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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

GRADUATE SCHOOL

RECORD OF THE YEAR 1925-1926 ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1926-1927

GRADUATE COURSES

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Vol. I. MAY, 1926 No. 2

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CORRESPONDENCE

Information regarding entrance requirements, admission, fees and courses may be secured by writing to the Dean of the Graduate School, 1901 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CALENDAR 1926-1927

1926

Sept. 27 Tues. Registration. Sept. 29 Thurs. Lectures begin.

Nov. 24 Wed. Thanksgiving recess.

Nov. 29 Mon. Work resumed. Dec. 17 Fri. Christmas recess.

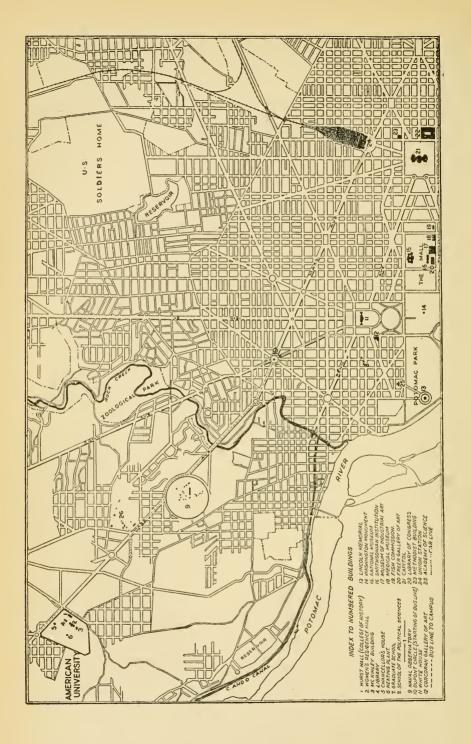
1927

Jan.4 Tues. Work resumed.

Feb. 1 Tues. Beginning of second semester. Feb. 22 Tues. Washington's Birthday; a holiday.

Apr. 14 Thurs. Easter recess.
Apr. 19 Tues. Work resumed.

May 31 Tues. Commencement Day.



1926		1927	
JANUARY	JULY	JANUARY	JULY
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24 25 26 27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	31
31			
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28	29 30 31	27 28	28 29 30 31
MARCH	SEPTEMBER	MARCH	SEPTEMBER
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25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 25 27 28 29
	31		30 31
MAY	NOVEMBER	MAY	NOVEMBER
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23 24 25 26 27 28 29	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	29 30 31	27 28 29 30
30 31	202930	293031	
JUNE	DECEMBER	JUNE	DECEMBER
SMIWIFS	S M T W T F S	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
27 28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31

THE CORPORATION

The American University was incorporated by an Act of Congress of the United States on February 24th, 1893. It is under the control of the Board of Trustees consisting of not less than forty nor more than fifty persons.

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- HENRY R. RATHBONE, A.B., LL.D., Lecturer in Current Legislation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

LOCATION.

The work of administration and instruction in the Graduate School is carried on at the Downtown Center, F Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, Northwest.

The Campus of about ninety acres on which are situated the main buildings of the College of Liberal Arts extends along the highest ridge in the District of Columbia in the northwest section, overlooking the City of Washington.

The lecture halls of the Graduate School are within four blocks of the principal buildings of seven of the ten Departments of the Federal Government (State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior, Commerce and Labor); and also, four blocks or less from the White House, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Civil Service Commission, National Academy of Science, Corcoran Art Gallery, Red Cross, Daughters of the American Revolution, Pan-American Union and City Auditorium.

WASHINGTON AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

The educational resources of Washington are almost limitless. There are fifty embassies and legations of foreign governments. The Library of Congress has over 3,000,000 volumes, 170,000 maps, 919,000 pieces of music, 424,783 photographs, prints and engravings. The Public Library has 227,500 volumes and 50,000 mounted pictures. The Bureau of Standards has a scientific staff of 550 specialists. Work done in the Bureau is accepted by the best of universities. Among other facilities for research work in Washington are: The Smithsonian Institution, the New National Museum, the Pan-American Union, the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, the Department of Labor, the Woman's Bureau, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Bureau of Scientific Literature, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Corcoran School of Art, the National Gallery of Art, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Carnegie Institution, the officers of fifty-four national patriotic and welfare organizations, the offices of fortythree religious bodies, the offices of twenty-nine scientific societies and headquarters of twelve reform associations. The free resources afforded by Washington for research work could not be provided by hundreds of millions dollars in endowments.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

The University has a general library of about 30,000 volumes. In addition to this there are department libraries in connection with the schools. In some of these there are exceptional opportunities for students as they have constant access to the standard works on the various subjects, and in some courses, a very unusual collection.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS.

The College of Liberal Arts of the American University is located on the Campus, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, Northwest. Four years college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts is offered. Fire-proof Women's Residence for two hundred students.

The School of the Political Sciences is located at 1907 F Street Northwest. This is a professional school requiring two years of college work as an entrance requirement. A two-year course is given in the political sciences leading to the degree of Bachelor of Political Science.

Catalogs of these schools will be furnished upon request.

The Graduate School of American University offers work leading to the advanced degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Political Science, and Doctor of Philosophy. The School controls all graduate work of the University, and recommends the graduate degrees.

DIVISIONS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

The scholastic year is divided into two semesters of seventeen weeks each.

FEES.

A matriculation fee of five dollars is payable upon admission to the University.

The tuition fee is seventy-five dollars a semester, payable in advance.

All students receiving a degree from the American University will pay at least one full year tuition.

Students registered for less than full number of courses will pay ten dollars per period each semester.

Students having completed all courses required for a degree may take cultural courses for which they will pay one-half regular tuition.

Tuition fees are not returnable except in case of sickness or causes entirely beyond the control of the student. No portion of the returnable fees shall be returned for voluntary withdrawal after thirty days from date of registration of the student. In no case will more than one-half of the fees be refunded.

A diploma fee of ten dollars is payable before graduation.

Special terms are granted to clergymen, candidates for the ministry, and missionaries.

PERIODS.

Each lecture period is one hour and a quarter, except in certain courses open to graduate and undergraduate students. In these courses the period is fifty minutes.

MAJOR SUBJECTS.

Candidates majoring in the following Departments will consult the heads of Departments respectively relative to the course of study to be pursued.

Philosophy—Frank W. Collier.
Political Science—Albert H. Putney.
International Law—Ellery C. Stowell.
English—Paul Kaufman.
Religious Education—John E. Bentley.
Fine Arts—Will Hutchins.
Economics—Delos O. Kinsman.

CREDITS

To obtain credit for a full term's work a candidate must take at least ten hours per week, or eight periods of class room work.

No student will be permitted to take more courses than the number in which he can maintain a high standard of scholarship.

Students will be marked H, P or F in each course. H represents honor standing, P is the pass mark and F means failure. Every candidate for a degree must receive an H mark in courses representing at least two-thirds of the number of hours required for a degree. Students are permitted to elect courses to a maximum of ten hours per week. After their first semester, students will not be permitted to take in any semester course aggregating more than one and a half times the number of the hours of the courses in which they secured an H mark the previous semester; except that every student will be permitted to take five hours per week. Students who secure honor grades, H, in every course taken in any semester, will be permitted to take the maximum hours per week the following semester.

ADMISSION AS GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Persons who have received a bachelor's degree from a college or scientific school of approved standing may be admitted to the Graduate School upon presentation of a complete transcript of undergraduate work.

Admission to the school does not imply, however, that the student will be accepted as a candidate for an advanced degree. Such candidacy is determined upon individual merit after the student has demonstrated to the Committee on Candidacy his ability to do work of graduate character.

Graduate students will register in person in the office of the Dean, if possible, on or before one of the regular registration days—namely, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the opening week of the School.

A certified transcript of the complete undergraduate record must be presented either at the time of registration or, preferably, several weeks in advance.

All students are required to register at the beginning of each semester.

AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned, any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled as an auditor on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses as they may be able to pursue. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for courses attended.

DEGREES.

