THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

EUGENE



PORTLAND

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

ANNOUNCEMENTS 1927-1928

THE UNIVERSITY OF OR E G O N



THE GRADUATE SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENTS 1927-1928

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY PRESS
EUGENE

CALENDAR 1927

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CALENDAR 1928

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1927-28

SUMMER SESSION, 1927

SUMMER	SESSION, 1927							
June 20, Monday	Summer session opens, Eugene and Portland.							
July 4, Monday	Independence day, a holiday,							
July 30, Friday								
FAL	L TERM							
September 19 to 24, Monday to Friday	Freshman week: examinations and freshman							
·	assemblies.							
September 21, Wednesday	Registration material released.							
September 21, Wednesday								
September 22, 23, Thursday, Friday	Registration days.							
September 26, Monday								
	for undergraduates begin.							
October 5, Wednesday								
October 7, Friday								
November 11, Friday								
November 11, 12, Friday, Saturday								
November 24 to 27, Thursday to Sunday .								
December 15, 16, Thursday, Friday, and								
December 19, 20, Monday, Tuesday	Fall term examinations.							
December 21, Wednesday								
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WINTER TERM								
January 3, Tuesday	Registration day.							
January 4, Wednesday	University classes begin.							
January 4, Wednesday	Faculty meeting.							
February 1, Wednesday	Faculty meeting.							
February 22, Wednesday	Washington's Birthday, a holiday.							
March 7, Wednesday	Faculty meeting.							
March 13 to 16, Tuesday to Friday	Winter term examinations.							
March 17, Saturday	Spring vacation begins.							
appra	TO DESCRIPTION OF							
	NG TERM							
March 26, Monday	= *							
March 27, Tuesday	=							
April 4, Wednesday								
May 2, Wednesday								
May 30, Wednesday								
June 5 to 8, Tuesday to Friday								
June 9, Saturday	Alumni day, Flower and Fern procession,							
	Failing and Beekman orations.							
	Baccalaureate sermon, Commencement concert.							
June 11, Monday	Commencement exercises.							
SUMMER SESSION, 1928								
June 18, Monday	Summer session opens, Eugene and Portland.							
July 4, Wednesday								
July 27, Friday	Summer session closes.							

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Name and Address	Term Expires
Mrs. G. T. Gerlinger, Dallas	April 15, 1927
Hon, C. C. Colt, Portland	April 15, 1927
Hon, Henry McKinney, Baker	April 15, 1927
Hon, Herbert Gordon, Portland	April 15, 1929
Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Eugene	April 15, 1929
HON. VERNON H. VAWTER, Medford	April 15, 1931
HON. WILLIAM S. GILBERT, Portland	
HON. PHILIP L. JACKSON, Portland	April 15, 1935
Hon, Fred Fisk, Eugene	
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THE UNIVERSITY

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GERTRUDE BASS WARNER	Director, Oregon Museum of Fine Arts

THE GRADUATE COUNCIL

GEORGE REBEC, Ph.D.	Dean, Philosophy
WILLIAM P. BOYNTON, Ph.D.	Physics
EDMUND S. CONKLIN, Ph.D.	Psuchologu
RUDOLF H. ERNST, Ph.D.	
OLOF LARSELL, Ph.D.	School of Medicine
FRIEDRICH G. G. SCHMIDT, Ph.D.	German
HENRY D. SHELDON, Ph.D.	
FREDERIC G. YOUNG, B.A., LL.D.	

Ex-Officio

(Chairman of Research Committee)

THE TEACHING FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

- ERIC W. ALLEN, B.A.Dean of the School of Journalism and Professor of Journalism B.A., Wisconsin, 1901; editorial staff, Milwaukee Free Press, 1901-02; Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 1904-06; Printing, Photoengraving, Electrotyping, etc., 1906-09; Post-Intelligencer, 1909-12; correspondent, eastern papers, 1905-12. Faculty, Oregon, from 1912; dean of the school of journalism, from 1916.

- ROBERT L. BENSON, A.M., M.D.Professor of Pathology, School of Medicine, Portland A.B., Michigan, 1902; A.M., 1904; M.D., Rush Medical College, 1910; graduate student with Dr Warthin, Michigan, 1921; research fellow in pathology, Chicago, 1909-10. Faculty, Oregon, from 1912.
- RAY PRESTON BOWEN, Ph.D. Professor of Romance Languages
 A.B., Harvard, 1905; A.M., Cornell, 1915, Ph.D., 1916; University of Geneva,
 Switzerland, University of Grenoble, France, 1911-12; University of Paris,
 1921-22. Faculty, Huron College, 1909-14; Cornell, 1914-16; Syracuse, 1916-18;
 Earlham, 1918-19; Colorado College, 1919-20; Sorbonne (lecteur d'américain)
 1921-22; Syracuse, 1920-25; Oregon, head of department from 1925.
- C. V. BOYER, Ph.D. Professor of English B.S., Princeton, 1902; M.A., 1909, Ph.D., 1911; University of Pittsburg Law School, 1902-04; Oxford, England, 1905; American Academy, Rome and Athens, 1906. Faculty, Illinois, 1911-26; Oregon, head of department, from 1926.

^{*} Leave of absence, 1927-28.

- *Julia Burgess, M.A. Professor of English B.A., Wellesley, 1894; M.A., Radcliffe, 1901. Faculty, Oregon, from 1907.

- Timothy Cloran, Ph.D. Professor of Romance Languages B.A., Western Reserve, 1891; student, University of Berlin, 1897-98; University of Strassburg, 1898-99; Ph.D., Strassburg, 1901; student, University of Paris, 1904-05; University of Madrid, 1905-06. Faculty, Shurtleff College, 1893-97; Idaho, 1899-1900; Vanderbilt, 1900-04; Oregon, from 1906; head of department, 1907-1925.

- Burchard Woodson DeBusk, Ph.D. Professor of Education B.A., Indiana, 1904; fellow, Clark, 1909-10, 1914-15; Ph.D., 1915; acting director of psychology laboratory, Indiana, 1908-09. Faculty, Teachers' College, Colorado, 1910-14; Oregon, from 1915.
- HARL R. DOUGLASS, M.A. Professor of Education B.S., Missouri, 1913; M.A., 1918; supervisor, University of Missouri High School, 1913-14; superintendent of schools, Missouri and Oregon, 1914-19. Faculty, Oregon, from 1919; Stanford, 1923-24.

^{*}Leave of absence, winter and spring terms, 1926-27.

- WILMOT C. FOSTER, M.A., M.D.

 Assistant Professor of Anatomy
 School of Medicine, Portland
 A.B., Oregon, 1916; M.D., 1920; graduate study, Minnesota, Rush Medical College, and Chicago; M.A., Oregon, 1923. Faculty, Oregon, from 1920.

- HOWARD D. HASKINS, M.A., M.D., Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, Portland A.B., Michigan; M.D., Western Reserve; M.A., Oregon, 1923. Faculty, Western Reserve, 1907-15; Oregon, from 1915.
- EDWIN T. Hodge, Ph.D. Professor of Geology B.A., Minnesota, 1913; M.A., 1914; Ph.D., Columbia, 1915; William Bayard Cutting traveling fellowship, Columbia, 1916. Faculty, Minnesota, 1913-16; Columbia, 1915-16; British Columbia, acting head of department, 1917-20; Oregon, from 1920.

- OLOF LARSELL, Ph.D. Professor of Anatomy, School of Medicine, Portland B.S., McMinnville College, 1910; graduate student, Chicago; M.A., Northwestern, 1914; Ph.D., 1918. Faculty, McMinnville, 1910-15; Northwestern, 1915-18, 1920-21; Wisconsin, 1918-20; Oregon, from 1921.
- ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, M.S., F.A.I.A. ...Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts,
 Professor of Architecture
 B.S., M.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Fellow, American Institute
 of Architecture, Faculty, Oregon, from 1914.

- FRANK R. MENNE, B.S., M.D.Professor of Pathology, School of Medicine, Portland B.S., Wisconsin; M.D., Rush Medical College. Faculty, Oregon, from 1911.

- HAROLD B. MYERS, A.B., M.D.Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Portland A.B., Wisconsin; M.D., Western Reserve; collaborator, Journal of Pharmacology. Faculty, Oregon, from 1915; associate dean, school of medicine, from 1917.
- EARL L. PACKARD, Ph.D. Professor of Geology
 A.B., Washington, 1911; M.A., 1912; fellow in paleontology, California, 191214; Ph.D., 1915. Faculty, Washington, 1915-16; Oregon, 1916-17; Mississippi
 A. & M. College, head of department, 1917-18; Oregon, from 1919; acting head
 of department, 1920-22.

- FREDERICK LAFAYETTE SHINN, Ph.D. Professor of Chemistry B.A., Indiana, 1901; M.A., 1902; scholar, Yale, 1902; Ph.D., Wisconsin, 1906. Faculty, Wisconsin, 1902-04, 1905-07; Indiana, 1904-05; Oregon from 1907; acting head of department, 1918-22.
- S. STEPHENSON SMITH, B.Litt. Assistant Professor of English
 A.B., Reed College, 1915; B.Litt., Oxford, England, 1923. Faculty, Oregon
 from 1925.

^{*} Leave of absence, 1927-28.

- *FRED L. STETSON, M.A. Professor of Education
 B.A., Washington, 1911; M.A., 1913; research scholar, Teachers' College,
 1919-20. Faculty, Washington, 1912-13; Oregon, from 1913; director of summer
 session, Eugene, 1924-26.
- JOHN STRAUB, Lit.D., Emeritus Dean of Men; Professor of Greek Language and Literature B.A., Mercershurg, 1876; M.A., 1879; Lit.D., Franklin and Marshall, 1918. Faculty, Oregon, from 1878; dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 1899-1920; dean of men, 1920-1925.
- from 1921.

- H. G. TOWNSEND, Ph.D. Professor of Philosophy A.B., Nebraska Wesleyan University, 1908; Ph.D., Cornell, 1913; Sage fellow in philosophy, Cornell. Faculty, Central College, 1910-14; Smith College, 1914-26; Oregon, from 1926.Professor of Philosophy
- A.B., Harvard, 1912; LL.B., 1915; S.J.D., 1923; director of Committee on Criminal Records and Statistics of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. Faculty, Oregon, from 1919. SAM BASS WARNER, S.J.D.

- Oregon, from 1926.

^{*} Leave of absence, spring term, 1926-27. † Leave of absence, 1927-28.

HARRY BARCLAY YOCOM, Ph.D. Professor of Zoology
A.B., Oberlin, 1912; graduate assistant in zoology, California, 1915-16; M.A.,
California, 1916; Ph.D., 1918. Faculty, Wabash, 1912-13; Kansas Agricultural,
1914-15; Washburn, 1917-18; College of City of New York, 1919-20; Oregon,
from 1920.

FREDERIC GEORGE YOUNG, LL.D.Dean of School of Sociology and Professor of Sociology B.A., Johns Hopkins, 1886; University scholar, 1886-87; LL.D., Oregon, 1920. President, Albany College, 1894-95; head of department of economics and sociology, Oregon, 1895-1920; dean of the Graduate School, 1900-1920; present position from 1920; member South Dakota Constitutional Convention, 1889; secretary, Oregon Conservation Commission, since 1908; secretary, Oregon Historical Society, since 1898; editor, Quarterly Journal of Oregon Historical Society, Commonwealth Review; Oregon section, Encyclopedia Britannica.

TEACHING FELLOWS

Herschel L. Hewitt, B.A., Grand Island College, 1904; Physics, McMinnville. Helen Crouch Snyder, B.S., Syracuse, 1921; English, Eugene. RAY C. Treasher, B.S., Washington State College, 1924; M.S., 1925; Geology, Sunnyside, Wash.

Lewis Angle Woodworth, B.A., Chicago, 1925; Romance Languages, Eugene.

RESEARCH FELLOWS

LOUISE RUTH BASFORD, B.S., Oregon, 1926; Education, Portland.
LOUIS F. HENDERSON, Ph.B., Cornell, 1874; M.A. (hon.), Oregon, 1926; Botany, Eugene.
RALPH LEONARD LUPHER, B.A., Oregon, 1926; Geology, Eugene.
RALPH TUCK, B.S., Oregon, 1927; Geology, Roseburg.
JOHN LEWIS WILSON, B.A., Jamestown College, 1920; B.S., 1925; M.A., Michigan, 1924;
Chemistry, Jamestown, N. Dak.

GRADUATE ASSISTANTS

THELMA LOIS ALLEY, B.A., Grinnell, 1926; Latin, Los Angeles, Cal.
CARROLL J. AMUNDSON, B.A., Oregon, 1926; History, Eugene.
DARWIN ELBRIDGE BENNETT, B.S., Whitman, 1924; Zoology, Walla Walla, Wash.
EDWARD WILSON BIEGHLER, B.A., Oregon, 1926; Romance Languages, Eugene.
HAZEL DOROTHY BORDERS, B.A., Oregon, 1925; Architecture and Allied Arts, Portland.
WINNEFRED ESTHER BRADWAY, B.A., Oregon, 1926; Zoology, Eugene.
GLADYS ALETHA BUEHLER, B.A., Oregon, 1926; Mathematics, Eugene.
WILLIAM HERSCHEL BUNCH, B.A., Walla Walla College, 1918; Mathematics, Myrtle Point.
EUGENE CALLAGHAN, B.A., Oregon, 1926; Geology, Beaverton.
BLONDEL H. CARLETON, B.A., Oregon, 1926; Geology, Portland.
AGNES LOUISE COLTON, B.A., Whitman, 1926; Joology, Portland.
ALTON GABRIEL, B.S., Oregon, 1925; Chemistry, Walla Walla, Wash.
DAISEE M. LEFFLER FANSHIER, B.A., Oregon, 1924; German, Gaston.
ALTON GABRIEL, B.S., Oregon, 1925; Chemistry, Milwaukie.
DONALD POMEROY GRETTIE, B.A., Willamette, 1924; Chemistry, Salem.
CARROL MICHELE HAESKE, B.A., Willamette, 1924; English, Bellingham, Wash.
HAZEL RUTH HAYDEN, B.S., Oregon, 1925; Botany, Eugene.
GEORGE DARBY HELM, B.S. in Ed., Oregon Agricultural College, 1925; English, Walterville.
ARTHUR CLARK HICKS, B.A., Oregon, 1925; English, Eugene.
WILLIAM STEPHEN HOPKINS, B.S., Oregon, 1925; Economics, Eugene.
H. BIRNET HOVEY, B.S., Utah, 1925; Psychology, Salt Lake City, Utah.
THOMAS ROLAND HUMPHREYS, B.A., Oregon, 1925; Education, Heppner.
GEORGE HELEN JOHNSON, B.A., Oregon, 1925; Education, Heppner.
GEORGE HELEN JOHNSON, B.A., Oregon, 1925; Psychology, Portland.
HENRY CURITIS PATEY, B.A., Linfield, 1925; Education, Eugene.
FRANCIS FOUNTAIN POWERS, B.A., Washington, Education, Tacoma, Wash.
MARGARET SMITH, B.A., Waitman, 1926; History, Walla Walla, Wash.
MANUEL E. SOUZA, B.A., Stanford, 1925; Geology, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
BEATRICE TOWERS, B.A., Oregon, 1924; Architecture and Allied Arts, Garibaldi.
WILMA JEAN WHITE, B.A., Reed, 1926; Zoology, Cottage Grove.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HISTORICAL

In the earlier years of the University, the degree of master of arts was frequently conferred "in course" upon bachelors of arts of three years standing who had met certain other conditions. This practice, which was at that time fairly common among colleges and universities all over the country, was discontinued about 1893. Beginning with the year 1897 the degrees of master of arts and master of science were offered for a year of resident graduate study under definitely specified conditions. Since that date these degrees have been conferred for such resident study, at first occasionally, but later with steadily increasing numbers. With the growth of the summer school, and the extension work of the University, the opportunity to earn these degrees has been given to many of the citizens of the state who could not well have met the conditions of a continuous year of residence at the University. Of recent years also the degree of master of arts in research and public service has been conferred upon men and women who have rendered conspicuous service to the state in ways that evidence high and fruitful scholarship, and in the production and publication of books and scholarly papers of value.

The catalogue of 1900 announced the willingness of the University to confer the degree of doctor of philosophy, and gave a statement of the conditions under which it might be earned. This offer was soon withdrawn as the resources of the institution and its prestige were at that time hardly such as to make possible the realization of such an ambition. More recently, with increasing financial resources, many times larger faculty, and material resources which have grown with the years, the University has again announced its willingness to undertake the training of students for this degree, and is giving the doctorate in a limited num-

ber of departments.

