about half way between the Capitol and the White House. (Classes had formerly been held in an old building on Pennsylvania Avenue.) Its two hundred and fifty students of that year represented thirty-seven states. Its alumni were
gaining fame on the bench, at the bar and in national and state governments. The Law School had become a national institution.

The moot court, established in 1875, gave practical training to neophytes; and debating societies, dating back to 1894, supplemented this apprenticeship by giving men self-confidence in argument when facing an audience. A student must not only know the law, he must expound it. The leaders must be men of learning and integrity, who can both write and speak well. With these objectives, Georgetown sponsored the recommendations of the American Bar Association to extend the course to three years in schools desiring recognition. This was in 1897. By 1910 a fully developed year of patent law was offered—and this within view of the Patent Office.

In this period, Georgetown had become one of the largest law schools in the country. But not in numbers, nor in physical equipment is an institution’s position best determined. Rather, as in the case of Georgetown, it is to be found in the progressive spirit, the insistence upon higher standards of admission and graduation, and in the demand that its graduates be men of principle.

Abreast of general educational demands on the part of the American Bar Association and of the Association of American Law Schools, Georgetown in 1935 increased its admission requirements to the four-year bachelor’s degree, now a sine qua non of a few of the ranking law schools. The qualifications requisite for the graduate degrees of Master of Laws and Scientiae Juris Doctoris are identical with the four other outstanding law schools in the United States. The library has been increased to 35,000 volumes, and also includes a wide range of Law Reviews, received in exchange for the Georgetown Law Journal. Full-time teaching lawyers became the nucleus of the staff, with the prospect of more productive research.

Georgetown men are everywhere; and among them, alumni of the Law School constitute no small percentage. They have carried the principles of natural and positive law into every state, into every profession, into every denomination and into every community of America.

With law schools free, with judges profound, with lawyers erudite and straightforward, and legislators aware of progressive social conditions, there can be no danger to the American system. For one hundred and fifty years, Georgetown College has seen the United States prosper, and to this prosperity, in its broadest sense, it has contributed. And Georgetown Law School, for almost half that time, has done its part and fulfilled its founder’s mission.
ENTRANCE TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW
REV. FRANCIS E. LUCEY, S.J., Ph.D.
Regent of the Law School
Law School Faculty

Hon. Jesse C. Adkins, LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.
Professor of Practice and Administration of Criminal Justice

John F. Coughlan, LL.B.
Registrar

Michael M. Doyle, B.A., LL.B.
Judge of the Practice Court

Karl Fenning, B.A., M.A., LL.B., M.P.L.
Professor of Patent Law

Joseph F. Gaghan, M.F.S., LL.B.
Law Librarian and Professor of Legal Bibliography

John W. Guider, B.S., LL.B.
Professor of Air Law and Radio Law

Andrew McC. Hoody, B.A., LL.B.
Professor of Brief Making and Preparation of Legal Instruments

William J. Hughes, LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.
Professor of Federal Practice and Procedure

Walter H. E. Jaeger, B.S., Ph.D., LL.B., J.D.
Professor of Contracts, Sales, Comparative Law, Labor Law, Director of Graduate Research

Aloysius P. Kane, B.A., LL.B., J.D.
Professor of Conflict of Laws, Domestic Relations, Torts and Corporate Finance

Charles V. Koons, B.S., LL.B., J.D.
Professor of Common Law Actions and Damages
Law School Faculty

JOHN ELLSWORTH LASKEY, LL.B., LL.M.
Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure

ROBERT ADAM MAURER, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.
Professor of Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Public Utilities and Municipal Corporations

FRANCIS CARROLL NASH, B.A., LL.B., J.D.
Professor of Equity I and II, Taxation, Statistics

FRED KENELM NIELSEN, B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.
Professor of Procedure before International Tribunals

JOHN O'BRIEN, B.A., M.A., LL.B.
Professor of Legislation and Statutory Interpretation