The Graduate School confers the following degrees: Master of Arts, Master of Political Sciences, and Doctor of Philosophy. The requirements are as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS AND MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCES.

The degree of Master of Arts may be conferred upon persons who have received a bachelor's degree from a college or scientific school of approved standing. It is expected that the graduate work will be carried on in the special field of the undergraduate major.

The degree of Master of Political Sciences may be conferred upon students whose major undergraduate work has been in the field of the political sciences—economics, history, government, diplomacy, international law, foreign trade, sociology, etc.

Residence Requirement.—The candidate must have pursued studies in residence in the Graduate School of the American University for a period equivalent to one full scholastic year. No credit toward the degree shall be given for work done elsewhere.

Majors and Minors.—A candidate for a Master's degree must present credit amounting to at least twenty-four semester hours in approved courses chosen from not more than three departments of study. At least twelve hours of this credit shall be for work in one department, and at least twelve hours ordinarily shall be from courses numbered in the 500 group of that department. The other twelve hours may be from courses numbered in the 400 group.

Foreign Languages.—A candidate for the Master's degree shall give satisfactory evidence of being able to read the literature of his special field in one foreign language. An examination in for-

eign language shall be passed before candidacy for the degree is approved.

Thesis.—In addition to completing twenty-four semester hours, the candidate must present a thesis on an approved topic in the field of his major subject. The subject of the thesis must be filed with the Dean not later than the first of November on a blank form furnished by the office, and the thesis itself must be filed with the Dean not later than the first Monday in April. The thesis must be printed or typewritten in prescribed form. Three copies must be furnished to the University Library. Thesis paper and covers will be obtained from the University.

Examination.—Candidates for the degree must pass a final oral examination on the thesis and on the entire field of his study, including major and minors, before a committee composed of at least three professors of the Graduate School.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be conferred on a student who has been granted a bachelor's degree by American University or by another institution of accepted standing under the following regulations:

Period of Study.—The minimum period required for securing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is three years of graduate study, or the equivalent. The last year, or the first two years, must be spent in residence at the American University. Study for a specified time will in no case be regarded as sufficient ground for conferring the degree, but in all cases high attainments in scholarship and evidence of capacity for original investigation are demanded.

Majors and Minors.—The candidate will give at least two-thirds of his time (amounting to forty-eight semester hours, or the equivalent) to advanced work in one department of study, which shall constitute his primary subject. In addition, he will complete at least fourteen semester hours of work in a secondary subject approved by the department in which his primary subject lies, and by the Committee on Candidacy. The courses presented for credit in the secondary subject shall be chosen from courses numbered in the 400 or the 500 group. A total of at least seventy-two

semester hours (or the equivalent), including a thesis, are required for the degree.

Preliminary Examination.—A student is not permitted to take the final examination for the degree until he has been formally admitted to candidacy. Not later than the first of November preceding the final examination, defined in the succeeding paragraph. the student shall file with the Dean of the Graduate School his application to be admitted to candidacy for the Doctor's degree. This application shall be referred to a committee of three persons, nominated by the Dean, one of whom shall be the head of the department in which the principal work is done. The committee shall conduct a preliminary examination, which may be written or oral (or both) covering the fields of the candidate's major, of his minor or minors, and covering also the investigation under way for a thesis. This committee shall report to the faculty (at its first meeting after such reference) concerning the preparation and general qualification of the candidate, and concerning his ability to read at sight at least two foreign languages, the literature of his primary subject, and shall make recommendations as to his acceptance, and shall indicate further requirements to be met.

Thesis.—The candidate must present a thesis upon an approved topic in the field of his major subject; this thesis must give evidence of original investigation, and will constitute a contribution to the knowledge of the subject treated.

Three typewritten copies of the completed thesis must be filed with the Dean not later than the 1st of April. The thesis must be approved by a committee of three persons, including the head of the major department, appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School. After the approval of the thesis by this committee, the candidate must furnish the University Librarian with one hundred printed copies of his thesis; or, in lieu thereof, he must file a bond for the estimated cost of publication as a guarantee that one hundred copies will be furnished the library within two years from the date of filing of the bond.

Selected parts, an abstract, or a digest of the completed thesis published in recognized scientific journals, and duly certified by the major department and approved by the Faculty, may be accepted in lieu of the publication requirements stated above. In this case the candidates must file one hundred reprints of these articles with the University Librarian.

Final Examination.—The final examination, which is both written and oral, is held between May 1 and May 25, and covers the major subject, including the thesis. The Dean of the Graduate School will appoint for each candidate an examining committee composed of at least five persons, the professor in charge of the major subject being chairman.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Academic Council may grant annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

SWIFT FOUNDATION.

The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellow-ship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500 to \$600. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Massey Foundation.

Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey \$50,000 was left to the American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of deficiency of applicants, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

Applicants for fellowships should apply to the office of the University as soon as possible for application blanks, fill them out and return them to the University not later than March 31st. An earlier date, however, is to be preferred. Candidates will have preference, other things being equal, who submit a definite plan and outline of contemplated research. A photograph of the applicant is requested.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

By authority of the American University, the Academic Council is given permission to grant five scholarships to student graduates of colleges or universities in the United States and five scholarships to students recommended by the representatives of five foreign governments.







PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Collier and Professor John.

The courses in philosophy are so arranged that the classroom work, which covers the principal problems in philosophy, may be covered in three years. The research should be done simultaneously, but the time element is not so important in this phase of the work as is the ability of the student to demonstrate that he is able to carry on independent investigation.

THEORY OF THOUGHT.

The meaning and scope of Philosophy, the general nature and conditions of thought, perception, the significance of the categories, the notion, the judgment, inference, proof, explanation, structural fallacies, deduction and induction.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms of the aforementioned problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Theoretical and practical possibility of Philosophical Scepticism, Realism and Idealism, Apriorism and Empiricism, the distinction between knowledge and belief.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticism of the foregoing problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

METAPHYSICS.

The consideration of the aim and field of metaphysics will be followed with the investigation of the problems of (1) Ontology—Appearance and Reality, Being, the Nature of Things, Change and Identity, Casualty, and the Nature of the World-Ground; (2) Cosmology—Space, Time, Motion, Matter, Force, and the Cosmic Mechanism; (3) Psychology—the Soul, the Relation of Soul and Body, Mental Mechanism, Freedom and Necessity.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the problems as stated. Research work will be assigned for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

THEISM.

Religion, its origin and rational ground, the unity, intelligence, and personality of the World-Ground; the metaphysical attributes of the World-Ground; the relation of God to the world; the ethical nature of the World-Ground; Theism and Practical Life.

In the classroom there will be discussions and criticisms of these problems as stated above, and independent research work will be required of each student. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

ETHICS.

The course will cover the fundamental ethical ideas, Good, Duty, and Virtue; the principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, and Evolutionary Ethics, the Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society.

The classroom work will consist of discussion and criticisms of these problems as outlined by the instructor. Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

The reason, purpose and authority of law. Relation of past and present laws to morals, psychology, economic and social evolution.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The entire third year will be given to the history of Philosophy. Classroom work will consist of the discussion and criticism of the main problems of each philosophical system. The standard works on the History of Philosophy will be followed, with readings from the original sources. Independent research work will be required of students, and individual work will be assigned, papers being presented to the instructor monthly.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

The Relation of Philosophy to Religion. The essential nature of Religion. Religion and the Problem of Knowledge. Religion and the Ontological Problem. The Divine attributes, Omnipotence, Omniscience, Omnipresence, God as Personal and Ethical. The Problem of Evil. The Destiny of Man.

Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned. Papers will be presented to the instructor monthly.





PSYCHOLOGY.

Professor Collier and Professor Bentley.

Preliminary courses are listed in the catalog of the College of Liberal Arts (see page 29). These courses are open to graduate students who desire to review introductory studies.

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY (Advanced Course).