The year 1899-1900, which was notable in the history of the University as the time of its organization into constituent schools, saw also the organization of graduate work by the appointment of a dean of the Graduate School, and of a graduate council, of which the dean was the chairman. To this council has been entrusted since that time the administration of the Graduate School, subject to the general supervision of the University faculty and the more immediate cooperation of the graduate faculty.

LOCATION

The University of Oregon is located in Eugene, a small but modern city at the head of the Willamette valley. Most of the work of the Graduate School is given on the campus, though a few graduate courses are given through the Portland extension center in the city of Portland. Eugene is conveniently placed on through lines of railroad and highway, and has a mild and equable climate.

FACILITIES FOR GRADUATE STUDY

The period since the organization of the Graduate School has been one of rapid growth and development in the University. Department

personnels have grown from a single member to considerable groups representing the scholarship and training of many institutions, departmental equipments have been developed with expanding needs and expanding vision, and library collections have been gathered with a view to the needs of the graduate students and research workers of future years. The University is committed to the policy of encouraging graduate work, and undertakes to reserve a sufficient portion of the instructor's time for advanced instruction and research, and provide necessary facilities for this type of work as a means of maintaining the standards of its own scholarship. In furtherance of this purpose, considerable provision is made of special space in the library, and of special research rooms in the scientific laboratories.

RESEARCH FACILITIES

In his choice of a graduate school, the advanced student considers not only the cost and convenience of location, but also the quality of instruction, and the opportunities for scholarly research in advanced fields. The Graduate School at the University of Oregon offers substantial opportunities in the field of research. Alive to the vital importance of research in a graduate school, the administration of the University makes an annual appropriation devoted solely to the promotion of research to provide equipment, clerical help, and other assistance for members of the staff engaged in original investigations. The control of this appropriation is invested in a committee of faculty, the function of which is to aid in every way possible the production of scholarly work. year a creditable list of memoirs and monographs in advanced fields is produced by the faculty. Graduate students also are making original contributions to knowledge and their results are being published in scientific journals. The advanced student coming to Oregon will find the Graduate School imbued with the spirit of research, a faculty engaged in research, and a university officially promoting research.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University library is a well selected and rapidly growing collection of books, numbering now about 168,000 volumes. There is available each year from various sources for book-binding and periodicals about \$30,000.

The library is supplied with the best general and special reference books, and with files of the principal American and foreign periodicals of general and special scientific value. Periodicals currently received number something over 1,500, besides many of the daily and weekly newspapers of the state. About 140 Oregon newspapers are regularly bound.

The library is a depository for the public documents published by the

United States government, and also for Oregon state documents.

Besides the new books of current interest that are being added continually, the library attempts to add each year some sets of important periodicals or other valuable collections of source material for advanced study and research.

Temporary quarters for conducting a part of the work of the reserve department have been located in the new science building, Condon Hall, the main floor of which has been equipped for library purposes. Here are shelves for reserve books, with the exception of those for the departments of English and history, which are still cared for in the library building.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS

The University has no special museum building. It has, however, departmental museums, which are of consideral value for certain phases of graduate study.

The Biological Museums are located in Deady Hall. For plant biology the department is well supplied with mounted specimens, especially those collected from Oregon and the Pacific northwest. It includes the Howell collection of 10,000 specimens, the Leiberg collection of 15,000 sheets, the Cusick of 7,000, and the Edmund P. Sheldon and Kirk Whitead collections.

For animal biology a considerable series of mounted and unmounted specimens are available. These include birds and mammals collected by Mr. Alfred Shelton as a beginning of a state biological survey; a collection of Oregon reptiles, made by Mr. J. R. Wetherbee; a series of fishes, mostly salmonidae from the Columbia river, donated by the United States government; a collection of food fishes of the Oregon coast, made by Mr. J. B. Bretherton, of Newport, Oregon, and presented to the University; and a number of birds and mammals, collected and presented by Dr. A. G. Prill, of Scio, Oregon.

The Condon Geological Museum includes the Condon cabinet, which represents the life work of the late Dr. Thomas Condon, the first professor of geology of the University and a member of its first faculty. This collection is especially rich in vertebrate fossils from the John Day valley. It also contains good working collections of minerals.

The Oregon Museum of Fine Arts, housed at present in the Woman's building, includes the Murray Warner Memorial collection, given to the University in 1920 by Mrs. Warner, to which considerable additions have been made during the past years, and the Millican loan collection of Indian basketry and weaving.

The Murray Warner collection is especially distinguished by the rarity and the perfect preservation of the objects composing it. Included are about 250 Japanese prints of various periods; a group of rare Chinese wall paintings, paintings on silk, and tapestries; a number of ancient bronzes; armor, porcelains, china, embroideries, textiles and weavings; and carvings of wood, ivory, jades and turquoise. Especially interesting is the display of costumes on figures and in cases, which contains antique Manchu robes heavily embossed with gold and silver threads, several mandarin and imperial coats, rich in Chinese symbolism, as well as other interesting examples of ancient garments. A well selected library in connection with the museum gives special facilities for research.

THE UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES

The Biological Laboratories are equipped for the necessary appliances for research and advanced work in systematic botany, plant and animal physiology, advanced zoology, comparative anatomy, genetics and bacteriology. Besides several research rooms for advanced students, the departments of animal biology and plant biology possesses a research laboratory building accommodating fifteen students for special lines of research, with excellent quarters for animals in detached buildings.

The Chemical Laboratories include rooms devoted to special branches of the science, such as analytical work and organic chemistry, besides a number of smaller rooms available for research work. Other available requisites for effective work are the stock-room, well supplied with standard apparatus and necessary materials; the departmental shop for the construction of special apparatus for research; and a working library in the office of the department.

The Geological Laboratories provide facilities for various lines of work. For work in mineralogy and petrology there are good working collections and apparatus for preparing and studying thin sections of rock under petrographical microscopes. For work in paleontology, the Condon collection provides material especially from the more important fossiliferous regions of the state. The department also has the necessary equipment for work in economic geology and is adequately supplied with equipment for advanced work in geography.

Quartz hall, a small frame building which gives addditional facilities for the department, is supplied with special equipment and dark room

for research on the part of advanced students.

The Physical Education Laboratories in the Physical Education buildings are supplied with special equipment for work in corrective and individual gymnastics. There are in addition extra facilities in the University Health Service where special attention is paid to physiotherapy. The laboratories of the department of animal biology are open to students for physiology and research along these lines.

The *Physical Laboratories* include a number of rooms devoted to advanced courses and research work. The seminar room contains a working departmental library. The department has special facilities for research in the thermal and electrical properties of metals, and the phenomena associated with electrical currents of high frequency and high potentials.

The Psychology Laboratories are located in the new science building, Condon Hall. Special rooms are reserved for advanced laboratory, and experimental work in general and applied psychology. Four additional rooms are reserved for research purposes only, besides those assigned to the members of the departmental staff. The laboratories are equipped throughout with 110 v. A. C. and 6 v. D. C., timed 6 v. circuit, and with gas and compressed air.

GYMNASIUM AND PLAYING FIELDS

The gymnasiums and recreational equipment of the University are open to graduate students, as to other students of the University, without extra fees.

HEALTH SERVICE

Graduate students have the benefit of the University health service, which includes dispensary and infirmary service. At the dispensary a trained nurse is in continuous attendance, and University physicians and assisting specialists keep regular office hours. The dispensary service is free to all students of the University, though there is a small fee for the medical supplies used.

The infirmary maintains a regular hospital service, and in case of sickness provides free care and attention for students for a limited period.

Beyond this the charges are very moderate. The dispensary and infirmary service does not extend, however, to cases requiring the service of outside specialists, or involving major operations or chronic diseases.

THE SUMMER SESSION

The University maintains two summer schools, one on the campus at Eugene and one in the Portland extension center. The session at Eugene is devoted primarily to advanced and graduate work, while the Portland summer session is chiefly under-graduate. Besides the retention of some members of the regular faculty on the campus for graduate courses, the summer sessions usually bring to their staffs eminent scholars from other institutions for advanced, professional and graduate courses.

In most of the departments, the courses at Eugene are designed in sequences so that a student may pursue a coherent program of work through a series of summer sessions, and the needs of faculty members of colleges and normal schools are definitely borne in mind. Work in

the summer session counts as residence work for a degree.

Full information concerning the summer sessions may be obtained in the special bulletin published by the University, which is available upon application to the registrar of the University.

THE EXTENSION DIVISION

Certain courses given in the Portland extension center may be accepted toward a master's degree, either as major or minor work. These courses will be found under the heading of the department in which they are given, in the section containing the description of courses.

Graduate Work in Professional Schools

In the professional schools, such as Business Administration, Law, and so on, the courses of which do not appear in the regular offerings of the Graduate School, certain courses are recognized as appropriate material for a minor toward the M.A. or the M.S. The student in these courses specializes in some phase of research in the field, as distinct from professional competency alone.

In the schools of Architecture and Music, the student of adequate ability may work either toward the master of arts or science, or the

master of fine arts.

Work for Professional Degrees

Special professional degrees of advanced character are also given in certain of the professional schools of the University. The School of Architecture has a course leading to the degree of master of architecture; the School of Business Administration gives the degree of master of business administration to graduates for work of a special professional character; while the School of Law and the School of Medicine offer the degrees of doctor of jurisprudence and doctor of medicine for advanced technical work in their respective fields. Information concerning this work may be obtained from the deans of the various schools.

FINANCIAL

All graduate students not members of the instructional staff pay in three installments of \$8.50 each, the University registration fee for each year in which they do resident work. Members of the instructional staff, including graduate assistants, registering for graduate work, pay a registration fee of \$6.75 each term. Laboratory fees are given in detail in the schedule of courses published at the beginning of each academic year. Graduate students are exempt from the non-resident fee.

The fees for graduate work done in summer session or in the Portland extension center are ordinarily the same as for undergraduate courses,

and are announced in special bulletins.

Assistants and Fellows

The University has established assistantships of several ranks for graduate students taking their major or minor work in various of the

departments or schools.

The graduate assistantship in a department or school ordinarily pays \$500.00 a year on first appointment, subject to an increase to \$600.00 a year on re-appointment. The duties of a graduate assistant will require from approximately sixteen to not more than twenty hours a week of the student's time, in laboratory or quiz section supervision, correction of papers, or assistance in departmental research; the graduate council recommends that students holding these assistantships should not register for more than eight hours of class work and does not permit them to carry more than ten hours. Such students ordinarily seek re-appointment and take two full years of work for the master's degree.

Other minor positions, part-time graduate assistantships, such as readers or laboratory assistants, are also open to graduate students. These

carry a smaller stipend and fewer hours of work.

Research fellowships pay \$500.00 a year. They are subject to the same restrictions as to amount of work required and the number of hours permitted in courses as the graduate assistantships. The research fellowship is awarded through the graduate council and the research committee; the duties of a research fellow are to assist in the research problem to which he has been assigned under the direction of the faculty member conducting the project.

Teaching fellowships commonly pay from \$750 to \$1,100 a year and are open to persons with some degree of advancement in their graduate

work, preferably to those who have the master's degree.

Those interested in securing any of these positions should write to the dean of the Graduate School. Applications for any of these positions should be accompanied by a transcript of credits from the institution where the backelor's degree was obtained, and of any graduate work taken by the applicant.

Admission

Graduates of standard colleges and universities are admitted to the Graduate School by the registrar upon presentation of an official transcript of the credits upon which their bachelor's degree is based. Until such credentials have been presented, the student's admission to the Graduate School is merely provisional. Admission to the Graduate School does not indicate that the student is an accepted candidate for an advanced degree. Admission to formal candidacy for a degree does not commonly take place until the student has satisfactorialy completed in residence the work of one term, or at least of one summer session. Before the student is admitted to candidacy for a degree, he must pass

a preliminary examination. (See under requirements for several degrees.)

Graduates of other than standard universities are expected to secure a bachelor's degree from a standard institution before proceeding with graduate work. Graduate of standard colleges and universities who desire to take additional work either of graduate or undergraduate character, without seeking an advanced degree may be admitted to the Graduate School, and enjoy the privileges and exemptions of that school.

DEGREES GRANTED

In all of the departments of the Graduate School the degrees of master of arts and master of sciences are offered. Students who have the bachelor of science degree will proceed to the degree of master of science unless they have fulfilled the language requirement for the bachelor of arts degree, in which case they may become candidates for the master of arts.

Students holding a bachelor of science or bachelor of arts degree who show a high measure of ability as creative artists may in certain departments be admitted to candidacy for the degree of master of fine arts.

Certain departments of the Graduate School are prepared to accept candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy. It is not, however, the policy of the University to grant the doctor's degree to any student whose academic training, both undergraduate and graduate, has been exclusively in this institution.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

The departments of the Graduate School authorized to accept candidates for the master's degrees, whose offerings appear in this bulletin, are as follows:

Anatomy (Medical School)

Bacteriology and Hygiene (Medical School)

Biochemistry (Medical School)

Animal Biology Plant Biology Chemistry Economics Education

English Geology German Greek

History

Latin Mathematics

Mechanics and Astroonmy

Music Pathology (Medical School)

Pharmacology (Medical School)

Philosophy Physical Education

Physics

Physiology (Medical School) Political Science

Political Science Psychology

Romance Languages

Sociology

Students may be accepted for the degree of master of fine arts in the following fields:

Architecture Painting Music Design Sculpture

At present the Graduate Council recognizes as prepared to accept candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy the following departments:

Anatomy (Medical School)

Biology Education Geology History Physics Psychology

PREREQUISITES FOR MAJOR AND MINOR WORK

Upon admission to graduate standing, the student chooses a major subject and a minor subject. For preparation the student should have in his major subject the fair equivalent of an undergraduate major of a standard college or university, and in his minor at least a substantial

year-course of upper division grade.

Where the student's credentials do not show the normal preparation for major or minor work in the chosen field, the departments concerned are authorized to give the student an examination in specific subjects and certify as to the scope and adequacy of his preparation; also the department may require that the student take in either major or minor field or in both an amount of undergraduate work judged necessary for his adequate preparation.

A student who wishes to change his major or minor after his initial

registration, should petition the Graduate Council.

The special requirements of the various departments of the Graduate School follow:

Anatomy. (Medical School). An undergraduate major in biology and comparative anatomy, or the courses in anatomy required of first year medical students, for those intending to major in anatomy.

Bacteriology and Hygiene. (Medical School). An undergraduate major in biology or chemistry including a course (not less than six hours) in general bacteriology.

Biochemistry. (Medical School). Chemistry requirement for admission, i. e., not less than twenty-three term hours, including a complete course in elementary organic chemistry (not less than eight hours). A brief course in qualitative and in quantitative analysis is strongly advised. Those entering the Medical School without a bachelor's degree are required to take the regular course in biochemistry as a prerequisite to advanced work.

Biology. In addition to the general requirements of an undergraduate major in biology, the student should have a working knowledge of chemistry, physics, and college mathematics, and a reading knowledge of French and German.

Chemistry. In addition to the direct requirement in chemistry, the student should have a working knowledge of calculus, college physics, and preferably, a year of upper division physics. A reading knowledge of French or German is almost indispensable.

Economics. Added to the regular requirements in economics, should be at least one year of work in political science, two years of work in history, and a course in principles of sociology. An elementary course in psychology and some work of university grade in mathematics is desirable.

Education. Along with the usual fundamental courses in education is required a general knowledge of psychology and sociology. Special requirements depend on the field of research selected; graduate students in educational psychology must be prepared in advanced psychology including laboratory; students in educational history must have a suitable foundation in history, etc.

English. For a major in English, the student should have the equivalent of an undergraduate major in English, including a broad general knowledge of English literature. The specific requirements will vary according to the special line of interest the student wishes to follow.

Geology. For a major in geology, foundational work in geology is, of course, presupposed, with advanced work in the special line of work proposed, i. e., paleontology, economic geology, geography, etc.

German. The student selecting a graduate major in German should have taken work of an advanced character in German, and have an adequate familiarity with one other foreign language.

Greek. The equivalent of an undergraduate major in Greek is presupposed for a graduate major. A considerable knowledge of Latin is highly desirable.

History. Those who desire to major in history for the master's degree should have the equivalent of an undergraduate major in history with specific requirements according to the field selected.

Latin. In addition to the general requirement of the equivalent of an undergraduate major in Latin, the student should have an adequate familiarity with some other foreign language.