MARTIN FRANCIS O'DONAGHUE, B.A., LL.B.
Professor of Domestic Relations

ELIJAH BARRETT PRETTVMAN, B.A., M.A., LL.B.
Professor of Taxation

HAROLD GILF RUSCHELBU, B.A., LL.B., S.J.D.
Professor of Corporations, Trusts, and Partnership

JAMES B. SCOTT, B.A., M.A., LL.D., J.U.D., D.C.L.
Professor of Substantive International Law, Burgan Law, and Jurisprudence

FRANCIS C. STETSON, B.A., LL.B.
Professor of Personal and Real Property and Wills

MARIE LOUISE STOLL
Assistant Registrar
Evening Law
Senior Evening Law

CLASS OF 1939

The year 1939, that comes to its academic close in June, sees launched into the swirl of eternal striving another hundred lawyers, survivors of the two hundred and nineteen neophytes that Georgetown took to its bosom four short years ago. Running the gamut from Torts to Taxation has at least developed a sturdy courage that augurs well for success.

By way of recognition, the class saw fit to elect genial Thomas Nelson Arnett, of Alabama, its President and Vermont’s sturdy son of the soil, Gerald Patrick O’Grady, Vice-President. Going West, Montana’s representative, Raymond J. Fox, was named Secretary and, sua inspiratione, Emmett E. Cook, Jr., of Georgia, moved his senatorial timber into the office of Treasurer. Last year’s President, James H. Hynes of Tennessee, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and the nimble-witted John M. McKenna of New York, (with his touch of Lord Acton), was chosen Historian.

With deep regret our class leaves Georgetown and its fine traditions. Our four years have been enjoyable and instructive, and we feel certain that whatever success we may attain in later life will be due in no small measure to the training we have received here. The kindly guidance of Father Lucey, Dean Fegan and the excellent professors who have unstintingly given their time and effort will be missed, but, to a man, the Class of ’39 intends that its endeavors to serve the interests of justice will justify the trust reposed in it.
THOMAS NELSON ARNETT, LL.B.
FLORENCE, ALA.
B.S., State Teachers College, '35.
Class President, Class Sergeant-at-Arms, Gamma Eta Gamma; Gould Law Club; Alabama Member All States Society; Secretary; Member District of Columbia Bar.

ANTHONY A. BERTSCH, LL.B.
DUBUQUE, IOWA
Delta Theta Phi; Member District of Columbia Bar.

WILLIAM A. BLANCHETTE, LL.B.
LACONIA, N.H.
B.S. in C.E., Norwich University (Highest Honors) '22; C.E., Norwich University, '35.

JAMES G. BOSS, LL.B.
LAUREL, MD.
A.B., St. John's College, '35.
Law Journal Staff, Supreme Court Editor; Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN J. BOYLE, LL.B.
BUTTE, MONT.
Phi Alpha Delta, John Carroll Law Club.

HENRY ZOE CARTER, LL.B.
TROY, ALA.
B.S., University of Alabama, '31.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

OGDEN H. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.B.
HORON, S.D.
Law Journal Staff, Gamma Eta Gamma; South Dakota Member All States Society; Member District of Columbia Bar.

TIBO JUAN CHAVEZ, LL.B.
BLEN, N.M.
A.B., University of New Mexico, '35.
Delta Theta Phi; Member District of Columbia Bar.
FRANCIS A. COTTER, LL.B.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Delta Theta Phi, Gould Law Club.

FREDERICK J. CLOSE, LL.B.  
DENVER, COLO.  
Phi Alpha Delta, John Carroll Law Club.

RAWLINS COFFMAN, LL.B.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
A.B., Duke University, '33.  
Gamma Eta Gamma, Prom Committee Chairman.

FRANCIS C. COGLAN, LL.B.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
A.B., Georgetown University, '34.

JAMES O. COLE, LL.B.  
PERU, IND.  
A.B., George Washington University, '34.