- (a) A consideration of the structural and functional aspects of psychology and a discussion of the elementary processes, sensation, feeling, the simple image and attention with special reference to recent theories and psychological literature.
- (b) Lectures and demonstrations dealing with the complex processes of perception, association, memory, imagination, action, thought and emotion.
- (a) and (b) constitute a systematic survey of the field of experimental human psychology. They presuppose a familiarity with the general content of psychology in its fundamental nature and aim to fit the student for the application of psychology to the applied sciences. The treatment will be historical and critical.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

This course will be approached from the following points of view:

- (a) Biological and Physiological, dealing with the nervous system in terms of stimulation and function; the development of man's original nature and capacities.
- (b) Psychological, dealing with the inheritance of mental traits and human variations; the measurement of intelligence; rate and progress in learning; the higher thought processes and the psychology of the elementary and high school subjects.
- (c) Sociological, dealing with the educational value of social organization, the conditions of efficient mental activity and hygiene in the light of social adjustment.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The study of the mental characters of man as they are affected by his social life. Investigation of such problems as the nature of the social unit, the group mind in its different aspects, the crowd, the mob, the deliberate assembly. Instinct, imitation, intelligence, and suggestion in social life.

RACIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

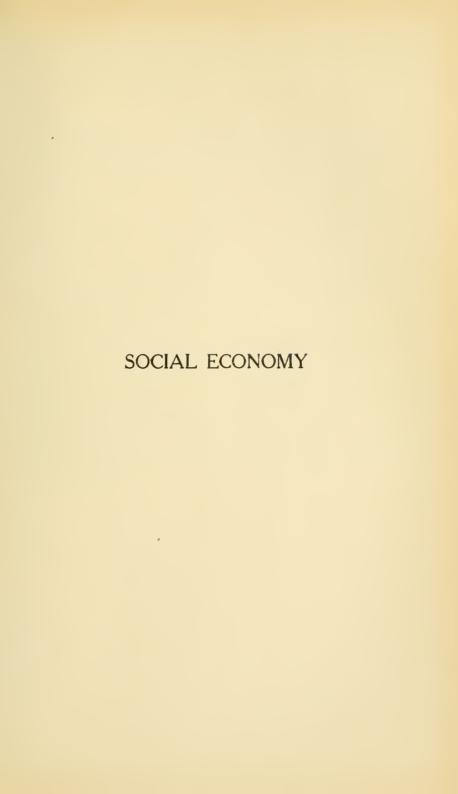
Individual and group psychology; the distinction and interrelation between them. The common characteristics of the human race. Organic and social heredity. Physical basis of racial mentality. Question of races differing in general ability. Psychology of particular racial and national groups. Modifications in national psychology.

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY.

Course traces origin of psychology in ancient philosophy; its development in the theoretical French, German, and English schools; and the rise and development of experimental psychology in Germany, France, and America.

SPECIAL THEORETICAL RESEARCH.

Individual students who have done a considerable amount of advanced work in Metaphysics, Ethics, Epistemology, Religion, or Hindu philosophies, may make individual plans with the instructors for special theoretical research and thesis upon the relation of the particular branch of philosophy selected to psychology.





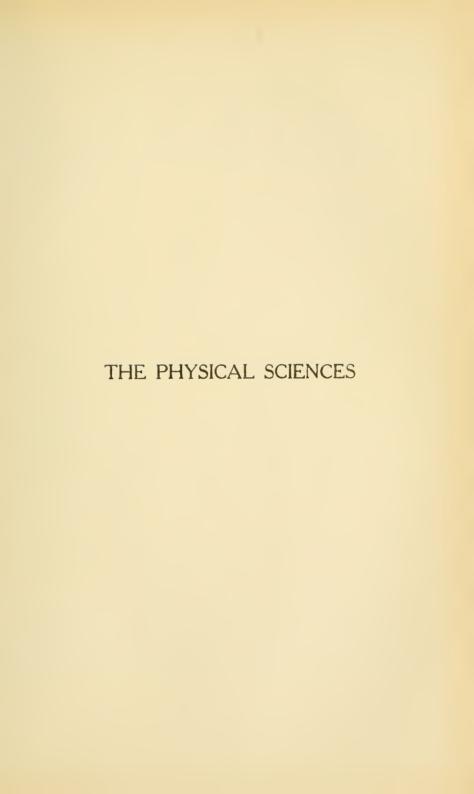
SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Professor Devine.

Social Economics.—A study of the processes by which human society normally supplies the universal needs for food, shelter, clothing, education, recreation, and other elements in the standard of living. Agriculture, industry, and commerce are considered, not primarily from the point of view of economic analysis, but from that of functional organization. The family, the school, the church, the factory, the farm, the local community, and the state are studied as functional agencies for meeting economic and social needs. The problem of providing for the necessities of those who are incapacitated will be considered in due perspective. Poverty, disease, crime, maladjustment will be treated as important, but subordinate, phases of general social economics.

Seminar in Backgrounds of Social Work.—The Seminar is intended especially for graduate students who are preparing to teach in professional training schools for social workers or to give courses in social economics in high schools, colleges, normal schools, and universities. Assuming familiarity with the content of courses in social economics and with the technique of one or more social agencies, the Seminar will present the historical antecedents of modern social work, its philosophical and scientific bases. The method is that of individual research, group thinking, and discussion.







THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Professor Schreiner and Professor Marbut.

The University offers graduate work leading to the master's and doctor's degree in the physical sciences to such research men as have laboratory facilities in connection with their government investigational work.

The University in its present stage of development is not yet fully equipped with laboratory buildings and facilities, and its only available laboratories are still used by some of the research divisions of the government in consequence of war-time occupations of the University buildings and campus. Nevertheless, Washington offers unusual opportunities for students of the physical sciences, for there is no other place in the world where so many specialists in scientific investigations are gathered, with the unusual and complete equipment in scientific instruments, apparatus, and libraries supplied by a government liberal in its appropriations for scientific investigations in the furtherance of the welfare of the people.

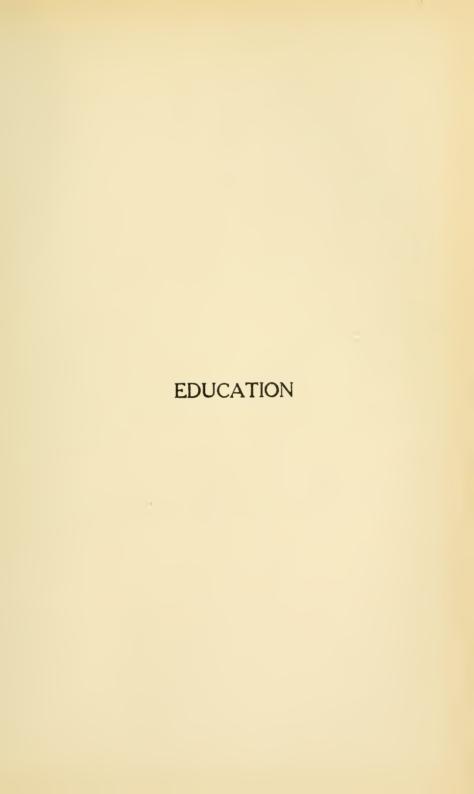
Specialists of national and international reputation on any branch or subject in the physical sciences can be found in Washington, men of broad experience in research and teaching, and the University endeavors to secure for the student in any special branch of the physical sciences the assistance and helpful guidance of these men and the facilities which the government libraries and laboratories can offer. Through its system of counseling professors the University has been able to arrange for a number of student courses in advanced research in the physical sciences, especially in various branches of chemistry, including physical chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and geology, as well as such work as agricultural economics and economic botany.

The work is arranged on the personal conference and supervision plan by which the student receives the maximum amount of individual attention and has proven very satisfactory in the conductance of advanced work. It follows that under such a plan the student himself must be earnest and industrious and well

prepared and have sufficient maturity and experience to profit from the course pursued. As each case requires distinct and personal attention, the candidate for a course in any of the physical sciences is requested to communicate with the Dean, stating his training, experience and aims.

Introduction to Science.

This course is intended to acquaint the student with the basal principles of general science—its meaning and scope, its aim and method. Attention is given to the scientific mood and its relation to the emotional and the practical moods, and the relation of science to philosophy, to art, to religion, and to practical life.





HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Professor Bentley and Professor John.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION; ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL PERIODS.

The study of the development of educational principles and practices from the early Greek period until the close of the 15th century. The relations between secondary and higher education will be discussed. Special attention will be given to the "Greek Universities," and the later development of the "studium generale" as it appeared in the universities of Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, and those of Scotland and Germany.

Regular presentation and discussion of papers will be required.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION; MODERN AND CONTEMPORAY PERIODS.

This course is the continuation of the one outlined above. The development of the German gymnasium, the English Public School, and other types of secondary schools with special reference to their relations to the universities.

During the latter half of the year attention will be given to the aims and standards of colleges and preparatory schools in the United States.

THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

Comprises a study of the fundamental biological, psychological, sociological, philosophical and religious principles upon which modern educational theory rests.



ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE



ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

Professor Kaufman, Professor Woods and Professor Hutchins.

1. Anglo-Saxon.

During the first semester the language will be studied in selections from poetry and prose. In the second semester *Deowulf* will be read intensively.

Two hours throughout the year. Omitted in 1926-27.

2. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

A reading of representative selections from the poetry and prose of the Middle English Period. Study of the forms of the language.

Anglo-Saxon a prerequisite for this course.

Two periods a week throughout the year.

8. MILTON AND HIS TIME.

A detailed study of all of Milton's poetry with special attention to the epics and *Samson Agnoistes*, and of representative selections from his prose. The influences which affected his thought and expression. His own influence on English thought and English poetry.

Survey of representative literature during his lifetime. Cavalier and religious poetry, the developments of English prose, the revival of the drama, and the rise of important modern ideas. Throughout the course a special effort will be made to understand the political and religious struggles, the earlier phases of which resulted in the settlement of New England.

Tuesday and Thursday throughout the year.

10. THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT.

Chronological, interpretative survey of the revival and triumph of the romantic temper in English literature, 1759-1832, with some consideration of the corresponding movements on the Continent.

Special emphasis is laid upon the rise of tendencies which con-

tributed to romanticism; the recovery of the past, the renewed interest in nature, primitivism, sentimentalism, and the various movements of revolt in political and social thought. These influences are studied with some thoroughness in Cowper, Burns, and Blake, and then in much greater detail in Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Byron, with particular reference to their early work. While not ignoring new and rich forms of expression, the course is primarily concerned with the manifestations of those ideas which determine the thinking of the 19th century and our own generation.

Two periods a week, both semesters. Omitted in 1926-27.

11. SEMINAR IN ROMANTICISM.

On the basis of a rapid review of the principal manifestations of romanticism of English literature from 1759 to 1832, a study will be made of certain definite movements, such as primitivism, the new discovery of nature, and the exaltation of the individual. Special emphasis will be placed upon the early expression of these ideas in Cowper, Burns, and Blake.

In the second semester the unstudied relations between European and American romanticism will be investigated. In Emerson and Whitman particularly the influence of the American environment and of democratic ideals will be emphasized.

Some previous systematic study of the Romantic Movement is essential to the profitable pursuit of this course.

13. Aims and Methods in the Study of Literature.

A comprehensive introduction to the general problems of the various types of literary expression with some consideration of the historical development of those types. The problems of source and influences. The creative process. Methods of approaching bibliographical resources. Illustrations will be drawn from a wide range of literature, ancient and modern.

This is not a course in methods of teaching literature, but the systematic analysis of various approaches to literary phenomena should prove useful to the teacher.

Two periods a week, both semesters. Omitted in 1926-27. To be given in 1927-28.

15. Modern Drama.

A survey course in the evolution of modern dramatic form, with special attention to the problems of playwriting in successive periods. A large number of plays will be read, including representative examples of the French, Spanish, German and Italian schools as well as the English. A rapid review of the periods leading up to the present will be followed by a thorough study of the drama of the present day.

Candidates for degrees will be required to submit written reports at intervals and prepare papers to be read in class. There will be occasional lectures varied with classroom discussion.

One evening a week. By special arrangement, credit for two hours may be earned. Throughout the year.

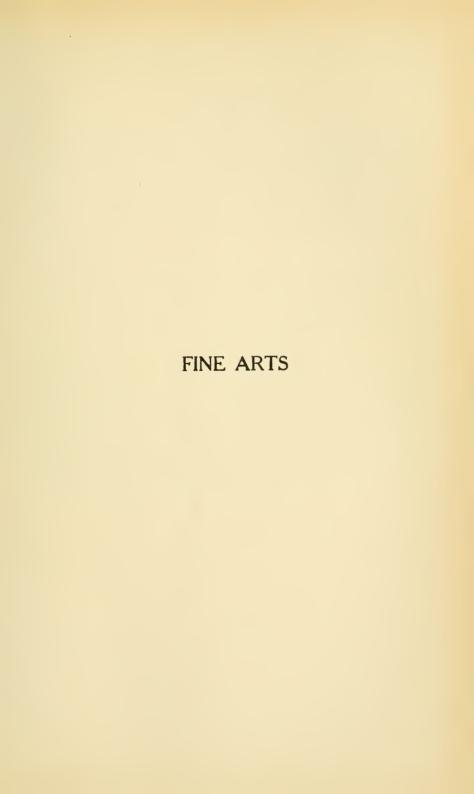
20. ENGLISH SEMINAR.

This course is designed to meet several needs. It provides an opportunity for students who are not enrolled in other courses in the department, but who are pursuing investigations, to report progress from time to time and so to keep other members in touch with the problems involved. It will offer opportunity for summarizing noteworthy current contributions in scholarship and criticism, both in the periodicals and in recent volumes. It will offer opportunity for the discussion of any questions in the field of literature, including consideration of significant contemporary literature, which members may wish to present. The program at each session will recognize, in so far as practicable, all these interests. The subject of the third part of the program for 1926-27 will be "The Literary Scene Through Our Critics' Eyes." From time to time instructors and advanced students from other institutions will be invited to take part.

First and third Wednesdays of the month.

2. Dramatic Art; The History and Theory of Stage Production.

A practical study of the mechanics of the stage from the earliest times to the present day, with special emphasis on the Greek, the Elizabethan, the 17th century French, and the contemporary methods of production. The emphasis throughout will be laid upon the physical conditions which determine the nature of the drama, and not upon its literary aspects. Detailed study will be made of all the physical conditions, such as scenery, properties, lighting, and costuming, and also of the management of dramatic performances. The laboratory method will be followed through the use of diagrams, models, and stereopticon slides.





FINE ARTS.

Professor Hutchins.

Modern Drama.—A survey course in the evolution of modern dramatic form, with special attention to the problems of playwriting in successive periods. This will be a reading course. A large number of plays will be read, including representative examples of the French, Spanish, German and Italian schools as well as the English. A rapid review of the periods leading up to the present will be followed by a thorough study of the drama of the present day.

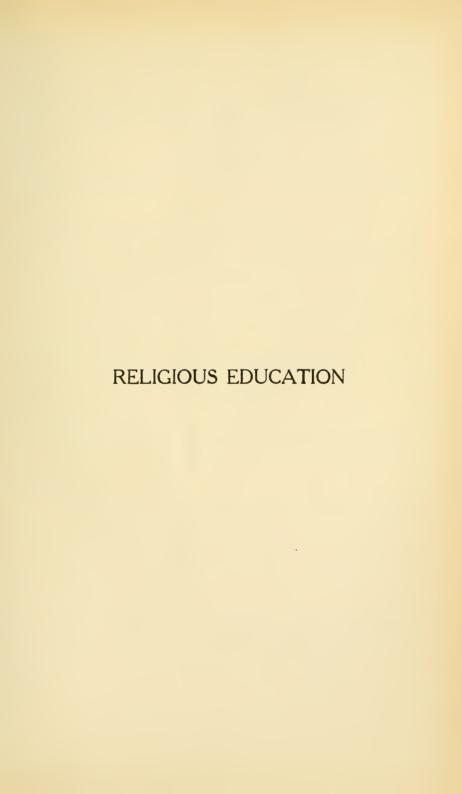
Candidates for degrees will be required to submit written reports at intervals and prepare papers to be read in class. There will be occasional lectures varied with classroom discussion.