Mathematics. The graduate student who expects to major in mathematics should have the equivalent of an undergraduate major in mathematics, including a thorough knowledge of differential and integral calculus.

Mechanics and Astronomy. For majors, calculus, the elements of differential equations, and the elements of the theory of functions of a complex variable, together with the basic courses in physics and chemistry. For minors, calculus is essential along with any special prerequisite carried by the courses,

(Medical School). The courses required for admission to the school of medicine and the first five terms of the medical course.

Pharmacology. (Medical School). The courses required for admission to the school of medicine and the first four terms of the medical course.

Philosophy. An adequate acquaintance with the history of philosophy, and a knowledge of the fundamentals of logic, ethics and general philosophic theory.

Physical Education. A graduate student in physical education should have the equivalent of the undergraduate curriculum in the school of physical education including the biological and scientific fundamental courses.

Physics. In addition to the basic knowledge of physics generally acquired by an undergraduate major in the science, the graduate major should have a knowledge of general chemistry and the calculus, and the ability to read either French or German. The upper division courses in physics which are presented should be of a type requiring calculus as prerequisitė.

(Medical School). An undergraduate major in biology or physiology or equivalent, together with the required medical courses in physiology.

Political Science. For a major in political science, the student should have the equivalent of an undergraduate major in that subject.

Psychology. A graduate major in psychology should have a thorough training in the fundamental facts of adult psychology, with considerable experience in laboratory procedure and practice. The advanced work presented will vary with the type of specialbrocedure and practice. The avanced work presented will vary with the type of specialization anticipated. Students who expect to specialize in mental measurements should have a foundation in biology and mathematics; those choosing the social aspects of psychology should have history of philosophy and courses from economics and sociology.

Romance Languages. Knowledge of Latin is essential. For minor work, adequate training in one Romance language is sufficient; for major work, two are required.

The graduate major in sociology should have the equivalent of an undergraduate major in sociology, and in addition a knowledge of the principles of economics. and at least one college course in history.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND OF SCIENCE

Residence requirements. The standard residence requirement is one academic year. This does not mean that the work prescribed for each individual student can always be completed in the period of one academic year, since inadequate preparation or outside activities frequently make a longer period necessary.

In lieu of the standard residence requirement of one year, residence may be accomplished in three summer sessions when the student has completed a sufficient amount of acceptable work in another standard institution; but the transfer of acceptable graduate credits from other graduate schools may under no circumstances reduce the residence requirement below one year, or the credit earned in this University below 27 term-hours. Heads of the major or minor department may, at their discretion, require more than the minimum residence period.

Work done in the Portland extension center of the University is counted as residence work.

Credit and scholarship requirements. The minimum credit requirement is 45 term-hours earned in courses approved by the graduate council for graduate credit. These are to be divided, approximately 30 to 15, between a major and a minor subject. For nature of courses required of graduate students, see "Description of Courses," page 22.

No credits are acceptable for an advanced degree which are reported with a grade lower than III, and at least one-third must be of the grades I or II (see general setalogue for crediting surely).

catalogue for grading system).

Amount of work. Graduate students are not permitted to register for more than 16 hours of work during the regular sessions of the academic year. Graduate students remaining only for the earlier (six weeks) portion of the summer session are not permitted to carry more than three courses, or to earn more than 9 term-hours; if the student remains on through the whole ten-weeks period, he may earn a supplementary amount of credit not to exceed 6 hours, making a total for the ten summer weeks a maximum of 15 term-hours,

Preliminary examination. Before a student is admitted to candidacy for a degree, he must pass a preliminary examination arranged by the head of the major department. If judged advisable, the minor department may also be represented in this examination. This examination normally takes place after the student has completed at least one-fourth of his work toward the degree and before he has completed one-half of it.

Thesis. A thesis is always part of the requirement in the major subject. Nine of the hours required for the major work should be assigned to it. Not less than three weeks before the time set for the oral examination, the candidate must place on file in the registrar's office three copies of the thesis, these copies to become the property of the University, one for the major department and two for the library.

Final examination. A special committee, consisting of never less than three, and normally of five members, including the heads of those two departments in which the student has done his work, conducts a final oral examination of the candidate. This committee is appointed by the head of the major department with the approval of the dean of the Graduate School, who is himself an ex-officio member of the examining committees, and may appoint supplementary members to any committee. The examining committee reports its findings with recommendation to the graduate council.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF FINE ARTS

The degree of master of fine arts is open to students who hold a bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degree, and who show a high measure of ability as creative artists. It ranks on a level with the degrees of master of arts and master of science, and the same requirements of residence, credit and scholarship, amount of work, and preliminary and final examinations, must be met by students working toward the master of fine arts degree.

To meet the special and peculiar conditions of the work of the master of fine arts degree, the student's program may normally be distributed as follows, and thereby be considered to have met the requirements of major, minor, thesis, seminar, and the term-hours of credit:

- (a) Thesis (i. e., piece of creative work). Five hours of credit each term, throughout the year.
- (b) Special study and research with the more immediate theoretical and technical backgrounds of the "thesis." Five hours, each term, throughout the year.
- (c) General theoretical reading in the field of art in which the "thesis" lies. Five hours, each term, throughout the year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Prerequisites. To enter upon work for the doctorate, the prerequisites are the same as for the master's degree, namely, the general preparation indicated by a bachelor's degree from a standard college, and substantial specific preparation in the lines of the major and minor subjects, as indicated in the departmental statements.

Amount of work. The minimum amount of work for the doctorate is three years of full-time work beyond the bachelor's degree. Work done in satisfaction of the requirements for the master's degree, if of suitable character and quality, may be counted. Requirements of time, however, are wholly secondary. The degree of doctor of philosophy is based upon attainments and proven ability, and does not rest upon any computation of time or enumeration of courses, although no student may receive the degree until he has fulfilled the requirements of residence and study for the prescribed period.

Standards of scholarship. Even more than in the master's degree, work of superior quality is required, but the prime importance is attached to the student's mastery of the general field of his major subject, his initiative and independence of movement in that field, and especially his promise of intellectual productivity.

Residence. Two years of full-time resident graduate study beyond the master's degree is required, of which at least one year, usually the last, must be spent in residence at the University of Oregon.

Major and minor subjects. The student proceeding toward the doctorate registers for one major and one or two minor subjects, devoting approximately 60 per cent

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of his time to the major subject and 40 per cent to the minor subject. The heart of the student's work does not lie in the mere courses he is taking, though to be sure these should be of a genuinely advanced and appropriate nature. Likewise, these courses should not be looked upon as merely making a sufficient total amount, but should fit into a coherent program of study and spontaneous activity on the part of the student.

Preliminary examination. Not later than one academic year before final examination for the doctor's degree, and as the basis for his advancement to candidacy, the student is subjected to two preliminary examinations as follows:

- (a) For his reading knowledge of French or German. This examination is based mainly upon the literature of the major subject and, as suggested, has for its aim to determine the student's ability to use the language effectively as a tool of research. This examination is, for each language, conducted by a committee (to be approved by the dean of the Gradaute School) including representation of the candidate's major department, of the department of the language concerned, and some third party qualified to judge the sufficiency of the examination for the end in view. The dean of the Graduate School is an ex-officio member of this committee. At the request of the major department, another language may be substituted for one of the specified.
- (b) A general preliminary examination, having for its object to determine decisively the candidate's readiness to go ahead towards a doctor's degree, and also to reveal both to himself and his departments the directions in which his work may need special and anxious attention. This examination is arranged by the major professor, should be conducted by a committee of not less than three persons, normally including a representative of the minor department, and should constitute a fairly formal as well as serious testing.

When a student has successfully passed these examinations and has satisfied the graduate council that he has the necessary scholarly foundation and the intellectual characteristics requisite for productive scholarship, he may be promoted formally to candidacy for the degree. This promotion is not made until the student has established a title to it by work in residence.

Thesis. The general field, and if possible the subject of the research for the thesis, with such preliminary investigation as justifies an expectation of its fruitfulness must be selected in advance of, and as one of the grounds for, promotion to candidacy. The thesis must embody the results of the candidate's own individual investigations.

Three weeks before the date set for the final examinations, the candidate deposits at the office of the registrar three copies of his thesis in complete form for the use of members of the examining committee. The thesis, if approved, shall be printed in such form as the graduate council may approve, and not less than fifty copies deposited in the University library. The degree may not be conferred or the diploma delivered until these copies have been deposited, or a sufficient financial guarantee made to assure their printing and delivery.

Final examinations. The final examinations should be both written and oral. The written part should consist normally of two papers of three hours duration each. The oral examination which follows the written should be of three hours duration and should cover the research work of the candidate, based upon his thesis and his attainments in the fields of his major and minor subjects. This oral examination is held before a committee of not less than five, appointed by the graduate council on the nomination of the head of the najor department. One member of the committee is commonly an individual from another institution, who is of high standing in the major field.

The dean of the Graduate School is an ex-officio member of all examining committees,

The doctoral examination is open to interested persons.

Description of Courses

Following is the statement of courses in which graduate credit may be earned. Lower division courses and those upper division courses habitually open to lower division students, are not listed in this bulletin, since no graduate credit may be earned through them.

Courses numbered between 100 and 199 are intended primarily for upper division students, but are often taken for graduate credit with further assignments of work in addition to that required of undergraduates. Courses numbered 200 and above are exclusively graduate work. Each program for the master's degree must contain at least one year course of this character. Regularly such a course would be of a full three term-hours rating. The student's thesis should be recorded as the equivalent of an additional 200 course and the credit allotted for it should normally total nine hours.

Not all of the courses here listed will be given in any one year, although many of the upper division and some of the graduate courses are repeated each year. The work presented will, however, be open to the student during a reasonable period of residence, and the departments are prepared to offer any of the courses whenever qualified students need them.

Courses numbered a, b, c are year-courses which should be taken in the prescribed sequence.

Detailed information concerning the courses offered any one year, and the fees in laboratory courses will be found in the registration manual published at the beginning of the fall term.

ANATOMY

Professors ALLEN, LARSELL; Assistant Professor Foster

Graduate work in the department of Anatomy is given in the School of Medicine, situated at Portland.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 101. Gross Anatomy. First year, each term; lectures and quizzes, 4 hours per week; laboratory, 8 hours per week; total, 396 hours; eighteen credits. Foster.
- 102. Histology and Organology. First year, fall term; lectures and quizzes, 3 hours per week; laboratory, 9 hours per week; total, 132 hours; six eredits. Larsell and assistants.
- 103. Embryology. First year, winter term; lectures, 2 hours per week; laboratory, 6 hours per week; total, 88 hours; four credits. Allen and Larsell.
- 105. Microscopic Technique. Fall and winter terms; limited to 12 students after consultation with instructor; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total, 33 hours; one credit. Larsell and assistants.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201. Neurology and Organs of Special Sense. Second year, fall term; prerequisite, Anatomy 101-103; lectures, 2 hours per week; laboratory, 6 hours per week; total, 88 hours, four credits. Allen.
- 202. Advanced Histology. Winter and spring terms; prerequisite, Anatomy 102 and 105; laboratory, 6 hours a week or less; credits to be arranged. Larsell.
- 203. Topographical Anatomy. Winter term; prerequisite, Anatomy 101; limited to 15 students; lectures, 1 hour per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week, total, 44 hours; two credits. Foster.

- 204. Special Dissections. Limited to available material; prerequisite, Anatomy 101; hours and credits to be arranged. Foster.
- 205. Applied Anatomy. Third year, spring term; prerequisite, Anatomy 101; lectures and demonstrations, 3 hours per week; total, 33 hours; three credits. Foster.
- 206. Applied Osteology. Lectures and demonstrations, 1 hour per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total 44 hours; two credits. Foster.
- 207. Mechanism of the Central Nervous System Studied from Lesions. Spring term; prerequisite, Anatomy 104; laboratory, 3 to 6 hours per week; credits to be arranged. Allen.
- 208. Seminar and Journal Club. Each term; includes anatomical staff and advanced students; hours and credits to be arranged. Allen.
- 210. Research in any branch of anatomy is open to qualified students upon approval of any of the instructors. Hours and credits to be arranged. Allen, Larsell and Foster.

BACTERIOLOGY and HYGIENE

Professor Sears

Graduate work in the department of Bacteriology and Hygiene is given in the School of Medicine, situated at Portland.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 101. Medical Bacteriology. First year, spring term; lectures, 4 hours per week; laboratory, 12 hours per week; total, 176 hours; 8 credits. Sears.
- 102. Principles of Public Health. Third year. The general principles underlying public health activities. Control of communicable diseases. Organization of federal, state, local and other health agencies. Elements of infant, school and industrial hygiene and vital statistics. Lectures, recitations and discussions. Three hours per week, second term. Three credits. Sears.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 204. Seminar in Bacteriology and Immunity. Meetings of the departmental staff and assistants with a number of specially qualified students to discuss the newer developments in the science as they appear in the current periodical literature. Topics are assigned and individual reports read at meetings of the class. Open to a limited number of students. Meetings held once each week. Sears.
- 207. Parasitology. A brief course in general parasitology consisting of lectures presenting the clinical and hygienic importance of human parasites, and laboratory studies of morphology and diagnostic technic. Fall term; laboratory, 6 hours per week; lectures, 1 hour; three credits.

- 208. Immunology and Serum Technic. Lectures on the fundamentals of immunology and laboratory exercises in the technic of serum reactions. Lectures and demonstrations, 2 hours a week; laboratory, three hours a week; 55 hours; three credits; winter term. Sears.
- 210. Research in Bacteriology and Immunity. Hours and credits to be arranged. Sears.

BIOCHEMISTRY

Professor Haskins

The following courses given in the Medical School in Portland are accepted toward the master's degrees.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

101. Biochemistry. First year; fall term, 3 lectures, 6 hours laboratory per week; winter term, 3 lectures, 9 hours laboratory per week; total, 231 hours; eleven credits. Haskins.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 202. Advanced Biochemistry. Winter term; lecture 1 hour, laboratory 3 hours per week; two credits. Haskins.
- 204. Laboratory Diagnosis. Second year, spring term; 3 lectures and 6 laboratory hours a week; five credits. Haskins.
 - 210. Biochemistry Research. Haskins.

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY

The Division of Biology has been formed by an association of the two departments of Plant Biology and Animal Biology, thus providing sufficiently extensive graduate work to form a respectable basis for the doctor's degree. The form of the doctor's degree will be: general subject, biology; special subject, that in which the thesis is taken, i. e. botany, plant physiology, general physiology, vertebrate anatomy, embryology, etc.

ogy, etc.

Thirty hours of biology, at least half of which shall be obtained from graduate courses, constitute a major in biology for the master's degree. The equivalent of an undergraduate major in biology is prerequisite.

Fifteen hours from graduate or upper division courses constitute a minor in biology for the master's degree. General chemistry is pre-

requisite.

That candidates for higher degrees in biology may have a broad fundamental training in science, it is strongly recommended that minors be chosen from physics, chemistry, mathematics and geology. Candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy in biology will ordinarily give one-half the time devoted to their major subject to research. Candidates for the doctorate who elect biology as their minor subject will ordinarily fulfill the requirements for major work for the master's degree in biology, with the exception of the prerequisite of a full undergraduate major.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

101a,b,c. General Physiology. The principles of physiology and their application to life processes in plants and animals. Prerequisites general chemistry and general physics. Two lectures, one hour journal club, and one three-hour laboratory period. Moore. Four hours, each term.

112. Biological Pedagogy. Practical study of methods of instruction in biology. Sweetser. Three hours, winter term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201a,b,c. Biological Seminar. Three year cycle. Required of all graduate fellows and assistants. Topic for 1927-28, The Cell. Sweetser, Moore.

One hour, each term.

ANIMAL BIOLOGY

Professors Moore, Yocom: Assistant Professor Huestis

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

102. Mammalian Anatomy. An intensive study of a typical mammal with special emphasis on its gross structure; and the correlation of structure with function. The course is comparative in that every attempt is made to apply the knowledge of the animal studied in the laboratory to the human body. Two lectures and two three-hour periods of laboratory work. Huestis.

Four hours, fall term.

103a,b,c. Invertebrate Zoology. Advanced course in the taxonomy, structure, physiology, ecology and life histories of the invertebrates. Special attention to animals of economic importance, especially those of parasitic habits. Laboratory material from representatives of the invertebrate fauna of Oregon. Lectures, conferences, field and laboratory work. Yocom.

Four hours, each term.

- 104. Genetics. Lectures or conferences upon the fundamentals of genetics together with laboratory practice in statistical analysis and experimental breeding. Huestis.