EMMETT E. COOK, Jr., LL.B.  
PLAINS, GA.  
B.S.C., University of Georgia, '33.  
Phi Alpha Delta, Vice-President; Georgia Member All States Society; Class Treasurer; Member District of Columbia Bar.

LEO G. CYR, LL.B.  
LIMESTONE, MAINE  
A.B., Holy Cross College, '32.  
M.F.S., Georgetown University, '34.  
Class Vice-President, Gould Law Club.

ROBERT N. DAHLGREN, LL.B.  
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.  
B.B.A., University of Minnesota, '37.
JOHN O. DAHLGREN, LL.B.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
A.B., George Washington University, '35.

PAUL J. DEVINE, LL.B.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
Gamma Eta Gamma.

ROBERT F. DEXTER, LL.B.
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

MITCHELL S. DORET, LL.B.
CHICAGO, ILL.
B.S.C., Loyola University, Chicago, '33.
C.P.A., District of Columbia.
John Carroll Law Club; Recorder; Law Journal Staff; Member District of Columbia Bar.

CHARLES H. DUNPHY, LL.B.
PALLIEM, MASS.
B.A., Massachusetts State College, '34.
John Carroll Law Club.

JOSEPH L. DWYER, LL.B.
STOUGHTON, MASS.
Gamma Eta Gamma; Member District of Columbia Bar.

HERBERT H. FERGUSON, LL.B.
YORK, S.C.
A.B., Presbyterian College, '33.
Delta Theta Phi; South Carolina Alumnae Society; Gould Law Club; Member District of Columbia Bar.

JAMES F. FOLEY, LL.B.
NEWPORT, R.I.
A.B., Holy Cross College, '32.
Delta Theta Phi; John Carroll Law Club; Law Journal; Public Debates; Interfraternity Council; Member District of Columbia Bar.
RANDALL D. FOSTER, LL.B.
NOKESVILLE, VA.
John Carroll Law Club, Chancellor; Prize Debates, 4; Member District of Columbia Bar.

RAYMOND JOSEPH FOX, LL.B.
BUTTE, MONT.
Delta Theta Phi; John Carroll Law Club; Secretary Senior Class.

GEORGE D. GATINS, LL.B.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
A.B., Mount St. Mary's College, '35.

DAVID J. GATZENMEIER, LL.B.
NEWPORT, R.I.
John Carroll Law Club; Junior Class Treasurer; Member District of Columbia Bar.

WILLIAM E. GELDER, LL.B.
RENO, NEV.
Delta Theta Phi; Nevada Member All States Society; Member District of Columbia Bar.

LLOYD E. HAIGHT, LL.B.
POCATELLO, IDAHO
Delta Theta Phi.

SAMUEL HANENBERG, LL.B.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
John Carroll Law Club; Member District of Columbia Bar.

ARTHUR HEALY, LL.B.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JAMES I. HEINZ, LL.B.
Selma, Ala.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

DANIEL L. HERRMANN, LL.B.
Wilmington, Del.
A.B., University of Delaware, '15.
Delaware Member All States Society.

JAMES JOSEPH HINES, LL.B.
Oaklawn, R.I.
John Carroll Law Club.

JOHN GRADY HODGES, LL.B.
Apalachicola, Fla.

JAMES H. HYNES, LL.B.
Nashville, Tenn.
A.B. (Magna Cum Laude), Springhill College, '31.
Junior Class President, Gould Law Club; Vice-Chancellor;
Gamma Eta Gamma; Ye Demesday Booke, Editor.

JOHN SEXTON JAMES, LL.B.
Helena, Mont.
B.A., Carroll College, '34.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

THOMAS JOSEPH JENKINS, LL.B.
Washington, D.C.
A.B., Georgetown University, '34.

KEVIN EDWARD KEEGAN, LL.B.
New Haven, Conn.
B.S., Georgetown University, '34.
EDWIN J. KENNEDY, LL.B.
RED BANK, N.J.
Gould Law Club.

LEO LOXTERKAMP, LL.B.
CARROLL, IOWA
A.B., Creighton University, '28.
M.B.A., Harvard University, '31.
Gamma Eta Gamma; John Carroll Law Club.