One evening a week. By special arrangement, credit for two hours may be earned. Throughout the year.

Modern Art in Western Europe.—A survey of the art of Western Europe from the 17th century to the present time, with special reference to the development of painting in Flanders, Holland, Spain, France and England. Illustrated lectures will be varied with classroom discussion. Candidates for degrees will be required to report on assigned readings and present occasional papers on topics related to the course. Special care will be taken to relate the history of the arts to social and literary backgrounds.

Two hours per week throughout the year.







RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Professor Bentley, Professor Collier, Professor Duncan, Professor John, Professor Devine, Professor Haggerty,

Professor Hutchins.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Introduction to the Old Testament. Languages, History, Criticism, and Religion.

NEW TESTAMENT.

1. New Testament Introduction and History.

The main facts of introduction to the various books of the New Testament; the history of the Apostolic Age and the Theology of the New Testament.

2. The Synoptic Gospels.

An investigation of the synoptic problem and the credibility of the Synoptic tradition.

3. Pauline Theology and Religion.

The life and writings of St. Paul, with special reference to the problems raised within the Pauline Epistles.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. Social Psychology.

A study of the individual in his social aspects and an analysis of social behavior applied to the field of religious education.

2. Educational Psychology.

A presentation of the scientific method in education applied to religious education. The course will include a discussion of (1) the inheritance of mental traits; (2) human variations; (3) measurement of intelligence; (4) the laws of learning; (5) and a study of the higher mental processes.

3. Psychology of Religion.

A study of the origin and function of religion; the development of religion in the race and the individual; religious growth in childhood and adolescence; psychological factors in dogma and doctrine, worship and experience.

4. The Theory and Practice of Religious Education.

A discussion of (1) the historical backgrounds; (2) the place and function of religious education in modern social progress; (3) the curriculum; (4) organization and administration; (5) methods of teaching; (6) and the program of religious education—Daily Vacation Bible Schools, Community Schools, and Weekday Schools of Religious Education, etc.

Undergraduate courses in Religious Education, Psychology, Child and Educational Psychology are listed in the catalog of the College of Liberal Arts.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

- 1. Social Economics (See Department of Social Economy).
- 2. Seminar.

Dramatics—Education and Philosophy (See Departments for courses).

POLITICAL SCIENCES
JURISPRUDENCE
GOVERNMENT
DIPLOMACY
FOREIGN TRADE
ECONOMICS



POLITICAL SCIENCES.

COURSES OF STUDY.

(Courses marked (1) are given 1926-27; those marked (2) will be given 1927-28).

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

Professor Putney and Professor Nations.

1. Special Topics in Anglo-American Legal History (2).
General outlines. Organization and jurisdiction of courts.
Commercial Law; Torts; Property; Wills; Descent; Marriage.
Second Semester. 2 Periods per week.

II. HISTORY OF ENGLISH COMMON LAW (1).

Anglo-Saxon Law; Norman Law; Roman and Canon Law in England.

Second Semester.

1 Period per week.

III. ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL LEGAL HISTORY (2).

Laws of Babylonia, Egypt, Phoenicia, Israel, India, Greece and Rome. The Justinian Code. Civil and Canon Law. Early English Law.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

IV. PHILOSOPHY OF LAW (2).

The reason, purpose and authority of Law. Relation of past and present laws to morals, psychology, economic and social evolution.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

V. JURISPRUDENCE I (1).

A study of the masterpieces of the leading writers on this subject.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

VI. JURISPRUDENCE II (2).

A continuance of Jurisprudence I.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

ROMAN AND CANON LAW.

Professor Nations.

I. ROMAN LAW I.

Outlines of the History and Principles of the Roman Law. First Semester. 2 Periods per week.

2. ROMAN LAW II.

The Institutes of Justinian.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

3. CANON LAW (2).

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Professor Putney, Professor Needham, Professor Puller and Professor Trammell.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I (1).

Character and history of Constitutions. Origin and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Place of the Federal Constitution and Statutes in the American legal system.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

United States Constitutional Law II (2).

History of the Supreme Court of the United States.

First Semester. 2 Periods per week.

United States Constitutional Law III.

Seminar course, First and Second Semesters.

2 Periods per week.

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A comparative study of the Constitutions and political institutions of the principal European countries.

First and Second Semesters.

'1 Period per week.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW I.

Constitutional and statutory provisions and judicial decisions as to the powers of Congress over Interstate Commerce.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

CITIZENSHIP.

Historical Development, Acquisition, and Loss of Citizenship Rights, Immunities and Duties of Citizens. First Semester. 2 Periods per week.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (2).

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinction between executive, judicial, and legislative functions, conclusiveness of administrative determination, administrative execution, and proceedings for relief against actions of administrative officers.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (2).

A year course covering (1) the law of municipal corporations, their organization, rights, powers and liabilities; (2) the law of public service corporations, such as gas, electric power, and water companies; (3) the regulation of public service corporations and the problems of their internal organization.

First and Second Semesters.

2 Periods per week.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (1).

This course deals with the history and development of city government in the United States; particular attention is given to administrative problems.

First and Second Semesters.

1 Period per week.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

This course deals with the original principles of state government in the United States, including the development of state constitutions; the federal constitution and the problems of modern state and federal government, with emphasis on plans for administrative organization and control.

First Semester.

3 Periods per week.

STATE ADMINISTRATION (2).

A descriptive study of the organization of the national government.

Second Semester.

3 Periods per week.

STATE ADMINISTRATION (1).

This course covers a study of the growth, development, and present status of state governments.

Second Semester.

3 Periods per week.

Public Finance and Taxation (2).

This course deals with public income and expenditure; budgetary methods, public revenues, and public debt. A careful analysis is made of the methods of taxation in this country and Europe. Second Semester. 2 Periods per week.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Professor Stowell, Professor Putney, Professor Puller.

INTERNATIONAL LAW 1-A.

The Principles of International Law: Systematic development of the procedural and substantive law. The case method is employed with assigned readings in text books.

First and Second Semesters.

3 Periods per week.

INTERNATIONAL LAW 1-B.

A course based more particularly upon the precedents created by the Department of State of the United States Government. The text used will be Hyde's International Law. Admiralty Law will be included in this course.

First and Second Semesters.

3 Periods per week.

INTERNATIONAL LAW II.

Seminar in International Law.

First and Second Semesters.

INTERNATIONAL LAW III.

International Law applied to current events, including studies in the codification of the Law of Nationality and International

Claims, Extradition, The Interpretation of Treaties, Diplomatic Immunities, The Laws of War and Neutrality, etc.

First and Second Semesters.

3 Periods per week.

Diplomatic Protection of Citizens abroad, including the subject of passports.

Second Semester.

3 Periods per week.

HISTORY.

Professor Putney, Professor Tansill, Professor James.

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY I (1).

From 395 to 1494. Break-up of the Roman Empire. Creation of new states. International Law and Diplomatic Relations in the Middle Ages. Idea of an universal empire. Conflict between empire and popes. Relations between Christian and Moslem states. Influences of the Feudal System.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY II (1).

From 1494 to 1783. Italian influence. Theory of the balance of power. Beginning of permanent diplomatic legations. Influence of the Reformation. Treaty of Westphalia. Position of France under Louis IV. Diplomacy of the Spanish Succession and of the Austrian Succession. Rise of Russia. Seven Years War. The partition of Poland.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY III (2).

From 1783 to 1897. The French Revolution. Diplomacy of Napoleon. Congress of Vienna. The Holy Alliance. The Revolutions of 1848. Unification of Italy and Germany. The Franco-Prussian War. Creation of the Triple Alliance. Foreign Policy of Great Britain. Colonial Rivalries.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY IV (2).

Since 1897. Formation of the Triple Entente. The Morocco Crisis. Annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Turkish Constitution. The Two Balkan Wars. Causes leading up to the World War. The Peace Treaties and the League of Nations. The new European countries. Present Day Diplomatic Problems and Dangers in Europe.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY V. Seminar.