 Four hours, winter term.
- 105. Vertebrate Embryology. The early development of mammals. Two lectures and two three-hour laboratory periods. Yocom.

Four hours, spring term.

- 107. Marine Zoology. A study in classification and structure of the invertebrate forms of the Pacific coast. Given as a part of the regular summer session. Yocom.

 Four hours.
- 108. Vertebrate Ecology. The morphology and distribution of the vertebrates of the Pacific coast. Huestis.

 Hours to be arranged.
- 110. Problems in Animal Biology. To be undertaken under the direction of the appropriate member of the staff.

Hours and credit to be arranged.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

202a,b,c. Physical Chemistry of Cell and Tissue. Moore.

203a,b,c. Research. May be undertaken by those properly prepared in the first year of graduate study; must be started in the second year of graduate work. Department staff.

Hours to be arranged.

204a,b,c. Thesis. Department staff.

Nine hours.

PLANT BIOLOGY Professor SWEETSER

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 101-102. Plant Histology. A study of plant tissue. Two lectures and one three-hour laboratory.

 Three hours, fall and winter terms.
- 103. Algae. Study of the morphology of types of the four groups, with taxonomy of our local forms. Two lectures and one three-hour laboratory.

 Three hours, spring term.
- 104. Technique. Killing, embedding, sectioning, staining and mounting of plant tissues. Lectures and laboratory.

Two or three hours, spring term.

- 105. Sanitation. The study of diseases, their causes and prevention; pure food, pure water, pure milk. Sweetser. Three hours, fall term.
- 106. Bacteriology. In the winter term this course is given primarily for pre-medical students, and technicians. Chemistry is prerequisite. Two lectures and two three-hour laboratory periods. Sweetser.

Four hours, winter term.

- 107. Bacteriology. Continuation of course 106. Two lectures and one three-hour laboratory period. Sweetser. Three hours, spring term.
- 108-109-110. Botanical Problem. The taxonomy, ecology, physiology, or economy of some group or groups of plants.

Hours and credit to be arranged.

117-118. Paleobotany. History of paleobotany and studies of the Oregon fossil flora.

Two or three hours, fall and spring terms.

115a,b,c. Seminar.

One hour, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

213. Research Problem.

Hours and credit to be arranged.

216. Thesis.

Nine hours.

CHEMISTRY

Professors Stafford, Shinn; Associate Professors Williams, Tanner

Graduate work in chemistry for the year 1927-28 will be limited as heretofore to the year of study required for the master's degree.

Note: The formal credit requirement for the degree of master of arts in chemistry is the completion of 30 hours of work in chemistry (9 of which may be for the thesis) and 15 hours of work in the minor subject. This work must include at least one full-year course of graduate status (these courses are numbered 200 and above). The remainder of the work may be selected from upper division courses.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

105-107-109. Advanced Inorganic Chemistry. The chemical elements are first discussed as regards their practical and theoretical importance. Finally, such topics as radio-activity, the periodic table, and atomic structure are taken up. A minimum of two years work in chemistry is prerequisite. Three lectures per week. Tanner. Three hours, each term.

106-108-110. Advanced Inorganic Laboratory. To accompany, optionally, courses 105-107-109. Tanner. One hour, each term.

125-126-127. Advanced Analytical Chemistry. Special analytical porcedures adapted to those enrolling. Williams. Hours to be arranged.

130. Microchemical Analysis. Tanner.

By arrangement.

132. Toxicology. Shinn.

By arrangement.

140a,b;c. Organic Chemistry. The chemistry of the compounds of carbon. Deals with compounds which are important from the theoretical, technical and biological standpoints. The first two terms are devoted to aliphatic compounds and the third term to those of the aromatic series. Prerequisite, two years of college chemistry. The three lectures and one laboratory period. Williams.

Four hours, each term.

150a,b. Advanced Organic Chemistry. The theoretical aspects of the subject are emphasized by discussion of theories of valence, chemical reactivity, free radicals, catalysis, etc., as these are related to particular groups of compounds. Williams. Two hours, fall and winter terms.

155-156-157. Advanced Organic Laboratory. Largely individual laboratory work, with stress on laboratory technique in the preparation of organic ehemicals. Organic elementary analysis is also given after the student has had some experience in preparation work. Course may be entered any term. One to four laboratory periods. Williams.

One to four hours, each term.

160a,b. Biochemistry. To serve as a background, the chemistry of carbohydrates, lipins and proteins is reviewed and extended. Following this such topics as the digestion of foods, alcoholic fermentation, photosynthesis, chemistry of the blood and urine are discussed. Not designed for medical students. Williams.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

165. Colloidal Chemistry. Tanner.

By arrangement.

180a,b,e. Physical Chemistry. Three lectures and one laboratory period. Shinn.

Four hours, each term.

183-184-185. Advanced Physical Chemistry. Shinn, By arrangement.

188. Chemical Energetics. Shinn.

By arrangement.

190. Electro-Chemistry. Shinn.

Bu arrangement.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201-202-203. Research. Students are assigned to suitable problems for investigation under supervision of a member of the staff.

Hours to be arranged.

204-205-206. Thesis.

By arrangement.

210-211-212. Seminar. The chemistry staff.

One hour, each term.

ECONOMICS

Professors Gilbert, Frame; Associate Professor Cameron; Assistant Professor Wood

Candidates for the master's degree with economics as the major subject select from the following courses, according to the special interest or purpose in pursuing graduate study. Such students will be expected to attend economics seminar, and will enroll for research work in the preparation of a suitable thesis.

It is recommended that the minor work of a student who chooses economics as his major subject should be done in one of the following departments: business administration, sociology, education, psychology or political science.

The student majoring elsewhere and carrying minor work in economics may choose any of the courses listed below, but should be governed by his special interest and by the question of contact with his major work.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 105. Labor Problems. Treats of the condition under which laborers have worked since the advent of the industrial revolution. Topics especially emphasized are: trade union policies; strikes and lockouts; trade agreements; conciliation and arbitration; immigration; unemployment; women and children in industry; prison labor; industrial education; etc. Open to students who have studied the principles of economics or the principles of sociology. Wood.

 Four hours, spring term.
- 106. Organized Labor. Study of the history of the labor movement, the aims, methods and policies of trade unions, conservative and radical. Students are required to interpret the philosophy of unionism and evaluate the significance of the labor movement. Prerequisite, 105. Wood.

 Four hours, fall term.
- 107. Labor Legislation. A detailed study of some problems facing the employee, employer and public, which call for regulation through public authority. The course considers how far such legislation is consistent with the interests of all classes concerned. Wood.

Four hours, winter term.

- 108. Modern Theories of Social Reform. Lectures present various suggested theories involving more or less radical changes in the economic order and these theories are subjected to criticism. Prerequisite Economics 105 and 106 or 107. Wood. Four hours, spring term.
- 110. International Trade. The theory of international trade; nature and effects of government interference in the form of bounties, subsidies, import and export duties; the commercial policies of the more important nations. Prerequisite, principles of economics.

Four hours, fall term.

111. Economics of Population. Economic causes and effects of the increase, decrease, and movements of population as shown in colonial and imperialistic expansion, and emigration and immigration policies; social attempts to influence the natural rate of increase; economic aspects of the population problem in some of the leading nations. Prerequisite, principles of economics.

Four hours, winter term.

- 113. Money, Banking and Economic Crises. The principles of money, the laws controlling its value, methods for measuring price levels and devices for stabilizing the purchasing power. The monetary history of the United States and the present monetary system. Principles underlying sound banking and the use of credit, with the history, causes and remedies for crises and panics. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Gilbert.

 Five hours, spring term.
- 115a,b. History of Economic Thought. The evolution of economic doctrines from the Greek and Roman period to the age of Adam Smith, with special emphasis on the relation between economic thought and contemporaneous economic conditions; the connection between economic doctrine and current political and philosophical speculation. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Cameron. Four hours, fall and winter terms.
- 116. Modern Economic Thought. A critical study of the English classical school and subsequent writers. The classical doctrine as transmitted and criticized is studied in the light of recent economic theory. Cameron.

 Four hours, spring term.
- 118a,b. Public Finance. Aims to ascertain sound principles affecting public expenditure, the raising of revenue, budgetary legislation, financial organization and the use of the public credit. Various forms of taxes and a constructive plan for fiscal reform. Special consideration given to Oregon problems. Prerequisite, principles of economics. No credit for one term. Gilbert.

 Four hours, fall and winter terms.
- 119-120. International Economic Policies. Economic problems originating in or aggravated by the world war, and the remedial policies proposed. The economic clauses of the treaty of Versailles; reparations; inter-allied debts; economic activities of the League of Nations. Prerequisite, principles of economics.

 Four hours, spring term.
- 123. Modern Industrial Tendencies. Recent changes affecting the organization of big business, and the economic influences, as well as the limits of the movement toward concentration and integration in the industrial world. Cameron.

 Four hours, fall term.
- 124. Trusts and Industrial Combinations. The evolution of industrial combinations, the economics of concentration and the evils of combination from the standpoint of investor and the public. The attempts at regulation by state and federal authority and plans for safeguarding the public interest. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Cameron.
 - Four hours, winter term.
- 125. Government Control of Public Utilities. Sound lines of policy in regulating, controlling or owning natural monopolies or public utilities other than steam railways. Municipal ownership in America and Europe and the economic and political problems incidental thereto. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Cameron. Four hours, spring term.
- 135. Railway Economics. The study of transportation by land as a factor in modern economic life, the tendency toward combination and the problems of discriminating rates. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Frame.

 Four hours, fall term.
- 136. Water Transportation. Transportation agencies by water in both the domestic and foreign trade. The evolution, services and organ-

ization of these carriers and the relationships to the railways. The problems of combination and competition, the history and effect of subsidies and forms of indirect aid by governments. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Frame.

Four hours, winter term.

137. Control of Carriers. The characteristics which determine whether a carrier is a common carrier or not. The problems of regulation of rates, combinations and monopolies, relations between rail and water carriers, obtaining and use made of capital, relations of carriers to labor. Special attention to the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission and United States Shipping Board, and other government boards dealing with the problems of regulations. Prerequisites, principles of economics, and 135 and 136. Frame.

Four hours, spring term.

152. Economics of Public Utilities. An analysis of the economic nature of public utilities followed by a critical study of their history, organization, financial problems and the trend toward large scale enterprise, consolidation, system building. Attention also given to the creation and development of specialized public relations organization. Prerequisites, 123, 124, 125. Cameron.

Four hours, winter term.

153. Railway Commissions. This course aims to consider railway commissions, state and federal, especially with reference to organization, power and achievements. Prerequisite, course 135. Frame.

Four hours, spring term.

154. Labor Bureaus and Commissions. This course includes a survey of state and federal bureaus and commissions and the machinery for investigating labor problems and enforcing labor legislation. Types of commissions will be studied and their problems analyzed. Prerequisites, courses 106, 107, 108. Wood.

Four hours, fall term.

166. Labor and Remuneration. A survey is made of the course of real wages in Europe and America during several centuries. Successive wage theories evolved in the modern period are examined. Present day wage statistics in the United States are analyzed and correlated, systems of wage payment described. The influence of trade unions on wages is considered. Prerequisite, Economics 105. Wood. Three hours, each term.

107. Labor and Agrarian Movements. Deals in an historical and critical way with various labor and agrarian movements in the United States and Canada. Efforts to secure closer cooperation, economic and political, between organized labor and the farming class are considered and results appraised. Prerequisite, 105. Wood. Three hours, winter term.

178. History of American Fiscal Policy. At basis this course purports to be a history of the treasury department of the United States. An examination is made of federal policy since early days on subjects of coinage and paper money, public borrowing and national debts; local and centralized banking, the tariff and other forms of taxation are considered. Prerequisite, principles of economics. Wood.

Three hours, each term.

GRADUATE DIVISION

201-202-203. Research in Economics. Original work for thesis purposes. Gilbert.

Hours to be arranged.

210-211-212. Economics Seminar. 213-214-215. Thesis.

Hours to be arranged.

Nine hours.

EDUCATION

Dean SHELDON; Professors DEBUSK, DOUGLASS, RAINEY, STETSON

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

150. Education Club. Reports of current educational meetings, book reviews, discussions of special topics investigated by members. Sheldon and staff.

One hour seach term.

151-152-153. History of American Education. Lectures, reports, and discussions treating the intellectual development of America with special reference to education. Knowledge of American history a requisite. Colonial period, 1607-1775; fall term. Early national, 1775-1860; winter term. Recent period, 1860-1920, spring term. Open to seniors and graduates who have met the practice teaching requirement. Rainey.

Two hours, each term.

154-155-156. History of Education (with special reference to modern educational ideas). Includes a study of the educational writings of Plato, Aristotle, Quintillian, Renaissance educators, Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbart, Herbert Spencer, Dewey, and Madam Montessori. Sheldon.

Two hours, each term.

157. Social Education. A study of education in its social aspects, including primary social groups, the schools as a social group, psychology of leadership, etc. Students will be asked to observe, describe, and diagnose school situations arising in the field of discipline, school societies, playground, and amusement problems. Open to seniors and graduates who have met the practice teaching requirements. Prerequisite, consent of instructor.

Three hours, fall term.

158-159. Advanced Principles of Education. A study of the broad fundamental principles and problems of education, with some attempt at their solution. The meaning of philosophy; the philosophy of education; principal rules, formulae; the value of a correct philosophy of education for the teacher and school administrator. How it may be made to function in all phases of school work.

Two hours, each term.

161-162-163. Psychology of Childhood. First term, the psychology of normal children; second term, the learning of children; third term, exceptional children—delinquent, subnormal, and superior—with special reference to the problems involved in their education. Prerequisites, education or psychology.

Three hours, each term.

164-165. Mental Tests. First term, the mental test movement. The history and technique of giving and seoring, underlying psychology principles, consideration of some of the more important individual and group tests. Second term. Application of mental tests to schoolroom problems. Prerequisites, education or psychology.

Two to three hours, fall and winter terms.

166. Individual Differences. Study of the individual differences in mental traits. Correlation of abilities and the educational problems involved. Prerequisites, education or psychology. DeBusk.

Two to three hours, spring term.

167-168-169. Educational Hygiene. First term, hygiene of the school plant. Construction and sanitation, with special reference to the provision of a healthy school environment; second term, hygiene of the child.

Consideration of those factors which effect the adjustment of the child to the school and its work; third term, hygiene of learning. Study of the problems of mental economy and control, fatigue, rest, play, organization of work, interference of association, etc. Open to qualified upper division students. DeBusk.

Three hours, each term.

171. School Administration. The organization of the state, county, town, and district units. The financial organization for the support of public education. Principles of state and federal aid—the need for a new administrative unit. Equalization of educational opportunities; taxation for the support of public education; increasing cost of education; educational control and support. Better administration and supervision of rural education; consolidation of rural schools. Rainey.

Three hours, spring term.

- 172. Educational Tests and Measurements. School achievement tests for various school subjects, and the application of quantitative measurements to the solution of school problems. Diagnostic testing for the improvement of classroom instruction. Tests for general survey purposes. Simple statistical methods applied to education. Open to juniors and seniors. Rainey.

 Three hours, winter term.
- 173. The Teaching Staff. Selection and organization of the teaching staff; teacher training; teachers' salaries, promotion, salary schedules; pensions and retirement funds; organizations; rating and the improvement of teachers in service. Professional study and development; professional ethics, standards, and ideals; professional leadership. Rainey.

 Three hours, one term.
- 174. Organization of Common School Curricula. Principles underlying the development of the course of study; its content. The scientific determination of what shall be taught in spelling, reading, United States history and arithmetic. Evolving curricula from the functional point of view; from other points of view. Quantitative determination of materials of instruction. Rainey.

 Three hours, fall term.
- 175. City School Administration. The organization and duties of the board of education, city superintendent, and other members of the staff. Principles of city school administration. Plans of organization. Departmentalization of instruction; departments of research and efficiency. Given alternately with 171. Rainey.

 Three hours, one term.
- 176. School Surveys. This course deals with the development and technique of the survey movement in education; study of the current problems in school administration as they are revealed through school surveys; analysis of the methods of studying these problems, and of the current tendencies in school administration as they are indicated through the recommendations. An intensive study of several surveys; extensive reading in this literature required. Rainey. Three hours, one term.
- 181. High School Administration and Supervision. An analysis of the work of a high school principal. Organizing and equipping the school; teacher and pupil assignments; standardizing and administering routine; school records; supervision of instruction and of socialization; teachers' meeting; school morale; publicity and community relations; school finance; measuring school efficiency, and other significant topics. Stetson.