JEREMIAH F. MAHONEY, LL.B.
CASPER, WYO.
Freshman Class President; Gould Law Club; Wyoming Member All States Society; Gamma Eta Gamma; Member District of Columbia Bar.

MAX MALIN, LL.B.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
A.B., Brooklyn College, '34.
Law Journal Staff; Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN JAMES MANNION, LL.B.
FORT LYON, COLO.
Gould Law Club; Sodality; Member District of Columbia Bar.

THAD C. MARTIN, LL.B.
EL DORADO, ARK.

FRANCIS H. McADAMS, LL.B.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
B.S., Georgetown University, '35.

DENNIS McCARTHY, LL.B.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Member District of Columbia Bar.
CHARLES F. McCLINTOCK, LL.B.
WICHITA, KANS.
A.B., University of Wichita, '35.
Gamma Eta Gamma.

WILLIAM E. MCCOLLAM, LL.B.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
A.B., Gonzaga University, '35.
Pi Alpha Delta; Member District of Columbia Bar.

DAVID M. McCONNELL, LL.B.
CHESTER, S.C.

WILLIAM MCCUTCHEON, LL.B.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN MICHAEL McKENNA, LL.B.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Class Historian, Gould Law Club; Law Journal Staff;
Member District of Columbia Bar.

ALLAN B. MILLER, LL.B.
DULUTH, MINN.
Law Journal Staff, Minnesota Member All States Society.

JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, LL.B.
BERNAHILLO, N.M.

HAROLD E. MOTT, LL.B.
FORT SMITH, ARK.
A.B., Arkansas State Teachers College, '33.
Class President; Prize Debates; Gamma Eta Gamma,
Arkansas Member All States Society, Vice President; Law
Journal Staff, John Carroll Law Club.
WALTER DODGE MURPHY, LL.B.
Chevy Chase, Md.
B.S., Georgetown University, '33.
Gould Law Club, Law Journal Staff, Gamma Eta Gamma;
Member District of Columbia Bar.

JAMES J. NAJJUM, JR., LL.B.
Roanoke, Va.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

CHESTER A. OAKLEY, LL.B.
Newport, R.I.
Class Vice-President; Ye Dimday Bookie, Business
Manager Law School; Gamma Eta Gamma;
Member District of Columbia Bar.

WILLIAM JOSEPH O'BRIEN, LL.B.
Manchester, N.H.
A.B., St. Anselm College, '35.
Gould Law Club, New Hampshire Member All States
Society; Sodality; Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN JOSEPH O'CONNELL, LL.B.
Washington, D.C.
B.S., Georgetown University, '35.

GERALD PATRICK O'GRADY, LL.B.
St. Albans, Vt.
A.B. (Magna Cum Laude), Tufts College, '36.
Class Vice-President, Law Journal Staff, Associate Editor;
Gould Law Club, Sodality, Gamma Eta Gamma;
Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN B. OLIVERSON, JR., LL.B.
Washington, D.C.
Delta Theta Phi, Tribune.

WALTER R. ORME, LL.B.
Providence, R.I.
A.B., Providence College, '34.
EVENING LAW SCHOOL

BENJAMIN C. POLLARD, LL.B.
EVANSTON, ILL.
B.S. in C.E., Notre Dame University, '34
Delta Theta Phi; Sodality.

EUGENE A. SCANLAN, LL.B.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
A.B., Rockhurst College, '34.
Gould Law Club; Sodality; Member District of Columbia Bar.

WILLIAM H. SCOLNICK, LL.B.
LEWISTON, MAINE

JOHN FOLEY SCOTT, LL.B.
WORCESTER, MASS.
A.B. (Magna Cum Laude), Holy Cross College, '35
Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN F. SULLIVAN, LL.B.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Sodality.