First and Second Semesters.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

T.

1454-1823.—Colonial Rivalries; Papal Partitions of the New World; Spanish Decadence; Settlement of America; American Revolution; French Policy and the American Alliance; Treaty of Paris; Foundations of American Diplomacy; Recognition Policy; the Jay Treaties; Louisiana Purchase; Difficulties with Spain; Neutral Trade; Impressment; Orders in Council; War of 1812; West Florida Controversy; Treaty of Ghent; Relations with Latin America; Monroe Doctrine.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

II.

1824-1860.—Trade with British West Indies; Oregon Boundary Controversy; Spoliations Disputes with France; Relations with the Near East; Webster-Ashburton Treaty; Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Annexation of Texas; Mexican War; the Gadsden Treaty; Black Warrior Affair; Ostend Manifesto; Koszta Case; Reciprocity Treaty of 1854; Relations with Russia, 1823-1860. Second Semester.

III.

1860-1926.—British Opinion and the American Civil War; French Opinion during the American Civil War; Seward's Foreign Policy; Maximilian's Empire in Mexico; Withdrawal of the French Troops and the Collapse of the Empire; Treaty of Washington; San Domingo; Relations with Germany, 1870-1900; Blaine and Pan-Americanism; the Venezuela Controversy; Spanish-American War; Anglo-American Relations at Opening

of 20th Century; the Alaska Boundary Dispute; American Carribean Policy; Difficulties with Mexico; America's Case Against Germany; Entry into World War; Treaty of Versailles; Washington Conference.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

IV.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT.

1784-1925.—Early Relations between the U. S. and China, 1784-1844; Cushing Mission; Foundations of American Policy in the Orient; Opening of Japan; Seward's Far Eastern Policy; Chinese Immigration; Infraction of Chinese Treaty Rights; Japan's Struggle for Revision of Early Treaties with Occidental Powers; Russo-Japanese War; Treaty of Portsmouth; Anglo-Japanese Alliance; Open Door Policy; Japanese Aggressions in China; World War and its Effect upon American Policy; Washington Conference.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

SEMINAR OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The purpose of this course is to instruct students in the principles of research investigation. Definite problems will be assigned and weekly reports required.

AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY.

Ι.

1775-1824.—The Revolution Reconsidered; Sovereignty during the American Revolution; Development of State Governments; Economic Readjustment; the Critical Period; Movement for a Constitutional Convention; Convention of 1787; Establishment of the New Government; Rise of Political Parties; the Federalist System; the Revolution of 1800; Jeffersonian Democracy; Jefferson's Foreign Policy; War of 1812; Development of American Manufactures; the Westward Movement; the Monroe Doctrine. First Semester.

II.

1824-1860.—Passing of the Virginia Dynasty; Election of 1824; New Party Alignments; Growth of Sectionalism; American Political Theories; the Cotton Kingdom; Social Philosophy of the Cotton Planter; the Economics of Slavery; Early Aspects of the Movement for Secession; the Abolition Movement; the Birth of the Republican Party; the Struggle for Kansas; the Dred Scott Decision; the Election of 1860; Secession.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

III.

1860-1896.—The Appeal to Arms; the Leadership of Lincoln; Economic Aspects of the Civil War; the Day of the Confederacy; Collapse of the South; Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction; Radical Dissent; Congressional Reconstruction; Restoration of Home Rule; the Liberal Republican Movement; Contested Election of 1876; the Rise of Big Business; Tariff Policies; Changing Political Concepts; the Agrarian Crusade; Third Party Movements; Monetary Reform.

IV.

1896-1924.—The Election of 1896; the Spanish-American War; Imperialism; Dollar Diplomacy; Industrial and Social Development; Presidential Leadership; Republican Schism; Return of Democracy to Power; Democratic Reforms; the World War; from Isolation to Leadership; Congressional Control of Foreign Policy; America's Post-War Policies; Aggressive Agrarianism; Present Problems and Tendencies.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A study of the origin and growth of the institutions which have to do with the government of England; those of the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman periods; the period of constitutional organization; the arising of the judiciary and the executive; Parliament and its assertion of powers in conflict with the principle of divine right of kings; an examination of English charters from the Magna Charta to the Petition of Rights and the Bill of Rights; the Ministry and responsible government; decline of the House of Lords in prerogative; nature of the existing British system.

First and Second Semesters.

ENGLISH COLONIES AND COMMERCE.

The history of the British Empire from the settlement of Jamestown; England's colonial and trade expansion; the Merchant Adventurers; the Trading Companies; increase of the volume of currency, through Spain's exploitation of the gold mines of her New World dependencies; the effect upon England's commercial enterprise; trade rivals, Spain, Holland, France; era of colonial administration and extension; the Commercial Revolution; England's domination in the East. Recent events in Egypt, India, Syria; the mandate status in the former German African colonies.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

STATUS OF WOMAN.

The status of woman under English law from the Norman Conquest; woman by implication within the cognizance of statutes and acts of Parliament; her achievement of legal status in her own right; progression in political recognition and in social and intellectual ascendancy; factors in her enfranchisement and recognition of her equality; her emergence in the fields of education and the arts; present position and influence in England and America reflected in the liberalized outlook for the sex in other lands, notably Turkey, Egypt, India and China.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

ECONOMICS.

Professor Kinsman, Professor Juchhoff, Professor Needham.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

A critical study is made of the growth and character of government expenditures; of the administration of funds, including the budget system; of government income, of public debts and of tax policies, special attention being given to those of our Federal Government.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

BANKING AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (2).

This course, which runs through the entire year, is intended to present to the students a study of the fundamental principles of finance and banking in the United States and abroad. Attention will be given to the problems of practical banking and the theories and methods of international banking and foreign exchange will be covered.

First and Second Semesters.

1 Period per week.

Corporation Finance and Investments (1).

A study of the principles and practices of financing business concerns, with special attention to corporations. The various kinds of securities and methods of underwriting syndicates. The work of the last quarter will cover the subject of investments and investment analysis.

First and Second Semesters.

2 Periods per week.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (1).

This course deals with the important national economic problems, for the purpose of indicating solutions in accordance with economic principles. Particular attention will be given to the problems of conservation, taxation, tariff, transportation, and trusts.

First and Second Semesters.

3 Periods per week.

Advanced Economic Theory (2).

This is an advanced course in economic theory which is intended for those who intend to do their major work in this subject.

First and Second Semesters.

3 Periods per week.

Public Finance and Taxation. (2).

This course deals with public income and expenditure, budgetary methods, public revenues, and public debt. A careful analysis is made of the methods of taxation in this country and Europe. Second Semester. 2 Periods per week.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION (2).

The development of the American transportation systems; the economic characteristics of railroads; competitive and non-competitive rate making; the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended;

traffic associations; physical factors; the administrative and conference rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

First and Second Semesters.

2 Periods per week.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW I.

Constitutional and statutory provisions and judicial decisions as to the powers of Congress over interstate commerce. Powers of the Commission

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW II.

Powers of the Commission.

Second Semester

2 Periods per week.

FOREIGN TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Professor Carlson, Professor Reid, Professor Manning.

1. PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The practice, theory, and problems of foreign trade. Methods of foreign trade market analysis, importing and exporting. Organization and operation of foreign trade departments. Advertising, financing and transportation of foreign shipments.

First and Second Semesters.

1 Period per week.

2. Trade with Latin-America.

The principal commodities of South American trade. Investments. Methods of shipping and packing. Commercial and financial organization and cultural relations bearing upon trade.

First and Second Semesters.

1 Period per week.

3. GEOGRAPHY OF COMMERCE.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with the principal products and industries of the world.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

A survey of each of the leading European countries and colonial systems in relation to American trade. Characteristic imports and exports of the several countries. Nature of competition. Special problems, such as imperial preferences, cartels, tariff discrimination, subsidies, and control of exchange.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

5. TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

The first two terms of this course are devoted to the history, politics, and finance of the Far East. In the third term a detailed study is made of the market possibilities of the area which includes China, Japan, Siberia, Indo-China, India, and the Dutch East Indies.