 Three hours, one term.

- 182. Measurement in Secondary Education. A study of the construction and desirable uses of various standard tests and scales for measuring achievements in secondary school subjects. Such elements of statistical method will be given as are necessary for intelligent use of the tests. Stetson.

 Three hours, one term.
- 183. Advanced Course in High School Teaching. Planned for students with teaching experience and for those who may later become supervisors or administrators. Deals critically with recent tendencies in technique of teaching. Classroom organization, pupil participation; teaching how to study; project teaching; standarized grading; use of community resources in instruction; the experimental attitude in teaching. Stetson.

 Three hours, one term.
- 184. The Junior High School. The causes leading to the development of the junior high school; the special purposes and opportunities of this type of school; problems of organization and administration; curriculum building; provisions for individual differences; instruction; exploration and guidance; school activities. Typical junior high schools will be studied. Stetson.

 Three hours, one term.
- 190-191a,b. Education and Ethics. A consideration of education from the view of the highest individual development. Includes a study of systems of moral instruction in France, Japan and elsewhere. The function of various social institutions in molding character. This course continues and supplements 157. Sheldon. Three hours, each term.
- 194-195. Statistical and Experimental Methods in Education. Technique of quantitative and experimental methods; application of statistical methods to problems in education; particular emphasis upon correlation methods, regression equations, and determination of errors as employed in educational administration and research; applications to test construction and the interpretation of test results; methods of determining relationships where data is curvilinear or categorical; partial and multiple correlation and regression equations. Calculus not required. For qualified seniors and graduate students. Admission after first term only upon permission of instructor. Douglass. Three hours, fall and winter terms.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

252a,b,c. Problems in History of 19th Century Education and Civilization. A special course for students in history and education. Each student will prepare paper based on source material. The library is equipped with a collection of source material covering the English, German, and American portions of the subject. Sheldon.

Two hours, each term.

261-262-263. Advanced Educational Psychology. A discussion of the experimental material which seems most useful and relevant to educational psychology. Open to graduate students with preliminary training in education and psychology. DeBusk.

Two hours, each term.

264-265-266. Advanced Course in Mental Tests. The history of the test movement; principles of test making; the application of tests to school problems; the definition of intelligence; average mental age of adults; the variability of the IQ; uses of tests in diagnosis. Open to graduate students only. DeBusk.

Two hours, each term.

267-268-269. Educational Hygiene. The work will be based on selected topics in the hygiene of learning. Open to graduate students only. De Busk.

Two hours, each term.

271-272-273. Research in School Administration. Special problems selected with reference to the previous training and future plans of the student, who is expected to work at some phase of school administration with a view to becoming an authority in that field, as well as making a contribution to the facts and data now extant. Open to graduate students who have had courses 171-175, or their equivalents. Rainey.

Two hours, each term.

274. Educational Finance. A study of the major problems of financing public education. State systems of financing education, computing the cost of education, unit costs. The problem of school revenues, the capital cost of education. Budget making. Open only to graduate students. Rainey.

Three hours.

280-281-282. Secondary School Curricula. Problems of curriculum making in the modern high school. Historical, philosophical, social, psychological and administrative factors involved. Experimental studies in this field. Stetson.

Two hours, each term.

283-284-285. Comparative Secondary Education. Secondary school organization and practice in representative foreign countries. Varying conceptions of aims and functions, comparative efficiency, suggestions for American education. Stetson.

Two hours, each term.

286-287-288. Research in Secondary Education. Open only to qualified students who wish to do constructive work or carry on investigations of selected problems in the secondary field. Due emphasis will be given to methods of procedure in research. Stetson. Two hours, each term.

290-291-292. Experimental Problems of Teaching. Experimental investigation of problems and methods of teaching. Open only to graduate students with experience in teaching and in connection with M.A. thesis. Douglass.

Two hours, each term.

293-294-295. Research in Theory and Practice of Teaching. Historical and psychological foundations of the philosophy of educational methods; investigation of the development and status of present teaching. Douglass.

Two hours, each term.

297. Educational Research. In addition to the regular courses listed above, members of the staff stand ready to supervise research and investigation by qualified graduate students. Registration by permission of the staff member or members in whose field the investigation lies. Credits one to three, depending upon the nature of the investigation.

Problems in the history of education. Sheldon.

Problems in school administration or elementary education. Rainey.

Problems in secondary education. Stetson or Douglass.

Problems in educational psychology or hygiene. DeBusk.

Problems in social or moral education. Sheldon or Tuttle.

Problems in experimental education. Douglass.

ENGLISH

Professors BOYER, MARY BARNES, BURGESS, HOWE, PERKINS, THACHER; Associate Professor Ernst; Assistant Professor Stephenson Smith

Candidates for the A.M. majoring in English, when they appear for their examinations, will be examined orally upon their general knowledge of English literature as well as upon their knowledge of the novel, the drama, poetry, and the critics. Candidates must have had at least one year's work in courses open to graduates only.

Candidates for the A. M. in English should have, also, a background in such fields as philosophy, history, sociology, economics, and education.

LITERATURE

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 132. Middle English. Grammar and translation of selected passages, with special attention to the development of the language during the middle English period. Perkins.

 Three hours, winter term.
- 133. Chaucer. As much of Chaucer's work is read as time permits, with careful attention to his sources, poetical forms, pronunciation, and grammar. Perkins.

 Three hours, spring term.
 - 134a,b,c. Anglo-Saxon. Grammar and translation of selected passages. Bright's Anglo-Saxon reader will be used in fall term, Wyatt's Beowulf in the winter and spring terms. Perkins. Three hours, each term.
 - 135a,b,c. History of English Criticism in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Burgess.

 Two hours, each term.
 - 140-141-142. American Novel. A general survey of American fiction, with detailed study of important authors from Melville, Howells, James, and Twain to the present day. Burgess. Three hours, each term.
 - 143-144-145. American Poetry. Brief survey of earlier poets; Whitman and his influence; transition and contemporary poets. Burgess.

 Two hours, each term.
 - 146-147-148. American Prose Writers. Fall: Emerson, Thoreau, Melville, Lowell, Holmes, with some readings from historians. Winter: William James, Dewey, Santayana, Henry Adams, and others. Spring: American literary criticism. Burgess.

 Two hours, each term.
 - 151. Shelly. His most important works are read, with attention to the author's significance as thinker and as poet. Howe.

Three hours, spring term.

153-154-155. Living Writers. Kipling, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Galsworthy, Chesterton, Gordon Bottomley, Dunsany, Kaye-Smith, May Sinclair, and others as they appear. Howe.

Three hours, each term.

156-157-158. Contemporary European Literature. This course covers European literature of the last fifty years, with special emphasis on Ibsen and the Russians. Howe.

Three hours, each term.

170a,b,c. History of English Literature. Planned for honor candidates, intending teachers, and graduate students. Ernst.

Three hours, each term.

172-173-174. Shakespeare. Prerequisite, 12 hours of English literature. Boyer, Barnes. Three hours, each term.

180a,b,c. English Drama. The first two terms may be taken without the third. Ernst.

Three hours, each term.

185-186-187. The English Novel. From Richardson and Fielding to the present. Barnes.

Three hours, each term.

190-191-192. Nineteenth Century Prose. Main currents of thought as reflected in Carlyle, Mill, Newman, Ruskin, Huxley, Arnold, Pater. Boyer.

Two hours, each term.

195-196-197. Literary Treatment of Social and Economic Problems, 1760-1870. The literature growing out of the enclosures, the poor laws, the factory system, and the industrial revolution. The poetry of village life, the industrial novel, and the socially significant essays of Carlyle, Ruskin and Arnold. Boyer.

Three hours, each term.

WRITTEN ENGLISH

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

120a,b,c. Criticism. A course in the writing of criticism supplemented by readings from the great English critics, especially Dryden, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Pater, and Shaw. Smith. Two or three hours, each term.

GENERAL LITERATURE

126a,b,c. Literature of the Medieval World. Boethius, St. Augustine, and the other Latin writers of the dark ages. Medieval epics and romances. Icelandic sagas and eddas. The troubadours and minnesingers. Abelard, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, and St. Thomas Aquinas. St. Francis. Fabliaux. Reynard the Fox. The Arthurians Cycle. Dante. The medieval stage, and especially early English drama. Piers Plowman, Layamon's Brut, and Chaucer. Smith. Three hours, each term.

127a,b,c. Literature of the Renaissance. Boccaccio and Queen Margaret of Navarre. Petrarch, Francois Villon, Philippe de Comynes and Macchiavelli, Ariosto, Rabelais, Montaigne, Cervantes, Lope da Vega, and Calderon. Erasmus, More and the other humanists. The Elizabethan dramatists. Bacon. The King James Bible. Robert Burton, Sir Thomas Browne. Milton. Smith.

Three hours, each term.

137a,b,c. Introduction to Linguistics. A scientific study of language. Phonetics. Laws governing the development of language. Methods of comparative philology. (Knowledge of Latin advisable as prerequisite). Smith.

Two hours, each term.

159a,b,c. Romantic Revolt (1750-1832). The romantic movement in England, with some reference to parallel developments in French and German literature. Smith.

Three hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201. Survey of the English Critics. Howe. Three hours, each term.
- 202. Carlyle. Carlyle's relation as source or transmitter, to the various literary, social, and intellectual movements of the day. Lectures and research problems. Boyer.

 Two or three hours, each term.
- 210-211-212. Philosophical Foundations of English Literature. Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, the deists, the economists, the evolutionists, the utilitarians, and the pragmatists. Barnes.

Three hours, each term.

- 218. Shaftesbury and the Romantic Revolt. Shaftesbury's relation to English and continental writers of the romantic movement, in particular to Rousseau, Diderot, Wordsworth, and Shelley. Given alternately with English drama. Ernst.

 Three hours, each term.
- 220. Research. Hours to be arranged. Boyer, Barnes, Burgess, Ernst, Howe, Perkins, Smith, Thacher.

225-226-227. Seminar in Shelley. Howe.

229. Graduate Thesis.

Nine hours.

230. Seminar. Georg Brandes, the Critic. (Open to graduate students, and senior majors in general literature). Smith. Two hours.

249a,b,c. Seminar in American Literature. Burgess.

One or two hours, each term.

PORTLAND EXTENSION CENTER

Professors Henrietta Moore, Mable H. Parsons, Howe; Lecturer, Wilkie Collins

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 104. The French Novel in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. A brief summary of the development of French fiction, with principal writers and periods.
- 105. The French Romantic Period. A study of French romanticism and its relation to similar movements in European literatures.
- 106. The Classic Period of French Literature. The influence of society, philosophy and religion on the literature of the period; the hotel de Rambouillet, French Academy, Descartes, Pascal and the moralists, followed by a study of the great classics: Boileau, Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine.

 One hour, each term.
- 108. Theory and Practice of Criticism. Current criticism of leading journals is studied with a view to discovering the points of view, technique and authenticity of the contributing critics, the survey to include English and European contributors as well as American. Parsons.

 Two hours, winter and spring terms.
- 109. Elizabethan Literature. Sixteenth century and early seventeenth century writers of distinction other than Shakespeare. Parsons.

Two hours, each term.

112. English Literature from 1860 to 1890. Lectures and reading in the transition from characteristic Victorian literature to the "fin de siècle" movement and our contemporary standpoints. Collins.

Two hours, fall and winter terms.

- 114. The Study of Poetry. An analytic study of poetry as addressed to the ear and to the visual imagination, and as colored by references to the other senses. English rhythms and their possibilities in the various English verse forms, tone color and the part played in it by alliteration and assonance, and by selection of vowel and consonantal harmonies. Howe.

 Two hours, spring term.
- 115. Literary Appreciation. Principles of criticism applicable to the novel, the essay, the drama, the short story, and to poetry. Moore.

 Two hours, winter and spring terms.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201. English Seminar. For graduate students majoring in English. Thesis needs will be cared for in this course. Parsons.

Two hours, each term.

GEOLOGY

Professors SMITH, HODGE, PACKARD

The department of geology offers work in three distinct fields: economic geology, historical geology and paleontology, and geography.

In the first of these the work is directly linked with that done in the field of physics and chemistry; in the second, the natural alliances are with biology; while the third makes connections with economics, history and sociology.

Owing, however, to the distinctly threefold organization of the department, it is possible for a candidate for the master's degree in geology to major in economic geology, for example, and minor in geography, though

this procedure is not encouraged.

Inasmuch as the three modern languages, German, French and Spanish, are tools indispensable to the professional geologist, the student who chooses this subject as a vocation is expected to acquire a reading knowledge of two (preferably three) of these. One modern language, other than English, is required of candidates for the master's degree, while the candidate for the doctorate must have have two. The department gives its own independent test of this reading ability at the time of the preliminary examination for a higher degree.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

101. Structural Geology. Study of origin, interpretation and mapping of minor rock structures and of joints, faults, and folds. Prerequisites: 1a,b, or 3, and 111. Two lectures and one laboratory or field period. Smith.

Three hours, spring term.

102a,b. Non-metallic Mineral Deposits. The geology, uses, and economics of the non-metallic minerals. Coal, oil, building stones, road material, and fertilizers are stressed. Prerequisites, general geology, mineralogy and stratigraphy. Three lectures and one laboratory.

Four hours, fall and winter terms.

- 118. Tertiary Faunas. A study of the faunal aspects of the pricipal West Coast horizons, and the determination of characteristic index fossils. Two lectures and two laboratory periods. Prerequisites, stratigraphy and paleontology. Packard. Four hours, fall term.
- 119. Mesozoic Faunas. A consideration of the character, migrations, and successions of the Mesozoic West Coast faunas, including a laboratory study of typical species from the various horizons. Two lectures and two laboratory periods. Prerequisites, stratigraphy and paleontology. Packard.

 Four hours, winter term.
- 120. Geologic History of North America. The geologic development of the North American continent. Prerequisite, stratigraphy. Packard.

 Three hours, one term.
- 121. Goelogic History of the Pacific Coast. The geologic history of the Pacific Coast of North America. Prerequisites, stratigraphy and paleontology. Packard.

 Three hours, one term.
- 122. Geologic History of Pacific Countries. A study of the broad problems of the Pacific region as a whole and of the countries bordering thereon, with special reference to the islands and the Far East. Prerequisites, general geology and courses 101 and 111. Smith.

Two hours, spring term.

- 126. The Geography of Europe. Comprises both lectures and laboratory work, following syllabus prepared by the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council. The physiography of Europe, with a survey of the principal natural resources of the continent. Intensive study of the map of Europe. Discussions of some of the general problems, as outlined in Bowman's "The New World, Studies in Political Geography." Smith.

 Four hours, fall term.
- 128. The Geography of the Pacific. An intensive study of the Pacific region, the physical geography and natural resources, with some attention given to the outstanding social, economic and political questions as influenced by the physical background of the more important countries bordering this ocean. Smith.

 Two hours, spring term.
- 129. The Geography of North America. A course of lectures, laboratory and discussions of the physiography and resources of the continent, and social reactions as influenced by these. The text used will be J. Russell Smith's "North America," accompanied by laboratory studies of Lobeck's Physiographic diagram of the United States. Smith.

Three or four hours, spring term.

- 146a,b,c. Earth Materials. The description, occurrence, origin, uses and distribution of minerals, igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic rocks, and metallic ores. Laboratory work with band specimens and microphysical and microchemical studies of fragments, slices and polished sections. Prerequisite, 106a,b,c. Hodge. Four hours, each term.
- 170. Advanced Field Geology. A general course in geologic mapping and surveying methods and in intensive study of a small area so chosen as to include a wide range of special problems. This work is conducted in a summer camp of four weeks. The course may be taken with full credit

for a series of summers, since a different area is studied each season. Smith, Hodge, Packard.

Seven hours.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201. Seminar. Open to advanced major students of this and related departments for the consideration of research material and a review of the current technical literature. Smith, Hodge, Packard.

One hour, each term.

202. Advanced Geology. Special work assigned to meet the requirements of advanced students. Smith, Hodge, Packard.

203-204-205. Applied Geology. Advanced study in the application of geology to engineering and economic problems. Hodge.

Hours to be arranged.

- 208. Advanced Paleontology. Special work assigned to meet the requirements of the advanced student. Packard.
- 210. Regional Geology. Advanced studies in selected regions outside the United States. Readings and conferences. Smith.
- 246. Advanced Geography. Research in the physical and economic geography of Oregon and closely related Northwest regions. The investigations will consist largely in intensive studies of the various physiographic regions of Oregon. Prerequisites, general geology and physiography. Special work assigned to meet the needs of individual students. Smith.