CURTIS P. SUMMERS, LL.B.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
B.S., Howard College, '33.
M.B.A., Harvard University, '34.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

HENRY WHITCOMB SWEENEY, LL.B.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Ph.D., Columbia University, '34.
Law Journal Staff; Federal Legislation Editor; Professor of
Accounting, Georgetown Foreign Service School; Author,
"Stabilized Accounting" (Harper & Bros., 1936).

HORTON R. TELFORD, LL.B.
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
John Carroll Law Club.
FRANKLIN N. PARKS, LL.B.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
A.B., Catholic University, '34.
Gamma Eta Gamma; Law Journal Staff, Recent Decisions Editor; Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOHN P. TRAYERS, LL.B.
CANTON, MASS.
Ph.B., Holy Cross College, '34.
Sodality.

WILMOT W. TREW, JR., LL.B.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAMES EDWARD WELCH, LL.B.
GALENA, MO.
A.B., University of Maryland, '34.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, LL.B.
CHEYENNE, WYO.
B.S., University of Utah, '32.
M.S., University of Utah, '33.
Member District of Columbia Bar.

WARREN WINDLE, LL.B.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Gould Law Club.

JOHN O. WOODS, LL.B.
CHESTER, S.C.
A.B., Presbyterian College, '33.
ENTERING the third year of their study of law, the members of the Class of '40 found their initial enrollment considerably diminished. It was still a typical Georgetown law class, however, with its members being drawn from forty-five of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Election of class officers was held early in the term and when the smoke and fanfare cleared, perennial Jesse Bradford Hawley, Jr., of Idaho, was seen to have succeeded himself as President; William Joseph Regan secured the office of Vice-President; Cary McNab Euwer of Maryland was elected Secretary; and John Philip Campbell of California won the post of Class Treasurer.

Justifiably proud of its record made during the preceding two years, the class again strongly identified itself in school activities. The following members attained coveted positions on the staff of the Law Journal: Cary Euwer, Harry Merican, Philip Treibich, Robert Graham, Albert Feissner, Mitchell Dworet, Ralph Dorius and Sidney Goldstein.

Participation in the Prize Debates brought additional credit on the third-year class. Selected in his second year as the outstanding speaker in the school, Edward Morgan, representing Gould Law Club, again won the second preliminary debate, and another third-year man, Robert T. Murphy, Chancellor of Gould, won the third.
THE Class of '41, beginning its second year at Georgetown, resolved at the outset to maintain the high standing made last year and to better it, if possible. To this end several members succeeded in qualifying for the Law Journal staff, while others acquitted themselves with notable ability in the Gould and White Law Clubs.

An early election found the following officers installed: Frank E. Nattier of Kansas, President; Sidney S. Sachs of the District of Columbia, Vice-President; Joseph M. Dawson of the District of Columbia, Secretary; and Carl F. Schaefer of Maryland, Treasurer. With the exception of the Vice-Presidency, all the offices were filled by graduates of Georgetown College.

Having gotten the legal feel, after a freshman year of timorous approach, classroom recitations and comments took on an omniscience that would credit a judge of high degree, though on closer scrutiny the legal reasoning might have lacked the same invulnerable quality.

The pleasure of the constant progress made by the class was immeasurably lessened by the sudden death of two of its finest members, Geronimo Fonacier and Nathan Rosenthal.
In the fall of 1938, the doors of Georgetown, creaky with tradition, swung slowly open to admit one hundred and thirty-five legal novices. They came from practically every State in the Union, but their purpose was single—to be Georgetown lawyers. To this end they bravely plunged into study, and soon bewilderment turned into satisfying understanding as unfamiliar concepts and terminology unfolded under the skilful exposition of professors.

The political instinct, latent in all lawyers, flowered and before long a hotly contested campaign for class offices was in full swing. Those emerging victorious were: William Vincent Reilly of Madison, Wis., President; Peter Noon of Brownsville, Pa., Vice-President; Francis B. Allen of the District of Columbia, Secretary; Charles A. Camalier, Jr., of the District of Columbia, Treasurer; Page B. Clagett of Mitchelville, Md., Sergeant-at-Arms; and to record the accomplishments of the group, John W. Mulroy of New London, Wis., was chosen Class Historian.