First Semester.

2 Periods per week.

6. DOCUMENTS USED IN FOREIGN TRADE.

This course covers the subject of foreign trade technique, including the preparation of the various documents used in foreign trade.

Second Semester.

2 Periods per week.

7. OCEAN TRANSFORTATION.

The fundamental principles of ocean transportation and the present-day problems of our merchant marine and ocean traffic. The organization of ocean carriers with their relation to each other and to the public. Government aid and regulation of ocean commerce and transportation.

First and Second Semesters.

1 Period per week.

GRADUATES AND FELLOWS.

1926

DEGREES IN COURSES.

MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Frank Swain Bellah, LL.M. Thesis: The University of Bologna in Legal History.

Louis Malvern Denit, LL,M. Thesis: The Origin and History of Federal Inheritance Taxation in the United States.

Mirza Seyed Bagher Kahn Kazemi.

Robert Parker Parrott, L.L.M.

Juan Ventenilla, B.F.S., LL.B. Thesis: The Power of Congress to Alienate
United States Territory with Special Reference to the Philippines.

Stuart Early Womeldorph, LL.M. Thesis: The House of Representatives
and the Termination of War.

Walter Rodolphe Zahler. Thesis: The Disposition of Small Nationalities

at the Congress of Vienna (1815) and the Conference of Paris (1919): A Comparison.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Jessie May Hoover, B.S. Thesis: How Educational Milk-for-Health Campaigns Assist in Decreasing Malnutrition, Especially Among Children.

Duncan Stuart, B.S. Thesis: Relation Between the Producing Capacity of Dairy Cows and Their Ability to Consume Food.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Leona Letitia Clark, A.B. Thesis: A Brief History of the American Merchant Marine, with Special Reference to Its Development During the Past Decade.

Josephine Sadler Daggett, A.B. Thesis: Expressional Activity for the Intermediate Girl.

Basil Delbert Dahl, B.F.S. Thesis: Some Economic Aspects of the American Radio Industry.
Ruth Elizabeth Decker, A.B. Thesis: The Influence of Various Religions

upon the Development of the Individual.

Carl M. Diefenbach, A.B.

Jean Downes, A.B. Thesis: A Comparison of Wages of Mell an Women Weavers in Twenty-two South Carolina Cotton Mills—1917. Thesis: A Comparison of Wages of Men and

Hazel Halena Feagans, A.B. Thesis: The Significance of Childhood in Wordsworth's Poetry.

Ernest Robert Graham, B.C.S.
Ulysses Simpson Allen Heavener, Ph.B. Thesis: The Need of Psychology and Philosophy in the Curriculum of a Preacher.

Alton Ross Hodgkins, A.B. Edith Corser Kojouharoff, A.B.

Harriet Catherine Lasier, A.B.

Peter Zeedonis Olins. Thesis: The Teutonic Knights in Latvia.

Effie-Marie Ross, A.B.

Joseph Clement Sinclair, A.B. Thesis: Teleology and Its Implications
Concerning a Personal World-Ground.

Edwin Holt Stevens, A.B. Thesis: State Opposition to the Federal Government.

Grace Vale, A.B.

Margaret Roberta Wallace, A.B. Thesis: Standards in Education in Physics with Relation to the Bachelor's Degree.

Margarette Root Zahler, A.B. Thesis: The Supreme Court as an Issue

in the Election of 1860.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

George Curtis Peck, LL.M. Thesis: The Madero Revolution from an American Viewpoint.
Julien Daniel Wyatt, A.M., LL.B.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

Grover Cleveland Kirk, A.M., M.D. Thesis: The Comparative Constitutional Resistance to Pulmonary Tuberculosis Manifested by the Various Personality Reaction Tests.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ernest Neal Cory, A.B., M.S. Thesis: Greenhouse Insects: A Research

Ernest Neal Cory, A.B., M.S. Thesis: Greenhouse Insects: A Research into Their Biology and Control Under Maryland Conditions.

James Fitton Couch, A.M. Thesis: The Chemistry of the Lupines.

Constantine Dimitroff Kojouharoff. Thesis: The Eastern Question in the Twentieth Century Presented from a Bulgarian Standpoint.

Lee Somers, A.B. Thesis: Policies of the War Labor Administration.

Wayne Mackenzie Stevens, M.B.A. Thesis: The Factors that Determine the Price of a Semi-perishable Agricultural Product.

AWARDS OF ELLOWSHIPS, 1926-27.

THE SWIFT FOUNDATION.

Lowell Brestel Hazzard, A.B., B.D. To study New Testament in University of Edinburgh.

THE MASSEY FOUNDATION.

Edward Killoran Brown, A.B. To study Comparative Literature at the University of Paris.

Carl Arthur Pollock, B.S. To study Natural Science at the University of Oxford.

STUDENTS, 1925-26.

James Peyton Adams, A.B., Western Maryland College; B. D., Westminster Theological Seminary
Lewis Raymond Alderman, A.B., University of Oregon
Jessie E. Baker . District of Columbia Sibyl Baker . District of Columbia Elizabeth Birth Baldwin . District of Columbia Elizabeth Birth Baldwin . District of Columbia Stella T. Bartlett . District of Columbia F. S. Bellah, L.L.B., L.L.M., Washington College of Law Texas G. H. Birdsall, L.L.B., Georgetown University
Mary Caroline Blaisdell
Samuel W. Boggs, A.B., Berea College, 1909; M.A., Columbia University Maryland R. J. Bowen, L.L.B., Washington College of Law
Ray Wilford Carpenter, A.B., University of Nebraska; LL.B., University of Georgetown
Catherine Lee Clay, A.B., 1924, University of Maryland

STUDENTS

Ernest Robert Graham, A.B., 1918, Carson-Newman College: B.C.S.:
James Benjamin Grice, LL.B., National University
William Armstead Haggerty, A. B., 1900, Ohio Wesleyan University; S.T.B., 1906, Boston University School of Theology; M.A., 1904, Harvard University Ph.D., 1906, Boston University
Laura H. Halsey, LL.B., LL.M., Washington College of Law District of Columbia
May Mellish Harris
Ulysses Simpson Allen Heavener
Hugo Martin Hennig
Charles Spaulding Howard, B.S., 1918, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; M.S., American University, 1924
Oscar Glenn Iden, B.F.S., 1924, Georgetown UniversityOregon Anne IvesDistrict of Columbia
Florence Melissa Jayne, Ph.B., 1917, University of Chicago
Bertrand L. Johnson, B.S., Massachusetts District of Columbia Otto Theophilius Johnson, B.S., 1914, University of Vermont; M.A., 1922, M.S., 1923, George Washington University Vermont Bagher M. Kazemi, Siassi College
William Beck Kemp, B.S., 1912, University of Maryland
Page Kirk District of Columbia Grace S. Kizer District of Columbia
Charles Howard Lambdin