250. Graduate Research and Thesis.

Hours to be arranged.

GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

Professors SCHMIDT and THORSTENBERG

GERMAN

The work leading to the degree of M.A. with a major in German covers the study of advanced courses in Germanic philology and literature, and composition. As minor subjects the department suggests English, Latin, Greek, the Romance and Scandinavian languages, history, music, fine arts, education, journalism, psychology and philosophy.

The library of the University contains a good collection of German books, including the works of the more important authors of each period of German literature; critical and scientific works (philology, phonetics,

etc.); and the most important German periodicals.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

105-106-107. Modern German Drama. Some of the following dramas will be read: Fulda's Der Talisman or Das Verlorene Paradies; Wildenbruch's Harold, Hauptmann's Die Versunkene Glocke; Ernst's Flachsmann als Erzieher; Sudermann's Johannes or Heimat, etc.

Three hours, each term.

114. German Poetry. Poems of Goethe, Schiller, Uhland, etc., will be read.

Three hours, spring term.

- 115. Goethe's Faust. Part I with commentary. Schmidt.

 Three hours, winter term.
- 116. Goethe's Faust. Part II with commentary. Schmidt.

 Three hours, spring term.
- 117. Heine. Prose works. Three hours, fall or winter term.
- 118. Historical and Philosophical German. The rapid translation of historical, philosophical and economic German. Two hours, spring term.
- 125. Goethe's Faust. For students majoring in comparative literature and open to all students without knowledge of German. Lectures and assigned readings.

 Three hours, spring term.
- 130. Teaching of Modern Languages. Discussion of methods of teaching German, French and Spanish; examination of texts. Open to juniors and seniors. Required of students who wish to be recommended as teachers of foreign languages. Schmidt. Three hours, spring or fall term.
- 131a,b,c. Advanced German Composition. Required of all students who wish to teach German. Two hours, each term.
- 141-142-143. The Nineteenth Century Novel. Representative works of Freytag, Keller, Meyer, Sudermann, Frenssen, Storm, Riehl, Heyse, Scheffel, Ludwig, Dahn, Ganghofer, Rosegger, Auerbach, Ebner-Eschenbach, Spielhagen, etc., will be included in the course.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201a,b. Middle High German. Michels, Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik, 1910; Henrici, Proben der Dichtungen des Mittelalters, Berlin, 1898; selections from Nibelungenlied; Walther von der Vogelweide, Parzival; Lexer, Mittelhochdeutsches Taschen-Wörterbuch. Three hours, two terms.
- 202a,b. Old High German. Braune's Althochdeutsche Grammatik, and the same author's Althochdeutsches Lesebuch (4th edition); Muellenhoff and Scherer's Denkmaeler Deutscher Poesie and Prosa (3rd edition); Behaghel's Historical Grammar of the German Language.
- 203a,b. Gothic and the Elements of Comparative German Grammar. Braune, Gotische Grammatik, latest edition (1920). Heyne's Ulfilas, 9. Auflage, von F. Wrede, Paderborn, 1896; Streitberg's Urgenmanische Grammatik. This course is required for advanced degrees in English philology.
- 204a,b,c. History of German Literature. With special study of the classic periods of the twelfth and eighteenth centuries. Scherer's Geschichte der deutschen Literatur, Franke's History of German Literature are used as textbooks. Papers on assigned topics will be required.
- 205. Physiological Phonetics. The sounds of English, German and French. Grandgent, German, and English sounds (Boston, Ginn & Co., 1892); Ripman's adaptation of Vietor's Kleine Phonetik (London, J. M. Dent & Co., 1913); Kleine's Lesebuch in Lautschrift von Vietor; Sweet, A Primer of Phonetics (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1890); lectures.

Two hours, one term.

206a,b,c.; 216a,b,c Seminar in German Literature and Philology. Aiming to impart the principles and methods of investigation.

Three hours, each term.

220. Graduate Thesis.

Six to nine hours.

SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

123-124-125. Scandinavian Literature (Conducted in English). Works of Bjoernson, Ibsen, Lie, Kielland, Tegner, Rydberg, Lagerloef, Strindberg, etc., in standard translations. Supplementary lectures on the history of the literature. Thorstenberg. Three hours, each term.

126a,b,c.; 136a,b,c. Advanced Norwegian or Swedish. Study of works, in the original, of representative Scandinavian authors, supplemented by advanced prose composition and conversation. Thorstenberg.

One hour, each term.

204. History of German Literature. Special study of the classic periods of the 12th and the 18th centuries. Two or three hours, each term.

208. German Seminar in Literature. Two or three hours, each term.

GREEK

Dean Straub; Assistant Professor WILLIAM F. SMITH

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

150a,b,c. Plato and Aristotle. Plato, Republic; Aristotle, Ethics. The purpose of this course is to arrive at a satisfactory philosophical interpretation of the Greek texts.

Three hours, each term.

185-186-187. Greek Literature. Reading and study of selected authors.

Two or three hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

200a,b,c. Critical Reading of Greek Literature. Graduate students will be permitted to choose what they wish to read from a list of authors which may be obtained on application to the department. The course Three hours, each term.

160-161-162. Scandinavian Life and Culture. Study of educational critical, biographical and other works and treatises on the literary and cultural life of the Scandinavian countries. Language credit may be earned by those who are qualified to gather facts from sources in the Scandinavian. Graduate credit may be earned by additional work on assigned topics. Thorstenberg.

Two hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

22. Old Icelandic. Noreen's Altislaendische and Altnorwegische Grammatik is used. Thorstenberg.

PORTLAND EXTENSION CENTER

111. German Literature. Fall term, modern German prose; winter term, German comedies; spring term, German biographies. Schmidt.

will include textual criticism, as well as the historical context of the works read and presupposes adequate knowledge of the ancient world as a whole.

201a,b,c. Plato, The Dialogues. An extended reading of the dialogues with a study of their philosophical import.

202a,b,c. The Greek Drama. A reading of numerous plays in the original is expected, and is incidental to a detailed study of the rise, development, and genius of the Greek drama.

203a,b,c. The Greek Historians. Students will be expected to know the original throughout of Xenophon, Thucydides and Herodotus. This is essentially a study of Greek history through the documents provided by the Greeks themselves.

210. Graduate Thesis.

Nine hours.

HISTORY

Professors R. C. Clark, Donald Barnes, Walter Barnes, Dan E. Clark, Sheldon; Assistant Professor Fish

Candidate for a master's degree with history as a major subject must select three of the following fields for special study and examination. 1, Ancient History; 2, Medieval History; 3, Modern Europe, 1500-1815; 4, Europe since 1815; 5, English History; 6, American History; 7, Pacific Countries. A written examination, in addition to the oral, may be required if it seems desirable to the department as a further means of determining the qualifications of the candidate.

Candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy are required to choose five of the fields listed below and historiography in addition. A special field in which a thesis is to be written must be chosen. The remaining four courses, those selected in addition to the special field and historiography, must be distributed in such manner that not more than two may fall in any one of the several groups. Within the fields selected the candidate will be permitted to direct his study toward the social and intellectual, the constitutional and political, the diplomatic or the economic aspects as his interests may decide. Written examinations in addition to the final oral examination may be prescribed.

- Group I. 1. Ancient History. 2. Medieval History. 3. Renaissance and Reformation. 4. History of England to 1660.
- Group II. 5. France from Louis XI to the French Revolution, 6. Revolutionary Europe, 1789-1815. 7. France since 1789. 8. Germany since 1648. 9. England since 1660.
- Group III. 10. American History to 1789. 11. History of the United States, 1789 to 1865. 12. The United States since 1865.
- Group IV. 13. Europe since 1871. 14. The Pacific Countries. 15. Latin-American History.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

101-102-103. The History of History. The development of the art and science of history writing from the crudest early records to the highly scientific work of today. Correlation between the changing conceptions

- of the function of written history and changes in the general intellectual outlook. The works of the great historians of the world. Prerequisite, two years of history. Fish.

 Three hours, each term.
- 104-105-106. Intellectual History. An outline study of the development of the Western European mind. The historical origins and growth of contemporary mental attitudes. The course serves also as a study of the history of the freedom of thought. Prerequisite, junior standing or instructor's permission. Fish.

 Three hours, each term.
- 121-122-123. The Middle Ages. A study of the development of Europe and its civilization from the decline of the Roman Empire to the age of Dante. Fish.

 Three hours, each term.
- 131-132-133. The Age of Monarchy. Fall term, the Renaissance; winter and spring terms, the Reformation; the Religious Wars, and Louis XIV. This course traces the development from the medieval period of the universal church to the modern period of the independent states, and their rivalry in war, colonial expansion, commerce, culture, and religion, to the eve of the French Revolution. Walter Barnes. Two hours, each term.
- 141-142-143. The French Revolution. An advanced study of the ten years of the French Revolution beginning with the ealling of the Estates General. Prerequisite, a general course covering the French Revolution. Desirable, a reading knowledge of French. Should be entered only the first term, and if possible continued for the year. Walter Barnes.

Two or three hours, each term.

- 156. Recent Germany. A comparative study of the Empire and the Republic, treating the political, the economic, and the cultural life of the German people since 1871. Prerequisite, a knowledge of Europe since 1848. Walter Barnes.

 Three hours, one term.
- 157. Modern Russia. Introductory to Recent Russia. A survey of the early centuries of Russian history, then a study of the period from the eve of Peter's reign to the early 19th century. Prerequisite, a course in European or English history. Walter Barnes. Three hours, one term.
- 158. Recent Russia. A study of the tsarist regime in Russia, an account of the work of the reformers and of the successive revolutions, then a study of the bolshevik regime. Prerequisite, Modern Russia, or a general course covering the French revolution or the War of 1914. Walter Barnes.

 Three hours, one term.
- 159. Modern Empires. A survey of the expansion of Europe since Columbus, then a study of the colonization movement of the last half century, especially of the relations between the great powers and the backward peoples. Prerequisite, some course leading into the subject. Good introductory reading, chapters on colonial policy in Fueter: World History 1815-1920. Walter Barnes.

 Three hours, spring term.
- 165-166-167. The Development of the British Empire. First term, to 1782; second term, 1782-1874; third term, 1874 to the present. Donald Barnes.

 Three hours, each term.
 - 170a,b,c. Oregon History. (Not given, 1927-28). R. C. Clark.

 Two to three hours, each term.

171-172-173. American History. Same as 71-72-73, with additional reading for upper division credit. R. C. Clark. Four hours, each term.

174a,b. American Foreign Relations. A history of the relations of the United States with other powers and the development of American foreign policies. R. C. Clark.

Three hours, winter and spring terms.

177-178. History of the West. The westward movement and its effect upon the life, ideas, problems and institutions of the American people. Open to history majors and to all who have completed a general course in American history. Dan E. Clark.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

181. South America and Mexico. The story of the conquest and organization of Spain's American empire, and of the wars of independence, followed by a study of the political and social life of the four or five most important republics. Open to all juniors and to sophomores who have had sufficient history. Walter Barnes. Three hours, spring term.

191-192. Asia and the Pacific. A brief history of China and Japan, a study of their present conditions and of their relations with Europe and the United States. First term, China to 1914; second term, Japan and the Pacific question. Open to all juniors and to sophomores who have had sufficient history. Good introductory reading, Bertrand Russell: The Problem of China. Walter Barnes. Three hours, fall and winter terms.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

200. Problems in the Teaching of History. A research course with thesis on assigned topic. To be taken with course 100. R. C. Clark.

Two to three hours, fall term.

201a,b,c. Problems in History of 19th Century Education and Civilization. A special course for students in history and education. Each student will prepare paper based on source material. The library is equipped with a collection of source material covering the English, German, and American portions of the subject. Sheldon.

Two hours, each term.

204a,b,c. Special Problems in Intellectual History. Prerequisite, Intellectual History; or may be taken in conjunction with that course on permission of instructor. Fish.

Two or three hours, each term.

210. Graduate Thesis.

Nine hours.

241a,b. Forerunners of the French Revolution. A source study of the influence of the leading eighteenth century writers upon the ideas of the French revolutionists. Prerequisite, two years of French, and a knowledge of modern European history. Walter Barnes.

Two hours, fall and winter terms.

261. The Whig Oligarchy. A study of Great Britain from sources and secondary works of the period from 1714 to 1790. Special emphasis will be placed upon the career of Sir Robert Walpole. Donald Barnes.

Two or three hours, spring term.

262a,b. George III and His Prime Ministers. A study from sources and secondary works of the influence of George III on the policies of his various prime ministers.

Two or three hours, winter and spring terms.

263a,b. Economic Problems in 19th Century England. A study from sources and secondary works of certain phases of English economic history from 1815 to 1852. Two or three hours, winter and spring terms.

274a,b. Problems in American Foreign Relations. To be taken in connection with course 174a,b American Foreign Relations, with a course thesis on an assigned topic. R. C. Clark.

Two to three hours, winter and spring terms.

276a,b,c. Oregon History. This course gives an acquaintance with the methods of historical study and research, and practice in the writing of history. Detailed study, largely from sources, of the building of civilization in the Pacific Northwest. Required course for senior majors, and for graduate students who write a thesis in the field of Oregon history. R. C. Clark.

Two to three hours, each term.

JOURNALISM

Dean ALLEN

Certain sufficiently advanced courses in the upper division, even though of fairly technical nature, may be presented for students with a minor in journalism, in addition to the courses given below, for graduate students doing work toward a non-professional degree.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

200a,b,c. Seminar. A research course for students having the necessary preparation to enter a specialized field of original investigation.

Three to five hours, each term.

201a,b,c. Social Science and the News. Reading in social science and discussions bearing on news interpretation.

Hours to be arranged.

Nine hours.

LATIN

Professor Dunn; Assistant Professor William F. Smith

Extant Latin literature is so varied and so voluminous that any college curriculum is necessarily restricted in its choice of courses offered. The personal predilections of the professional staff or the particular needs of the province served or an unbroken tradition all naturally play a considerable part in the complexion of the Latin program.

Nevertheless, the subjoined list will be found fairly representative of the principal phases involved. An attempt has been made, not merely to suggest the choicest, but to introduce also the less exploited authors, in order that the graduate student may have cognizance of extent as well as intent. Pure appreciation of the literature is coupled with the invasion of allied studies that make the pursuit of Latin so profitable—such as archaeology, mythology, history, philosophy, the fine arts

archaeology, mythology, history, philosophy, the fine arts.

The spirit of research and investigation and comparison is therein stimulated and made the heart of the study, whether the course implies the use of a classical text or a series of lectures. The student cannot but be impressed by the conviction that there are yet unexplored volumes in

the classic library, Latin authors that are seldom if ever approached, and themes for graduate theses which have never yet been broached. The "Meta Incognita" of Martin Frobisher is still a luminous legend for the Latin scholar.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

101a,b, Latin Literature, Tragedy. Fragments of Roman scaenaic literature; Seneca, selected tragedies. Dunn.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

101c. Latin Prose Composition, III. An advanced course in composition and sight reading. Dunn.

Three hours, spring term.

102a,b. Latin Literature, Satire. Horace, Satires and Epistles; Juvenal, selected Satires; lectures on the history of Roman satire. Dunn.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

102c. Tacitus, The Annals. Selections from Books I to VI will be read, with lectures on the period. Dunn. Three hours, spring term.

130a,b,c. Latin Literature, The Civil War. Caesar, Bellum Civile; Cicero, selected Letters. Dunn. Two hours, each term.

141-142-143. Less Known Latin Authors. Reading from authors of the late imperial epoch, to be selected. Two to three hours, each term.

151. Topography of Rome. Lectures and required readings on Roman archaeology. A service course open to majors and qualified non-majors. Dunn.

Three hours, fall term.

152. Mythology. Lectures and required readings upon our inheritance from the myths of Greece and Rome. A service course open to majors and qualified non-majors. Dunn.

Three hours, winter term.

153. Latin Pedagogy. A laboratory course for prospective teachers of Latin. A service course open to majors and qualified non-majors. Dunn.

Three hours, spring term.

155a,b,c. Latin Literature, the Historians. Livy, the Macedonian Wars; Velleius Paterculus; Historiae Augustae, selections. Dunn.

Three hours, each term.

191-192-193. Seminar.

Two hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201a,b,c. History of Latin Literature. Part I (Poetry).

202a,b,c. History of Latin Literature. Part II (Prose).