If accomplishment keeps pace with promise and desire, it is felt that the Class of '42 can someday take its place in the long line of Georgetown lawyers known far and wide for the thoroughness of their knowledge, the loyalty to their tradition and their respect for the ethics of their profession.
THE Ashley Mulgrave Gould Law Club, with its active program of intra-club debates, mock trials and discussions of current legal problems, fulfills the greatest need of a law student by blending theory with practice.

In the classroom the student learns much about theory and principles involving the problems of the legal profession, the use of which is ordinarily postponed. The club activities, however, afford the members an opportunity to appreciate more keenly the viewpoint of the active practitioner and to apply their classroom knowledge before the shades of time have dimmed it. An evident benefit of Gould membership is the good fortune of being addressed by men enjoying high repute in legal circles and seeing, through their experience, how legal knowledge is applied.

Following valuable precedents of the past, the club has insisted on quality rather than quantity in its membership. The success of this policy is readily apparent in the names of Gould men inscribed on the Roll of Prize Debaters of Georgetown Law School. The coveted prize of having the school's best speaker has been won by Gould more times than by any other club.

In no small measure is the success of Gould Law Club due to the foresight of the members in selecting their leaders. Those who guided its destinies during 1938-39 were: Robert T. Murphy of Rhode Island, Chancellor; James H. Hynes of Tennessee, Vice-Chancellor; Edmund J. Carberry, Jr., of Rhode Island, Secretary; Edward P. Morgan of Missouri, and last year's prize debate winner, Treasurer; and Jesse B. Hawley of Idaho, Sergeant-at-Arms. To them goes much of the credit for the successful 1938-39 season Gould enjoyed.
CONTINUING the splendid efforts of the officers and members of John Carroll Law Club of past years, a well-rounded schedule of debates, trials and discussions was adopted by the club for the 1938-39 term.

Well-attended and keen competitions found Harold H. Mott chosen to represent the John Carroll Law Club in the first Prize Debate, and this same honor was won by Chancellor Foster for the second Debate and by Samuel Hanenberg for the third. The John Carroll Law Club has always been known for the splendid ability of its members to speak on their feet, and the fine efforts of these men did nothing to detract from that reputation.

Randall Dowe Foster, a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia, assumed the reins of the club and with untiring effort has successfully stimulated interest at every meeting. The other elected officers were John Philip Campbell, Vice-Chancellor; Mitchell Solomon Dvoret, Recorder; Walter George Kapp, Comptroller; and James M. Fallon, Marshal.

Among the distinguished guests of the club at its 1938 installation banquet at the Mayflower Hotel were the Honorable Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; the Honorable William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Honorable Joseph Jackson, Associate Justice of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; and the Honorable Charles Fahey, General Counsel to the National Labor Relations Board.

The invaluable opportunities for self-expression and for hearing outstanding legal authorities, as well as the fine friendships formed through club activities, have been a happy reward for the efforts of the members of John Carroll Law Club in keeping the accomplishments of Georgetown's oldest law club on the same high level.
The "Benjamin" of the law school organizations is the All-States Society, now in its second year. This society was conceived by a group of students who felt the necessity of having a social group composed of students from each state in the United States, among whom there could be an interchange of ideas and thought.

The charter allows each state one student representative. Each representative at the conclusion of his senior year passes his membership on to a student of his own choosing, who is a citizen of the same state as the outgoing representative.

In the cosmopolitan atmosphere of this society, ample opportunity is found for social expression in periodic dinners and other informal functions. The highlight of the year is the dinner at which the outgoing representatives introduce their successors to the members of the society.

A more serious function of the society is to serve the school in maintaining an active law school alumni directory, keeping in touch with the accomplishments of the alumni and informing them of the program and progress of the law school.

With its ambitious program and helpful purpose, the All-States Society seems assured of stability and perpetuation among the various social and legal organizations of the law school.