Margaret Lent
Henry Martyn Lewis, Jr., B.S., 1920, William and Mary College; LL.B., 1923, District of Columbia College of LawVirginia
Horace L. Lohnes, LL.B., LL.M., George Washington UniversityOhio
Frank Raymond Long LL. B. 1921, LL. B., 1922, INAUGUAL UNIVERSITY
Law School
Sara P. LynchDistrict of Columbia
Anna May McCohn
John Chambers McDowell, A.B., University of Wisconsin; A.M.,
John Chambers McDowell, A.B., University of Wisconsin; A.M., 1925, American UniversityDistrict of Columbia
Herman McKay RS 1920 University of Delaware: B.D., 1923, Drew
Theological Seminary
Wm. Alexander McKee, A.B., Birmingham Southern College
John David McLeran, LL.B., 1918, LL.M., Washington College of Law
John David McLerall, LL.B., 1918, LL.M., Washington Conege of Law Maryland
Allen Johnson Marsh. A.B., George Washington UniversityOhio
Ianet Little Marshall. Pennsylvania State CollegeMinnesota
Louis Wilson Mattern, B.S., 1894, Pennsylvania State College; 1918-20 Johns Hopkins University
May Day Merrill District of Columbia
Edwin Henry Meuser, A.B., Capitol Academy, 1917
James E. Milburn, A.B., 1921, Albion College; B.D., 1924, Drew
Theological Seminary
Kate Carroll Moore, A.B., 1912, George Washington University
District of Columbia
Eva Mary Morgan, A.B., 1925, George Washington UniversityIllinois
James Earl Montgomery, A.B., George Washington UniversityIndiana Elma S. Moulton, A.B., Wellesley CollegeDistrict of Columbia
Norman Justin Nelson, A.B., 1917, George Washington University. Maryland
Ivalee Newton
College; M.Sc., 1925, American University
Gertrude Odom, A.B., Milligan College, 1924Virginia
Paul Harry Oesher, A.B., 1925, Greenville College
Clem Erwin Orr, B.S., 1898, Wellesley CollegeDistrict of Columbia Peter Olins, University of St. Petersburg, University of RigaLatvia
Peter Office, Officerstry of St. 1 etersburg, Officerstry of Columbia
Blanche Kennon Parker
versity
Alice Paul, A.B., 1905, Swarthmore College; M.A., 1907, Ph.D., 1912,
University of Pennsylvania; L.L.B., Washington College of Law
Edith Compton Paul, A.B., 1909, George Washington University; District of Columbia
M.A. 1924. American University
George Curtis Peck LL.B., George Washington University, 1912;
L.L.M., 1922, American UniversityDistrict of Columbia

Alvin Thomas Perkins, A.B., 1915, Johns Hopkins UniversityMaryland Charles Pergler, L.L.B., Chicago-Kent College of LawCzechoslovakia Isabelle Pickett, A.B., 1913, Syracuse UniversityDistrict of Columbia James Richard Price, A.B., George Washington University; L.L.B., National University
Effie Marie Ross, A.B., George Washington University
Maurice Edward Salisbury, L.L.B., 1917, Cincinnati Law School; L.L.M., 1922, American University
Francis Estol Simmons, A.B., Dickinson College
Joseph Clement Sinclair, A.B., 1914, Johns Hopkins University. Maryland Helen Small Sleman, A.B., 1906, Goucher College District of Columbia Walter Ivan Smalley, A.B., 1917, Southern Methodist University; M.A., 1924, American University
Ralph Dela Smith, A.B., 1918, Syracuse University; B.D., 1921, Drew Theological Seminary
Lee Somers, A.B., 1911, Harvard University; M.C.A., 1922, American University
George Peabody College for Teachers; L.L.B., 1923, Georgetown University D.C.L., 1925, American University
William Smith Stoner, LL.B., 1921, National University Law School; D.C.L., American University
versity of Nebraska
Joseph Sutherland
Olivia Alexander Taylor, A.B., 1913, George Washington University
Geneva Martin Thomas, A.B., 1916, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; M.A., 1917, University of Virginia

Adelaide Royall Trent, A.B., 1922, M.A., 1923, George Washington	
University	
Maryland Maryland	
Grace Vale, A.B., 1900, Dickinson College	
Margaret Roberta Wallace, A.B., 1897, Goucher College	
Sarah Agnes Wallace, Ph.B., 1902, University of Chicago; M.A., 1923, George Washington University; Ph.D., 1925, American Univer-	
sity	
1911, Gettysburg Theological SeminaryDistrict of Columbia Harold Ellsworth Warner, A.B., 1913; M.A., 1920, George Washing-	
ton University	
Harold John Theodore Webner, B.S., 1915, Penn. State College District of Columbia	
Mrs. Frederick A. Weihe	
Helen B. Wilcox, A.B., 1921, Radcliffe CollegeDistrict of Columbia Lewanna Wilkins, B.A., 1891, WellesleyDistrict of Columbia	
Mabel Hurd Willett, B.L., 1895, Smith College; Ph.D., 1902, Columbia University	
Herbert Alfred Williams, LL.B., LL.M., National University	
Mildred Semva Williamson, B.A., 1925, Barnard College	
Addison Vincent Wilson, A.B., Alma CollegeDistrict of Columbia Stuart E. Womeldorph, LL.B., LL.M., Washington College of Law	
Virginia Virginia	
Harry Earl Woolever, A.B., 1907, Syracuse UniversityNew York Eloise Andrews Woolever, A.B., 1909, Syracuse UniversityNew York	
Christine C. Wright, B.L., 1908, Smith CollegeMassachusetts	
J. F. Worley District of Columbia Julian Daniel Wyatt, A.B., M.A., Wofford College South Carolina	
Margaretta Root Zahler, A.B., University of Wisconsin	
Walter Rudolph ZahlerDistrict of Columbia District of Columbia	
Joseph Steinhauer Zucker, A.B., George Washington University;	
B.C.S., National School of CommerceDistrict of Columbia	

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH THE STUDENTS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CAME.

Albion College Alliance Français, Paris American University

Barnard College Bates College Baylor University Berea College Boston University

Capital University
Carson-Newman College
Chicago-Kent College of Law
Concordia College
Concordia Theological Seminary
Columbia University
Cornell University
Crozier Theological Seminary
Cumberland University

Dartmouth College Dickinson College Drew Theological Seminary

Furman University

General Theological Seminary George Peabody College Georgetown College, Ky. Georgetown University George Washington University Goucher College Granville College Grinnell College

Harvard University

Illinois College Institute St. Germain, France

Johns Hopkins University

Kansas State Agricultural College Kansas State Teachers College

Lebanon College
Leland Stanford Jr. University
Liceo de Manila
Macalester College
McCormick Theological Seminary
Medical College of the State of South Carolina
Milligan College
Mount Holyoke College
Muskegum College

National University Law School New York University Nippon University Northwestern University

Ohio Wesleyan University Oxford University, England

Pomona College

Radcliffe College Randolph-Macon Woman's College Richmond College

Siassi College, Persia Simpson College Smith College Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Southern Methodist University State Teachers' College, Nebraska Syracuse University Swarthmore College

Taylor University Temple University Tufts College

Union Theological Seminary University of Birmingham, England University of California University of Chicago University of Cincinnati

University of Cincinnati University of Delaware University of Grenoble University of Illinois

University of Iowa

University of Kentucky University of Maryland University of Michigan University of Minnesota University of Miscouri

University of Missouri University of Montana University of Nebraska University of North Dakota University of Oklahoma

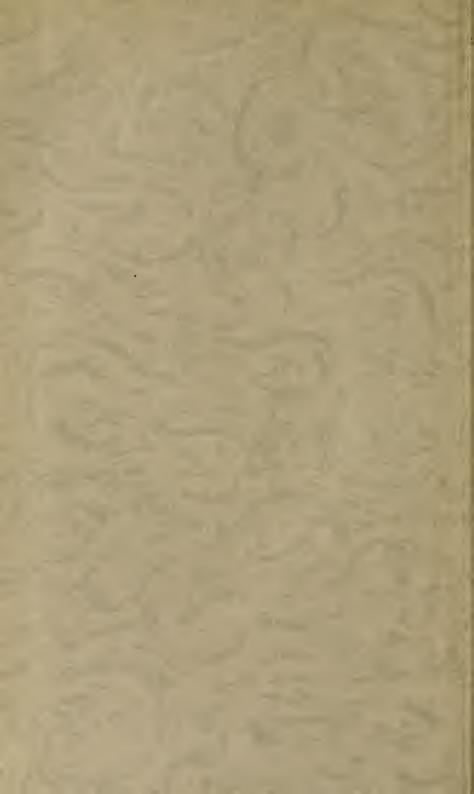
University of Oregon University of Pennsylvania University of Pittsburgh University of Riga

University of Sofia, Bulgaria University of South Carolina

University of Tennessee University of Vermont University of Virginia University of Wisconsin

Vanderbilt University Virginia Christian College Washington College of Law
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western New York State Normal
Westminster Theological Seminary
West Virginia Wesleyan
William and Mary College
Wofford College
Women's College of Richmond, Va.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Yale University Young-Harris College



DOES NOT CIRCULATE