These courses, offered in alternate years, give a two-years' intensive study of Latin literature, comprising extensive reading in the works of the lesser known authors as well as those familiar through the undergraduate course, together with lectures on their lives and style.

203a,b,c. Roman Philosophy. Lectures covering the chief systems of doctrine prevailing among the Romans will alternate with readings from Cicero's De Officiis and the best portions of Lucretius. Dunn.

204a,b,c. The Reigns of Trajan and Constantine. Dunn.

205a,b,c. The Reigns of Tiberius and Nero. These courses present two emperors each, to be studied from all available sources, literary and monumental. Smith.

251a,b,c. Historical Latin Grammar. A study of the development of Latin sounds, inflections, and syntax.

210. Thesis.

Nine hours.

LAW

Professor WARNER

The course given below is open to graduate students doing work toward a non-professional degree.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

290. Research in Criminology. Open only to advanced students who have had both criminal law and at least two years of psychology. Consideration of the theories of punishment and of criminal responsibility. Thesis on the operation of some agency dealing with crime. Warner.

Three hours, winter term.

MATHEMATICS

Professors DECou. DAVIS, MILNE, McALISTER

Some of the most suitable subjects for minors for those majoring in mathematics are: physics, mechanics, chemistry, biology, geology, psychology, education and economics.

Graduate students in mathematics will find in the University library a carefully selected collection of the best modern mathematical works in English, French, German and other foreign languages; also complete files of all the American mathematical journals, together with many of the English, French, German and Italian journals. Many books of marked historical value published during the past three centuries, and all the standard histories are available for the use of those working in the history of mathematics.

An extended text book library of recent books in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trignometry, together with many dating back to the eighteenth century, is available for the study of the pedagogy of

mathematics.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

103a,b. Differential Equations. A practical course in the solution of ordinary and partial differential equations. Prerequisite, differential and integral calculus. DeCou. Three hours, winter and spring terms.

104. Higher Algebra. A more advanced and rigorous treatment of the topics of the preceding course in algebra, together with the addition of many new topics. DeCou. Three hours, one term.

105. Theory of Equations and Determinants. An important course giving the essential principles required in various advanced studies. DeCou. Three hours, one term.

106. Solid Analytical Geometry. An advanced course dealing with surfaces of the second degree and their properties, together with some discussion of surfaces in general. DeCou. Three hours, one term.

- 107. Advanced Calculus. An important course rounding out undergraduate study of mathematics. It includes definite integrals, improper integrals, power series, Fourier's series, elliptic functions and other special functions. Applications to physics, mechanics and astronomy receive emphasis. Prerequisite, the calculus. DeCou. Three hours, one term.
- 108. Analytical Trigonometry. Prerequisite, plane trigonometry. De Cou.

 Three hours, one term.
- 109. Foundations of Algebra. A systematic study of the logical development of the number system of algebra. Prerequisite, a course in calculus.

 Three hours, one term.
- 110. Projective Geometry. Prerequisite, analytical geometry and calculus. DeCou.

 Three hours, one term.
- 111. Theory of Probability. Course for advanced students, presupposing a knowledge of calculus. Milne. Three hours, fall term.
- 112. Theory of Statistics. Course for advanced students, presupposing a knowledge of calculus. Milne.

 Three hours, winter term.
- 113. Advanced Analytical Geometry. A more advanced treatment of the subject and intended for students of fair mathematical maturity. DeCou.

 Three hours, fall term.
- 115. Introduction to Lie's Theory of Differential Equations. A short course dealing with one parameter groups and their application to the theory of differential equations. Prerequisite, course 103a,b. Milne.

 Three hours, one term.
- 139. Applied Mathematics. Intended for students of chemistry and physics. A rapid review of differential and integral calculus, with application to problems of physics and chemistry; the development of infinite series; elements of differential equations; Fourier's theorem; theory of probability and adjustment of errors; calculus of variations. A course in calculus should precede this course. Hours to be determined. McAlister.

 Three hours, one term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201a,b,c. Theory of Functions. An introduction to the theory of functions of real and complex variables, with applications. Prerequisites, courses 103a,b, 113, or their equivalent. Milne. Three hours, each term.

> 202. Infinite Series. This course deals with tests for convergence, uniform convergence, operations on infinite series, and the expansion of functions.

Three hours, one term.

203a,b,c. Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics. This course includes Fourier's series, Legendre's polynomials, spherical harmonics, and Bessel's functions. Methods are developed for the solution of the most important linear partial differential equations of mathematical physics, with application to elastic vibrations and the flow of heat. Milne.

Three hours, each term.

204a,b,c. Mathematical Seminar. Conferences and reports on assigned subjects. DeCou, Milne, Davis.

MECHANICS AND ASTRONOMY

Professor McAlister

Candidates for the master's degree who wish to take their major in this department should make a selection from: (a) the courses numbered above 200, listed herewith; (b) the courses in strength of materials, reinforced concrete, arches, and hydraulics, listed under the school of architecture; and (c) approved courses in mathematics and physics. For all the courses under (a), the prerequisite is the usual mathematical preparation up to and including differential equations, and analytical mechanics. Note the special preparation under course 202. For courses under (b), calculus and analytical mechanics are required.

For a minor in this department, any of the above courses are suitable, together with analytical mechanics, on approval of the major professor.

MECHANICS

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

101a,b,c. Analytical Mechanics. First term, statics; second term, particle dynamics; third term, dynamics of a rigid body. Calculus is a prerequisite.

Three hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201. Theory of Elasticity. The mechanics of elastic solids; applications to the strength, resistance and deformation of the ordinary materials of construction.

Four hours, fall term.

202a,b. Hydrodynamics. The mechanics of fluids, with special reference to liquids, but including also some applications to air and other gases. The work of the second term requires a knowledge of spherical and cylindrical harmonics.

Four hours, winter and spring terms.

205-206-207. Advanced Analytical Mechanics. Topics selected according to the needs of students, in relation to previous work and work contemplated in the future. Elective by terms. Three hours, each term.

209. Special Problems. Advanced work in the applications of mechanics, and problems relating thereto.

ASTRONOMY

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

121a,b. General Astronomy. Descriptive in character, not involving mathematical discussions. Three lectures or recitations per week with an occasional evening of observation substituted for a lecture.

Three hours, winter and spring terms.

122. Practical Astronomy. Determination of time, latitude, longitude, and azimuth of astronomical methods. A working knowledge of trigonometry is necessary. Lecture and laboratory with one evening period.

Three hours, spring term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

205. Celestial Mechanics. The fundamentals of the subject with such applications as time may permit; including some consideration of the theory of perturbed orbits.

MUSIC

Dean LANDSBURY

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

104a,b,c. Free Composition. A study of the characteristic idioms of the free style; the variation, simple and developed song form; developed ternary form, the art song, etc. Not more than three will be permitted in the class.

Two hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201. Seminar. A study of present day musical conditions with particular reference to the adjustment of music to the curriculum. Each student will be given a definite research problem, and must defend his solution before the class.
- 202. Multiple Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue. A course dealing with the principles of multiple counterpoint in general, and the double, triple, and quadruple counterpoints of J. S. Bach in particular; types of finite and infinite canon; simple, double and triple fugue; application of the strict style of orchestral and choral composition.

Two hours, each term.

- 203. Advanced Free Composition. Open to students showing marked creative ability, who have had adequate preparation. Classes will be limited to three members and each member must produce specimens in both the small and large forms which will be deemed worthy of publication or public performance.
- 204. Practical Artistry. To be accepted, the student must possess a technique adequate to the needs of the classical, romantic and modern schools; the required undergraduate work for a B.M. degree; must be enrolled in courses 201 and 202, and must show promise of being able to demonstrate by public performance the beauty and cultural value of the tonal masterpieces.

PATHOLOGY

Professors BENSON, MENNE

The following courses given in the School of Medicine at Portland are accepted toward the master's degree.

The pathological museum is comprehensive. Gross and microscopic tissues are received from the surgical clinics of the Portland hospitals and from the autopsies of the coroner's office.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

A SIL

- 101. Pathological Histology, General Pathology. A course in general pathology, comprising the study of prepared slides supplemented by experiments, fresh and museum specimens. Lectures, recitations and laboratory; 176 hours; eight credits. Benson.
- 102. Systematic Pathology. Embraces a study of systematic pathology and tumors. Lectures, recitations and laboratory; 132 hours, six credits. Menne.

- 103. Autopsy Clinic. Studies of autopsies, including a presentation of the clinical history. 22 hours; one credit. Menne.
 - 105. Gynecologic Pathology. Menne.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 202. Advanced Systematic Pathology. Study of the detached pathology of one system. Hours and credits to be arranged. Benson or Menne,
- 203. Research. Open to specially qualified students. Hours to be arranged. Benson and Menne.

PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Myers

The following courses given in the School of Medicine at Portland are accepted toward the master's degree:

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 101. Systematic Pharmacology and Prescription Writing. Second year, winter term; lectures and quizzes, 5 hours per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total, 88 hours; six credits.
- 102. Systematic Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics. Second year, winter term; lectures and quizzes, 5 hours per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total, 88 hours; six credits.
- 104. Toxicology. Lectures and quizzes; one hour a week for five weeks; five hours, ½ credit, spring term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201. Toxicological Analysis. Second year, spring term; lectures and quizzes, 1 hour per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total, 44 hours; two credits.
- 202. Seminar. Offered during winter and spring terms. Open to those who have completed courses 101 and 102. Two hours a week; 22 hours, 2 credits.
- 203. Research. Students who are properly qualified and who can devote an adequate amount of time to the work are encouraged to pursue original investigation of pharmacological problems. Hours and credits to be arranged.

PHILOSOPHY

Dean REBEC; Professor Townsend; Dr. MÜLLER

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

105. Continental Philosophy of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Descartes, Discourse on Method, Meditations, Selections from Principles; Spinoza, Ethics; Leibnitz, New Essays and Monadology. Müller.

Three or four hours, fall term.

- 106. British Philosophy of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, Hume. Reading and discussion. Townsend.
 - Three or four hours, fall term.
- 107. Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. Reading of Critique of Pure Reason. Müller.

 Three or four hours, winter term.
- 108. Nineteenth Century Thought. From the death of Hegel to the present. Pessimism, materialism, positivism, agnosticism, the later idealism, pragmatism, the new realism. Townsend.

Three or four hours, spring term.

109. Nineteenth Century Logical Theory. Problems in modern logic drawn from the nineteenth century literature of the subject. 106 or its equivalent is prerequisite. Townsend.

Three or four hours, winter term.

110. Contemporary Philosophy. Recent philosophical movements to be selected by consultation with the students. For those who have had one or more upper division courses in philosophy. Townsend.

Three or four hours, spring term.

111a,b,c. American Thought. Survey of philosophical and cultural history in the United States from colonial times to the present. The philosophies of puritanism, transcendentalism, deism, realism, and pragmatism will be considered. Townsend. Two or three hours, each term.

112. Plato. The Republic and other dialogues. Müller.

Two or three hours, fall term.

113. Aristotle. With special reference to the Ethics. Müller.

Two or three hours, winter term.

114. Advanced Ethics. Müller. Two or three hours, spring term.

120a,b,c. Aesthetics. The first term of the course will be devoted to systematic problems of the philosophy of the beautiful; the second and third terms will be historical, an attempt to trace the evolution of the aesthetic consciousness as revealed in the succession of art epochs and art forms. Townsend.

Three or four hours, each term.

125a,b,c. Philosophy of History. The conflict of ideals in history. A critical attempt to envisage history as an evolution of such conflict. The study will converge upon an attempt to seize and interpret the essential movement of contemporary civilization. Rebec.

151-152-153. Undergraduate Seminar. Philosophy staff. Hours to be arranged.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

202a,b,e. Philosophical Seminar. Philosophy staff.

Hours to be arranged.

205. Thesis in Philosophy.

Nine hours.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Dean BOVARD; Professors Alden, Osborne, Thomson, Scott

Certain sufficiently advanced courses in upper division physical education, even though of fairly technical nature, may be presented as major courses by graduate students doing work toward a non-professional degree, on consultation with the instructor. A suitable minor should be chosen from the courses in education, psychology or biology.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

102a,b,c. Playground and Community Recreation. Required of junior majors. Nature and function of play, age periods and adaption of activities, social environment, playground development, construction, management, supervision. Practice in class instruction in games, storyplays, handwork and other physical activities. Recreation material, athletics, field meets. Practical application in teaching age groups on university playground. Two lectures a week for the year, and one laboratory period a week for one term (selected for any one term).

Two hours, each term.

111a,b. Principles of Physical Education. Required of all women majors in the senior year. The aims and functions of physical education; its place in a scheme of general education. The problem of interest and adaptation of the means of physical education to this end. Organization and administration of physical education and problems of supervision.

Three hours, winter and spring terms.

112a,b,c. Principles of Physical Education. Required of all men majors in the senior year. The aims and functions of physical education; its place in a scheme for general education. The problem of interest and adaptation of the means of physical education to this end. Organization and administration of physical education and problems of supervision.

Two hours, each term.

125a,b,c. Advanced Theory and Practice of Individual Gymnastics. Elective for majors in the senior year. Lectures, assigned reading and clinical practice in individual gymnastics, massage, heat and light therapy, for referred cases. Two lectures and three laboratory hours per week.

Three hours, each term.

140a,b. Physiology of Exercise. (a) Fundamental principles underlying the physiology of the muscle and nerve with special application to physical activities. (b) Study of the interrelationship of digestion, respiration, exerction, internal secreting glands, etc., to muscular efficiency; study of effects of training, over-exertion, etc. Open only to physical education majors. Others by special permission of instructor. Bovard.

Three hours, fall and winter terms.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201. Corrective Gymnastics and Physiotherapy. An advanced course in the theory and practice of corrective work. Lectures and clinic. The student will have opportunity for making diagnosis and following cases through treatments.

Three hours, each term.

- 202. Research in Corrective Gymnastics and Physiotherapy. Specially qualified students may arrange for work of this kind on consent of instructor.
- 203. Physiological Problems. Lectures and laboratory work. An advanced course in physiology covering the physiology of muscle and nerve activities with applications to exercise, industrial fatigue problems, massage and corrective gymnastics. Bovard. Three hours, one term.
- 204. Research in Physiology. Specially qualified students may arrange to take problems concerned with muscle nerve physiology. Bovard.
- 205. Seminar. Open only to qualified students on consent of dean of school. Bovard.

 Credit to be arranged.
- 206. Thesis. A research problem in the field of physical education suitable as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the master's degree. Bovard.

 Credit to be arranged.

PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Burget: Associate Professor Manyille

The following courses given in the school of medicine at Portland are accepted toward the master's degree:

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 101. Physiology of Blood, Circulation and Respiration. First year, spring term; prerequisite, Biochemistry 101; lectures and recitations, 3 hours per week; laboratory, 6 hours per week; total, 99 hours;! five credits. Burget, Manville.
- 102. Physiology of Digestion, Metabolism, Absorption, Secretion, Excretion, Muscle and Heat. Second year, fall term; prerequisite, Physiology 101; lectures and recitations, 3 hours per week; laboratory, 6 hours per week; total, 99 hours; five credits. Burget, Manville.
- 103. Physiology of the Nervous System. Second year, winter term; lectures and recitations, 3 hours per week; laboratory, 6 hours per week; total, 99 hours; five credits. Burget, Manville.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201. Lectures on the History of Physiology. Winter term; 1 hour per week. Burget.
- 202. Physiology of the Glands of Internal Secretion. Spring term; prerequisite, Physiology 101-103; lectures, 1 hour per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total, 44 hours; two credits. Burget.
- 203. Studies in Metabolism. Fall term; prerequisite, Physiology 101-103; lectures, 1 hour per week; laboratory, 3 hours per week; total, 44 hours; two credits.
- 204. Diet and Nutrition. Spring term. A course in dietary requirements in health and in disease with special emphasis given to the indications and contra-indications for particular food factors; the hygiene

of the intestinal tract; the peculiar value of sunlight and vitamines. Prerequisite, Physiology 101-102; lectures, 2 hours per week; two credits. Manville.

215. Research. Each term; hours and credits to be arranged. Burget and Manville.

PHYSICS

Professors BOYNTON, CASWELL

Graduate students taking physics as their major subject will ordinarily select their minor work from the departments of chemistry, mathematics, mechanics and astronomy, and candidates for the doctorate must select their minors from this list. Occasionally a course of suitable character given by one of these departments may be counted as major work in physics.