At a formal meeting of the executive committee early in the year, Harold E. Mott of Fort Smith, Ark., was installed as President; William J. O'Brien, Jr., of Manchester, N.H., was named Vice-President; the office of Secretary fell to Thomas Nelson Arnett of Florence, Ala.; Richard M. Tigner, Jr., of Roswell, N.M., was designated Treasurer, and the role of Historian of the Society was given to Jeremiah F. Mahoney of Casper, Wyo.
Morning Law
THE senior morning class descended upon Georgetown Law School in the autumn of 1936 from a score of states, literally from Maine to California and from Texas to Minnesota, fortified by the hauteur and cultural accomplishments represented by bachelors' diplomas from some twenty-five accredited colleges (in conformity with recently prescribed standards of admission). What with a balancing of inconveniences, losses and accretions, and with summer sessions, canned briefs and laborious days with texts and cases, the class has maintained its numbers and discipline despite the sustained conflict with the laws, the technicalities of examinations often incommensurable with the class work, the charming perversities of professors, and its own undeveloped mnemotechnics.

In retrospect, it has been an interesting class; as, undisturbed by wars, European explosions, the death of nations, the persecution of peoples, the combat of communism with fascism, the assault on the Supreme Court, and the odious metastasis of federal procedure in the middle of the game, it pursued the law and met dismal days with equanimity.

Deeply appreciative of the efforts of its professors and profoundly grateful for their precept and example, the members of this class go forth to labor at the bar of justice resolved to take their places among their illustrious predecessors.
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We returned in September as Second Year men, much wiser but none the sadder for our first encounter with the law during the past year. Our number was decreased, for the most part by men transferring to the afternoon section. On the other hand, several new members were picked up by way of transferral.

One of the first undertakings of the current year was the election of officers. Peter Brennan of Illinois was re-elected President. Another repeater was the Treasurer, Hugo M. Castello of New York. The office of Vice-President was filled by Joseph W. Keirnan of the District of Columbia, and that of Secretary by A. Terence Doris of Georgia.

It was this year that we were introduced to the workings of The Georgetown Law Journal in all of its ramifications. We also actively participated in the work of the law clubs and profited greatly thereby. As the year draws to a close, we look forward with anticipation to our last year of law school study, and then, to a more distant vista—careers in the profession of the law.

The fact that devotion to the serious study of the law is and should be of primary importance to the law student did not deter the Class of '40 from an active participation in the social life incident to school life. The annual Law School Prom proved to be a welcome relief to the tedium of a year devoted to work and left many pleasant memories.
ON that bright day in September many cases ago, half a hundred embryonic lawyers gathered outside the doors of Hall Nine and waited with mixed emotions the beginning of a new experience. Apparently the strongest of these emotions was distrust, for when all had taken their seats, there existed between teacher and pupils a kind of no-man's-land behind which we were to hide until forcibly ejected, as it were, from our suits of anonymity. Thus forced to try our wings, we soon became accustomed to the daily routine—becoming acquainted with ourselves and with the hourly changing file of professors who occupied the chair. These latter soon resolved into individuals and from some we came to expect a barrage of puns (?), from others honeyed words which by references to the unsuspecting one's "tremendous intellect" and infallible memory for dates, lulled the victim into a false sense of security before he was dispatched with a deft and practiced stroke.

Today we find ourselves fused into that mysterious entity known as a class and equipped with a full complement of officers. These are Frederick H. Walton, Jr., President; William M. Lesher, Vice-President; Laidler B. Mackall, Secretary; and John W. Hannon, Treasurer. Having survived mid-year exams, and the subsequent prom, the First Year Morning Class seems fairly launched in its study of the law.
FOR the purpose of developing ability as public speakers, learning the art of debate in pursuance of our chosen profession, and the upholding of the Truth, the spirit of Loyalty, and those ideals fostered by our University."

The purpose of the Pierce Butler Law Club is well expressed in the above quoted preamble of our Constitution. Toward the attainment of this expressed purpose the club has ever directed its sincerest efforts.

Founded in 1924 by Acting Dean Hugh J. Fegan, and sponsored by Pierce Butler, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the club has prospered with each succeeding year until it has reached its present-day proportions. Admission to the bar of the club may only be gained through application to the committee on admissions and subsequent ratification by the committee. Having once gained admission to the bar, each member must actively participate in club activities, under penalty of being held in contempt and disbarred.

Meetings are held weekly at which the members take part in trials, debates and discussions. In addition the club sponsors several luncheons, at which time the members have occasion to meet and listen to men of great note in the legal profession. At the end of each year, a banquet is held in honor of Mr. Justice Butler, and as the embryonic lawyers listen to the pleasing intonations of his voice, to his wisdom and advice, they assume from his very presence a new confidence, and disband with renewed ardor for their life vocation.

The officers of the club, Messrs. Maloney, Browning, Crenshaw, Daugherty, and Brennan, voice the gratitude of the entire club to Dean Fegan, Butler Law Club's "sine qua non."
Edward Douglass
White Law Club
TENTH YEAR

THE Edward Douglass White Law Club, which was formed in 1929 "to stimulate and maintain interest in the discussion of legal questions before an appellate court," has outgrown this restriction contained in its Constitution, and today offers to its members not only the opportunity to argue before an "appellate court," but also an opportunity to take part in "jury cases," arguments in "motions court," arguments before "administrative bodies," and extemporaneous discussions of current legal problems. Our club, which bears the name of one of Georgetown's most illustrious sons, the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, can indeed be said to have expanded its activities in order to meet changing times.

All in all, ten years of existence have allowed the club to instill in the minds and hearts of its members a deep and abiding respect for our organization, and a love of those things for which the club was created and for which it has existed. We who are about to leave Georgetown will always keep with us cherished memories, both legal and social, of the days when we were "White Men." May those who come after us terminate their membership in the club with the same regrets.

And to our good friend and moderator, Professor Maurer, we, the officers, Michael Keegan, Chancellor; Ernest Griffiths, Vice-Chancellor; Woodruff Deem, Secretary; Frederick Tourkow, Treasurer; Albert Gonzales, Sergeant-at-Arms, extend our multiple thanks, and a fervent hope of continued success as moderator of a law club whose spiritual godfather was described as "a patriot and statesman of spotless integrity and consummate wisdom." May the members of the White Law Club emulate the qualities of their illustrious patron!
IN November of 1912, there appeared at The Georgetown Law School Volume 1, Number 1, of The Georgetown Law Journal. Mr. Eugene Quay, the first editor, set a precedent when he wrote: "The Law Journal begins its career without excuse, without apology, because its editors believe that it has a reason for existence, and is in a fair way to accomplish a definite purpose."

Throughout twenty-seven volumes, extending over the same number of years, no excuse or apology has ever issued, but rather each volume shows unmistakably that The Journal has a reason for existence and is accomplishing its purpose in the forwarding of legal thought at Georgetown.

The Journal serves as a medium for the expression of the best in contemporary legal thought. Since its inception, the Journal has published articles of merit contributed by men proficient in the various fields of the law. Emphasis is also laid upon student contributions and a position on the staff of the Journal not only provides an opportunity for obtaining valuable experience but also is a means of recognizing outstanding scholarship.

It is fitting, then, that in this, the sesquicentennial anniversary of the founding of Georgetown University, the Journal should expand from a quarterly into a monthly publication, appearing in eight issues during the academic year. The Editorial Staff was not unaware of the new duties thereby imposed, nor unmindful of its heritage in following the ever high example of prior Boards of Editors. But with the encouragement of the faculty, with the particular assistance of an able faculty advisor, Dr. Reuschlein, and under the efficient direction of Editor Connally, we feel that another measure of progress has been added.
Delta Chi Fraternity

GEORGETOWN CHAPTER ESTABLISHED 1903

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Professor of Law

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