All the courses here listed as carrying graduate credit call for a full year of college physics and the calculus as prerequisites. Those numbered under 200 may be taken in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master's degree when supplemented by sufficient additional work; the program of major work for the doctorate after the first year must be made up exclusively of courses numbered above 200.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

111-112-113. Advanced General Physics. Supplementing, and giving more attention to certain topics than the elementary courses, and especially to some of the more fruitful modern theories, such as the kinetic theory, the electromagnetic theory of light, the electron theory, etc. Two lectures and one laboratory period. Caswell.

Three hours, leach term.

114-115-116. Electrical Measurements. The more important electrical quantities, with some reference to their partial applications. Direct current measurements; the magnetic properties of iron; the introduction to alternating current theory and measurements; transient electrical phenomena; elementary theory of radio. Two lectures and one laboratory period. Boynton.

Three hours, each term.

120. Advanced Laboratory. Including senior thesis. Department staff.

Hours to be arranged.

121-122-123. Thermodynamics, Molecular Physics and Heat. A study of heat and other forms of energy in connection with ideal gases, saturated vapors, dilute solutions and other ideal or actual substances, including a discussion of the kinetic theory of gases and liquids. Especially for students of physics, physical chemistry and those interested in industrial applications. Boynton.

Three hours, each term.

124-125-126. Electron Theory. An introductory course dealing with cathod, canal and X-rays, ionization of gases, photo-electricity, radioactivity, atomic structure, thermoelectricity, metallic conduction and the fundamental phenomena of light from the standpoint of the electron theory. Caswell.

Three hours, each term.

127. Physical Optics. A study of such typical phenomena as refraction, dispersion, interference, diffraction and polarization. Lectures and laboratory.

Three hours, one term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 200. Research Laboratory. Qualified students will have all facilities of the laboratories placed at their disposal and will receive the advice and assistance of the department. Boynton, Caswell.
- 201. Thermodynamical Potentials. A continuation of 121-122-123, based upon the work of Gibbs and others upon the various thermodynamic potentials and their application to problems in physics and chemistry. Boynton.

 Three hours, fall term.
- 202. Statistical Physics. With especial reference to certain problems in the kinetic theory, such as the equipartition theorem, the nature of entropy, etc. Boynton.

 Three hours, winter term.
- 203. The Conduction of Heat. With especial reference to the Fourier theory. Caswell.

 Three hours, spring term.
- 204. Modern Physical Theories. A discussion of such topics as the electromagnetic theory of light, the electron theory, relativity and the quantum theory. Caswell.
- 211-212-213. Advanced Electrical Theory. With especial reference to transient phenomena, oscillations and waves, thermionic vacuum tubes, and the modern applications. Courses 114-115-116 are prerequisite. Boynton.

 Three hours, each term.
- 214-215-216. Advanced Electrical Laboratory. Designed to accompany the preceding course, dealing with the same points. Boynton.

One or two hours, each term.

- 221. Advanced Mathematical Physics. Lectures and assigned readings. The topics treated will be varied from year to year to suit the needs of the students. Boynton, Caswell.
- 230. Seminar. Conferences and reports on assigned topics and current periodical literature. Boynton, Caswell.
 - 240. Graduate Thesis.

Nine hours.

POLITICAL SCIENCE Professor Barnett; Mr. Maddox

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

- 101. Constitutional Law. A study of the federal constitution as interpreted by the courts. Chiefly a discussion of leading cases. Barnett.

 Four hours, one term.
- 102. Administrative Law. The principles of the law of public officers. Chiefly a discussion of leading cases. Open to students credited with at least one course in law. Barnett.

 Three hours, one term.
- 103. Law of Municipal Corporations. The principles of the law of municipal corporations. Chiefly a discussion of leading cases. Open to students credited with at least one course in law. Barnett.

Three hours, one term.

104. International Law. The principles of international law. Barnett.

Four hours, spring term.

105. City Government. The organization and operation of city government in France, Prussia, England and the United States, with special attention to contemporary reforms in the United States. Barnett.

Four hours, winter term.

106. Political Theory. A study of the main concepts of political theory, mostly from the works of modern writers. Barnett.

Four hours, spring term.

- 108. Poltical Parties and Election Problems. The nature, organization, and operation of political parties, with special attention to conditions in the United States; election and recall of officers; proportional representation; representation of vocational interests; initiative and referendum; civil service reform. Barnett. Four hours, fall term.
- 110-111-112. International Organization and Politics. history of international institutions of government, including the Concert of Europe, the Hague system, the League of Nations and World Courts, together with a study of political and economic realities affecting international relation. Maddox. Four hours, each term.
- 113-114-115. Diplomatic Relations. A study of diplomatic practice, treated from the international and national points of view, including the control and conduct of foreign relations under the American political system. Maddox. Four hours, each term.
- 116. Colonial Governments. The principles and methods used by advanced countries in the government of subject people, chiefly of Asia and Africa. Includes a study of the colonial and protectorate systems of various individual powers, international joint government and protectorates, and the mandate system. Maddox. Four hours, winter term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

201a.b.c. Research in Political Sceince.

204. Graduate Thesis.

Nine hours.

PSYCHOLOGY

Professor Conklin; Associate Professor Crosland; Assistant Professor Taylor

This department is equipped and authorized to offer work for both of the advanced degrees, master of arts and doctor of philosophy. Its library facilities and laboratory equipment and its scientific productivity meet the requirements of the University for doctoral work.

Candidates for major work in this department for the degree of doctor of philosophy must have completed the work required by this department

for the degree of master of arts, or its equivalent.

Candidates for minor work in this department for the degree of doctor of philosophy must have fulfilled the same requirements made of candidates for major work for the master's degree, or its equivalent.

Preparation deficiencies may be worked off in the undergraduate

courses of the department.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

An elaborate study of genetic psychology, in-106a,b. Adolescence. cluding the work of G. Stanley Hall and the fundamental principles of psychoanalytic psychology. Conklin. Three hours, two terms. 117a,b,c. Advanced Laboratory. A thorough training in laboratory technique as used in the problems of general psychology.

Two hours, each term.

118. Abnormal Psychology. Traits and theories of hysterical phenomena, insanity and the borderland phenomena. Conklin.

Three hours, one term.

- 133. Character and Personality. The fundamental bases of human personality and character. The place of instinct, emotion, and sentiment in individual development. Personality types, and diagnostic devices. Wyatt.

 Three hours, fall term.
- 134. The Individual from the Social Standpoint. Social influence on individual development; convention, custom, tradition. Imitation, suggestion, and sympathy as social factors. Illustrations from the family and secondary social groups. Wyatt.

 Three hours, winter term.
- 135. Leadership and Genius. Intelligence as a factor in leadership, intellectual and executive. The creative imagination. Relation of intelligence to genius. Studies of individual genius. Wyatt.

Three hours, spring term.

151-152-153. Advanced Experimental. Designed to give advanced students a thorough knowledge of general psychology as presented in the periodical literature, especially that which has not yet been summarized in text books. The point of view is consistently experimental, all theoretical and systematic considerations are but incidental to the presentation of experimental data and technique. Crosland.

Three hours, each term.

- 161. Test Methods in Psychology. Brief survey of the most important statistical resources for handling psychological problems. Measures of central tendency, variability and relationship as applied in test procedure and other experimental work. Taylor.

 Three hours, one term.
- 162. The Nature of Intelligence. Survey of the history and theory of intelligence testing. Practice with the more important types of test, and in the interpretation of group tests especially. An effort to decide what such tests measure and to evaluate the concept "intelligence." Taylor.

Three hours, one term.

- 163. Employment Psychology. Study of the possibilities in the differentiation of special individual potentialities. A survey of various aptitude tests and the principles underlying their construction, interpretation and practical use. Taylor.

 Three hours, one term.
- 164. Instinct and Learning. A consideration of experimental evidence on the problem of motivation in learning drawn from work on various animals. An attempt to orient students toward the study of human learning. Taylor.

 Two hours, one term.
- 165. The Learning Process. A preliminary survey of neurological and psychological explanations of learning processes, followed by an analysis of typical forms of learning and kinds of learning problems. Taylor.

Two hours, one term.

166. Human Learning. A critical examination of the laws of learning and the conditions which influence learning favorably or unfavorably. Taylor.

Two hours, one term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

- 201. History of Psychology. The contributions of the classical psychologists from the early Greeks to the founders of modern psychology with consideration of developmental tendencies, schools of thought and culture influences constitute the content of the course. Most of the work is done through class discussion of the assigned readings in original texts. Alternate years. Conklin.

 Two hours, two terms.
- 207. Research and Thesis. Original work for thesis purposes under the direction of the instructor in charge. Department staff.
- 210. Psychology of Attention and Perception. A detailed and systematic handling of the various factors and the various aspects of attention phenomena and the phenomena of perception and apperception. Various points of view, of behaviorist, objectivist, centralist, subjectivist, idealist, realist, nativist and empiricist. Special attention to the modern conception of attention and perception so influential in medicine, psychiatry, ethics, and education. Crosland.

 Two hours, one term.
- 211. Psychology of Memory and the Image. A rigorous analytical and synthetic treatment of the various phases of mental organization manifested in conscious memory phenomena and in the image of imagination. Dissociation, assimilation, organization and generalization of memory contests will be thoroughly studied and illustrated, together with many technical as well as practical applications of the facts here presented. Crosland.

 Two hours, one term.
- 214a,b,c. Special Problems in Social Psychology. Intensive work in individually assigned topics. Wyatt. One to three hours, each term.
- 216a,b. Seminar in Genetic Psychology. Intensive study of selected special topics in the theory, data and methods of genetic psychology. Emphasis will be placed upon newer developments, including psychoanalysis. Alternate years. Conklin.

 Two or three hours, two terms.
- 217. Seminar in Abnormal Psychology. A more intensive study of the data and theories, especially of current literature in this field. Alternate years. Conklin.

 Two or three hours, one term.
- 218. Association. The doctrines of association, as related to the phenomena of habit formation, memories and imagination, imagery, attention, complexes and diagnosis of mental ailments, the diagnosis of guilty knowledge, assimilation, conception, illusions and hallucinations. The concepts of the reflex-are and the irreversibility of nerve-conduction. Crosland.

 Two hours, one term.
- 221a,b,c. Seminar in Experimental Psychology. Discussions and reports of experimental movements in contemporary psychology. Crosland.

 One to three hours, each term.
- 222. Principles of Psychoanalysis. A seminar presentation of the essential concepts in the system of psychology. Alternate years. Conklin.

 Two hours, one term.

Nine hours.

230. Graduate Thesis.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Professors Bowen, CLORAN

The library facilities for graduate work in the Romance languages are adequate, and are being rapidly developed so as to afford excellent opportunity for research.

The department is now offering courses covering the whole field of French and Spanish literature and philology which can be accommodated to serious students seeking advanced degrees in Romance languages.

Majors in Romance languages may minor in Latin, German, English,

history or education.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

104a,b,c. French Literature. (Fourth year). Reading of selections from the great writers of France. Lectures, reports, and explanation of texts. History of French literature. Cloran. Three hours, each term.

111a,b,c. Seventeenth Century French Literature. Reading of representative works of Corneille, Molière, Racine, La Fontaine, Madame de Sévigné and Pascal. Bowen.

Three hours, each term.

112a,b,c. Nineteenth Century Novel, Short Story, and Criticism. Required of French major students. Bowen. Three hours, each term.

113a,b,c. Modern French Drama and Lyric Poetry.

Three hours, each term.

122a,b,c. Spanish Literature. (Fourth year). Reading of selections from the great writers of Spain. Lectures, reports and explanation of texts. History of Spanish literature. Cloran. Two hours, each term.

123a,b,c. Contemporary Spanish Literature. Three hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

The graduate courses are given in rotation and according to the need of graduate students.

200a,b,c. Romanticism, Realism and Naturalism in French Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Bowen. Three hours, each term.

201a,b,c. French Literature in the Eighteenth Century.

Three hours, each term.

202a,b,c. French Literature in the Sixteenth Century.

Three hours, each term.

205a,b,c. Romance Philology. Bowen. Two hours, each term.

206a,b,c. Old French. Phonology and Inflections. The oldest texts. Readings from the Chanson de Roland, Marie de France, Chretien de Troyes, Aucassin et Nicolette. Cloran. One to three hours, each term.

208. Vulgar Latin and Old Provençal. Two hours, each term.

210. French Seminar. Bowen. Hours to be arranged.

216a,b,c. Old Spanish. Phonology and Inflections. The oldest texts. The poem of the Cid.

Two hours, each term.

218a,b,c. Spanish Literature of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon. Three hours, each term.

219a,b,c. Spanish Seminar. Three hours, each term.

SOCIOLOGY

Dean Young; Professor Parsons; Assistant Professor MUELLER

The candidate for the master's degree taking sociology as his major subject must have included in his program either as undergraduate or as graduate, principles of sociology, and courses 136 and 202.

FOR GRADUATES AND ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATES

120. Sociology and Ethics. The development of a world view with the sociological method and the application of it to the more fundamental and pressing ethical problems of the present time.

Three hours, spring term.

- 121. Social Pathology. A study of personal disorganization with special emphasis upon the causative social factors and the institutional and legislative policies of improvement. Prerequisite, six hours of sociology. Mueller.

 Three hours, fall term.
- 122. The Child in Relation to Society. Concerned with the changing social and legal status of the child; an analysis of the child welfare movement in the United States and Europe; a discussion of juvenile delinquency, child labor and other problems with the current and proposed policies. Prerequisite, six hours of sociology. Mueller.

Three hours, winter term.

123. The New Social Order. The factors in the present situation of western civilization causing movements for reorganization are examined. The leading programs for the attainment of a new social order are analyzed. Prerequisite, six hours of sociology. Mueller.

Three hours, spring term.

- 136a,b. Theory of Social Progress. Concepts of the social self and of progress are developed and the roles of the different factors affecting progress are determined. Young. Three hours, fall and winter terms.
- 140. Community Organization and Development. The unit or focus of common life is defined and the organization for it that will serve to bring into play most effective functioning for normal development. Young.

 Three hours, spring term.
 - 149-150-151. Introduction to Social Problems. Parsons.

 Two hours, each term.
- 152. Social Unrest. The nature and causes of social unrest, and its relation to social problems. Prerequisite, a fundamental course in sociology. Parsons.

 Two hours, fall term.
- 153. Criminology. The nature and causes of crime, history of its treatment and a criticism of present methods of repression. Prerequisite, a fundamental course in sociology. Parsons. Two hours, winter term.
- 154. Matrimonial Institutions and Divorce. The development and social utility of the family and an analysis of its breakdown in divorce, desertion, and celibacy. Prerequisite, a fundamental course in sociology. Parsons.

 Two hours, spring term.

155a,b,c. Sociological Aspects of Religion. The nature, development and function of religion; its status in modern civilization; and its utility as a social asset. Parsons.

Two hours, each term.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES

202a,b,c. Sociological Systems. Selected systems of thought essaying to interpret the course of human history are analyzed with the view of determining their fundamental ideas. The evolution to clearness and scientific character of the hypotheses used, through their receiving increasing support of natural and psychological science, is traced. Prerequisite, principles of sociology. Young.

Three hours, each term.

203. Social Research. Requirements of a scientific method in social survey inquiry. Diagnosis of social problems; formulation of community programs; presentation of social facts and survey findings. Young.

Three hours, spring term.

204. Social Statistics. Principles of statistics and their application to the data furnished by official publications and special investigations; statistical methods applied to both theoretical and practical problems of sociology. Prerequisite, principles of sociology. Young.

Three hours, winter term.

205. Town, City and Regional Planning. Study of the principles of city planning and the relation to regional, state and national planning. Formulation of programs of development based upon fundametal principles of progress. Young.

Three hours, spring term.

PORTLAND EXTENSION CENTER

- 102. Problems of Social Institutions. Consideration of the nature and functions of social institutions, the problems of the family, the organization of authority, religion, property and education. Prerequisite, principles of sociology or similar course. Parsons. Two hours, winter term.
- 103. Criminology. The problem of crime and criminals; traditional and present day notions about the criminal; factors in the physical and social environment contributing to the production of crime; scientific treatment of the criminal. Parsons.

 Two hours, spring term.
- 151a,b. An Introduction to Modern Social Problems. The social problem; analysis of its historic development and manifestation in the so-called modern social problems. Modern social work. Parsons.

Two hours, fall and winter terms.

152. Social Unrest. Social unrest studied in its vague and undefined manifestations, and in its definitely articulated forms in political, economic, biological, intellectual, and religious disturbances. Parsons.

Two hours, spring term.

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